Central Canadian District Quizzing Policies

1. Policies at the Church Level

1.1 Plan to Protect

All churches must follow the “Plan to Protect” policy or equivalent in their local church quizzing programs.

1.2 Eligibility

1.2.1 Senior Quizzing

All senior quizzers must be in grade 7 - 12 or completing a fifth year of secondary education during the quiz season. Each quiz season begins on August 1 and ends on July 31.

1.2.2 Junior Quizzing

All junior quizzers must be in grade 4, 5, or 6 during the quiz season. Each quiz season begins on August 1 and ends on July 31.

Note: Only senior quizzers, ages 12-18, are eligible for the district international team. If any grade 6 student wants to participate in quizzing but their church does not have enough quizzers to support a junior quizzing program, this student may be allowed to participate in senior quizzing at the discretion of the district committee.

1.2.3 General Eligibility

Any member of a church who is under church disciplinary action is not permitted to participate in any way in the Bible Quizzing program.

1.3 Qualifications for Church Participation

All churches may join the CCD quizzing program provided that they have the following:

1. a coach
2. the approval of their church leadership as endorsed by a pastor or elder
3. agree to abide by these CCD policies and the CMA Quizzing Rules
4. Agree to a standard declaration explaining the statement of faith upheld by CCD Bible Quizzing
    a. The statement of faith can be found here: Statement of Faith Form

A declaration must be signed by each quizzing church coordinator and their pastor/elder.

1.4 Number of Quizzers per Team

Each church is encouraged, but not required, to make teams of 4 whenever possible. This will allow more opportunities for quizzers to participate in a quiz and answer questions. It also will create more teams within the district which will create a more full and fun quizzing schedule. Teams may not exceed 5 quizzers.

1.5 Number of Teams per Church

Churches are to inform the chairperson of their number of teams at least two weeks in advance of a meet. If unexpected changes are necessary between that time and the meet, the church will inform the chairperson of the changes immediately.

1.6 Churches to Provide Scorekeepers

Each church is responsible to find a volunteer to help at 1-2 quizmeets as a scorekeeper. This person can be a church member who is over the age of 18, a quiz parent, or a graduated quizzer. This person must be presented to the Head Official/Officials' Coordinator one month before the quizmeet. Training will be provided two weeks before the quizmeet.

Officials' participation has declined over the years. This causes undue stress on the answer judges and quizmasters who have to take on an additional role. Churches who provide scorekeepers will alleviate this stress and ensure a higher quality of officiating in each quiz room.

2. Policies at the District Level

2.1 Governance

2.1.1 District Committee

This district will have a committee of six or seven members depending on the needs of the committee and/or district. Each committee role will be assigned specific responsibilities. However, the responsibilities under each role can be shared among committee members or delegated to non-committee members. One committee member must be accountable to ensure the responsibility is completed.

District Coordinator: liaison with district churches, scheduling and planning tournaments, liaison with district and international leaders within quizzing and the C&MA, provide question sets for tournaments, create quiz schedule for tournaments, find worship teams and speakers for tournaments, coordinate and lead committee meetings, take minutes at committee meetings, create quizzes to be used at tournaments, liaison with junior quizzing coordinator, liaison with statistician for final standings at each tournament, delegate tasks for each tournament, compile a summary excel file of the year with final individual and team standings plus award recipients

Treasurer: collect cheques from churches at registration for each tournament, write cheques when needed, uphold the equipment rental contract, email churches about registration fees for each tournament, keep accurate financial records (especially when dealing with international costs), ensure payment to CQLT for participation in quizzing & internationals

Muskoka Woods/Awards Coordinator: order awards (pins/trophies/plaques) for the entire year, liaison with Muskoka Woods, plan everything related to Muskoka Woods

Head Official: evaluate questionable rulings, determine officials' need for training, have a thorough knowledge of the district rulebook

Officials' Coordinator: liaison with officials, create room assignments for officials, keep record of police checks and for officials and committee members, find volunteers to help officiate, provide training for officials, liaison with statistician

Equipment Manager: repair equipment, keep record of each church's equipment, uphold equipment rental agreement, purchase new equipment

Internationals Coordinator: plan the All Star tournament in April, offer quizzing workshops at district tournaments, create travel plans and practice schedules for the international team, find international coaches, lead practices, liaison with international quizzing partners

Length of Term

A position on the committee must be held for a minimum of three years going from the fourth quiz meet of the current year to the fourth quiz meet of the next year. Anyone planning to vacate his or her position should let the district coordinator know before the second quiz meet of the current year.

Concerns About Committee Member

If any district participant has concerns about the role and responsibilities of a committee member, they must take the following steps:

1. Privately approach the individual with whom there is a concern
2. If no improvements are seen, privately approach a second person on the committee about the concerns
3. If no improvements are seen, the concerns may be raised at a coaches and officials meeting, either in November or May

New Committee Members

A list of positions needing to be filled by the end of the quizzing year will be provided (with a brief description of responsibilities) to all coaches and others involved in the quizzing program at the second tournament.

Nominations for committee members will be accepted prior to the year-end coaches' meeting held in May. All nominees will provide a written introduction to church coordinators and officials explaining the following:

1) The nominee's faith journey (ex. testimony)
2) Reasons why the nominee would like to join the committee

If no names are submitted, the District Quiz Committee will approach suitable persons who could fill the positions.

If for any reason a committee member is under disciplinary action in their local church, they will be asked to step down from the committee and all participation in the CCD quizzing program.

2.1.2 Committee of the Whole

The committee of the whole consists of the District Committee, Church Coordinators and Officials. It will meet at least twice a year at the November and May tournaments. Coaches are allowed to attend these meetings.

Voting Procedure

Voting occurs under two circumstances:

1. More than one suitable person is nominated for a vacant role on the district committee
2. A new or revised district policy is desired

The committee of the whole will be presented with cue cards. Each cue card represents one vote. The District Coordinator will state the item on which the committee of the whole is voting and call for a 'yay' or 'nay' vote. Then, each eligible voter will raise a cue card in agreement or disagreement with the item. Two members of the district committee will count the number of votes and announce the final verdict.

To ensure fairness of representation in voting the following guidelines will be followed:

- one vote per committee member
- one vote per team (cast by church coordinators who may consult the coaches before voting)
- one vote per official with 3+ years experience

A vote majority of 80% must be met in order for a motion to pass.

Note: When voting for nominees to become committee members, a vote must always take place regardless if there is an equal amount of nominees for available positions on the committee.

2.1.3 Officials

All officials are leaders in the quizzing community. All officials must sign the Statement of Faith document: Statement of Faith for Officials

They must meet and continually strive to meet the following criteria in order to continue in their leadership positions:

- Live a life of integrity that is consistently God-honouring
- Regularly attend a church
- Be familiar with the material that is being studied for the current quizzing year
- Participate in online or in-person training sessions to develop skills as an official
- Fulfill, to the best of their ability, any role assigned to them at the discretion of the head official
- Be familiar with quizzing or open to learning about quizzing before officiating at a tournament

2.2 Dress Code

“Finally, brothers and sisters, whatever is true, whatever is noble, whatever is right, whatever is pure, whatever is lovely, whatever is admirable—if anything is excellent or praiseworthy—think about such things” (Phil. 4:8).

Clothing choices can impact a person’s ability to follow the command in the above verse. Therefore, all clothing worn by quizzers, coaches, officials, and committee members must follow these standards:

1. Logos represent God-honouring organizations and lifestyles (Col. 1:10, 3:17; Eph. 4:1)
2. Words edify those who read them (Eph. 4:29)
3. Present parts of the body in a God-glorifying way (1 Cor. 3:16-17, 6:19-20; Rom. 12:1-2; 1 Tim 2:9-10)

In general, clothing should cover chest, midriff, lower back, bottom, and upper thighs. Undergarments should never be visible. Beyond these general guidelines, leaders may choose to enforce church-specific requirements.

It is expected that Church Coordinators will educate their quizzers and coaches about the Dress Code prior to tournaments. Similarly, the Head Official will ensure that all officials are aware of them. Should a leader or quizzer notice someone dressed in a way that deviates from these guidelines, they will speak to that person’s coach or church coordinator, or in the case of officials, the Head Official. A leader from that church or from the committee, in the case of officials, will speak to them about changing clothing in order to ensure we are glorifying and honouring God through clothing choices.

2.3 Tournaments

The District Committee will confirm the dates and locations of the four district quiz tournaments prior to the start of the quizzing year.

Each church that offers to host must be able to provide a facility that has enough space to accommodate for that quiz meet, where each quiz room has an appropriate volume level.

Host Churches should contact the District Coordinator with all tournament details four weeks prior to the event.

2.3.3 Roster Deadline

The deadline for roster changes is January 1 of the current quizzing year. After this tournament, no changes to a church’s roster may be done.

2.3.4 Financials

<u>Registration Fee</u>

The registration fee paid at each tournament covers the following expenses:

1. The total cost of Muskoka Woods, paid in 4 installments (one installment per tournament)
    a. **Example:** If the cost of Muskoka Woods is $200, quizzers will be asked to pay $50 at each tournament. The $50 is an installment towards the total cost of Muskoka Woods.

   b. In order to avoid paying for the last installment of the Muskoka Woods cost, a quizzer must notify the district coordinator within one month of the May tournament that they will not be attending Muskoka Woods. If quizzers fail to do so, they will still have to pay the final installment for Muskoka Woods even if they are not attending.
   c. If a quizzer will attend Muskoka Woods, but cannot attend one of the first three tournaments, the quizzer must still pay the fee for the tournament they miss. The fee for the tournament they miss is an installment on the total cost of Muskoka Wood.
2. The $8 levy fee per quizzer required by the Christian and Missionary Alliance Quizzing Leadership Team (CQLT)
   a. The funds necessary for the CQLT to fulfill its responsibilities come from the broadest base of CMA quizzing. The activities of the CQLT benefit everyone involved in CMA Bible Quizzing. Therefore, the policies for Alliance Bible Quizzing authorize the collection of a participant fee. This figure will be based on the currency of each country and will not be required to be converted based on the present exchange rate. In addition to the International Tournament, these funds are used to promote and grow quizzing in both Canada and the United States, facilitate the provision of resources to strengthen quizzing, and to facilitate communications among quizzing leadership in both countries.
3. Awards used at district tournaments
4. Partial costs for the CCD International Team
5. Payment for the CCD website domain and account

Refunds

Refunds will not be given. If a quizzer gives less than one month's notice that they are not attending Muskoka Woods, the church will still be required to pay the remaining Muskoka Wood's fee for that quizzer. Churches can decide if they are going to absorb the cost of the dropped-out quizzer or if they are going to have the family of the quizzer pay the cost.

