

2020 Project Interview Questions

These interview questions are being supplied to Ohio 4-H professionals to assist in the project judging process at county fairs.

- Each project has numerous questions from which judges can select the two or three they have time to ask. Judges are not expected to ask all of these questions (!), and they are free and even encouraged to use their own questions.
- Where appropriate, page numbers from the project book or appropriate resource handbook are included.
- Judges also are encouraged to ask about the 4-H member's leadership and citizenship activities over the course of the current program year. They are an integral part of the 4-H experience.
- Judges also are encouraged to ask questions about general 4-H knowledge. (See following page.)
- For more information about interview judging, please read 4-H 36 *Interviewing Tips for Judges*, available online at ohio4h.org/publications.

Many thanks to the following people for contributing their time and expertise: Mary Beth Albright, Lisa Bradley, Beth Bridgeman, Kim Catchpole, Erica Clark-Covert, Tina Drake, Debbie Endsley, Nadine Fogt, Amanda Forquer, Angie Holmes, Teresa Johnson, Peggy Kelly, Mark Light, Lucinda Miller, Heather Neikirk, Stephanie Veroff, Travis West, and Susie Young. *Special thanks to former 4-H educator Ken Lafontaine for his long-ago suggestion to produce this resource.*

These interview questions will be available every program year, with plenty of ongoing opportunity to improve them. If you have questions, comments or corrections, please contact Jane Wright (614-292-0909, wright.646@osu.edu) or Annie Steel (614-688-1934, steel.46@osu.edu).



General 4-H Interview Questions

Some judges appreciate having general 4-H questions to use as warm-up questions or as tie-breakers.

1. What is the 4-H pledge?

I pledge

My head to clearer thinking.

My heart to greater loyalty.

My hands to larger service, and

My health to better living,

For my club my community, my country, and my world.

2. What is the 4-H motto?

To Make the Best Better.

3. Who is the founder of 4-H?

A.B. Graham.

4. In what Ohio county was 4-H founded?

Clark County. 4-H was founded in Springfield Township, Ohio, in 1902 by A.B. Graham.



91 Discovering 4-H Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are some cold-blooded animals?
Reptiles, fish, amphibians. (page 2)
5. What animal do we get eggs from?
Chickens. (page 3)
6. What is the name of the place an animal lives?
Habitat. (page 4)
7. A head, thorax, abdomen, and antenna are parts of what kind of animal?
Insect. (page 5)
8. What is one thing made from trees?
Paper, furniture, cloth and many other valuable products. (page 7)
9. What do plants need to grow?
Soil, water and sunlight. (page 9)
10. What are some things you could find in soil?
Big and small rocks, leaves, sticks, water, worms, insects. (page 10)
11. What are some different creative things that would be considered arts and crafts?
Drawing, painting, scrapbooking, stitchery, clay sculpting. (page 12)
12. Name a food group and give examples of the foods in it.
The food groups are fruit, vegetables, grains, dairy, and protein. Examples of the food in each will vary. (refer to ChooseMyPlate insert in book)
13. Where can you find a clothing label? What kind of information does it tell you?
Labels are usually in the back inside of garments. They can tell you useful information such as the fiber content, how to wash the garment, the manufacturer's name and the size. (page 20)



92 4-H Around the Globe Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. How many countries around the world have a 4-H-like program?
Nearly 80 countries. (page 6)
2. Name one difference between the 4-H logo in the United States and 4-H logos in other countries.
The letters are shown in that country's language (they are not always H's), the clover is not used, the clover has no stem. (page 12 and 13)
3. Name one of the five climate zones in the world.
Polar, continental, temperate, dry, tropical. (page 17)
4. What do latitudes refer to with regard to the Earth?
Latitudes are the imaginary lines that encircle the Earth parallel to the equator with the equator being 0° and the poles being 90°. (page 17)
5. What does median mean?
This median is the middle of a range of values. For example, median age means half of the population is above this age and the other half is below it. (page 25)
6. Share two interesting facts about one or two of the four countries featured in this book—Ghana, Kosovo, Nicaragua, and South Korea.
Answers will vary. (The members answered this question on page 27.)
7. Why is learning a new language a smart choice?
*Learning a new language is a gateway into new cuisines, music, people, and travel.
It opens the lines of communication.
It enables job seekers to consider many more career opportunities. (page 31)*
8. The slogan for 4-H is "Learn by Doing." Tell me about a skill you have learned by being in 4-H.
Answers will vary. (page 36)
9. Why is it important for some Africans to know how to make soap?
Stores are not always easily accessible in some parts of Africa and soap is important for proper sanitation, so some natives have learned to make their own. (page 42)



117B Beef Breeding

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What breed is your animal? Describe your animal to me.

Answers will vary.

2. How long is a heifer/cow pregnant before she calves?

Gestation is 283 days. (page 6-3)

14. Why should you look at the records of a calf's parents (sire and dam) before buying it?

The performance of their parents is an indication of the calf's future performance. (page 6-17)

15. What is colostrum? Why it is important to the calf?

Colostrum is the first milk of the mother. It is important because it is high in antibodies and because it helps provides immunity for the calf. It provides vitamin A, which helps prevents disease. (page 6-8)

16. Grass tetany is caused by a deficiency of what mineral?

Magnesium (page 7-5)

17. What are parasites? Name the two types.

Parasites are organisms that live off another animal. The two types are internal parasites and external parasites. (pages 5-2 and 5-3)

18. What is the difference between a purebred and crossbred animal?

A purebred animal is an animal from only one breed, while a crossbred animal is an animal with parents from two or more breeds. (page 6-14)

19. Why separate new breeding stock from rest of the herd? How long should they be separated?

They could bring disease organisms into the herd. Separate for 30 to 60 days. (page 5-1)

20. Name three ways to identify cattle.

Nose printing, ear tagging, tattooing, freeze branding, hot branding (which isn't recommended) (page 3-7)

21. What are the name(s) given to a breeding female?

Cow or heifer.

22. Describe what your animal's pen looks like. What is in it?

Answers will vary but could include; clean bedding area, exercise area, water, hay rack, feed trough, salt/mineral feeder, how you enter exits the pen, and etc. (page 3-2)



117B Beef Breeding

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is another term to describe calving difficulty?
Dystocia (page 6-8)
2. What is a good measure of the mothering ability of a cow?
The weight of her calf at weaning (page 6-18)
3. Name two ways that crossbreeding is beneficial to a breeding program/project.
It combines the desirable characteristics of two or more breeds' results in the strong points of one breed complementing the weak points of another breed.
It helps through heterosis (hybrid vigor), a phenomenon that causes crossbreds to out-produce the average of their straightbred parents. (page 6-14)
4. What care practices should you perform on a calf soon after it is born?
 - 1) *Make sure it's breathing*
 - 2) *Make sure calf nurses (to get colostrum milk)*
 - 3) *Clear mucus from nose and mouth*
 - 4) *Tag or tattoo calf*
 - 5) *Rub or shake calf*
 - 6) *Possibly castrate bull calves*
 - 7) *Dip navel chord in iodine*
 - 8) *Other necessary health practices (page 6-8)*
5. When do you plan to breed your heifer? If she is bred, when will she calve?
Answers will vary.
6. A heifer's size is more important than her age when deciding on a breeding time. A heifer should weigh _____ of her mature body weight before the onset of the breeding season?
She should be 2/3 of her expected mature body weight. (page 6-1)
7. Has your heifer(s) been vaccinated for any disease(s)? If yes, which ones?
Answers will vary.
8. List three (3) advantages of artificial insemination.
Increases use of outstanding sires (even sires that are deceased).
Helps control reproductive and genetic defects and reproductive diseases.
Increases the uniformity of calves, replacement heifers, and the cow herd.
Improves marketing. (pages 6-5 and 6-6)
9. What does "free choice" mean? Give an example.
"Free choice" means available at all times. Examples are minerals and water. (page G-5)
10. What are frame scores and what are they based on?
A way of estimating what size cattle will be when they are fully grown. Scores range from 1 to 7 and are based on the height of an animal at the hips at different ages. It is a way of estimating the size cattle will be when they are full grown. (page 2-16)



117B Beef Breeding

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What type of performance records is most valuable to a commercial producer that sells feeder calves?
205-day adjusted weight weaning weights (page 6-18)
2. If you are interested in purchasing a herd sire, what information would you use to select him?
His own performance records, EPD information (page 6-21)
3. Identify several ways to market feeder calves.
Direct sales, graded feeder cattle sale, weekly auctions, background and sell later, sell through breed association sales, club calf sales (page 10-3)
4. List or share two production practices a beef producer can do to avoid calving difficulties in heifers.
*Breed heifers to bulls that have low EPD figures for birth weight.
Encourage daytime calving by feeding at night.
Feed adequately and away from mature cows.
Select growth heifers and breed them over a short period of time. (pages 6-9 and 6-10)*
5. Describe the benefits of estrous synchronization to a herd.
It brings all the females into heat at the same time to be bred, improving conception rates and reducing labor. (page 6-4)
6. What is the recommended range in age of calves for calculating the 205-day adjusted weight?
160-250 days (page 6-18)
7. Explain how MPPA (Most Probable Producing Ability) is used in a beef cow herd.
Records gathered on a cow to predict her future level of performance in comparison to other cows in the herd (page 6-19)
8. What does it mean to use disease prevention as a part of a health program?
It means keeping cattle from getting sick by vaccinating, keeping facilities clean, separating newly purchased animals, feeding a proper ration, keeping other animals and visitors out of the lot or pasture area, using clean equipment, and working with a veterinarian to stay up-to-date with a herd health program. (pages 5-1 and 5-2)
9. What is heritability? What is its impact on genetic improvement?
Heritability is the degree that genes, not environment, control a trait. The higher the heritability, the greater the rate of genetic improvement that can be made in the trait. (page 6-12)
10. What is the mature weight of a heifer with a frame score of 5?
1151-1250 pounds (page 2-16)
11. How long should you wait after a two-year-old heifer calves to re-breed her?
60-75 days (page 6-2)



117BF Beef Feeder

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Is your beef feeder a purebred or crossbred? Describe your animal.

