

Dairy Quiz Bowl Time

Dairy Project Skill:	Gaining dairy knowledge
Life Skill:	Planning and organizing
Educational Standard:	NL-ENG.K-12.12 Students use spoken, written, and visual language to accomplish their own purposes (e.g., for learning, enjoyment, persuasion, and the exchange of information).
Success Indicator:	Plans and conducts a dairy quiz bowl.
Time Involved:	1–2 hours
Suggested Group Size:	4 per team
Materials Needed:	Buzzer boxes, questions on note cards and a score keeping pad

One way to help your members learn more about selecting, feeding, breeding and managing dairy cattle is to organize and conduct a dairy quiz bowl. Quiz bowls are a way to add excitement to learning. A quiz bowl is usually an activity between teams of individuals. Being organized and asking clear challenging questions are keys to successful quiz bowls.

Getting Started

Your group's challenge is to conduct a quiz bowl. Divide the group into teams of four to six people. Ask each team to write ten questions with answers about dairy in general or a specific area (for example: feed, feeding, reproduction, nutrition, genetics, selection, etc.) The glossaries in each level of the activity guides are sources of possible questions. Check "Hints for Writing Quiz Bowl Questions" in Dairy Facts for help. A mini-quiz bowl will help familiarize youth with quiz bowls.

Taking On the Challenge

Select two questions from each team until you have a total of about 10–15 questions to conduct one round. Repeat this process until you have enough questions to conduct five to ten rounds. Find a set of buzzers. You could purchase a set of eight "ringers" like some businesses use to ring for service. Conduct the bowl by having two teams of four youth compete with one another. Seat each group at one of two tables. Ask someone to keep and time and the score. A moderator asks questions and a judge determines if answers are correct or not. Allow five seconds after a question has been read for someone to ring or buzz in. Then allow five seconds for that person or team to answer.

Add five points for each correct answer and subtract three points for each incorrect answer. If the person who first buzzes gives an incorrect answer offer the question to the other team. The other team can be conferring with one another while the person who buzzed in is giving an answer. After a set amount of time or a predetermined number of questions, the round is over.



"Being organized is important to a successful quiz bowl."

Ruminations



Say Cheese! (Share)

- What was the biggest challenge you faced preparing for the bowl?
- Describe your experience in conducting the bowl.

Chew Your Cud (Process)

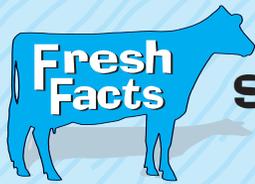
- Why is it important to write good questions for the bowl?

Chore Time (Generalize)

- Describe one or two other experiences you've had in planning an activity.

Mooving Along (Apply)

- What did you learn from planning a quiz bowl that will help you plan another activity?



Sample Quiz Bowl Questions

Samples

Dairy 1 – Cowabunga!

- What are the names of the six most common dairy breeds in the United States? (page 7)
- What is the most important part of raising a healthy animal? (page 9)
- Where is the switch located on a dairy cow? (page 10)
- What is the correct structure of the chine on a dairy cow? (page 11)
- How many pounds of grain should a 4–6 month old calf be given? (page 15)
- After milk leaves the farm where does it go before it reaches your refrigerator (page 17)
- What are five items to include in a tack box? (page 19)
- What parts of a dairy animal should be clipped? (page 21)
- On the 4-H Dairy Showmanship Score Card, what is the total score for showing the dairy animal? (page 22)
- How should the lead strap be held when showing a dairy cow? (page 23)

Dairy 2 – Moving Ahead

- What is dairy character (page 6)
- What are three ways to permanently identify a calf? (page 9)
- What does it mean to say someone is “ethical?” (page 10)
- When should you call a veterinarian? (page 12)
- What insect is called a buffalo gnat? (page 14)
- Name two external parasites? Name an internal parasite? (page 15)
- What are three pieces of information included on the label of a drug for cattle? (page 16)
- What does the term “flight zone” mean? (page 19)
- What are three types of housing for dairy cows? (page 21)
- What are three quality indicators of hay? (page 23)
- Where does feed go after it leaves the large intestine? (page 25)
- Milk should be stored at what temperature (degrees F) or lower? (page 29)
- Name three dairy industry careers. (page 33)

Dairy 3 – Rising to the Top

- What is body condition scoring of dairy cattle? (page 6)
- What does SCCS mean on a DHI record? (page 7)
- At milking time what is a precaution that is taken to be sure the milk remains clean? (page 12)
- What is a CMT? (page 15)
- What is the difference between clinical and subclinical mastitis? (page 15)
- How is mastitis treated? (page 15)
- What are two feed ingredients primarily used to provide protein to the ration? (page 17)
- What is the process of breeding without a bull called? (page 19)
- In embryo transfer where do the embryos come from? (page 21)
- What is the enlarged area of the uterine horn called when the cow is pregnant? (page 23)
- What is dystocia? (page 25)
- What are two dairy-related careers? (page 28)

Dairy 4 – Dairy Group Activity Helper’s Guide

- How is Sentence to Story played? (page 10)
- What are the three main parts of a demonstration? (page 15)
- What is a Bowline knot used for? (page 16)
- When is a quick release knot used? (page 16)
- What is a skillathon? (page 18)
- On the PDCA score card how many points can be awarded for showing the animal in the ring? (page 21)
- What does TPI mean? (page 23)
- Name four diseases that can occur in dairy cattle? (page 27)
- How many 8 ounce servings of milk should youth ages 9 to 18 drink each day? (page 29)
- What is the container called where the milk is stored before being transported from the dairy farm? (page 31)

Writing Hints

1. Avoid true/false or yes/no questions.
2. Write question that require thinking beyond simple facts. Ask some “why” and “how” questions.
3. Write some questions that ask the teams to define or explain the differences between things, or what needs to be done in certain situations.
4. Occasionally include some fun and easy questions.



Projects Online

www.n4hccs.org/dairycattle

Milking It
for More

1. Conduct a quiz bowl at your county fair for other groups in the county.