Dropping Out

If a quizzer drops out of quizzing (therefore they do not attend Muskoka Woods) one month or more before Muskoka Woods, the quizzer does not have to pay the remaining tournament fees. This is because the quizzer will not be attending Muskoka Woods and the tournament fees are installments on the total Muskoka Woods cost.

If a quizzer drops out of quizzing less than one month before Muskoka Woods, the final registration fee for the May tournament must still be paid. Churches will need to decide if they are going to absorb the cost of the dropped out quizzer or have the quizzer pay the remaining fee.

No Refunds will be issued to churches, quizzers, or coaches.

Inflation Increase

There will be a 5% yearly increase for the registration fee to cover inflation in the district's expenses.

Honorariums

Honorariums are paid to the following:

1. The church hosting a tournament will receive a $100.00 honorarium
2. The speaker at a tournament will receive a $100.00 honorarium

2.4 Awards

The James Pyles Memorial Award for Quizzing Excellence is awarded at the May tournament to a quizzer who is in their last year of quizzing (not necessarily the Grade 12 year) and who has demonstrated quizzing excellence, leadership, and good sportsmanship. This quizzer's conduct aligns with the Scripture they have memorized as they interact with coaches, officials, parents and fellow quizzers. They encourage others and welcome new quizzers/churches to the ministry. They influence the Bible Quizzing ministry to better exemplify our mission, "Transformation, not information".

Pins and Buttons

Pins and buttons are used to award quizzers' achievements throughout the year. They can be clipped onto a quizzer's lanyard and collected over consecutive years.

There are two types of pins: themed (designed to match the book cover for that year) and banner. Pins are used to award top teams and top quizzers.

There are 6 types of buttons: first question, first quiz out, perfect day, Muskoka Woods, 150/300 road, and perfect year (as well as coach, committee, and official buttons).

Throughout tournaments, quizzers have the opportunity to receive a button when they get their first question or first quiz out of the year.

At the end of each tournament, the top quizzer and top new quizzer of that day will receive a banner pin that says "Top Quizzer" or "Top New Quizzer". If a quizzer(s) achieved a perfect day, they will receive a perfect day button. The top three teams of each tournament will receive a themed pin— gold, silver, or bronze— depending on their placement.

At the May tournament, every quizzer who attends will receive a Muskoka Woods button. Quizzers who successfully complete the 150 or 300 road will receive a button, and if any quizzer achieved a perfect year, they will receive a button.

Plaques, Trophies, and Medallions

Plaques, trophies, and medallions are used to award quizzers' achievements at the end of the year. The top ten quizzers of the year are awarded with plaques for the top three and medallions for the rest (4-10). The top new quizzer of the year and the most improved quizzer of the year receive small trophies. The top three teams of the championship bracket receive medallions, and the top team of the consolation A and consolation B brackets also receive medallions.

2.5 Equipment Rental

The Central Canadian District may have some benches and quiz boards available for churches to rent if they need equipment. The purpose of charging rent for equipment is to ensure there are funds available to repair and/or replace old or damaged equipment if the need arises.

New churches may borrow 1 full set of pads (blue, red, and white pads plus a board) from the district for 1 year free of charge to help their program get started.

At the discretion of the equipment manager and the treasurer, rental fees for the equipment may be changed or waived if:

1. There is an overabundance of funds available and all equipment in possession of the district is in good working order
2. The rental fee will prevent a church from being able to participate in the quizzing program
    a. A church must prove they have exhausted all options to raise the money in order to qualify for this rental fee change

Churches looking to rent equipment from the district should contact the equipment manager to see if there is any equipment available and to receive a copy of the Quizzing Equipment Rental Agreement.

3. Question Types

The International Rulebook will not be consulted during a CCD tournament.

3.1 (INT) Interrogative

Interrogative questions must meet the following requirements:

1) Must have exactly 1 inserted interrogative word at the very beginning of the question or the very end of the question
    a) The exhaustive list of interrogative words is as follows: *who, whom, whose, what, why, where, when, which, how*
2) Must have a single answer
3) Must include a unique word or a 2 or 3-word unique phrase within the first 5 words of the question

A quizzer must provide all of the information in the answer along with any information from the question that was not read by the quizmaster in order to be called correct. Quizmasters will use the prompt “Again.” for any missing information or mistakes made in the answer text and the prompt “More from the question.” for information missing from the question text.

<u>First Answer Rule Clarification</u>
If a quizzer gives a complete thought or phrase that is within context, the quizzer should be allowed to continue trying to fill the requirements for the answer. However, if the quizzer gives a complete thought or phrase that puts them out of context, then they shall be called incorrect immediately.

<u>Context</u>
A quizzer must stay within 5 verses before or 5 verses after the verse from which the question is taken.

<u>Reading of the Question</u>
When reading an interrogative question, the quizmaster must state it is an interrogative question. This means no synonyms are allowed (eg. straight forward question, regular question).

3.2 (MA) Multiple Answer

Multiple Answer questions must meet the following requirements:

1) Must have exactly 1 inserted interrogative word (see above) at the very beginning of the question or the very end of the question
2) Must include a unique word or a 2 or 3-word unique phrase within the first 5 words of the question

3) Must have 2 or more answers
4) Must be made out of answers separated by “and”, “or”, as well as repeating phrases
    a) Example of a repeating phrase from Galatians 2:8: “For God, who was at work in Peter as *an apostle to* the circumcised, was also at work in me as *an apostle to* the Gentiles.”
        i) **Question:** An apostle to whom? **Answer:** the circumcised; the Gentiles.
        ii) This is valid because the phrase “an apostle to” repeats multiple times and therefore has multiple answers

Context
A quizzer must stay within 5 verses before or 5 verses after the verse from which the question is taken.

3.2.1 Invalid MA Questions

Plural Clarification of a Pronoun
If a quizzer is asked to clarify a pronoun, and the clarification is plural, this does *not* qualify as a multiple answer.

1) Example of a plural clarification not being a valid MA from Galatians 2:9: “James, Cephas and John, those esteemed as pillars, gave me and Barnabas the right hand of fellowship when they recognized the grace given to me. They agreed that we should go to the Gentiles, and they to the circumcised.”
    a) **Question:** Who agreed? **Answer:** They (clarification: James, Cephas, and John, those esteemed as pillars)
    b) This is actually an interrogative question. The clarification has multiple names; however, this does not mean the question should be classified as an MA.

Negative Multiple Answers
1) Example: 1 Corinthians 9:25 “Everyone who competes in the games goes into strict training. They do it to get *a crown that will not last*, but we do it to get *a crown that will last forever*.”
    a) **Question:** A crown that will what? **Answer:** Not last; last forever
        i) While this question technically has multiple answers, they are distinguished by the word ‘not’. This leads to poor quality questions. Therefore, multiple answers may not include the word ‘not’ as a qualifier.
        ii) Because the phrase “a crown that will not last” does not answer the question (“a crown that will what?”), there is only one possible answer to the question in the verse instead of two, making the question no longer a multiple answer.
2) Example of “neither/nor” as an invalid MA question
    a) 1 Corinthians 3:7 “So *neither* the one who plants *nor* the one who waters is anything, but only God, who makes things grow.”
    b) **Question:** Who is anything? **Answer:** Neither the one who plants nor the one who waters.
        i) This is invalid because the question demands a positive answer - “who is anything”, but the answer is actually negative - “neither the one who plants nor the one who waters”. It would be better if the question was “Who is not anything” and the answer could be “neither the one who plants nor the one who waters”. However, that question wording doesn’t appear in the material so it can’t be used.

3.3 Reference

Reference questions are divided into two main groups: Chapter Reference (CR) and Chapter Verse Reference (CVR). Both groups can also meet MA requirements, thus creating MACR and MACVR questions.

A quizzer must provide any part of the reference that was omitted by the quizmaster in order to be called correct. In years where the material is only one book, the book does not need to be given. In years where the material is more than one book, the book, chapter and verse must be given if any part was omitted by the quizmaster. Quizmasters will use the prompt “Reference?” if any information was missing from the reference. The quizmaster will say this prompt as soon as the answer has successfully been given. (see Quote section for further explanation)

A quizzer will be required to provide the question if they jump before the quizmaster has finished reading the question. The quiz master will prompt with “Question?” if the quizzer has not provided it. The quizmaster will give the quizzer as many attempts as needed within the time limit to try and give the missing/incorrect parts to the question. The quizmaster will prompt the quizzer with “Question again” if an incorrect question is given. The question given by the quizzer must be within context, give the same answer, and meet the requirements for a CR/CVR. The quizmaster will give this prompt as soon as the answer has successfully been given.

The quizmaster will do their best to give the prompts above in a timely manner, including by cutting the quizzer off if they are quoting. However, if the quizzer leaves context before the quizmaster has time to give the prompt, they will be called incorrect for leaving context.

Example of the prompt “question again” for a CR/CVR

1. Ephesians 1:1 Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God, To God's holy people in Ephesus, the faithful in Christ Jesus
    a. **Question**: According to Ephesians 1:1 “God’s what? **Answer**: “Holy People” A quizmaster reads and only finishes saying, “According to Ephesians, chapter 1, verse 1…” because a quizzer has jumped. The quizzer says, “Ephesians chapter 1 verse 1. God’s Holy People” They have correctly finished the answer and provided the reference but have not provided the question. The quizmaster will prompt them with “What is your question” meaning the quizzer has the correct answer but must provide a valid question.
    b. The quizzer then says, “God’s Holy What?”. The quizmaster checks to see if this is a valid question and finds that it does not meet the requirements of a valid CVR and prompts the quizzer with “Question Again”
    c. The quizzer then says "God's What?” The quizmaster now calls the quizzer correct.

