

Understanding Junior Quiz Questions

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Junior Quizzing

- The goal here is to give you all of the basic information you need to succeed at interrupting and answering junior quiz questions.
- There will always be odd questions or verses that throw things off. The goal of this is to help you accurately answer/interrupt 95% of the questions you will hear.
- **LEGAL WARNING:** Do not try this with senior quizzing. With a few limited exceptions (mostly quotation completions), the strategies and methods talked about here will not apply or help you succeed in senior quizzing. Senior quiz questions are written much differently than junior questions.

First Rule of Quizzing

- Know your material!
- These methods will not work if you do not know your material perfectly.
 - “Amos 8:7 mentions the excellency of WHO?”
 - This is a simple question, but none of you know the answer because you haven’t memorized this verse.
 - You cannot succeed in Bible Quizzing – either in terms of success at the board or spiritual growth – without fully memorizing the verses.

The basics of Junior Quizzing

- The 15 questions in a junior quiz break down like this:
 - Six 10 point questions (5 direct, 1 Q/L/QC)
 - Six 20 point questions (2 or 3 two part, 1 or 2 direct, 2 Q/L/QC)
 - Three 30 point questions (1 three/four part; 1 cross reference; 1 Q/L/QC)
 - In beginners, there is no cross reference, so they just replace it with an additional 3/4 part or Q/L/QC
 - The questions fall within defined patterns that rarely change. “The material changes every year, but the questions never do.”

Teaching

- Do not teach your quizzers about interrupting all at once or only in a single practice!
 - Give this to them in bite-sized chunks and let them master specific types of questions. That mastery will build their confidence. It may take several practices for your quizzers to gain that mastery of a specific question type.
 - This is intended to be YOUR guide in teaching them. Don't print this out and just hand it to them or show them the slideshow in practice. It would be like trying to drink water out of a fire hose.

Which questions are the hardest?

- My completely subjective ranking (ranked from easiest to hardest to interrupt):
 - 1. Quotation completions
 - 2. Location questions
 - 3. Quotation questions
 - 4. 10 point direct questions
 - 5. Three and four part questions
 - 6. Cross Reference questions
 - 7. Two part questions (20 pointers)
 - 8. 20 point direct questions

Question Words

- There are eight question words in Bible Quizzing.
 - WHO – a person (Peter, father), a group of people (priests, disciples)
 - WHERE – a location. Can be a physical place (Jerusalem) or just a general location (the well, the palace).
 - WHEN – time. Usually comes in the form of before/after (“after me”), but can also reference a specific time (“the third hour”)
 - WHY – the reason for something. “Because” is the most common tip-off word.
 - HOW – commonly seeking an adverb answer (“quickly”) or asked as “How many”
 - WHAT – Can be an object (“alms”) or something more intangible (“grace”) or a verb (“does WHAT?”) or dialogue (“Jesus said WHAT”) or just about anything else. When in doubt, use what as your question word.
 - QUOTE – Just what it says. Quote the verse.
 - LOCATE – Give the verse reference.

Quotation Completions

- A quotation completion is simple: the quiz master starts reading a verse and the quizzer finishes quoting it.
- Whether a QC is a 10/20/30 point question depends on verse length. The longer the verse is, the more points it is worth.
- Getting to the buzzer first on QCs is all about aggression.
- If a quizmaster is getting out more than 2 or 3 words, your quizzers are not being aggressive enough. Your quizzers need to be anticipating rather than reacting.
- You can practice creating this aggression by reading the beginning of verses and not letting your quizzers answer the question if they don't the buzzer early enough (this will make them VERY frustrated and encourage them to go faster).

Location Questions

- Comes in two forms: either the quizmaster says ‘Locate this verse’ and reads a verse (10/20/30 point questions) or the quizmaster asks for a verse that mentions a specific word or phrase (only 20 point).
- The first type is very similar to a quotation completion question, but simply requires the quizzer to identify the verse. You need to find a way to train your quizzers to remember to add the verse as an answer on a location question, but not on a quotation completion.
- Again, quizzers need to be aggressive and anticipate rather than simply react. Like quotation completions, the point value of a 10/20/30 point location is determined by the length of the verse.

