

# **TBO/EABO RULEBOOK CLARIFICATIONS 2023**

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## **ANNOUNCING SCORES**

### **QUESTION #1**

At the end of a match, what is the proper procedure for reading the scores? Does the Scorekeeper first verify with coaches as in team and quizzier scores or does the Scorekeeper announce and then verify?

### **ANSWER #1**

The Scorekeeper should calculate all individual and team scores and give to the Quizmaster to announce. After the scores are read, if there are any discrepancies, the coach should immediately inform the Quizmaster so they can compare and correct anything that is incorrect and be sure all quizzers are credited with the proper questions/points and quiz outs. (Read 2nd Individual High Scorer, Individual High Scorer and all positive individual points and then read the 2nd and 1<sup>st</sup> place team score. Do not announce any negative scores.)

## **CAN A MATCH BE REOPENED?**

### **QUESTION #1**

What happens when a quizzer who should have quizzed out, either forwards or backwards, ends up staying in the match and the mistake isn't caught until after the match has been officially closed? We haven't been able to find an answer in the Rulebook.

### **ANSWER #1**

Once the match is officially closed, it *cannot* be reopened.

### **QUESTION #2**

When is the match considered officially closed? The Scorekeeper announces, "The match is closed pending the reading of the scores." Is that where the match is officially closed or is the match *not* officially closed until Scorekeeper and coaches are in agreement on the scores and nothing needs to be corrected?

### **ANSWER #2**

It is incorrect to say, "This match is closed pending the reading of the scores."

This is the correct way:

At the end of the 20th question I would respond: "That answer is correct for \_\_\_ Points." (Pause for a moment) "**If there are no further Contest, this match is officially closed.**"

OR if the answer is incorrect and the team Contested, after ruling on the Contest I would say, "The Contest has been accepted/denied. The points for quizzer #\_\_\_ is (+ or - points). **If there are no further Contest, this match is closed.**" *This* is the CONCLUSION of the MATCH.

Official score is announced; teams should check for discrepancies and notify the Quizmaster if any are found. If a head coach fails to challenge the score during this time (when corrections can be made - only to individuals such as points [or fouls] being awarded to an incorrect quizzer, or a math error), **he cannot do so later.**

A match is REOPENED ONLY in the event of a TIE in team scores to determine the winner of the game. If a quizzer answered seven questions correctly and this was not discovered until AFTER the match was closed - the points will stand.

## **CAPTAINS**

### **QUESTION #1**

This question is regarding a captain that has quizzed out and remains at the end of the table. The Rulebook says that he is subject to the same restrictions and privileges of active quizzers:

*b. He is subject to the same restrictions and privileges of active quizzers while at the table. The captain should be seated at the end of the table, and must not be in contact with a quiz pad after the calling of "Question" and during the reading of the question.*

Rulebook under **Question Reading, Interruption and Answering, Point 1.**

*Immediately after "Question" has been called, and during the reading of the question, all active quizzers' hands must be above the table, with palms down. The hands must be in contact with the table, pad (except for the captain who has quizzed out or fouled out), or other hand.*

It does say that he is not able to be in contact with a quiz pad, but *is he required to have both hands above the table, with palms down and in contact with either the table or the other hand?* If his hands are not above the table and in contact will he receive a foul?

### **ANSWER #1**

If the table is long enough, we have the quizzers simply have their hands on table. If the table is a 6-footer or so we simply have them put their hands on their lap. No foul.

## **CHAPTER ANALYSIS**

### **QUESTION #1**

**Question number 10 for 20 points. Two-Part Chapter Analysis Answer. From John chapter 3.**

*Jesus asked which questions?*

*(3:10 ...Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things?*

*3:12 If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things?)*

What if the quizzer doesn't give his Chapter Analysis answers as a whole, but gives bits and pieces as he goes? For example, if he first gives Art thou a master of Israel and then proceeds to give the next question If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things? and then finishes his answer with the last part of the first question, and knowest not these things? would his answer be considered correct or incorrect?

### **ANSWER #1**

Incorrect. The burden is on the quizzer to give the answer to the Officials. It's not up to the Officials to sort out and put together the answer.

In this case, the question asked the quizzer to give two distinct answers. The quizzer gave the following two answers -

1. Art thou a master of Israel?
2. If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things, and knowest not these things?

It's not up to the officials to know to chop off the last part of the second answer and attach it to the end of the first answer. Again, the burden is on the quizzer to give the correct answers, not throw up words and let the officials sort it all out.

## **QUESTION #2**

The Introduction said *Eight-Part Chapter Analysis Answer. From John chapter 6*. The question was asking the quizzer to list the individuals. The quizzer answered:

*Jesus*

*Philip*

*Andrew*

*Simon Peter*

*Moses*

*Joseph*

*Judas*

*Simon Iscariot*

Our question is if the Chapter Analysis rule, which applies to questions, exclamations, parenthetical statements, and or OT Scriptures (which says that no additional information is allowed to be given) applies in this situation or are individuals in a separate category where additional information *is* allowed to be added to the answer. Is the extra information of **Simon Peter's brother**, considered irrelevant or incorrect?

## **ANSWER #2**

**Incorrect. If "Chapter Analysis Answer" is included in the Introductory Remarks, the quizzer is not allowed to give any extra information.**

## **QUESTION #3**

***Question number 6 for 20 points. From the section titled "Jesus the Lamb of God".***

*Give the conversation between Jesus and the two disciples.*

*(1:38 Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye? They said unto him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where dwellest thou?*

*1:39 He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where he dwelt, and abode with him that day: for it was about the tenth hour.*

The quizzer answers with:

*What seek ye?*

*Rabbi, where dwellest thou?*

*He saith unto them, Come and see.*

According to the rule on interjections, it looks like the quizzer's answer would be okay since it says that the quizzer is allowed to include the interjections in their answer. I just want to make sure that I am right on this.

On the other hand, from what I understand under the same rule section, if the quizzer would include the interjection in the first part of his answer, he would be incorrect since he is not allowed to include interjections in a Chapter Analysis answer. Am I correct?

*and saith unto them, What seek ye?*

*Rabbi, where dwellest thou?*

*He saith unto them, Come and see.*

## **ANSWER #3**

**This is not a Chapter Analysis question even though the answer might all be one. The question was "Give the Conversation". Quizzer would be correct.**

## **QUESTION #4**

***Question number 1 for 10 points. Chapter Analysis Answer.***

*John 4:4 contains what geographical location?*

*(John 4:4 And he must needs go through Samaria.)*

What happens in the case scenario where the quizzer answers with the whole verse: *And he must needs go through Samaria*.? Should the quizzer be counted correct or incorrect?

