

Chapter-7

History and Sport : The Story of Cricket

1 marks Questions

1. What does 'Bat' mean?

Ans. Stick.

2. When were the first laws of cricket written?

Ans. 1744.

3. What is the duration of a Test match?

Ans. 5 days.

4. What is the length of a cricket pitch?

Ans. It is 22 yard.

5. Where was world's first Cricket Club formed?

Ans. It was formed in Hambledon.

7. In which year MCC was founded?

Ans. 1874.

8. In which year first Leg Before Wicket Law was published?

Ans. 1774.



9. Name the player who tried to play with an aluminium bat?

Ans. Denis Lillee.

10. In which year pads were introduced in cricket?

Ans. 1898.

11. Name the first black player who led the West Indies Test Team in 1960s?

Ans. Frank.

12. Name the first Indian Cricket Club?

Ans. Calcutta Cricket Club.

13. Which was the first Indian Community to start playing cricket?

Ans. Parsis.

14. What was the original name of Ranji Trophy?

Ans. National Cricket Championship Trophy.

15. Who was India's first Test Captain?

Ans. C.K. Nayudu.

16. In which year India became a Test playing nation?

Ans. 1932

17. In which year First World Cup Cricket Tournament was played?

Ans. 1975.



18. Which country won the first World Cup of Cricket in 1975?

Ans. West Indies.

19. Where is headquarter of ICC situated?

Ans. It is situated in Dubai.

20. In which year India, participated in Olympic Hockey event?

Ans. 1928.



3 marks Questions

1. What were the reasons behind the shape of the cricket bat, in the shape of hockey stick till the eighteenth century?

Ans. Till the middle of the eighteenth century, bats were roughly the same shape as hockey sticks, curving outward at the bottom.

There was a simple reason for this; the ball was bowled underarm along the ground. The curve at the end of the bat gave the batsman the best chance of making contact.

2. Cricket's connections with rural past can be seen in the length of a test match'. Justify the statement.

Ans. Originally the cricket matches had no time limit. The game went on for as long as it took to bowl out a side twice.

The rhythm of village life was slower and cricket rules were made before the Industrial Revolution.

Modern factory work meant that people were paid by the hour or the day or the week, games that were codified after Industrial Revolution like football and hockey were strictly time limited to fit the routine of industrial city life.

3. Why was cricket called an English game in the 19th century?

Ans. Cricket was invented in England around 500 years ago.

The cricket was expected to display fair play, discipline and gentle manliness.

Even when it was spread to the colonies, it was supposed to maintain the English values.

So it was called an English game in the 19th century.

4. Write a short note on the cricket of 500 years ago.



Ans. Cricket was developed out of many stick and ball games played in England around 500 years back.

By the 17th century, it had become a recognized and popular game.

The bats were like the hockey sticks and the ball was bowled under arm.

People used to play this game on Sunday.

5. Write some features of Test Cricket.

Ans. The duration of the match is of five days.

There are four innings to be played by both teams.

A Test Match can be ended in a draw even after five days.

It is the longest version of any modern game.

6. Explain the role played by MCC play in the development of Cricket?

Ans. The MCC played a major role in the development of Cricket. The Marylebone Cricket Club was founded in 1787.

It became the guardian of cricket's regulations and published the first revision of cricket laws in 1788.

The weight of the ball was limited to 5 3/4 ounces.

The width of the bat was limited to four inches.

7. How the television broadened cricket's social base?

Ans. Television coverage changed cricket.

It expanded the audience for the game by beaming cricket into small towns and villages.

It also broadened cricket's social base. Children who had never previously had the chance to watch international cricket because they lived outside the big cities, where top-level cricket was played, could now watch and learn by imitating their heroes.

8. Polo is a bold and grace full sport for military men". Mention any three features of the game Polo.

Ans. Polo was a game invented colonial officials in India and soon gained great popularity.



Unlike cricket which came to India from Britain, other games like polo were exported from the colonies to Britain, Changing the nature of sport in that country.

Polo was greatly favoured as a game suitable for military and athletic young men.

9. Write down the traditional features of game of cricket.

Ans. The size of the ground is never fixed.

