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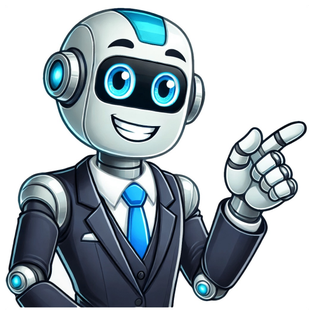

Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Test matches and first class cricket are the only forms of the game where a draw is possible, but what constitutes a draw and why do we have them? How can Test Cricket be a Draw? Test cricket is a timed format and there is no restriction on the amount of overs that can be Test Match Draw Rules Examples of Draws in Cricket Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Fielding positions are an essential part of any cricket match and, if the captain places his or her players in the correct areas, it can be key to the final outcome. Cricket is a sport with unique terminology and many of the fielding positions come with their own idiosyncratic language. In this guide we will Cricket Fielding Positions Explained: A Simple Guide Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris If youre watching a game of cricket, live in person or on TV, it will help to follow play if you understand the various umpire signals. Its also important for players to know what signals mean, so please read on. Cricket Umpire Signals Umpire Signals Quiz Weve compiled a quick quiz about umpire signals. Test Cricket Umpire Signals: What They Mean Illustrated with Images Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Anyone new to cricket needs to start with the basics and this article is going to discuss the term over with the meaning and significance that is attached to it. What is an Over in Cricket? In the present day, an over in cricket consists of six legitimate deliveries. At the end of the sequence What is an Over in Cricket? How Many Balls are in an Over? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris The basic aim in all forms of cricket is to score more runs than the opposition. Taking wickets will help to keep the opponents total down but teams need runs in order to win any match, either in test cricket or in any of the established limited overs formats. But how does cricket scoring work? How does Cricket Scoring Work? 4 Ways to Score Runs Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Originally there were 11 of them, but as the laws of cricket changed, there are altogether 10 ways to get out in cricket as of . Dismissals play a major role in any cricket match and they are pivotal to the overall result. The fielding side needs to claim dismissals in order to progress towards 10 Ways to Get Out in Cricket: Dismissals Explained Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Ive often wondered about how they measure distance hitting in cricket. If youre also in the dark, then please read on and Ill look to explain it. Six Hitting Distances At the big tournaments such as the Indian Premier League, we often see a six distance come up almost as soon as the ball comes How is the Distance of a Six Measured in Cricket? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Can an injured player be replaced in cricket? Old laws meant that any sub fielder wasnt allowed to bat or ball. Under the new concussion law, however, the answer is yes and the substitute can play a full part in the match. What does Concussion Substitute Mean in Cricket? The concussion substitute ruling means that What is the Concussion Substitute Rule in Cricket? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Its become one of the most important pieces of technology in cricket but what, exactly, is Hawk-Eye and how does it work? What is Hawk-Eye in Cricket? Hawk-Eye is a piece of cricket ball tracking technology which measures the flight of a cricket ball. The way in which it operates then allows the games officials Hawk-Eye Technology: How Does Cricket Ball Tracking Work? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Test cricket is the longest form of the sport and its the one that attracts the so-called purists. Based on the original laws, this is simply the first class game played at an international level. From the early days of the 1870s, and the first game at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, test cricket has grown What is Test Cricket? Rules of the Original Cricket Format Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris T20 cricket has revolutionised the game since it first came onto the scene and has achieved its aim of bringing more fans into the sport, so lets take a closer look at the phenomenon. What is T20 Cricket? T20 cricket is the shortest form of the game currently played by all ICC affiliated countries. Each What is T20 Cricket? Rules of the Most Popular Format Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Cricket, a sport that originates in the heartlands of England, has traversed the boundaries of nations and cultures to captivate the hearts of millions worldwide. Its intricate blend of strategy, skill, and spirit brings players from different backgrounds together on a common playing field. Each player, donning the whites or the coloured jersey, has a How Many Players Are There in a Cricket Team? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Its considered by all players to be the pinnacle of cricket. Test matches examine every part of a players technique in what is the longest format of the game. But how long does test cricket last in terms of overs? What is Test Cricket? Test cricket is an international format played by full member countries How Many Overs in Test Cricket? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris There are many ways of playing cricket in your garden or backyard, but gully cricket appears to be more established. Because of its rise in popularity, I thought it was time to take a closer look. What is Gully Cricket? Gully cricket is an unofficial form of the game that is played in many parts Gully Cricket Guide What is Gully Cricket? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Its arguably the most important fielding position in any cricket team, so lets take a look at what a wicket keeper has to undertake during a match. What is the Role of the Wicket-Keeper? A wicket keeper stands directly behind the stumps at the batters end. Their main role is to stop the ball after Wicket Keeper in Cricket Role of the Wicket Keepers Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris They are a fundamental part of the game of cricket and they can certainly help a batting team to boost their total. But what are extras and how are they accumulated? What are Extras in Cricket? An extra can be defined as a run which is not scored off the bat. They can occur by What are Extras in Cricket? Type of Extras Read More Rules of Cricket / By Adam Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris New technology plays an important role in modern day cricket and Im going to discuss the role of snicko in todays game. What is Snicko in Cricket? Snicko is short for snickometer and its job is to help out with the Decision Review System. The technology currently in place detects whether or not the ball What is Snicko in Cricket and How Does it Work? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris In this article Im going to look at the use of Net Run Rate (NRR) and how it is calculated in order to determine winners and losers in cricket. What is NRR in Cricket? NRR stands for Net Run Rate which is a calculation devised from two separate areas. NRR takes into account the average What is NRR in Cricket? Net Run Rate Calculation Explained Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris While Ive already talked about the difference between a pitch and the outfield, its now time to discuss the markings on the playing area. These are essential to the laws of the game but what do they all mean? What are the Pitch Markings in Cricket? When we talk about pitch markings were referring to Cricket Pitch Markings: Crease and Guidelines on the Pitch Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris We already know that cricket has a language all of its own and now Im going to look at a term which could actually be interpreted in different ways. What Does Stumps Mean in Cricket? There can be three different answers to this question and the first relates to an essential piece of equipment without What Does Stumps Mean in Cricket? 3 Meanings Explained Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Its a very controversial part of cricket and one that causes endless debate when an incident occurs either in international or first class cricket tso Im now going to look at the practise of Mankading in much greater detail. What is Mankading? Mankading is the practice of running out the non-striking batsman while they are What is Mankading in Cricket? Top 5 Mankading Incidents Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Its a fairly new law in cricket that offers a batsman a risk-free chance to score some runs but what else do we need to know about the free hit? What is a Free Hit in Cricket? A free hit is awarded to the batting team following all types of no balls. If a bowler What is Free Hit in Cricket? All You Need to Know Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris We often hear players and commentators talking about the spirit of cricket but what do they actually mean? Are there laws in place to back things up or is this something of a grey area that cricket finds hard to define? What is the Spirit of Cricket? Cricket has always been seen as a gentlemanly What is The Spirit of Cricket? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris The soft signal is an important part of the modern game due to all of the technology that is currently used in cricket but what is it and when is it used? What is Soft Signal in Cricket? The soft signal is given by the standing umpires to their third official and it is meant What is Soft Signal in Cricket? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris When I enjoy meal breaks during club cricket matches, they generally involve sandwiches and lots of cake but test cricketers need to take more care over their intake. Lunch Break Time in Test Cricket A lunch break is essential in order to separate morning and afternoon sessions. Players will be on the field for at FAQ: Lunch Break Time in Test Cricket What Do Cricketers Eat? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Its one of the less common umpiring signals in cricket but what do we mean when we talk about a dead ball? What is a Dead Ball in Cricket? A dead ball in cricket confirms that the ball is no longer in play. The most obvious case is at the end of an over when What is a Dead Ball in Cricket? Law Meaning Explained Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris They are not credited to the batsman or debited to the bowler but byes and leg byes are useful extras that are added to a teams batting total so lets take a moment to see what theyre all about. What is a Bye in Cricket? A bye is scored when the ball passes through to What is a Bye or Leg Bye in Cricket? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris An LBW decision is probably the hardest for an umpire to make. There are a number of factors to take into account when deciding whether a batsman is out or not out and they have just a fraction of a second to make their judgement. What is LBW in Cricket? LBW stands for Leg Before LBW Rules in Cricket: How to Judge Leg Before Wicket Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Its a fast-paced version of the outdoor game and its growing in popularity thanks to the ability to play all year round. But what is indoor cricket and what are the rules? What is Indoor Cricket? Indoor cricket is a game played indoors, in an enclosed area. Indoor cricket is a distinct sport of its How to Play Indoor Cricket Rules, Tips and Strategies Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris There are some deliveries, like the beamer in cricket that are dangerous to the batsman. However, it involves serious consequences to the bowler, no matter whether it was accidental or intentional. What is a Beamer Ball? A beamer delivery is an illegal ball in cricket which reaches the batsman at above waist height, without bouncing. What is a Beamer in Cricket? Dangerous Bowling and Unfair Play Rules Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Its one of the rulings that makes cricket such a unique game and, in this article, Im going to explain all about the follow-on. What is the Follow-On in Cricket? The follow-on can only occur in a match where each team has two innings per side so were looking at test and first class cricket. What are the Follow-On Rules in Test Cricket The Pros & Cons Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris In this section Im going to look in depth at the subject of penalty runs and the laws covering an issue that all cricketers will want to avoid. What are Penalty Runs? Penalty runs are awarded to opposing teams when a player or group of players infringes one of crickets relevant laws. Depending on who What are Penalty Runs in Cricket? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris This can be a controversial issue but its a very important one for bowlers so we should cover it here. Chucking, or throwing, during a delivery has been known to end careers but what does it involve? What is Chucking in Cricket? Chucking the cricket ball is effectively a throw. The arm should be straight What is Chucking in Cricket? All the Rules on Illegal Deliveries Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris One of the more complex laws in relation to cricket refers to the danger area. Its also referred to as the protected area and, sometimes, the rough. Its not dangerous in a physical sense but it could have severe issues for bowlers, batsmen and fielders if they fall foul of the regulations. What is the What is Danger Area in Cricket Also Known as The Rough? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris History was made in July 2021 as a new cricket format was launched. The Hundred is the newest form of the game and the first to be introduced since T20 in 2003. Its largely been met with a positive response from fans but how easy is it to follow? The 100 Ball Cricket Format: Rules The Hundred: Rules and Explanation of the 100 Ball Cricket Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris A wide in cricket is an illegal delivery, any bowler should avoid. In this guide Ill explain what a wide is, together with the laws that are associated with it. What is a Wide Ball in Cricket? A wide is an illegal delivery that is out of a batsmans reach. It is either too wide What is a Wide Ball in Cricket? Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Official limited overs cricket matches were introduced in England in the 1960s. The international game followed suit in 1971 and the various formats are arguably the most popular within the sport. The Difference between Test and Limited Overs Cricket So what are the main differences between test cricket and limited overs cricket? Test cricket follows Limited Overs Cricket: Introduction and Rules for One Day Cricket Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Before any game of cricket is played, the fielding side are given a brand new ball. Over the course of the match, the condition of that ball will deteriorate and, eventually, it would need to be replaced. Additional new balls are, therefore, part of the sport. In limited overs cricket matches, bowlers are not set When is a New Ball in Cricket? Cricket for Beginners Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris If a team is unhappy with a decision made by the on field umpires, they have the option for the third umpire to take a look at the standing umpires call. This is often referred to as DRS in cricket: By using available technology, that TV umpire can establish whether that original decision should be What is DRS in Cricket? Explanation for Beginners Read More Rules of Cricket / By Matt Harris In the sport of cricket, those who are responsible for upholding the laws on the field of play are the umpires. There are three of them directly involved in the match while another is held in reserve. In addition, there is a referee who has an entirely different job to undertake and most of their Cricket Umpire vs Referee Which One Is It? Read More Image credit: Cheah Cheng Poh/SportSGCricket is played by two teams of 11, with one side taking a turn to bat a ball and score runs, while the other team will bowl and field the ball to restrict the opposition from scoring. The main objective in cricket is to score as many runs as possible against the opponent. Before the match begins, the captain of both teams will toss a coin, with the winner of the toss being able to decide which team bats and fields first.Each cricket match consists of periods known as innings, and the number of innings that each team has will be determined before the match, usually one or two. During an inning, one team bats the ball while the other attempts to field. Both teams take turns alternating between batting and fielding.The match takes place on an oval cricket field, which consists of a rectangular pitch in the center. A boundary marks the perimeter of the field, and can take the form of a fence, ropes or lines. Additionally, a wooden target known as the wicket is placed on both ends of the rectangular pitch, approximately 20 meters apart. The wicket is made out of three stumps, supporting two bails that sit on the stumps.Lines also mark the pitch, with a line called the bowling crease placed in line to the wicket. Another line, known as the popping or batting crease, is located around 1.2 meters in front of the wicket. These creases determine the area in which the bowler and batter can operate.While the game is in progress, all 11 members of the fielding team have to be on the field, but only two members of the batting