#### ANSWER #4

Incorrect. If “Chapter Analysis Answer” is included in the Introductory Remarks, the quizzer is not allowed to give any other information other than “Samaria.”

#### QUESTION #5

The question was, *Nicodemus asked what?*

The quizzer buzzed in after “what?”, and interruption was NOT called (because it was not interrupted).

The quizzer says, “...what questions?” and proceeds to answer the question correctly. Should he be counted incorrect or correct and why?

#### ANSWER #5

I know this sounds bad, but actually yes, the quizzer should have been counted incorrect. The reason is that no interruption was called, therefore when the quizzer said "what question", those would be considered the first words of his ANSWER. And in the case of a Chapter Analysis answer, you can't add any additional words. In most other cases, I would say that adding an additional word onto a question that wasn't interrupted is normally irrelevant, but in this case, it breaks the rules for a Chapter Analysis answer. Call it a learning experience for the quizzer - you have to LISTEN to the Quizmaster and not just assume the question was or was not interrupted.

#### QUESTION #6

**Question number 15 for 30 points. Three-Part Chapter Analysis Answer. From Hebrews chapter 3.**

*What questions are contained?*

3:17 *But with whom was he grieved forty years?*

3:17 *was it not with them that had sinned, whose carcasses fell in the wilderness?*

3:18 *And to whom sware he that they should not enter into his rest, but to them that believed not?*

The quizzer gave both of the questions found in 3:17, but when he went to give the question from 3:18 he said: *And to whom sware he IN HIS WRATH that they should not enter into his rest, but to them that believed not?* The extra words of "IN HIS WRATH" are *not* incorrect information since God *did* sware in His wrath and this is mentioned in verse 11, but because this is a Chapter Analysis answer, is this allowed, or would the extra words be incorrect and fall under the rule of what makes an answer incorrect?

#### ANSWER #6

The quizzer would be incorrect. "IN HIS WRATH" is not included in this verse and with it being a Chapter Analysis answer it pretty much has to be word for word. "IN HIS WRATH" would be key words from another verse.

#### QUESTION #7

On another occasion, the quizzer answered the same question mentioned above in this way:

3:17 *But with whom was he grieved forty years?*

3:17 *was it ....(The quizzer then went back and REPEATED THE 1ST QUESTION.)...But with whom was he grieved forty years? (The quizzer also repeated "was it" and then continued to finish the second question...) not with them that had sinned, whose carcasses fell in the wilderness?*

3:18 *And to whom sware he that they should not enter into his rest, but to them that believed not?*

Is the quizzer allowed to repeat information in a Chapter Analysis? I understand that a Chapter Analysis answer can be given in essence, but I'm not sure if repeats are allowed.

### ANSWER #7

Yes, they can repeat even before they are finished with their answer as long as they stay within what the verses are saying. It's not a Quotation Question. If you feel that he gave information from other verses or was going in a different direction-then the quizzer would be wrong. In this case, I would rule them correct. In this situation, these three questions could also be given in any order (as long as they are complete questions) and the quizzer would be correct.

### QUESTION #8

**Question number 11 for 20 points. Chapter Analysis Answer. From Hebrews chapter 6.**

*Concerning Abraham, what Old Testament Scripture is found?*

6:13 *For when God made promise to Abraham, because he could swear by no greater, he swore by himself,*

6:14 *saying, Surely blessing I will bless thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee.*

The quizzer interrupted after "Concerning Abraham," and finished the question with, "what did God swear?" The quizzer finished the question using wording from the Scripture. Would you count him correct?

### ANSWER #8

No, I would not count the quizzer correct. Since the answer is an OT Scripture, the quizzer should have realized how they needed to complete the question. Although both questions require the same answer, the questions are NOT the same and therefore the quizzer would be wrong.

## **CONFERRING**

### QUESTION #1

Red 1 buzzes in and answers incorrectly. Red 1 doesn't ask to confer. Red 2 speaks up and asks to confer. We understand that only the quizzer who answered incorrectly is allowed to do this. Should Red 2 be given a foul for improper communication?

### ANSWER #1

Yes, this is improper communication. Not only that, but the confer should not be granted until Red 1 finally does ask for it themselves. Only the quizzer that misses a question can ask for a confer. Further, they must do so in a timely fashion, or the Quizmaster just simply moves on to the next question. (The Quizmaster does not prompt the quizzer to confer either, unless a time-out has been requested)

#### ***Conferring***

*1. A quizzer whose answer is ruled incorrect may Confer with his other active quizzers (including the captain even if he has quizzed out or fouled out and is at the table) and Scripture Portion, following any necessary rereading of the question, **if he requests permission to Confer.***

#### ***Individual Quizzer Fouls***

*3. An active quizzer improperly communicates. If two or more quizzers are communicating, each will be assessed a foul.*

#### ***Quizmaster and Judges***

#### ***Duties During the Match***

*19. The Quizmaster will pause between questions to give teams the opportunity to request a Confer, Contest, or time-out before moving on to the next question. Before granting a time-out, the Quizmaster should ask both teams if they would like to Confer and/or Contest.*

## **QUESTION #2**

I understand that if Red 1 buzzes in and is incorrect, Red 2 is NOT allowed to ask to confer and if he does, he will receive a foul. After this type of scenario, could Red 1 receive permission to confer or would it be denied?

## **ANSWER #2**

Red 1 can still confer.

## **CONTESTING**

## **QUESTION #1**

A quizzer from Team A interrupts and his answer is judged incorrect. The question is reread to Team B and their quizzer answers **incorrectly**. Team A Contests with additional Scripture evidence and the **Contest is accepted**. When we go to correct Team A's score, do the negative points for Team B still stand or, do we back paddle and erase **ALL** negative points since Team A's Contest was accepted?

## **ANSWER #1**

If Team A's Contest is accepted and ruled correct, all points, positive or negative (as well as fouls called during the rereading of the question) are erased from Team B's score, this would be as if Team B never had the opportunity to hit on this question, since Team A is ruled correct.

