

Year 6 Cricket Knowledge Organiser

Key Knowledge

Learn these key facts—key points in red

Fielding Positions/Tactics

The captain or bowler needs to 'set the field'. This involves placing their team in specific positions to stop and catch the ball hit by the batter. Tactically players may need to change position depending on where each individual batter hits the ball or where they might hit it. Some players will generally be a specialist at certain position. The field changes with



a right or
left
handed
batter.

Officials



Umpires and scorers are vital for the game to be played. The umpires call wides, no balls, byes, leg byes, boundaries etc. Each

decision has a sign to communicate with the scorers. It is useful for players to know these.

Ways to be out: Bowled, Caught, Run Out, Stumped, LBW, Timed Out, Handled the ball, Obstructing the field, Hit Wicket, Hit the ball twice.

Front foot batting


Typically used to hit a ball arriving between ankle and thigh height and can use either a straight (more frequent) or cross bat swing. It is used



to strike a 'full length' delivery from the bowler and can hit the ball along the floor or in the air.

Back foot batting

Typically used to hit a ball arriving between **thigh and head height** and can use either a straight or cross (more frequent) bat swing. It is used to strike a **'short length'** delivery from the bowler and can hit the ball along the floor or in the air. A backfoot provides a small amount of extra time to react to any lateral movement.



Key Vocabulary

Understand these key words

| Word | Definition |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Catch | Stopping a moving object without it touching the group and keeping hold of it. |
| Short Barrier | A quick way of stopping and picking up a ball |
| Long Barrier | Used to stop the ball when fielding |
| Fielding | Stopping, catching, throwing the ball, being in a ready position and getting in line with the ball. |
| Overarm Bowl | A roundarm style in which the arm rotates over the head and is different to throwing. The arm must be kept straight up to 15 degrees and exceeding this results in a throw. |
| Front foot batting | A forward movement towards the ball in an attempt to hit the ball |
| Back foot batting | A backward movement towards the ball in an attempt to hit the ball |
| Officials | Run the game: Umpires, Scorers 3rd Umpire are some examples. |
| Fielding Positions | These are the multiple places that the fielding players can stand on the pitch |
| Vertical/straight bat shots | Used to drive the ball or sometimes deflect. The bat is in a vertical alignment at the point of contact. |
| Horizontal/cross bat shots | The bat is swung in a horizontal arc, with the player's head not typically being in line with the ball. |

Cricket Focus Grounds

Lords: The Home of Cricket



Basin Reserve, Wellington, New Zealand



Newlands, Cape Town, South Africa



MCG, Melbourne Australia



Kensington Oval, Bridgetown,

Barbados

