

Subject Knowledge Organiser

Cricket – Rules, Officials, Scoring, Player Positions & Wicket Dimensions

Rules

- ❑ Cricket is a game played between two teams made up of eleven players each.
- ❑ One team bats and the other team bowls and fields.
- ❑ Each over consists of six good bowled balls.
- ❑ There are a number of ways a batter can be called out:
 - The bowler bowls the ball and hits the wickets with the ball.
 - The batter hits their own wickets with their bat.
 - The batter hits the ball in the air and a fielder catches the ball before it hits the floor.
 - The batter runs but the ball hits the wickets when the batter is not in the crease.
- ❑ The batting team try to get as many runs as they can and then the fielding team will bat and try to beat the score. For example, team one scores 78 runs, team two need to score 79 runs to win.
- ❑ When bowling the ball cannot bounce more than once or this is called a 'no ball' and the batting team will receive an extra ball.
- ❑ When bowling the ball must stay within the crease or it will be called a 'wide ball' and the batting team receive an extra run.
- ❑ Hitting the ball to the boundary along the floor score four runs.
- ❑ Hitting the ball over the boundary on the full, without a bounce, scores six runs.

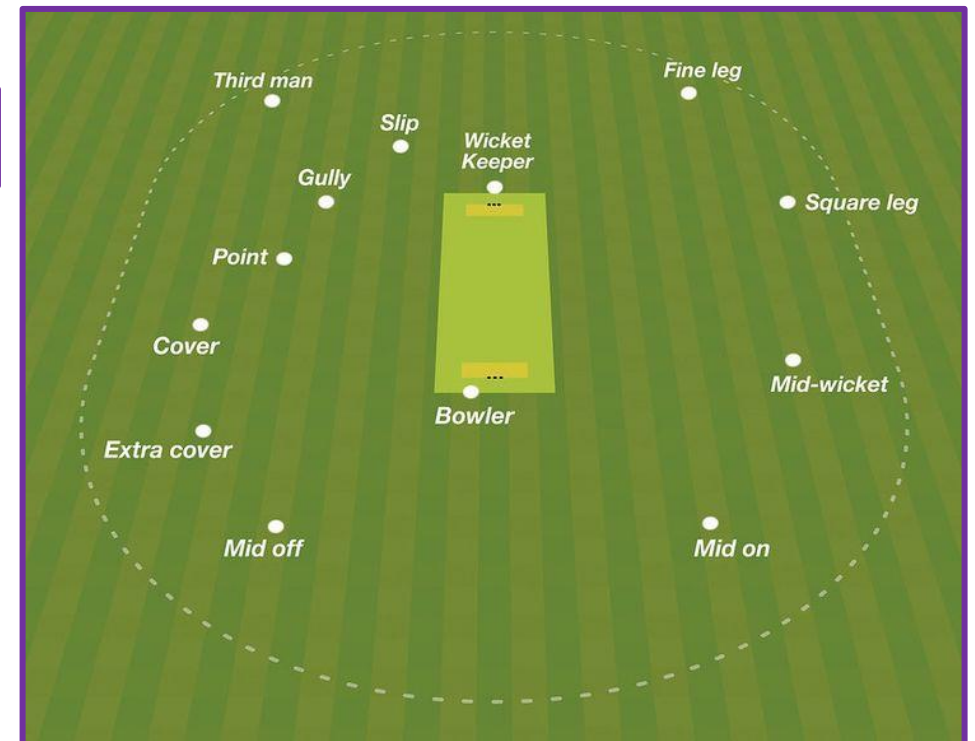
Officials

During a competitive game of cricket there are two umpires and two score keepers.