## **CONVERSATIONS**

## **QUESTION #1**

***Question number 3 for 30 points. From the section titled "Spiritual Blindness".***

*Give all Jesus' words.*

*(9:35 Do you believe in the Son of Man?*

*9:37 You have now seen him; in fact, he is the one speaking with you.*

*9:39 For judgment I have come into this world, so that the blind will see and those who see will become blind.*

*9:41 If you were blind, you would not be guilty of sin; but now that you claim you can see, your guilt remains.)*

Is this a good question? Don't we have to let the quizzers know how many answers they're expected to give? If so, what would be the right way to correct this?

## **ANSWER #1**

This is a good question. The quizzers have to know the conversation from that section title, and they don't have to be fore-warned on how many verses it will be coming from or how many answers they are expected to give.

## **QUESTION #2**

**Question number 6 for 20 points. Give a Complete Answer from Two Consecutive Verses. From the section titled "Jesus the Lamb of God".**

Give the conversation between Jesus and the two disciples.

(1:38 Turning around, Jesus saw them following and asked, "What do you want?" They said, "Rabbi" (which means Teacher), "where are you staying?"

1:39 "Come," he replied, "and you will see." So they went and saw where he was staying, and spent that day with him. It was about the tenth hour.)

The document on your website *Most Common Mistakes Made by Officials*, #6, explains that questions (for example these found in vs. 38) are to be considered a Chapter Analysis answer and therefore they shouldn't include Give a Complete Answer in the Introduction. If this is true, is this an invalid question and how could it be corrected?

## **ANSWER #2**

This question is NOT invalid. Conversations are *not* considered Chapter Analysis answers.

## **QUESTION #3**

The Rulebook under *Requiring Phrases Interjected by the Author*, #1 says that interjected phrases are *not* required in an answer for a conversation. Rule #2 says that interjections *must* be required for Give a Complete Answer.

When it comes to conversations that have Give a Complete Answer in the Introduction, does Rule #1 invalidate rule #2?

Quizzers aren't required to give the interjections in a conversation, correct?

## **ANSWER #3**

In Rule 1 - we're referring to a specific Question that is asked - Give the "Conversation", Give the "Prayer", Give the "Words" - etc. In this case, the question is asking for **JUST** the conversation, prayer, words, etc. and is NOT asking for everything in a verse. We're just asking *specifically* for a certain PART of the verse (i.e. the conversation, the prayer, the words). Therefore, the writer cannot demand the interjection(s). However, the quizzer may give them in their answer and **not be counted incorrect**. Rule 2 is dealing with just general questions that ask for a Complete Answer in which the interjection may be part of the overall complete answer. And of course, always a part of the answer in a Quotation type question.

## **QUESTION #4**

**Question Number 2 for 20 Points. From the section titled, "The Call of Philip and Nathanael."**

Give the conversation between Jesus and Nathanael.

(1:47 Jesus saw Nathan'a-el coming to him, and saith of him, Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile!

1:48 Nathan'a-el saith unto him, Whence knowest thou me? Jesus answered and said unto him, Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee.

1:49 Nathan'a-el answered and saith unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel.

1:50 Jesus answered and said unto him, Because I said unto thee, I saw thee under the fig tree, believest thou? thou shalt see greater things than these.

1:51 And he saith unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man.)



If a quizzer gives the conversation found in verses 47-49, skips verse 50, gives the conversation in verse 51 and then goes back and gives the conversation from verse 50 is he considered correct or is he required to give the conversation in the order it was given?

#### **ANSWER #4**

There is nothing that says a conversation or an answer of any kind for that matter needs to be given in any specific order **unless the question asks for such**. Just asking for a conversation does not dictate that no parts of the answer may be skipped and then readdressed. If I'm telling you a story, miss a part but throw it in later (and clarify where it goes on top of that) I have not taken away from my story and neither has the quizzer taken away from their answer.

#### **QUESTION #5**

**Question number 6 for 20 points. From the section titled "Jesus the Lamb of God".**

Give the conversation between Jesus and the two disciples.

(1:38 Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye? They said unto him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where dwellest thou?

1:39 He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where he dwelt, and abode with him that day: for it was about the tenth hour.

The quizzer answers with:

What seek ye?

Rabbi, where dwellest thou?

**He saith unto them, Come and see.**

According to the rule on interjections, it looks like the quizzer's answer would be okay since it says that the quizzer is allowed to include the interjections in their answer. I just want to make sure that I am right on this.

#### **ANSWER #5**

The question was "Give the Conversation". Quizzer would be correct.

#### **QUESTION #6**

**Question number 3 for 20 points. Statement and Question. Give a Complete Answer from Three Consecutive Verses. From the section titled, "The Healing at the Pool".**

Jesus had a conversation with the impotent man. Give this conversation.

(John 5:6 When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, he saith unto him, Wilt thou be made whole?

John 5:7 The impotent man answered him, Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but while I am coming, another steppeth down before me.

John 5:8. Jesus saith unto him, Rise, take up thy bed, and walk.)

If the quizzer in his answer quotes all of verse 6, would the extra information be considered irrelevant or incorrect?

#### **ANSWER #6**

In this type of question that requires the quizzer to "Give the conversation....," **the only additional information that is acceptable are the interjections.** If the quizzer answers with all of verse 6, his answer would be incorrect.

## **CORRECT OR INCORRECT?**

### **QUESTION #1**

**2-Part Question.** *From the Section Titled, "The Children of Abraham".*

*Who is slave of what?*

*(John 8:34 Jesus replied, I tell you the truth, everyone who sins is a slave to sin.)*

If the quizzer, in his first answer, says "he who sins", (and finishes the 2nd answer correctly) how would you judge him? It seems like if the Intro had a Give a Complete Answer then the word "everyone" would be a key word. In this case where there is no Give a Complete Answer, what would you do?

### **ANSWER #1**

I would probably give them a full 30 seconds and see if they add "everyone" but "he who sins", "everyone who sins" is basically the same thing and it is not a complete answer - rule them correct.

### **QUESTION #2**

**Four Part Answer.** *From John chapter 4.*

*Who drank from the well?*

*(John 4:12 Are you greater than our father Jacob, who gave us the well and drank from it himself, as did also his sons and his flocks and herds?)*

If the quizzer should answer: himself (instead of Jacob), sons, flocks and herds, should he be counted correct or incorrect?

### **ANSWER #2**

Wow! I would rule correct. I would give them the full 30 seconds to see if they could go and back and say Jacob.

