

Rounders: Technical Understanding and Application of the Rules

A. Technical Understanding

1. Explain the equipment necessary to play the game of Rounders

The ball is white and round and has a circumference of 18 to 20 centimetres, and it should weigh between 65 and 85 grammes.

The bat can be of any length up to the maximum length of 46 centimetres (and it should be a maximum width of 17 centimetres. it can be made out of wood and aluminium.

The bases are poles, usually made of wood or metal, attached to the ground with a flat plate.

2. Draw a diagram of a Rounders pitch. Using a key, show the standard fielding positions.

3. When batting, describe how to perform the basic action.

Arm should be swung back from the shoulder with the elbow lifted away from the body. Hit the ball by quickly straightening the elbow with a strong swift flick and a turn of the hand so the knuckles are facing the ground. The weight should transfer from the back foot to the leading foot

4. When bowling describe how to perform the basic action. Explain four variations.

Stand side wards to the backstop with weight on the right foot. Change weight to left foot as arm swings. As the ball leaves turn shoulders with a strong follow through.

Donkey drop- a high ball that arrives at the batter at the correct height and falls down towards the batter.

Spin and swing- change the grip by turning the fingers as the ball is released this will make it spin.

Speed- bowler can step out of the box when the ball is released this increases the speed in which the ball travels.

Direction- change the angle of the run across the square and the ball will arrive at the batter from a different direction.

5. State four responsibilities of a team captain.

The team captain has to:

- Toss for choice of innings
- Decide on batting order
- Change bowlers correctly
- Make substitutions

6.name an attacking strategy/ tactic when batting.

Include:

- (i) The players who would be involved**
- (ii) The desired outcome.**

The batter must look for the best place to hit the ball, where there are no fielders. E.g. beyond first base is a good place to hit because it is not expected. The desired outcome would be to score a rounder.

7 Name a defensive strategy/ tactic when fielding. Name:

- (i) The players who would be involved**
- (ii) The responsibilities each player would have**
- (iii) The desired out come**

When only two batters remain, one rather stronger than the other, team may decide to avoid putting out the weakest of the pair. If the weakest of the pair can only reach first post there is a good chance of putting both batters out by placing the ball in the batting square, the more dangerous batter thus preventing from referring to "best of 3".

B. Application of Rules

1. Draw a diagram of the pitch. Name four different pitch markings.

2. Explain how a rounder/ half rounder can be scored.

A rounder can be scored:

- A rounder can be scored from any one hit, whether the batter gets around the posts in one go or not.
- If a player hits the ball and runs around all four posts before the posts have been touched with the ball, or the bowler has got the ball back.

Half a rounder can be scored:

- This can be scored if a batter runs around all four posts before the posts have been touched with the ball, or the bowler has got the ball back, but does it without having hit the ball.
- If the batter has reached second post, and is put out before reaching fourth post, half a rounder is scored. Unless they are put out with the same ball, (before the bowler has received it for the next batter) in which case, there is no score.
- If the bowler bowls two no balls in a row.

- A fielder obstructs a batter, or the backstop steps over the backstop line before the batter has attempted a hit.
- A batter obstructs a fielder.

3. When bowling describe how the bowler should deliver the ball.

The ball should be delivered with a smooth continuous underarm action

4. Using a diagram explain what constitutes a "no- ball"

5. List four ways in which a batter can be declared out.

The batter is out if:

- The ball is caught, by the fielding team directly from the batter hitting it.
- -Any part of the batters foot is outside the batting square before the ball has passed the square, or they have hit it. This does not apply for no balls.
- The batter runs on the inside of the posts, unless forced to by a fielder causing an obstruction
- The batter overtakes another batter.

- A fielder touches the post with the ball that the batter was running to, before the batter makes contact with the post.

6. In an innings when one batter remains in, explain the procedure for the innings to continue.

When there is only one player left in they have a choice of three "good balls". They must run on the 3rd ball. If they do not hit the ball the backstop dubs him out by putting the ball in the batting square. If they score a rounder they can rest for 3 minutes and then have a choice of three "good balls" again.

7. Name three responsibilities for:

- (a) The batter's umpire**
- (b) The bowler's umpire**

(a)

- Calls 'no-balls'.
- Calls 'out' for batters running into 1st and 4th posts that have been stumped.
- Watches for catches and calls 'out' if the ball is held.
- Calls 'rounder' when batter touches 4th post, or 'no score' if batter completed

(b)

- Calls 'play' to begin the game.
- Calls 'no-ball'.
- Gives decisions at 2nd and 3rd posts for in/out, obstructions and watches for batters running inside the posts.
- Calls 'no-ball' if bowler steps over back or side lines during bowling action.