

What this document IS	What this document is NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a comparison of policies and practices between Jr and Sr BQ - an aid to parents, coaches, and quizzers bridging the two ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an attempt to say which policies or practices are better - an effort to change one ministry to be more like the other

Topic	Juniors	Seniors
Differences in policy (officially documented differences)		
Ministry of	UPCI Children's Ministries	UPCI Youth Ministries
Underwritten by	Save our Children	Move the Mission
Age	Beginner: through 8 years old Junior: through 11 years old	Intermediate: 12-14 + rookies 15-18 Experienced: 12-18
Typical verse count	Beginner: 175-200 verses Junior: 275-300 verses	Intermediate: 400-430 verses Experienced: 500-550 verses
Questions per quiz	15 questions: 6 tens, 6 twenties, 3 thirties	20 questions: 8 tens, 9 twenties, 3 thirties
"Quizzing out"	6 correct questions	8 correct questions
Cross-reference questions defined	<p>From JBQ manual part 2, section O, subsection 5: "A cross reference question calls for information from two or more verses. Cross reference questions will not be included in Beginner quizzes."</p> <p>Beginner quizzes may now include Cross-reference Quotation questions, asking to quote consecutive verses.</p>	<p>From the manual part 2, section C, subsection 5: "A cross reference question is one that calls for a complete answer from more than one verse either within a chapter, across chapters, or even from different books and requires a "searching" and/or "crossing" of material from those verses. "Searching" is defined as attempting to locate two or more portions of Scripture; "crossing" is defined as comparing or contrasting information within those portions of Scripture.</p> <p>a. An answer from consecutive verses should NOT be a cross reference question if the answer flows naturally and seamlessly from one verse to the next and requires no "searching" and/or "crossing" on the part of the quizzers. "Naturally and seamlessly" is defined as the order, progression, and/or flow of thought and concept of the Scripture.</p> <p>b. If all parameters (or, verse references) are specified at or near the beginning of the question, even if specifying more than one verse, there is then no "searching" on the part of the quizzers, and the question should NOT be labeled a cross reference question.</p>
If two quizzers from the same team respond at the same time	The question is voided and replaced (see JBQ manual part 2, section B, subsection 6).	The captain will decide who will answer (see SBQ manual part 2, section D, subsection 13).
Coaches on Nationals-qualified teams	<p>A team that qualifies for Jr Nationals at either BQE or District Finals cannot change the coach(es) once the team has qualified.</p> <p>In the event of unforeseen circumstances, a change in coach(es) may be requested 30 days prior to NAJBQT and is subject to approval by the National JBQ Director.</p>	Any team, qualified for Nationals or not, may change the coach(es) whether from BQE to District Finals or from District Finals to NABQT.
Contesting	From the JBQ manual part, section, subsection c: "When two quizzers from the same team, neither of whom is the captain, contest at approximately the same time, the two may confer as to who will take the contest to the captain. This quizzers will then confer with the captain while the other quizzers is seated."	From the manual part 2, section G, subsection 11: "When quizzers from the same team at buzzers 2 and 3, neither of whom is the captain, contest at approximately the same time, the captain will decide with whom to confer."