Answers will vary.

2. Name two of the five classes of nutrients that make up a diet.

Water, energy (carbohydrates and fats), minerals, protein, and vitamins (page 7-2)

3. What are four breeds of beef cattle that are found in the area where you live?

Some beef cattle breeds are Angus, Beefmaster, Belgian Blue, Belted Galloway, Brahman, Brangus, Charolais, Chianina, Gelbvieh, Hereford, Limousin, Maine-Anjou, Murray Grey, Piedmontese, Pinzgauer, Polled Hereford, Red Angus, Red Poll, Salers, Santa Gertrudis, Scotch Highland, Shorthorn, Simmental, Tarentaise, Texas Longhorn, and etc. (pages 2-4–2-9)

4. Calf scours are caused when a calf is stressed. Name two ways you can make sure that your animal is not stressed.

Make sure they are not chilled, overfed, or underfed, and make sure that their living and feeding areas are clean at all times, etc. (page 5-5)

5. Name two minerals important for your project animal.

Salt, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, sulfur, cobalt, copper, iodine, iron, manganese, molybdenum, and selenium (page 7-5)

6. When working around or with your animal, what are two important rules to follow?

Be calm and be patient. (page 9-2)

7. How did you get ready for your calf?

Answers will vary. They could speak about preparing its pen, buying feed, buying equipment, or etc. (page 12-2)

8. What is a withdrawal time as it relates to giving medicine?

A period of time that must pass between the last treatment and the time the animal may be slaughtered (page 12-3)

9. What do you plan on doing with your animal after you show it? In other words, how will you sell it or do you plan on keeping it?

Answers will vary. (page 10-3)

10. Is your animal polled or horned? Explain what this means.

Answers will vary. Polled = no horns, horned = has horns (horns have probably been removed.)



117BF Beef Feeder

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name the major nutrient class found in corn.
Energy. (page 7-3)
2. What are external parasites? Give an example.
External parasites are organisms found outside of the body that live off the animal. Examples may include flies, lice, worms, or grubs. (pages 5-2 and 5-3)
3. What is in the ration you're feeding to your animal(s)? How much do you feed it?
Answers will vary.
4. Give two examples of feedstuffs that are high in protein.
Cattle feed—soybean meal, alfalfa hay (legumes), and others. (page 7-3)
5. When judging a beef carcass, where is fat thickness measured?
At the 12th rib. (page 8-4)
6. Name the two types of grading that are used when grading beef carcasses.
Yield grade and quality grade. (page 8-5)
7. What is Coccidiosis and what is the best way to prevent it?
Coccidia are bacterium that may cause scours (diarrhea) in older calves. Coccidium infects and destroys the cells lining the calf's intestine, which causes bleeding and scours. The best prevention is a clean feeding area and dry bedding. (page 5-5)
8. Explain the difference between cow hocked (splayfooted) and bowlegged (pigeon toed).
Bowlegged—When viewed from the front or rear, the knees set too far out, causing the toes to turn inward.
Cow Hocked—When viewing the hind legs from the rear, the hocks are turned inward or are placed to close together, causing the toes to turn outward. (page 2-12)
9. What are frame scores and what are they based on?
A way of estimating what size cattle will be when they are fully grown. Scores range from 1 to 7 and are based on the height of an animal at the hips at different ages. (page 2-16)
10. Name five of the nine items listed on a medication label.
Name of drug, active ingredients, cautions and warnings, withholding times, quantity of contents, storage instructions, name of distributor, lot number, and date of expiration. (page 12-10)



117BF Beef Feeder Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Describe an ideal beef feeder. Discuss how you would like to improve your beef feeder.
Answers will vary. (Terms to look for would be frame score, structural correctness, muscling, and etc.) (page 2-15)
2. Name two of the four practices you can implement to reduce yourself being exposed to a livestock accident or illness. Discuss why.
Understand animal behavior
Provide proper and safe equipment
Wear personal protective equipment
Protect against zoonotic diseases (page 4-5)
3. If a horned cow is mated to a homozygous polled bull, what percentage of the calves will be horned?
0%. (page 6-11)
4. What is the major vitamin that needs supplemented to cattle?
Vitamin A. (page 7-6)
5. Why is hot branding not a desirable form of identification?
It damages the hide, stresses the animal, and it requires special equipment. (page 3-7)
6. Why is it important to have a good VCPR (veterinarian client-patient relationship)?
By having this relationship, your veterinarian has seen and has knowledge your animal and has discussed a health plan with you. Your plan should include vaccinating, castrating, dehorning, internal/external parasite control, and etc. (page 12-3)
7. How long before you take your animal to a show should you start feeding it out of the feed pan that it will be eating out of at the show? Why?
One week. (7-26)
8. Name five different careers that you could pursue in the beef industry. Explain, generally, what each of them does.
Answers will vary. (page 15-4)
9. Identify several ways to market feeder calves?
Direct sales
Graded feeder cattle sale
Weekly auctions
Background and sell later
Market through breed association sales
Club calf sales (page 10-3)



117DF Dairy Beef Feeder Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Tell me about your dairy beef feeder. What does it look like, why did you select it, what does it weigh, etc.

Answers will vary.

2. What did you like best about the Dairy Beef Project?

Answer will vary.

3. Name three of the six dairy breeds found in the United States.

*Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey, Milking Shorthorn.
(pages 11-2 and 11-3)*

4. What is colostrum? Why is it important to a calf?

It is the first milk produced by the cow after calving. It is high in vitamins and antibodies that help the calf stay healthy. (pages 11-13 and 11-14)

5. How long should a calf receive colostrum?

For three days after it was born. (page 11-13)

6. How many times a day should you feed your calf?

Twice, in the morning and in the evening. (page 11-15)

7. What kinds of feed does your calf need during its first six months?

A calf needs milk, grain, and hay. (pages 11-13 and 11-17)

8. Share one way to keep calves healthy?

The main way to keep calves healthy is to keep their living quarters, feed trough, hay rack, and water clean at all times. (pages 11-7 and 11-8)

9. What is the biggest cost of raising a dairy beef feeder?

The cost of feed. (page 11-12)

10. How did you teach your calf to lead?

Answers will vary. (pages 3-8 and 3-9)



117DF Dairy Beef Feeder

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name two methods of dehorning?
Methods of dehorning include electric dehorner and caustic stick or caustic paste. (page 11-8)
2. Dairy Beef Feeders are especially vulnerable to three diseases. What are they?
Scours, Pneumonia, and Navel Ill. (pages 11-10 and 11-11 or 11-19))
3. Name the four (4) parts of a beef animal's stomach:
Rumen, Reticulum, Abomasum, Omasum. (page 7-2)
4. Share two possible causes of calf scours?
*Stress—chilled, big changes in weather, overfeeding, underfeeding
Unclean living and feeding area. These conditions allow bacteria or infections to cause scours. (page 5-5)*
5. Why is it recommended to raise your calf in an individual hutch, pen, or stall from birth to weaning?
It helps to control the spread of diseases, such as scours, and will keep calves from suckling each other. (page 11-7)
6. What is ringworm? Why is it important to wear gloves when treating it?
Ringworm is a fungus that gets into the skin and develops a rough skin condition where the hair drops out in patches. You should wear gloves to prevent from contracting it yourself or spreading it to other animals. Ringworm is a zoonotic disease. (page 5-6)
7. Name six things you should consider when purchasing a dairy beef feeder.
Timing of the purchase, health, conformation, structural soundness, frame size, thickness, thriftiness, breed, ability to gain, disposition, smoothness, and eye appeal. (page 11-4)
8. Name three of the six major minerals that cattle need.
Salt, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, sulfur. (page 7-5)
9. When should you wean your calf?
When your calf consumes 1½ pounds of starter grain per day for three consecutive days, usually at five to six weeks of age. (page 11-16)



117DF Dairy Beef Feeder Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. A dairy-beef feeder is usually marketed in what weight range?
400–600 pounds. (page 11-4)
2. Why should the milk replacer you use contain only milk protein and no vegetable protein?
The calf's digestive system is not developed enough to digest vegetable protein. (page 11-14)
3. What percentage of all fed steer and heifers marketed annually in the United States are Holstein-fed steers and heifers?
12% to 15% (page 11-1)
4. What is pinkeye?
A bacterial infection spread by face flies that gather around the eye. The first sign is that the eye begins to water and then the eyelids begin to close and may become cloudy. In severe cases the animal can go blind. (page 5-6)
5. Explain what it means to “spread out” the stress points during a calf’s life.
Management procedure such as dehorning, castration, and weaning are very stressful on a calf. If all of these procedures are done at one time, there is an increased chance that the calf may become sick or die due to the stress of these procedures. (page 11-8)
6. What do the letters TDN represent?
Total Digestible Nutrients. (page 7-3)
7. Name five feed ingredients that are high in energy.
Whole grain barley, whole grain oats, wheat, wheat middlings, corn, milo, beet pulp, hay, molasses, whole grain rye, whole cottonseed, buckwheat, soybean hulls, dried whey. (page 7-7)
8. What is acidosis and how can you prevent it?
*If your animal is eating a diet high in grain with little or no roughage, your steer may be at risk of developing it because the rumen environment becomes unsuitable for the rumen bacteria to survive. This causes the animal not to digest its food properly.
Acidosis can be prevented by feeding a small amount of roughage or by using an ionophore. (page 11-11)*
9. Why is correct hoof trimming important?
It can change the way an animal stands and walks and the animal's total balance. (page 11-21)



