

The Patrol Books No. 24

QUIZ ON THE SCOUT SPORTSMAN BADGE

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Quiz On The Scout Sportsman Badge

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Editor's Note:

The reader is reminded that these texts have been written a long time ago. Consequently, they may use some terms or express sentiments which were current at the time, regardless of what we may think of them at the beginning of the 21st century. For reasons of historical accuracy they have been preserved in their original form.

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SCOUT SPORTSMAN BADGE

1. *Know the rules or laws of two outdoor games such as Rugby football, Association football, cricket, hockey, lawn tennis. Be capable of acting as an official such as referee or umpire or linesman.*

2. *Take an active part in one winter and one summer team game and show reasonable proficiency and good sportsmanship.*

3. *Know the names and performance of leading national and local players in two games chosen by the Scout.*

(2) and (3) are up to you; we hope this little book will help you with (1). (For (3) you will obviously read the sports columns of national and local papers for the information.)

Quiz On The Scout Sportsman Badge

In this book we are not proposing to ask you questions about the really elementary points of the games such as a Wolf Cub would be expected to know for his Sportsman Badge. So if you didn't take the Cub Badge we recommend that you get hold of the Wolf Cub Sportsman Badge Book and make quite sure you can answer all the questions there before you start these: –

SOCCER

1. What is the greatest length a football pitch ought to be? And what is the shortest length it can be?
2. What is its greatest width and its smallest?
3. Must the goalpost and crossbar have four sides?
4. What is the radius of the centre circle?
5. What objects must a referee have on him when he starts the game ?



6. If a goalkeeper handles the ball outside the goal area, what happens?
7. If one of a team kicks the ball over his own goal line (but not between the goal posts), what happens?
8. Can a goal be scored direct from a corner kick?
9. Which are the touch lines?
10. What is the wing-half's job?
11. What is the centre-half's job?
12. When cannot you be offside?
13. If in trying to head the ball you put your hands on an opponent's shoulders as you jump, what happens?
14. When you throw in the ball from the touch line may you:
 - (a) Throw in with one hand?
 - (b) Have part of each foot on or outside the line?
 - (c) Jump in the air as you throw?
15. If you have to leave the field through an injury or for some other reason what must you do before coming back to play again?
16. May players change their positions during a game?
17. Can you be offside from a corner kick?
18. Can you be offside from a goal kick?

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19. Can you be offside from a throw-in?
20. If the goalkeeper pushes an opponent with the ball, what happens?



21. What is the difference between a direct and an indirect free kick?
22. How does the referee signal the latter?
23. How far must players of the opposing side be away from the ball for:
 - (a) A direct free kick?
 - (b) An indirect free kick?
24. When may not the same player kick the ball twice?
25. May you remove the corner flag before taking a corner kick?
26. May the ball be moving when a free kick is to be taken?
27. Suppose a player, from a free kick, kicks the ball into his own goal. What happens?
28. If a player kicks the ball into his opponents' goal-from an indirect free kick, what happens?
29. If you are taking a penalty and the ball hits the crossbar and bounces back into play, may you try again?
30. If you are taking a penalty may you take it by passing the ball backwards for another player to kick?
31. If, when throwing in the ball, you throw it directly into:
 - (a) your opponents' goal; (b) your own goal; what happens?
32. If a goalkeeper takes a goal kick into a strong wind and the ball having passed the penalty area is blown back and the goalkeeper touches it with his hand but fails to stop the ball going into the goal, what happens?
33. What is the F.A. Charity Shield?
34. Is the football season longer in England or in Scotland?
35. What nationality was the donor of the World Cup?
36. Do you know the name of the Chelsea and England footballer who also at one time held the High Jump record?
37. What is the present (1960) maximum weekly wage in the Football League in England, and in Scotland?
38. Who holds the record for goals scored in a league match?
39. What are the real names of the following:
 - (a) Throstles (c) Magpies (e) Saints
 - (b) Canaries (d) Lions (f) Posh