Location Questions

- For the 20 point location questions, the question will be written one of three ways.
- First way: “The Day of Pentecost. Locate the verse of study that contains this information.” As soon as the quizzer hears the phrase, they can interrupt, because the end of the question will always be the same.
- Second way: “Locate the verse of study that mentions the Day of Pentecost.” For this question, the quizzer must be taught to be ready to hit the buzzer as soon as the word “mentions” is read. Verse length is not a consideration in the first two types of 30 point location questions.
- Third way: Just like a 10/30 point location (“Locate this verse: And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place.”).

Quotation Questions

- 10/20 point quotation questions.
 - Will be phrased 1 of 2 ways.
 - “Quote Acts chapter 10, verse 48.” – Hit the buzzer as soon as you hear the word “verse”
 - ‘Quote verse 48 of Acts chapter 10.’ – For these questions, a very good quizzer might be able to hit earlier. In this example, chapter 10 is the only chapter with a verse 48, so a quizzer could hit right after “48.” But if that isn’t the case, the quizzer should be ready to go hard as soon as they hear “chapter.”

Quotation Questions

- 30 point quotation questions.
 - These can be phrased 4 different ways.
 - The first two ways are just like the 20 point quotations (“Quote Acts chapter 1, verse 13” or “Quote verse 13 of Acts chapter 1”) and quizzers should follow the same rules for the right time to go after the buzzer.
 - The other two ways are similar to 30 point location questions. (“Foreknowledge of God. Quote the verse of our study that contains this information” or “Quote the verse of our study that mentions Foreknowledge of God.”). For the first type, the quizzer can hit the buzzer as soon as they hear that key word or phrase. If the question is a ‘Quotation question’ then they know to quote the verse. If it is not a ‘quotation’ then they know to locate the verse. A quizzer should follow the same interruption guidelines for these questions as they do for locations.

Quotation Questions

- 30 point “quotation cross reference” questions.
 - These questions sound super scary, but they are not.
 - This question will ask the quizzer to quote two consecutive verses.
 - The verses will be relatively short and they will “flow” together well.
 - Example: QUOTE verses 2 and 3 of Acts chapter 2
OR QUOTE Acts chapter 2, verses 2 and 3.

Quotation Questions

- 30 point “quotation cross reference” questions.
 - If the question is QUOTE verses 2 and 3 of Acts chapter 2, then you want your quizzers to attack the buzzer after the word chapter (and focus on the quizmaster’s mouth to determine what word he was about to say)
 - If the question is QUOTE Acts chapter 2, verses 2 and 3, then you want your quizzers to attack the buzzer after the word verses. The verses have to be consecutive, so once you figure out that the first verse is verse 2, you know the second verse will be verse 3.

10 Point Questions

- With the exception of the Q/L/QC question, all 10 point questions are direct questions.
- There are three parts to a 10 point direct question.
 - The verse reference
 - The question word
 - The “road map”
- Once a quizzer has two of these three elements, they can usually figure out the third part.

10 Point Questions

- The verse reference:
 - The verse reference will always come at, or near, the beginning of the question.
 - According to Acts 1:5, John truly baptized with WHAT?
 - WHO, according to Acts 1:10, stood by them in white apparel?
 - WHAT, according to Acts 2:1, was fully come?
 - Acts 1:3 mentions WHAT kind of proofs?

10 Point Questions

- The question word:
 - The question word usually – but not always – comes at the beginning or the end of the question.
 - According to Acts 1:5, John truly baptized with WHAT?
 - WHO, according to Acts 1:10, stood by them in white apparel?
 - WHAT, according to Acts 2:1, was fully come?
 - Acts 1:3 mentions WHAT kind of proofs?

10 Point Questions

- The road map
 - A 10 point direct question will not use the entire verse. It is designed to be a “quick hitter” that asks the question as cleanly and quickly as possible.
 - You will not hear this 10 point question:
 - “Acts 1:3 says to whom also he showed himself alive after his passion by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of WHO?”
 - Instead, the question would be:
 - Acts 1:3 mentions the kingdom of WHO?

10 Point Questions

- The road map
 - So the road map is the part of the 10 point question that directs you to the phrase that the question comes out of. The roadmap tends to stay within one small thought or phrase within the verse.
 - According to Acts 1:5, John truly baptized with WHAT?
 - WHO, according to Acts 1:10, stood by them in white apparel?
 - WHAT, according to Acts 2:1, was fully come?
 - Acts 1:3 mentions WHAT kind of proofs?