117M Market Beef

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are three things to look at when choosing a calf for your market beef project?
Breed, size, and quality. (page 2-1)
2. What are the definitions of purebred and crossbred cattle? Is your project animal a purebred or crossbred?
Purebred—An animal whose parents are from the same breed. (page G-8)
Crossbred—An animal whose parents are from two or more different breeds. (page 6-15)
3. Describe what your project animal eats each day. What are three ingredients that are found in your feed?
Answers will vary.
4. Where is the proper location to give an injection?
In the neck muscle ahead of the slope of the shoulder. (page 12-8)
5. Describe how you trained your animal to lead. Did you have any challenges? Is there anything that you would do differently next time?
Answers will vary. (page 9-2)
6. Cattle are ruminants, what does this mean?
They have a four-compartment stomach. (page 7-1)
7. What are the benefits of being a ruminant?
Ruminants are able to produce vitamins B and K; they can digest low-quality feeds that other animals cannot; they can digest large amounts of grass and hay; and use many types of feeds. (page 7-1)
8. How can you tell if your animal is bloated?
An accumulation of gasses will make the animal's upper left side bulge. (page G-1 or 5-4)
9. Why is it important to send the buyer of your animal a thank you note as soon as you can after the auction?
To show your buyer that you appreciate their efforts and it encourages the buyer to support future sales. (page 10-10)
10. Can you demonstrate for me how you tie a knot when you are tying up your animal? (Judge, it is helpful to have a rope halter available.)
Ensure that the knot does not slip and is secure enough to hold their animal ties. (pages 3-10 and 3-11)



117M Market Beef

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Has your market steer or heifer been vaccinated for any disease(s)? If yes, which ones?

Answers will vary.

2. What is the rumen and what is its function?

One of the four parts of cattle's stomach and is the big vat that helps cattle digest cellulose.

Cellulose is found in plants. It also has microorganisms that produce vitamins B and K. (pages 7-1 and 7-2)

3. What are the two (2) main sources from which your beef animal gets its energy from?

Carbohydrates and fats. (page 7-3)

4. The two categories of vitamins are _____ and _____. Name one of each.

Water soluble—Complex B

Fat soluble—A, D, E, K (page 7-6)

5. What is ringworm? Why is it important to wear gloves when treating it?

Ringworm is a fungus that gets into the skin and develops a rough skin condition where the hair drops out in patches. Ringworm is a zoonotic disease. (page 5-6)

6. Name five different beef breeds and give two physical or genetic characteristics of each.

Answers will vary. (pages 2-4 through 2-9)

7. What is a frame score and why is it important to your market beef project?

A way of estimating what size cattle will be when they are fully grown. Scores range from 1 to 7 and are based on the height of an animal at the hips at different ages. Why it is important: to meet the industry standards, to meet the needs of meat packers who desire a certain size animal, to accurately plan for the cost of feeding an animal. (page 2-16)

8. Explain the structural difference between sickle hocked and postlegged.

Sickle hocked—When viewing the rear legs from the side, the hock has too much angle or set, causing the steer to stand too far underneath himself. Postlegged—The hock has too little angle or set. The calf is too straight through the joint, resulting in very stiff, restricted movement because of the lack of flexibility. (page 2-12)

9. What is the weight range for an ideal market steer?

1,100-1,350 pounds. (page 2-11)

10. Name ten pieces of equipment you need to exhibit your project animal at a show or fair.

Answers will vary. Some examples could include; rice root brush, scotch comb, feed pans, buckets, clippers, soap, hose, show haler, show stick, clippers, pitch fork, neck ropes, and etc. (A list is included in table 11.04 on page 11-21)



117M Market Beef

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Give two examples of dominant and recessive gene inheritance found in cattle.
Answers will vary but some examples are polled (dominant) vs. horned (recessive), black color dominant over red, dwarfism (recessive), white face color in Herefords (dominant). (page 6-11)
2. What is the function of selenium? What deficiency signs are looked for? How do you provide it in your animal's diet?
Selenium acts as a carrier of vitamin E. The deficiency is known as white muscle disease, which can cause heart failure and paralysis in calves. Selenium can be added to trace mineralized salt or injections are also available to use in calves. (page 7-5)
3. Livestock waste must be handled properly. Name two of the four reasons this is important.
*To protect the environment and public health.
Protect surface waters and the plant and animal life that lives in or depends on those waters.
Protect groundwater quality that affects drinking water quality on your farm and in your neighborhood.
Protect the air quality of your home and that of your neighbors. (page 13-1)*
4. What is extra-label drug usage? When is it allowed? Who can prescribe or order extra-label drug usage?
Extra-label drug use is using a medication in a way other than that stated on the label by the manufacturer. This is only allowed when a veterinarian prescribes it. (page 12-7)
5. Thoroughly describe an ideal market steer or heifer. How does your animal differ from this? How would you like to improve your animal?
Answers will vary. Terms to listen for are located on page 2-11.
6. What cattle disease is treated by inserting a magnetic bolus into the reticulum compartment of the stomach?
Hardware disease. (page 5-6)
7. Name five beef by-products and identify which part of the animal it comes from.
Answers will vary. (pages 8-14 and 8-15)
8. Has taking a beef cattle project helped you to decide what you would like to do in the future for a career? If yes, how?
Answers will vary. (Chapter 15)
9. What is the average dressing percentage of a market beef animal? How is dressing percentage this calculated?
The average is 62%. Dressing percentage = carcass weight/live weight. (page 8-5)



122 Dairy Heifer Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why is milk pasteurized? How is this done?

The milk is heated to kill any disease-causing organisms in it. (page 142)

2. Describe the proper way to house calves.

They need to be housed in a clean, dry place that provides fresh air, but does not allow any direct drafts. Calves should be housed separately to prevent the spread of diseases and it makes it easier to monitor how much each calf is eating. This also prevents calves from suckling on each other which may lead to them getting infections. (page 79)

3. Dairy calves often suffer from coccidiosis, what does this cause?

Coccidia causes diarrhea that is sometimes bloody, anemia, decreased appetite, dehydration, increased susceptibility to other diseases, decreased growth, and possible death. (page 83)

4. What is the difference between active and passive immunity?

Passive immunity is the calf's first protection, antibodies that accumulate in the cow's utter and are passed on to the calf. Active immunity is antibodies created by the calf itself, helped along by vaccinations. (page 55)

5. What are the six essential nutrients needed to survive?

Water, carbohydrates, fat, protein, vitamins, and minerals. (page 43)

6. Name the six breeds of dairy cattle.

The six breeds of dairy cattle are Ayrshire, Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey, and Milking Shorthorn. (pages 9-15)

7. What is a pedigree? Why is it important?

A pedigree is a dairy animal's family tree, the record of animal's ancestors showing genetic relationships. It is important because it evaluates genetic relationships, helps in selections, and indicates potential ability. (pages 36-38)

8. What is mastitis?

Mastitis is an inflammation or infection of the mammary gland. This inflammation is the result of infection, injury, or irritation to the udder. (page 98)

9. What are the three types of milking parlors?

Parallel, herringbone, and rotary. (page 112)

10. Why should the machines and the milkers' hands be cleaned and sanitized before milking occurs?

To minimize bacteria. (page 105)



126 Dairy Cow Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are two nutrients that milk has in large amounts?
Protein, calcium, vitamin D, vitamin B. (page 144)
2. Why is milk pasteurized? How is this done?
The milk is heated to kill any disease-causing organisms in it. (page 142)
3. Should milk be included in a balanced diet for humans?
Yes, because of all the nutrients it provides. (page 144)
4. What are five foods made from milk?
Answers will vary. Examples include ice cream, butter, yogurt, cheese, etc. (page 144)
5. What is mastitis?
Mastitis is an inflammation or infection of the mammary gland. This inflammation is the result of infection, injury, or irritation to the udder. (page 98)
6. What is the rumen?
The rumen is the first and largest compartment of the cow's digestive system. (page 41)
7. What is artificial insemination (AI)?
AI is the practice of introducing sperm into the reproductive tract of the female other than by natural mating. (page 29)
8. What are signs of heat in heifers or cows?
Stands to be mounted by a bull or other cows/heifers; Attempts to mount other cows; excited behavior such as walking fences, bawling, and not eating; clear mucous discharge from the vulva. (page 28)
9. What is colostrum and why is it important?
Colostrum is the first milk produced by the cow. It is important because it contains antibodies important for disease protection of the calf. (page 26)
10. The estrus cycle (# of days from one heat period to another) averages how many days?
21 days. (page 24)
11. What is the main source of energy for your dairy heifer?
Carbohydrates. (page 43)



