

Year 5 Cricket

National Curriculum objectives

Play competitive games, modified where appropriate and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending.
Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

Key Learning

- Developed overarm and underarm bowling applied to game
- Improving accuracy of batting
- Developing deep field catching – catching ball at varying heights
- Developing the lofted drive

Equipment

- Balls (tennis balls, cricket balls, reaction balls)
- Cones/markers/hoops
- Kwik Cricket set
- Bats
- Sets of wickets
- Ladders
- Benches
- Bean Bags
- Buckets
- Whistle and Stopwatch

Key Questions

Where do you focus when aiming for a target?

What is your body position and where do you focus when you are batting?

How do you achieve a lofted drive?

What body position works best when catching balls thrown at different heights?

Key Vocabulary

Accuracy: Being able to throw and hit the ball making sure it gets to the location the player is aiming for.

Aiming: Preparing to throw or hit the ball towards a given target or in a specific direction.

Batting technique: The batting player's stance before the ball is bowled as well as the movement of the hands, feet, head, and body when hitting the ball.

Crease: A line on the pitch near the wickets over which a batsman must pass to score a run

Cricket stance: The position you stand in when you are fielding or batting.

Fielding: Collecting the ball after it is struck by the batsman. The fielding team tries to limit the number of runs that the batsman scores and/or to get the batsman out.

Figure of six: When bowling overarm, you make an arc with your arms like the shape of the number '6'.

Grip & stance: The position of the hands and body when batting - feet parallel, shoulder-width apart, knees slightly bent, head still, two hands on the bat handle – the weaker hand at the top.

High throw/low throw: Throwing the ball to another player either up high or lower down.

Lofted drive: Hitting the ball with the bat in a way that sends the ball flying through the air, instead of along the ground.

Near/Middle/Far: Positions in the field in relation to the wicket. Near is closest to the wicket.

Overarm: A throw or bowl with the hand or arm passing above the level of the shoulder.

Underarm: A throw with the arm or hand below shoulder level.

Wicket keeper: The player on the fielding side who stands behind the wicket ready to catch the ball or run the batter out.

Safety

- Remove all jewellery including earrings
- Long hair must be tied back
- Wear suitable footwear
- Use correct techniques
- Complete a warm-up and cool-down