team are allowed to be on the playing ground. A player is selected from the fielding team and he is known as the bowler, while the rest of the 10 players are known as fielders. The bowler will then attempt to hit the wicket with the ball, while one of the fielders specifically known as the wicket keeper crouches behind the wicket to catch the ball if it misses.The batsman from the opposition team will attempt to hit the bowled ball before it hits the wicket. The rest of the fielders are required to chase the ball once the batsman has hit it. The role of the batsman is to prevent the wicket from getting hit by the ball, by batting the ball away. Additionally, in order to score a run, both batsman have to run from their respective wickets to the other as many times as possible after a ball has been hit.Video credit: SikanaMany cricket enthusiasts aspire to become great players. But much like any other sport, skill improvement requires knowledge. And one aspect of the game that every beginner needs to master is batting. It may not appear complicated, but learning to be a good batsman does take a considerable commitment of time, effort, and patience.Tips to Improve Batting SkillFortunately, it isnt rocket science. In this guide, well cover a few things that will allow you to take your batting skill to the next level. Continue reading if you want to learn more.Take your most comfortable stanceComfort plays a critical role in any game or sport. In fact, its one of the most vital cricket betting tips. And the same can be said when it comes to batting in cricket. If you arent in a stance that you find comfortable, the chances are that youll leave yourself open to mistakes during swings. For this reason, you must choose a relaxed and loose stance.The majority of batsmen usually prefer side-on stances. Right-handed players must turn their left sides to the bowler while their bats remain positioned at the opposite side. On the other hand, those left-handed only need to reverse the position. Make sure to bend your needs and have your feet aligned to your shoulders. Having your weight evenly distributed in this way will improve your performance tremendously.Grip the bat firmly If you want to swing the bat properly, you must wrap your hands firmly around its handle, with your dominant one near the blade. For more accuracy and control, keep your hands between the top and middle area of the bats handle. Make sure theyre close together because the further they are from each other, the clumsier the swing will become. Know the list of professional cricket bats used by top cricketers and its price.Make sure the bat is held waist heightAnother good practice is to hold your bat on the side to keep it paralleled to the ground or pointed down or up at an angle. The reason why holding it in this position is essential is that you can move it much quicker than you otherwise would have and initiate the swing more efficiently.Lift the bat as soon as bowlers deliver the ballIts a good idea to have the bat back and up until youre able to make it hover below your shoulder. From this point, you can freely move backwards or forward while keeping your bat in its ready position. Bend your elbows and relax your shoulders. However, always make sure that youre in a position where youre ready to swing. If you dont, you may not have enough time to perform the motion and hit the ball correctly.ConclusionBatting is an important skill in cricket. After all, it does determine how well a team scores in a game. If you want to be an excellent cricketer and be more proficient in the sport, you need to effectively improve batting skills. So follow these tips and step up your game now. Cricket, often known as the gentlemans game, is more than just a sporta global obsession that blends strategy, skill, and a touch of tradition into a thrilling spectacle. Imagine a game where every ball can change the course of history, where players in crisp white uniforms or vibrant team colors battle it out on the field with an intensity that leaves fans on the edge of their seats.Sounds exciting, right?But if youre new to cricket, the rules can feel like a maze of mystery, full of quirky terms and endless possibilities. Dont worry, though! With Around Crickets fun and easy-to-follow guide, youll quickly sort out the games complexities and discover why cricket has captivated millions of hearts worldwide. So, lets dive in and turn you into a cricket fanatic in no time!The Popularity of CricketCricket is not just a sport; its a global phenomenon. According to the International Cricket Council (ICC), cricket is played in over 100 countries and has an estimated following of 2.5 billion fans worldwide. This popularity is reflected in the massive television audiences for major events such as the ICC Cricket World Cup, which reached over 1.6 billion viewers in 2019 (Source: ICC). The games rich history and cultural significance in countries like India, Australia, and England further enhance its global appeal.Cricket is played between two teams of eleven players on a circular field. The central part of the field is a rectangular, 22-yard-long pitch with wickets at each end. The game consists of innings, where one team bats while the other bowls and fields. The fundamental objective is to score more runs than the opposing team.The Pitch and Wickets: The pitch is the focal point of cricket. It measures 22 yards long and 10 feet wide, with wickets positioned at each end. A wicket consists of three stumps with two bails resting on top. The bowler aims to hit the stumps with the ball while the batsman tries to defend the wicket and score runs. The Roles: Batsman, Bowler, and All-RounderBatsman: The player who attempts to score runs by hitting the ball with a bat. There are typically two batsmen on the field at any time, and they aim to accumulate runs by hitting the ball to various parts of the field. Bowler: The bowler delivers the ball to the batsman. The bowlers objective is to get the batsman out by hitting the stumps or inducing a mistake that leads to the batsmans dismissal. All-Rounder: A versatile player who can both bat and bowl. All-rounders are valuable for their ability to contribute in multiple facets of the game.Scoring Runs and DismissalsRuns:Runs are scored by striking the ball and running between the wickets, or by hitting the ball to the boundary. A ball hit to the boundary earns four runs while hitting it over the boundary earns six runs. Dismissals: There are several ways a batsman can be dismissed, including being bowled (the ball hitting the stumps), caught (the ball being caught by a fielder before it touches the ground), and leg before wicket (LBW, where the batsman is out because the ball hits their body before hitting the stumps).Cricket has different formats, each with its own set of rules and characteristics.Test Cricket: Test cricket is the longest format of the sport, spanning five days of play. Each team has two innings to bat and bowl, and matches can end in a draw if time runs out. This format challenges the players endurance and skill. One-Day Internationals (ODIs): ODIs are limited-overs cricket where each team has a fixed number of overs, typically 50. The team with the most runs at the end of their allotted overs wins the match. This format balances the strategic depth of Test cricket with a faster pace.Twenty20 (T20) Cricket: T20 is the shortest format, with each team playing 20 overs. Matches typically last around three hours, making it an exciting and fast-paced version of the game. The high-scoring nature and quick pace of T20 cricket have increased its popularity globally.Over: An over comprises six consecutive deliveries bowled by the same bowler. Once the over is completed, a different bowler takes over from the opposite end of the pitch. Fielding Positions: Fielders are placed in specific positions to optimize their chances of catching or stopping the ball. Common positions include slip, gully, cover, and mid-on.Umpires: Umpires are responsible for making decisions on the field, including dismissals and whether a ball is legal. Their role is crucial in ensuring the game is played fairly.Cricket is a game deeply rooted in values such as respect, integrity, and fair play. This emphasis on sportsmanship is what truly sets it apart. Players are expected to uphold the Spirit of Cricket, a tradition that goes beyond the written rules of the game.The spirit of cricket is all about showing respectto your opponents, the umpires, your teammates, and the game itself. Whether its applauding an opponents brilliant performance, accepting an umpires decision, or playing with honesty and integrity, these unwritten codes are what give cricket its unique character.Even in the heat of competition, cricket players are expected to maintain composure and uphold the games values of respect and sportsmanship. Its not uncommon for a bowler to congratulate a batsman on reaching a milestone or for a batsman to walk off the field without waiting for the umpires decision if they know theyre out. This culture fosters a positive atmosphere on and off the field, binding cricket lovers worldwide and ensuring the game remains a celebration of character and mutual respect, no matter how fiercely its played.Begin by watching different formats of cricket, such as Test matches, one-day. internationals, and Twenty20 games. Observing the game helps you understand the flow, player strategies, and key rules.Engage with local cricket clubs:Join a local cricket club to learn the basics hands-on. Participating in friendly matches provides practical experience and teaches you the fundamentals of batting, bowling, and fielding. Experience the camaraderie and sportsmanship that are central to the sport.For those looking to take their interest in cricket to the next level, Around Cricket offers a range of resources and expert guidance. Whether youre a new player or a seasoned fan, we provide comprehensive support to help you enjoy and excel in the game with an extensive range of cricket gear.Ready to gear up for your cricket journey?Contact us at +91-8121212652 or visit our Hyderabad store or online shop to explore our range of quality cricket equipment. Let Around Cricket be your trusted source for top-notch gear, whether youre playing locally or shopping from afar! The Story of Cricket Summary In EnglishHistory of CricketCricket is one of the forms of the many games played with a ball and bat in England from past 500 years. It evolved as a distinct game around 17th century. Initially, during the mid of the 18th century, the bat used to be like the hockey stick curving outwards. The test matches played in cricket are the only format of any game that is played for five days and can still end in a draw. Another interesting aspect of cricket is that the length of the pitch is 22 yards, but the size of the ground remains unspecified. There are oval as well circular cricket grounds. Rules of CricketRules about cricket were first written around 1744. It gave the umpires the power to resolve any dispute. It specified the stumps to be 22 inches high and the bails across them to be six inches. The ball weigh about five or six ounces and the distance between the two set of stumps was 22 yards. The first cricket club came into existence in Hambledon in 1760s. The first leg-before law was published in 1744 and it was around the same time that the third stump became popular. By 1780 the matches were played for around three days and the first six-seam ball was also created in the same time.Cricket EquipmentThe most important equipment associated with cricket continues to be handmade still today. They are made up of natural and pre-industrial materials. The bats are handmade of cork, leather and twine. Only the protective equipment like the pads, gloves and helmets synthetic materials like vulcanized rubber etc are used. Cricket was first played in India in Bombay by the Zoroastrian or Parsi community. The Oriental Cricket Club founded in Bombay in 1848 was the first Indian cricket club. The Parsis had to open built their own Gymkhana following a quarrel with the whites for the Bombay Gymkhana. In 1889 The Bombay Gymkhana team was defeated by the Parsi team. Modern Cricket and Use of TechnologyModern cricket is dominated by Test and one-day internationals format. Some of the great players whom we all fondly remember are the ones who have played in the Test cricket. CK Nayudu is one such great player. He was also the first Test captain of India. India became a Test playing nation in 1932, many years before it got its independence. Test cricket initially was played among various parts of the British Empire and not between sovereign states. The first Test was played between England and Australia.Television coverage has brought cricket to every household. With the satellite television, it is now possible to catch live updates of match played anywhere across the world. India has the largest viewer-ship of the game and is the largest market for cricket. One hundred and fifty years ago our Parsi ancestors had to struggle to play the game, but today, Indian cricket players are the best-paid and the most famous in the world.The Story of Cricket Summary In Hindi , () 500 17 18 , , , 22 , 1744 . - 22 6 5 6 22 1760 . 1744 . 1780 . - : - , , ; -, , - - , , ; -, , - - 1848 . , 1889 . , , , , 1982 , , 150 , Class 7 English Notes Cricket is a sport that has been tracked back to the early 16th century and has been a popular ever since. The pinnacle of the international game comes in the form of the Cricket World Cup. Other major events include the T20 World Cup, Test Series and One Day series. Each country runs a host of domestic competitions all highly competitive. Object of the Game The object of cricket is to score more runs than your opponent. There are three variations of the game (Test, One Day and Twenty 20) and each give a certain timescale in which the game must be completed. To score a run you need to hit the ball with a cricket bat made from wood (usually English willow or Kashmir). Whilst one team bats the other bowls and fields. The aim is to bowl the opposing team out for as few runs as possible or restrict them to as few runs in the allocated time. After a team has lost all their wickets or the allotted time has expired then the teams will switch roles. Players & Equipment Each team consists of 11 players. These eleven players will have varying roles in the team from batsmen, bowlers, fielders and wicket keepers. Whilst each player may have a specialist role they can take up any role should they wish. Pitch sizes vary greatly in cricket but are usually played on a circular grass field with a circumference of around 200m. Around the edge of the field is whats known as the boundary edge and is basically the line between being in play and out of play. In the centre of the pitch will be the wicket. The wicket will have two sets of three stumps at either end and they must be 22 yards apart. At each end of the wicket is known as the crease and a line is drawn about 2 yards across the wicket from the stumps. The bowler will bowl the cricket ball from one end whilst the batsmen will try and hit the ball from the other end. Batsmen can wear a host of padding including leg guards, gloves, thigh guards, inner thigh guards, a box, a helmet and a chest guard. All players will wear spiked shoes and will all be wearing white clothing (the only exception is in shorter games where the players may wear coloured clothing). The cricket ball is made of cork and will be either red (test match) or white (one day games). Scoring A run occurs when a batsmen hits the ball with their bat and the two batsmen at the wicket mange to successfully run to the other end. The batsmen can run as many times as they like before being given out. If the ball crosses the boundary rope after it has bounced at least once from leaving the bat then 4 runs are given. If the ball goes over the boundary rope without bouncing then 6 runs are awarded to the batting team. Runs can also be scored when the bowler bowls a wide delivery (a ball that is too far away from the stumps), a no ball (where the bowler oversteps the front line on the wicket), a bye (where no one touches the ball but the two batsmen run anyway) and a leg bye (where the ball hits the batsmens leg or body and a run is taken). Winning the Game One team will bat first and one team will field first. The batting team will try and score as many runs as possible in the allotted time whilst the bowling team will try and contain them by fielding the ball. The teams then swap and the second team batting will try and outscore the runs their opponents scored first. If they fail they lose, if they succeed they win. Rules of Cricket Each team is made up of 11 players. The bowler must bowl 6 legal deliveries to constitute an over. A game must have two umpires stood at either end of the wicket. The umpires then must count the number of balls in the over, make decisions on whether the batsmen is out after an appeal and also check that the bowler has bowled a legal delivery. A batsmen can be given out by either being bowled (the ball hitting their stumps), caught (fielder catches the ball without it bouncing), Leg Before Wicket (the ball hits the batsmens pads impeding its line into the stumps), stumped (the wicket keeper strikes the stumps with their gloves whilst the batsmen is outside of their crease with ball in hand), hit wicket (the batsmen hits their own wicket), Handled ball (the batsmen handles the cricket ball on purpose), timed out (the player fails to reach the crease within 30 seconds of the previous batsmen leaving the field), hit ball twice (batsmen hits the cricket ball twice with their bat) and obstruction (the batsmen purposely prevents the fielder from getting the ball). Test cricket is played over 5 days where each team has two innings (or two chances to bat). The scores are then cumulative and the team with the most runs after each innings is the winner. One Day cricket in played with 50 overs. Each team has 50 overs to bat and bowl before swapping and doing the previous discipline. The team with the most runs at the end of the game wins. International games will have a further two umpires known as the third and fourth umpire. These are in place to review any decisions that the on field umpires are unable to make. The fielding team must have one designated wicket keeper who is the only person allow to wear pads and gloves on the field. The wicket keeper stands behind the opposite end to the bowler to catch the ball. Download Article Everything you need to know to follow and enjoy a cricket match Download Article In much of the world, cricket is a popular pastime. Much like baseball, it's a game that involves hitting a ball with a bat. It's also a game that can be pretty hard to make sense of if you don't understand the rules to begin withbut don't worry, we've got you covered! Read on to learn everything you need to know to follow a cricket match. Cricket is a bat-and-ball game played by 2 teams of 11 players. One side bats and runs to the other end of the pitch to score. The other team bowls (pitches) and tries to break the wicket (goal) for extra points or to get the batters out. The team with the highest score after a set number of innings wins the match.1Playing area A cricket field is typically a large oval or round field with a line going straight down the middle. At each end of the line is a wicket, a set of 3 posts ("stumps") with 2 wooden bars ("bails") sitting on top.