126 Dairy Cow

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is a balanced ration?
A ration that provides all the necessary nutrients the animal needs during one day to stay healthy. (page 72)
2. What is the voluntary waiting period before a cow should be breed again?
45-60 days. (page 28)
3. What are forages? Name two examples.
Forages are any feedstuff that contains the leafy part of the plant such as leaves, stems, flowers, etc. Examples include alfalfa hay, corn silage, etc. (page 50)
4. How much milk (in lbs.) does an average cow hold in its udder?
20-40 lbs. (page 95)
5. What is heritability?
Heritability is the degree to which the genes, not the environment, control a trait. The higher the heritability, the greater the chance of genetic improvement that can be made for that trait. (page 38)
6. When is oxytocin and mammary pressure at the highest?
One to two minutes after being stimulated. (page 97)
7. What percentage of lost milk production is due to mastitis?
50-80 percent. (page 98)
8. Milk is a dairy's primary income source. What are other possible sources of income?
Sale of cull animals, breeding stock, bull calves, excess crops and/or extra heifers. (page 125)
9. Who oversees and regulates the dairy industry to ensure the milk is safe for consumers?
Federal Food and Drug Administration and the Ohio Department of Agriculture. (page 139)
10. What is the gestation period for a cow?
280-285 days. (page 25)



126 Dairy Cow

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the four compartments of the stomach called? What does each one do?
Rumen—mixes and stirs up food
Reticulum—bacterial digestion of large feed particles
Omasus—squeezes and absorbs water
Abomasums—produces and secretes digestive enzymes and acids to break down food into nutrients that are used by the body. (page 42)
2. Is there direct exchange of blood and milk between each quarter of the udder?
No, blood is only circulated indirectly when it reenters the central supply. (page 95)
3. Describe the benefits of estrous synchronization to a herd.
It brings all the females into heat at the same time to be bred. Therefore, improving conception rates and reducing labor. (page 29)
4. The Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) was formed to provide production testing and records management services. When they go to a farm each month, what are a few of the things they are testing or evaluating for?
Milk weights, takes milk samples from each lactating cow, collects information on calvings, dry offs, breedings, deaths, and other management events that occurred since the last test date. (page 121)
5. How is the DHIA data vital to the dairy industry?
It identifies superior cows that should be considered as bull mothers for sires used in AI. Provides production data on AI sires' daughters to develop bull proofs. (page 121)
6. How can the DHIA records be used to increase profitability?
It determines the milk weight and milk components of every cow.
It measures milk quality (somatic cell counts)
Feed a cow or a group of cows based on their production needs.
Decides which animals should be culled.
Keeps reproductive performance at an optimal level. (pages 121-122)
7. What is the difference between active and passive immunity?
Passive immunity is the calf's first protection, antibodies that accumulate in the cow's utter and are passed on to the calf. Active immunity is antibodies created by the calf itself, helped along by vaccinations. (page 55)
8. Has taking a dairy cow project helped you to decide what you would like to do in the future for a career? If yes, how?
Answers will vary. (page 173)



132 Llama and Alpaca Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What topic of interest did you select from the Llama and Alpaca Resource Handbook? Tell me about this topic.

Answers will vary. (pages 8-9, Record Book)

2. Describe what learning experiences you completed with this project? What did you learn?

Answers will vary. (page 12-13, Record Book)

3. Name three (3) common uses of llamas and Alpacas?

Companions, cart pulling, drill team, fiber, guardians for predator management of livestock, packing, showing, and others. (pages 17-19, Resource Handbook)

4. Should llamas and alpacas be housed as a lone animal? Why or why not?

No. Llamas and alpacas require the social interaction of their own species. Without this social interaction undesirable behavioral problems may develop. (page 22, Resource Handbook)

5. Why should improperly “bottle fed” males not be purchased?

A serious behavior problem develops as a result of imprinting upon humans. Males indicate this behavior by exhibiting friendly, pushy, or aggressive behavior when you approach or enter their paddock area. They tend to nibble or chew clothing when young or even chest butt or brush against you with their bodies. There is no treatment or training to cure this behavior. (page 21, Resource Handbook)

6. Identify the four species of South American camelids and describe their main differences.

Guanaco (protected by law): They occupy lands that tend to be very dry, stand 3.5 to 4 feet tall at their shoulders. They are slender with large heads, very long necks, big pointed ears, pale brown backs, white undersides, and short tails. They can weigh up to 300 lbs. They are not listed as domesticated animals.

Vicunas (protected by law): They are the smallest of all camelids, weighing about 90 lbs. and standing just below 3 feet tall at the shoulder. They have slender legs; a long, supple neck; large, round eyes; padded, cloven feet; and a dense, fine tawny coat. Their fleece is the world's most valuable natural fiber today in the open market.

Alpaca (domesticated in North America): Two types of alpacas: Suri and Huacaya. Both are smaller than the llama. The alpaca stands on the average, 3 feet tall at the shoulders and may weigh 100—175 lbs.

Llamas (domesticated): The largest in size of the South American camelids. Llamas are found all over the world. (pages 9-10, Resource Handbook)



132 Llama and Alpaca

Interview Questions (continued)

1. Define the following terms (Judge, select whichever terms you wish):

Cria: A baby member of the Camelidae family.

Dam: The productive female of the Camelidae family.

Gelding: To remove the testicles causing the male to lose his reproductive ability.

Desensitizing: To make non-reactive or insensitive to human touch.

Top line: The back of the llama or alpaca including the withers, back, loin, and tail head.

Ruminant: Herbivorous animals that have four stomachs.

Stoic: Seemingly indifferent or passive to pain.

Symmetry: Balanced proportions of size, shape, and relative position; symmetry is often important in animal conformation. (pages 91-94, Resource Handbook)

2. What is the preferred method for trimming toes?

The three cut method, whereby the first cut is made across the toe, and the second and third cuts are made down the sides. (page 43, Resource Handbook)

3. What is the daily protein requirement for llamas and alpacas?

10% of their diet. (page 50, Resource Handbook)

4. Shearing: What are the five different types of cuts for shows for llamas?

Barrel cut, point-to-point cut, standard cut, topline cut, and the lion cut. (page 72, Resource Handbook)

5. Why should you never wet the top part of the llama or alpaca over the wither area on an unshorn animal on a very hot day?

This may act as an insulator and increase the animal's body temperature, causing heat stress. (page 24, Resource Handbook)

6. To make sure your animal's well-being is taken care of, what are tasks that can be completed before obtaining your llama or alpaca?

Answers will vary but could include tasks such as . . .

Your facilities are large enough for the animal to exercise in.

There are no protruding nails, broken boards, or wire near the animal.

Potentially dangerous objects, such as an electrical box or a poisonous plant are not within reach of your animal.

You have the proper bedding that will keep your animal clean and dry.

Clean water and a designated feeding area is available that should be kept free of manure, urine, and bedding. (pages 37-38, Resource Handbook)

7. What disease is caused by a sheep virus that results in crusts and scabs on the lips and nostrils of crias? It may be transmitted through the dam's teats while nursing. Caution should be taken when treating this disease because humans may also develop the condition.

Soremouth. (page 45, Resource Handbook)



135BD Breeding—Dairy Goats

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What six dairy goat breeds are commonly found in the United States?
Alpine, La Mancha, Nubian, Saanen, Toggenburg, Oberhasli. (page 12)
2. What is the poll and where is it located?
The area on top of the head, between the ears, where the horns develop. (page 22)
3. What is a chine?
Forward portion of the back, between the withers and the loin, where the ribs originate. (page 22)
4. What is mastitis?
An infection or inflammation of the mammary gland. (page 100)
5. At what age should you dehorn your kids?
7-10 days. (page 80)
8. What tools do you need to trim the feet?
A pair of hoof trimmers and/or a small, sharp knife. (page 86)
9. How long is the gestation period?
148 -152 days or 5 months. (page 37)
10. What is gestation, also called the doe's pregnancy period?
The time period between conception and birth. (page 37)
11. When is the typical breeding season of does?
Late August through late winter. (page 36)



135BD Breeding—Dairy Goats

Interview Questions Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name two main methods used to dehorn goats.
Caustic paste or electric iron. (page 80)
2. What are the signs of a goat possibly having pinkeye?
Eye waters excessively, clouds over, or becomes red. (page 91)
3. When should you first breed a doeling?
7-10 months of age or when the doeling weighs 60% of her expected adult body weight. (page 39)
4. What is gestation?
The time period between conception and birth. (page 37)
5. How long is gestation?
148-152 days or 5 months. (page 37)
6. What vitamin is your goat deficient in if it develops rickets?
Vitamin D. (page 55)
7. How long after pre-milking should milking begin?
Within one minute of pre-milking. (page 103)
8. What types of parlors are typically used in pipeline milking?
Parallel, herringbone, or rotary. (page 105)
9. What is abnormal milk?
Any milk that is "stringy, pink-tinged, clumpy, flaky, or watery." (page 102)
10. Between what temperatures are bulk tanks kept?
Less than 40 degrees, but above freezing. (page 110)
11. How can estrous cycles be induced out of season?
Controlling artificial lights to simulate decreasing length of daylight. (page 37).
12. What is the first thing to do to a kid immediately after birth?
Clear the nostrils and mouth of mucous. (page 38)