3.3.1 (CR) Chapter Reference

Chapter Reference questions are created from words/phrases that appear in multiple chapters. Each word/phrase appears **multiple times throughout the material** but only appears **once in a chapter.**

1) Example of a phrase appearing multiple times throughout the material but only once in a chapter:

a) Galatians 2:11 “When Cephas came to Antioch, I opposed him to his face, because he *stood* condemned.
b) Colossians 2:14 “having canceled the charge of our legal indebtedness, which *stood* against us and condemned us; he has taken it away, nailing it to the cross.”
c) **Question:** According to Galatians 2, stood how? **Answer:** Condemned.
d) **Question:** According to Colossians 2, stood how? **Answer:** Against us.
e) The word/phrase “stood” appears twice throughout the material, but only once in Galatians 2 and only once in Colossians 2.
f) Therefore the CR question, “stood how” can be asked for both of these questions.

Context
A quizzer must stay within 5 verses on either side from which the question is taken. When stating the reference, if the quizzer states the wrong reference they shall be called incorrect for being out of context.

3.3.2 (CVR) Chapter Verse Reference

Chapter verse reference questions are created from phrases that appear multiple times within the material but also appear **multiple times within the chapter.** Each phrase only appears **once in a verse,** but that exact phrase can be found in a different verse within the same chapter.

1. Example of a phrase appearing multiple times throughout the chapter but only once in a verse:
    a. Galatians 1:8 “But even if we or an angel from heaven should preach *a gospel other than* the one we preached to you, let them be under God’s curse!”
    b. Galatians 1:9 “As we have already said, so now I say again: If anybody is preaching to you *a gospel other than* what you accepted, let them be under God’s curse!”
    c. Question: According to Galatians chapter 1, verse 8, a gospel other than what? **Answer:** the one we preached to you.
    d. Question: According to Galatians 1:9, a gospel other than what? **Answer:** what you accepted
    e. The phrase “a gospel other than” appears twice throughout chapter 1, but only once in verse 8 and only once in verse 9.
    f. Therefore the CVR question, “a gospel other than what” can be asked for both of these questions.

Context
A quizzer may not quote outside the verse(s) from which the question is taken. When stating the reference, if the quizzer states the wrong reference they shall be called incorrect for being out of context.

3.3.3 Additional Clarifications between CR and CVR

3.3.3.1 Using the Same Phrase in a CR and CVR

A word/phrase may repeat multiple times within one chapter as well as in other chapters. This means the phrase may qualify as a CR if the phrase appears once within a chapter, or it may also qualify as a CVR if it appears twice or more within the same chapter.

Example:

1. Galatians 2:13 “The other ***Jews*** joined him in his hypocrisy, so that by their hypocrisy even Barnabas was led astray.”
    a. **Question:** According to Galatians 2:13, what Jews? **Answer:** The other Jews
    b. The word “Jews” appears multiple times in Galatians chapter 2. It also appears in Colossians 4. However, because “Jews” appears multiple times in Galatians chapter 2, it must be a CVR. It cannot be a CR even though the same word appears in Colossians 4.
2. Galatians 2:15 “We who are ***Jews*** by birth and not sinful Gentiles”
    a. **Question:** According to Galatians 2:15, what Jews? **Answer:** Jews by birth
    b. The word “Jews” appears multiple times in Galatians chapter 2. It also appears in Colossians 4. However, because “Jews” appears multiple times in Galatians chapter 2, it must be a CVR. It cannot be a CR even though the same word appears in Colossians 4.
3. Colossians 4:11 “Jesus, who is called Justus, also sends greetings. These are the only ***Jews*** among my co-workers for the kingdom of God, and they have proved a comfort to me.”
    a. **Question:** According to Colossians 4, what Jews? **Answer:** the only Jews among my co-workers for the kingdom of God
    b. The word “Jews” appears multiple times in Galatians chapter 2. It also appears in Colossians 4. However, because “Jews” only appears once in Colossians chapter 4, it must be a CR. It cannot be a CVR because the phrase does not repeat more than once in Colossians 4.

3.3.3.2 Different Interrogative Words

A CR or CVR question is still valid even if the answer to repeating phrases demands a different interrogative word.

Example from Galatians 2:
The phrase “I went” repeats twice in this chapter, classifying it as a CVR. However, each answer demands a different interrogative word for grammar reasons.

1. Galatians 2:1 “Then after fourteen years, ***I went*** up again to Jerusalem, this time with Barnabas. I took Titus along also.”
    a. **Question:** According to Galatians 2:1, I went where? **Answer:** up again to Jerusalem
    b. The interrogative word “*where*” is used here because the answer is a location. Grammar demands the interrogative word *“where”*. It would be misleading to use the interrogative word *“why”* that is used for Galatians 2:2.

2. Galatians 2:2 "*I went* in response to a revelation and, meeting privately with those esteemed as leaders, I presented to them the gospel that I preach among the Gentiles. I wanted to be sure I was not running and had not been running my race in vain."
    a. **Question:** According to Galatians 2:2, I went why? **Answer:** in response to a revelation
    b. The interrogative word "*why*" is used here because the question and answer have a cause and effect relationship. Grammar demands the interrogative word *"why"*. It would be misleading to use the interrogative word *"where"* that is used for Galatians 2:1.
3. Both CVR questions are valid because they are created from a repeating phrase within the same chapter. The interrogative word is simply a grammar issue, not a material issue.

3.3.4 (MACR) Multiple Answer Chapter Reference

Multiple Answer Chapter Reference questions are created from words/phrases that appear in multiple chapters. Each word/phrase appears must:

1. Be separated conjunctions or repeating phrases as listed in the Multiple Answer question type
2. **Appear multiple times throughout the material**
3. **Appear multiple times in only one verse within a chapter**
    a. Example:
        i. Galatians 3:18 "For if the inheritance *depends on* the law, then it no longer *depends on* the promise; but God in his grace gave it to Abraham through a promise."
        ii. **Question:** According to Galatians 3, depends on what? **Answer:** the law; the promise
        iii. The phrase "depends on" appears twice in Galatians 3. However, both appearances happen in the same verse. The phrase "depends on" is not found anywhere else in chapter 3. Since the phrase appears twice in one verse it has multiple answers. This classifies it as an MACR.
        iv. If the phrase "depends on" appeared twice in Galatians 3:18 and it appeared in another verse within Galatians 3, this would classify the question as an MACVR.

Example of MACR:

1. Galatians 2:8 " For God, who was at work in Peter as an apostle to the circumcised, was also at work in me as an apostle to the Gentiles"According to Galatians, chapter 2, at work in whom? In Peter; in me.
    a. **Question:** According to Galatians Chapter 2, at work in whom? **Answer:** In Peter; in me
    b. The phrase "at work in" appears twice in Galatians 2:8 but only appears once in that chapter. "At work in" is also found once in Ephesians 2:2. Since it appears twice in the same verse in Galatians 2 but only once in the entire chapter, it has to be a MACR and not just a CR.

3.3.5 (MACVR) Multiple Answer Chapter Verse Reference

MACVR questions are created from phrases that appear multiple times within the material but also appear **multiple times within the chapter.** Each phrase appears **twice in a verse,** but that exact phrase can be found in a different verse within the same chapter. The phrases are separated by conjunctions or repeating phrases as listed in the Multiple Answer question type
Example:

1. Galatians 1:10 “Am I now *trying to* win the approval of human beings, or of God? Or am I *trying to* please people? If I were still *trying to* please people, I would not be a servant of Christ.”
    a. **Question:** According to Galatians 1:10, trying to what? **Answer:** win the approval of human beings; please people
    b. The phrase “trying to” appears multiple times in Galatians chapter 1:7. It also appears in Galatians chapter 3, 5, and 6. However, because “trying to” appears in multiple verses in Galatians chapter 1, it must be a CVR. It cannot be a CR even though the same phrase appears in the other Galatians chapters.
    c. Additionally, the phrase “trying to” appears multiple times within Galatians 1:10. Therefore, the question “trying to what” has multiple answers when referencing Galatians 1:10. This classifies the question as an MACVR.

If a phrase qualifies as an MACVR in one verse, that does not mean it must also qualify as an MACVR in another verse.

Example:
1. Compare the question “trying to what” to Galatians chapter 1:7. “which is really no gospel at all. Evidently some people are throwing you into confusion and are *trying to* pervert the gospel of Christ.”
    a. Question: According to Galatians 1:7, trying to what? **Answer:** Pervert the gospel of Christ
    b. This question still qualifies as a CVR because the phrase “trying to” appears in verse 10 of the same chapter. However, this question does not qualify as an MACVR because the phrase only appears once within Galatians 1:7.

3.4 Quotes

Quote questions must be quoted word-perfect. Quizzers may go back and correct their answers if done in the answering period. Quote questions must use the verses in the 300 road. This means both verses in a Q2V must come from the 300 road.

Context
- Context is defined as the required verse, which is defined as the 1 or 2 verse range of the question, based on the question type.
- The quizzer may not quote anywhere outside of the verse(s) required by the question. Doing so will deem the quizzer out of context and they shall be called incorrect. Quoting **anywhere** outside of the required verse(s) is considered out of context and they shall be called incorrect
- When stating the reference, if the quizzer states the wrong reference they shall be called incorrect for being out of context.

Full, correct rotation
The quizzer will be required to make 1 full, correct rotation.

Example of a full, correct rotation:

1. **Question:** Quote Galatians chapter 5 verse 15. **Answer:** “If you bite and devour each other, watch out or you will be destroyed by each other.”
    a. A quizzer gives the following, *incorrect* answer: “If you bite each other, watch out or you will be destroyed by each other.” They forgot to say “and devour”.
    b. The quizzer restarts the verse: ““If you bite and devour each other…” At this point they have reached a full, correct rotation of the verse because they have fixed their mistake and made no other mistakes in the remaining parts of the verse. The quizzer should be called correct.