[1]The area between the 2 wickets, known as the pitch, is an area of short, dense grass. Two additional lines in front of the wicket, known as popping creases, set off the safe zone for the batters (the players hitting the ball or running).Generally, a batter is safe as long as they are behind the popping crease. Once they step forward (as when they run to the other wicket), they're vulnerable to being put out until they reach safety on the other end. 2Teams Cricket is played by 2 teams of 11. All players essentially play the whole match. Every player also will take at least 1 turn as batter throughout the course of the match.[2]Each team has a captain that typically makes all decisions on behalf of the team.When fielding, the team includes a wicketkeeper, a bowler, and 9 fielders. The bowler switches after every 6 deliveries of the ball. Fielders don't have set positions and can play anywhere in the field.Teams are technically allowed to have 12 official members. The 12th player acts as a substitute in the event of an injury, and can't bowl or bat while acting as a substitute.[3]There are far more than 9 names for the different fielder's positions. While some fielders may feel more comfortable playing in a particular part of the field, they don't have permanent positions like baseball players do. Advertisement 3Gameplay Like many similar sports, a match begins with a coin flip to determine which team starts where. The fielding team takes the field with 1 person at a wicket as bowler and 1 person at the other wicket as catcher. Two players from the batting team take the field as well, 1 at each wicket.[4]The bowler bowls the ball toward the wicket and the batter tries to hit the ball away from the wicket.At any time while the ball is in play, the 2 batters can run to the other wicket. Once they've swapped places and are both safely behind the popping crease on the other side, their team scores 1 run.Each batter continues batting until they're put out in some wayfor example, if the bowler hits the wicket or a fielder catches a ball the batter hit. The out batter is replaced with the next player on the team and the innings continues.When 10 players from the batting team have been put out, that's the end of the innings. The teams switch sides and it's the fielding team's turn to bat. Advertisement 1Every player bats in each innings. The batting team starts the innings with 2 batters, one at each wicket. The bowler bowls the ball toward the wicket opposite them and that batter tries to hit the ball away. A batter's main goal is to hit the ball and score runs. They score runs by running back and forth from one wicket to the other while the ball is in play.[5]Whenever one batter runs to the opposite wicket, the other batter must do the same. They only score a run if both of them make it back past the popping crease to the wicket.After 6 deliveries of the ball (called an "over"), the fielding team chooses a different player to bowl and switches to the other wicket. The batters don't move. The fielding team switches position like this after every over.Batters stay in the match until they're put out. The most common ways for a batter to get put out include getting bowled out (the bowler broke the wicket), run out (the wicket was broken while the batter was running), or caught out (a fielder catches a ball hit by the batter in the air).Batters must hit the ball with their bat. If the ball hits a batter's leg or any other part of their body, they risk a "leg before wicket" (LBW) out.[6]When a batter is put out, they can rest for the remainder of that innings. The next player in the lineup will be called up to take their place.2A batter tries to keep the bowler from hitting the wicket. The bowler delivers the ball toward the wicket opposite them, attempting to hit one of the stumps and knock off a bail. The batter stands with their bat between the bowler and the wicket and swings their bat to try to knock the ball away from the wicket.[7]If the batter misses and the bowler breaks the wicket, the batter is out. Otherwise, the batter takes another delivery.If the wicketkeeper or another fielder breaks the wicket while the batter is running to the other wicket, the batter might also be out.3Batters can score runs whenever the ball is in play. Any time a batter thinks they can get to the other wicket, they're free to make the attempt as long as the ball isn't dead. They have to make sure their teammate will be able to make it as well, since both of them have to succeed to earn a run.[8]Unlike baseball, cricket doesn't have the concept of a "foul" ballif a batter hits the cricket ball with their bat, it's playable.Batters are also free to run back and forth as many times as they can while the ball is still in play. Not for boundary hits, thoughover the boundary is an automatic 6 runs and hitting, bouncing, or rolling over the boundary is an automatic 4no running required.Unlike baseball players, cricket batters don't have to run when they hit the ball. As soon as they leave their box they risk getting put out, so if they decide it's too risky, they can stay behind the crease and wait for the next delivery.Even though both players have to make it past the crease for a run, the player who actually hit the ball is the one who gets the credit for the run.4A batter who isn't batting can still get put out. The batting team has 2 batters on the field at any time, but only one of those batters actually faces the bowler (called the "striker"). The other batter (the "non-striker") still has to run though, which means it's possible for them to be run out even if they're not actually the one facing the bowler.[9]If the 2 runners haven't crossed paths yet when the wicket is broken, the runner closest to the broken wicket is out.If the 2 runners have crossed paths when the wicket is broken, the runner furthest away from the broken wicket is out.[10]While it's technically possible for both runners to be run out if they both happen to be out of their boxes and the same distances from the popping creases at the same time, but that's super rare. It's almost always the case that one of them is going to be closer than the other.[11] Advertisement 1The fielding team designates a wicketkeeper and a bowler. All 11 members of the fielding team take the field, but 2 of them are posted near each of the wicketsthe bowler and the wicketkeeper. While nothing in the rules requires a team to designate a wicketkeeper, most teams do.[12]There will typically be several players on a team who specialize as bowlers and rotate bowling duties during the match. There are also different types of bowlers depending on their relative skill sets.Wicketkeepers are agile and capable of making quick, snappy catches. They also advise bowlers on the length to bowl and field placements, similar to the relationship between a catcher and a pitcher in baseball.2The bowler rotates after every over. A bowler can bowl as many overs as they want (or as the captain wants), technicallybut they can't bowl 2 overs in a row. This rule means that they have to swap out with another fielder at the end of every over.[13]Teams typically have several players on the team who are bowlers. The captain chooses to play them for overs that will best maximize their strengths.[14]3Field positions aren't set in stone. The ultimate goal of a fielder is to stop the opposing team from scoring runs. To do this, they run in the direction the ball is hit in an attempt to catch it or stop it and return the ball to the wicket as quickly as possible.[15]Fielders can be anywhere on the field, except when the ball is being batted. At that time, they can't be over the wicket or touching any part of the wicket.There are far more than 9 names of field positions and players can play in different positions over the course of the matchalthough there will always be players whose skills are best suited to a particular position or part of the field.4Teams are allowed to substitute an injured fielder. Generally, substitutions aren't allowed in cricket. But what if someone gets injured on the field? The team is allowed to sub them out with another player, but the substitute player is only allowed to fieldthey can't bowl or bat (if the team has any innings left).[16]A concussion rule introduced in 2019 allows teams to substitute a player like-for-like if they suffer a concussion during a match. Advertisement 1Record the runs scored by each batter. A player's primary objective during their turn at bat is to score runs. Every time a player and their teammate cross the opposite popping crease, they're awarded 1 run.[17]Players only get credit for runs scored while they're battingnot while they're in a partnership with another teammate who is batting.If the team is awarded an extra run, the player doesn't get credit for that runit's added in later with the extras (the scorer keeps track of each type of extra point awarded).2Record the wickets taken by each bowler. Bowlers get credit for the wickets they bowl. The wicketkeeper or other fielders might get credit for a wicket as well if they break one in the course of playalthough if a batter is run out, the bowler doesn't get credit for that wicket.[18]At any point during the match, knowing how many wickets have been taken can give you some idea of where you are in the match. For example, if a team is currently 120 for 9 wickets, you know that they only have 1 wicket remaining before their innings is over. Depending on the score, things could get pretty intense!Knowing a bowler's record also gives you an idea of how good they are and how they're fairing against this particular team (assuming you know what good stats look like).3Add any extras to produce the final score for the innings. The score for a cricket match is reported as the number of runs "for" the number of wickets the side has given up. The total number of runs for a side includes the runs earned by each batter plus any extra runs awarded for other reasons.[19]For example, if a team's score for their first innings is listed as 140 for 8, that means they scored 140 runs and gave up 8 wickets.In test matches as well as other variations, scorers also keep track of how many overs each batter plays.[20]4Determine the winner based on total runs scored. Even though scorers keep all of these other statistics, the team that has scored the most runs at the end of the match is the winner. But not all matches completely end! For a match to end, both teams must complete their innings by retiring their side.[21]The teams agree on the game times and progression of the match in advance. If the teams haven't completed their innings by the end of the agreed-upon time, the match simply ends in a draw.Because cricket teams would rather win than draw, a captain has the power to "declare" the team's innings over even if they still have several team members who haven't been dismissed yet.A captain can also forfeit an innings before it starts, which they might do if they were already ahead in runs and the opposing team had just completed their second innings. Advertisement 1Two umpires officiate every cricket match. Umpires are responsible for enforcing the rules and making all of the final gameplay decisions. They switch between 2 positions after every over and are considered to have equal authority. They also check the condition of the field before and during the match and take care of any maintenance issues.[22]International matches typically have 3 umpires, but the third umpire doesn't rotate positions with the 2 official umpires and can't make a decision unless the other 2 umpires ask them to.[23]Umpires typically use two-way radios so that they can always be in direct contact with each other while the match is ongoing.[24]2One umpire stands behind the bowler. The umpire standing behind the stumps on the bowler's end of the pitch is somewhat comparable to the umpire at home plate in baseball. But since the bowler switches wickets after every over, the umpires switch roles as well.[25]When behind the stumps on the bowler's end of the pitch, the umpire decides on no-balls, wides, leg byes, and LBW appeals.3One umpire stands in the field even with the popping crease. The umpire who isn't standing behind the bowler stands out in the field, in line with the popping crease where the batter is standing. When in this position, the umpire makes the final calls on stumpings (when the wicketkeeper breaks a wicket while the batter is out of the crease) and run outs.[26] Advertisement 1Test matches In the original form of cricket, each side has 2 innings, which means a match isn't over until both sides have had 10 players dismissedtwice. It's easy to see how two well-matched teams could play seemingly forever, given that an innings isn't over until all but one team member has been dismissed. But in practice, test cricket matches last 5 days at most.[27]It's possible that a test cricket match won't take the full 5 days allotted, but at the highest levels it's unlikely.If both teams haven't completed 2 innings at the end of the allotted time for the match, the match must end in a draw. A team can only win if both teams manage to complete both of their innings.A forfeited or declared innings counts as a complete innings for the purposes of the final score.[28]2One Day International (ODI) ODI represented the first attempt to limit the length of a cricket match. As the name implies, an ODI match is intended to be played in a single daywhich is definitely less than 5. In the 21st century, ODI matches are typically limited to 50 overs per side.[29]ODIs might also have more frequent breaks to satisfy television or other requirements.3Twenty20 (T20) T20 is a popular short cricket format where teams are limited to just 20 overs. The small number of overs leads to more aggressive batting plays and more intense gameplay.[30]T20 is the recommended cricket format for the 2028 Olympics in Los Angeles. Advertisement 1Bail The round wooden cross-pieces that sit on top of the 3 stumps. Together with the stumps, they make up the wicket.[31]Knocking one or both bails off of the top of the stumps breaks the wicket, potentially getting one of the opposing players out.2Ball Can refer to the spherical object used in the game or to a single legal delivery of that spherical object.For example, 6 balls in an over means 6 legal deliveries, not 6 individual objects.[32]3Bat The wooden implement used to hit the ballflat on one side and curved on the other, with a handle. A cricket bat is typically made out of willow with a cane handle.[33]Regulation cricket bats can be up to a maximum length of 965mm (38.0in) and a maximum width of 108mm (4.3in).4Batter The preferred gender-neutral term for the player in batting position.[34]The term was officially incorporated into the rules in 2021. Before that, the terms "batsman" and "batswoman" were common in addition to "batter."5Boundary The marked outer perimeter of the playing area. This could be the actual end of the field or just a line, rope, fence, or other barrier that marks the outer bounds of the playing area. 6Crease A line on the cricket field that marks off different areas of the field. The popping creases are the main creases, but there are actually 2 other types.[35]Bowling crease (2): A line on either end of the pitch where the stumps are lined up for the wicket.Popping crease (2): A line on either end of the pitch in front of the wicket that marks the boundary of the batter's box.Return crease (2 on each side): Perpendicular to the popping crease, these lines help determine no-balls.7Dead ball Once the umpire declares a dead ball, no further runs can be scored and no further wickets can be taken until the ball is put back into play again.[36]8Deliver/delivery A synonym for "bowl," used to describe the action of a bowler sending the ball toward the wicket at the other end of the pitch. 