



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

CRICKET

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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Assessment of practical student performance in Physical Education

Authentic assessment must include tasks that are worthwhile, significant and meaningful, as well as involve the ongoing process of recording, monitoring and reflection to assist learning, monitor learning, set learning goals and help identify further practice opportunities in order for these to be achieved. Final assessment at the end of a teaching unit on the selected activity may be completed through monitoring of progress together with formalised assessment tasks.

When assessing students' performance in a practical context, a teacher should refer to observation points for individual and game skills in the selected activity.

Assessment of **individual skills**

Observation points for a skill must be taken into account holistically rather than by focussing on a detailed anatomy of its parts before deciding on a mark. It is essential that when assessing individual skills, observations reflect the quality of a student's movement when performing. The teacher must take into account four elements in the demonstration of a skill: consistency; precision; fluency; and control.

Final assessment of the skill performance and level of attainment will be guided by the achievement standards for the appropriate year level as set out by the School Curriculum and Standards Authority.

Breaking of sport specific rules

When students are taught and given opportunities to practise and use various skills in a competitive scenario, the teacher should indicate to the student if a rule is consistently broken while performing the skill, e.g. stepping over the line when bowling. If, at the time of assessment, a student consistently breaks the rules of the sport, but who otherwise performs at a particular standard, should have one mark deducted for each rule that is consistently broken.

Assessment of **game/competition skills**

Tactical situations or problems appropriate to the year group should be identified before assessment of students' performance. This may include defence or offence skills depending on the activity being assessed. Game pressure, pace, skill and intensity of opponent and teammates, playing area, environmental conditions etc. may affect performance and should be taken into account when assessing game/competition skills.

The teacher must take into consideration that contact, or possession, which provide the opportunity for individual skill assessment accounts for only a small percentage of game time. Most game time is spent in movement and performance of tactical/strategic skills 'off the ball'.

Assessment should typically take into account the totality of game play, including the dynamic and changing situations associated with game play, by considering tactical products and processes which form part of the total composition of game/competition performance.

The range of marks or assessment scale will be determined by the teacher but must reflect expected achievement standards for that year group.

Individual skills – marks allocation	
A mark is allocated to the level of performance demonstrated consistently for each skill across a variety of practice drills and scenarios.	
6	Observation points across all phases of a skill are demonstrated over a number of attempts. Performance is fluent and control of the body, bat and/or ball is maintained throughout the execution of the skill.
5	Performance consistently reflects the majority of the observation points of a skill and is performed with some fluency. Control of the body, bat and/or ball is maintained.
4	Performance is mostly efficient with the ability to correct some errors during execution of a skill. The body, bat and/or ball are controlled during the majority of the performance.
3	Performance is somewhat effective while demonstrating most observation points, occasionally performing each skill with some fluency and control. Overall reflects an adequate skill level.
2	Achieves some success when performing a skill but commits a number of errors with respect to execution and control. Sometimes reflects an adequate skill level.
1	Performs with significant errors and minimal control. Rarely demonstrates an adequate skill level.
0	Minimum skill level is not demonstrated

Individual skills

Front-foot stroke
Back-foot offensive stroke
Running between wickets
Bowling: pace (swing and seam) and spin
Outfielding: ground fielding and overarm throw
Infielding: ground fielding and overarm throw
Infielding: ground fielding and underarm throw
Outfield catch
Catching – slips, gully, wicketkeeper

Front-foot stroke

Preparation

- Stance is balanced
- Head position is still and directed towards anticipated point of release of the ball
- Back-lift is initiated towards 1st – 3rd slip position by coordinated movement of the wrists

Synchronised with...

- Efficient preparatory movement of the feet ('un-weighting' of the front foot) initiating forward stride of front foot towards the anticipated line of flight of the ball

Execution

- Movement of shoulders, elbows and wrists is coordinated to rotate the bat into a slightly open-faced back lift position

Synchronised with...

- Front-foot stride towards the line of flight of the ball
- Front shoulder aligned downwards and towards the ball at the completion of the back lift
- Stable hitting 'base' established and maintained through forward swing and impact
- Head position directly above and on top of the ball at the point of impact
- Eyes track the ball until it has made contact with the bat

Completion

- Balanced completion of the stroke

Outcome

- Ball travels in the intended direction of the shot

Back-foot offensive stroke

Preparation

- Balanced stance
- Head position is still and directed towards anticipated point of release of the ball
- Back-lift is initiated towards
- 1st – 3rd slip position by coordinated movement of wrists

Synchronised with...

- Efficient preparatory movement of feet initiated back (and across) step towards the anticipated line of flight of the ball

Execution

- Coordinated movement of shoulders, elbows and wrists to rotate the bat into a slightly open-faced back lift position

Synchronised with...