### **QUESTION #3**

*Who said what, quote, "one to another"?*

*(John 4:33 Therefore said the disciples one to another, Hath any man brought him aught to eat?)*

Could the quizzer answer with they and Hath any man brought him aught to eat?

Would you count them correct or incorrect?

### **ANSWER #3**

No, who is they? They would need to say disciples.

## **CORRECTING MISTAKES**

### **QUESTION #1**

Question 12 was interrupted by Team A, ruled incorrect, and then wasn't reread to Team B.

Question 13 was read. A quizzer from Team B quizzes out backwards.

Teams and officials realize that question 12 was never reread to Team B.

How should this situation be corrected? Does the Team B quizzer (who had quizzed out backwards) come back into the match for the rereading of question 12?

After question 12 has been reread to Team B, do teams then continue to quiz with question 14? Does question 13 stay as is?

## **ANSWER #1**

### ***Question Reading, Interrupting, and Answering*** (Rulebook page 13)

*13. If the Quizmaster fails to reread an interrupted question and proceeds to the next question, either team may call a "Point of Order" between the conclusion of that question/answer and the calling of the next question. The question must then be reread to the offended team.*

When the "Point of Order" is called you will then reread the interrupted question to Team B. The quizzer who quizzed out backwards (in question 13) cannot come back into the match.

You are correct: question 13 stands as ruled and at the end of the reread of question 12 you proceed to question 14. However, if there was any Conferring/time-out before the rereading of question 12, you would need to use a substitute question for the affected team.

## **QUESTION #2**

The Quizmaster did not give the Team A quizzer their full 30 seconds. The quizzer is ruled incorrect. Team A Contests. The Contest is accepted. A substitute question is read. Team A interrupts their substitute question. They are ruled incorrect. In this case scenario, would the question be reread to Team B?

## **ANSWER #2**

### ***Quizmaster and Judges*** (Rulebook page 8)

*14. ...unless the Quizmaster is 100% certain that the completion of a question and/or answer is correct or incorrect, it should never be called "correct" or "incorrect" before the calling of "time."*

In this situation when a quizzer is not given their complete 30 seconds to answer the question and has not given any incorrect information - you are right - a substitute question is read to Team A *only*. I'm not sure why Team A interrupted the new question. They shouldn't be fighting for the question among team mates. If they are ruled incorrect on this substitute question, this question is done. It is not reread to Team B as this question was being read to only one team.

## **ESSENCE QUESTIONS**

### **QUESTION #1**

#### ***Question number 17 for 20 points. Essence Question.***

*Give in essence verses 37, 38 & 39 from the 7<sup>th</sup> chapter.*

*(7:37 In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink.*

*7:38 He that believeth on me, as the Scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water.*

*7:39 (But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.)*

A quizzer begins quoting verse 37, *In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried*. He then leaves out the last part of 37 and proceeds to quote 38 and 39. He realizes that he forgot the last phrase of 37 so goes back and finishes quoting correctly, *saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink*. How should his answer be judged?

## **ANSWER #1**

The quizzer would be incorrect *unless* he would realize his mistake in verse 37 and go back and re-quote the verse as a whole.

## **FOULS**

### **QUESTION #1**

Red 1 buzzes in and answers incorrectly. Red 1 doesn't ask to confer. Red 2 speaks up and asks to confer. We understand that only the quizzer who answered incorrectly is allowed to do this. Should Red 2 be given a foul for improper communication?

### **ANSWER #1**

Yes - this is improper communication. Not only that, but the confer should not be granted until Red 1 finally does ask for it themselves. Only the quizzer that misses a question can ask for a confer. Further, they must do so in a timely fashion, or the Quizmaster just simply moves on to the next question. (The Quizmaster does not prompt the quizzer to confer either, unless a time-out has been requested)

#### ***Conferring***

*1. A quizzer whose answer is ruled incorrect may Confer with his other active quizzers (including the captain even if he has quizzed out or fouled out and is at the table) and Scripture Portion, following any necessary rereading of the question, **if he requests permission to Confer.***

#### ***Individual Quizzer Fouls***

*3. An active quizzer improperly communicates. If two or more quizzers are communicating, each will be assessed a foul.*

#### ***Quizmaster and Judges***

#### ***Duties During the Match***

*19. The Quizmaster will pause between questions to give teams the opportunity to request a Confer, Contest, or time-out before moving on to the next question. Before granting a time-out, the Quizmaster should ask both teams if they would like to Confer and/or Contest.*

### **QUESTION #2**

This question is regarding a captain that has quizzed out and remains at the end of the table. The Rulebook says that he is subject to the same restrictions and privileges of active quizzers:

*b. He is subject to the same restrictions and privileges of active quizzers while at the table. The captain should be seated at the end of the table, and must not be in contact with a quiz pad after the calling of "Question" and during the reading of the question.*

Rulebook under ***Question Reading, Interruption and Answering, Point 1.***

*Immediately after "Question" has been called, and during the reading of the question, all active quizzers' hands must be above the table, with palms down. The hands must be in contact with the table, pad (except for the captain who has quizzed out or fouled out), or other hand.*

It does say that he is not able to be in contact with a quiz pad, but *is he required to have both hands above the table, with palms down and in contact with either the table or the other hand?* If his hands are not above the table and in contact will he receive a foul?

### **ANSWER #2**

If the table is long enough, we have the quizzers simply have their hands on table. If the table is a 6-footer or so we simply have them put their hands on their lap. No foul.

### QUESTION #3

I understand that a team is allowed a maximum of two Contests per match. Would a team receive a foul for asking to Contest a third time?

### ANSWER #3

No, but Contest is not listened to. Simply move on.

### QUESTION #4

The Rulebook states that if a quizzzer calls a "Point of Order," he should wait to be recognized. Is it a foul for improper communication if they do not wait to be recognized or does the "Point of Order" grant them the permission to voice the problem as long as it's a valid situation?

### ANSWER #4

Foul is not necessary, but as a courtesy they should simply say "Point of Order" and wait to be recognized.

### QUESTION #5

How strict are you in the following scenario? The quizzzer is quoting or giving his answer, the timer rings, and the quizzzer isn't immediately quiet but continues, after the timer has gone off, to give a couple more words in his answer. Does that merit a foul for improper communication or is it simply not taken into consideration as part of the answer?