10 Point Questions

- The road map
 - The road map is not required to be a grammatically complete thought or be a question that makes sense outside of the context of the specific verse.
 - Example question: Acts 2:1 says all with WHAT? Answer: one accord
 - That question would probably make your high school English teacher cringe, but it is a valid 10 point question.
 - You don't have to train your quizzers to find that complete thought, but just the "natural" phrase/fragment of the verse.

10 Point Questions

- Interrupting
 - Interrupting is using two of the three elements of the question to figure out the third one. One of the elements will always be the verse reference. So we either (1) use the verse + the roadmap to figure out the question word OR (2) use the verse + the question word to give the rest of the road map.

10 Point Questions

- Interrupting
 - Examples:
 - “According to Acts 1:5, John/
 - We have the verse (Acts 1:5)
 - We have part of the roadmap (John). We know that the question is only going to use a small part of the verse and does not go backwards.
 - Knowing that, the complete roadmap is probably “John truly baptized with water”
 - So, lets make a question out of the rest of the roadmap. What is the most logical question?

10 Point Questions

- Interrupting
 - The most logical question from the road map: John truly baptized with _____?
 - Fill in the blank: water. And which is the best question word if the answer is water?
 - So the complete question would be, “According to Acts 1:5, John truly baptized with WHAT?” Answer: water

10 Point Questions

- Interrupting
 - Lets do another one:
 - “Acts 1:3 mentions being seen/”
 - What’s the verse?
 - What’s the road map so far?
 - What is the rest of the road map going to be?
 - Make a question out of the rest of the road map.

10 Point Questions

- Interrupting
 - Acts 1:3 mentions being seen/”
 - What’s the verse? Acts 1:3
 - What’s the road map so far? “being seen”
 - The rest of the road map “of them forty days”
 - So the question is “of them HOW LONG?”
 - The entire question: Acts 1:3 mentions being seen of them HOW LONG? Answer: forty days

10 Point Questions

- Interrupting
 - Lets do practice another one like this
 - “Acts 1:7 says it is not-/
 - What’s the verse?
 - What’s the road map so far?
 - What is the rest of the road map going to be?
 - Make a question out of the rest of the road map.

10 Point Questions

- Interrupting
 - Acts 1:7 says it is not-
 - The rest of the road map “for you to know the times or the seasons”
 - So the question is “for you to know WHAT?”
 - The entire question: Acts 1:7 it is not for you to know WHAT?
Answer: the times or the seasons
 - A good quizzer is always trying to determine the earliest moment they can interrupt when a question can only go one way.

10 Point Questions

- Interrupting
 - Sometimes the question word will be at the beginning of the verse. In that case, we will have the question word and the verse reference right away, so we just need to finish the roadmap.
 - Example:
 - WHO, according to Acts 1:5 truly/
 - The question word is?
 - The verse reference is?
 - The beginning of the road map is?

10 Point Questions

- Interrupting
 - Example:
 - WHO, according to Acts 1:5 truly/
 - The question word is? WHO
 - The verse reference is? Acts 1:5
 - The beginning of the road map is? “Truly”
 - Where in the verse is the word “truly” used?
 - “For John truly baptized with water” is the only time the word ‘truly’ is used in that verse.
 - So let’s finish the question.

10 Point Questions

- Interrupting
 - WHO, according to Acts 1:5 truly/ . . . baptized with water?
 - Answer: John
- With these questions, quizzers have a tendency to turn them into accidental two part questions. A quizzer that is not paying attention will interrupt and say “baptized with WHAT” turning the question into “WHO, according to Acts 1:5, baptized with WHAT?” That is a fine two part 20 point question, but it is not a direct question. Train your quizzers to identify question words. Good junior question writers work very hard to keep accidental/incidental question words out of the questions to avoid confusion.

10 point questions

- Lets do another one with the question word at the beginning:
 - WHAT, according to Acts 1:1, have/
 - What is the question word?
 - What is the verse reference?
 - What is the first part of the road map?
 - What is the rest of the road map?

10 point questions

- Lets do another one with the question word at the beginning:
 - WHAT, according to Acts 1:1, have/
 - What is the question word? WHAT
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 1:1
 - What is the first part of the road map? “have”
 - What is the rest of the road map?
 - “have I made”
 - So what is the question?
 - “WHAT, according to Acts 1:1, have I made?” Answer: “the former treatise”

10 point questions

- Sometimes the question word comes right after the verse reference:
 - Acts 1:4 mentions the WHAT of the/
 - What is the question word?
 - What is the verse reference?
 - What is the first part of the road map?