135BD Breeding—Dairy Goats

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why should kids receive colostrum within the first few hours of birth?
The kids need the antibodies present in colostrum for disease prevention. (page 38)
2. Name four signs your doe is getting ready to kid.
(1) Sunken at tail and hip, (2) restless (paws bedding), (3) looking back at sides, (4) udder is shiny, (5) heavy breathing and a worried look, and (6) affection toward its keeper. (page 37)
3. What is dystocia?
Difficulty giving birth. (page 42)
4. What is Oxytocin?
A hormone responsible for milk letdown. (page 97)
5. What is a pedigree?
A summary of the animal's ancestors. (page 97).
6. What is a gene?
A gene is a unit of genetic material that controls a trait. (page 180)
7. What is heterosis?
*This occurs in crossbreeding where the offspring perform above the average of the parents.
Note: If the youth answers "hybrid vigor", ask for the definition. (page 181)*
8. What is another name for heterosis?
Hybrid vigor. (page 181)
9. How much should a doe weigh when first bred?
Sixty percent of her expected adult weight when first bred. (page 39)



135BM Breeding—Meat Goats

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name two meat goat breeds.
Boer, Kiko, Spanish Goat. (pages 17-18)
2. What is chevon?
Meat from goats. (page 179)
3. When giving your goat an intramuscular injection, where is the proper place to give it?
In the triangular area of the neck. (page 166)
4. At what age should you dehorn your kids?
7-10 days. (page 80)
5. At what age should a buck kid be castrated?
1-3 weeks of age. (page 81)
6. What kind of digestive system does a goat have?
Ruminant. (page 49)
7. On what two things should you base the type of meat goat you select?
(1) Target market and (2) project goals. (page 117)
8. What is a zoonotic disease?
Illnesses that can be transmitted from humans to animals and vice versa. (page 33)
9. Where is the chine located on your goat?
Between the withers and the loin, where the ribs originate. (page 22)
10. When is the typical breeding season of does?
Late August through late winter. (page 36)



135BM Breeding—Meat Goats

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Describe your goat. Is there anything that you would like to change about it and why?
Answers will vary.
2. What are the six essential nutrients for goats?
Water, carbohydrates, fats, protein, minerals, and vitamins. (page 51)
3. What is the main source of energy for goats?
Carbohydrates. (page 51)
4. What vitamin is needed by goats for strong bones and teeth? It is known as the “sunshine vitamin.”
Vitamin D. (page 55)
5. What is extra-label drug use?
It is the use of medication in a way other than what is stated on the label by the manufacturer. If not directed by a veterinarian, it is illegal. (page 164)
6. What causes tetanus (lockjaw) and what are the symptoms?
*Tetanus is caused by the bacterium *Clostridium tetani*. Symptoms include muscle stiffness, lack of coordination, and being unable to eat or drink. (pages 90-91)*
7. What are three conditions that can be caused by overgrown hooves?
(1) bone malformation; (2) incorrect walk; (3) lameness. (page 85)
8. What are two best types of fencing to use for your goat?
Electric fence and/or stock panels. (page 150)
9. How can estrous cycles be induced out of season?
Controlling artificial lights to simulate decreasing length of daylight. (page 73)
10. What is the first thing to do to a kid after birth?
Clear the nostrils and mouth of mucous. (page 38)



135BM Breeding—Meat Goats

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is the main purpose of feeding concentrates to goats?
To supply extra energy and nutrients required for growth and production above what is obtained from forages. (page 56)
2. When starting your kid on creep feed, what percent crude protein should they receive?
Usually at least 16%. (page 63)
3. What micro mineral is needed for synthesis of thyroid hormones to control metabolism?
Iodine. (page 54)
4. What is the most important external parasite prevention method?
Keeping your housing clean and dry and discourage pests from breeding. (page 88)
5. What is the recommended amount of square feet that each animal should have inside a barn or shelter?
15 to 20 square feet. (page 147)
6. What is heterosis?
This occurs in crossbreeding where the offspring perform above the average of the parents. (page 181)
7. Name four careers that you might pursue in the meat goat industry.
Answers will vary. (page 174)
8. What is a pedigree?
A summary of the animal's ancestors. (page 182)
9. What is a gene?
A gene is a unit of genetic material that controls a trait. (page 180)
10. What is another name for heterosis?
Hybrid vigor. (page 181)



135F Fiber Goats

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is a cashmere goat?
*A type (not breed) of goat that produces commercial quantities of cashmere. (page 20) **Note:** answer is incorrect if they say breed.*
2. What are Angora goats primarily raised for?
The mohair or fiber from their fleece. (page 19)
3. How much mohair can an Angora goat produce per year?
8–16 pounds. (page 19)
4. What three countries are the largest producers of mohair in the world?
United States, Turkey, and South Africa. (page 19)
5. In cashmere production, why is the length of fiber an important quality consideration?
A longer fiber is of higher quality. (page 131)
6. How often should Angora goats be shorn?
Twice a year. (page 129)
7. What three solid colors of goats are preferred for cashmere down production??
(1) White, (2) Brown, or (3) Gray. (page 132)
8. Why should you not wash angora goat?
Washing removes the lanolin from the mohair. (page 130)
9. What type of collar do you use when showing an Angora goat?
You do not use a collar on Angora goats. You lead them with your hands. (page 130)
10. What are the two types of secondary fibers produced by goats?
Mohair and cashmere. (page 127)



135F Fiber Goat

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. At what age does fleece production peak in Angora goats?
When the goat is about 3-4 years old. (page 127)
2. Which state produces 90% of mohair in the United States?
Texas. (Page 127)
3. What characteristics should you keep in mind when selecting an Angora goat?
(1) age; (2) conformation; (3) uniformity and quality of fleece; (4) density of fleece and size of animal. (page 37)
4. What is cashmere?
Very fine, valuable fiber prized for making clothing. (page 127) They may also answer that it is a fiber produced by almost all goats to some degree with the exception of Angora goats.
5. Why should Angora goats and cashmere-producing goats not be bred to each other?
They produce a fiber with limited uses and no characteristics of mohair or cashmere. (page 127)
6. What type of fiber do we get from Angora Goats?
Mohair. (page 127)
7. Explain the two types of fiber of the cashmere fleece.
(1) Down: a very fine, crimped, low luster secondary fiber; and the (2) Guard hairs: which are a coarser, longer, and straighter primary fiber. (page 131)
8. Name three characteristics that define cashmere quality.
(1) Average fiber diameter; (2) length of down fiber; (3) character or style (amount of crimp); (4) color; (5) impurities; (6) and grease content. (page 131)
9. What is the purpose of lanolin in an Angora goat's fleece?
It gives the fleece character and keeps it moist. (page 130)
10. Why should you keep Angora goats inside for two days before shearing?
To keep the fleece dry. (page 129)



135F Fiber Goats

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. In some areas, why do producers use a practice called caping?
To provide additional protection from the weather and sun for angora goats following shearing. (page 130)
2. What are the two types of goat hair? What is the difference between them?
Primary and secondary. The main coat of goats consists mostly of the primary hair, which is usually straight and has no commercial value. The secondary hair is often curly and is the most valuable fiber. (page 127)
3. What characteristics should you consider when purchasing a fiber goat?
Age and confirmation, uniformity and quality of fleece, density of fleece and size of animal. (page 129)
4. What does “skirting the fleece” mean?
Removing the stained fibers and fleece from the belly area from the remainder of the fleece. (page 130)
5. Explain the practice of “caping.”
The shearer leaves a strip of mohair along the neck and back that is about 8 inches wide. It is sheared after 4-6 weeks when the goat has grown enough fleece on the rest of their body to provide protection. (page 130)
6. Does the fleece production in Angora goats increase or decrease as the goat ages?
It increases. (page 127)
7. Name six of the eight quality characteristics that are used to determine the value of mohair fleece.
(1) Fineness, (2) luster, (3) length of the staple, (4) color, (5) softness, (6) freedom from kemp, and (7) clean yield. (page 128)
8. What are the six things to remember about Angora goat care?
*Shear twice a year.
Give CD&T shots every spring.
Worm every three months.
De-lice your goats in conjunction with shearing. Re-treat two weeks after the first treatment to kill newly hatched lice.
Trim hooves every six weeks or so.
Trim hair stained with urine whenever you trim hooves. (page 130)*
9. Name the four countries that are major suppliers of mohair?
(1) China, (2) Mongolia, (3) Iran, (4) Afghanistan. (page 131)



135H Harness Goats

Interview Questions

Below are questions specifically for harness goats, for general goat questions (nutrition, care, breeding, etc.), please refer to the dairy or meat goat sections. Please keep in mind the age and year of each participant when asking these questions.

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why might you consider selecting a crossbred goat as a harness goat?
Some purebred goats tend to be stubborn or lazy. (page 133)
2. What are the 3 basic parts of a pleasure cart?
Seat or box, the shafts and the wheels. (page 134)
3. How much weight can a goat pull?
1.5 times its weight. (page 133)
4. At what year in your harness goat project should you be able to pull a child-driven cart?
Third year plus or senior harness. (page 136)
5. Name the three parts of the simple harness.
Rump strap, Chest strap and breast trap. (page 134)
6. What steps did you take to train your goat to pull a cart?
Answers will vary. (page 135)
7. About how long have goats been used in society as harness goats?
For about 4,000 years. (page 132)
8. What is a goat called that is trained to pull a harness?
A harness goat (page 132)
9. What five voice commands should a yearling harness goat respond to?
(1) Stop, (2) Go, (3) Back, (4) Left, and (5) Right (page 136)
10. What is the first step you must take when training a goat to pull a cart?
Get to know your goat by spending a lot of time with it. (page 135)



135M Market—Dairy, Meat or Cross Goats

Interview Questions

Please keep in mind the age and year of each participant when asking these questions.

1. According to the unified scorecard for dairy goats, what are the four (4) categories of evaluation that you should look for in a dairy goat?