### ANSWER #5

If the answer was not accurately completed before the time sounds, the Quizmaster and Judge just **MUST** disregard any part of an answer given when time ends even if it occurs in the middle of a word. Therefore, any pertinent information given for the answer after the buzzer would make the response incorrect. (I would not give a foul. Quizzzers are not trained to stop talking at the sound of a buzzer, unlike the Quizmaster, and are just usually talking as quickly as possible to get the answer out.

### QUESTION #6

If a quizzzer or coach says "**time-out**" at the **exact time** the Quizmaster says "**question**," would it be a foul? Coaches keep on making this "mistake," not on purpose, but during the match the coach will be looking at the score sheet and then call "time-out" right when the Quizmaster is saying "Question." Would this be a foul for improper communication?

### ANSWER #6

This is **NOT** a foul. I would simply say "*Question was already called for. No time-out at this time.*" and begin again, "*Question, Question number . . .*" The coach or quizzzer can then call for a time-out at the end of that question. In defense of quizzzers and coaches, Quizmasters need to make sure that they are slightly pausing between questions in order to give a chance for the calling of a time-out if it is needed.

Improper communication would be verbal/non-verbal communication at the table (other than Confer, Contest, time-out) **OR** verbal communication on the back row between substitute, coach or assistant **OR** somehow the back row nonverbally communicating with active quizzzers during the match. Improper communication would also happen if once the Contest is being presented, someone else verbally communicates something they want brought to the official's attention other than the presenter who is presenting the Contest.

## **GIVE A COMPLETE ANSWER**

### **QUESTION #1**

**Question number 11 for 30 points. Give a Complete Answer. From the section titled, "The Unbelief of Jesus' Brethren."**

*Give the conversation between Jesus and his brethren.*

7:3 *His brethren therefore said unto him, Depart hence, and go into Judea, that thy disciples also may see the works that thou doest.*

7:4 *For there is no man that doeth any thing in secret, and he himself seeketh to be known openly. If thou do these things, show thyself to the world.*

7:6 *Then Jesus said unto them, My time is not yet come: but your time is always ready.*

7:7 *The world cannot hate you; but me it hateth, because I testify of it, that the works thereof are evil.*

7:8 *Go ye up unto this feast: I go not up yet unto this feast; for my time is not yet full come.*

I understand from the Rulebook page 30 under **Give a Complete Answer, #3**, that this question would be invalid because the Intro is asking for a complete answer, it is not a Reference Question, and it is not letting the quizzers know that the answers are coming from nonconsecutive verses. From what I understand, in this case scenario, either the Intro or the question itself has to specify that the answers are coming from nonconsecutive verses. Am I right? If so, could this be corrected by either eliminating the Intro of Give a Complete Answer or by adding at the beginning of the question, "From nonconsecutive verses . . . "?

### **ANSWER #1**

**It's invalid.** You can't state "Give a Complete Answer" and then expect more than a one verse answer unless the Introductory Remarks or Question itself demand multiple answers.

**Example: *Two-part Reference Question. Give a Complete Answer. From John chapters 3 & 5. Or: Give Two Complete Answers. From John chapter 3. According to separate verses....***

**Give a Complete Answer by itself is always only one verse unless otherwise specified.**

## **HELP OR HINDRANCE**

### **QUESTION #1**

If a quizzer from Team A is giving his answer and a quizzer from Team B is staring at him in an annoying way, could the quizzer from Team A Contest to void the question due to this type of hindrance?

### **ANSWER #1**

**A quizzer could Contest help or hindrance. It would be a shame for one to be studying God's Holy Word and then to be acting that way.**

**(NOTE: *The quizzers must be taught that this is not acceptable team strategy.*)**

### **QUESTION #2**

If Team A notices that a quizzer who buzzed in, from Team B, is receiving help from a member of his team, but the officials do not notice, **what can they do?** Can they call a "Point of Order" to bring it to the officials' attention or can they Contest and if so how should they go about it?

### ANSWER #2

Contest help or hindrance. Again, my comment above: **It would be a shame for one to be studying God's Holy Word and then to be acting that way.**

### QUESTION #3

What happens when a Quizmaster *obviously* bleeds on an interrupted question? Can the opposite team Contest to void the question due to obvious help and if it can would the question be voided and reread to both teams or to only the team that buzzed in?

### ANSWER #3

They can, and *if* Contest is accepted, a new question will be read for both teams.

## **INTERRUPTIONS**

### QUESTION #1

The question was, *Nicodemus asked what?*

The quizzer buzzed in after “what?” and interruption was NOT called (because it was not interrupted).

The quizzer says, “. . . what questions?” and proceeds to answer the question correctly. Should he be counted incorrect or correct and why?

### ANSWER #1

I know this sounds bad, but actually yes, the quizzer should have been counted incorrect. The reason is that no interruption was called, therefore when the quizzer said, "what question", those would be considered the first words of his ANSWER. And in the case of a Chapter Analysis answer, you can't add any additional words. In most other cases, I would say that adding an additional word onto a question that wasn't interrupted is normally irrelevant, but in this case, it breaks the rules for a Chapter Analysis answer. Call it a learning experience for the quizzer - you have to LISTEN to the Quizmaster and not just assume the question was or was not interrupted.

### QUESTION #2

**Question #18 for 10 points. From John chapter 7.**

*Concerning deception, which question is found?*

*(John 7:47 Are ye also deceived?)*

The quizzer buzzed in after the word “is”. Interruption was called and the quizzer finished, “are found?” He then answered “Are ye also deceived?” and then he answered another verse.

In the end, we counted him correct, however, there was a pretty good debate amongst the officials as to if the way he finished the question was correct. Some argued that by finishing the question, “are found?” changed the requirements of the answer, since “are” requires two or more verses. Others thought that since he buzzed in after “is,” the “are” that he gave (in “are found?”) didn’t matter.

On a side note, it was also noted that even though he gave two questions in his answer, he gave the correct answer before giving an incorrect answer. Should he be counted incorrect or correct and why?

### ANSWER #2

To me, the key for multiple answers is based on rather the question or the quizzer added an "s' onto the word "question".

"Question" = 1 question, while "questions" means more than one. I wouldn't judge the quizzer incorrect for bad grammar.

### QUESTION #3

When the Quizmaster reads the question and the quizzer buzzes in when the Quizmaster is beginning to form the last word with his lips, but no sound has yet come out (not even the sound of the first letter), is the Quizmaster required to give the word or is he required to stop and call interruption? Again, no beginning sound has yet come out, just lips have moved into position to make the sound.