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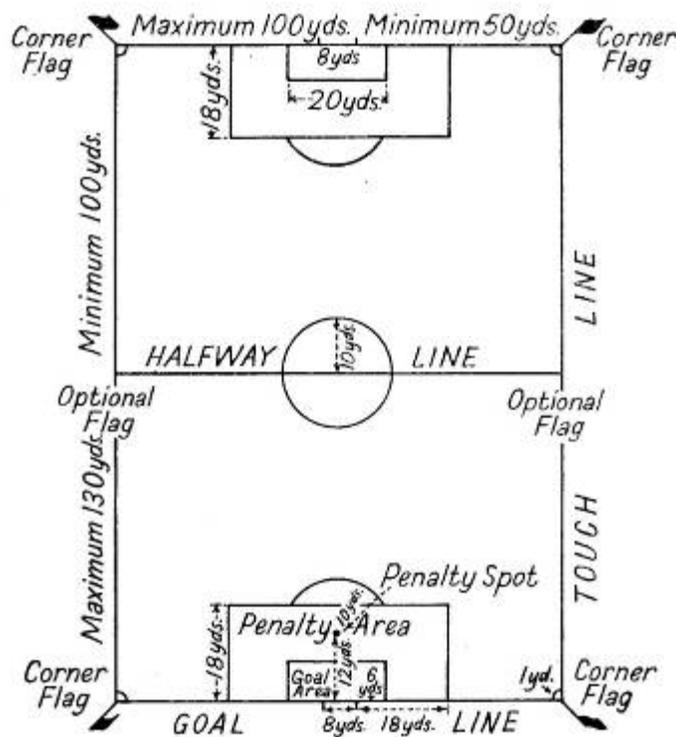
ANSWERS

SOCCER

1. 130 yards; 100 yards.
2. 100 yards; 50 yards.
3. No. They can be square, rectangular, round, half-round.
4. 10 yards radius.
5. Whistle, watch, notebook and pencil.
6. He is penalised for handling the ball.
7. The attacking side is awarded a corner kick.
8. Yes.
9. The two lines bordering the longer sides of the pitch.
10. To support his forwards and to mark the opposing inside forward.
11. To mark the opposing centre-forward.
12. (a) In your own half.
(b) From a goal kick, a corner kick, throw-in, or from a ball drop by the referee.
(c) You are behind the ball when it is played by a member of your side.
(d) When there are two of the opposing side between you and the goal.
13. It's a foul and an indirect free kick is awarded to the other side.
14. (a) No. (b) Yes. (c) No.
15. Receive the referee's permission to take part in the game again by signalling from the touch-line.
16. Yes (but the goalkeeper must notify the referee before doing so).
17. No.
18. No.
19. No.
20. A penalty.
21. A goal can be scored "direct" from a direct free kick, that is without anyone else touching it but the kicker. From an indirect free kick a goal can only be scored after someone else has touched it.
22. By raising his arm before blowing his whistle to indicate an indirect free kick.
23. 10 yards in each case.
24. At kick-off or when taking a penalty or a free kick.
25. No.
26. No.
27. A corner is awarded to the other side.
28. A goal kick.
29. No, not until someone else has touched the ball.
30. No.
31. (a) A goal kick to the other side. (b) A corner kick to the other side.
32. The referee awards the other side an indirect free kick.

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33. A match normally played between the F.A. Cup holders and the winners of the League Championship: played out of the normal season, the proceeds going to charity.
- 34.Scotland.
- 35.French.
- 36.Howard Baker.
- 37.England: £20 in the season and £17 out of season. Scotland: No fixed amount.
- 38.Joe Payne of Luton and later of Chelsea.
- 39.(a) West Bromwich Albion. (d) Millwall.
(b) Norwich City (e) Southampton.
(c) Newcastle United. .(f) Peterborough.



RUGBY FOOTBALL

1. Why is it called Rugby?
2. How is the game started?
3. What is the exception to the statement in the answer to Question 2?
4. Is it permissible to lie on the ball?



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5. If you are tackled, what must you do with the ball?
6. How must the ball be put into a scrummage?
7. If from the kick-off the ball goes direct into touch, what happens?
8. Does Rugby have any rules?
9. Describe three infringements for which penalties may be given?
10. Where is the touch in goal?
11. What is the penalty for deliberate waste of time?
12. What is a penalty try?
13. For what must extra time be allowed?
14. What is the height of the goalposts?
15. Why is it called a try?
16. How is a mark obtained?
17. What is the advantage rule?
18. How does a Touch Judge indicate that the ball has been thrown in fairly?
19. Has a Touch Judge any absolute authority?
20. How many players constitute a team?
21. How must the ball come out of the scrum?
22. Explain the method of scoring.
23. If a player is injured and has to leave the field, may he return?