General appearance, dairy character, body capacity, mammary system (pages 27-28)

2. What is the first step in processing fluid milk?

Clarification. (page 111)

3. What is the protein percentage in goat milk?

3.0%. (page 110)

4. What six dairy goat breeds are commonly found in the United States?

Alpine, La Mancha, Nubian, Saanen, Toggenburg, Oberhasli. (page 12)

5. Milk consists of 87 percent _____.

Water. (page 51)

6. Why should you use a teat dip after each milking?

To prevent mastitis. (page 102)

7. Why do you feed concentrates to goats?

To supply extra energy and nutrients required for growth and production above what is obtained from forages. (page 56)

8. When showing your goat, what is the proper clothing to wear?

You should wear neat jeans or slacks and a button-down or polo shirt that is tucked in. Do not wear a hat, sandals, or flip flops, and do not have brushes or combs in your back pockets. (page 175)

9. What is a carcass?

The muscle, bone, and fat associated with the harvest of an animal. (page 179)

10. Name four of the wholesale cuts of Chevon?

(1) Arm chop, (2) fore shank, (3) breast, (4) rolled shoulder, (5) blade chop, (6) rib roast, (7) chop, (8) loin chop, (9) loin roast, (10) leg, (11) rolled leg, (12) stewed cubed. (page 124)

11. Define Halal and Kosher in relation to marketing goat meat?

Halal—harvested and prepared in ways that meet Muslim criteria

Kosher—processed and prepared according to Jewish law (page 120-121)

12. Where on your meat goat is the degree of finish measured? Why is it beneficial to measure your goat often?

At the 13th rib, to know if you need to change its diet. They may be gaining weight too slowly or too quickly.. (page 119)



135P Pack Goats

Interview Questions

These questions specifically for pack goats. For general goat questions, refer to the dairy or meat goat sections. Please keep in mind the age and year of each participant when asking these questions.

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. List four things you should consider when selecting a pack goat.
Dairy goats are often better because of size.
Wethers are the best choice.
Look for one expected to be 150-250 pounds at maturity.
Look for strong feet and legs.
Look for a long body for distribution of pack weight.
Look for one that seems alert, cautious and unafraid. (page 138)
2. Name the 2 types of packs your goat can carry.
Soft pack and cross buck pack. (page 138)
3. At what age can a goat carry a full pack?
18 months to 2 years of age. (page 138)
4. What percentage of a goat's weight can a soft pack carry? What percentage of a goat's weight can a cross buck pack carry?
20-30% with soft pack.
30-40% with cross buck pack. (page 138)
5. Besides the pack, what are two other things you should take with you while hiking with your pack goat?
(1) Collar and lead for your goat; (2) a first aid kit for you and your goat; (3) goat treats for a one day hike or feed for your goat while on overnight trips. (pages 138-139)
6. Why is it important to make sure the panniers are equal in weight and balanced when loaded?
This is important so your goat is able to maneuver the trail easily. (page 139)
7. What is the first step in training your pack goat?
Bonding with your goat. (page 139)
8. At what age should you start to introduce the soft pack to your goat?
6 to 12 months of age. (page 140)
9. Why is it important when using panniers and a cross buck pack that the panniers are equal in weight?
So they are balanced when loaded for the goat to be able to maneuver the trail easily. (page 139)
10. Name 5 qualities you should seek when selecting your pack goat.
(1) healthy; (2) wide and deep chest; (3) strong feet, large hooves; (4) strong pasterns; (5) slight hock-in (hocks turned slightly inward); (6) long body and legs with proportional height and length; (6) level topline; (7) well-muscled; (8) long stride; (9) friendly and curious attitude, alert, bright, doesn't mind being touched) Note: they could divide (9) into several qualities, but book lists it under one section) page 138



135C Companion—Pet Goats

Interview Questions

These are general companion goat questions. Please keep in mind the age and year of each participant when asking these questions.

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is the poll and where is it located?
The area on top of the head, between the ears, where the horns develop. (page 22)
2. What are two best types of fencing to use for your goat?
Electric fence or stock panels. (page 150)
3. Name two methods that can be used to dehorn goats.
Caustic paste or electric iron. (page 80)
4. What are the six essential nutrients for goats?
Water, carbohydrates, fats, protein, minerals, and vitamins. (page 51)
5. What is the main source of energy for goats?
Carbohydrates. (page 51)
6. What vitamin is needed by goats for strong bones and teeth? It is known as the “sunshine vitamin.”
Vitamin D. (page 55)
7. What is the recommended amount of square feet that each animal should have inside a barn or shelter?
15 to 20 square feet. (page 147)
8. Why do you feed concentrates to goats?
To supply extra energy and nutrients required for growth and production above what is obtained from forages. (page 56)
9. Why is it important to trim your goat's hooves and how often should you do this? What is the proper tool(s) to use?
It is important so that your goat can stand straight on its feet with the hooves in the proper position. Hoof trimming should be done every 2-3 months. Use hoof trimmers and/or a sharp knife. (pages 85-86)
10. What is extra-label drug use?
It is the use of medication in a way other than what is stated on the label by the manufacturer. If not directed by a veterinarian, it is illegal. (page 164)
11. What causes tetanus (lockjaw) and what are the symptoms?
*Tetanus is caused by the bacterium *Clostridium tetani*. Symptoms include muscle stiffness, lack of coordination, and being unable to eat or drink. (pages 90-91)*



139 Market Hog

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name three areas on the pig where excess fat can be observed?

Lower ham region

Area over the loin edge

Jowl

Middle

Elbow pocket

Behind the shoulder (page 3-10)

2. Name the three supplemental minerals most needed by pigs?

Calcium

Salt

Phosphorus (page 8-2)

3. Name two diseases hogs can get?

Anemia (page 9-2)

Atrophic rhinitis (page 9-2)

Mycoplasmal Pneumonia (page 9-6)

Swine Dysentery (page 9-9)

4. Why are pigs tails removed?

To prevent tail biting. (page 21-7)

5. What was in your hog's feed?

Corn, oats, soybean oil meal, and animal by-products. (page 8-2)

6. Where is a hog's jowl located?

The underside of the neck. (page 3-2)

7. Why shouldn't you give your pig a lot of water before you enter the show ring?

Pig will be too big in stomach area. (page 12-4)



139 Market Hog

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What does it mean to “ration” your feed?
Ration means to make sure your hog is given a balanced amount of nutrients and feed stuffs. (page 8-1)
2. About how much weight can a pig possibly gain per day?
Up to 2 pounds. (page 8-24)
3. What is the disease pseudorabies?
Pseudorabies is a virus that affects the nervous and respiratory systems. (page 9-8)
4. How did you clip your pig for the fair?
Answers will vary. (page 12-1)
5. How much water does a pig require per day?
2 pounds per pound of feed eaten. (page 8-1)
6. Name two types of parasites that affect a pig?
Internal and external. (pages 9-10 and 9-14)
7. Describe the feed ration your pig is on.
Answers will vary. (pages 8-12 and 8-24)
8. What is the average growth rate for a feeder pig?
1.5-1.75 pounds daily gain. (page 3-7)
9. What is a breed?
A group of animals with similar external characteristics that are passed from one generation to another. (page 3-3)



139 Market Hog

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What does the word balance mean, when a judge says the pig is “well balanced”?
It refers to the proportion of the body parts, muscle, etc. (page 3-14)
2. What does the judge mean when he says the pig has a “well-built structure”?
He has well-built bones or framework. (page 3-11 and 3-12)
3. What is LMA and how is it used?
LMA refers to Loin Muscle Area. It is used to predict the pounds of lean in a carcass. (page 4-6)
4. How is dressing percent figured?
Carcass weight divided by live weight. (page 4-4)
5. Where is carcass length take?
Aitch bone to edge of first rib. (page 4-5)
6. What is a young female that has not farrowed called?
Gilt. (page 15-4)
7. Name for nitrogen containing chemical that are basic building blocks for protein?
Amino acids. (page 8-2)
8. What is the PPS gene?
A “stress gene” that is inherited recessively in pigs also called Porcine Stress Syndrome. (page 4-1)
9. What prevents a pig from developing to its genetic potential?
Poor management, improper feeding, or poor health. (page 3-8)



140 Swine Breeding Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why might someone choose to have a purebred production system?
A purebred production system means you can produce genetically superior animals that you make possible through your own wise breeding decisions. (page 15-3)
2. What is the major advantage of crossbred females?
Crossbred, compared to purebred, females normally produce one pig at birth with greater livability and produce more milk, which equals heavier weaning weights. (page 15-3)
3. In selecting a gilt for breeding, what does “soundness” mean?
Soundness means free from flaws or defects. There are three areas of particular concern: reproductive, mammary, and skeletal. (page 15-4)
4. Why purchase a boar *before* you need him for breeding?
This provides time to isolate and check for health concerns and also is a good opportunity to test mate boars to gilts and evaluate for breeding performance. (page 15-13)
5. What is EPD? How is it used?
EPD refers to expected progeny differences. It predicts how well an individual’s offspring are expected to perform compared to offspring from an average parent. (page 16-1)
6. Name at least two signs of heat (estrus) in gilts and sows.
Signs of heat include increased activity, more vocalization, swelling of vulva, sticky discharge from vulva, ear carriage more erect, and stands for back pressure. (page 18-1)
7. How is your project animal housed? What are its advantages and disadvantages?
Answers will vary. (pages 19-3 to 19-4)
8. How long is a normal gestation for a pig?
114 days. (page 20-2)
9. A new litter of pigs should be processed within 24 hours after birth. What are some of the steps involved in processing?
Processing may include the following steps: Weighing, navel cord care, clipping needle teeth, tail docking, iron injections, and ear notching.
10. The temperature of a new litter’s sleeping area should be 90° to 95°F for the first week. What should it be after that?
Temperatures in the sleeping area can be reduced by 5°F each week after the first week (page 20-2). For three week old pigs, provide 85°F temperature for the first few days after weaning. Lower the temperature 3°F per week to a minimum of about 70°F for 8-week old pigs. Room temperature can be dropped to 60°F if bedding is used. (page 22-1)