### ANSWER #3

If no sound has come out, it is interrupted.

### QUESTION #4

If a Quizmaster calls interruption, but one of his officials heard him start the last word of the question, is there anything that his officials can do to help correct the situation?

### ANSWER #4

The judge can simply say, "Point of Order, you started the last word." If both judges agree, the Quizmaster should finish the word and make sure the quizzer still has 30 seconds.

### QUESTION #5

If the judges disagree on the previous question being interrupted or not, majority would rule, correct? If too much time goes by for discussion amongst the judges, would it be acceptable to reread the question to the quizzer?

### ANSWER #5

Yes, if the judges disagree on the question having been interrupted or not, the majority would rule. At that point I would just let the quizzer Contest (hindrance) if he feels he was hindered from answering the question. This doesn't happen but maybe once or twice a year and then only at League Meets with new and inexperienced officials. At a National competition it doesn't happen (at least it shouldn't).

### QUESTION #6

***Question Number 20 for 20 points. Give a Complete Answer. From Hebrews chapter 8.***

*How does verse 1 describe Jesus?*

8:1 *We have such a high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens*

If the quizzer would interrupt after "describe" and finish with "a high priest", instead of "Jesus," how would you judge his answer? He is finishing the question with wording from the Scripture, which I know is allowed, but by doing so, the required answer is a little different and I know that the rule says that the question must require the same answer. I would love to count the quizzer correct here, but I'm not sure if the Rulebook allows me to do that. How would you judge here?

### ANSWER #6

INCORRECT. These are two different questions which require two different answers. For the first question, (*How does verse 1 describe Jesus?*) the answer requires all of chapter 8 verse 1: "a high priest..."

For the second question, (*How does verse 1 describe a high priest?*), a high priest **has now become the question instead of the answer**. They may be similar BUT under *What Makes an Answer Correct/Incorrect, Interrupted Questions* (the quizzer's question) 1a. "*Does not require the same answer as the official question.*"



### **QUESTION #7**

***Question number 19 for 10 points. Give a Complete Answer. From Hebrews chapter 3.***

*In the opening verse, how does the author address his readers?*

*3:1            holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling*

The quizzer interrupts after "author" and finishes with "address the holy brethren" and answers with "partakers of the heavenly calling." The quizzer is using words from the Scripture to finish the question, but in doing so the answer required is a little bit different. How would you judge?

### **ANSWER #7**

**INCORRECT.** Again, according to the rules under What Makes an Answer Correct/Incorrect, Interrupted questions (the quizzer's question) 1a. "Does not require the same answer as the official question".

### **QUESTION #8**

If the question is a Statement and Quotation Question and the quizzer interrupts and finishes the question with "Give the verse" instead of "quote the verse" would you judge him as incorrect?

### **ANSWER #8**

I would count them correct. They only have to finish the question in essence.

However, the answer still has to be a direct quotation, even if the quizzer says, "Give the verse."

### **QUESTION #9**

The Quizmaster did not give the Team A quizzer their full 30 seconds. The quizzer is ruled incorrect. Team A contests. The contest is accepted. A substitute question is read. Team A interrupts their substitute question. They are ruled incorrect. In this case scenario, would the question be reread to Team B?

### **ANSWER #9**

***Quizmaster and Judges*** (Rulebook page 8)

***14. ...unless the Quizmaster is 100% certain that the completion of a question and/or answer is correct or incorrect, it should never be called "correct" or "incorrect" before the calling of "time."***

In this situation when a quizzer is not given their complete 30 seconds to answer the question and has not given any incorrect information - you are right - a substitute question is read to Team A *only*. I'm not sure why Team A interrupted the new question. They shouldn't be fighting for the question among team mates. If they are ruled incorrect on this substitute question, this question is done. It is not reread to Team B as this question was being read to only one team.

## **IRRELEVANT OR INCORRECT?**

### **QUESTION #1**

*Whose will is mentioned?*

*(John 7:17    If anyone chooses to do God's will, he will find out whether my teaching comes from God or whether I speak on my own.)*

If the quizzer answers with the whole verse, would this extra information be regarded as irrelevant or incorrect?

### ANSWER #1

I would rule them correct. They have not said anything wrong and I would probably interrupt them when they finish saying " If anyone chooses to do God's will" and respond, "the answer is correct for \_\_\_\_\_ points."

### QUESTION #2

*Who glorifies Jesus?*

(John 8:54      *Jesus replied, If I glorify myself, my glory means nothing. My Father, whom you claim as God, is the one who glorifies me.*)

If the quizzer answers with the whole verse, would this extra information be regarded as irrelevant or incorrect?

### ANSWER #2

I would rule them correct.

### QUESTION #3

**Question number 1 for 10 points. Chapter Analysis Answer.**

*John 4:4 contains what geographical location?*

(John 4:4      *And he must needs go through Samaria.*)

What happens in the case scenario where the quizzer answers with the whole verse: *And he must needs go through Samaria.*? Should the quizzer be counted correct or incorrect?

### ANSWER #3

Incorrect. If "Chapter Analysis Answer" is included in the Introductory Remarks, the quizzer is not allowed to give any other information other than "Samaria."

### QUESTION #4

**Question number 9 for 20 points. Give a Complete Answer. From the Section Titled, "He Must Increase, But I Must Decrease."**

*As they came unto John, what did his disciples say?*

John 3:26      *And they came unto John, and said unto him, Rabbi, he that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou barest witness, behold, the same baptizeth, and all men come to him.*

If the quizzer answers with the whole verse, would the extra information be considered irrelevant or incorrect?

### ANSWER #4

In this specific question, quizzer would be ruled correct. Look in Rules under "Requiring Phrases Interjected by the Author". There are some types of questions where if the quizzer did above, they would be incorrect. I would rule this one correct.

### QUESTION #5

Would the quizzer be considered incorrect if he quoted all the verse?

*How did John finish the phrase "full of...?"*

(John 1:14 *And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.*)

### ANSWER #5

Correct. The quizzer gave no incorrect information - they simply gave the verse to find the answer. Nothing incorrect has been stated, it is all factual and nothing else in the verse can be construed to be an answer to the question. (More experienced quizzers will give only the underlined answer.) The quizzer didn't jump verse to verse; they simply gave the complete verse and they finished the phrase "full of grace and truth".

### QUESTION #6

Would the quizzer be considered incorrect if he quoted all the verse?

