

How Are the Drills Administered?

- The Children's Minister, director, or leader in Children's Discipleship Ministry or even you as a Bible Drill leader may coordinate and lead the drill at your church.
- The following leaders are needed for a drill: a caller, a timekeeper, and three judges. One of the three judges serves as chairperson. The chairperson checks the math and averages the scores given to each participant by the three judges.
- No more than 12 children should participate in a drill at one time. If more children are involved, plan multiple drills.

How Is Children's Bible Drill Judged and Scored?

- Judging is based on how well children know books of the Bible, 25 verses, and 10 key passages.
- Mistakes are marked on the score sheet.
- Only one mistake may be scored for a child on any single call.
- While mistakes are scored, only the number of correct responses are reported to each child.

Print out score sheets from page 17 of this guide or CD Item 24 "Bible Drill Score Sheet."

Mistakes are listed below. Included on the Enhanced CD is a video demonstration drill that shows these mistakes as well as the correct method to use during a Bible Drill. CD Item 16 is the "Bible Drill Commands Poster" that can help kids know correct form and calls.

Mistakes include ...

1. The child fails to step out within 10 seconds.
2. The child gives the incorrect response. This includes any child who raises his or her hand, indicating an error.
3. The child fails to stand straight or keep his eyes on the drill caller until the command "Start" is given.
4. When the Bible is used, the child steps forward before his index finger is on the correct response.
5. The child fails to handle the Bible according to instructions or obviously misuses the Bible. The Bible should be parallel to the floor with one hand flat on the top and one hand flat on the bottom with no fingers extending over the edges.

How Do You Call and Judge a Drill?

BEFORE THE DRILL

- Prepare and write a drill to call. (See page 18 and CD Item 25 "Writing a Drill" for a sample.)
- Put a strip of masking tape on the floor. The children should stand behind this line.
- Judges should meet to read aloud and discuss the five mistakes that will be recorded. (See page 11.) Give judges their score sheets.
- Judges should sit in front of the drillers, facing the drillers.
- Make a set of cards numbered 1 through 12. Pin a number on each child's shirt. Line up the children in sequential order, facing the audience. (Judges record children's responses on the score sheet under the corresponding number.)

DURING THE DRILL

- A drill should be preceded by instructions to the children and at least one practice call to acquaint the children with the voice and timing of calls by the caller.
- All judges should watch all the children.
- Judges should watch for mistakes.
- Only one mistake can be scored against a child on any one call.
- Some judges find it helpful to slide a piece of paper down the page so they do not lose their places on the score sheets. The line across the top of the score sheet represents the order (left to right) in which the drillers stand. The numbers top to bottom represent the calls to be given.
- The person calling the drill should go slowly enough for the judges to record the scores.
- Every child should be called on during the drill.
- Do not always call on the child who is first to step out.

- Wait the full 10 seconds after the "Start" command has been given before calling on a child.
- Judges should give the benefit of doubt to the drillers but should not lose credibility. The rules are the standards.

AFTER THE DRILL

- In a church drill, a child who gives 12 or more correct responses can advance to the associational drill. In an association drill, earning 16 or more correct responses qualifies a child to participate in the state drill.
- Following a drill, the three judges go immediately to a private room. Each judge will total the mistakes made by each child.
- One of the three judges should serve as chairperson. This judge checks the math of the other judges. She then adds the three scores for each child and divides the sum by three to get the average number of errors. Then the chairperson subtracts the errors from 24 to get the child's final score. (Example: $4 + 4 + 4 = 12 \div 3 = 4$. $24 - 4 = 20$. The child's final score is 20.)
- Judges should resolve all questions and come to final decisions before leaving the room.
- Judges should not announce scores to the audience. To let children know if they will advance to the next level, judges can put a seal on their certificates. All children should receive certificates no matter their scores.
- Judges should not discuss the scores. The decisions of the judges should be final.
- Encouragement should be given to children who qualify for the associational drill to continue their training in preparation for the drill. Following the associational drill, encourage those who qualify to continue their training for the state drill.