150CE Chicken, Exhibition (Fancy) Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What breed(s) and variety(ies) did you select? Why?
Answers will vary.
2. Where did you purchase your birds? Why there?
Answers will vary.
3. When visiting a breeder, what should you look for?
Clean pens, healthy birds, and a knowledgeable and NPIP breeder.
4. How old are your bird(s) and why did you get them at that age?
Answers will vary.
5. Describe the color, size, and condition of your birds. Use correct terminology according to the APA or ABA standards.
Answers will vary.
6. How is the breed of a bird identified? These breeds are divided into varieties based on what physical characteristic of the bird?
The breed is identified by a particular body shape or style. Breeds are divided into varieties based on differences in color pattern or other special features.
7. Why should you keep your chicken coop out of direct sunlight and drafts?
Direct sunlight can change the colors of your chickens' feathers. Drafts can cause respiratory and other health issues.
8. About what percent of protein should be given to baby chicks until they are six weeks old?
A minimum of 18% to 20%.
9. Briefly explain how to properly remove you bird from the exhibition coop.
Always remove the bird head first holding one hand over the back, with the other hand under the body and your fingers wrapped around the legs.
10. What is meant by the term "condition" when selecting which birds to show at your junior fair?
Condition refers to the bird's health and feather quality.



150CM Chicken, Market Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What age and/or weight should your market chickens to be at fair time?
Answers will vary according to county rules. Some have specific ages along with the required weights. Some fairs have rate of gain competitions so they want heavier birds. At some fairs the age of the bird is more important than the weight.
2. What kind of feed should be given to broiler chicks? Why is this important?
Broiler chicks should be given a broiler (meat)-starter ration. Feeds specifically designed for broiler chickens are formulated to provide balanced nutrition for healthy growth and enhanced muscle development.
3. What is one reason why diluting your feed with less expensive ingredients like corn, oats, or wheat as fillers is a bad idea?
Buying a commercial broiler feed ensures the birds are getting a balanced diet for optimum growth and performance. Adding fillers to the commercial feed changes the analysis of the commercial feed, and may cause improper growth, lack of thriftiness, and other health issues.
4. Why should you set up and operate your brooder one or two days before your market chicks arrive?
It may be necessary to make adjustments in temperature and also to check to see that the thermostats are working properly.
5. Boilers and fryers typically are birds weighing up to how many pounds?
7 pounds.
6. What are two general defects you should check for when selecting which broilers to take to the fair so you know not to take them?
 - (1) *Cuts and tears*
 - (2) *Broken or disjointed bones*
 - (3) *Skin or flesh bruises anywhere other than on the wing tip*
 - (4) *Breast blisters or cysts*
7. Why is it important to take the bird in and out of the cage head first?
So if the wings should open up it won't damage the bird.
8. How should you calm your bird if it becomes excited?
Hold one hand on breast bone with your fingers around its legs, with the other hand on its back holding wings down. Keep the bird close to you so it feels secure.
9. Name some parts of the chicken and show where each is on the bird (or on the illustration/picture).
Answers will vary.



150CEP Chicken, Egg Production: Hens and Pullet Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is the breed and variety of your chicken? How old is it?
Answers will vary.
2. What percent protein is in your chicken feed?
Answers will vary.
3. What is the most popular chicken for white egg production?
Leghorn.
4. At what temperature should you begin brooding your chicks, and how should the temperature be lowered as the birds grow?
95°F, lowering it by 5 degrees every week until it reaches 70°F at five to six weeks.
5. Why should you feed chicks medicated feeds that contain a coccidiostat?
To prevent coccidiosis.
6. Why should you not add calcium to a commercial chick starter ration for growing birds?
Too much calcium can cause growing birds to develop bone and kidney problems. Layer rations are not needed until the birds are twenty weeks old.
7. What is the first and most important step in protecting your birds from disease?
Good sanitation.
8. Name at least one way to prevent cannibalism.
(1) Buying chicks that have been beak trimmed; avoiding: (2) overcrowding; (3) poor ventilation; (4) too little eating or drinking space; (5) too much light; and (6) the appearance of blood on injured birds.
9. What five characteristics of potentially good egg producers?
(1) Bleached skin and shanks; (2) three finger abdominal width and depth; (3) soft, pliable pubic bones; (4) thinness of skin below pubic bones; (5) a thin, trim body; (6) head proportionate to comb and wattles; (7) sparkling, round, bright, clean eyes; (8) bleached, moist, large, oblong-shaped vent.
10. What happens to laying hens as a result of a decrease in day length during lay?
A decrease in day length will cause the hens to go out of production and into a feather molt.
11. What is candling? What do you look for when candling an egg?
Candling involves holding an egg up to a candling light to judge interior quality of the egg. You are looking for the air cell, the position of the yolk, and making sure there are no blood spots, defects, or cracks in the egg.



150DE Duck, Exhibition Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are two very deadly viral diseases that can affect flocks of ducks?
(1) Duck Virus Hepatitis; (2) Duck Virus Enteritis.
2. Why should you not store hatching duck eggs in the refrigerator?
The cold temperatures will kill the embryos.
3. Name two breeds of ducks in the heavy class used for meat production (the heavy class).
Appleyard, Aylesbury, Muscovy, Rouen, Pekin, or Saxony.
4. Name two breeds of ducks in the light class that are good egg producers (the light class).
Runner, Campbell, or Magpie.
5. Name two breeds of ornamental or bantam.
Call, East Indie, and Mallards.
6. Waterfowl are organized into categories by class, breed, and variety. What defines a class?
A class categorizes birds by weight.
7. What defines a breed?
A breed is based on the type of the bird.
8. What does variety refer too?
Varieties are based on the different color patterns in a breed.
9. Most breeds of domesticated ducks are thought to be close relatives of what species of duck?
Common Mallard.
10. What breed of duck is not descended from the Mallard?
Muscovy.



150DM Duck, Market Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What breed is your bird? What is the age of your bird?

Answers may vary.

2. What makes your duck good for meat production?

(1) It is a breed from the heavy class; (2) it should have long, wide, deep breasts and muscular legs; (3) the age of the duck (about 8 weeks of age when shown in a meat class).

3. Name two breeds of ducks in the heavy class used for meat production.

Appleyard, Aylesbury, Muscovy, Rouen, Pekin, or Saxony.

4. What two less important factors may become the deciding factors in selecting a good meat duck of the meat quality is equal?

Condition of feathers and cleanliness.

5. What breed of ducks do not quack?

Muscovy.

6. Waterfowl are organized into categories by class, breed, and variety. What defines a class? What defines a breed? What does variety refer to?

A class categorizes birds by weight. A breed is based on the type of the bird. Varieties are based on the different color patterns in a breed.

7. At what age can ducklings be released into an outside pen without parents?

Beginning the third week.

8. Is swimming water necessary for growing ducks?

No.

9. What percentage of calcium should be in a breeder duck's diet to make hard eggshells?

2.75%.

10. What drug typically found in medicated feeds may be toxic to ducks?

Amprolium.



150GE Goose, Exhibition

Interview Questions

1. From what two wild ancestors are domestic geese thought to result?
Greylag Goose and Swan Goose.
2. What breed(s), variety(ies), and age(s) is your goose (geese)?
Answers will vary.
3. What defines the classes of geese?
Weight.
4. What is a name for a very young goose?
Gosling.
5. Feeds are eaten most readily by goslings if they are in the form of crumbles. What feed form do older geese prefer?
Pellets.
6. Are geese foraging birds? Explain.
Yes, if there is a good supply of grass, geese may be left to get all of their feed by foraging.
7. What does it mean to say that goslings are “full fed”?
Having feed available all the time. (Or free choice or ad libitum.)
8. A goose normally lays how many eggs before incubating, and how many days is the incubation period?
A goose may lay four to six eggs before incubating for 30 days.
9. What is down?
Down is a layer of fine feathers found under the tougher exterior feathers.
10. Geese eat foods or feeds that contain a high percentage of what nutrient?
Carbohydrates.



150GM Goose, Market Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What breed(s), variety(ies) and age(s) is your goose (geese)?
Answers will vary.
2. What makes your goose good for meat production?
(1) It is a breed from the heavy class; (2) it should have long, wide, deep breasts and muscular legs; (3) the age of the duck (about 8 weeks of age when shown in a meat class).
3. If market geese are marketed when less than four months old, what might be the problem with their feathers?
There could be a problem with removing the immature (or pin) feathers.
4. What is a name for a male goose?
Gander.
5. What feed form is most easily eaten by goslings?
Crumbles.
6. What feed form do older geese prefer?
Pellets.
7. What is a typical weight for market geese?
12 – 15 pounds.
8. When incubating goose eggs, conditions are the same as for duck eggs except for what?
Goose eggs should be misted once a day with water directly from the tap.
9. Name the three breeds of geese in the heavy class.
African, Embden (Emden), and Toulouse.
10. When judging geese in a meat competition, the bird with _____ is best.
“the most meat”
11. Geese are raised commercially for:
(1) Meat; (2) Feathers; (3) Down; (4) Foie Gras.