10 point questions

- Sometimes the question word comes right after the verse reference:
 - Acts 1:4 mentions the WHAT of the/
 - What is the question word? WHAT
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 1:4
 - What is the first part of the road map? “of the”
 - “Of the” may seem like a pretty thin reed to hang an interruption on, but question writers try to use the words in the verse as much as possible. “Of the” is only mentioned once in Acts 1:4 – “of the Father”

10 point questions

- Sometimes the question word comes right after the verse reference:
 - Acts 1:4 mentions the WHAT of the/
 - What is the question word? WHAT
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 1:4
 - What is the first part of the road map? “of the”
 - The rest of the road map? “of the Father”
 - The question: Acts 1:4 mentions the WHAT of the Father?
Answer: the promise

10 point questions

- Lets try this again:
 - According to Acts 1:9, WHAT received/
 - What is the question word?
 - What is the verse reference?
 - What is the first part of the road map?
 - What is the rest of the road map?
 - What is the complete question?
 - What is the answer?

10 point questions

- Lets try this again:
 - According to Acts 1:9, WHAT received/
 - What is the question word? WHAT
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 1:9
 - What is the first part of the road map? received
 - What is the rest of the road map? Received him out of their sight?
 - What is the complete question?
 - According to Acts 1:9, WHAT received him out of their sight?
 - What is the answer?
 - A cloud

10 point questions

- Teach your quizzers not to quote the entire verse for their answer. Quoting a verse correctly can still result in your quizzer's answer being called incorrect.
 - Here is an example question: Acts 1:5 says ye shall be baptized with WHAT?
- The verse reads: For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence.
- When a quizzer quotes the verse, the quizmaster looks to see if there is a WHAT listed before the answer (the Holy Ghost).
 - If there is a "WHAT" given before the correct answer, (in this case, "water" would be a WHAT), then quoting the verse will be considered an incorrect response.

10 point questions

- In our example, there are several “WHATs” listed prior to “the Holy Ghost.” The verse lists “water,” which is definitely a WHAT
- If the correct answer comes at the beginning of the verse, then quoting the verse will likely be considered a correct response (provided they quote the entire verse correctly).
- We want our children to show a greater understanding of the word than just being able to mechanically quote words in the correct order in a verse. This is why we want them to be able to identify the correct answer rather than just always quoting the verse.

10 point questions

- Coaches:
 - You need to practice 10 point questions repeatedly with your quizzers unless interrupting them becomes second nature. Ask them as many 10 point questions as you can get your hands on; the more questions they hear, the easier interrupting becomes to your quizzers.
 - Once a quizzer has mastered interrupting 10 point questions correctly, it becomes MUCH easier to teach them how to interrupt 20 and 30 point questions.

Three and four parts

- Quizzers are often intimidated by three/four part questions, but they are often some of the easiest questions to interrupt/answer.
 - Three and four part questions are often just a string of 10 point questions from a single verse, making them easy to identify and answer.
 - **The “don’t quote the verse for your answer” guidelines do not apply to 3/4 part questions. If a quizzier correctly quotes the verse in response to a 3/4 part question, their answer will be considered correct.**
 - These questions (like all junior questions) will be written within the order and flow of the verse. You will not hear a junior 3 part where Question 1 comes from the beginning of the verse, Question 2 comes from the end of the verse and Question 3 comes from the middle of the verse.

Three and four parts

- Three and four part questions generally come in one of two forms. The first type is a “quick hitter” that crams the questions into as a short of a roadmap as possible. The second type is a question that generally uses the entire verse and takes a question out of each “roadmap” phrase.
 - You can generally tell which kind of question it will be early on in the question. If the second question word comes quickly in the question, it is likely a quick hitter.
- Quick hitter sample question:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 1:8, ye shall receive WHAT after that WHAT/

Three and four parts

- Sample question:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 1:8, ye shall receive WHAT after that WHAT/
 - What is the verse reference?
 - So far, how many question words do we have?
 - How many more question words do we need?
 - What is our road map to this point?

Three and four parts

- Sample question:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 1:8, ye shall receive WHAT after that WHAT/
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 1:8
 - So far, how many question words do we have? Two
 - How many more question words do we need? One
 - What is our road map to this point? “ye shall receive” “after that”
 - What is the rest of the road map going to be?
 - The verse reads: But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.
 - Remember, this is a quick hitter question – the third question is probably coming up as quickly as possible.