Differences in practice (unwritten or less-known differences)		
Completing interrupted questions	Less strict, more latitude given to quizzers	More strict, less latitude given to quizzers
Textual emphasis	Greater adherence to KJV text	KJV primary text, but when weighing essence of an answer, other translations are often reviewed
Question patterns	Fewer, and as such, repeated more often, more easily interrupted	More numerous, less easily interrupted
Verse reference(s) for non-quotation type questions	Always provided, typically at the very beginning of the question, but may be preceded by an interrogative pronoun or generic material from the verse, e.g. "Who, according to..." or "The Lord, according to..."	May be provided anywhere in the question, beginning, middle, end, or not at all.
Order in which multiple-part questions are asked from verse(s)	Questions are asked in the same order as the text in the verse. For example, Acts 2:17 reads, "...your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams." If a quizzer completes a question, "...who shall dream dreams and who shall see visions," it will be counted incorrect because, while the content is the same, it is not a valid Junior question as it does not follow the order of the verse.	Questions may be asked in virtually any order and are dependent on the content of the verse, not the specific order of the material.
Sentence fragments	A fragment may be taken from a verse, which on its own outside the context of the verse may be an incomplete concept, in order to ask a specific question.	Each question and answer pair should be grammatically correct and stand on its own as a complete concept.
"Essence" defined	No published definition.	From manual part 2, section D, subsection 16, paragraph a: "Essence" is defined as not only the basic or crucial element or feature of something, but also the intrinsic properties that serve to characterize or identify it." Essence is often applied on a sliding scale: the more specific a question, the greater the specificity required; the more broad a question, the less specificity required (for example, a question citing a specific verse vs. a question open to all the material).
Quotation completions	May include multiple verses of the same size that begin with the same words.	Should not include multiple verses that begin with the same words unless those verses may be identified by their size as 10-, 20-, or 30-point quotation completions.
"Locate this verse..."	A direct question that includes a verse in the question and requires the quizzer to locate it. An interruption of the reading of the question requires the quizzer to finish the question by quoting the verse word for word. Essence is not acceptable.	Typically not found in Senior quizzing, though from SBQ manual part 2, section D, subsection 19: "An interrupted question must be completed so that the essence of the question as originally written is maintained." All questions require only essence, including those in which a specific verse is read.
Use of 1-, 2-, 3-time words	Any 1-, 2-, or 3-time word may be used to ask a direct, quotation, or cross reference question.	Focuses more on words with intrinsic meaning and value; count may exceed 3 times.
Flipping verbs	"Flipping the verb" is when a quizzer, completing an interrupted question, asks for the action portion of the question in the answer or vice versa. For example, "Jesus overthrew what? The tables" and "Jesus did what? Overthrew the tables" and "Jesus what? Overthrew the tables" are all considered in essence the same so long as nothing else in that verse pertains to Jesus or His action(s) and will be counted correct.	"Flipping the verb" is not considered essence in Senior quizzing and is counted incorrect.
Flipping personal and possessive pronouns	"My," "his," "their," "she," "mine," etc may be "flipped" by the quizzer completing an interrupted question from either the question to the answer or vice versa so long as the flipped pronoun is unique within that verse.	"Flipping" pronouns is not considered essence in Senior quizzing and is counted incorrect.
Flipping prepositions	"Flipping" prepositions is when a quizzer, completing an	"Flipping" prepositions is not considered essence in Senior

