

PE - Cricket Knowledge Organiser Y7

Key Skills: Batting

GRIP, STANCE, BACKSWING AND STEP

GRIP

- Fingers and thumbs wrapped around the bat handle
- 'V' in line between spine and edge
- Hands close together
- Top hand against inside front thigh

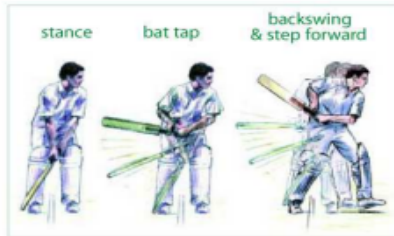


STANCE

- Feet parallel and a foot length apart
- Weight evenly distributed and knees flexed
- Side-on position, relaxed
- Eyes level over toes

STANCE & BAT TAP

- Wrists and arms only
- Top hand control
- Bat handle close to body, in line with & under shoulders



BACKSWING & STEP

- Co-ordinated movement
- Comfortable stride
- Smooth movement of head toward line of the ball

Key skills: Bowling



A straight arm on delivery whilst looking at the wickets

Cricket is played between two teams each made up of eleven players. Games comprise of at least one innings where each team will take turns in batting and fielding/bowling. The fielding team will have a bowler bowl the ball to the batsman who tries to hit the ball with their bat. The fielding team tries to get the batsmen out by... Hitting the wickets with the ball when bowling, Catching a batsman's shot on the full, Hitting the batsman's leg in front of the wicket (LBW), Or hitting the wickets before the batsmen can run to the other end of the pitch

The batmen try to score as many runs as possible before getting out by... Hitting the ball and running between the wickets and making it to the other end before the fielders can hit the wickets with the ball. Each time you run one full length of the pitch it equals 1 run. Hitting the ball to the boundary along the ground is 4 runs. Hitting the ball over the boundary on the full equals 6 runs. The fielding team must get 10 batsmen out before they can change over and start batting.

The aim of the game is to score as many runs as possible before the fielding team takes 10 wickets. The team with the most runs wins.

Key Terms

1. Throwing - Using your hands to send the ball towards a target
2. Catching - Using your hands to join together to contact the ball before hitting the ground.
3. Fielding- Long Barrier technique Using your leg to stop a fast travelling ball that is going into the fielding team.
4. Batting Technique - Using the bat to make contact with the ball and send it into the fielding area.
5. Bowling Technique - The bowler will send the ball towards the wickets that are being protected by the batter.
6. Game Tactics - A plan used to try and outwit an opponent.
7. Wickets - The target that is guarded by the batter, if the wickets are hit with the ball then this is out.
8. Bat - The object used by the batter to hit the ball into the field
9. Ball - The object used by the bowler to hit the wickets

Exit routes to local clubs
Highcroft Cricket Club, Aston Manor
CC and Walmley CC

Wider Reading

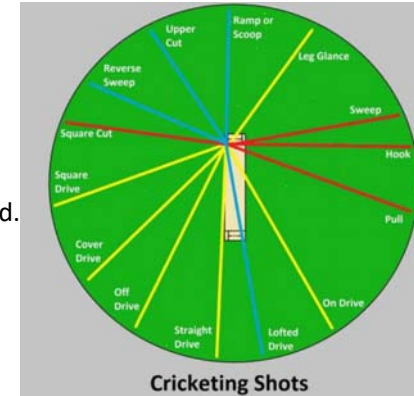
www.ecb.com

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/cricket/48>

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Sky Sports News

<https://www.skysports.com>



Key skills: Fielding



Key questions – Rules	Key Questions – bowling/fielding skills	Key Questions – batting Skills
1. How many players in a team?	1. How many phases to the bowl?	1. What shape do you use when holding the bat?
2. What is the minimum amount of innings?	2. What is the purpose of a run up in the bowling phase	2. Why are the hands close to each other on the bat?
3. Name 3 ways to get a batsman out	3. Describe the term throwing	3. What shot is played forward?
4. How do you get 1 run?	4. When would you perform a long barrier?	4. In the stance, how should you hold your feet?
5. How do you get 4 runs?	5. What is the name of the person behind the batsman?	5. Why do you keep your head level at all times?
6. How do you get 6 runs?	6. How will looking at the wickets when bowling support your performance?	6. In the preparation of the shot, where do you bring the bat up to?
7. How many batsman do you need to get out?	7. In the long barrier, when do you not have a gap?	7. How can you dictate where the bowler aim for?
8. How do you know who wins the game?	8. Define the term catching	8. What is the benefit of stepping into a shot?
9. What does LBW stand for?	9. Why do you have fingers spread when catching the ball?	9. Can you stand directly in front of the wickets?
10. Describe a leg bye.	10. Why do you keep your eyes on the	10. Can you run and gain point, without