24. When a place kick is taken at goal where must the kicker's team be?
25. Where is a penalty try awarded?
26. Which teams compete for the Calcutta Cup?
27. What prominent English Rugby player is a Member of Parliament?
28. Who are (a) The British Lions? (b) The Springboks? (c) The All Blacks?
29. Explain three important differences between Rugby Union and Rugby League.
30. Where are International matches usually played in Great Britain?
31. Which countries take part in the International Championship?
32. What different form of Rugby is very popular towards the end of the season?

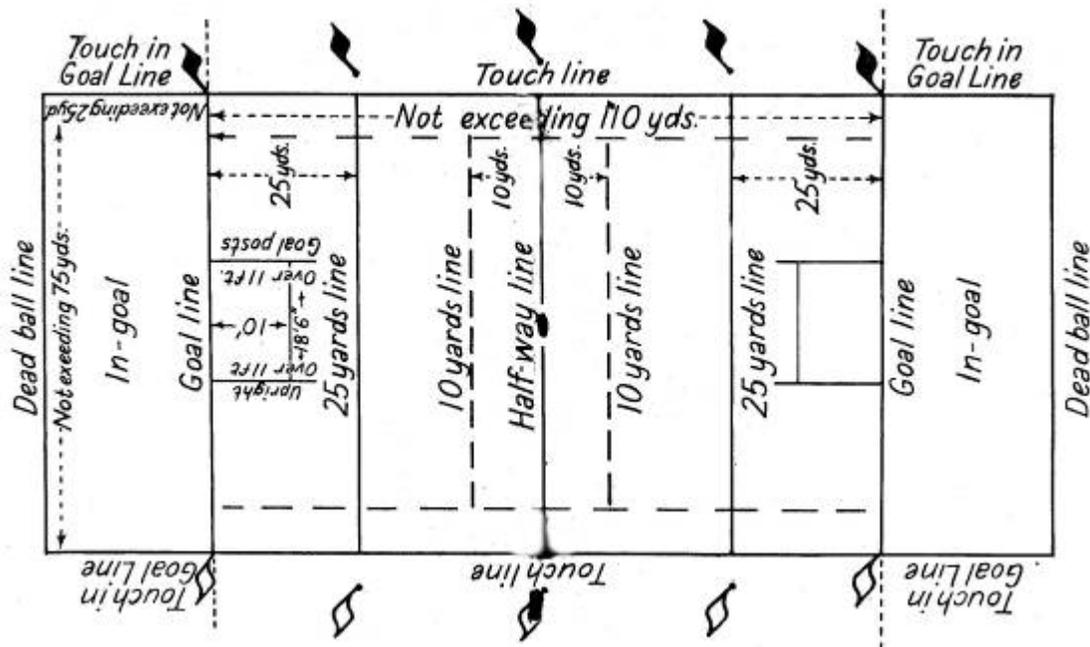
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ANSWERS RUGBY FOOTBALL

1. Because it originated at Rugby School.
2. By one man in the team which loses the toss place kicking the ball at least ten yards forward.
3. When a member of the opposing side touches the ball before it has gone ten yards.
4. No. A player must immediately play the ball, get up, or roll away from the ball.
5. Release it immediately.
6. Without delay: perfectly straight at moderate speed.
7. A scrummage is formed at the centre.
8. No, it has laws.
9. Off-side; feet up in the scrum; obstruction.
10. The area immediately behind each goal line.
11. A penalty kick at the place where the infringement takes place.
12. When in the referee's view a try would certainly have been scored but for some infringement on the part of the defending team.
13. Time lost through injury.
14. No height is laid down.
15. Because it entitles the team scoring a try to try for goal or conversion.
16. By simultaneous clean catching of the ball, marking the ground with the heel, and calling "Mark".
17. Discretion given to the referee to allow play to continue if in his opinion the non-offending team would be placed at a disadvantage if he awarded a penalty.
18. By lowering his flag.
19. No. He can always be over-ruled by the referee.
20. 15 is obviously the correct answer, but it is not the complete answer as the wording says, "A Match shall be played by not more than 15 players in each team".
21. See diagram.
22. A try: 3 points.
A goal from a try, in which case the try shall not count: 5 points.
A goal from a free kick or penalty kick: 3 points. A drop goal otherwise obtained: 3 points.
23. Yes, but only with the permission of the referee.
24. Behind the kicker.
25. Between the goalposts.
26. England and Scotland, played alternately in the two countries.
27. Sir Wavel Wakefield.
28. (a) The British Isles Touring Team. (b) The South African National Team.
(c) The New Zealand National Team.
29. Rugby Union: 15 a side—Rugby League: 13 a side. Rugby Union kicking direct into touch – Rugby League, the ball must bounce into the field of play. Rugby Union: 3 points for a penalty – Rugby League: 2 points.