Directly fixing a mistake
The quizzer can be called correct without 1 full, correct rotation if they have made a mistake only in 1 area of the verse and directly correct the mistake, making it abundantly clear to the quizmaster and answer judge they know where their mistake was and what the corrected words are.

Example of directly fixing a mistake:

1. **Question**: Quote Galatians, chapter 3, verse 1. **Answer**: You foolish Galatians! Who has bewitched you? Before your very eyes Jesus Christ was clearly portrayed as crucified.
    a. Quizzer’s Answer: You foolish ***Greeks!*** Who has bewitched you? Before your very eyes Jesus Christ was clearly portrayed as crucified.
    b. When the quizzer realizes their mistake and changes just the word “Greeks” to “Galatians”, they shall be considered correct. Jumping around from word to word trying to find their mistake is not considered directly fixing their answer and a full rotation is then required

3.4.1 (Q) Quote

Quote questions must require the quizzer to quote only one verse.

Verse forms a complete thought
The verse that is used in each question should be a verse that forms a complete thought. The verse should not end halfway through a phrase or sentence.

1. Example of a *VALID* Quote Question
    a. **Question**: Quote Galatians, chapter 3, verse 1
    b. **Answer**: You foolish Galatians! Who has bewitched you? Before your very eyes Jesus Christ was clearly portrayed as crucified.
        i. This is a valid quote question because the wording in this verse forms a complete thought.
2. Example of an *INVALID* Quote Question:
    a. **Question:** Quote Galatians, chapter 1, verse 6.
    b. **Answer:** I am astonished that you are so quickly deserting the one who called you to live in the grace of Christ and are turning to a different gospel–
        i. This is not a valid quote question because the wording of the verse continues into verse 7, where it says, “which is really no gospel at all.” Because verse 6 does not complete a thought, phrase, or sentence, it is not a valid question.

Providing reference to be called correct

If a quizzer jumps before the full reference is stated by the quizmaster, the quizzer must correctly state the chapter and verse number(s) they are quoting in order to be called correct. This can be done either before or after the answer is provided. The quizmaster will use the prompt “Reference?” if the reference is still needed. The quizmaster will do their best to give this prompt in a timely manner, including by cutting the quizzer off if they are quoting. However, if the quizzer leaves context before the quizmaster has time to give the prompt, they will be called incorrect for leaving context.

1. Example: **Question:** Quote Galatians chapter 3 verse 1.
    a. If the quizzer jumps after the word “verse”, but before “one”, they must state the full reference, “Galatians 3 verse 1”.
2. Example: **Question:** Quote Galatians chapter 2 verse 15.
    b. If the quizzer jumps at the “fif-” part of “fifteen”, they must state the full reference.

If the reference given by the quizzer is not the same as what is written in the question, they will be considered out of context and called incorrect (even if the quizzer has quoted the verse perfectly). In quizzing years where there are multiple books, the quizzer must state the correct book in order to be called correct.

3.4.2 (Q2V) Quote 2 Verses

Verses naturally flow together

Must be 2 consecutive verses that naturally flow into one another. The first verse contains the first half of a sentence, and the second verse contains the second half of a sentence and completes the thought.

1. **Example:** “[22]But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, forbearance, kindness, goodness, faithfulness[23] gentleness and self-control. Against such things there is no law.” Galatians 5:22-23
    a. This is a valid Quote 2 Verses because the first verse, which ends at “faithfulness” is not a complete thought without the second verse.

Verses quoted together strengthen main idea

Must be 2 consecutive verses that, when quoted together, significantly strengthen the main idea of the verses.

1. **Example:** “[13]You, my brothers and sisters, were called to be free. But do not use your freedom to indulge the flesh; rather, serve one another humbly in love. [14]For the entire law is fulfilled in keeping this one command: "Love your neighbor as yourself."” Galatians 5:13-14
    a. Each verse contains a complete thought (they have a complete sentence). However when they are quoted together, the independent thoughts are strengthened and build upon each other. The second verse further explains the first verse.

3.5 Finish Questions

Questions must come from the 300 Road verses. This means both verses in a F2V and FTN must come from the 300 road. Finish questions must be quoted word-perfect.

Making full correct rotation/directly fixing mistakes

Quizzers are required to make a full correct rotation or directly fix their mistakes before being called correct. (see Quote section above for further explanation)

First 5 words

The question text consists of the first five words of the material required to be quoted, depending on the question type. These first five words must be unique to all other possible finish questions of the exact same type throughout all the material. The first 5 words must be unique to all possible finish questions of the exact same type: for example, FTV compared to all possible FTVs, FT to all possible FTs, F2V to all possible F2Vs, and FTN to all possible FTNs.

Example of invalid FTV

1. **Question:** “Grace and peace to you…”
    a. This is an invalid FTV because these first 5 words are not unique to one verse. These are the first 5 words to three different verses (Galatians 1:3, Ephesians 1:2, Philippians 1:2). This makes it impossible for the quizzer to know which verse they need to quote.
    b. However, this phrase could be a valid FT because Colossians 1:2 is the only place where the first 5 words “Grace and peace to you…” occur in the middle of a verse at the beginning of a sentence/quote.

Context

Context is defined as the required verse or verses that the quizzer is being asked to complete. The quizzer may not go outside of the verse or verses. If they do, they shall be called incorrect immediately.

3.5.1 (FTV) Finish the Verse

Begins at the beginning of a single verse and finishes at the end of that verse. The verse finishes a complete thought. (see Quote section above for further explanation)

1. Example from Galatians 6:14:
    a. **Question:** May I never boast except…**Answer:** ...in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, through which the world has been crucified to me, and I to the world.

3.5.2 (FT) Finish This

- Begins in the middle of a verse and finishes at the end of the verse
- Must start at the beginning of a sentence or the beginning of a quotation

1. Example from Galatians 5:6:
    a. **Question:** “The only thing that counts…” **Answer:** “...is faith expressing itself through love.”

3.5.3 (F2V) Finish 2 Verses

- Begins at the beginning of a verse and continues to the end of the next verse
- See **3.1.3.5.2** (Quote 2 Verses (Q2V)) for rules on what makes a valid question

1. Example from Galatians 2:15-16:
    a. **Question:** We who are Jews by…**Answer:** ...birth and not sinful Gentiles know that a person is not justified by the works of the law, but by faith in Jesus Christ. So we, too, have put our faith in Christ Jesus that we may be justified by faith in Christ and not by the works of the law, because by the works of the law no one will be justified.

3.5.4 (FTN) Finish This and the Next

- Begins in the middle of a verse and finishes at the end of the next verse
- Must start at the beginning of a sentence or the beginning of a quotation
- See section **3.1.3.5.2** (Quote 2 Verses (Q2V)) for rules on what makes a valid question

1. Example From Galations 6 Verse 7:
    a. **Question:** A man reaps what he…**Answer:** ...sows. Whoever sows to please their flesh, from the flesh will reap destruction; whoever sows to please the Spirit, from the Spirit will reap eternal life.

3.6 Situation (SIT)

Used only in the quiz season where the material type is narrative. The question text contains 2 parts: a quotation and a question.

<u>The Quotation</u>

1. Must be a direct quotation from the material by a person or a group of people
2. Must not exceed 2 consecutive verses
3. First five words must be unique to all quotations in the material
4. Quizzer is not required to repeat the quotation word-perfect but must be significantly close without leaving out key components of the quotation
5. Must start at the beginning of a quotation

<u>Two verse quotation:</u>

A SIT question can combine 2 separate quotations as long as no words are added and the two quotes flow easily from one to another.

1. Example

    Quotation from Acts 7:2-3: “[2] Brothers and fathers, listen to me! The God of glory appeared to our father Abraham while he was still in Mesopotamia, before he lived in Harran. [3] ‘Leave your country and your people,’ God said, ‘and go to the land I will show you.’”

<u>Split Quotation:</u>

The quotation will be read without the non quotation words. The quotation must be written excluding any non-quotation words in the middle of the quotations.

1. Example

    Matthew 4:19: "Come, follow me," Jesus said, "and I will send you out to fish for people."

    i. **Question:** Who said it? "Come, follow me, and I will send you out to fish for people."
    ii. **Answer:** "Jesus."
    iii. In the verse, the quotation is separated by the phrase “Jesus said”.

However, when forming a question, those separated quotations are put together and the answer is the phrase that separates them.

Verses with Multiple Possible Situations

Some verses included multiple quotations. When this occurs, multiple situation questions can be created from the same verse.

1. Example
   Acts 1:20 “For," said Peter, "it is written in the Book of Psalms: "'May his place be deserted; let there be no one to dwell in it,' and, "'May another take his place of leadership.'
   a. **Question 1:** Who said it? “For it is written in the Book of the Psalms: “May his place be deserted; let there be no one to dwell in it,’ and “May another take his place of leadership’.
   b. **Answer 1:** Peter.
   c. **Question 2:** How was it said? “May his place be deserted; let there be no one to dwell in it. May another take his place of leadership”.
   d. **Answer 2:** It is written in the Book of the Psalms.
      i. This verse contains two different quotations. One quote is from the Book of Psalms and the other is a quote from Peter. Peter is quoting the Book of Psalms. A situation can be made for both quotations. Question 2 is treated as a split-situation where the word ‘and’ is removed because it separates the two quotations from the Book of Psalms.

The Question(s)

A SIT question will begin by asking a maximum of 3 of the following questions:

1. Who said it
2. To whom was it said
3. How was it said
4. Why was it said
5. When was it said
6. Where was it said
7. About whom was it said

Context

The answer to the SIT question must be in context (within 5 verses before or 5 verses after the verse from which the question is taken).

3.7 Context Application

- On all question types, a quizzer cannot automatically be ruled out of context by a single word, even if it is a unique word. Rather, the quizzer must say a complete thought or phrase that conclusively puts them out of context.
- When determining context, the verse itself does not count towards context.