9Extra A run awarded for any reason other than a batter hitting the ball. There are 4 types:[37]No-ball: The bowler stepped in front of the popping crease before bowling the ball.Wide: The bowler bowled the ball too far to one side of the batter or the other so that it wouldn't be fair to expect them to reach it.Bye: The batter didn't hit the ball but the wicketkeeper didn't catch it so they ran.Leg bye: The batter deflected the ball off of any part of their body after hitting it with their bat, and then ran.10Innings The period a team has to score runs. In a test match, each team typically has 2 innings.[38]Note that this isn't the same as the baseball term "inning." The term "innings" is the same whether it's singular or plural.11Out The dismissal of a batter from the batting team. Once a player is out, they are done batting for the remainder of that innings.Bowled out: The batter doesn't hit the ball and the ball breaks the wicket.Caught out: The batter hits the ball and one of the fielders catches it in the air.Run out: The batter is outside the popping crease but further away from the target popping crease than the other batter.Leg before wicket (LBW): before hitting the ball with their bat, the batter hits the ball with any part of their body[39]12Over 6 balls delivered by one bowler from one side of the pitch. An "over" is also a unit of measurement for gameplay"they've played 11 overs." 13Pitch The rectangular area in the center of a cricket field consisting of the 2 wickets and the ground between, typically covered in short, dense grass that's been rolled relatively even.[40]Also used as a synonym for "bounce" to describe the way the ball interacts with the surface of the pitch.14Striker The player for the batting team who is facing the bowler, standing behind the popping crease between the bowler and the wicket.Also non-strikerthe player for the batting team who isn't facing the bowler15Stump One of the 3 wooden posts that stick into the ground at either end of the pitch. Together with the bails on top, they form the wicket. 16Wicket Can refer to the physical wicket (the stumps and bails), the entire box where the wicket stands, or the act of breaking a wicket to get a player out. Advertisement Add New Question Question It says "once a team has lost 1 wicket they are out", but you don't explain how a wicket is lost. Do you mean when a player is knocked out? When the bails are knocked off the wickets, that means you are out or you lost a wicket. Question Can a bowler bowl from both the sides of the pitch? Yes, they can. Question What is the large ground on which a cricket match is played called? A cricket stadium. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement This article was co-authored by wikiHow staff writer, Jennifer Mueller, JD. Jennifer Mueller is an in-house legal expert at wikiHow. Jennifer reviews, fact-checks, and evaluates wikiHow's legal content to ensure thoroughness and accuracy. She received her JD from Indiana University Maurer School of Law in 2006. This article has been viewed 227,457 times. 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You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Are you curious about cricket but don't know where to start? Do you want to understand the basics of the sport so you can enjoy watching it with your friends or family? Look no further! Cricket is a game loved and played by millions of people around the world. It is a sport that is known for its long history, unique jargon, and technicalities. This beginner's guide to cricket is here to help you understand the rules of the game, from scoring runs to taking wickets. With clear explanations and diagrams, you'll be ready to step up to the crease and take a swing in no time!Cricket BasicsBefore diving into the rules, let's go over some of the basics. Cricket is played with two teams of eleven players each. One team bats while the other team bowls and fields. The aim of the game is for the batting team to score as many runs as possible, while the bowling team tries to take wickets and restrict the runs scored.An example of a cricket pitch, and the playing creaseThe Cricket Pitch and CreaseThe pitch is the rectangular area in the centre of the field where the bowler delivers the ball to the batsman. The pitch is 22 yards long and 10 feet wide. The crease is the line that marks the batsman's safe zone, and it consists of the popping crease and the batting crease. The popping crease is the line closest to the bowler, while the batting crease is the line closest to the batsman. If a bowler steps over the crease while delivering the ball, it is considered a no-ball and the batting team is awarded a run.The pitch is divided into several different areas, each with its own specific purpose:The Bowling Crease - This is the line on either end of the pitch where the bowler starts his or her run-up before delivering the ball.The Popping Crease - A bowler must have part of their foot behind this line when the ball is delivered or the umpire will call 'no ball'. The popping crease is also used to determine whether a batsman is out of their ground when the wicketkeeper takes the bails off.The Batting Crease - This is the line that marks the batsman's safe zone, by having part of their foot behind this line when facing the bowler. The Wicket - This is a set of three wooden stumps that are placed at each end of the pitch, with two small bails balanced on top of them. Each stump has its own name and when viewed from the front, the left stump is called the off stump, middle stump and the right stump is called the leg stump. The objective of the bowler is to knock the bails off the stumps, while the batsman's objective is to defend their wicket and score runs.Understanding the layout of the cricket pitch is essential for anyone looking to learn or play the sport. Knowing the different areas and their functions can help you to better appreciate the nuances of the game.The stumps are the target, and the bowler's aim is to know down the stumps.Scoring in CricketCricket is a sport with a variety of ways to score runs. The most common way to score is by hitting the ball with the bat and running to the opposite end of the pitch, or crease as its known in cricket. Each time the batsman completes a run, one point is added to the team's score. There are also several other ways to score runs, including:Four runs: If the ball is hit to the boundary rope, four runs are awarded to the batting team.Six runs: If the ball is hit over the boundary rope, six runs are awarded.Extras: If the bowler delivers a no-ball or a wide ball, one run is added to the batting team's score. If the ball hits the batsman's body or equipment, the batting team is awarded runs called "leg byes" or "byes," respectively.A cricket batsman plays a pull shot towards the boundary in a cricket match while the wicketkeeper looks on.Wickets, Dismissals and LBW rulesIn cricket, there are many ways to get out as a batsman, which are known as dismissals. The most common ways to get out are:Bowled: If the ball hits the stumps and dislodges the bails while the batsman is attempting a shot, the batsman is out.Caught: If the ball is hit in the air and caught by a fielder before it hits the ground, the batsman is out.LBW: If the ball hits the batsman's body in front of the stumps and the umpire deems that the ball would have gone on to hit the stumps, the batsman is out. This rule is known as LBW or leg-before-wicket.Run out: If the batsman fails to make his ground (the safe area of his crease) before the fielder dislodges the bails with the ball while the ball is still in play, the batsman is out.Stumped: If the batsman leaves his crease and the wicketkeeper dislodges the bails with the ball while the ball is still in play, the batsman is out.Try Sportmember club software for Free - Create profileCricket Fielding PositionsThe fielding team can set its players in a variety of positions on the field. Some of the common fielding positions are:Slip: Positioned behind the wicketkeeper, slips are used to catch the ball if the batsman edges it.Mid-off and Mid-on: Positioned on either side of the bowler, these players field the ball hit straight down the ground.Long-on and Long-off: Positioned at the boundary, these players field the ball hit over the bowler's head.Square leg and Fine leg: Positioned behind the batsman on either side, these players field the ball hit to the leg side.In all, there are 35 different fielding positions and the captain can utilise everyone to try to stop the batter from scoring runs or to try to get them out.Overs and Innings in CricketCricket is played in overs, which are a set number of deliveries bowled by the same bowler. In professional cricket, each over consists of six deliveries, but in amateur games, it can vary. After one team has completed its innings, the other team takes its turn to bat and bowl. A game can consist of multiple innings, depending on the format of the game.Types of CricketThere are several formats of cricket played around the world. The most popular formats are:Test Cricket: Test cricket is the longest and oldest format of the game, played over five days with four innings. It is considered the ultimate test of skill and endurance.One-Day Cricket: In one-day cricket, each team gets 50 overs to bat and bowl. It is a faster-paced game than test cricket and is popular among fans for its exciting finishes.T20 Cricket: T20 cricket is the shortest format of the game, with each team getting 20 overs to bat and bowl. It is known for its explosive batting, and it has gained popularity around the world due to its fast-paced nature.Who makes the laws of cricket - Governing bodiesCricket is governed by a number of organizations at both the global and national levels. The International Cricket Council (ICC) is the global governing body for cricket. It was founded in 1909 and has 12 full members and 92 associate members. The ICC is responsible for organizing international tournaments such as the Cricket World Cup and the World Test Championship. TIP: Read more about our Member management softwareUK CricketIn the UK, cricket is governed by the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB), which was founded in 1997, Cricket Scotland, and Cricket Ireland. Cricket has a considerably lower profile in Scotland and Ireland, than in neighbouring England. The ECB is responsible for overseeing all levels of cricket in England and Wales, from the national team to grassroots cricket. It is also responsible for organizing domestic tournaments such as the County Championship and the T20 Blast.The ECB works closely with other governing bodies in the UK, such as Cricket Scotland, Cricket Wales, and Cricket Ireland, to promote and develop the sport across the country. It also works with schools and clubs to encourage more people to take up cricket and to provide opportunities for young players to develop their skills.In addition to the global and national governing bodies, there are also a number of regional and local cricket associations that are responsible for organizing cricket at the community level. These associations are often run by volunteers and play an important role in developing the sport and fostering a love of cricket at the grassroots level.Cricket's PopularityCricket is a hugely popular sport around the world, with an estimated 2.5 billion fans globally. It is especially popular in countries such as India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Australia, England, and South Africa, where it is considered one of the national sports.In the UK, cricket has a long and rich history, with evidence of cricket being played as far back as the 16th century. It is widely regarded as the national summer sport and is a much-loved part of British culture. According to statistics from the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB), there are over 4,000 cricket clubs in the UK, with more than 900,000 people playing the sport at various levels. The popularity of cricket is further evidenced by the large number of spectators who attend matches, including international tournaments such as the Ashes, which is played between England and Australia.Cricket is also played at schools and universities across the UK, with many top universities having their own cricket teams. In addition, there are a number of amateur and semi-professional leagues that provide opportunities for players of all abilities to participate in the sport.Overall, cricket is a hugely popular and well-loved sport around the world, with a rich history and a bright future. Whether you're a fan of the game or a newcomer looking to learn more, there's no denying that cricket has something to offer everyone.Is Cricket for you?Cricket is a sport with a rich history and a complex set of rules. While it may seem intimidating at first, it is a game that can be enjoyed by players of all ages and skill levels. If you're interested in getting involved in cricket, you can contact your local cricket association or club to find out more about the opportunities available in your area. Whether you're a seasoned player or a complete beginner, there's sure to be a team or league that's right for you.Cricket and SportMemberWe hope this beginner's guide has helped you understand the basics of cricket and inspired you to pick up a bat and ball and give it a try. Remember, the key to becoming a good cricketer is practice, so get out there and start playing!The full overview and laws of the game can be found on the ICC website. There are thousands of cricket clubs in the UK, and many of them are using a club management system, like Sportmember, to streamline their club admin and help save time running their club.SportMember allows you to gather all the club's functions in one place; member database, calendar and event planning, attendance, membership fees collection, and so much more (including a fully integrated and free website).Creating a club profile on SportMember will help you run and structure the club, and save you a lot of time on otherwise manual tasks. 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Exam Sample Papers for English Medium Download Article Everything you need to know to follow and enjoy a cricket match Download Article In much of the world, cricket is a popular pastime. Much like baseball, it's a game that involves hitting a ball with a bat. It's also a game that can be pretty hard to make sense of if you don't understand the
rules to begin withbut don't worry, we've got you covered! Read on to learn everything you need to know to follow a cricket match. Cricket is a bat-and-ball game played by 2 teams of 11 players. One side bats and runs to the other end of the pitch to score. The other team bowls (pitches) and tries to break the wicket (goal) for extra points or to get the
batters out. The team with the highest score after a set number of innings wins the match.1Playing area A cricket field is typically a large oval or round field with a line going straight down the middle. At each end of the line is a wicket, a set of 3 posts ("stumps") with 2 wooden bars ("bails") sitting on top.[1]The area between the 2 wickets, known as
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knowing how many wickets have been taken can give you some idea of where you are in the match. For example, if a team is currently 120 for 9 wickets, you know that they only have 1 wicket remaining before their innings is over. Depending on the score, things could get pretty intense!Knowing a bowler's record also gives you an idea of how good
they are and how they're fairing against this particular team (assuming you know what good stats look like).3Add any extras to produce the final score for the innings. The score for a cricket match is reported as the number of runs "for" the number of wickets the side has given up. The total number of runs for a side includes the runs earned by each
batter plus any extra runs awarded for other reasons.[19]For example, if a team's score for their first innings is listed as 140 for 8, that means they scored 140 runs and gave up 8 wickets.In test matches as well as other variations, scorers also keep track of how many overs each batter plays.[20]4Determine the winner based on total runs scored. Even
though scorers keep all of these other statistics, the team that has scored the most runs at the end of the match is the winner. But not all matches completely end! For a match to end, both teams must complete their innings by retiring their side.[21]The teams agree on the game times and progression of the match in advance. If the teams haven't
completed their innings by the end of the agreed-upon time, the match simply ends in a draw.Because cricket teams would rather win than draw, a captain has the power to "declare" the team's innings over even if they still have several team members who haven't been dismissed yet.A captain can also forfeit an innings before it starts, which they
might do if they were already ahead in runs and the opposing team had just completed their second innings. Advertisement 1Two umpires officiate every cricket match. Umpires are responsible for enforcing the rules and making all of the final gameplay decisions. They switch between 2 positions after every over and are considered to have equal
authority. They also check the condition of the field before and during the match and take care of any maintenance issues.[22]International matches typically have 3 umpires, but the third umpire doesn't rotate positions with the 2 official umpires and can't make a decision unless the other 2 umpires ask them to.[23]Umpires typically use two-way
radios so that they can always be in direct contact with each other while the match is ongoing.[24]2One umpire stands behind the bowler. The umpire standing behind the stumps on the bowler's end of the pitch is somewhat comparable to the umpire at home plate in baseball. But since the bowler switches wickets after every over, the umpires switch