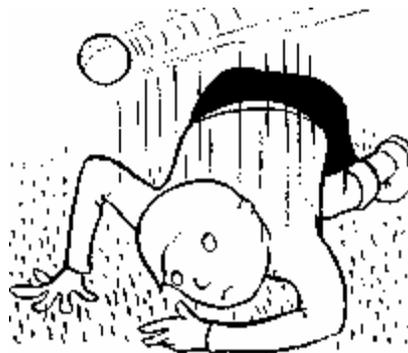
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30. England – Twickenham.
Wales – Cardiff Arms Park.
Scotland – Murrayfields.
31. England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France.
32. Seven a side.



CRICKET

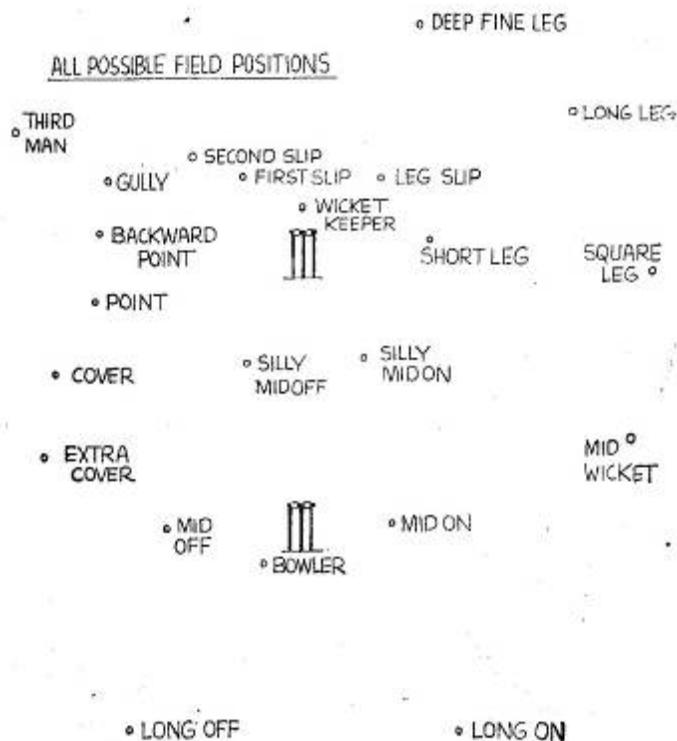
1. What is a no-ball?
2. If you were an umpire, how would you signal it?
3. What difference does a no-ball make to the score?
4. Who sets the field, i.e., tells the players where they should field?
5. In a first-class match when can a new ball be called for?
6. What is a googlie?



7. What, in cricket, is a chinaman?

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8. When can a captain ask the opposing team to follow on:
(a) In a three-day (or more) match? (b) In a two-day match? (c) In a one-day match?
9. How far is a boundary in a first-class match?
10. Does (a) a no-ball, (b) a wide count in an over?



