

QB365

Important Questions - History and Sport: The Story of Cricket

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

--	--	--	--	--	--

Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) Cricket was said to represent 1
(a) English values of fair play and discipline (b) English racial superiority (c) English sense of enterprise
(d) English sportsmen spirit
- 2) Cricket matches are organised: 1
(a) News of cricket hits newspaper headlines. (b) Cricketers are seen as ambassadors
(c) Game represents the unity of India (d) To establish friendship between nations
- 3) When were the first written 'Laws of Cricket' drawn? 1
(a) 1744 (b) 1775 (c) 1776 (d) 1778
- 4) Cricket's connection with the rural past can be seen in the : 1
(a) shape of the bat (b) length of the test match (c) leg before wicket (d) height of stumps
- 5) According to 1744 'Laws of Cricket', what was the height of stumps from the surface? 1
(a) 18 inches (b) 20 inches (c) 22 inches (d) 24 inches
- 6) Why did cricket fundamentally remain true to its origins in rural England inspite of changes with the time? 1
(a) It was only played on rural grounds (b) It was easy to play in open ground
(c) Manmade materials were used in its tools
(d) Cricket's most important tools were of pre-industrial materials found in nature.
- 7) Who among the following cricketers tried to play an innings with an aluminium bat, only to have it outlawed by the umpires? 1
(a) WG Grace (b) Denis Lille (c) Learie Constantine (d) Palwankar Baloo
- 8) Who were 'Amateurs'? 1
(a) Those who did not know how to play the game well (b) Those proficient at the game
(c) The rich who played for pleasure (d) Those who played for the money
- 9) Cricket is a 1
(a) post-industrial sport (b) 19th-century sport (c) pre-industrial sport (d) 20th century sport
- 10) Which one of the following equipment of cricket has been influenced by the invention 1
(a) Bat (b) Ball (c) Pads (d) Helmet

Section-B

- 11) Why were the early cricket bats of the same shape as hockey sticks? 2

- 12) Describe one way in which in the nineteenth century, technology brought about a change in equipment and give one example no change in equipment took place. 2
- 13) Describe the first written laws of cricket drawn up in 1744 2
- 14) Mention the first written "Laws of Cricket" drawn up in 1744. 2
- 15) How have advances in technology, especially television technology, affected the development of contemporary cricket? 2
- 16) Mention any two peculiarities of Test Cricket. 2
- 17) Why are sports an integral part of contemporary life? 2
- 18) Which were introduced in the game of cricket during the 19th century? 2
- 19) Why did the British encourage team sports? 2
- 20) Give a brief description of the development of cricket clubs in India. 2

Section-C

- 21) Explain why cricket became popular in India and the West Indies. Can you give reasons why did not become popular in countries in South America? 5
- 22) Mention any three peculiarities of Test Cricket. 5
- 23) Cricket grew out of which game? In which part of England was the game invented? 5
- 24) Give one significant feature of the Marylebone Cricket Club. 5

Section-A

- 1) (a) English values of fair play and discipline 1
- 2) (d) To establish friendship between nations 1
- 3) (a) 1744 1
- 4) (b) length of the test match 1
- 5) (a) 18 inches 1
- 6) (d) Cricket's most important tools were of pre-industrial materials found in nature. 1
- 7) (a) WG Grace 1
- 8) (c) The rich who played for pleasure 1
- 9) (c) pre-industrial sport 1
- 10) (c) Pads 1

Section-B

- 11) 2
 The early cricket bats had the same shape aa hockey sticks because:
 - (i) It grew out of many stick and ball games played in England during 14th and 15th century
 - (ii) The cricket bats curved outwards at the bottom like hockey sticks because the ball was bowled underarm, along the ground. The curves at the end of the bat enabled the batsman to make contact.

12)

2

The one way in which 19th century brought about a change in equipment was:

- Invention of vulcanised rubber led to the introduction of pads and gloves as protective equipment.

Examples where no change took place, despite development of technology, were:

The bats, the stumps and the bails---cricket's most important tools continue to be made of natural pre-industrial material---wood.

13)

2

(i) As per the 'Laws of Cricket,' the two Umpires would be chosen from among gentlemen to decide all disputes

(ii) The stumps were to be 22 inches high and the bail across 6 inches.

(iii) The weight of the ball was to be between 5 and 6 ounces and the 2 sets of stumps 22 inches apart.

(iv) No limit was placed on the shape and size of the bat.

14)

2

(i) As per the 'Laws of Cricket,' the two Umpires would be chosen from among gentlemen to decide all disputes

(ii) The stumps were to be 22 inches high and the bail across 6 inches.

(iii) The weight of the ball was to be between 5 and 6 ounces and the 2 sets of stumps 22 inches apart.