*The word "mother's" is used to describe what?*

*(John 3:4 Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born?)*

### ANSWER #6

Correct. The quizzer gave no incorrect information - they simply gave the verse to find the answer. Nothing incorrect has been stated, it is all factual and nothing else in the verse can be construed to be an answer to the question. (More experienced quizzers will give only the underlined answer.) The quizzer didn't jump verse to verse; they simply gave the complete verse.

### QUESTION #7

**Question number 2 for 20 points. From John Chapters 1-10.**

*Excluding words spoken as a group, give all Andrew's words.*

*(1:41 He first findeth his own brother Simon, and saith unto him, We have found the Messiah, which is, being interpreted, the Christ*

*6:9 There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many?)*

If the quizzer in his answer quotes all of verse 41, would the extra information be considered irrelevant or incorrect?

### ANSWER #7

In this type of question that requires the quizzer to "Give all the words of \_\_\_\_.", the only additional information that is acceptable are the interjections. If the quizzer answers with all of verse 41, his answer would be incorrect.

### QUESTION #8

**Question number 3 for 20 points. Statement and Question. Give a Complete Answer from Three Consecutive Verses. From the section titled, "The Healing at the Pool".**

*Jesus had a conversation with the impotent man. Give this conversation.*

*(John 5:6 When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, he saith unto him, Wilt thou be made whole?*

*John 5:7 The impotent man answered him, Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but while I am coming, another steppeth down before me.*

*John 5:8 Jesus saith unto him, Rise, take up thy bed, and walk.)*

If the quizzer in his answer quotes all of verse 6, would the extra information be considered irrelevant or incorrect?

### ANSWER #8

In this type of question that requires the quizzer to "Give the conversation....," the only additional information that is acceptable are the interjections. If the quizzer answers with all of verse 6, his answer would be incorrect.

### **QUESTION #9**

**Question number 15 for 30 points. Three-Part Reference Question. From the section titled, "Spiritual Blindness".**

Give all **Jesus'** words, all the **healed man's** words, and all the **Pharisees'** words.

#### **Jesus' Words:**

(John 9:35) *Jesus heard that they had cast him out; and when he had found him, he said unto him, Dost thou believe on the Son of God?*

John 9:37 *And Jesus said unto him, Thou hast both seen him, and it is he that talketh with thee.*

John 9:39 *And Jesus said, For judgment I am come into this world, that they which see not might see; and that they which see might be made blind.*

John 9:41 *Jesus said unto them, If ye were blind, ye should have no sin: but now ye say, We see; therefore your sin remaineth.*

#### **Healed Man's Words:**

John 9:36 *He answered and said, Who is he, Lord, that I might believe on him?*

John 9:38 *And he said, Lord, I believe. And he worshipped him.*

#### **Pharisees' Words:**

John 9:40 *And some of the Pharisees which were with him heard these words, and said unto him, Are we blind also?*

If the quizzer in his answer quotes all of verse 35 or all of verse 41, would the extra information be considered irrelevant or incorrect?

### **ANSWER #9**

In this type of question that requires the quizzer to "Give all the words of \_\_\_\_.", the only additional information that is acceptable are the interjections. For example, in verse 41, if the quizzer answers with "Jesus said unto them, *If ye were blind, ye should have no sin: but now ye say, We see; therefore your sin remaineth,*" his answer is still considered correct because *Jesus said unto them* is an interjected phrase. But, if for example, the quizzer should quote all of verse 35, his answer will be incorrect.

### **QUESTION #10**

**Question Number 8 for 20 points. Two-Part Question. Give a Complete Answer.**

How does John 17:11 describe Jesus and the Father?

(17:11 And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to thee, Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are.)

The quizzer quoted the entire verse. There was a debate amongst our officials regarding if "but these are in the world". One official said that this phrase described the disciples, not Jesus and the Father, and therefore should be considered an incorrect answer. The other school of thought was that quoting the entire verse should be considered correct. Would you consider the extra information given as irrelevant or incorrect?

### **ANSWER #10**

I would say irrelevant information. As a student answers the question above with the entirety of the verse- I would say he knows the Word and in fact answered the question. To me if we err-let it be to the precious student studying God's Word-we have so few of those in this world.

## **POINT OF ORDER**

### **QUESTION #1**

The Rulebook states that if a quizzer calls a "Point of Order," he should wait to be recognized. Is it a foul for improper communication if they do not wait to be recognized or does the "Point of Order" grant them the permission to voice the problem as long as it's a valid situation?

### **ANSWER #1**

Foul is not necessary, but as a courtesy they should simply say "Point of Order" and wait to be recognized.

## **QUOTATION QUESTIONS**

### **QUESTION #1**

**Question number 17 for 20 points. Quotation Question.**

Quote verses 37, 38 & 39 from the 7<sup>th</sup> chapter.

(7:37 In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink.

7:38 He that believeth on me, as the Scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water.

7:39 (But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.)

A quizzer begins quoting verse 37, In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried. He then leaves out the last part of 37 and proceeds to quote 38 and 39. He realizes that he forgot the last phrase of 37 so goes back and finishes quoting correctly, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink. How should his answer be judged?

### **ANSWER #1**

It's incorrect. See the following rule from page 17 of the Official Guidelines:

#### **Quotation Questions and Quotation Completion Questions**

**3. In a Quotation Question requiring more than one verse, the quizzer quotes each verse as a whole in any order unless the question requires a certain order.**

### **QUESTION #2**

**Question number 5 for 20 points. Quotation Question. From John chapter 14.**

Quote the 13<sup>th</sup> verse.

(14:13 And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son.)

The question was NOT interrupted. The quizzer was identified. The first thing the quizzer answered with was, "Quote the 13th verse," and she proceeded to give a perfect quote. I understand that the quizzer is allowed to give the reference in their answer as long as it is correct, but this isn't exactly a reference. How would you judge her?

### **ANSWER #2**

Unfortunately, since it was a Quotation Question, and NOT interrupted they are wrong. First words had to be the verse quoted or the reference.

### **QUESTION #3**

We know that it is not mandatory for Quizmasters to ask for a judge's ruling on Quotation Questions, however, some Quizmasters do it habitually never-the-less. Even though it does take more time, would you suggest that all Quizmasters at a National Final take this precaution?

### **ANSWER #3**

Ask the National Final Coordinator for this answer.