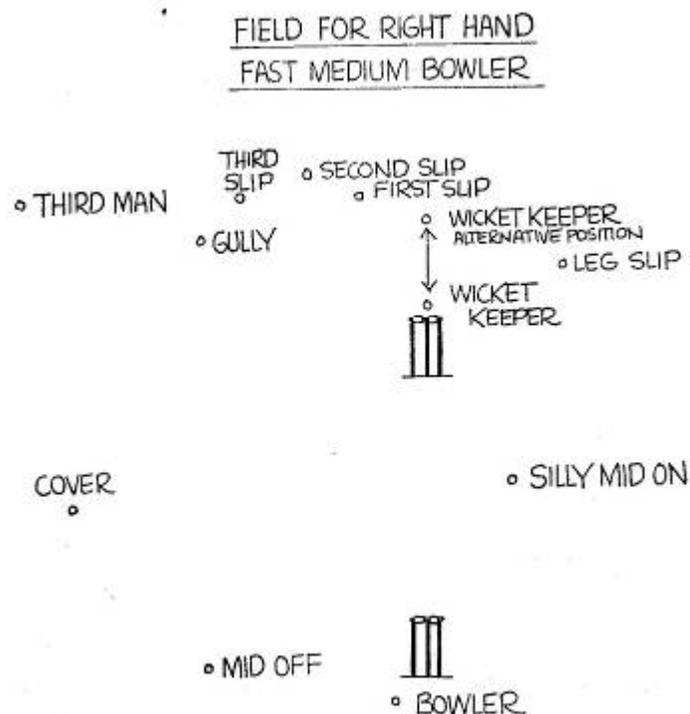
11. If a fielder is standing within the boundary but leans back to catch the ball so that his hands are over the boundary is the batsman out?
12. What is the difference between a bye and a leg-bye?
13. Can you change the wicket-keeper after an innings has started?



14. If a member of the team is taken ill after the game has started may a substitute for him: (a) bat? (b) field? (c) bowl?
15. If a fielder trying to catch a ball struck by the batsman knocks it into the hands of another fielder who then catches it, is the batsman out?
16. What is a bump ball?

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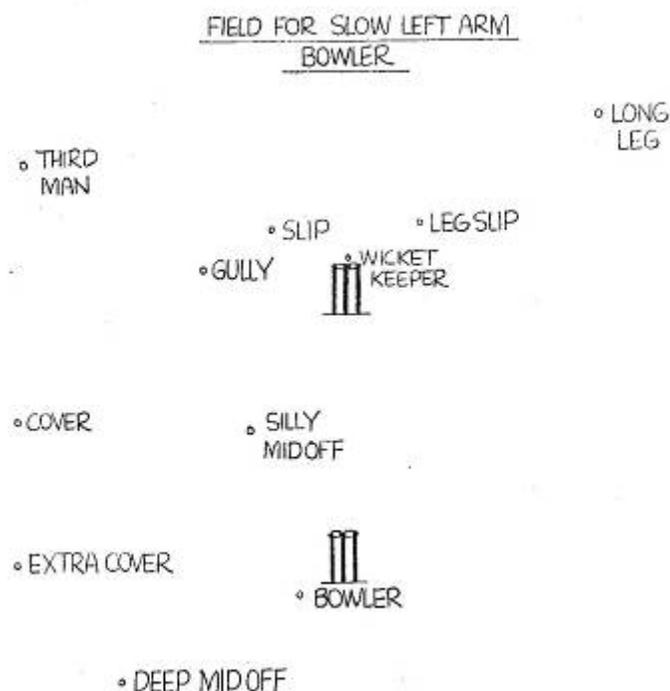
17. What is a late-cut?
18. How many different ways can you write down for a batsman to be “out”?
19. What would an umpire be signalling when he:
 - (a) lifted his forefinger?
 - (b) raised both arms above his head?
 - (c) raised his knee and patted it?



20. What is the difference between bowling “round” and “over” the wicket?
21. What is a maiden over?
22. When he is stumping or hoping to stump a batsman what must the wicket-keeper be sure of?
23. When is a batsman “Out 1 b w”?
24. What, in cricket, is the difference between a tie and a draw?
25. If a batsman strikes the ball which knocks down the wicket at the other end, is the batsman out?
26. At what period in an innings may a captain “declare” (his innings closed)?
27. How far distant is the popping crease from the wicket?
28. What in cricket slang is meant by:
 - (a) a duck?
 - (b) a pair of spectacles?
29. Owing to a misunderstanding in going for a run, the two batsmen find themselves in the middle of the pitch and by some quick fielding, both their wickets are thrown down before they can get back to their crease. Are they both out?
30. What is a full toss?
31. What is the general rule for “calling for a run”?

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32. If an umpire bends an arm upwards to touch his shoulder with the tips of his ringers, what is he signalling?
33. Which are the six main grounds in England used for Test Cricket?
34. In what country is the Currie Cup played for?
35. In what country is the Plunket Shield played for?



