

Striking and Fielding

Learning Intentions:

Apply teaching skills when receiving in a game format.
Take up appropriate fielding in relation to the batter.

Starter Activity:

In groups children form a circle and throw the ball to a child without a ball. Children must throw the ball with an under arm motion.

Skills:

Ask children to make a bowl shape with hands when catching with little fingers touching each other. This will also create a target to aim at.

Ask children to look at the ball throughout flight and look at the ball when it lands in the hand. This will give a better second chance if the ball bounces out of the hands to regain the catch.

Progressions:

Vary the throws. High/low and even the speed.

Activity:

In groups children take turns to bat. Each batsman will receive 12 bowls then they must change over. Batsman will only receive points if they run in-between the wickets opposite them after hitting a bowl. To stop the batsman from gaining a point children must throw the ball to one of the wicket keepers so they can hit the wickets with the ball before the batsman runs past. Play with two wicket keepers opposite the batsman and children can throw to either wicketkeeper.

Progressions:

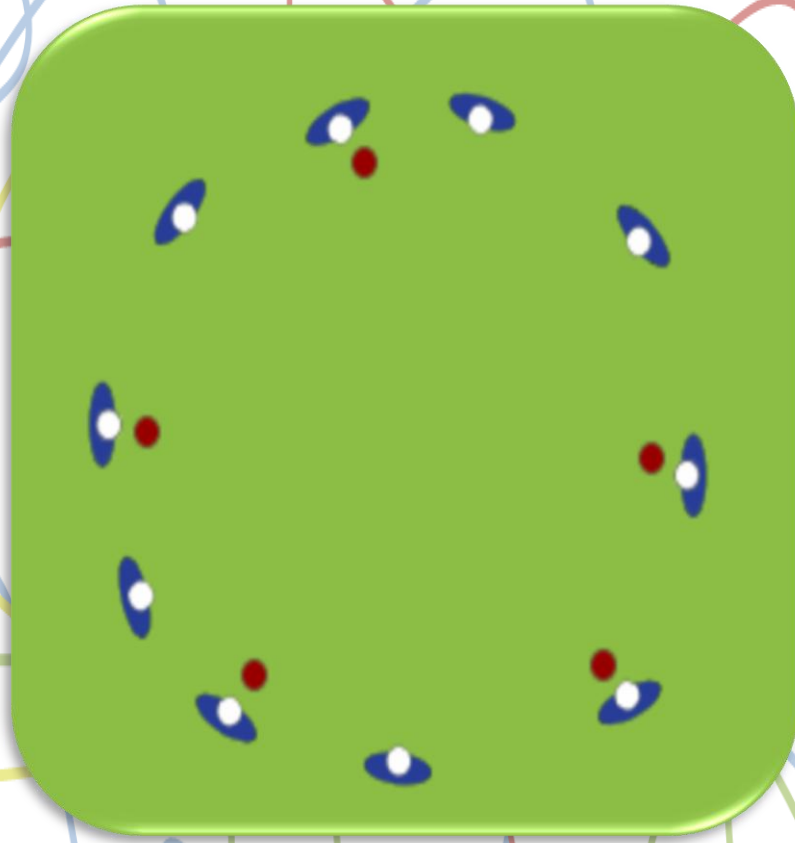
The batter can still run if they miss the ball.

Introduce a scoring system with the help of the children where children lose points if they get caught out or run out by the wicketkeeper.

Extra points could be awarded for one handed catches.

Skills:

Encourage the fielding team to discuss starting positions for fielders. This may vary from batter to batter.



Striking and Fielding

Learning Intentions:

Explain and demonstrate appropriate fielding positions in relation to the batter.

Effect other with communication when organising fielders layout in relation to the batter.

Starter Activity:

Children form a square with a partner standing opposite. Each pair have a ball each. The teacher counts down 3,2,1 then they throw the ball to their partner (under arm) then repeat the game.

Progressions:

Each child has a ball. On the teacher's whistle they throw the ball to their partner.

Red and blues can throw high passes and grey and yellow throw low passes.

This is a good opportunity to highlight the importance's of keeping your eye on the ball throughout the flight and all the way into your hands.

Skills:

Encourage children to follow the ball with their eyes right into their hands.

Encourage children to stand on the balls of their feet ready to move forward or sideways to complete the catch.

