Cricket

	World Championship for Test Cricket	*Lesson Plan*
Activity		*Notes* T: Teacher P: Pupil
1	**Introduction** When England regained the Ashes from Australia, why were they not the new world champions? How is the ICC Test Championship table constructed? When could England be top of the table? OS1 shows the ICC Test Championship Table as on 15th November 2006. T: Working in pairs, list the features that could be used to construct such a championship table. T: The actual table depends on earlier performances as well as the most recent games and the relative positions of the two teams who are playing. T: Here are the basic factors that are used by the ICC in constructing the table: The league table of countries playing test match cricket is based on the performance of the teams since August 2003. These performances lead to **points** for each tem that depend on two factors: • The result of a series leads to **series points** which is based on points for each match (won, drawn/tied, lost) and bonus points for the series; • The rating of the opponent (the higher the opponents rating the more points are earned for winning) leads to **rating points**. The total rating points for each test match series between August 2003 and August 2005 is halved so that earlier matches have a lower rating. A **rating** for each team is obtained by dividing their total number of rating points by the number of matches played. *10 min*	Use OS1 to show the positions of the Cricket Test match playing countries in November 2006. Feedback from the class taking an item or idea from each pair of Ps. Put the list on the BB. Whole class discussion of class ideas. Ensure that the class are aware of what a cricket test series means! Use OS2 to present the rating scheme.
2	**Calculating the Series Points** For a test match series of more than one match, **series points** are awarded according to the following rules: **match points**: | For a match win	1 point for winning team
For a match loss	0 points for losing team
For a drawn/tied match	½ point for each team | **bonus points:** | For a series win	1 bonus point for winning team
For a series loss	0 bonus points for losing team
For a drawn series	½ bonus point for each team | In the summer of 2005 England played Australia in a five match series. The result was 2 – 1 to England with 2 draws. Calculate the match points earned for each side for the series.	T shows the class how the series points are calculated (use OS3). Individual work, Ps try the example. They compare their solution with their pair partner. One P writes answer on BB. Class agrees/disagrees. Mistakes discussed and corrected.

Solution:
England gained 2 points for 2 wins; 1 point for 2 draws and 1 bonus point.
Australia gained 1 point for 1 win; 1 point for 2 draws and 0 bonus point.

England 4 series points
Australia 2 series points

Set Questions 1 and 2 on the worksheet.
Two Ps show their solutions on the board.
Review both questions with the whole class.

Solution to Q1
England gained 1 point for 1 win; ½ point for 1 draw and ½ bonus point.
SL gained 1 point for 1 win; ½ point for 1 draw and ½ bonus point.

England 2 series points
SL 2 series points

Solution to Q2
SA gained 2 points for 2 wins; ½ point for 1 draw and 1 bonus point.
NZ gained ½ point for 1 draw.

SA 3½ series points
NZ ½ series points

25 min

| | Individual work, monitored. One pair partner does Q1 and the other pair partner does Q2. Pairs explain their solutions to each other. Class agrees/disagrees. Mistakes discussed and corrected. |

3

Calculating the Ratings Points
Why do we need to have different rules for different pairs of countries?
An obvious answer is that the opposition varies – it is easier to beat a weaker team.

OSs 4 and 5 show the two sets of rules depending on the opposition.

Case 1: gap between the two team's ratings is less than 40 points:
- The number of ratings points equals:
  the series points scored multiplied by 50 points more than the opponents rating
  plus
  the series points conceded multiplied by 50 points less than the opponents rating.

Worked Example
Before the end of the Ashes 2005 the top two positions in the Championship Table was

	Team	Matches	Rating points	Rating
1	Australia	33	4382	133
2	England	32	3635	114

Calculate the number of rating points that each side gained during the Ashes series.
Calculate the Championship Table after the Ashes Series.

(Right column for section 3:)
Whole class discussion. Involve different Ps.

The rules and subsequent calculations may seem more complicated than for the Series points.

T goes through a worked example with the Ps step by step.

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Solution

The gap between the two teams' ratings was less than 40 points
(133 − 114 = 19 points).

For Australia: rating points = 2 × (114 + 50) + 4 × (114 − 50) = 584

For England: rating points = 4 × (133 + 50) + 2 × (133 − 50) = 898

The Championship Table entries become:

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Ask a P what is the gap between the two teams?

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	Team	Matches	Rating points	Rating
1	Australia	33 + 6 = 39	4382 + 584 = 4966	4966 ÷ 39 = 127
2	England	32 + 6 = 38	3635 + 898 = 4533	4533 ÷ 38 = 119

Explain the different parts of this formula.
2 × (114 + 50) comes from Australia's series points multiplied by 50 points more than England's rating.

Ask the Ps to calculate England's ratings points. Discuss their answers.

Finally explain how the Championship Table is amended.

35 min

4	**Reinforcement** Ps do **Question 3** This uses case where gap is less than 40 points Review the answers with the whole class. One pair of Ps produces a solution on an OHT to show the whole class. Ps show class their solution. **Solution** Series points: England 4.5 series points Pakistan 0.5 series points The gap between the two team's ratings was less than 40 points (120 − 113 = 7 points) For England: rating points = 4.5 × (120 + 50) + 0.5 × (120 − 50) = 800 For Pakistan: rating points = 0.5 × (113 + 50) + 4.5 × (113 − 50) = 365 45 min	Use OS5 to illustrate algorithm when gap is 40 points or more Individual work. Monitor for success.
Homework	Set Question 4 for homework. This task involves looking at the effect different series' outcomes have on the Test Championship table.	Review homework interactively at the start of the next lesson.
Project work	An open ended project can be set if appropriate: **Could England be World Champions by the end of the next Ashes?** In the winter 2006/7 Australia host England in the Ashes, a five match test series. By considering all the possible results create the Championship entries for Australia after the series with England. Deduce the situations for England to become the World Championship leaders. This is an extension of the homework	Pupil presentations through oral or poster work.