- Back foot step back and across towards the line of flight of the ball
- Stable hitting 'base' established and maintained through forward swing and impact
- Head position in line with the line of flight of the ball at the point of impact
- For cut and pull shots, full extension of the arms achieved immediately after impact
- For vertical bat forcing strokes, head position is directly above the ball at the point of impact
- Ball is tracked until it has made contact with the bat

Completion

- Balanced completion of the stroke

Outcome

- Ball travels in the intended direction of the shot

Running between wickets

Preparation

- Momentum is gained prior to back-foot impact of the bowler by initiating preliminary strides towards batter's end
- A position is reached beyond the crease prior to back-foot impact of the bowler; bat or some part of the trail foot remains grounded behind the crease
- The grounded bat is released from behind the crease at or after the moment of back-foot impact of the bowler

Execution

- Forward lean of the body and efficient running action are utilised to accelerate towards the other end of the pitch
- The bat is held in a controlled manner while running
- The bat is held in the appropriate hand for the turn
- Body turns toward the ball when changing direction
- Hips, knees and trunk are flexed to get low into and out of turn
- Drives out of the turn and accelerates towards the bowler's end with efficient running action
- The arm is extended with bat sliding towards the crease
- A straight line is maintained while running between creases to ensure that the minimum distance is covered

Completion

- Bat is held with extended arm and slid into crease

Outcome

- Safely completes appropriate number of runs

Bowling: pace (swing and seam) and spin

Preparation

- The run towards the crease accelerates with a smooth and coordinated approach
- For pace bowling: acceleration is achieved with an efficient running action
- Angle of approach facilitates efficient alignment of hips, shoulders and feet during the execution phase
- The gather prior to back-foot impact is initiated by the controlled 'load-up' of the bowling arm towards target
- A 'coiled' position is achieved during the gather of the ball through coordinated movement of trunk, shoulders and arms
- For pace bowling: wrist is positioned behind the ball
- For spin bowling: wrist and hand position is set for maximum spin

Execution

- Forward momentum is maintained towards target through execution phase
- At back-foot impact, hips and shoulders are aligned at right angles to the alignment of the back foot
- Feet placement during execution phase aligned along the target line
- Hip and shoulder alignment achieved at back-foot impact maintained through to front-foot impact
- Front arm utilised as an effective lever to initiate and control shoulder rotation
- Coordinated rotation of hips, trunk, shoulders and arms along the target line
- For pace bowling: wrist position is behind the ball at release
- For spin bowling: wrist and finger action effectively imparts spin on the ball

Completion

- Follow through allows for controlled deceleration of the body
- Balanced completion of the delivery

Outcome

- Ball lands in intended target area with appropriate flight

Outfielding: ground fielding and overarm throw

Preparation

- Preparatory footwork includes the utilisation of a 'split-step' ready position prior to impact to facilitate movement in a wide range of directions
- The ball is approached at the optimum angle and speed to facilitate early interception of the ball and maintain momentum towards the target
- A balanced, low and semi-open fielding position is adopted in line with the path of the ball
- Open, cupped hands are presented to the ball with fingers extended towards the ground

Execution

- The ball is gathered cleanly with a 'giving' motion of the hands, elbows and arms
- Smooth and efficient transition from gather to ready position for throw
- A 'longer' arc of rotation is utilised for preparatory movement of the throwing arm

Synchronised with...

- Efficient 'crow-hop' footwork pattern utilised to drive forward towards the target and shift weight onto rear leg/foot
- Forward stride of an optimum length used to facilitate forward transfer of weight onto a braced lead leg and efficient rotation of hips towards the target
- Feet alignment along the target line allowing for efficient rotation of the hips towards the target
- A 90° angle established between the upper arm of the throwing arm and the trunk at release
- Wrist position behind the ball at release
- A low body position maintained during gather and release

Completion

- Follow through allows for controlled deceleration of the body
- Balanced completion of the throw

Outcome

- Flight path of the ball is flat and down towards the target; bounce-throw may be used

Infielding: ground fielding and overarm throw

Preparation

- Preparatory footwork includes the utilisation of a 'split-step' ready position prior to impact to facilitate movement in a wide range of directions
- A balanced, low and semi-open fielding position is adopted in line with the path of the ball
- Hands are presented to the ball with fingers pointing towards the ground

Execution

- The ball is gathered cleanly with a 'giving' motion of hands, elbows and arms
- Smooth and efficient transition from gather to ready position for throw
- A 'small' arc of rotation is utilised for preparatory movement of the throwing arm
- Body pivots from the throwing-arm foot to rotate front hip and shoulder towards the target line
- Forward stride of an optimum length to facilitate forward transfer of weight onto a braced lead leg and efficient rotation of hips towards the target
- Feet alignment is along target line and allows for efficient rotation of hips towards the target
- A 90° angle is established between the upper arm of the throwing arm and the trunk at release
- Wrist position is behind the ball at release
- A low body position is maintained during gather and release

Completion

- Follow through allows for controlled deceleration of the body
- Balanced completion of the throw

Outcome

- Flight path of the ball is towards the base of the target; bounce-throw may be used

Infielding: ground fielding and under arm throw

Preparation

- Preparatory footwork includes the utilisation of a 'split-step' ready position prior to impact to facilitate movement in a wide range of directions
- The ball is approached at the optimum angle and speed to facilitate early interception of the ball and maintain momentum towards the target
- Hands are presented to the ball with fingers pointing towards the ground