roles as well.[25]When behind the stumps on the bowler's end of the pitch, the umpire decides on no-balls, wides, leg byes, and LBW appeals.3One umpire stands in the field even with the popping crease. The umpire who isn't standing behind the bowler stands out in the field, in line with the popping crease where the batter is standing. When in this
position, the umpire makes the final calls on stumpings (when the wicketkeeper breaks a wicket while the batter is out of the crease) and run outs.[26] Advertisement 1Test matches In the original form of cricket, each side has 2 innings, which means a match isn't over until both sides have had 10 players dismissedtwice. It's easy to see how two well-matched teams could play seemingly forever, given that an innings isn't over until all but one team member has been dismissed. But in practice, test cricket matches last 5 days at most.[27]It's possible that a test cricket match won't take the full 5 days allotted, but at the highest levels it's unlikely.If both teams haven't completed 2 innings at the end
of the allotted time for the match, the match must end in a draw. A team can only win if both teams manage to complete both of their innings.A forfeited or declared innings counts as a complete innings for the purposes of the final score.[28]2One Day International (ODI) ODI represented the first attempt to limit the length of a cricket match. As the
name implies, an ODI match is intended to be played in a single daywhich is definitely less than 5. In the 21st century, ODI matches are typically limited to 50 overs per side.[29]ODIs might also have more frequent breaks to satisfy television or other requirements.3Twenty20 (T20) T20 is a popular short cricket format where teams are limited to just
20 overs. The small number of overs leads to more aggressive batting plays and more intense gameplay.[30]T20 is the recommended cricket format for the 2028 Olympics in Los Angeles. Advertisement 1Bail The round wooden cross-pieces that sit on top of the 3 stumps. Together with the stumps, they make up the wicket.[31]Knocking one or both
bails off of the top of the stumps breaks the wicket, potentially getting one of the opposing players out.2Ball Can refer to the spherical object used in the game or to a single legal delivery of that spherical object.For example, 6 balls in an over means 6 legal deliveries, not 6 individual objects.[32]3Bat The wooden implement used to hit the ballflat on
one side and curved on the other, with a handle. A cricket bat is typically made out of willow with a cane handle.[33]Regulation cricket bats can be up to a maximum length of 965mm (38.0in) and a maximum width of 108mm (4.3in).4Batter The preferred gender-neutral term for the player in batting position.[34]The term was officially incorporated
into the rules in 2021. Before that, the terms "batsman" and "batswoman" were common in addition to "batter."5Boundary The marked outer perimeter of the playing area. This could be the actual end of the field or just a line, rope, fence, or other barrier that marks the outer bounds of the playing area. 6Crease A line on the cricket field that marks
off different areas of the field. The popping creases are the main creases, but there are actually 2 other types.[35]Bowling crease (2): A line on either end of the pitch where the stumps are lined up for the wicket.Popping crease (2): A line on either end of the pitch in front of the wicket that marks the boundary of the batter's box.Return crease (2 on
each side): Perpendicular to the popping crease, these lines help determine no-balls.7Dead ball Once the umpire declares a dead ball, no further runs can be scored and no further wickets can be taken until the ball is put back into play again.[36]8Deliver/delivery A synonym for "bowl," used to describe the action of a bowler sending the ball toward
the wicket at the other end of the pitch. 9Extra A run awarded for any reason other than a batter hitting the ball. There are 4 types:[37]No-ball: The bowler stepped in front of the popping crease before bowling the ball.Wide: The bowler bowled the ball too far to one side of the batter or the other so that it wouldn't be fair to expect them to reach
it.Bye: The batter didn't hit the ball but the wicketkeeper didn't catch it so they ran.Leg bye: The batter deflected the ball off of any part of their body after hitting it with their bat, and then ran.10Innings The period a team has to score runs. In a test match, each team typically has 2 innings.[38]Note that this isn't the same as the baseball term
"inning." The term "innings" is the same whether it's singular or plural.11Out The dismissal of a batter from the batting team. Once a player is out, they are done batting for the remainder of that innings.Bowled out: The batter doesn't hit the ball and the ball breaks the wicket.Caught out: The batter hits the ball and one of the fielders catches it in the
air.Run out: The batter is outside the popping crease but further away from the target popping crease than the other batter.Leg before wicket (LBW): before hitting the ball with their bat, the batter hits the ball with any part of their body[39]12Over 6 balls delivered by one bowler from one side of the pitch. An "over" is also a unit of measurement for
gameplay"they've played 11 overs." 13Pitch The rectangular area in the center of a cricket field consisting of the 2 wickets and the ground between, typically covered in short, dense grass that's been rolled relatively even.[40]Also used as a synonym for "bounce" to describe the way the ball interacts with the surface of the pitch.14Striker The player
for the batting team who is facing the bowler, standing behind the popping crease between the bowler and the wicket.Also non-strikerthe player for the batting team who isn't facing the bowler15Stump One of the 3 wooden posts that stick into the ground at either end of the pitch. Together with the bails on top, they form the wicket. 16Wicket Can
refer to the physical wicket (the stumps and bails), the entire box where the wicket stands, or the act of breaking a wicket to get a player out. Advertisement Add New Question Question It says "once a team has lost 1 wicket they are out", but you don't explain how a wicket is lost. Do you mean when a player is knocked out? When the bails are
knocked off the wickets, that means you are out or you lost a wicket. Question Can a bowler bowl from both the sides of the pitch? Yes, they can. Question What is the large ground on which a cricket match is played called? A cricket stadium. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement This article was co-authored by wikiHow staff writer,
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legal expert at wikiHow. Jennifer reviews, fact-checks, and evaluates wikiHow's legal content to ensure thoroughness and accuracy. She received her JD from Indiana University Maurer School of Law in 2006. This article has been viewed 227,457 times. Co-authors: 41 Updated: July 12, 2025 Views:227,457 Categories: Cricket PrintSend fan mail to
authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 227,457 times. "I learned the cricket rules just now, and I'm watching on Willow Network. I don't understand it very well, but I'll keep watching and learn why it is so popular. Thank you for the information."..." more Share your story Cricket is a sport that has been tracked back to
the early 16th century and has been a popular ever since. The pinnacle of the international game comes in the form of the Cricket World Cup. Other major events include the T20 World Cup, Test Series and One Day series. Each country runs a host of domestic competitions all highly competitive. Object of the Game The object of cricket is to score
more runs than your opponent. There are three variations of the game (Test, One Day and Twenty 20) and each give a certain timescale in which the game must be completed. To score a run you need to hit the ball with a cricket bat made from wood (usually English willow or Kashmir). Whilst one team bats the other bowls and fields. The aim is to
bowl the opposing team out for as few runs as possible or restrict them to as few runs in the allocated time. After a team has lost all their wickets or the allotted time has expired then the teams will switch roles. Players & Equipment Each team consists of 11 players. These eleven players will have varying roles in the team from batsmen, bowlers,
fielders and wicket keepers. Whilst each player may have a specialist role they can take up any role should they wish. Pitch sizes vary greatly in cricket but are usually played on a circular grass field with a circumference of around 200m. Around the edge of the field is whats known as the boundary edge and is basically the line between being in play
and out of play. In the centre of the pitch will be the wicket. The wicket will have two sets of three stumps at either end and they must be 22 yards apart. At each end of the wicket is known as the crease and a line is drawn about 2 yards across the wicket from the stumps. The bowler will bowl the cricket ball from one end whilst the batsmen will try
and hit the ball from the other end. Batsmen can wear a host of padding including leg guards, gloves, thigh guards, inner thigh guards, a box, a helmet and a chest guard. All players will wear spiked shoes and will all be wearing white clothing (the only exception is in shorter games where the players may wear coloured clothing). The cricket ball is
made of cork and will be either red (test match) or white (one day games). Scoring A run occurs when a batsmen hits the ball with their bat and the two batsmen at the wicket mange to successfully run to the other end. The batsmen can run as many times as they like before being given out. If the ball crosses the boundary rope after it has bounced at
least once from leaving the bat then 4 runs are given. If the ball goes over the boundary rope without bouncing then 6 runs are awarded to the batting team. Runs can also be scored when the bowler bowls a wide delivery (a ball that is too far away from the stumps), a no ball (where the bowler oversteps the front line on the wicket), a bye (where no
one touches the ball but the two batsmen run anyway) and a leg bye (where the ball hits the batsmens leg or body and a run is taken). Winning the Game One team will bat first and one team will field first. The batting team will try and score as many runs as possible in the allotted time whilst the bowling team will try and contain them by fielding the
ball. The teams then swap and the second team batting will try and outscore the runs their opponents scored first. If they fail they lose, if they succeed they win. Rules of Cricket Each team is made up of 11 players. The bowler must bowl 6 legal deliveries to constitute an over. A game must have two umpires stood at either end of the wicket. The
umpires then must count the number of balls in the over, make decisions on whether the batsmen is out after an appeal and also check that the bowler has bowled a legal delivery. A batsmen can be given out by either being bowled (the ball hitting their stumps), caught (fielder catches the ball without it bouncing), Leg Before Wicket (the ball hits the
batsmens pads impeding its line into the stumps), stumped (the wicket keeper strikes the stumps with their gloves whilst the batsmen is outside of their crease with ball in hand), hit wicket (the batsmen hits their own wicket), Handled ball (the batsmen handles the cricket ball on purpose), timed out (the player fails to reach the crease within 30
seconds of the previous batsmen leaving the field), hit ball twice (batsmen hits the cricket ball twice with their bat) and obstruction (the batsmen purposely prevents the fielder from getting the ball). Test cricket is played over 5 days where each team has two innings (or two chances to bat). The scores are then cumulative and the team with the most
runs after each innings is the winner. One Day cricket in played with 50 overs. Each team has 50 overs to bat and bowl before swapping and doing the previous discipline. The team with the most runs at the end of the game wins. International games will have a further two umpires known as the third and fourth umpire. These are in place to review
any decisions that the on field umpires are unable to make. The fielding team must have one designated wicket keeper who is the only person allow to wear pads and gloves on the field. The wicket keeper stands behind the opposite end to the bowler to catch the ball. Download Article Everything you need to know to follow and enjoy a cricket match
Download Article In much of the world, cricket is a popular pastime. Much like baseball, it's a game that involves hitting a ball with a bat. It's also a game that can be pretty hard to make sense of if you don't understand the rules to begin withbut don't worry, we've got you covered! Read on to learn everything you need to know to follow a cricket
match. Cricket is a bat-and-ball game played by 2 teams of 11 players. One side bats and runs to the other end of the pitch to score. The other team bowls (pitches) and tries to break the wicket (goal) for extra points or to get the batters out. The team with the highest score after a set number of innings wins the match.1Playing area A cricket field is
typically a large oval or round field with a line going straight down the middle. At each end of the line is a wicket, a set of 3 posts ("stumps") with 2 wooden bars ("bails") sitting on top.[1]The area between the 2 wickets, known as the pitch, is an area of short, dense grass. Two additional lines in front of the wicket, known as popping creases, set off
the safe zone for the batters (the players hitting the ball or running).Generally, a batter is safe as long as they are behind the popping crease. Once they step forward (as when they run to the other wicket), they're vulnerable to being put out until they reach safety on the other end. 2Teams Cricket is played by 2 teams of 11. All players essentially play
the whole match. Every player also will take at least 1 turn as batter throughout the course of the match.[2]Each team has a captain that typically makes all decisions on behalf of the team.When fielding, the team includes a wicketkeeper, a bowler, and 9 fielders. The bowler switches after every 6 deliveries of the ball. Fielders don't have set positions
and can play anywhere in the field.Teams are technically allowed to have 12 official members. The 12th player acts as a substitute in the event of an injury, and can't bowl or bat while acting as a substitute.[3]There are far more than 9 names for the different fielder's positions. While some fielders may feel more comfortable playing in a particular part
of the field, they don't have permanent positions like baseball players do. Advertisement 3Gameplay Like many similar sports, a match begins with a coin flip to determine which team starts where. The fielding team takes the field with 1 person at a wicket as bowler and 1 person at the other wicket as catcher. Two players from the batting team take
the field as well, 1 at each wicket.[4]The bowler bowls the ball toward the wicket and the batter tries to hit the ball away from the wicket.At any time while the ball is in play, the 2 batters can run to the other wicket. Once they've swapped places and are both safely behind the popping crease on the other side, their team scores 1 run.Each batter
continues batting until they're put out in some wayfor example, if the bowler hits the wicket or a fielder catches a ball the batter hit. The out batter is replaced with the next player on the team and the innings continues.When 10 players from the batting team have been put out, that's the end of the innings. The teams switch sides and it's the fielding
team's turn to bat. Advertisement 1Every player bats in each innings. The batting team starts the innings with 2 batters, one at each wicket. The bowler bowls the ball toward the wicket opposite them and that batter tries to hit the ball away. A batter's main goal is to hit the ball and score runs. They score runs by running back and forth from one
wicket to the other while the ball is in play.[5]Whenever one batter runs to the opposite wicket, the other batter must do the same. They only score a run if both of them make it back past the popping crease to the wicket.After 6 deliveries of the ball (called an "over"), the fielding team chooses a different player to bowl and switches to the other
wicket. The batters don't move. The fielding team switches position like this after every over.Batters stay in the match until they're put out. The most common ways for a batter to get put out include getting bowled out (the bowler broke the wicket), run out (the wicket was broken while the batter was running), or caught out (a fielder catches a ball hit
by the batter in the air).Batters must hit the ball with their bat. If the ball hits a batter's leg or any other part of their body, they risk a "leg before wicket" (LBW) out.[6]When a batter is put out, they can rest for the remainder of that innings. The next player in the lineup will be called up to take their place.2A batter tries to keep the bowler from
hitting the wicket. The bowler delivers the ball toward the wicket opposite them, attempting to hit one of the stumps and knock off a bail. The batter stands with their bat between the bowler and the wicket and swings their bat to try to knock the ball away from the wicket.[7]If the batter misses and the bowler breaks the wicket, the batter is out.
Otherwise, the batter takes another delivery.If the wicketkeeper or another fielder breaks the wicket while the batter is running to the other wicket, the batter might also be out.3Batters can score runs whenever the ball is in play. Any time a batter thinks they can get to the other wicket, they're free to make the attempt as long as the ball isn't dead.