Activity:

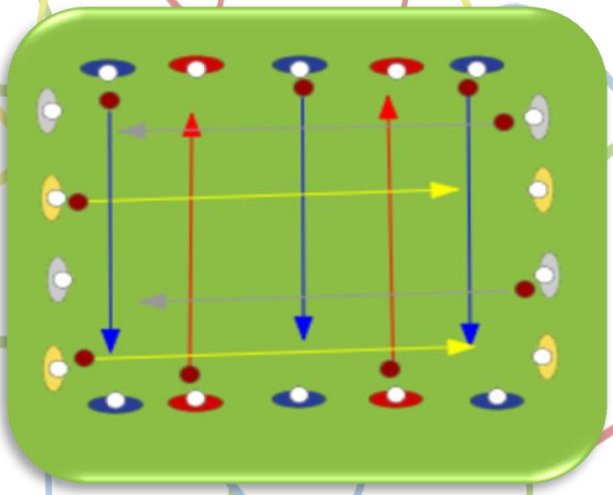
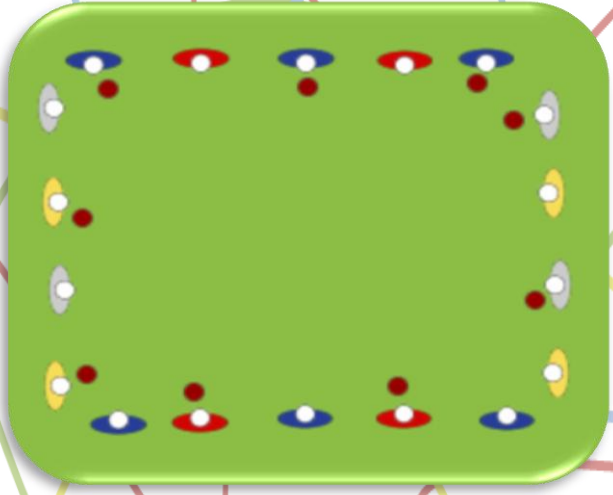
In groups children take turns to bat. Each player will continue to bat until some one gets them out (or they reach 20 points). The batsman can chose to run or stay if they miss the ball, however, if they hit the ball they must run. Batsmen need to run around one cone to receive a point or run round both cones for two. Fielding team must retrieve the ball and throw it to the bowler as soon as possible as the bowler does not have to wait for the batsman to get back into position they can bowl straight away.

Skills:

Fielding positions

Highlight the importance of starting further back than too close. It is much easier to run forward and attack the ball rather than turn and chase after a ball.

Once you have retrieved a ball return it back to the bowler at a speed and height they can catch.



Striking and Fielding

Learning Intentions:

Apply fielding techniques whilst competing within the game.
Apply batting techniques whilst striking the ball.

Starter Activity:

Children start by bowling along the floor to the opposite line. When a child has bowled the ball they must join the back of the opposite line. Children waiting to receive, must stop the ball then perform their bowl to the opposite line.

Progressions:

Can children throw the ball so it bounces across to the opposite line.
Can children throw without a bounce. Change the distance and maybe the ball to suit the learners.

Skills:

Encourage children receiving to get on line with the ball when receiving. Encourage children to put their legs behind their hands as their legs act as a second barrier if their hands miss the ball.

Can children still get on line with the ball as early as possible and maybe travel forward to receive the ball.

Activity:

Children take turns to bowl at the batter. After 12 bowls change the batsman. The batsman only wins a point by hitting the ball between the two blue cones. Fielding team must try and defend the line but can only cross the line once the ball has left the bowlers hand.

Skills:

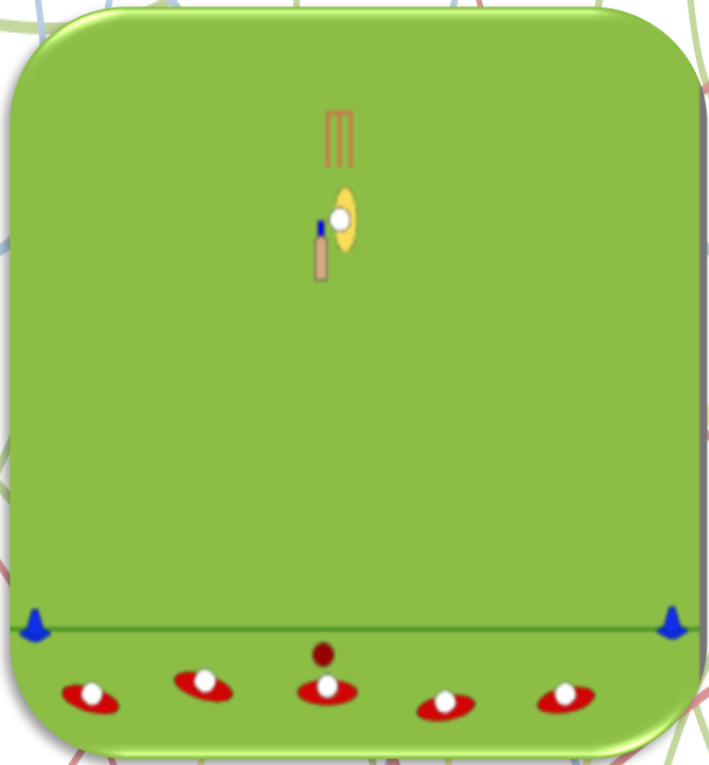
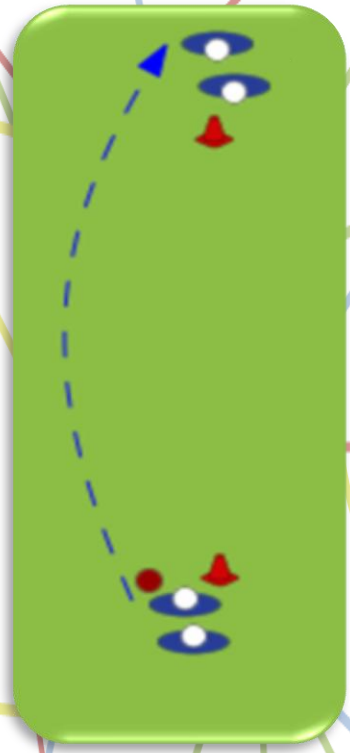
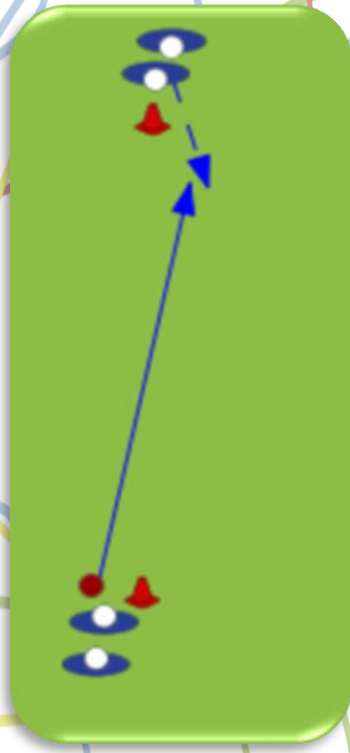
Can the batsman hold the bat with hands touching each other (no gaps between fingers or hands).

Children to stand side on the bowler when batting. Normally the strongest arm goes at the back.

Start with knees bent giving you the opportunity to slightly come up with the ball as it bounces.

Challenges:

Ask children to discuss how they want build up a scoring system (-2 if your bowled out, + 5 hitting through blue cones).



Striking and Fielding

Learning Intentions:

Apply batting and fielding techniques whilst competing against other children.
Explain and arrange fielders in proportion to the pitch.

Starter Activity:

Children form a square with a partner standing opposite. Each pair have a ball each. The teacher counts down 3,2,1 then they throw the ball to their partner (under arm) then repeat the game.

Progressions:

Each child has a ball. On the teacher's whistle they throw the ball to their partner.
Red and blues can throw high passes and grey and yellow throw low passes.

This is a good opportunity to highlight the importance's of keeping your eye on the ball throughout the flight and all the way into your hands.

Skills:

Encourage children to follow the ball with their eyes right into their hands.

Encourage children to stand on the balls of their feet ready to move forward or sideways to complete the catch.

Activity:

In small groups children pair up before the game starts. Each pair receives a number to indicate when they will bat. Batting pairs will have 5 minutes to bat, after 5 minutes on the teacher's whistle the next pair will step in to bat. Pairs can not get out in this game. To win points batsmen need to hit the ball then swap positions with each other, each time they swap they receive a point.

Skills:

Ask the batter to stand sideways to the bowler with feet shoulder width apart with weight on the balls of their feet with knees slightly bent.