3.8 Invalid Questions

Questions must be declared invalid by the quizmaster or answer judge(s) if:

- The answer requires interpretation by the quizzer
- The question is ambiguous, tricky, or misleading
- If the question itself is not answered by the verse

Example of a question not answered by the verse:

1. To help illustrate more the idea of "if the question is not answered", consider a scenario where the question asks, "What is good?", and the answer states what is not good. In this case, the question is not answered and is tricky or misleading.

Replacing a Question

When a question is deemed invalid and thrown out, it must be replaced with the exact same type of question. For example, a MACVR must be replaced with an MACVR, not an MACR.

4. Format of 15 Question Quiz

1. There will be 15 questions in a quiz.
2. Each question will be read only once.
3. All questions have a value of 20 points when two or three teams are eligible.

4.1 Toss-Ups

A toss-up question is the result of an error by one team. The two remaining teams will have the opportunity to jump, but the team making the error must sit out for that question. (Meaning: if a question is erred, the next question will be a toss-up question).

Question 12 & On

1. If question 12 is erred, the toss-up question will be question 12A which means that toss ups and bonuses from question 12 on are only done on A's and B's
    a. In other words: there will always be three teams jumping on questions 13, 14 and 15
2. This process applies for the remainder of the quiz.

4.2 Error Points

1. Error points begin at question 13. This means any error made on or after question 13 is an automatic negative 10 points for the team.

4.3 Jumping Bonus

1. A jumping bonus occurs when two teams have erred in a row and only one team is left able to jump. Everyone on the last remaining error-free team may jump, including anyone who is quizzed out and sitting on the bench.

4.4 Time-Outs

1. Each team is allowed two 1-minute timeouts per quiz. Only 1 of those timeouts may be taken after question number 13, including any A/B questions.
2. Captains, co-captains, or coaches may call for a timeout.
3. Only the coach, assistant coach, and substitute may converse with the team and be on the platform during a timeout.
4. Timeouts may be called prior to bonus questions.
5. If a timeout is called immediately after a ruling, and a quizzer stands to challenge, the challenge may be conducted prior to the timeout.
6. Timeouts cannot be called if…
    a. The quizmaster has announced the question type for the next question
    b. A ruling has not been made on a quizzer's answer

4.5 Substitutions

Substitutions may be made only during timeouts or to replace a quizzer who quizzes-out, errs-out, or fouls-out on the immediately preceding question.

1. A team can only make 1 substitution per timeout.
2. A quizzer being removed from a quiz must stay out for a minimum of 3 question numbers, including A/B questions, before re-entering the quiz.
3. Quizzers can be substituted for any seat.

Quizzed-out quizzers may remain in the quiz to answer bonus questions. Substituting for them afterward will require a timeout.

When a quizzer quizzes-out or errs-out and leaves the platform after the event, a substitute may take their place immediately and without a timeout, even if the incoming quizzer has been subbed-out less than 3 questions.

Note: A quizzer who fouls-out may not be replaced by a substitute.

4.6 Question Type Allotment

Epistle Years	*Narrative Years*
6-11 Interrogative (INT) 3-4 Finish (FTV, F2V, FT, FTN) 1-2 Multiple Answer (MA)* 2-3 Reference (CVR, CR) 2-3 Quote (Q, Q2V) 0 Situation (SIT) *Reference Multiple Answer (MACVR/MACR) questions do not count as MA questions.	5-10 Interrogative (INT) 2-4 Finish (FTV, F2V, FT, FTN) 1-2 Multiple Answer (MA) 2-4 Reference (CVR, CR)* 2-3 Quote (Q, Q2V) 2-4 Situation (SIT) *Reference Multiple Answer (MACVR/MACR) questions do not count as MA questions.

4.6.1 Minimums and Maximums

Question type minimums must be met within the numbered questions (1-15).

- There will be a minimum of 1 CR and 1 CVR in each quiz.

Question type maximums cannot be exceeded including A and B questions.

Overtime questions will be asked in groups of 3 to break a tie. For each group of 3 questions, the numbered questions will all be of a different type. Question type maximums can be exceeded in overtime.

4.7 Unique Words

Synonyms for unique words are acceptable.

4.8 Team Tie-breaker Quiz

In the event that a tie breaker quiz is needed for **three teams**, the rules for a three-team, 15-question quiz apply.

In the event only **two teams** are involved, a 15-question tie breaker quiz will be used with the following guidelines:

1. If an error occurs on questions 1 through 11, the next numbered question is a 20-point jumping bonus to the team that did not error.
2. If questions 12, 13, 14, or 15 are erred, the next question is a B question (ex. 12B, 13B) and is a jumping bonus. Both teams must jump on questions 13, 14, and 15.
3. All bonus questions up to and including 12B are worth 20 points.
4. All bonus questions from 13 to the end of the quiz are worth 10 points.
5. Error points begin at question 13.

4.9 Individual Tie-breaker Quizzes

4.9.1 Two Person Individual Quiz

- 5 questions will be asked
- Each question is worth +20 points
- Error points come into effect on question 4
- If an error occurs from question 4 onwards, there is to be an A question. All A questions are worth +10 points
- Second and subsequent errors receive -10 points
- If a quizzer quizzes out they will automatically win and the rest of the questions do not need to be asked.

<u>2 Person Overtime</u>

- Error points remain in effect
- 3 additional questions will be asked in overtime.
- If an error occurs, an “A” question will be asked, worth +10 points

4.9.2 Three or More Person Individual Quiz

- 7 questions will be asked
- If a quizzer quizzes out with a bonus, they will automatically win and the rest of the questions do not need to be asked. If the quizzer quizzes out without bonus, the quiz will continue until all questions are asked
- Each question is worth +20 points
- Error points are in effect starting at question 5
- From question 5 onwards, there will be an "A" question if an error occurs
    - All “A” questions are worth +20 points
- If an individual errors out and it reduces the number of people on the bench to 2, scoring for “A” questions becomes +10 instead of +20.
    - Rationale: now an error gives the other quizzer an easier question to get on an “A” question as there is no jumping competition
    - 7 questions are still asked
- No “B” question will be asked if an error occurs on an “A” question
- No points will be deducted on “A” questions

<u>3+ Person Overtime</u>

- Anyone not involved in the tie will be asked to step down from the bench
- If the the tie is between 2 people, see the 2 person overtime rules
- Error points are still in effect
- Three additional questions will be asked,
    - Each question is worth 20 points
    - There will be “A” questions if an error occurs that are also worth 20 points.
- If, during overtime, an individual errors out and it reduces the number of people on the bench to 2, scoring for “A” questions becomes +10 instead of +20.
    - Rationale: now an error gives the other quizzer an easier question to get on an “A” question as there is no jumping competition

4.9.3 Question Type Allotment for Individual Tie Breakers

5 Question Quiz	*7 Question Quiz*
2-3 INT 1-2 Ref 0-1 MA 0-1 Q 0-1 FTV 0-1 SIT (in Narrative years only)	3-4 INT 1-2 Ref 1-2 FTV 0-1 MA 0-1 Q 0-1 SIT (in Narrative years only)

During individual tie breakers, there will be no time-outs.

5. Scoring

Individual Points

Points Earned

- +20 points for every correct question and toss-up question
- +10 points for every quiz-out with a bonus

Points Deducted

- -10 points for 2nd and subsequent individual errors
- -10 points for 2nd and subsequent individual fouls

All points that occur during a bonus question or during overtime do not contribute to the individual score of a quizzer.

Team Points

All points earned or deducted by an individual are to be counted towards the team's points.

Points Earned

- +10 points for the 1st correct answer given by the 3rd and subsequent quizzer on the team
    - This does not apply to questions answered on bonus questions
- +20 points for every correct bonus question answered in questions 3 through 12
    - In 2-team quizzes, this scoring rule does not apply
- +10 points for every correct bonus question answered on or between questions 13B through 15B
    - In 2-team quizzes, all correct bonus questions are worth 10 points

Readiness Bonus

- +20 points will be awarded to each team present at the scheduled start time of the quiz.
- Teams that arrive late due to quizzing in another room are excused from the forfeiture of these points. If a single quizzer is late, the coach can decide to keep the +20 points by keeping the late quizzer out the whole quiz, or forfeit the points by subbing the quizzer in after question number 1. This decision must occur before the quiz has been started.

Points Deducted

Team errors are the sum of all individual, non-bonus errors.

- -10 points for every team error starting at team error number 3
- -10 points for every error on a question or toss-up question starting at question number 13
- -10 points for 3rd and subsequent team fouls
- -10 points, at the discretion of the officials, for “Question Blocking”
    - Question Blocking refers to when a quizzer intentionally errors to block another team from gaining points
- No more than 10 points can be deducted per question asked due to an error
- Non-error-related deducted points are cumulative
    - This means that more than 10 points can be taken away if the reasons for the deduction of points are not error-related (e.g. fouls and unaccepted challenges and protests)
- -10 points for 2nd and subsequent challenges that are not accepted
- -10 points for any protest that is overruled or unaccepted
    - Throwing out a question does not necessarily mean that a protest has been accepted

Example of an unaccepted protest:

1. The coach from Team 1 protests a quizmaster's ruling. A coach from Team 2 disagrees with Team 1 coach's reason for protesting. No agreement is reached between coaches, officials, and the meet director. To resolve the issue, the question is thrown out and redone.
    a. In this scenario, the protest of Team 1 was not accepted. No consensus could be reached on what the correct ruling should have been. This means the reason for Team 1's protest was not strong enough to be accepted. Therefore, it was overruled and the question thrown out since no agreement was reached.

5.1 Quiz Out

When a quizzer has accumulated three personal correct questions, they have "quizzed out". If that quizzer has not errored any question that quiz, they quiz out with a bonus (+ 10 points). If they have erred, they quiz out without a bonus. The quizzer who has quizzed out may be replaced by a sub if their team has one. Otherwise, the quizzer stays on the bench and is eligible for bonus questions.

- Answering a bonus question does not count towards the number of personal correct questions a quizzer has.