Three and four parts

- Sample question:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 1:8, ye shall receive WHAT after that WHAT/
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 1:8
 - So far, how many question words do we have? Two
 - How many more question words do we need? One
 - What is our road map to this point? “ye shall receive” “after that”
 - What is the rest of the road map going to be?
 - But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you:
 - So now lets make one more question out of the road map.

Three and four parts

- Sample question:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 1:8, ye shall receive WHAT after that WHAT/
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 1:8
 - So far, how many question words do we have? Two
 - How many more question words do we need? One
 - What is our road map to this point? “ye shall receive” “after that”
 - What is the rest of the road map going to be?
 - But ye shall receive power, after that **the Holy Ghost** is come upon you:
 - So now lets make one more question out of the road map.
 - But ye shall receive power, after that **the Holy Ghost** is come upon you:
 - What question word best fits in that blank?

Three and four parts

- Sample question:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 1:8, ye shall receive WHAT after that WHAT/
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 1:8
 - So far, how many question words do we have? Two
 - How many more question words do we need? One
 - What is our road map to this point? “ye shall receive” “after that”
 - What is the rest of the road map going to be?
 - But ye shall receive **power**, after that **the Holy Ghost** is come upon you:
 - So now lets make one more question out of the road map.
 - But ye shall receive **power**, after that **the Holy Ghost** is **WHAT?**

Three and four parts

- Sample question:
 - Now the entire question becomes:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 1:8, ye shall receive WHAT after that WHAT is WHAT?
 - Answer: 1) power 2) the Holy Ghost 3) is come upon you
 - That question is just three 10 point questions being asked “bang-bang-bang.” Much easier and less intimidating than it looks like.

Three and four parts

- Another sample question:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 2:2, there came a WHAT from WHERE/
 - What is the verse reference?
 - So far, how many question words do we have?
 - How many more question words do we need?
 - What is our road map to this point?
 - What is the rest of the road map?

Three and four parts

- Another sample question:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 2:2, there came a WHAT from WHERE/
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 2:2
 - So far, how many question words do we have? Two
 - How many more question words do we need? One
 - What is our road map to this point? “came a WHAT from WHERE”
 - What is the rest of the road map?
 - The rest of the verse reads: “And suddenly there came a **sound** from **heaven** as of a rushing mighty wind”
 - So we need to create one more question.

Three and four parts

- Another sample question:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 2:2, there came a WHAT from WHERE/
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 2:2
 - So far, how many question words do we have? Two
 - How many more question words do we need? One
 - What is our road map to this point? “came a WHAT from WHERE”
 - What is the rest of the road map?
 - The rest of the verse reads: “And suddenly there came a **sound** from **heaven** as of _____”
 - Fill in the question word.

Three and four parts

- Here is the complete question:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 2:2, there came a WHAT from WHERE as of WHAT?
 - ANS: 1) sound 2) heaven 3) rushing mighty wind
 - On a 3/4 part question, a quizzer should almost always be able to interrupt and finish the last question. As they improve, they will be able to interrupt earlier.

Three and four parts

- Longer 3/4 part questions:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 2:4, they were all filled with WHAT and began to speak with WHAT/
 - You can pretty quickly see that this will not be a “quick hitter.” The question goes on for a while before you even get to the first question. The question writer is putting together three “roadmap” phrases and asking for a piece of information from each roadmap.
 - Notice the pattern of the first two questions: [roadmap phrase] WHAT, [roadmap phrase] WHAT. In finishing the question, we should follow that pattern.

Three and four parts

- Longer 3/4 part questions:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 2:4, they were all filled with WHAT and began to speak with WHAT/
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 2:4
 - So far, how many question words do we have? Two
 - How many more question words do we need? One
 - What is the rest of the road map going to be?
 - The verse reads: “And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance”
 - So we just need to come up with one more question, remembering the pattern of this question.

Three and four parts

- Longer 3/4 part questions:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 2:4, they were all filled with WHAT and began to speak with WHAT/
 - What is the rest of the road map going to be?
 - The verse reads: “And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance”
 - So keeping with the pattern: According to Acts 2:4, they were all filled with WHAT and began to speak with WHAT as the Spirit gave them WHAT?
 - 1) the Holy Ghost 2) other tongues 3) utterance

Three and four parts

- Longer 3/4 part questions:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 2:17, WHO shall prophesy, WHO shall see visions/
 - Again, notice the pattern. The question writer is stringing together roadmap phrases and picking out the WHO. So we should be on the lookout for a WHO in the third roadmap phrase.