ANSWERS CRICKET

1. A ball which is delivered but according to the Umpire the bowler has offended against the laws of cricket.
2. By shouting "No ball" and extending one arm horizontally.
3. The batsman scores any runs he may run. If none is run then the batting side adds one run to its score as an "extra (no ball)".
4. The captain in consultation with the bowler.
5. At the start of a new innings, or after 65 overs have been bowled (or outside the U.K., after 200 runs have been scored).
6. A googlie is a ball which breaks to the leg (i.e. an off-break), but is bowled with a leg-break action.
7. A googlie from a left-handed bowler.
8. (a) When his side leads by 150 runs.
(b) When his side leads by 100 runs.
(c) When his side leads by 75 runs.
9. 75 yards.

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10. No.
11. Yes.
12. Runs scored when the ball passes the batsman without contact with his bat or his person are byes; runs scored when the ball touches the batsman but not his bat or his hand.
13. Yes.
14. (a) No. (b) Yes. (c) No.
15. Yes.
16. A ball that has hit the ground before being caught.
17. A cut by the batsman taken at the last moment in which the ball is forced downwards and backwards through the slips.
18. Bowled; caught; handled the ball; hit the ball twice; hit wicket; leg before wicket; obstructing a fielder; run out; stumped.
19. (a) Out.
(b) six.
(c) Leg bye.
20. For a right-hand bowler “round” means that he bowls to the right of the wicket, and “over” to the left of it. For a left-hand bowler to the left of the wicket is “round” and to the right of the wicket is “over”.
21. An over from which no runs are scored.
22. He is holding the ball, and he knocks the bails off from behind the stumps and not from in front of them.
23. When a delivery is obstructed by the batsman on his pads he can be given out l.b.w. if in the opinion of the Umpire the ball would have hit the stumps.
24. A draw is a match in which one side hasn't beaten the other by scoring more runs. A tie is when the sides score, at the end of the game, exactly the same number of runs.
25. No, unless it has touched someone on the way *and* the batsman is out of his crease.
26. In a three-day match at any time on the second or third day. In a two-day match at any time but on the first day not later than 1 hour 40 minutes before drawing stumps. In a one-day.
27. Four feet in front and parallel with the bowling crease.
28. (a) A batsman out before he has scored.
(b) A batsman out before he has scored in both innings of the same match.
29. No; only the one whose wicket is down first, and he is the one nearer to the stumps hit.
30. A ball that is delivered without pitching between the wickets.
31. The striker calls if the ball is hit in front of the wicket and his partner if the ball is hit behind the striker's wicket.
32. That a batsman has run a short run.
33. Edgbaston – Birmingham.
Trent Bridge – Nottingham.
Lords.
Headingley – Leeds.
Old Trafford – Manchester.
The Oval.

34. South Africa.
35. New Zealand. .

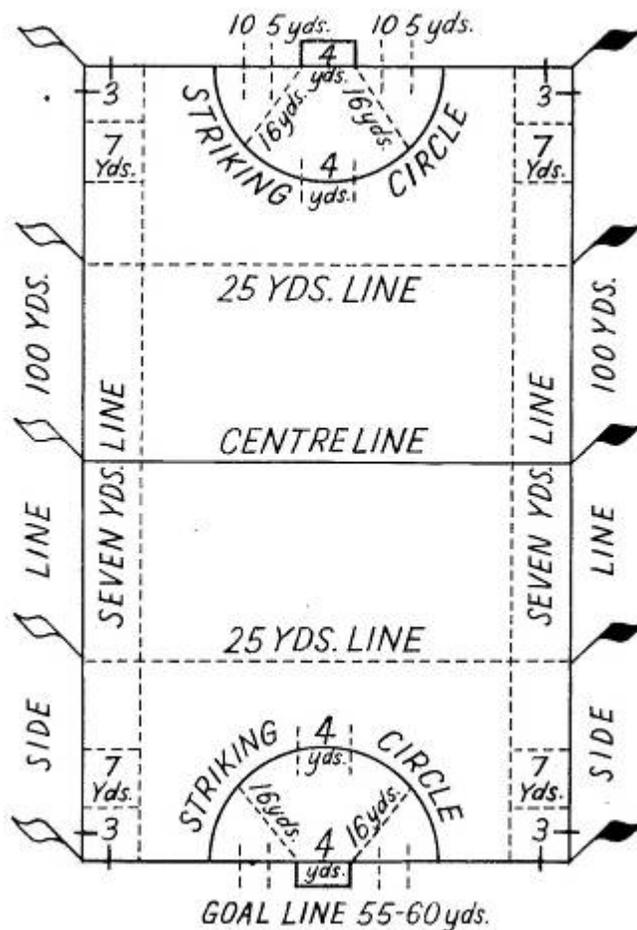
HOCKEY

1. In hockey two umpires normally should control the game (as in cricket). What happens if two umpires are not available?
2. Where should flag-posts be placed?
3. What is the weight of a hockey ball?
4. What is the weight of a hockey stick?