They have to make sure their teammate will be able to make it as well, since both of them have to succeed to earn a run.[8]Unlike baseball, cricket doesn't have the concept of a "foul" ballif a batter hits the cricket ball with their bat, it's playable.Batters are also free to run back and forth as many times as they can while the ball is still in play. Not for
boundary hits, thoughover the boundary is an automatic 6 runs and hitting, bouncing, or rolling over the boundary is an automatic 4no running required.Unlike baseball players, cricket batters don't have to run when they hit the ball. As soon as they leave their box they risk getting put out, so if they decide it's too risky, they can stay behind the
crease and wait for the next delivery.Even though both players have to make it past the crease for a run, the player who actually hit the ball is the one who gets the credit for the run.4A batter who isn't batting can still get put out. The batting team has 2 batters on the field at any time, but only one of those batters actually faces the bowler (called the
"striker"). The other batter (the "non-striker") still has to run though, which means it's possible for them to be run out even if they're not actually the one facing the bowler.[9]If the 2 runners haven't crossed paths yet when the wicket is broken, the runner closest to the broken wicket is out.If the 2 runners have crossed paths when the wicket is
broken, the runner furthest away from the broken wicket is out.[10]While it's technically possible for both runners to be run out if they both happen to be out of their boxes and the same distances from the popping creases at the same time, but that's super rare. It's almost always the case that one of them is going to be closer than the other.[11]
Advertisement 1The fielding team designates a wicketkeeper and a bowler. All 11 members of the fielding team take the field, but 2 of them are posted near each of the wicketsthe bowler and the wicketkeeper. While nothing in the rules requires a team to designate a wicketkeeper, most teams do.[12]There will typically be several players on a team
who specialize as bowlers and rotate bowling duties during the match. There are also different types of bowlers depending on their relative skill sets.Wicketkeepers are agile and capable of making quick, snappy catches. They also advise bowlers on the length to bowl and field placements, similar to the relationship between a catcher and a pitcher in
baseball.2The bowler rotates after every over. A bowler can bowl as many overs as they want (or as the captain wants), technicallybut they can't bowl 2 overs in a row. This rule means that they have to swap out with another fielder at the end of every over.[13]Teams typically have several players on the team who are bowlers. The captain chooses to
play them for overs that will best maximize their strengths.[14]3Field positions aren't set in stone. The ultimate goal of a fielder is to stop the opposing team from scoring runs. To do this, they run in the direction the ball is hit in an attempt to catch it or stop it and return the ball to the wicket as quickly as possible.[15]Fielders can be anywhere on the
field, except when the ball is being batted. At that time, they can't be over the wicket or touching any part of the wicket.There are far more than 9 names of field positions and players can play in different positions over the course of the matchalthough there will always be players whose skills are best suited to a particular position or part of the
field.4Teams are allowed to substitute an injured fielder. Generally, substitutions aren't allowed in cricket. But what if someone gets injured on the field? The team is allowed to sub them out with another player, but the substitute player is only allowed to fieldthey can't bowl or bat (if the team has any innings left).[16]A concussion rule introduced in
2019 allows teams to substitute a player like-for-like if they suffer a concussion during a match. Advertisement 1Record the runs scored by each batter. A player's primary objective during their turn at bat is to score runs. Every time a player and their teammate cross the opposite popping crease, they're awarded 1 run.[17]Players only get credit for
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wicket stands, or the act of breaking a wicket to get a player out. Advertisement Add New Question Question It says "once a team has lost 1 wicket they are out", but you don't explain how a wicket is lost. Do you mean when a player is knocked out? When the bails are knocked off the wickets, that means you are out or you lost a wicket. Question Can
a bowler bowl from both the sides of the pitch? Yes, they can. Question What is the large ground on which a cricket match is played called? A cricket stadium. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement This article was co-authored by wikiHow staff writer, Jennifer Mueller, JD. Jennifer Mueller is an in-house legal expert at wikiHow. Jennifer
reviews, fact-checks, and evaluates wikiHow's legal content to ensure thoroughness and accuracy. She received her JD from Indiana University Maurer School of Law in 2006. This article has been viewed 227,457 times. Co-authors: 41 Updated: July 12, 2025 Views:227,457 Categories: Cricket PrintSend fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for
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articles in EnglishLobby of the Daily News Building, c.1941The Daily News Building is a skyscraper in Manhattan, New York City. The original tower, completed on July23, 1930, was designed by Raymond Hood and John Mead Howells in the Art Deco style; a similarly-styled expansion, designed by Harrison & Abramovitz, was completed in 1960. The
36-story tower, rising 476 feet (145m), consists of a 14-story printing plant and an 18-story annex. There is a large carved-granite entrance leading to a rotunda lobby with a rotating painted globe (pictured). The Daily News' parent company, Tribune Media, sold the building in 1982, and the newspaper moved out entirely in 1995. SL Green Realty
bought the building in 2003 and sold a partial ownership stake to Meritz Alternative Investment Management in 2021. When it opened, the building received mixed reviews and was described as having a utilitarian design. It is a National Historic Landmark and its exterior and lobby are designated city landmarks. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured:
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The first National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party opened in a house in Shanghai.1940 Sumner Welles, U.S. Under Secretary of State, issued a declaration that the U.S. government would not recognize the Soviet Union's annexation of the Baltic states.1982 A helicopter crashed during the filming of Twilight Zone: The Movie in Valencia,
California, killing actor Vic Morrow and two child actors.2001 Megawati Sukarnoputri was sworn in (pictured) as the first female president of Indonesia following her predecessor's impeachment.2010 The English-Irish boy band One Direction were formed while auditioning for the 2010 series of the British singing competition The X Factor.John
Babcock (b.1900)Sergio Mattarella (b.1941)Olivia Manning (d.1980)Amy Winehouse (d.2011)More anniversaries: July 22July 23July 24ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutAmlia Rodrigues (23July 1920 6October 1999) was a Portuguese fado singer (fadista). Dubbed Rainha do Fado ('Queen of Fado'), she was instrumental in popularising the
genre worldwide and travelled internationally throughout her career. She remains the best-selling Portuguese artist in history. This photograph shows Rodrigues performing at the Grand Gala du Disque Populaire, an annual Dutch gala for popular music, held in 1969 in Amsterdam.Photograph credit: AnefoRecently featured: Atari video game
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talk page.For more guidance, see Wikipedia:Translation.1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist PartySite of the 1st Congress in ShanghaiBeginsJuly23,1921(1921-07-23)EndsAugust2,1921(1921-08-02)Location(s)Shanghai and JiaxingNext event2nd National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (1922)Participants13
representativesActivityFormal establishment of the Chinese Communist Party1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist PartyTraditionalChineseSimplifiedChineseTranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinZhnggu Gngchndng Dyc Qungu Dibio DhuGwoyeu RomatzyhJonggwo Gonqchaandaang Dihitsyh .Chiuangwo Daybeau
DahhueyWadeGilesChungkuo Kungchantang Tiyichi Chankuo Taipiao TahuiAbbreviationChineseTranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinY DOf the 13 delegates who attended the congress in 1921, Mao Zedong and Dong Biwu were the only two to also be present at the proclamation ceremony of the PRC in 1949, as pictured here.The 1st

National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held in Shanghai and Jiaxing between July 23 and August 2, 1921.[1]:252 The Congress established the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The congress began in a shikumen building of the French Concession area of Shanghai (near present-day Xintiandi in Huangpu District). In early June 1921, Dutch national Henk Sneevliet, also known as Ma Lin, a representative of Comintern, arrived in Shanghai, and urged various Communist cells in the country to get together for a national-level meeting. Russian Comintern representative Nikolski[ru; de] also attended the meeting. At the time, there were 57 members of the CCP.[2] Notably, the two founders of the party did not attend the congress: Chen Duxiu and Li Dazhao.The meeting was put to an end due to harassment from the French Concession police on July 30. The delegates then agreed to move the meeting to a rented tourist boat on South Lake in Jiaxing. The Congress elected Chen Duxiu as Secretary (in absentia), Zhang Guotao as Director of Organization, and Li Da as Director of Propaganda.[2]The General Assembly adopted The First Program of the Communist Party of China, stating that "the Party is to be named the Communist Party of China" and specifying its objectives: "to overthrow the power of the capitalist class[,]" to "eradicate capitalism and private ownership of property[,]" and to "join the Comintern."[3] The Program was not a formal constitution, but described the basics of the Party's program, organization, and discipline.[1]:116Of the 13 representatives who attended the congress in 1921, only two would be present at the proclamation ceremony of the People's Republic of China 28 years later: Mao Zedong and Dong Biwu. Others either became casualties of war in the decades that followed or left the party in one way or another (e.g. by expulsion or defection).The site of the conference in Shanghai was converted into a museum in 1961. The South Lake Revolutionary Museum in Jiaxing, located on a central island of the lake, was constructed in 1959. A complex hosting more exhibits was constructed north of South Lake in 2011, also to commemorate the 1st Congress. The Congress was followed by the 2nd National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, held in July 1922.[1]:112Li Da (Shanghai)Li Hanjun (Shanghai)Zhang Guotao (Beijing)Liu Renjing[ca; de; ru; zh] (Beijing)Mao Zedong (Changsha)He Shuheng (Changsha)Dong Biwu (Wuhan)Chen Tanqiu (Wuhan)Wang Jinmei (Jinan)Deng Enming (Jinan)Chen Gongbo (Guangzhou)Zhou Fohai (representing Chinese students in Japan)Bao Huiseng[ca; zh] (representing the absent Chen Duxiu)^ a b c Li, Ying (2024). Red Ink: A History of Printing and Politics in China. Royal Collins Press. ISBN9781487812737.^ a b "". Communist Party of China.^ Huang, Yibing (2020). An ideological history of the Communist Party of China. Vol.1. Qian Zheng, Guoyou Wu, Xuemei Ding, Li Sun, Shelly Bryant. Montreal, Quebec: Royal Collins Publishing Group. p.20. ISBN978-1-4878-0425-1. OCLC1165409653.Retrieved from " 3The following pages link to 1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)July 23 (links | edit)Mao Zedong (links | edit)1921 (links | edit)Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Chinese Civil War (links | edit)Hu Yaobang (links | edit)May Fourth Movement (links | edit)Chen Duxiu (links | edit)Jiang Zemin (links | edit)Hua Guofeng (links | edit)Politburo Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Zhao Ziyang (links | edit)Hu Jintao (links | edit)State Council Information Office (links | edit)Central Military Commission (China) (links | edit)General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Hammer and sickle (links | edit)Eight Elders (links | edit)Princelings (links | edit)Chinese Soviet Republic (links | edit)Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Shanghai clique (links | edit)National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Central Foreign Affairs Commission (links | edit)New Culture Movement (links | edit)16th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)1st Congress (links | edit)Henk Sneevliet (links | edit)United Front Work Department (links | edit)Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Zhang Guotao (links | edit)Li Lisan (links | edit)Mount Lu (links | edit)Dong Biwu (links | edit)Zunyi Conference (links | edit)Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (links | edit)Taiwan Affairs Office (links | edit)Propaganda in China (links | edit)610 Office (links | edit)Xi Jinping (links | edit)Bo Gu (links | edit)Zhang Wentian (links | edit)South Lake (Jiaxing) (links | edit)Xiang Zhongfa (links | edit)Publicity Department of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Tsinghua clique (links | edit)Lushan Conference (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/1st_National_Congress_of_the_Chinese_Communist_Party" Welcome to our comprehensive guide on Cricket Rules and Terms. Cricket is a complex and fascinating sport with a rich history, filled with its own unique set of rules, regulations, and terminology. Whether youre a new fan looking to understand the basics, or a seasoned player brushing up on more advanced aspects of the game, this section will provide you with all the knowledge you need. Learn the Rules of Cricket Understanding the rules of cricket is essential to enjoying the game to its fullest. From the basic rules of how to play, to advanced laws governing dismissals, umpiring decisions, and game formats, our guides cover every aspect of the sport. Weve broken down the rules into easy-to-understand guides, allowing you to dive as deep into the regulations as youd like or you can browse all our cricket guides covering cricket rules and terms.. Basic Rules and Regulations Advanced Rules and Techniques Cricket Terminology for Beginners Cricket has its own language of terms that can often be confusing for newcomers to the game. Our glossary of common cricket terms will help you get up to speed on everything from LBW to Yorker, so you can sound like a seasoned pro in no time. Cricket Umpiring and Regulations Cricket matches are governed by a set of laws enforced by the umpires on the field. From appeals and dismissals to the Decision Review System (DRS), understanding the role of umpires and how decisions are made is crucial to grasping the dynamics of the game. Cricket Equipment and Field Setup Every sport has its own set of equipment and field specifications. Cricket is no different, with unique items like bats, balls, and protective gear, along with a carefully measured playing area. Learn more about how the field is set up and what equipment players use. Explore More Advanced Cricket Laws From the technicalities of the follow-on rule in Test matches to understanding how Duckworth-Lewis calculations are used in rain-affected games, our guides go in-depth into the finer details of crickets most advanced laws and rules. Learn and Play Better Whether you are a player, fan, or coach, knowing the ins and outs of cricket rules and terminology will enhance your understanding and enjoyment of the game. Use these guides to deepen your knowledge of the sport, and dont forget to share with your teammates and fellow cricket lovers. Start exploring now!Cricket is an all-ages sport played both professionally and recreationally. The sport is primarily played in the British commonwealth or countries that were previously part of the British Empire. The goal for the offensive team is to hit the ball and run across the pitch, scoring runs. The goal of the defensive team is to either knock over the wicket or get 10 batsmen out to end the inning.Cricket is played on a large circle or oval-shaped field around 150 feet in diameter. The field is separated by the pitch, the infield, the outfield, and the boundary.Pitch a 75-foot by 12-foot rectangle in the center of the field. This is where the 2 batsmen attempt to hit the ball and score runs.Infield an oval around the pitch that is about 15 yards across and 30 yards long.Outfield the remainder of the field.Boundary a wall or fence that surrounds the entire outfield of the cricket field.There are 2 wickets on each side of the pitch. A wicket consists of 3 stumps which are 28-inch tall stakes in the ground and 2 bails that are set on top of the stumps.A cricket defensive team consists of a bowler, a wicketkeeper, and 9 fielders.The bowler throws the ball by bouncing it towards the batter of the other team and tries to knock over the bails. The wicket-keeper stands behind the wicket and tries to get the batsman out. The fielders stand in various positions around the infield and outfield and attempt to either catch the ball or retrieve it and quickly throw it towards the pitch.The offensive team in cricket sends out 2 batsmen at a time to score runs and hit the ball.Cricket starts like many other sports, by flipping a coin to see who goes first. Cricket is an old game with a lot of rules, and it can be very difficult to learn to play as a beginner. So, lets dive into the game and break down all the rules youll need to know to start playing.The bowler is the player that starts every play. A bowler must throw the ball from behind the crease, which is the line next to the wicket opposite the batter. If the bowler steps over this line, a run will be awarded to the opposing team. The bowler must either bounce