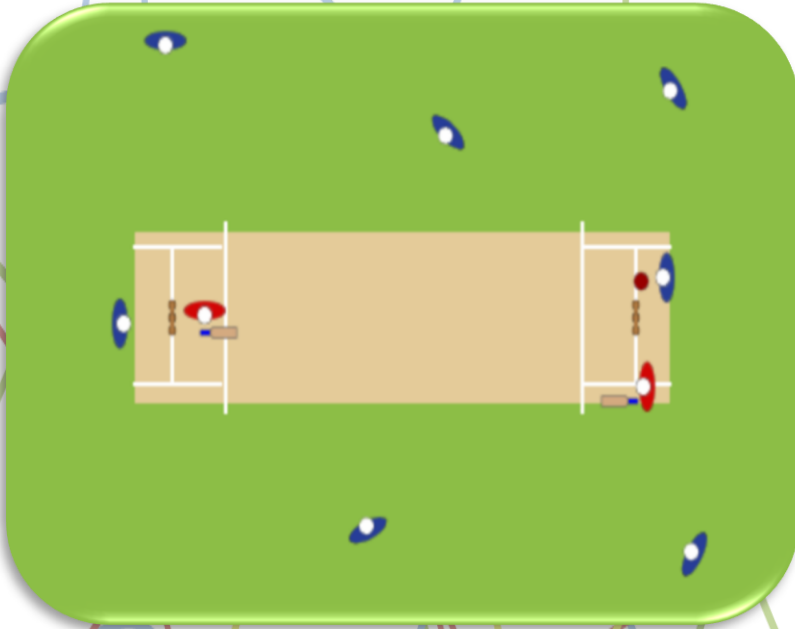
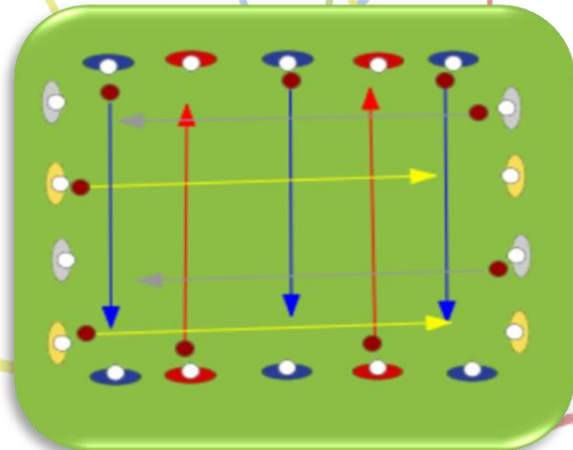
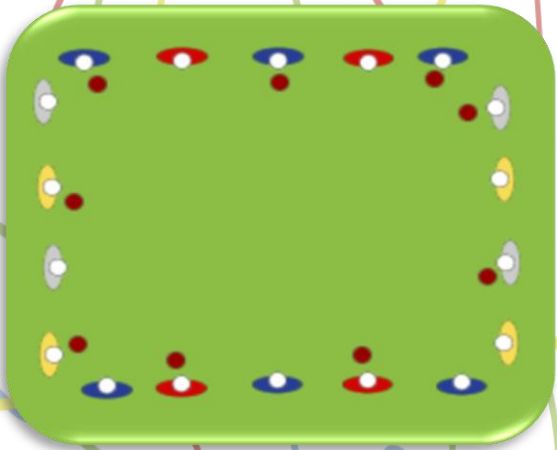
For a right-hander the left hand should be at the top of the handle. For a left-hander the right hand should be at the top. Keep both your hands close together on the bat at the top of the handle.

Normally the batters front shoulder points towards the bowler.

Progressions:

Introduce a marker or cone to indicate where the ball should bounce if the bowler is bowling with more than one bounce at a time.

Challenges:
Ask children to guard and anticipate where the batsman might aim for depending on their stance and previous shots.



Striking and Fielding

Learning Intentions:

Protect the boundary when fielding.
Use effective communication with a partner when batting.

Starter Activity:

Blue team pick up the balls one at a time and try to roll them at the red teams feet. If a red child gets hit on the foot they must leave the square. The last child remaining wins the game.

Progressions:

Encourage children to work in pairs getting inline with each other encase they miss a Childs feet.
Create a scoring system rather than letting children sit out if they get hit with a ball.

Activity:

Children are split into two teams. One team spreads out and gets ready to bowl and field with the other team getting ready to bat. Blue team bat in twos. If one batter is out they will be replaced by another blue. When a child is out they simply join the back of the line and wait for their next turn. Split the lesson into 4 (example, 1hour lesson = change teams over every 15 minutes).

Skills:

Encourage good communication between batters.
Can children take up good fielding positions to protect the circle boundary? When considering position it is important to remember that it is quicker to run forward than turning and running backwards.

Progressions:

Change the bowler after 6 bowls.
Recreate when you see good fielding to keep focus.

Challenges:

Give the batting team two cones to make a target gate on the boundary. Decide on the width and then decide on a scoring system in the ball goes through the gate on the boundary.

