



10 Ways of Getting Out

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| Caught | If a fielder catches the ball on the full after the batsman has hit it with his bat (or the hand holding the bat). |
| Bowled | If the batsman misses the ball and it hits and breaks the wicket directly from the bowler's delivery. He is also out bowled if the ball breaks the wicket after deflecting from his bat or body. |
| Leg Before Wicket | If the batsman misses the ball with his bat, but intercepts it with part of his body when it would otherwise have hit the wicket, and provided several other conditions (too tedious to worry about here) are satisfied. |
| Stumped | If a batsman misses the ball and in attempting to play it steps outside his crease, he is out stumped if the wicket-keeper gathers the ball and breaks the wicket with it before the batsman can ground part of his body or his bat behind his crease. |
| Run Out | If a batsman is attempting to take a run, or to return to his crease after an aborted run, and a fielder breaks that batsman's wicket with the ball while he is out of the crease. |
| Hit Wicket | If, in attempting to hit a ball or taking off for a first run, the batsman touches and breaks the wicket, he is out. |
| Handle The Ball | If a batsman touches the ball with a hand not currently holding the bat, without the permission of the fielding side. |
| Obstructing The Field | If a batsman deliberately interferes with the efforts of fielders to gather the ball or effect a run out. |
| Hit The Ball Twice | If a batsman hits a delivery with his bat and then deliberately hits the ball again for any reason other than to defend his wicket from being broken by the ball. |
| Timed Out | If a new batsman takes longer than two minutes, from the time the previous wicket falls, to appear on the field. |

These methods of getting out are listed in approximate order of how commonly they occur. The first five are reasonably common, the last five quite rare. The last three methods are almost never invoked. If a batsman is out caught, bowled, LBW, stumped, or hit wicket, then the bowler is credited with taking the wicket. No single person is credited with taking a wicket if it falls by any other method.