### **QUESTION #4**

**Question number 7 for 20 points. Quotation Question. From Hebrews.**

*Quote verses 17, 18 and 19 from the 10th chapter.*

10:17 and their sins and iniquities will I remember no more.

10:18 Now where remission of these is, there is no more offering for sin.

10:19 Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus,

The Rulebook says that the answer to a Quotation Question is correct when *the quizzer quotes each verse as a whole in any order unless the question requires a certain order.*

Is the previous question requiring a certain order or does the question have to specifically state "Give in order of appearance" or something similar to that?

In a practice, the quizzer started quoting at verse 18, then quoted verse 19, realized her mistake, and went back and quoted verse 17. Is that acceptable?

### **ANSWER #4**

With that type of question (giving multiple verse references) the quizzer can quote the verses in any order. (Remember, the judges must keep up with them so I would advise a quizzer not to do that—they are then putting pressure on the judges to follow the verses out of order.) But the quizzer covered herself beautifully!

If the question states "in order of appearance," or something similar, then the verse would have to be quoted in order. The question itself will make that clear.

## **REFERENCE QUESTIONS**

### **QUESTION #1**

**Question number for 30 points. Four-part Reference Question. Give a Complete Answer from Four Consecutive Verses. From John chapter 3.**

*According to verses 14, 15, 16 & 17, Jesus said what?*

3:14 Just as Moses lifted up the snake in the desert, so the Son of Man must be lifted up,

3:15 that everyone who believes in him may have eternal life.

3:16 "For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.

3:17 For God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world, but to save the world through him.

I had understood from the Rulebook on page 26 that a Four-Part Reference Question had to have four distinct questions each coming from at least two separate verses. This question here looks like it's a single part question and doesn't need the Intro of Four-Part Reference Question.

## ANSWER #1

### **Four-part Reference Question.**

This is a tricky one sometimes for people to grasp.

According to verses **14, 15, 16 & 17**, Jesus said what?

The question is asking four separate questions.

Let's rewrite it a different way:

According to verse 14, what did Jesus say?

According to verse 15, what did Jesus say?

According to verse 16, what did Jesus say?

According to verse 17, what did Jesus say?

Now you clearly see the four distinct questions. And since they are all separate verses, you must say four-part Reference Question.

If you said four-part Question, that would mean that the four answers all come from the SAME verse, whereas a four-part Reference Question means the answers come from multiple verses.

## QUESTION #2

**Question number 4 for 20 points. Two-Part Reference Question. Give Two Complete Answers. From the section titled, "Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles."**

*What did Jesus not do openly, and what would no man do openly?*

*(7:10 But when his brethren were gone up, then went he also up unto the feast, not openly, but as it were in secret.*

*7:13 Howbeit no man spake openly of him for fear of the Jews.)*

First, I just want to make sure that this is a valid question. In this type of a question, if the Intro only says "Give Two Complete Answers" are the quizzers supposed to automatically know that the answers are not coming from consecutive verses since the Intro didn't specify (Give Two Complete Answers from Consecutive Verses)?

## ANSWER #2

### **Two-Part Reference Question.**

It's valid, but not normal. You don't HAVE to say Give Two Complete Answers, as it's implied when you say Two-part Reference Question. Normally we write this question as follows:

**Two-part Reference Question. Give a Complete Answer. From the section...**

What did *Jesus* not do openly, and what would *no man* do openly?

## **SCRIPTURE-TEXT QUESTIONS**

### QUESTION #1

**Question number 7 for 30 points. Scripture Text Essence Question. From John chapter 5.**

*Give, in essence, the three verses in which Jesus gives these words, quote, "Verily, verily..."*

*(5:19 Then answered Jesus and said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise.*

*5:24 Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life.*

*5:25 Verily, verily, I say unto you, The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live.*)

My question here is about the Scripture Text rule on page 29, #5, where it's talking about a question having to come from the three-verse context unless the Intro and/or question specify otherwise. The answers in this question aren't in the three-verse context. Does that make the question invalid?

### ANSWER #1

#### **Scripture Text Essence Question.**

The question states *give in essence the three verses in which...* so the three-verse context rule applies to EACH required verse. The actual rule states:

5. *The answer to a Scripture Text Question must come from the three-verse context, unless the Introductory Remarks or the question itself clearly indicates otherwise.*

The three-verse context rule normally works in conjunction when there is a **Give a Complete Answer**. In that case the answer must begin or end within the three-verse context.

### QUESTION #2

Our question is in regard to page 29 of the Rulebook under Scripture Text Questions. It seems that rules #5 and #6 are contradicting #7. Could you explain what the difference is? From the example in #7, and taking into consideration #5, we understand that the answer should come from the three-verse context since the Intro or the question itself didn't specify otherwise, but we're concerned that this might not be the case and that we are misunderstanding.

### ANSWER #2

These rules are just explaining two different ways that Scripture Text Questions are allowed to be used. The "of God" here is the key for the quizzers to realize it could be coming from 12 different verses. (The 3-verse context is: the verse in question, the one preceding it and the one following it.)

### QUESTION #3

Our question is regarding Scripture Text answers. I just wanted to double check on something that I've always thought and that is that Scripture Text answers are in essence. Is that correct?

### ANSWER #3

When a quizzer interrupts a "Scripture Text" question, they only have to complete the "scripture text" portion of the question in essence (basically saying the same thing) ("quote" is there so the quizzer will be able to figure out exactly what verse the question is coming from BUT the question writer must accurately quote that portion of scripture, or it is an invalid question.) The answer may be given in essence and if it is a complete answer must contain all key words, clauses, and phrases.

### QUESTION #4

What would happen in the Scripture Text Question below if the quizzer interrupts and only quotes *their legs might be broken* and finishes with the correct answer? Would you consider his question to be the same basic question?

**Question Number 12 for 20 points. Scripture-Text Question. Give a Complete Answer. From John chapter 19.**

*Why did the Jews beseech Pilate that, quote, "their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away"?*

*(19:31 The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was a high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.)*

### ANSWER #4

I would rule that correct as the same basic question.



## **VOIDING QUESTIONS**

### **QUESTION #1**

Is a Quizmaster allowed to take the initiative and void a given question because of one of the reasons listed in the Rulebook under *Voiding and Replacing Questions*?

### **ANSWER #1**

If it is a League Meet—yes, however, for Official competition, such as a League Final or National Final, no. By the time quizzers and coaches come to a Final, they should know the rules.