Three and four parts

- Longer 3/4 part questions:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 2:17, WHO shall prophesy, WHO shall see visions/
 - What is the verse reference? Acts 2:17
 - So far, how many question words do we have? Two
 - How many more question words do we need? One
 - What is the rest of the road map going to be?
 - The verse reads: “**your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams”**
 - So we just need to come up with one more question, remembering the pattern of this question.

Three and four parts

- Longer 3/4 part questions:
 - THREE PART: According to Acts 2:17, WHO shall prophesy, WHO shall see visions/
 - What is the rest of the road map going to be?
 - The verse reads: “And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh: and **your sons and your daughters shall prophesy**, and **your young men shall see visions**, and your old men shall dream dreams:
 - So our question becomes, According to Acts 2:17, WHO shall prophesy, WHO shall see visions and WHO shall dream dreams?
 - 1) Your sons and your daughters 2) your young men 3) your old men

Cross Reference Questions

- Cross reference questions have an obvious goal: to have quizzers make a connection between two verses.
- There are no cross reference questions in beginners (other than cross reference quotation questions)
- Cross reference questions always follow an obvious theme. You will ***never*** hear this question from a reputable question writer:
 - Acts 1:4 says they should not depart from WHERE and Acts 2:4 says the Spirit gave them WHAT?
 - Those two questions have no logical relationship or theme. Every cross reference has a connection.

Cross Reference Questions

- Cross reference questions are almost always two-part questions.
- There are three primary types of cross reference questions:
 - How many/what are they
 - Two related 10-point questions from different verses.
 - What verse mentions [WORD/PHRASE] & what verse mentions [related WORD/PHRASE]

Cross Reference Questions

- How many & what are they question:
 - TWO PART CROSS REFERENCE: “David” How many/
 - You can interrupt the question that early. The question will always be “How many verses of our study contain this information and what are they.”
 - DRILL THAT PHRASE INTO YOUR QUIZZERS. Make them say ““How many verses of our study contain this information and what are they” 15 times out loud to you. It is very important that they use the phrase “contain this information.” Sometimes the key phrase at the beginning might be a single word (“David”) and sometimes it might be a phrase (“kingdom of God”). You do not want your quizzers trying to remember if it was a word or a phrase. But saying “this information” will always be considered correct.

Cross Reference Questions

- How many & what are they question:
 - TWO PART CROSS REFERENCE: “David” How many verses of our study contain this information and what are they?
 - Teach your quizzers to give the second answer first and then count on their fingers as they answer it.
 - Here is exactly how a quizzer should answer it:
 - “They are Acts 2:25, Acts 2:29 and Acts 2:34 [they look at their fingers and see three fingers] and there are three.”
 - By identifying their answers like that, a quizzer may answer the question out of order.

Cross Reference Questions

- How many & what are they question:
 - TWO PART CROSS REFERENCE: How many verses of our study mention Jesus of/
 - Just like the last example, this question will end with “and what are they”
 - So the question will be: How many verses of our study mention Jesus of Nazareth and what are they?
 - And your quizzer should answer: “They are Acts 2:22 and Acts 10:38 [looks at count on fingers] and there are two.”

Cross Reference Questions

- Related 10-point questions.
 - TWO PART CROSS REFERENCE: Acts chapter 1, verse 8 says ye shall receive WHAT and Acts chapter 2, verse 38/
 - Any time that a 2pt/CR reads [VERSE] [SIMPLE QUESTION]' [VERSE], we know that the last part will be [SIMPLE QUESTION THAT RELATES TO FIRST QUESTION]
 - So, in Acts 2:38, what simple question can you come up with that follows the pattern of the question from Acts 1:8?
 - Acts 1:8: But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth
 - Acts 2:38: Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

Cross Reference Questions

- Related 10-point questions.
 - TWO PART CROSS REFERENCE: Acts chapter 1, verse 8 says ye shall receive WHAT and Acts chapter 2, verse 38/
 - Acts 1:8: But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth
 - Acts 2:38: Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.
 - So following the pattern, our second question will be WHAT was made by him?
 - Acts chapter 1, verse 8 says ye shall receive WHAT and Acts chapter 2, verse 38 says ye shall receive WHAT?
 - 1) power 2) the gift of the Holy Ghost

Cross Reference Questions

- Related 10-point questions.
 - TWO PART CROSS REFERENCE: Acts 1:11 mentions ye men of **WHERE** and Acts 2:14/
 - Acts 1:11: Which also said, **Ye men of Galilee**, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven.
 - Acts 2:14: But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said unto them, **Ye men of Judaea**, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and hearken to my words:
 - So following the pattern, our second question will be. . .