	<p>interrupted question, asks for the preposition of a prepositional phrase in the answer rather than the question or vice versa.</p> <p>For example, "by what?" and "how?" are considered in essence the same, as is "in what?" and "where?"</p>	<p>quizzing and is counted incorrect.</p> <p>The only exception is when the preposition is superfluous to both the question and answer. For example, "entered into where? Jerusalem" and "entered where? Jerusalem" are considered essence since the preposition is irrelevant.</p>
Flipping adjectives and adverbs	<p>"Flipping" adjectives or adverbs is when a quizzer, completing an interrupted question, includes the description of a noun or action in the question rather than the answer or vice versa, so long as the descriptor is inclusive to the word it describes.</p> <p>For example, "Do not err, whom? My beloved brethren," and "Do not err, my what? Beloved brethren," and "Do not err, my beloved what? Brethren," are in essence the same are counted correct because the writer is not describing a different group of brethren (beloved versus unbeloved), but an intrinsic quality of the brethren.</p> <p>By contrast, pairings such as "deadly poison" or "vile raiment" describe a specific type and may <u>not</u> be "flipped" and are counted incorrect.</p>	<p>"Flipping" adjectives and adverbs is not considered essence in Senior quizzing and is counted incorrect.</p>
Flipping the negative	<p>"Flipping" a negative is when a quizzer, completing an interrupted question, asks for the negative of a verb in the answer rather than the question or vice versa.</p> <p>For example, "Do not what, my beloved brethren? Err" and "Do what, my beloved brethren? Not err" is in essence the same and is counted correct.</p>	<p>"Flipping" a negative is not considered essence in Senior quizzing and is counted incorrect.</p>
"...said what?"	<p>Even in non-quotation questions, if the question asks "...said what?" the spoken words asked for must be quoted.</p> <p>An introductory phrase (e.g. "Then Peter said unto them...") in the answer that is a repetition of the question may be included by the quizzer.</p>	<p>From manual part 2, section D, subsection 16, paragraph a: "An answer to a non-quotation-type question [is correct when it] contains the essence of the information asked for." ----- From manual part 2, section L, subsection 2: "Introductory phrases that identify those speaking and/or spoken to, if included by a quizzer as part of his/her answer, will obviously not be included as part of what was asked or stated in the actual dialogue itself, except in the cases of quotation-type questions." For non-quotation questions, an introductory phrase may be included by the quizzer so long as it is clear that it is not part of what is being said. ----- Only quotation-type questions require material to be quoted.</p>
Extra material that precedes the answer asked for	<p>The rule, "The first information given is correct, as opposed to incorrect information followed by an attempted correction," is interpreted more strictly.</p> <p>Any information given before the correct answer, which could also answer the question asked, is deemed incorrect. For example, to the question "...Son of whom?" the answer, "Jesus Christ is the Son of God," is incorrect because "Jesus Christ" is the first information given and could answer the question "whom?".</p> <p>An exception to this is if the quizzer were to give the whole verse in answer to a 3- or 4-part question, rather than answer each question individually. Providing only the portion of the verse in which the answers are found is not satisfactory in these instances. Even if the rest of the verse does not pertain to the answer, it must be included.</p>	<p>From manual part 2, section D, subsection 16, paragraph c: "The first information given is correct, as opposed to incorrect information followed by an attempted correction." This rule is interpreted in conjunction with part 2, section D, subsection 16, paragraph j: "[An answer is correct when] In the case of a non-quotation type question answered by a direct quote of a verse, verses, or portions thereof...The quoted material gives the correct, complete information in the correct order as the question or question parts requested it, <i>or else the quote itself properly identifies the answer(s)</i>." For example, to the question "...Son of whom?" the answer, "Jesus Christ is the Son of God," is correct because the quote itself properly identifies the answer.</p>

Pronouns as answers / Pronoun identification	<p>No pronoun need be identified, even if possible from the same verse as the pronoun.</p> <p>While identifying a pronoun is never necessary, if information of an identifying nature precedes a pronoun and is included in a quizzer's answer (e.g. "...whose womb? a certain man lame from <i>his</i> mother's womb"), the answer is not incorrect.</p> <p>A direct question would not be asked requiring a pronoun alone as the answer, but if a <i>possessive</i> pronoun is paired with a noun (e.g. <i>his</i> power), that possessive pronoun must be included to be correct.</p> <p>A 2-, 3-, or 4-part question may be asked requiring a pronoun alone as the answer to one or more parts</p>	<p>"If a question references a single verse, multiple verses, or a chapter and identifies any pronoun that is essential to a correct and complete answer within the respective scope of the question, a quizzer must identify that pronoun as part of his/her answer."</p> <p>For complete description, including when pronoun identification is unnecessary, see manual part 2, section D, subsection 17.</p>
"...that contains this information."	<p>"Information" is strictly interpreted to mean the specific word or phrase referenced in the question.</p>	<p>As essence applies to both the question and answer, "information" is understood as any information that is in essence that same as the word or phrase referenced in the question.</p> <p>For example, the phrase "glory of God" may be contained in the question, but any other verse mentioning "his glory," or "thy glory," referring to God, would in essence contain the <i>same</i> information. The quizzer must therefore correctly complete the question "...contains this <i>phrase</i>."</p>
Coach joining a quiz already in progress	<p>Once a quiz has begun, no head coach or assistant coach, who is not already in place seated behind his/her quiz team, will be allowed to join the quiz in progress.</p>	<p>Current practice is based on part 2, section D, subsection 28 of manual, re: emergency departure and re-entry of a quizzer.</p> <p>A head coach or assistant coach, unable to be in place prior to the start of a quiz, may join a quiz already in progress but only between questions so as not to disrupt quizzers.</p> <p>The team whose coach joins them mid-quiz will be ineligible to contest the question immediately preceding the coach's arrival.</p>