5.2 Error Out

When a quizzer has accumulated three personal erred questions in a quiz, they will be considered "errored out". By erroring out, a quizzer is ineligible to answer any other questions during the quiz, including jumping bonus questions. Once a quizzer has erred out, they will be given the choice to either stay sitting on the bench or leave the bench entirely. If the quizzer chooses to stay seated on the bench, the quizmaster must turn off the quizzer's seat light. If the quizzer decides to leave the bench, any substitutions may be made for that quizzer. If there are no substitutions, the quizzer's seat light must be turned off.

- Erroring on a jumping bonus question does not count towards the number of personal errors a quizzer has.

6. Challenges

Challenges exist so quizzers can contest rulings made by quiz officials. The team captain or co-captain may challenge if:

1) The quiz officials have applied the rule book incorrectly
2) The quizmaster mispronounced a word
3) The quizmaster misused or omitted a prompt
4) The question is invalid

When to Make a Challenge

A challenge must be made after the quizmaster's decision but before the quizmaster makes known the next question's type. If a timeout is called immediately after a ruling, and a quizzer stands to challenge, the challenge may be conducted prior to the timeout.

No Conferring

No conferring is allowed between the quizzer challenging and anyone else. Conferring with anyone else prior to a challenge will result in:

1) The challenge being disallowed

2) A foul being given to both the person who issued the challenge and the person they conferred with

Asking for Explanations
Once a team has requested an explanation of a ruling, and that explanation has been given, all teams lose the right to challenge. If an explanation of a ruling is requested, the quizmaster will ask if any team wants to challenge.

All Teams Respond
After a captain or co-captain has finished explaining their reasons for challenging, the quizmaster will ask any other captains, one from each of the other teams, if they would like to respond. The team being challenged against will be allowed to respond last unless they are the ones initiating the challenge.

- The captains and co-captains from the other teams are not allowed to confer with anyone during the challenge process.

The result of a challenge may not be challenged.

Accepted Challenge
If the challenge is accepted:

1) Points earned or deducted that reflect the new ruling of the judge will be recorded.
2) A new question of the same number will be given if the outcome of the challenge dictates the question needs to be redone.

7. Protests

Coaches of the teams participating in a quiz may place the quiz under protest under the following conditions after a challenge has been issued by a quizzer:

1) When a coach feels a logistical rule has been broken by the quiz officials
2) When a coach feels a ruling on a challenge is incorrect

The protest must apply to the question or ruling that just occurred. The protest must be placed before the quizmaster makes known the next question's type. If a protest is launched after question number 15 is completed it must be done immediately after the ruling is announced.

The coach may only confer with their assistant coach and their team’s substitute quizzer before protesting.

The quiz officials and quiz team coaches will meet privately and attempt to come to a majority agreement. If no majority agreement is reached within 10 minutes, the meet director will arbitrate and determine the just solution.

If the protest is overruled or is not accepted (the desired outcome of the coach that issued the protest is not achieved) -10 points will be given to that team.

Example of a protest: A coach thought the quizzer should be called correct. After arbitration, the question is thrown out. Since the desired result of the coach was to be called correct and that wasn’t achieved, the team of that coach is issued -10 points.

Example of logistical rule protest:

1. As an example of a logistical rule, consider a scenario in which the quizmaster did not allow the full answering period to expire for the quizzer when the quizzer was in context and had not given any wrong information.

8. Fouls

A foul is a penalty called by a quiz official against a quizzer or team for conduct that breaks the written rules or the spirit of the rules.

Fouls may be called by any quiz official actively involved in the current quiz.

The quizzer upon whom a foul is called becomes ineligible to jump on that question number, including any A or B questions. The chair remains ineligible to jump on that question number, including any A or B questions, even if the quizzer who committed the foul is substituted off.

If the officials fail to call a foul, a coach or captain may call it to the attention of the quizmaster. If in the officials' opinions a foul might have been committed, the quizmaster will give due warning to the violating team. A foul cannot be charged, and points cannot be deducted when the quizmaster receives such help from a coach or captain.

The following are fouls:

1) Team members, whether quizzers or coaches, communicating with each other, other teams, or with the audience between the time the question type is introduced and points are awarded; communication can include non-verbal communication
2) The use of the hands to assist in jumping;
    a) Hands may not touch any part of the bench or the floor from the time "Question" is called until the quizmaster recognizes the first quizzer to jump
3) If any light goes on after the quizmaster calls "Question" and before they begin to discernibly read the question
    a) Discernibly includes the quizmaster's mouth forming a word shape.
    b) In the case of Quote and Reference questions, “discernibly” means if any hint of the chapter number is given
        i) In multi-book years, “discernibly” means if any hint of the book name is given
4) Starting to answer before being recognized by the quizmaster
5) If a captain or co-captain confers with their coach or other quizzers prior to issuing a challenge; in addition, the challenge will not be allowed
6) Infraction of the rules, in letter or spirit, as discerned by the quiz officials

Individual Fouls

- A foul awarded to 1 or more individual quizzers

Team Fouls

- The sum of individual fouls by members of the same team
- If an official finds it necessary to assign a foul to a team coach or assistant coach, the foul shall be given to the captain of that same team.

Foul-Out

- If a quizzer accumulates 3 fouls in a quiz, they will be eliminated from the quiz immediately.
- The quizzer must leave the platform immediately and may not be substituted for. The chair that the quizzer was using will continue to be ineligible to jump for the remainder of the quiz.

9. Quizmaster Prompts

Quizmasters will be required to use these prompts as needed when a quizzer is answering a question. The quizmaster may cut off a quizzer if needed in order to give a prompt at the appropriate time. However, if a quizzer continues to give information before the quizmaster is able to do so and it puts the quizzer out of context, the quizzer shall be called incorrect for being out of context.

9.1 Pronoun Clarification

If a quizzer has provided all the information in the question and answer, except the identification of a pronoun present which is part of the answer text, the quizmaster will prompt the quizzer to identify the specific pronoun. For example: "Identify 'He'?" or "Identify 'They'?"

The quizmaster is not allowed to say anything other than what the quizzer has already said when asking for the identification. A pronoun may need to be identified only if the clarification is in context.

In the case of the Trinity Rule (when a quizzer uses the name “God” or “Lord” when a more specific person of the Trinity is named, e.g. “the Father”, “the Spirit”, “Jesus Christ”, etc), the prompt, “Identify God” or “Identify Lord” will be used.

9.2 Reference Questions

On a Reference type question, if the quizzer has not given the question, the prompt “What is your question?” will be used.

If the quizzer has given an incorrect question, the prompt “Question Again” will be used

If the quizzer has not given the reference but has given a correct question and answer, then the prompt will be “Reference?”.

A quizmaster may create a combination of the above prompts to be as efficient as possible. For example, “What is your question and reference?” or “Question again and reference.”

Example of both prompts needed in an answering period:

1. Galatians 1:8 “But even if we or an angel from heaven should preach a gospel other than the one we preached to you, let them be under God’s curse!”
    a. **Question:** According to Galatians chapter 1, verse 8, a gospel other than what?
    Answer: the one we preached to you.
        i. If a quizzer jumps and says, “the one we preached to you”, they will be prompted with, “What is your question and reference” because the quizzer did not state a

question or the reference. Once the quizzer has stated the reference and given a question that fits the requirements they will be called correct.

9.3 Answer Correction

In the case of quotes and finish the verse questions, the prompt “Again” shall be used if a quizzer has gone through the entire verse but information was either incorrect or missing.

In the case of Interrogative, Multiple answer, and Reference questions, the prompt “Again” shall be used if the quizzer has said the majority of the answer, but they have made a mistake or are missing information.

9.4 Situation Questions

On a Situation type question, when the quizzer has completed the quotation, the quizmaster will say, "Quote is complete” or “That’s the quote”.

9.5 “More From The Question”

<u>INT, MA</u>
On an INT or an MA, if all the information in the answer text has been given but the quizzer is missing information in the <u>question text</u>, the quizmaster will say "More from the question".
Example of the prompt “More from the question” for an INT question:

1. Galatians 1:4 “Gave himself for our sins to rescue us from the present evil age.”
    a. **Question:** Gave himself for our sins why? **Answer:** to rescue us from the present evil age.
        i. If a quizzer jumps and says, “to rescue us from the present evil age”, they have completed the answer. However, they did not complete the question. They still need to say the words “gave himself for our sin”. The quizmaster will prompt, “More from the question”. This indicates the quizzer has given all the words in the answer but still needs to give the words in the question. Once the quizzer has said, “gave himself for our sins”, they will be correct.

<u>SIT</u>
On a Situation question, because the quotation is part of the question, the quizmaster will say "More from the question" when required information from the quotation is missing.

<u>Quote</u>
The prompt “more from the question” will not be used for a quote question. If a quizzer forgets to say the reference of a quote question, the quizmaster will prompt with “Reference?”

10. Material Rotation Schedule

Season	*Material Scope References*	*Style*
2026-2027	John	Epistle
2027-2028	Hebrews, 1 Peter, 2 Peter	Narrative
2028-2029	Matthew 1:18-25, 2-12, 14-22, 26-28	Epistle
2029-2030	Romans, James	Narrative
2030-2031	Acts 1-20	Epistle
2031-2032	Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians	Narrative
2032-2033	Luke 1-3:23, 9-11, 13-19, 21-24	Epistle
2033-2034	1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians	Narrative

11. Roles and Responsibilities

11.1 Team Organization

A team can consist of up to 5 quizzers. Teams can have up to 4 quizzers seated in a quiz at any given time.

11.2 Captains

Scorekeepers must be notified which quizzer is the captain and which is co-captain before the quiz begins. The captain and co-captain may not change during a tournament. They may change during the quizzing year if churches need to rearrange or make changes to their teams. Changes may no longer be made after the second tournament.

Only the captain or co-captain may challenge a decision or respond to a challenge. If both the captain and co-captain have erred-out, another quizzer will be immediately designated by the coach to respond to or initiate challenges.

11.3 Quiz Officials

Note: The following information does not apply to quizmaster prompts given during a quizzer's answering period.

When making a ruling on a quizzer's answer, no comment other than "correct" or "incorrect" need be announced by the quiz officials; however, at the discretion of the *quizmaster* (QM) and *answer judge* (AJ), or at the request of the captain, additional information may be given.