PE - Cricket Knowledge Organiser Y8

Wider Reading

www.ecb.com

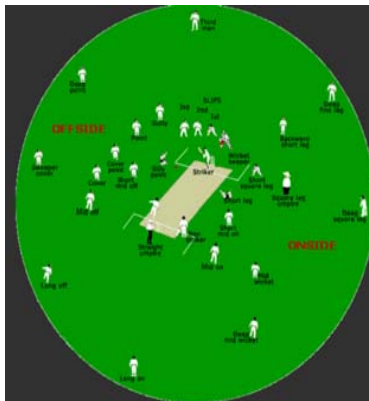
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/cricket/48983890>

Sky Sports News

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Fielding positions in cricket play an important role in cricket to take wickets and to save runs. A perfect field set will make pressure and also raise batsmen to play wrong shots. All depends upon the captain, he is the leader of team he must have knowledge about the best fielding position in cricket. Fielding position is going to be changed for every batsman in cricket because it depend, which fielding position suits for right handed batsmen and similar for left hander batsmen. Earlier they didn't focus on fielding session; day by day fielding part becomes an important factor in cricket.

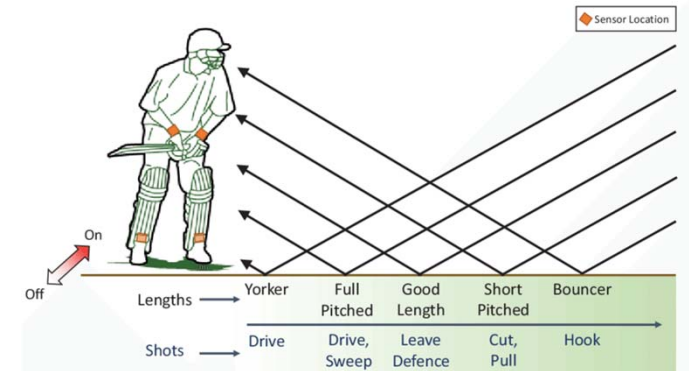
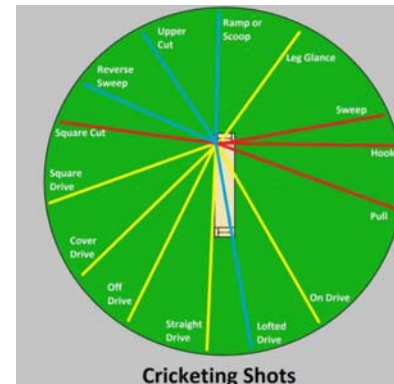
The captain set a defending or attacking field to take. In cricket match, if batsman comes new to do batting, than captain going to set attacking fields to make pressure on new batsman. Captain needs to set the field based on the bowlers strengths.



Key Terms

The batsman's job is to score as many runs as possible.

But to build an innings, a batsman needs sound judgement to work out which deliveries to defend, leave or score off. Even top class batsmen give their wicket away because of poor shot selection, so it's not an easy science. The batsman has approximately 12 shots to choose from either side of the wicket. So stroke selection depends on the line, length and speed of a delivery. There are three main lines: Off stump and outside, Middle stump, Leg stump and outside. And there are five main lengths of delivery: Bouncer/long hop, Short of a length, Good length, Full length/half volley, Full toss. For the best chance of building an innings, a batsman needs to move their feet backwards or forwards to get into the best position to play a stroke.



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1. How many players in a team?	1.Where is long on a long off stand in the field?	1.If the bowler bowls a yorker what shot do you play?
2. What is the minimum amount of innings?	2.Where does the wicket keeper stand?	2. Explain the different between an cut and pull shot
3. Name 3 ways to get a batsman out	3.How would the wicket keeper change the position when working with different bowlers?	3. If you play a hook shot, what types of bowl have you faced?
4. How do you get 1 run?	4.Who sets the field up and makes tactical changes?	4. Explain the difference between the on and off side
5. How do you get 4 runs?	5.Name the two different types of fielding styles	5. If the bowler play it short to the off side, what shot will you play?
6. How do you get 6 runs?	6.When would you use the different types of fielding styles?	6. If the bowler play it short to the on side, what shot will you play?
7. How many batsman do you need to get out?	7.What is meant by adding pressure to the batters?	7. What is it called when you gain runs by leaving the ball?
8. How do you know who wins the game?	8. Where would a gully stand and why?	8. Give 3 teaching points of the pull shot
9. What does LBW stand for?	9. What is the role of silly point?	9. Give 3 teaching point of the defensive shot