5. How do you “bully”?
6. When do you bully-off in the centre of the pitch?
7. Can you have a bully within the circle?
8. “The ball shall not be stopped on the ground or in the air intentionally by any part of the body, except ____ ” What?
9. May you throw or kick the ball?
10. If a player (other than the goalkeeper) stops the ball with his body or kicks the ball or breaks some other rule, what happens?
11. How many of your opponents must be between you and their goal for you to be on side?
12. Can you be offside on your own half?
13. Does it make any difference to you if, when you’re in an offside position, an opponent hits the ball?
14. Are you allowed to “scoop” up the ball when taking a free hit?
15. What are the rules for the roller in?
16. What is the difference between a “corner” and a “penalty corner”?
17. When is a “penalty bully” awarded?
18. Where is it taken?
19. While it is being taken, where must *all* the other players be?
20. Can a goal be scored direct from a penalty bully?
21. If during a penalty bully the ball passes over the goal-line (but not between the goalposts of course) from the stick or person of the defending player, what happens?
22. If the ball passes outside the circle in any other way, what happens?

Quiz On The Scout Sportsman Badge



ANSWERS

HOCKEY

1. If there be only one umpire, there should be two lines-men to give side-line decisions.
2. At each **corner**; at the centre and 25-yard lines (see diagram) one yard outside the side-lines.
3. Between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.
4. Not less than 12 oz. and not more than 28 oz.
5. Rule 9a runs as follows: –
To bully the ball, a player of each team shall stand squarely facing the side-lines, each with his own goal-line on his right. Each player shall tap first the ground between the ball and his own goal-line and then his opponent's stick over the ball three times alternately, after which one of these two players must play the ball with his stick before it is put into general play.
6. To start a game; restart it after a goal is scored and after half-time.
7. Yes., but it must be at least 5 yards from the goal-line.
8. The hand.
9. No, not unless you're the goalkeeper.

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10. The umpire awards the other side a free hit if the offence was outside the circle and a free hit (to the defending team) or a penalty corner (to the attacking team) if the offence was inside the circle.
11. At least three.
12. No.
13. Yes, it makes you inside again.
14. No.
15. He and his stick must be completely behind the side-line and he must not touch the ball again unless someone else has.
16. A corner is taken from a point 3 yards from the corner along the goal-line or side-line; a penalty corner is taken from any point on the goal-line so long as it is not within 10 yards of a goalpost.
17. When there is a breach of the rules by the defending side inside the circle.
18. On a spot 5 yards in front of the centre of the goal-line.
19. Outside the nearer 25 yards line.
20. Yes.
21. The bully must be taken again.
22. A bully at the centre of the nearest 25 yards line.

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP

If we asked you what a sportsman is, you'd say, presumably one who is keen on, or interested in sports: sports of any kind, but I think we should all mean open air sports. That's easy! But if we asked you what a bad sportsman is? Or a good sportsman? Perhaps not quite so easy. But let's try.

A good sportsman can be trusted. He won't try and cheat you or "pull a fast one". He won't lie (e.g. about a catch, at cricket). He won't think it funny not to know the laws or deliberately ignore them (as all too often rucker players do and for some reason think it's clever). He'll play the game in as fair a spirit as he possibly can and as the laws and rules demand.

A good sportsman is loyal to his captain and to the referee and the umpires or whoever is running the game he's playing. He doesn't become "temperamental" like some tennis players, showing off like spoilt kids. He doesn't argue with the referee, like some soccer players do. He accepts decisions with a smile – *all* decisions.

A good sportsman is unselfish. In a team game he plays for the best interests of the team, not for his own glory. He supports his side.

A good sportsman doesn't bear malice against other players even if they *haven't* been good sportsmen. A good sportsman is, like Billy Wright a gentleman every minute he's playing.

A good sportsman never loses his temper because he knows that nothing good ever comes, in playing a game, from that!