If the additional information regarding the ruling is provided at the discretion of the QM/AJ and not at the request of the captain, this is not considered an explanation of a ruling. This means a captain is

still able to challenge and a coach is still able to protest.

If the captain requests additional information regarding the ruling, this is considered an explanation of a ruling and invalidates a challenge or protest. Before replying to a request for an explanation, the QM must ask all teams if they wish to challenge.

All conferring between quizmaster and answer judge(s) shall be done privately.

11.3.1 Quizmasters (QM)

The quizmaster must:

1. Make sure all quizzers on the bench have a good view of the quizmaster
2. Speak in such as a way to be understood by all quizzers
3. Rule immediately upon an obviously correct or incorrect answer if there is no indication from the answer judge to the contrary
4. When a quizzer's response contains information or a reference different from what is written on the quizmaster’s page, the quizmaster will confer with the answer judge before making a ruling.
5. The quizmaster should consult with the answer judge(s) at any time they feel is necessary, provided it does not infringe upon the quizzer's answering period.
6. Apply all quizmaster prompts in a timely and appropriate manner

11.3.2 Answer Judges (AJ)

When an answer given does not have an obvious ruling, the answer judge will determine whether the answer given meets the requirements of a correct answer and make a ruling recommendation to the quizmaster.

Answer judges will also:

1. Watch the quizmaster's reading for accuracy
2. Ensure the quizzer is recognized by the quizmaster when their light comes on
3. Ensure quizmasters properly apply quizmaster prompts

11.3.3 Scorekeepers (SK)

The scorekeeper will:

1. Tally and immediately announce when a quizzer has erred-out, quizzed-out, or fouled-out
2. Keep a record of all timeouts
3. Keep a record of the number of questions a substitute quizzer has remained out to determine eligibility for re-substitution
4. Either read the score or have the score ready to be read at the beginning of timeouts when there is no scoreboard
5. Have the scoresheets confirmed by the coaches at the conclusion of each quiz and submit scoresheet to statistician

11.3.4 Statisticians (ST)

The statistician will be responsible for:

1. Creating scoresheets to be use by scorekeepers
2. Keeping individual quizzers' scores
3. Keeping individual teams' scores

12. Trinity Rule

The Trinity is the Father, Spirit, and Son. All three of these persons stem from the Lord God. These are the three strands used when naming a person of the Trinity.

12.1 Moving Between Strands of the Trinity

A quizzer may not move between strands when giving an answer.

If a quizzer says “God” or “Lord”, but the verse has a more specific name for the Lord God, the quizzer must be allowed to try giving that more specific name. The quizmaster will prompt for that specific name by saying, “Identify God” since the first answer the quizzer gave was a mistake.

Example:

1. Hebrews 2:4 “God also testified to it by signs, wonders and various miracles, and by gifts of the Holy Spirit distributed according to his will.”
    a. **INT Question:** Gifts of whom? **Answer:** the Holy Spirit
        i. A quizzer answers “Gifts of God.” This is not the correct name of the deity given in Hebrews 2:4. The verse actually says, “Gifts of the Holy Spirit.” Since the quizzer gave the answer of God, which is the overarching name for every member of the Trinity, they cannot be called incorrect. Instead, the quizmaster will prompt with “Identify God”.
        ii. When thinking of how to correct their answer, the quizzer must choose which strand of the Trinity they want to go with – God the Father, God the Son, or God the Holy Spirit. Once the quizzer says a name that fits under one of those strands, they may not switch to a different member of the Trinity.
        iii. If the quizzer says, “Gifts of Jesus,” they will be called incorrect because they have just given the name of the wrong member of the Trinity.

12.2 Interchangeable Trinity Names

Some names of the Trinity are interchangeable so long as those names stay within the same strand of the Trinity. Below is a list of some interchangeable Trinity names.

1. Jesus Christ, Christ Jesus, Lord Jesus Christ
2. Holy Spirit, Spirit of God, God’s Spirit

12.3 Unique Trinity Names

Unique Trinity names are names that describe a specific quality or characteristic of the Lord God.

Examples of unique names: “Bread of life”, “Majesty in heaven,” “Spirit of the Living God” (The characteristic described is that God is a living God), “The Lord God Almighty” (the attribute given here is that God is an almighty God).

These names are NOT interchangeable with another Trinity name. For this reason, when unsure of which specific Trinity name to give, it is best to start with an overarching Trinity name.

Example:

1. Hebrews 1:3 “The Son is the radiance of God’s glory and the exact representation of his being, sustaining all things by his powerful word. After he had provided purification for sins, he sat down at the right hand of the Majesty in heaven.”
    a. **INT Question:** The right hand of whom? **Answer:** the Majesty in heaven
    b. Imagine a quizzer gives the answer, “the right hand of God”. The answer given is in context (God is referred to in Heb 1:1). However, verse 3 states the specific name of “Majesty in heaven”. The quizzer needs to give that specific name. Because the quizzer gave a name that refers to the same member of the Trinity and they are within context, the quizmaster will say, “Identify God.” This lets the quizzer know they have given the wrong name for the Trinity member.

<u>Context of a Unique Trinity Name</u>

As long as a quizzer gives a unique Trinity name that is in context of the unique Trinity name required by the question/answer, they will be given time to correct their answer. If the unique Trinity name the quizzer says puts them out of context, the quizzer is called incorrect.

Example:

a. **INT Question:** The right hand of whom? **Answer:** the Majesty in heaven (Heb. 1:3)
b. Imagine a quizzer gives the answer, “The right hand of the Lord God Almighty.” Instead of a generic Trinity name like God, Jesus, or Spirit, the quizzer gave a unique name that identifies a specific attribute of God. Specific names are not interchangeable. Even though “Lord God Almighty” and “Majesty in heaven” both refer to God the Father, they focus on different attributes. ***However,*** if the name “Lord God Almighty” is in context, the quizzer will be given the full 30 seconds to provide the correct unique Trinity name. If it is not in context, the quizzer will be called incorrect.

13. Quiz Meet Rounds & Brackets

The tournament brackets are based on 3 things: A preliminary round (or "prelims"), an elimination round (or "brackets") at the discretion of the meet director, and championship quizzes.

13.1 Preliminary Rounds

Team points are calculated using a team's score at the end of question 15, together with their place, which could be determined at the end of question 15 or after the end of overtime. Teams start with a base number of points based on their place and receive additional points based on their team score. The specifics are detailed in the section below.
In case of a tie, points are awarded according to the team score at the end of question 15. Overtime is used solely to determine placements.

If ties are not being broken in prelims, more than 1 team can receive 1st place or 2nd place points. If

2 tied for 1st, then the other team is 3rd. If 2 tied for 2nd, then the 1st team is 1st and the other 2 are 2nd.

13.1.1 Team Points Calculation

Team points are calculated by dividing the team score by 10 immediately after question 15 (including any A and B questions) and then applying placement adjustment:

No change for 1st, minimum of 10 points
-1 points for 2nd, minimum of 5 points
-2 points for 3rd, minimum of 1 point

13.2 Quizoffs

13.2.1 Elimination Round Bracket Types

For all bracket types, the following rule applies for the championship quizzes:

- A team must finish in first place in two quizzes to be declared the winner
- 2nd and 3rd place will be decided by total times the team finished in those places during the championship quizzes. If there is a tie the following will be used until there is a 2nd and 3rd place decided:
    a. The total points from all championship quizzes for each of the two teams are to be added up. The team with the most points will take 2nd
    b. A 5 question quiz off will take place, the winner will take 2nd place

13.2.1.1 Winner Move Up Bracket (Tournament Standard)

This bracket is based on the "winner-move-on" philosophy and is designed to select the best team out of a possible 9 teams through winning rather than losing. The teams are then arranged in order (from 1st to 9th place) by points. The winners of quizzes A, D, and F meet in quiz G for the championship.

In this bracket, the top 3 teams are involved in a triple-elimination, the middle 3 teams in a double elimination, and the last 3 teams in a single-elimination. This way only those teams that have earned the right through winning will advance to the final quiz.

<u>Bracket Design</u>
Quiz A: Teams 1, 2, 3
Quiz B: Teams 4, 5, 6
Quiz C: Teams 7, 8, 9
Quiz D: 2nd Quiz A, 3rd Quiz A, 1st Quiz B
Quiz E: 2nd Quiz B, 3rd Quiz B, 1st Quiz C
Quiz F: 2nd Quiz D, 3rd Quiz D, 1st Quiz E

<u>Championship Quizzes</u>
Quiz G: Winner Quiz A, Winner Quiz D, Winner Quiz F
Quiz H: 3rd Quiz G, 1st Quiz G, 2nd Quiz G
Quiz I: 3rd Quiz H, 1st Quiz H, 2nd Quiz H
Quiz J: 3rd Quiz I, 1st Quiz I, 2nd Quiz I

13.2.1.2 Double Elimination

Each team in the final 9 must lose twice. A team may make the finals by actually winning only 1 quiz in this tournament bracket.

Bracket Design
Quiz A: Teams 1, 6, 7
Quiz B: Teams 2, 5, 8
Quiz C: Teams 3, 4, 9
Quiz D: 1st Quiz A, 1st Quiz C, 2nd Quiz B
Quiz E: 1st Quiz B, 2nd Quiz A, 2nd Quiz C
Quiz F: 3rd Quiz A, 3rd Quiz B, 3rd Quiz C
Quiz G: 3rd Quiz D, 3rd Quiz E, 1st Quiz F
Quiz H: 2nd Quiz D, 2nd Quiz E, 1st Quiz G

Championship Quizzes
Quiz I: 1st Quiz D, 1st Quiz E, 1st Quiz H
Quiz J: 2nd Quiz I, 1st Quiz I, 3rd Quiz I
Quiz K: 2nd Quiz J, 1st Quiz J, 3rd Quiz J
Quiz L: 3rd Quiz K, 1st Quiz K, 2nd Quiz K

13.2.1.3 Double Win

This bracket is a combination of brackets A and B. A team must win at least 2 quizzes to obtain a position in the finals.