the ball once on the pitch or throw the ball so that it is below the batters waist.The bowler throws 6 balls, which equals an over. Each team is allowed 50 overs per inning. The inning ends either when the overs have been reached or 10 batsmen have been dismissed. The bowler must throw the ball in reach of the batsmen, otherwise, the umpire will call it a wide ball. When a wide ball is called, the batting team is awarded an extra run.The bowlers goal is to knock over the wicket of the opposing team.There are always 2 batsmen at a given time on the field. The batsmen stand on opposite sides of the pitch, one on the batting side. When the bowler bowls the ball towards the wicket, the batter tries to hit the ball. The hit can go in front of the batter, to the side, or behind.The goal of the batsmen is to hit the ball and then run to change positions. If they successfully change positions after hitting the ball, they will be awarded 1 run. The batsmen can swing in any way they want. Some batsmen will play defensively and try to simply block the ball with the bat to prevent it from hitting the wicket.Once the ball has been hit, batsmen can attempt to score as many runs as possible. But if they have not both made it safely to the wickets and a defensive player knocks over the bails on one of the wickets, the batsman is out.Not all plays require the batters to switch sides safely to score runs. If a batsman hits the ball to the barrier, 4 runs are automatically awarded. If the batsman hits the ball over the barrier, 6 runs are automatically awarded.The defensive teams goal is to get 10 outs before the batting team scores too many runs. When a player is called out, they are dismissed from the field. Once 10 players have been dismissed, the inning ends, and the defensive team bats.Here are the different ways a batsman can be dismissed:The bowler knocks over the wicket while the batsman is trying to hit the ball.The ball hits the batsmans leg while their leg is directly in front of the wicket.A fielder knocks over the wicket before the batsman safely makes it to the opposite wicket.A fielder catches a ball that has been hit by a batter before it bounces.Each team gets 1 inning to score as many runs as possible. Once the overs of an inning have been reached or 10 batsmen have been dismissed, the other team gets a chance to bat. When both innings end, the team with the most runs wins!It is also possible for a cricket match to end in a draw, but this is extremely rare. Download Article Everything you need to know to follow and enjoy a cricket match Download Article In much of the world, cricket is a popular pastime. Much like baseball, it's a game that involves hitting a ball with a bat. It's also a game that can be pretty hard to make sense of if you don't understand the rules to begin withbut don't worry, we've got you covered! Read on to learn everything you need to know to follow a cricket match. Cricket is a bat-and-ball game played by 2 teams of 11 players. One side bats and runs to the other end of the pitch to score. The other team bowls (pitches) and tries to break the wicket (goal) for extra points or to get the batters out. The team with the highest score after a set number of innings wins the match.1Playing area A cricket field is typically a large oval or round field with a line going straight down the middle. At each end of the line is a wicket, a set of 3 posts ("stumps") with 2 wooden bars ("bails") sitting on top.[1]The area between the 2 wickets, known as the pitch, is an area of short, dense grass. Two additional lines in front of the wicket, known as popping creases, set off the safe zone for the batters (the players hitting the ball or running).Generally, a batter is safe as long as they are behind the popping crease. Once they step forward (as when they run to the other wicket), they're vulnerable to being put out until they reach safety on the other end. 2Teams Cricket is played by 2 teams of 11. All players essentially play the whole match. Every player also will take at least 1 turn as batter throughout the course of the match.[2]Each team has a captain that typically makes all decisions on behalf of the team.When fielding, the team includes a wicketkeeper, a bowler, and 9 fielders. The bowler switches after every 6 deliveries of the ball. Fielders don't have set positions and can play anywhere in the field.Teams are technically allowed to have 12 official members. The 12th player acts as a substitute in the event of an injury, and can't bowl or bat while acting as a substitute.[3]There are far more than 9 names for the different fielder's positions. While some fielders may feel more comfortable playing in a particular part of the field, they don't have permanent positions like baseball players do. Advertisement 3Gameplay Like many similar sports, a match begins with a coin flip to determine which team starts where. The fielding team takes the field with 1 person at a wicket as bowler and 1 person at the other wicket as catcher. Two players from the batting team take the field as well, 1 at each wicket.[4]The bowler bowls the ball toward the wicket and the batter tries to hit the ball away from the wicket.At any time while the ball is in play, the 2 batters can run to the other wicket. Once they've swapped places and are both safely behind the popping crease on the other side, their team scores 1 run.Each batter continues batting until they're put out in some wayfor example, if the bowler hits the wicket or a fielder catches a ball the batter hit. The out batter is replaced with the next player on the team and the innings continues.When 10 players from the batting team have been put out, that's the end of the innings. The teams switch sides and it's the fielding team's turn to bat. Advertisement 1Every player bats in each innings. The batting team starts the innings with 2 batters, one at each wicket. The bowler bowls the ball toward the wicket opposite them and that batter tries to hit the ball away. A batter's main goal is to hit the ball and score runs. They score runs by running back and forth from one wicket to the other while the ball is in play.[5]Whenever one batter runs to the opposite wicket, the other batter must do the same. They only score a run if both of them make it back past the popping crease to the wicket.After 6 deliveries of the ball (called an "over"), the fielding team chooses a different player to bowl and switches to the other wicket. The batters don't move. The fielding team switches position like this after every over.Batters stay in the match until they're put out. The most common ways for a batter to get put out include getting bowled out (the bowler broke the wicket), run out (the wicket was broken while the batter was running), or caught out (a fielder catches a ball hit by the batter in the air).Batters must hit the ball with their bat. If the ball hits a batter's leg or any other part of their body, they risk a "leg before wicket" (LBW) out.[6]When a batter is put out, they can rest for the remainder of that innings. The next player in the lineup will be called up to take their place.2A batter tries to keep the bowler from hitting the wicket. The bowler delivers the ball toward the wicket opposite them, attempting to hit one of the stumps and knock off a bail. The batter stands with their bat between the bowler and the wicket and swings their bat to try to knock the ball away from the wicket.[7]If the batter misses and the bowler breaks the wicket, the batter is out. Otherwise, the batter takes another delivery.If the wicketkeeper or another fielder breaks the wicket while the batter is running to the other wicket, the batter might also be out.3Batters can score runs whenever the ball is in play. Any time a batter thinks they can get to the other wicket, they're free to make the attempt as long as the ball isn't dead. They have to make sure their teammate will be able to make it as well, since both of them have to succeed to earn a run.[8]Unlike baseball, cricket doesn't have the concept of a "foul" ballif a batter hits the cricket ball with their bat, it's playable.Batters are also free to run back and forth as many times as they can while the ball is still in play. Not for boundary hits, thoughover the boundary is an automatic 6 runs and hitting, bouncing, or rolling over the boundary is an automatic 4no running required.Unlike baseball players, cricket batters don't have to run when they hit the ball. As soon as they leave their box they risk getting put out, so if they decide it's too risky, they can stay behind the crease and wait for the next delivery.Even though both players have to make it past the crease for a run, the player who actually hit the ball is the one who gets the credit for the run.4A batter who isn't batting can still get put out. The batting team has 2 batters on the field at any time, but only one of those batters actually faces the bowler (called the "striker"). The other batter (the "non-striker") still has to run though, which means it's possible for them to be run out even if they're not actually the one facing the bowler.[9]If the 2 runners haven't crossed paths yet when the wicket is broken, the runner closest to the broken wicket is out.If the 2 runners have crossed paths when the wicket is broken, the runner furthest away from the broken wicket is out.[10]While it's technically possible for both runners to be run out if they both happen to be out of their boxes and the same distances from the popping creases at the same time, but that's super rare. It's almost always the case that one of them is going to be closer than the other.[11] Advertisement 1The fielding team designates a wicketkeeper and a bowler. All 11 members of the fielding team take the field, but 2 of them are posted near each of the wicketsthe bowler and the wicketkeeper. While nothing in the rules requires a team to designate a wicketkeeper, most teams do.[12]There will typically be several players on a team who specialize as bowlers and rotate bowling duties during the match. There are also different types of bowlers depending on their relative skill sets.Wicketkeepers are agile and capable of making quick, snappy catches. They also advise bowlers on the length to bowl and field placements, similar to the relationship between a catcher and a pitcher in baseball.2The bowler rotates after every over. A bowler can bowl as many overs as they want (or as the captain wants), technicallybut they can't bowl 2 overs in a row. This rule means that they have to swap out with another fielder at the end of every over.[13]Teams typically have several players on the team who are bowlers. The captain chooses to play them for overs that will best maximize their strengths.[14]3Field positions aren't set in stone. The ultimate goal of a fielder is to stop the opposing team from scoring runs. To do this, they run in the direction the ball is hit in an attempt to catch it or stop it and return the ball to the wicket as quickly as possible.[15]Fielders can be anywhere on the field, except when the ball is being batted. At that time, they can't be over the wicket or touching any part of the wicket.There are far more than 9 names of field positions and players can play in different positions over the course of the matchalthough there will always be players whose skills are best suited to a particular position or part of the field.4Teams are allowed to substitute an injured fielder. Generally, substitutions aren't allowed in cricket. But what if someone gets injured on the field? The team is allowed to sub them out with another player, but the substitute player is only allowed to fieldthey can't bowl or bat (if the team has any innings left).[16]A concussion rule introduced in 2019 allows teams to substitute a player like-for-like if they suffer a concussion during a match. Advertisement 1Record the runs scored by each batter. A player's primary objective during their turn at bat is to score runs. Every time a player and their teammate cross the opposite popping crease, they're awarded 1 run.[17]Players only get credit for runs scored while they're battingnot while they're in a partnership with another teammate who is batting.If the team is awarded an extra run, the player doesn't get credit for that runit's added in later with the extras (the scorer keeps track of each type of extra point awarded).2Record the wickets taken by each bowler. Bowlers get credit for the wickets they bowl. The wicketkeeper or other fielders might get credit for a wicket as well if they break one in the course of playalthough if a batter is run out, the bowler doesn't get credit for that wicket.[18]At any point during the match, knowing how many wickets have been taken can give you some idea of where you are in the match. For example, if a team is currently 120 for 9 wickets, you know that they only have 1 wicket remaining before their innings is over. Depending on the score, things could get pretty intense!Knowing a bowler's record also gives you an idea of how good they are and how they're fairing against this particular team (assuming you know what good stats look like).3Add any extras to produce the final score for the innings. The score for a cricket match is reported as the number of runs "for" the number of wickets the side has given up. The total number of runs for a side includes the runs earned by each batter plus any extra runs awarded for other reasons.[19]For example, if a team's score for their first innings is listed as 140 for 8, that means they scored 140 runs and gave up 8 wickets.In test matches as well as other variations, scorers also keep track of how many overs each batter plays.[20]4Determine the winner based on total runs scored. Even though scorers keep all of these other statistics, the team that has scored the most runs at the end of the match is the winner. But not all matches completely end! For a match to end, both teams must complete their innings by retiring their side.[21]The teams agree on the game times and progression of the match in advance. If the teams haven't completed their innings by the end of the agreed-upon time, the match simply ends in a draw.Because cricket teams would rather win than draw, a captain has the power to "declare" the team's innings over even if they still have several team members who haven't been dismissed yet.A captain can also forfeit an innings before it starts, which they might do if they were already ahead in runs and the opposing team had just completed their second innings. Advertisement 1Two umpires officiate every cricket match. Umpires are responsible for enforcing the rules and making all of the final gameplay decisions. They switch between 2 positions after every over and are considered to have equal authority. They also check the condition of the field before and during the match and take care of any maintenance issues.[22]International matches typically have 3 umpires, but the third umpire doesn't rotate positions with the 2 official umpires and can't make a decision unless the other 2 umpires ask them to.[23]Umpires typically use two-way radios so that they can always be in direct contact with each other while the match is ongoing.[24]2One umpire stands behind the bowler. The umpire standing behind the stumps on the bowler's end of the pitch is somewhat comparable to the umpire at home plate in baseball. But since the bowler switches wickets after every over, the umpires switch roles as well.[25]When behind the stumps on the bowler's end of the pitch, the umpire decides on no-balls, wides, leg byes, and LBW appeals.3One umpire stands in the field even with the popping crease. The umpire who isn't standing behind the bowler stands out in the field, in line with the popping crease where the batter is standing. When in this position, the umpire makes the final calls on stumpings (when the wicketkeeper breaks a wicket while the batter is out of the crease) and run outs.[26] Advertisement 1Test matches In the original form of cricket, each side has 2 innings, which means a match isn't over until both sides have had 10 players dismissedtwice. It's easy to see how two well-matched teams could play seemingly forever, given that an innings isn't over until all but one team member has been dismissed. But in practice, test cricket matches last 5 days at most.[27]It's possible that a test cricket match won't take the full 5 days allotted, but at the highest levels it's unlikely.If both teams haven't completed 2 innings at the end of the allotted time for the match, the match must end in a draw. A team can only win if both teams manage to complete both of their innings.A forfeited or declared innings counts as a complete innings for the purposes of the final score.[28]2One Day International (ODI) ODI represented the first attempt to limit the length of a cricket match. As the name implies, an ODI match is intended to be played in a single daywhich is definitely less than 5. In the 21st century, ODI matches are typically limited to 50 overs per side.[29]ODIs might also have more frequent breaks to satisfy television or other requirements.3Twenty20 (T20) T20 is a popular short cricket format where teams are limited to just 20 overs. The small number of overs leads to more aggressive batting plays and more intense gameplay.[30]T20 is the recommended cricket format for the 2028 Olympics in Los Angeles. Advertisement 1Bail The round wooden cross-pieces that sit on top of the 3 stumps. Together with the stumps, they make up the wicket.[31]Knocking one or both bails off of the top of the stumps breaks the wicket, potentially getting one of the opposing players out.2Ball Can refer to the spherical object used in the game or to a single legal delivery of that spherical object.For example, 6 balls in an over means 6 legal deliveries, not 6 individual objects.[32]3Bat The wooden implement used to hit the ballflat on one side and curved on the other, with a handle. A cricket bat is typically made out of willow with a cane handle.[33]Regulation cricket bats can be up to a maximum length of 965mm (38.0in) and a maximum width of 108mm (4.3in).4Batter The preferred gender-neutral term for the player in batting position.