

## Learning Objectives

- Students will demonstrate throwing, catching, and batting skills with proper technique.
- Students will apply basic offensive and defensive strategies.
- Students will demonstrate responsibility and sportsmanship.

## Learning Targets

- I can throw, catch, and bat using proper form.
- I can use basic offensive and defensive strategies in a small group activity.
- I can follow rules and demonstrate fair play in a small group game.

## Teaching Cues

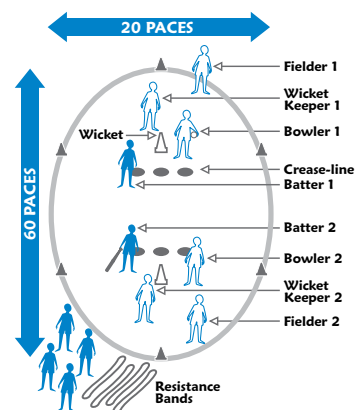
- Batters stand in front of crease-line, bat down to protect the wicket.
- All hits are good, there are no foul balls.
- Bowlers stand behind crease-line and throw overhand.

## PREP

- 6 large [cones](#) (for boundaries)
- 2 12"H [cones](#) per 12 students (for wickets)
- 6 [spot markers](#) per 12 students (for crease-lines)
- 1 [bat and ball](#) per 12 students
- 4 [resistance bands](#) per 12 students

## SET

- Create a large (20 x 60 paces) oval field per group of 12.
- In each field, place cones (wickets) in center, 20 paces apart.
- Place spot markers 3 paces in front of cones to mark the crease-line.
- Form groups of 6 with 2 groups per field; each with 1 ball, 1 bat and 4 resistance bands.
- 1 group is the Batting Group with 2 batters, 1 on each crease-line, 4 stand off the field.
- 1 group is the Fielding Group with 2 bowlers, 2 wicket keepers, and 2 fielders.



## TEACH

### 1. Lesson Objective

- The object of **Modified Cricket** is to combine the skills of striking, throwing and catching in a mini-game.

### 2. Instructions

#### • Batting

- Batters try to score runs by hitting the ball, then running and tapping the crease-line with your bat.
- Batters hit the ball after a bounce. If the batter swings and misses, and the ball hits the wicket, batter is out.
- After a hit into fair territory, batter runs with the bat.
- Then batter taps the opposite crease-line, switching places with the other batter.

#### • Fielding

- On signal, bowlers stand behind the crease-line and bowl, using an overhand throw.
- The ball should bounce once before crossing the crease-line.
- Make an out by catching a fly ball or fielding the ball then tagging the wicket before batters switch places.

#### • Rules

- A run is scored if batters switch places before fielders touch the wicket.
- Batters continue to hit and switch places until an out is made.
- At that time 2 new batters take their places and play continues. (Batters waiting use resistance bands.)
- When all 6 batters have been put out, switch roles with Fielding Group.

### 3. Challenges

- How many runs can your group score in 1 round?



# Modified Cricket

## Key Standards Addressed

### Standard 1.8.6

Demonstrates a correct rolling and throwing technique.

### Standard 1.8.7

Demonstrates striking a pitched ball with an implement to open space.

### Standard 1.8.8

Demonstrates a proper catch with or without an implement.

### Standard 2.8.5

Demonstrates knowledge of offensive tactics in striking and field games.

### Standard 2.8.6

Demonstrates knowledge of defensive positioning tactics in striking/ fielding games.

### Standard 3.8.10

Explain how communication, feedback, cooperation, and etiquette relate to leadership roles.

### Standard 4.8.5

Examines individual and group challenges through movement.

*(The complete set of standards for this lesson can be found in the Curriculum Resources section on SPARKfamily.org)*

## SEL Competencies

### Self-Awareness

Peer interaction, self-efficacy

### Self-Management

Self-regulation

### Social Awareness

Building trust

Respect for others

### Relationship Skills

Teamwork

### Responsible Decision-Making

Analyzing situations

## Reflection Questions

- How is cricket like softball/baseball? How is it different?
- What offensive strategies did your team use to be successful? Defensive strategies?
- What is sportsmanship? How did you show sportsmanship in this activity?

## SPARK It Up!

### 1. Step It Up

- *(Need 1 pedometer per student.)*
- We're going to add group step-count to our scoring.
- If you're waiting to bat, you can score points for your group by walking/jogging/running laps around the field.

### 2. Bail Out

- *(Add a Wiffle® ball to the top of each wicket cone as the bail.)*
- In traditional Cricket a 9"L stick called a "bail" sits on top of the wicket and must be knocked off for a batter to be out.
- In our game, when hitting the wicket for an out, the bail (Wiffle® ball) must fall to the ground.

## Teaching Suggestions

- Keep wicket keepers 5 paces behind the batter.
- Players waiting to bat can warmup on the sideline using resistance bands.

## Integration

Let's connect the dots... There are records that tell us the game of cricket has its roots in Great Britain, Ireland, and France. Another game called Rounders, which dates back to the 1700's, is very similar but with important differences as we look ahead into history. Both of these games seem to have been combined and slightly modified in the late 1700's into what is now known as modern American Baseball. Global games – UNITE!

## Teacher Reflection