Bracket Design
Quiz A: Teams 1, 4, 9
Quiz B: Teams 2, 5, 7
Quiz C: Teams 3, 6, 8
Quiz D: 1st Quiz A, 1st Quiz B, 1nd Quiz C
Quiz E: 2nd Quiz A, 2nd Quiz B, 2nd Quiz C
Quiz F: 3rd Quiz A, 3rd Quiz B, 3rd Quiz C
Quiz G: 2nd Quiz D, 3rd Quiz D, 1st Quiz E
Quiz H: 2nd Quiz E, 3rd Quiz E, 1st Quiz F
Quiz I: 2nd Quiz G, 3rd Quiz G, 1st Quiz H

Championship Quizzes
Quiz J: 1st Quiz D, 1st Quiz G, 1st Quiz I
Quiz K: 2nd Quiz J, 1st Quiz J, 3rd Quiz J
Quiz L: 2nd Quiz K, 1st Quiz K, 3rd Quiz K
Quiz M: 3rd Quiz L, 1st Quiz L, 2nd Quiz L

14. Policies at the International Level

14.1 International Quiz Teams

14.1.1 Eligibility

1. In order to be eligible to qualify for an International Team a quizzer must obtain a minimum total score of 75% for the year (rounded scores will be considered) and have all of the material memorized. In the event of unforeseen circumstances (eg., serious illness, inclement weather, etc.) the committee *may* exercise discretion in granting such quizzers eligibility.

14.1.2 Number of Teams

1. The International Selection Committee (ISC) will determine and announce the number of teams sent to Internationals after tryouts at Muskoka Woods. This decision will be based on the number of qualified quizzers they believe can form successful teams, rather than the number of quizzers qualifying for or participating in tryouts.

14.2 Qualification Process for International Tournaments

The International Selection Committee (ISC) will comprise the total number of international coaches plus an additional four members selected from the District Committee Members, former District Committee Members, and former international coaches from 2018 onwards (as that is the year that the current tryout process was instituted).

The International Selection Committee will choose the teams based on the results of the following two items: Quoting and Team Simulation Quizzing.

14.2.1 Quoting

Quoting Occurs individually during the team simulation quizzing when a quizzer is not involved with a team. Two members of the International Selection Committee will listen to the same quizzer quote.

<u>Policies:</u>

1. Before each quoting session, the ISC will determine who will give the quizzer hints while the other listens and notes the quality of the quoting
2. Quizzers will quote a minimum of two randomly selected chapters until a minimum or maximum of 50 verses has been reached.
3. Before the chapters are selected, the quizzer has the option to choose one chapter — and one chapter only — that they would like to veto from the quoting selection.
4. Chapters will be selected by random draw, either by picking pieces of paper out of a hat or by spinning a wheel.
5. In the event that the total number of verses from the selected chapters is less than 50, another chapter will be selected until a minimum of 50 verses has been reached.
6. In the event that the total number of verses from the selected chapters is greater than 50, the ISC will decide how to divide the required 50 verses between the two chapters (Ex. Verses 1 – 20 of the first chapter and verses 31 – 60 of the second chapter).

7. Quizzers will quote all required verses within 15 minutes. A timer will begin as soon as the quizzer begins to speak.
8. The ability to quote the required verses within the given time limit will be evaluated as a yes/no answer.

The ISC will evaluate the quality of the quoting using a 1-5 scale with a rubric for the following criteria:

1. Audibility

1	2	3	4	5
Quizzer is completely inaudible. Listener is always straining to hear the quizzer.	Quizzer is mostly inaudible. Listener is often straining to hear the quizzer.	Quizzer is half audible and half inaudible. Listener spends 50% of the time straining to hear.	Quizzer is mostly audible. Listener rarely has to strain to hear the quizzer.	Quizzer is always audible. Listener never has to strain to hear the quizzer.

2. Enunciation

1	2	3	4	5
Quizzer never enunciates their words. Listener is never sure which words have been said.	Quizzer rarely enunciates their words. Listener often guesses which words have been said.	Quizzer enunciates 50% of their words. Listener spends 50% of their time guessing which words have been said.	Quizzer enunciates most words. Listener rarely has to guess which word has been said.	Quizzer enunciates all words. Listener never has to guess which word has been said.

Hints:

1. When a mistake is made, the ISC will say, “Again” after the quizzer has finished quoting the verse. They will not say “again” at the exact moment a quizzer makes a mistake.
2. The quizzer must correct the mistake before continuing to quote.
3. No hints or redirection may be given unless asked for by the quizzer.
4. The quizzer may ask for however many hints they want
5. A quizzer may ask if they are missing or adding a word, or rearranging words to which the ISC may reply, “You are adding/missing/rearranging a word”.

1	2	3	4	5
26+ hints are given. Quizzer is only able to correct their mistakes with assistance.	21-25 hints are given. Quizzer struggles to correct their mistakes without assistance.	16-20 hints are given. Quizzer is able to correct some of their mistakes without assistance.	11-15 hints are given. Quizzer is able to correct most mistakes with some assistance.	0-10 hints are given. Quizzer is able to correct most mistakes with little assistance.

The ISC will fill in together the evaluation of the completed quoting session before beginning the next quoting session.

14.2.2 Team Simulation Quizzing

The goal of this simulation is to mimic team quizzing at an internationals level in order to see how well the quizzers handle the stress and work together as a team.

1. Depending on the number of quizzers who qualify, the ISC will create teams of 3-4 quizzers.
2. Each team will be assigned a coach to assist them with team strategy and to keep track of question types, etc.
3. The team simulation coaches are not the same as the international team coaches. The team simulation coaches will be chosen from among the district officials and church coaches by the International Selection Committee.
4. The assigned coaches will have 3 minutes to collaborate with their team before the beginning of each quiz in order to choose a captain and co-captain.
5. Each quizzer will have the opportunity to participate in 3 quizzes. The total number of quizzes required for the entire team simulation process will be determined by the number of qualified quizzers participating in the simulation. The teams for each simulation will be determined before the start of the entire simulation process.
6. After each quiz, the ISC will change the teams to allow quizzers to experience quizzing on a variety of teams.
7. The quizzes will follow the rules for 20 question quizzing.

The following data will be collected during each quiz:

Quizzer Name:		Preferred Question Type(s):
Quiz 1 **Team:**	**Quiz 2** **Team:**	**Quiz 3** **Team:**
Total Personal Points:	Total Personal Points:	Total Personal Points:
Total Team Points:	Total Team Points:	Total Team Points:
Total Number of Questions Answered:	Total Number of Questions Answered:	Total Number of Questions Answered:
Total Number of Questions Answered Correctly:	Total Number of Questions Answered Correctly:	Total Number of Questions Answered Correctly:
Question Types Jumped On: MA INT FTV/FT Q CR/CVR	Question Types Jumped On: MA INT FTV/FT Q CR/CVR	Question Types Jumped On: MA INT FTV/FT Q CR/CVR

Enunciation (see quoting rubric): □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	Enunciation (see quoting rubric): □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	Enunciation (see quoting rubric): □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Audibility (see quoting rubric): □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	Audibility (see quoting rubric): □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	Audibility (see quoting rubric): □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Demonstrates Sportsmanship: □ Yes □ No	Demonstrates Sportsmanship: □ Yes □ No	Demonstrates Sportsmanship: □ Yes □ No
Demonstrates Leadership: □ Yes □ No	Demonstrates Leadership: □ Yes □ No	Demonstrates Leadership: □ Yes □ No
Other Observations: (Please provide specific examples)		

14.3 Choosing the team(s)

After quoting and team simulation are completed, the ISC will meet to use the results, evaluations, and observations of each activity to determine which quizzers will fill the available spots on our district's International Team(s).

NOTE 1: The personal points accumulated during the team simulations do not affect a quizzer's overall placement in the district. The final placing of each quizzer will be determined by their score for the entire year of quizzing which ends the Friday night of the May Tournament.

NOTE 2: The All Star Meet held in April will serve as a platform to prepare all participants with respect to how they will be evaluated during the quoting and team simulation process. It will also provide an opportunity for quizzers to learn how to quiz as a team at the International level. ISC members will sign a non-disclosure agreement stating that they will not discuss the results or observations of the All Star Meet with each other or with anyone else.

1. In the event that there is more than one team, the international coaches will have the final say over team assignment.
2. Alternates will be appointed by the selection committee equal to the number of teams sent to Internationals in the event that a selected quizzer must withdraw their name from the international roster.

14.4 Covering Costs

Costs for Each International Team Member

The district will cover a certain portion of each international team member's expenses according to the discretion of the district Treasurer and International Team Coordinator. Possible expenses include registration fees, uniforms, lodging, meals, and outings.

Costs for International Coaches

The district will cover every expense coaches pay for the purpose of internationals. Possible expenses include registration fees, uniforms, lodging, meals, and outings.

14.5 International Coaches

1. Openings for the positions of coaches and assistant coaches shall be announced at the coaches' meeting at the first tournament.

2. Any coach, official, or person involved in the district quizzing program who is interested in being a coach of an international team must submit his/her name to the District Quiz Committee by the March Tournament.

3. The District Quiz Committee will select the most suitable candidates for the position based on such things as quizzing know-how, number of years in the program, compatibility with the quizzers, previous experience with international quizzing. The guidelines will be followed more closely for the Head Coach than for the Assistant Coach as the roles of each vary.

4. Past quizzers must be out of the program as a quizzer for 3 years in order to be eligible to apply.

5. Those who have been selected as coaches will be contacted by the District Committee before the final quiz meet in May and will be announced when the international quiz team(s) has (have) been decided.

14.6 Guests Traveling to International Tournaments

1. Anyone coming to Internationals who is not a coach, official, or a member of the international team is asked to not travel with the team. This is a special bonding time for the teams.

2. The quiz teams and coaches will travel together. If a quizzer's family is traveling a similar route as the International team, the quizzer will travel with his/her team.

3. In case of air travel, all visitors may join the team but will make their own flight arrangements and take care of all related costs, including accommodations, food, and registration.

4. The district quiz coaches are not responsible for visitors while at internationals. They are solely responsible for the youth who are part of the International Team.