The cricket was played in the village and the ground size was different from village.

The bat and the stumps are made from wood.

The ball is made with leather, twine and cork.

Even today in some areas handmade bat and ball are used.

10. Write down the modern features of game of cricket.

Ans. Earlier the bat was made from a single piece of wood. Now it is made of two pieces that are handle of cane and the blade of willow wood.

The invention of vulcanized rubber used to make the pad and gloves for safety purpose.

The helmet of metal and synthetic light weight materials is used.

Food light stadiums are developed to play day night matches.

11. Who were Amateurs?

Ans. The rich players used to play for pleasure.

They felt sport as a kind of leisure.

They were not playing for money as it was against the aristocratic values.

Such rich players were called Amateurs.

Amateurs were called gentlemen. They were generally batsmen.

12. Who were Professionals?

Ans. The players who used to play for earning were called professionals.

They had sponsored subscription.

Most of them were working in mines and other seasonal workers.

The professionals were called players.



They were generally fielders and bowlers.

13 Mention any three major transformations in the History of Cricket.

Ans. The replacement of the gentlemanly amateur by the paid professionals.
The triumph of the one day games as it over shadowed Test cricket in terms of popularity.
The remarkable change in global commerce and technology. Introduction of Twenty-Twenty matches.

14. Why is cricket considered to be a colonial game?

Ans. Unlike some other English team games like hockey and football, which became international games played all over the world, cricket remained a colonial game, limited to countries that had once been part of the British Empire.
The pre industrial oddness of cricket made it a hard game to export.
For the citizens of colonies, playing cricket becomes a sign of superior social and racial status.

15. Explain the contribution of Parsis in the development of cricket.

Ans. The Parsis were the first Indian Community to set up a Cricket Club in India.
They were the first have close contacts with British because of their trade interests.
In 1948 they established first Indian Cricket club named the Oriental Cricket Club in Bombay.
Tatas and Wadias were sponsors of Parsi club.

16. What were Pentangular Tournaments? Why did Gandhiji Condemned the Pentangular Tournaments?

Ans. The British organized Indian First Class Cricket on communal and racial basis.
They organized Pentangular Tournaments. All five teams were representing their communities, Such as Europeans, The Parsis, The Hindu, The Muslims and Rest Indian Christians.
Gandhiji condemned the Pentangular Tournaments because he described it a communally division competition and a plan to divide Indians on communal basis.



17. Write a short note on ICC.

Ans. Earlier ICC was known as Imperial Cricket Conference.

It was dominated by England and Australia.

Both the countries had a special status in ICC.

In 1988 both the countries renounced their special status in favour of equal membership.

Later ICC was renamed as the International Cricket Conference.

18. Highlight the reason behind the shift of ICC headquarters from London to Dubai.

Ans. The headquarters of International Cricket Conference was in London.

It was a symbol of British domination in ICC but the satellite television has made South Asian nations as money rich cricket nations.

Thus the centre of gravity is shifted to South Asia.

Dubai also offered ICC a tax free place.

19. Which three factors are responsible for the commercialization action of the game of cricket?

Ans. Huge audience and popularity of the game in a larger area of the world made it a marketable.

Satellite television technology helped the live transmission of the game. Television channels had business opportunities by buying television rights for live transmission.

The channels had sponsors in form of companies who were happy to pay large sums of money to air commercials for their products to cricket's captive audience

20. Name the country that has pioneered the great advances in bowling? Mention the two innovations in the field of bowling?

Ans. Pakistan has pioneered the great advances in the bowling

The 'doosra' was invented in response to aggressive batsmen with heavy modern bats,

The reverse swing was invented to move the ball in on dusty unresponsive wickets under clear skies.

Both these inventions were greeted suspiciously by England and Australia.



21. What is the importance of the game of cricket in modern times?

Ans. The technology of satellite-television and the reach of multinational television companies all over the world created a global market for cricket.

India has the largest viewership of cricket.

Television channels made money by selling televisions sports to air commercials.

Continuous television coverage made cricketers celebrities.

22. Describe any three changes that have taken place in the game of cricket in the twentieth century.

Ans. In the place of five-day matches one-day internationals became very popular these days.