Cross Reference Questions

- Related 10-point questions.
 - TWO PART CROSS REFERENCE: Acts 1:11 mentions ye men of WHERE and Acts 2:14/
 - Acts 1:11: Which also said, **Ye men of Galilee**, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven.
 - Acts 2:14: But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said unto them, **Ye men of Judaea**, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and hearken to my words:
 - So our second question is “mentions ye men of WHERE”
 - Our complete question: Acts 1:11 mentions ye men of WHERE and Acts 2:14 mentions ye men of WHERE?

Cross Reference Questions

- Related words/phrases
 - TWO PART CROSS REFERENCE: WHAT verse of study contains the phrase “promise of the Father” and WHAT verse/
 - These types of questions are fairly easy to interrupt if a quizzier has an EXCELLENT grasp of the material. Teams that win national tournaments know the material well enough to easily interrupt this type of question.
 - The key is knowing what phrase would be related to “promise of the Father” There is only phrase that would make sense “promise of the Holy Ghost.”

Cross Reference Questions

- Related words/phrases
 - TWO PART CROSS REFERENCE: WHAT verse of study contains the phrase “promise of the Father” and WHAT verse/
 - “WHAT verse of study contains the phrase “promise of the Father” and WHAT verse contains the phrase “promise of the Holy Ghost”?
 - 1) Acts 1:4 2) Acts 2:33

Cross Reference Questions

- Non-two part cross reference questions
 - You will see direct cross reference questions.
 - By definition, a cross reference question must come from at least two different verses.
 - So a direct CR either asks for “how many consecutive verses mention X” or for information from two consecutive verses.
 - CROSS-REFERENCE Which three consecutive verses of Acts chapter 8 mention “Philip?”
 - CROSS-REFERENCE: According to Acts chapter 2, verses 34 & 35, For David is not ascended into the heavens: but he saith himself, WHAT?
 - These questions are relatively rare and not easy to interrupt. Teach your quizzers that when they hear one, they should be wary of interrupting.

Cross Reference Questions

- Non-two part cross reference questions
 - There are a few 3 or 4 part cross reference questions
 - These questions are relatively rare and are most likely to be asked at nationals
 - These questions usually – but not always – come out of consecutive verses.
 - CROSS-REFERENCE FOUR PART: According to Acts 9:5, he said WHAT and the Lord said WHAT and according to Acts 9:6, he trembling and astonished said WHAT and the Lord said unto him WHAT?
 - You should consider these questions to be a pair of two part questions from consecutive verses. So once you know the first verse and the question pattern, you should be able to apply that pattern to the second verse.

Two part questions (20 points)

- Two part, 20 point, questions can be unpredictable, but there are some set patterns.
 - There are usually three of them within a quiz, so your quizzers have to be comfortable with them.
 - The difficulty of interrupting these questions is very verse-dependent. There are some verses with only a few obvious two part questions and there are others with multitudes. The best quizzers understand this and adjust their aggression accordingly.

Two part questions (20 points)

- How many/What are they – This is the easiest 2 part question to interrupt, by far. Once you hear “how many,” the second question will always be “and what are they”
 - Ex: Acts 3:6 mentions HOW MANY people by name and WHO are they?
 - ANS: 1) two 2) Peter, Jesus Christ of Nazareth
 - These questions almost always center around nouns (people, animals, locations, etc.). A good quizzer would interrupt this question after people. Once a quizzer hears a two part question with “how many” in it, they should be eager to interrupt.
 - Answer these questions out of order (“they are Peter and Jesus Christ of Nazareth and there are 2”) just like we discussed in the cross-reference section.

Two part questions (20 points)

- Patterns – once again, question writers like patterns. If the first question is a WHAT, look for a WHAT to be the second question.
 - Ex: According to Acts 2:17, WHO shall see visions and WHO shall dream dreams?
 - ANS: 1) your young men 2) your old men
 - This verse has a distinct pattern: [Person][Verb][Noun], [Person][Verb][Noun]. In verses with a pattern like this, question writers will ask questions within the pattern. They would also ask, your young men shall do WHAT and your old men shall do WHAT? As a coach, you should take note of verses with an obvious pattern like this one.