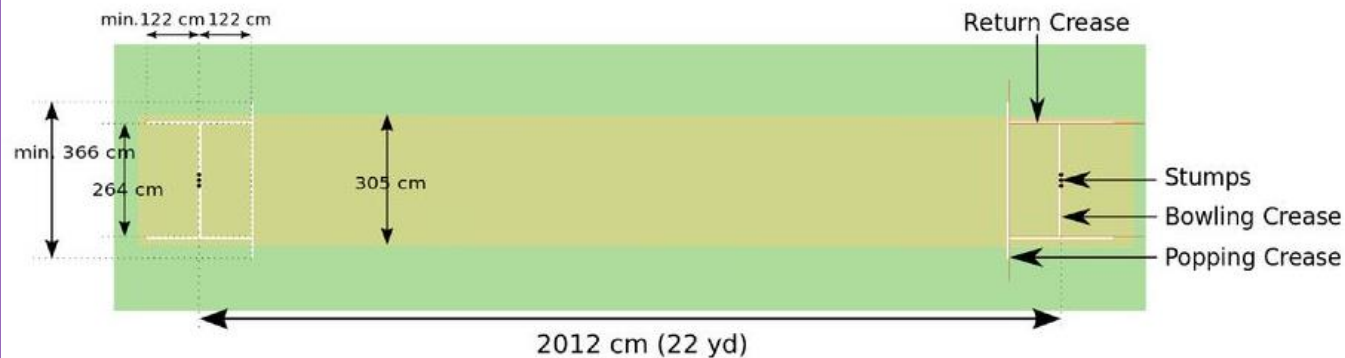
Scoring

In a game of hockey the team that scores the most goals wins the game. Each goal is worth one point. Goals can only be scored in the scoring circle. A shot from outside the scoring circle must be deflected in the scoring circle into the net to score.

Player Positions



Pitch Dimensions



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Cricket – Bowling, Batting & Long Barrier

Bowling

An overarm bowl is the legal way to deliver a ball in a competitive game of cricket.

Stage one

Keep your arms close to your body, your head steady and your eyes fixed on the batter. Holding the ball in your dominant hand, index and middle finger either side of the seam on top of the ball, with the thumb holding the seam on the bottom of the ball.

Stage two

As you get close to the crease, start turning your body so your shoulder is facing towards the wicket and lean back slightly. At the release point, keep the ball close to your chin and your non-bowling arm up with your elbow pointing towards the target. Keep your head looking at the wicket from behind your front arm. As your back foot lands before the popping crease line, keep your body upright and raise your front foot pointing your knee towards the target. As your front foot lands, your toes should be pointing to the batter.

Stage three

On releasing the ball, begin rotating your shoulders and push your bowling arm forward and down from the coil position. The non-bowling arm should be pointing to the batter. Finally, your arms should rotate through with the ball and release it at the top of the delivery arc.

Batting

A chest pass is a very fast and flat pass which enables a team to move quickly up a court in a precise and accurate fashion.

Stage one

Stand with feet shoulder width apart and on the balls of your feet, with back straight and knees slightly bent. Place hands on the sides of the ball with the thumbs directly behind the ball and fingers comfortably spread.

Stage two

The ball should be held in front of the chest with the elbows tucked in. Step in the direction of the pass, by extending their legs, back, and arms. Push the ball from the chest with both arms (not from one shoulder). Fingers are rotated behind the ball and the thumbs are turned down.

Stage three

The back of the hands face one another with the thumbs straight down. Make sure the ball is released off the first and second fingers of both hands. Follow through to finish up with the arms fully extended, fingers pointing at the target and thumbs pointing to the floor.

Long Barrier

The long barrier is the safest technique to control a cricket ball that is travelling along the ground.

Stage one

Move towards the ball at a controlled speed. Get in line with the ball and get your whole body behind the ball.

Stage two

As quickly as possible bend both knees and twist sideways so that the knee of your strong leg touches the ground and touches the back of the heel of the other leg. Extend arms downwards, spread hands wide with little fingers touching each other.

Pick up the ball and draw into the body, then stand up ready to make the best decision.

Stage three

Decide where the ball should be thrown to, the wicket keeper or bowler.