Television encourages changes in the nature of cricket. It increases the number of spectators. Coloured dress, protective helmets and field restrictions became a standard part of the Post-Packer game.

In twentieth century, cricket is played under lights.

23. How did the balance of power in cricket shift to the South Asian countries?

Ans. South Asian countries have largest viewership for the game.

South Asian countries have largest market in the cricketing world.

The ICC headquarters was shifted from London to tax-free Dubai.

Innovations in cricket team mainly come from sub-continental countries.

24. Describe any three impacts of decolonization on cricket?

Ans. Decolonization led to the decline of British influence in trade and commerce, military affairs and also on the cricket.

After the decline of British Empire, ICC was renamed as International Cricket Conference. By 1989 the privileges position of England and Australia scrapped in favour of equal membership.

Newly independent countries of Asia and African continent gained a prominent position the fields of cricket.



25. “Polo is a bold and grace full sport for military men”. Mention any three features of the game Polo.

Ans. Polo was a game invented colonial officials in India and soon gained great popularity. Unlike cricket which came to India from Britain, other games like polo were exported from the colonies to Britain, Changing the nature of sport in that country. Polo was greatly favoured as a game suitable for military and athletic young men.

26. Who was A.F.S. Talyarkhan? Mention the reasons due to which he condemns the pentangular Tournament?

Ans. A.F.S. Talyarkhan was the famous radio commentator. Due to the following reasons he condemns the pentangular Tournament.

The Pentangular Tournament was organized on communal and racial lines.

According to him such type of tournaments was communally divisive competition that was out of place in a time when nationalists were trying to unite India’s diverse population.

27. Why were the Parsis considered to be the first community to play cricket in India?

Ans. The Parsis were considered the first Indian community to play cricket in India.

They were brought into close contact with the British due to their interest in Trade.

They were the first Indian community to westernize themselves.

28. What was the quarrel between the Parsis and Bombay Gymkhana? How did it come to happy end?

Ans. The quarrel between the Parsis and the Bombay Gymkhana began over the use of a park.

The Parsis complained that the park was spoiled and left unfit for playing cricket by the polo ponies of the British.

The Parsis built their own Gymkhana and the matter ended.

29. Mention the contribution of Kerry packer to make cricket more attractive to television audiences.



Ans. Kerry Packer, an Australian television tycoon who saw the money-making potential of cricket as a television sport.

He signed up fifty-one of the world's leading cricketers against the wishes of the international cricket board.

About two years staged unofficial Tests and one day international matches under the name of World Cricket Series.

While packer's circus as it was then described folded up after two years.

30. How the television broadened cricket's social base?

Ans. Television coverage changed cricket.

It expanded the audience for the game by beaming cricket into small towns and villages.

It also broadened cricket's social base.

Children who had never previously had the chance to watch international cricket because they lived outside the big cities, where top-level cricket was played, could now watch and learn by imitating their heroes.



5 marks Questions

1. How the packer's circus was given the idea to the whole world to earn money through Television?

Ans. Packer drove home the lesson that cricket was a marketable game, which could generate huge revenues.

Cricket boards became rich by selling television rights to television companies.

Televisions channels made money by selling television sports to companies who were happy to pay large sums of money to air commercials for their products to crickets' captive television audience.

Continuous television coverage made cricketers celebrities who besides being paid better by their cricket boards now made even large sums of money by making commercial for a wide range of products, from tyres to colas, on television.

2. How did the decade of 1970s play a very essential role for the growth of cricket?

Ans. In this period cricket transformed from a traditional game to a modern game.

The first ever one day International was played between England and Australia in 1971.

It was played in Melbourne Stadium. Soon this version of cricket became popular.

Thus, in 1975, the first World Cup of cricket was organized in England. It was named Prudential Cup.

Then the media tycoon, Kerry Packer changed this game completely and made it a money generating game.

Therefore, it is rightly said that the decade of 1970s was very essential for the development of Cricket.

3. Mention the contribution of Kerry packer to make cricket more attractive to



television audiences.

Ans. Kerry Packer, an Australian television tycoon who saw the money-making potential of cricket as a television sport.