Two part questions (20 points)

- Patterns – here a similar pattern question.
 - Ex: According to Acts 2:20, WHAT shall be turned into darkness and WHAT into blood?
 - ANS: 1) the sun 2) the moon
 - This verse has a distinct pattern: [Noun][Verb][Noun], [Noun][Verb][Noun]. Once you hear the first question, the second question becomes pretty obvious. Again, your quizzers need to identify these patterns.

Two part questions (20 points)

- Patterns – here a similar pattern question.
 - Ex: Acts 2:8 says how hear we every man in WHAT where in we were WHAT?
 - ANS: 1) our own tongue 2) born
 - Because the first question was [roadmap][WHAT], a quizzer should be on the lookout to create a [roadmap][WHAT] pattern in the second question.

Two part questions (20 points)

- Quick hitters – This is where the question gets two questions out of a single roadmap phrase.
 - Ex: Acts 2:6 says WHO heard them speak in WHAT?
 - ANS: 1) every man 2) his own language
 - A quizzer should interrupt this question as soon as they hear the word “heard.” The roadmap is coming at the end of the verse and this is the only possible question.

Two part questions (20 points)

- Mentions. This is when there are two similar objects/titles within a verse that can be connected.
 - EX: Acts 1:13 mentions the James the son of WHO and Judas the brother of WHO?
 - ANS: 1) Alphaeus 2) James
- Quizzers should be aggressive on this type of question. Often, once you hear the first question, the second question becomes obvious.

Two part questions (20 points)

- Other types – many of the other types are “centered” around the verb in the verse.
 - EX: Acts 1:1 says WHAT have I made, O Theophilus, of WHAT?
 - 1) the former treatise 2) of all that Jesus began both to do and teach
 - If you break these questions down grammatically, they center around the action (the verb). In this question, it centers around “made” which is the key verb in this verse. So when you identify the verb, the questions will often revolve about the WHO/WHERE/WHY/HOW/WHAT/WHEN of those verbs.

Two part questions (20 points)

- Other types – WHY questions
 - EX: Acts 2:24 says having loosed WHAT, WHY?
 - 1) the pains of death 2) because it was not possible that he should be holden of it.
 - If there is an obvious “WHY” in a verse, question writers like to ask two part questions that end with it. If there is a reason God did something, we want to cement that connection in the minds of the quizzers.

20 point direct questions

- Twenty point questions are some of the most difficult questions to interrupt because they have the fewest defined patterns.
- There is usually only one (at most 2) 20-point direct question in a quiz. Teach your quizzers not to be super-aggressive on them. These questions are often poison to a team that is highly aggressive because they can go in so many different directions.
- Remember this: if you interrupt a 20 point question and get it wrong and the other team correctly answers the re-read, that is a 30 point swing (-10 to you, +20 for them).
- In a 20 point direct question, the answer will be longer than a 10 point answer. It is rare for a 10-point question to have more than a 4-word answer, so anything longer than that will be a 20-pointer.

20 point direct questions

- Dialogue: in this year's material, a favorite 20 point direct question is identifying dialogue.
 - Example: According to Acts 2:14, But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said unto them, WHAT?
 - ANS: "Ye men of Judaea, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and hearken to my words:"
 - You have to make sure your quizzers can identify dialogue.

20 point direct questions

- Action: if there someone doing multiple “things” in a verse, it is likely to be a 20-point direct question.
 - Example: According to Acts 3:4, Peter did WHAT?
 - ANS: fastening his eyes upon him with John, said, Look on us
 - Anytime there is someone doing multiple things within a verse (“saw,” “bare record”), flag it as a possible 20-point direct question.

20 point direct questions

- WHY: questions that end in a “why” also make for excellent 20-point direct questions.
 - Ex: Acts 2:6 states that when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, WHY?
 - ANS: because that every man heard them speak in his own language.
 - Make sure that your quizzers know every WHY in the material. Key words to look for: because, for, that.
 - This question burns teams that are too aggressive. Look how long the question is before you get to the question word. Make sure your quizzers slow down on 20-point direct questions.

Closing

- Again, this slide show will not teach you how to answer/interrupt every single question that you hear.
- But once you recognize these general patterns, you can answer/interrupt almost all of the questions out there.
- Again, do not teach this to your quizzers all at once. Work on developing mastery of the easiest questions and then work your way up. The goal is to do well at district finals and you have plenty of time in between now and then to teach your quizzers.