Execution

- The ball is gathered cleanly
- Smooth and efficient transition from gather to underarm throw
- A 'small' arc of rotation is utilised for preparatory movement of throwing arm
- Forward stride of an optimum length to facilitate forward transfer of weight towards the target
- Alignment of feet is along target line
- Wrist position is behind the ball at release
- A low body position is maintained during gather and release

Completion

- Follow through allows for controlled deceleration of the body – dive may be utilised
- Balanced completion of the throw

Outcome

- Flight path of the ball is towards the base of the target; bounce-throw may be used

Outfield catch

Preparation

- Head position is directed towards the anticipated 'release' point (impact) of the ball
- Preparatory footwork includes the utilisation of a 'split-step' ready position prior to impact to facilitate movement in a wide range of directions
- The ball is approached at the optimum angle and speed to facilitate early and effective positioning on the flight path of the ball

Execution

- Hands are positioned towards the ball to facilitate a 'lengthened' catch phase
- Open, cupped hands are presented in line with the flight path of the ball
- Hands 'give' along the flight path of the ball, prior, at and after contact
- The ball is tracked into hands

Completion

- Fingers close to secure the ball in the hands

Outcome

- Catch is successfully completed

Catching: slips, gully, wicketkeeper

Preparation

- Balanced and low stance
- For catching in the slips and gully: trunk, hips, knees flexed and hands in front of and at knee height
- For wicket-keeping: full or semi-crouch position employed
- Head position is still and directed towards the anticipated point of release of the ball. For 2nd, 3rd slips or gully this is the anticipated point of deflection

Execution

- Hands/gloves are positioned forward and towards the ball to facilitate a 'lengthened' catch phase
- Appropriate hand position for the height of the catch is adopted
- Open, cupped hands are presented in line with the flight path of ball
- Hands/gloves 'give' along the flight path of the ball, prior, at and after contact
- For wicket-keeping: efficient footwork facilitates that eyes and gloves are in a direct line with the ball at contact
- For catching in the slips and gully: when catching to the side of the body, foot closest to the ball is rotated outwards towards the ball to facilitate flexion, and rotation of hips and trunk
- The ball is tracked into the hands

Completion

- Fingers/gloves close to secure the ball in the hands or gloves

Outcome

- Catch is successfully completed

Game skills		
Tactical problems	OFFENCE	DEFENCE
Scoring/preventing scoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Batter counters the attempts by the bowler to prevent scoring (by dismissing the batter or limiting run scoring stroke-play) by implementing stroke-play that nullifies or thwarts the bowler's intended strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bowler places fielders in appropriate fielding positions to prevent scoring by dismissing the batter or limiting run scoring stroke-play Fielder effectively maintains his fielding position and/or 'moves in with the bowler', catches the elevated or skied ball, intercepts the ground ball, prevents run scoring, or runs the batter out
Positioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Batter implements stroke-play that positions the ball to penetrate the field, enabling run scoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bowler places fielders in appropriate fielding positions to prevent scoring by dismissing the batter or limiting run scoring stroke-play Fielder effectively maintains his fielding position and/or 'moves in with the bowler'
Execution of skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Batter executes his stroke-play to prevent his dismissal and/or to maximise run scoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bowler uses an appropriate combination of fluent run-up and delivery action in an attempt to pitch the ball in the appropriate zone on the pitch in relation to the batter's stance and batting stumps, to bowl the ball to follow its intended pace, line, trajectory, movement and length (bowling to his field) Fielder effectively maintains his fielding position and/or 'moves in with the bowler', catches the elevated or skied ball, intercepts the ground ball, prevents run scoring, or runs the batter out
Decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Batter makes spontaneous decisions to efficiently execute his stroke play to prevent his dismissal or to maximise scoring options and to rotate/control the strike 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bowler decides/elects to pitch the ball in an intended zone on the pitch in relation to his field placements to prevent scoring by dismissing the batter or limiting run scoring stroke-play Fielder demonstrates that he effectively maintains his fielding position and/or 'moves in with the bowler' to back up the bowler's attempts to pitch the ball on the appropriate line and length to dismiss the batter to prevent run scoring or that prevents run scoring
Subtotal	20	20
Total	40	

Game skills – marks allocation	
A mark is allocated to the level of performance demonstrated consistently for each element of offence and defence.	
5	Performance is consistent in offence and defence under pressure in a variety of competitive situations. Demonstrates the ability to control play and influence opponent's performance. Selection of movement patterns and skills are effective in achieving the intended outcome.
4	Performance is usually effective in a variety of competitive situations under some pressure. Movement patterns and skills are often effective and achieve the intended outcome.
3	Performance is somewhat effective while demonstrating most components with some success. Overall reflects an adequate level of performance.
2	Achieves some success when performing in a competitive situation but commits a number of errors with respect to execution of skills and appropriate decision making. Sometimes reflects an adequate level of performance.
1	Performs with significant errors with respect to execution of skills and appropriate decision making. Rarely demonstrates an adequate level of performance.
0	Minimum level of performance is not demonstrated