[34]The term was officially incorporated into the rules in 2021. Before that, the terms "batsman" and "batswoman" were common in addition to "batter."5Boundary The marked outer perimeter of the playing area. This could be the actual end of the field or just a line, rope, fence, or other barrier that marks the outer bounds of the playing area. 6Crease A line on the cricket field that marks off different areas of the field. The popping creases are the main creases, but there are actually 2 other types.[35]Bowling crease (2): A line on either end of the pitch where the stumps are lined up for the wicket.Popping crease (2): A line on either end of the pitch in front of the wicket that marks the boundary of the batter's box.Return crease (2 on each side): Perpendicular to the popping crease, these lines help determine no-balls.7Dead ball Once the umpire declares a dead ball, no further runs can be scored and no further wickets can be taken until the ball is put back into play again.[36]8Deliver/delivery A synonym for "bowl," used to describe the action of a bowler sending the ball toward the wicket at the other end of the pitch. 9Extra A run awarded for any reason other than a batter hitting the ball. There are 4 types:[37]No-ball: The bowler stepped in front of the popping crease before bowling the ball.Wide: The bowler bowled the ball too far to one side of the batter or the other so that it wouldn't be fair to expect them to reach it.Bye: The batter didn't hit the ball but the wicketkeeper didn't catch it so they ran.Leg bye: The batter deflected the ball off of any part of their body after hitting it with their bat, and then ran.10Innings The period a team has to score runs. In a test match, each team typically has 2 innings.[38]Note that this isn't the same as the baseball term "inning." The term "innings" is the same whether it's singular or plural.11Out The dismissal of a batter from the batting team. Once a player is out, they are done batting for the remainder of that innings.Bowled out: The batter doesn't hit the ball and the ball breaks the wicket.Caught out: The batter hits the ball and one of the fielders catches it in the air.Run out: The batter is outside the popping crease but further away from the target popping crease than the other batter.Leg before wicket (LBW): before hitting the ball with their bat, the batter hits the ball with any part of their body[39]12Over 6 balls delivered by one bowler from one side of the pitch. An "over" is also a unit of measurement for gameplay"they've played 11 overs." 13Pitch The rectangular area in the center of a cricket field consisting of the 2 wickets and the ground between, typically covered in short, dense grass that's been rolled relatively even.[40]Also used as a synonym for "bounce" to describe the way the ball interacts with the surface of the pitch.14Striker The player for the batting team who is facing the bowler, standing behind the popping crease between the bowler and the wicket.Also non-strikerthe player for the batting team who isn't facing the bowler15Stump One of the 3 wooden posts that stick into the ground at either end of the pitch. Together with the bails on top, they form the wicket. 16Wicket Can refer to the physical wicket (the stumps and bails), the entire box where the wicket stands, or the act of breaking a wicket to get a player out. Advertisement Add New Question Question It says "once a team has lost 1 wicket they are out", but you don't explain how a wicket is lost. Do you mean when a player is knocked out? When the bails are knocked off the wickets, that means you are out or you lost a wicket. Question Can a bowler bowl from both the sides of the pitch? Yes, they can. Question What is the large ground on which a cricket match is played called? A cricket stadium. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement This article was co-authored by wikiHow staff writer, Jennifer Mueller, JD. Jennifer Mueller is an in-house legal expert at wikiHow. Jennifer reviews, fact-checks, and evaluates wikiHow's legal content to ensure thoroughness and accuracy. She received her JD from Indiana University Maurer School of Law in 2006. This article has been viewed 227,457 times. Co-authors: 41 Updated: July 12, 2025 Views:227,457 Categories: Cricket PrintSend fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 227,457 times. "I learned the cricket rules just now, and I'm watching on Willow Network. I don't understand it very well, but I'll keep watching and learn why it is so popular. Thank you for the information."..." more Share your story The sixes scored by a batsman on the crease are among the most thrilling moments on the cricket field. The spectators dont care if its a small sixer or a big sixer once the ball starts flying. But its always a better deal when the ball flies very far and high. For those watching the game, seconds seem like an eternity as they wonder how high and long the ball will fly, whether it will land in the palms of a fielder or fly straight into the gallery. Cricket fans will become addicted to cricket because of the suspense that builds up in those fractions of a second. Lets pick the top ten biggest sixes in cricket history.Top 10 Biggest Sixes in Cricket History Largest Sixes in Cricket10. Ijaz Ahmed PakistanSix Length115mvs TeamIndiaYear1999VenueMohaliBowlerPrasadIjaz Ahmed put on some incredible performances on the cricket field. He may have been a quiet cricketer, but with an impressive 115-meter sixer, he managed to attract attention to himself and his batting style. It was a match between Pakistan and India in Mohali in 1999. Surprisingly, there were only two sixes in the entire match, both of which were scored by Ijaz Ahmed. This sixer has stuck in the publics memory to this day. Ijaz also smashed the same length six against England.09. Chris Gayle West IndiesSix Length116mvs TeamIndiaFormatT20VenueIndiaBowlerYousaf PathanSixes, T20 cricket, and Chris Gayle are three things that have been linked since the Universe Boss first stepped onto a T20 era. While Gayle is best known for his destructiveness in franchise cricket, he has also served the West Indies well in T20 Internationals during his time with the team. Gayle opted to take the ball for a toss and hit Yusuf Pathans delivery for a distance of 116 meters during his teams World T20 match against India. 08. Shahid Afridi PakistanSix Length117mvs TeamAustraliaYear2005VenuePerthFormatODIBoom Boom Afridi appears twice on this list, which is not surprising. After all, the Pakistani cricketer was renowned for his ruthless batting, having scored one of the fastest One-Day International centuries ever with a 37-ball ton. Afridi was on the crease in Perth in January 2005, representing Pakistan against Australia, when he steered a delivery into a 117-meter sixer, causing the stadium to roar in delight and enthusiasm.07. MS Dhoni IndiaSix Length118mvs TeamNewzealandYear2009FormatODIBowlerGrant ElliottMS Dhoni, Indias dependable batsman and one of the countrys most successful captains, has always been known for his spectacular shots, particularly helicopter shots. He is one of the best finishers in cricket history.Dhoni, one of the most effective wicket-keeper batsmen in recent cricket history, has scored some of the most visually appealing sixes. During Indias tour of New Zealand in March 2009, he hit a giant 118-meter six. He hit a magnificent shot that shocked everyone, and he didnt even turn around to watch at the ball afterward! Thats self-believe.06. Mark Waugh AustraliaSix Length120mvs TeamNewzealandFormatTestVenuePerthBowlerDaniel VettoriMark Waugh, Australias legendary and immensely talented batsman, was renowned for his stylish batting style. He also made it onto the list of cricketers who have hit the greatest sixers in the games history. He is one of the greatest Australian cricketers ever.Mark Waugh hits a Daniel Vettori delivery for a six of 120 meters that resulted in not only fetching runs for Australia but also smashing numerous records while batting his team in a Test match against their neighbors, the cricket team in New Zealand.05. Corey Anderson NewzealandSix Length122mvs TeamIndiaFormatODIDate9 Jan, 2014BowlerMohammed ShamiCorey Anderson recently waved the headlines for retiring from the team in New Zealand and playing in international cricket for the United States of America. However, in a One Day International game against India, on 19 January 2014, he had hit a massive six while batting.Corey Anderson had a name to hit big sixes by the time this match was played, and no one was surprised when he hit the delivery of the now ace Indian pacer, Mohammed Shami, for a length of 122 meters.04. Yuvraj Singh IndiaSix Length125mvs TeamAustraliaFormatT20VenueAustraliaBowlerBrett LeeYuvraj Singh, one of Indias most remarkable batsmen, is known for his great hits and spectacular field shows. When he hit a huge sixer of 125 meters during the Twenty-20 World Cup match in Australia in September 2007 he found himself in the list of players to reach the top 10 top biggest sixes of cricket. Brett Lee delivered the ball and Yuvi grabbed the most unforgettable six in this career. 03. Martin Guptill NewzealandSix Length127mvs TeamSouth AfricaFormatT20VenueWellingtonBowlerLonwabo TsotsobeWith over 250 sixes in limited-overs cricket for New Zealand, the Kiwi opener is one of the most devastating players in the world at the moment. Martin Guptill, known for his exceptional six-hitting ability, hit one of the longest sixes in T20 cricket against South Africa at Westpac Stadium in Wellington. He hit a giant six off a Lonwabo Tsotsobe delivery that went 127 meters over the midwicket boundary.02. Brett Lee AustraliaSix Length135+mvs TeamWest IndiesFormatT20Year2007BowlerRovman PowellIn a T-20 match against the West Indies, Australias incredibly gifted bowler, and the second-fastest bowler in cricket history, Brett Lee smacked one of the top ten greatest sixes in cricket history. It was a Rovman Powell delivery that ended up in the hands of the Australian heartthrob. In the 2005 Ashes series, he first demonstrated his batting skills. This time, Lee hit the ball with a cracking sound that reverberated throughout the raucous stadium, sending the ball to the Gabbas rooftop! As a bowler, he is one of the fastest bowlers in cricket history.01. Shahid Afridi PakistanSix Length158mvs TeamSouth AfricaFormatT20VenueSouth AfricaYear2013Shahid Afridis 158-meter hit in 2013 is ranked first on the list of the greatest sixes in cricket history. It was a match between Pakistan and South Africa. Afridi, then known as Boom Boom Afridi and the King of Sixes, accepted the delivery and immediately sent it to the adjacent golf course. And it turned into the greatest six ever in cricket history! It was a fantastic six! The whole stadium erupted with roars to cheer this momentous shot.SummaryThe top 10 biggest sixes in cricket history are:Shahid Afridi 158mBrett Lee 135+mMartin Guptil 127mYuvraj Singh 125mCorey Anderson 122mMark Waugh 120mMS Dhoni 118mShahid Afridi 117mChris Gayle 116mIjaz Ahmed 115mDelhi NCR, Cricastar Sports Desk: The laws of cricket are comprehensive rules that govern the game worldwide. They are owned and maintained by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC), based at Lords Cricket Ground in London. The current code contains 42 numbered Laws, along with a Preamble and several appendices. Explaining every single detail of all 42 Laws would be extensive, but here is an overview grouped by key areas: This is a crucial, overarching principle emphasizing fair play, respect for opponents and officials, and maintaining the games traditional values. Its not a numbered law but sets the tone for how the laws should be applied and interpreted. These laws cover the fundamental elements needed to start and conduct a match: Law 1: The Players: Defines the number of players per side (usually 11), player nominations, and the role of the captain. Law 2: The Umpires: Outlines the appointment, duties, and authority of the two on-field umpires, who are the sole judges of fair and unfair play. Law 3: The Scorers: Details the role of the official scorers in recording runs, wickets, and overs. Law 4: The Ball: Specifies the size, weight, and condition of the cricket ball. Tampering with the ball is covered under Unfair Play. Law 5: The Bat: Defines the dimensions and materials permitted for a cricket bat. Law 6-10: The Pitch, Creases, Wickets, and Playing Area: These laws describe the dimensions and markings of the pitch (the central 22-yard strip), the creases (popping crease, bowling crease, return creases), the wickets (stumps and bails), and rules for preparing and maintaining the playing area, including covering the pitch. Law 11-12: Intervals and Start/Cessation of Play: Cover scheduled breaks in play (lunch, tea, drinks breaks) and the procedures for starting, stopping, and resuming play due to conditions like bad light or rain. These laws define how a match progresses and is decided: Law 13: Innings: Explains what constitutes an innings for each side. Law 14: The Follow-on: Allows the side batting second to be asked to bat again immediately if they are significantly behind the first innings score in a multi-day match. Law 15: Declaration and Forfeiture: Allows a captain to declare their innings closed or forfeit an innings. Law 16: The Result: Defines how a match is won, lost, tied (scores level and innings completed), or drawn (match not completed within the allotted time). These laws cover how runs are scored and different types of deliveries: Law 17: The Over: Defines an over as six fair deliveries from one bowler. Law 18: Scoring Runs: Explains how runs are scored by batters running between the wickets after hitting the ball or through boundaries. Law 19: Boundaries: Defines how boundaries are scored (4 runs for hitting the boundary along the ground, 6 runs for hitting it on the full). Law 20: Dead Ball: Explains situations where the ball is considered dead and no runs can be scored or wickets taken. Law 21: No ball: Defines various reasons a delivery is a No ball (e.g., overstepping the crease, illegal bowling action, bowling too high) and the penalties. Law 22: Wide ball: Defines when a delivery is a Wide ball (too far from the batter to be hit) and the penalty. Law 23: Bye and Leg bye: Explains how Byes (runs scored when the ball doesnt hit the bat or batter and passes the wicket-keeper) and Leg Byes (runs scored when the ball hits the batter but not the bat and they attempt a run) are scored as extras. These laws cover the status and actions of players during the match: Law 24: Fielders Absence; Substitutes: Covers rules for fielders leaving the field and when substitutes are allowed (substitutes cannot bat, bowl, or keep wicket unless specifically permitted by regulations). Law 25: Batters Innings; Runners: Covers batters starting their innings and rules for using runners (runners are rarely used in modern elite cricket). Law 26: Practice on the Field: Restricts where and when players can practice during a match. Law 27: The Wicket-Keeper: Defines the role and restrictions of the wicket-keeper. Law 28: The Fielder: Covers the actions and restrictions of fielders. 6. Dismissals and Appeals (Laws 29-40) This section details the various ways a batter can be dismissed and the process of appeals: Law 29: The Wicket is Broken: Defines when a wicket is considered down. Law 30: Batter out of his/her ground: Explains when a batter is considered to be outside the safety of their crease. Law 31: Appeals: Outlines the process by which the fielding side must appeal to the umpire for a dismissal. An umpire cannot give a batter out without an appeal (with a few exceptions). Laws 32-40: Methods of Dismissal: Each of these laws defines a specific way a batter can be given out:Law 32: Bowled: The ball bowled by the bowler hits and breaks the wicket. Law 33: Caught: A fielder catches the ball hit by the batter before it bounces. Law 34: Hit the ball twice: A batter hits the ball a second time, unless doing so purely to guard their wicket. Law 35: Hit wicket: A batter breaks their own wicket with their bat or body while playing a shot or setting off for a run. Law 36: Leg before wicket (LBW): The ball hits the batters body (usually the pad) and the umpire deems that the ball would have gone on to hit the wicket, provided certain conditions regarding where the ball pitched and the impact are met. Law 37: Obstructing the field: A batter intentionally obstructs the fielding side. Law 38: Run out: A batter is attempting a run and a fielder breaks the wicket with the ball while the batter is out of their ground. Law 39: Stumped: The wicket-keeper breaks the wicket with the ball while the batter is out of their ground and not attempting a run (typically happens when the batter comes out of their crease to play a delivery and misses). Law 40: Timed Out: A new batter does not arrive at the crease within a specified time after the fall of a wicket (currently 3 minutes in most forms of the game, but varies by playing conditions). These laws address actions that are contrary to the spirit of the game or constitute misconduct: Law 41: Unfair Play: Covers various actions considered unfair, such as deliberately time wasting, damaging the pitch, dangerous or unfair bowling (e.g., beamers, excessive short-pitched bowling), tampering with the ball, and other actions deemed unfair by the umpires. Law 42: Players Conduct: A newer law that provides umpires with the power to penalize and even remove players from the field for misconduct ranging from dissent to physical assault. In addition to these 42 Laws, specific playing conditions are often agreed upon for different formats of the game (like Test cricket, One Day Internationals, T20 Internationals) and specific tournaments or leagues. These playing conditions can modify or add to the Laws (e.g., introducing Powerplays, Decision Review System (DRS), specific rules for super overs in tied limited-overs matches). However, the 42 Laws of Cricket form the foundational framework for how the game is played worldwide. Cricket Rules Explained Welcome to the cricket rules and scoring explanation page on Cricinfo! Here youll find simplified beginner guides to help you understand: Basics of cricket rules overview of positions, pitch layout, game formats Players and officials roles of batsmen, bowlers, fielders, umpires, scorers Batting rules order of play, runs scored