He signed up fifty-one of the world's leading cricketers against the wishes of the international cricket board.

About two years staged unofficial Tests and one day international matches under the name of World Cricket Series.

While packer's circus as it was then described folded up after two years.

The innovation he introduced during this time to make cricket more attractive to television audience and changed the nature of game.

Packer drove home the lesson that cricket was a marketable game, which could generate huge revenues.

4. Why did Cricket become popular in India and the west Indies? Can you give reasons why it did not become popular in countries in South America?

Ans. Cricket is colonial game which was played by white colonial powers.

Many Indian communities such as Parsis took deep interest in Cricket.

Cricket was a symbol of racial inequalities in West-Indies and. Therefore Caribbean nations made it a symbol of national pride and equality.

Quadrangular tournaments were organized in India on the basis of religion.

Cricket could not become popular in South America as South American nations were under the control of other European nations. These imperial countries had other popular games.

5. Name the India's National Game? Mention Some India's achievements in the field of this game?

Ans. Hockey is India' National Game. Following are India's achievements in the field of Hockey:

The brilliance and skill of players like the great Dhyan Chand brought India a string of Olympic gold medals.

Between 1928 and 1956, India won gold medals in six consecutive Olympic Games. During this golden age of Indian dominance, India played 24 Olympic matches and won all of



them. India scored 178 goals at an average of 7.43 goals per match and conceded only seven goals. The two other gold medals for India came in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics and 1980 Moscow Olympics.

6. Write a note on different versions of cricket?

Ans. Test Cricket: It is traditional style of cricket. The duration of a match is of five days. Both teams play two innings each. An average of ninety over is bowled per day.

One Day International: The year of 1971 was a turning point in the history of cricket. In 1971, the first ever One Day International was played between England and Australia in Melbourne.

Three day Cricket: This version of cricket is played in the first class cricket. In first class tournaments such as Ranji trophy etc. The duration of the match is of three days.

Twenty-Twenty cricket: The duration of the match is of 40 over and 20 over each side. If test cricket is a classic version, twenty-twenty is a thriller.

7. What kind of changes was introduced by MCC in the second half of 18th century?

Ans. It became common to pitch the ball through the air, rather than roll it along the ground. This gave the bowler the option to length, deception through the air and increased pace. It also opened new possibilities for spin and swing.

In response, batsmen had to master timing and shot selection. One immediate result was the replacement of carved bat with the straight one. The weight of the ball was limited between $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, and the width of the bat to four inches. In 1774, the first leg before wicket law was introduced.

8. How far is it correct to say that the history of Gymkhana Cricket led to first class cricket being organized on communal and racial lines?

Ans. The establishment of Parsi Gymkhana led to the establishment of other Indian clubs based on religious lines.

The team that played colonial India's Greatest and most famous first class cricket tournaments represented religious communities.

The tournament was initially called the Quadrangular as it was played by four teams-the



Europeans, The Parsis, The Hindu and The Muslims.

It later became Pentangular when a fifth team was added namely, 'The Rest'. It comprised of all the remaining communities.

Journalists, Cricketers and leaders criticized the racial and communal foundations of the Pentangular Tournaments.

9. Mention the different ways by which we can say that Test cricket is a unique game.

Ans. Following are the different by which we can say that Test cricket is a unique game.

A test match could go on for five days and still end in draw.

The length of the pitch was specified 22 yards but the size of or shape of the ground was not specified. There were no limits on the shape or size of the bat. Cricket was the earliest modern team sport to be codified. Cricket gave itself rules and regulations so that it could be played in a uniform and standardized way well before team games like Soccer and Hockey.

10. Critically examine the significance of the victory of West-Indies in the first Test Series against England in 1950.

Ans. The victory of West- Indies over England in the first test series 1950 was celebrated as a way of National Movement in West Indies.

It was a way of demonstration that the West Indies were the equal of white Englishmen.

There were two ironies to this great victory. First the West Indies was captained by a white player. That is the West Indian team was captained by a white man.

Secondly, the West Indian cricket team represented not one nation but several dominations that later became independent countries.

The pan-West Indian team represented the entire Caribbean region in International Test Cricket.