(iv) No limit was placed on the shape and size of the bat.

15)

2

Advances in technology especially television technology have affected the development of contemporary cricket in many ways:

(i) (a) Big industry: Kerry Packer's innovative ideas helped use television technology to develop the image of cricket as a televised sport, a marketable game, which could generate huge revenue. Cricket boards became rich by selling television rights to television companies.

(b) Cricket for cricketers became a lucrative occupation.

(c) Television channels are making money by selling television spots to companies who were happy to pay large sums of money to air commercials for their products to cricket's captive audience. Continuous television coverage has made cricketers celebrities. They earn enormous sums of money by making commercials for a wide range of products.

(ii) Expansion in the audience: Television expanded the audience and broadened the social base of the game by beaming cricket into small towns and villages.

(iii) The shift in the centre of gravity: Satellite television created a global market for cricket and helped shift the balance of power in cricket from Britain to South Asia. This shift was symbolized by the shift of ICC headquarters from London to Dubai.

(iv) Improvement in the game and innovations: With the shift in the centre of gravity and scrapping of veto powers of Britain and Australia in favour of equal membership many innovations in cricket technique have been pioneered by teams in countries like India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Television technology helped muster wide support and general acceptance of innovations in the game.

Example: One Day International matches.

(v) World sport: Television along with satellite technology has helped transform cricket from a game played and viewed by limited countries and people, to a popular world sport.

- 16) 2
- (i) Long drawn game: A match can go on five days and still end in a draw.
 - (ii) No specification of size of the ground: Cricket unlike other modern sports does not specify the size and shape of the ground. Grounds can be oval or circular
 - (iii) Equipment: Important tools of the game bat, stumps, bail are still made of wood. There were no limits on the size and shape of the bat.
- 17) Sports are an integral part of contemporary life because they: 2
- (i) assumes ourselves,
 - (ii) enable us to compete in a healthy way, stay fit and
 - (iii) express our social loyalties
- 18) 2
- The rules of cricket continued to evolve in the 19th century.
- (i) The rule about wide balls was applied.
 - (ii) The exact circumference of the ball was specified.
 - (iii) Protective equipment like pads and gloves were made available.
 - (iv) Boundaries were introduced. If the batsman found that the ball was going to cross the boundary he need not run.
 - (v) Over arm bowling became legal.
- 19) 2
- The British encouraged team sports because they regarded it as the best way to teach. English boys discipline, skills and leadership qualities needed to build the British Empire.
- 20) 2
- (i) The first Indian Club, the Calcutta Cricket Club was established in 1792. It was an all-white club as Indians were considered to have no talent for the game and not meant to play it.
 - (ii) The first Indian cricket club was founded by the Parsis in Bombay in 1848. It was called the Oriental Cricket Club. Parsis clubs were funded and sponsored by Parsis businessmen like Tata's and Wadia's. The white cricket elite in India offered no help to the enthusiastic Parsis.
 - (iii) Later there was a quarrel between the Bombay Gymkhana, a whites--only club and Parsis cricketers. The rivalry resulted in the Parsis building their own Gymkhana to play cricket.
 - (iv) The establishment of the Parsis Gymkhana became a precedent for other Indians to establish clubs based on the idea of religious community. They were encouraged in their attempts by the British who did not regard colonial as a nation
 - (v) By 1890s Hindus and Muslims were busy gathering funds and support for a Hindu Gymkhana and an Islam Gymkhana.

Section-C

21)

5

Cricket became popular in India and the West Indies because:

- (i) Both India and the West Indies were a part of British colonial empire.
- (ii) It was made popular in these regions by the white settlers and local elites.
- (iii) The local elites wanted to copy the habits of colonial masters. It was looked upon as a sign of superior social and racial status.
- (iv) In West Indies success at cricket became a measure of racial equality and political progress. Example: When in 1950 West Indies won its first series against England, it was celebrated as a national achievement.

Cricket did not become popular in the countries in South America because:

- (i) South American countries were not under the British but American, Spanish and Portuguese influence.
- (ii) Unlike other games like football and hockey, cricket remained a British colonial game.
- (iii) The pre-industrial oddness of cricket made it a hard game to export. Therefore, it took root only in countries that the British conquered and ruled.

22)

5

- (i) Long drawn game: A match can go on five days and still end in a draw.
- (ii) No specification of size of the ground: Cricket unlike other modern sports does not specify the size and shape of the ground. Grounds can be oval or circular.
- (iii) Equipment: Important tools of the game bat, stumps, ball are still made of wood. There were no limits on the size and shape of the bat.

23)

5

Cricket as a modern game grew from many stick and ball games played in England during the 14th and 15th century.

24) The Marylebone Cricket Club established in 1787 was the guardian of cricket regulations.

5