

Key Vocabulary	
Aiming	To point or direct at a target.
Batting	The action of hitting with or using a bat.
Bowling	The action of bowling a ball towards a batsman's wicket.
Fielding	An attempt to catch or stop the ball and return it after it has been hit by the batsman, preventing runs being scored.
Overarm	Throwing or bowling done with the hand or arm passing above the level of the shoulder.
Runs	Points gained when a batsman has run from one wicket to the other.
Score	The number of runs achieved in a game by a team or an individual.
Striking	The action of hitting a ball with the bat.
Wicket Keeper	The fielder in cricket who stands behind the wicket at which the ball is being bowled.
Wickets	Each of the sets of three stumps with two bails across the top at either end of the pitch, defended by a batsman.

## Year 5/6 - PE - Cricket

### Sticky Knowledge/Skills

- There are two teams: The team bowling has 11 players on the field. The team batting has two players, one at each end of the pitch (also sometimes called the wicket).
- The bowler is trying to aim the ball at a wicket, which is made up of three sticks (called stumps) stuck into the earth, with two small sticks (called bails) balanced on them. One of the fielders, called the 'wicket keeper', stands behind the wicket to catch the ball if the bowler misses the wicket. The other fielders may chase the ball after the batsman has hit it.
- The bowler runs towards his wicket, and bowls towards the batsman at the other wicket. He does not throw the ball. He bowls the ball overarm with a "straight arm" (defined further in the rules and the guidance to umpires). An 'over' is six balls, meaning he bowls six times. Then another player becomes the bowler for the next over, and bowls from the other end, and so on. The same bowler cannot bowl two overs one after the other.
- There are different ways that a batsman can get out. They can be: The batsman misses the ball and the ball hits the wicket: called bowled, or being "bowled out". The ball hits the batsman's body when it would have hit the wicket otherwise. Called LBW (leg before wicket). The way this rule is applied is complicated; this is just the general idea. A fielder catches the ball after the batsman hits it, and before it bounces or leaves the field: called caught. While the batsmen are running, a fielder can throw the ball at the wicket.

### Famous Olympians



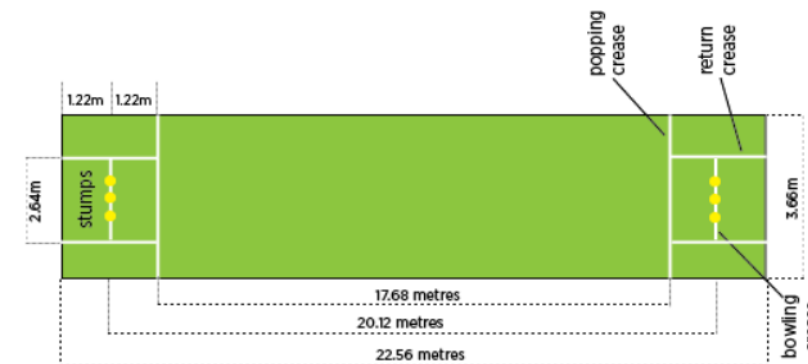
**Ben Stokes** is a renowned name in the cricket fraternity, who represents England in all three formats regularly. Stokes is arguably the best all-rounder across three formats in the globe lately. He can bat aggressively at lower middle order and bowl around 140 km/hr pace, and also a gun fielder in the park.

**Shane Warne** (13 September 1969 – 4 March 2022) was an Australian cricketer. A right-arm leg spinner, he is widely considered as one of the greatest bowlers in cricket history, and in 2000 he was selected by a panel of cricket experts as one of five Wisden Cricketers of the Century, the only specialist bowler and the only one still playing at the time.



### The Cricket Pitch

In a cricket match the cricket pitch is the central part of the cricket field. It is 22 yards (20.12 m) long and 10 feet (3.05 m) wide. The surface is very flat, so the ball can bounce on it when bowled to the batsman. At each end of the pitch there is a batsman's ground and a wicket. The bowler must bowl the ball from one end of the pitch (otherwise it is a no-ball) to the batsman or wicket at the other end.



*It is said that cricket originated in England. Since they used to raise sheep, the grass was so short that it was possible to roll a lump of wool on it which they used as a ball. The first recorded game was played in 1646.*