150TE Turkey, Exhibition (Fancy)

Interview Questions

NOTE: PLEASE REMEMBER TO KEEP IN MIND THE AGE AND YEAR OF MEMBER BEING QUESTIONED.

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. How many breeds of turkey are there?
There is only one breed of turkey, but there are several varieties. Many people call the varieties "breeds".
2. What causes the red and blue coloration on a Tom turkey's head and neck when it is strutting to impress a hen?
The red color is caused by oxygenated blood and the blue color by venous blood.
3. What does the phrase "heritage turkey" mean?
A phrase used to describe naturally mating varieties of turkeys, most of which have standards defined by the American Poultry Association.
4. Why is it important to select an alternate bird for a show?
In case something happens to your first choice bird.
5. If you have more than one variety of turkey, why is it important to keep them separate at breeding time?
To prevent crossbreeding.
6. What should the temperature under the brooder be during poults first week of life?
95°F.
7. Name three varieties of heritage turkeys.
(1) Small White or Midget White; (2) Black; (3) Bourbon Red; (4) Narragansett; (5) Royal Palm; (6) Slate; (7) Standard Bronze.
8. The color of turkey eggs varies, but what characteristic to all turkey eggs have in common?
They show brown speckles.
9. What variety of turkey is the largest and heaviest?
Bronze.
10. What are the three disqualifications for all exhibition turkeys, regardless of variety?
(1) Pendulous crop; (2) Deformed wings; (3) Crooked breastbone.



150TM Turkey, Market Interview Questions

Please remember to keep in mind the age and year of member being interviewed. Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. How much do mature, commercial, live turkeys usually weigh?
Hens grow to live weights of 16-18 pounds at 14 weeks.
Toms grow to live weights of 34-39 pounds at 18 weeks.
2. What does the term “feed conversion” mean?
It is a measure of how efficiently a bird converts feed into weight (how much weight your birds are gaining on the feed you are providing).
3. When raising turkeys for meat, why should you separate the hens from the toms after four months of age?
Because toms’ growth rate is much faster than hens, and toms are marketed earlier.
4. What is the accepted commercial type of turkey to raise for market classes at the fair?
Broad Breasted Whites (also called Large White or White Holland).
5. What should the temperature under the brooder be during poults first week of life?
95°F.
6. About how much feed does it take to raise the average Large White tom turkey to an age of 18 weeks?
92 pounds.
7. What two diseases might turkeys get if raised with chickens?
Sinusitis and Blackhead.
8. Name at least one way to try to control cannibalism in turkeys?
Beak remodeling, increased floor space, improved nutrition, or proper lighting.
9. What defects lower the final placing of a turkey?
(1) General defects such as cuts and tears; (2) Broken or disjointed bones; (3) Skin or flesh bruises anywhere other than on the wing tip; (4) Blisters or calluses on the breast; (5) Insect bites; (6) External parasites; (7) Extremely dirty birds; (8) Pendulous crop.
10. State and federal laws regulate the processing of poultry for sale. Are you allowed to sell your home-grown and possibly home-processed turkeys? Explain.
Yes, as limited direct sales of home-grown and home-processed turkeys may be exempt from state and federal laws. Local city or county health departments or the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Meat Inspection can provide details.



150H Helmeted Guinea Fowl

Interview Questions

1. Name three uses for Guinea Fowl.
Meat, guard animals (they are very vocal when someone or something approaches their yard), and tick control.
2. Why might Guinea Fowl be a good guard or watch animal?
They become very vocal when anything new enters their area.
3. What do you call an adult female Guinea Fowl?
Hen.
4. What do you call a Guinea Fowl chick?
Keet.
5. When judging Guinea Fowl, if a judge finds a bird with a duck foot, what must he or she do?
Disqualify the bird.
1. One way to distinguish the sex in adult Guinea Fowl is by their calls. What sound does a female Guinea Fowl make?
Two-syllable call repeated several times in succession sounding like "buck-wheat, buck-wheat, buck-wheat."
2. One way to distinguish the sex in adult Guinea Fowl is by their calls. What sound does a male Guinea Fowl make?
One-syllable call repeated several times in succession sounding like "chit, chit, chit."
8. What are three varieties of Guinea Fowl?
Lavender, Pearl, and White
9. Name two general disqualifications of Guinea Fowl.
(1) Duck foot; (2) One or more white primaries or secondaries in any colored Guinea Fowl; (3) One or more colored primaries or secondaries in any white Guinea Fowl; (4) Mismatched wattle.



173 Horseless Horse Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What kind of shoes should you wear when working around horses?
Boots. (page 9)
2. What side of a horse should you lead it from?
The left side also called the near side. (page 10)
3. What is the proper name for a young mare? (page 12)
Filly.
4. What kind of markings do pinto or paint horses have on their body?
Large irregular spots or patches on its body. (page 21)
5. What does a horse with a star on his face look like?
Has a white diamond on the upper part of the face, almost between the eyes. (page 22)
6. What is a stocking on a horse?
A marking on the leg where white comes almost up to the horse's knee. (page 23)
7. What measurements do you measure a horse in?
Hands, which is 4 inches. (page 26)
8. What sense of a horse is worse than most other domestic animals?
Their sight is the poorest of domestic animals. (page 43)
9. Which sense is much better than ours?
A horse's hearing is much better than ours. (page 43)
10. What is the name for a person who trims horses' feet?
Farrier. (page 45)
11. How can you tell the age of a horse?
By looking at their teeth. (page 51)
12. What are different gaits (speeds) of a horse called?
Walk, trot, canter, and gallop (page 54)
13. What is tack?
Equipment used in haltering, riding, or driving a horse. (page 56)
14. What is a type of grain which is high in energy?
Corn. (page 52)



174 Beginning Horse Management Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Watch this part of your horse's body for indications of his attitude and attention.
Ears. (page 19)
2. When you tie your horse, what kind of knot should you use?
Quick release. (page 22)
3. In this style of riding the horse is shown *up in the bridle*, with the neck arched and head set.
Saddle Seat. (page 39)
4. What is the proper tack for "hunter" style showmanship?
Hunter-style bridle, snaffle. (page 44)
5. Describe the proper position when leading your horse.
Lead from the left side with your shoulder positioned at the horse's throatlatch. (page 45)
6. How can you protect the horse's tail for showing
Braiding the tail or using a tail bag. (page 53)
7. Name three of the five essential nutrients.
Water, energy, protein, vitamins, minerals. (page 57)
8. How much water do horses drink each day?
12-20 gallons of water each day. (page 57)
9. Never feed more grain than the horse can clean up in _____ minutes.
30 minutes. (page 61)
10. Name four of the five basic coat colors.
Bay, Black, Brown, Chestnut/Sorrel and White. (page 74)
11. Explain what a well-balanced horse looks like.
A horse whose neck, back, and croup are in proportion to each other. (pages 82 and 83)
12. What gait is an easy, rhythmical, three-beat gait?
The canter. (page 92)
13. What is the normal temperature of a horse?
100.4°F. (page 95)
14. How can you check to see if a horse is dehydrated?
Gently pick up a fold of skin on the horse's neck and release it. The skin should return to normal in one to two seconds. (page 97)



174 Beginning Horse Management Interview Questions (continued)

15. Name the most common hoof disease.

Thrush. (page 107)

16. Describe the difference in the appearance of the teeth of a young horse and an old horse.

*Young horses have smaller teeth, older horses have longer, more angular teeth.
(pages 116 and 117)*

17. Where is the safest injection site on the horse?

The neck. (page 124)


18. Name three ways to control internal parasites based on management practices.

Clean stalls, implement proper manure management, rotate pastures, provide a clean water supply. (page 137)



175 Light Horse Selection Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name three of the five basic considerations in judging halter classes?
Balance, structural correctness, way of going, type and muscling. (page 10)
2. What is balance?
When the parts of the body fit together and are proportionate. (pages 11 and 12)
3. Why should a horse have long sloping shoulders?
For a longer stride and a smoother ride (page 16)
4. Which is worse, calf kneed or buck kneed?
Calf kneed, more horses become lame. (page 19)
5. Which joint is the pivot of action in a horse?
The hock joint. (page 22)
6. Lameness is best observed at what gait?
The trot. (page 26)
7. In a halter or performance class, a judge will discriminate against a horse for this due to the possibility of it reoccurring.
Lameness (page 26)
8. Name two draft breeds.
Belgian, Shire, Percheron, Clydesdale, Suffolk (page 37)
9. How many horses are in a class in a 4-H judging contest?
Four (page 38)
10. Why is a trim throat latch desirable?
Permits the head to be easily flexed (page 16)
11. What is roach-backed?
Convex  back—an undesirable trait. (page 17)
12. Where is the loin?
The portion of the top which extends from the last ribs to the hips (page 17)
13. Name two breeds that are termed “the feather breeds.”
Clydesdales and Shire (page 37)



177 Horse Training: How to Talk to Your Horse

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are three rules of training according to John Lyons?
The trainer does not get hurt; the horse does not get hurt; the horse is calmer after the training than at the start. (page 7)
2. According to this book, which is better, the chain over or under the nose?
Over (page 43)
3. What kind of bit should you use to start your colt with?
Snaffle with a jointed mouthpiece (page 61)
4. What is the #1 fault of horse riders?
Looking down at your horse instead of in the direction you are going. (page 61)
5. What is the most important riding aid?
Your hands. (page 63)
6. What do hobbles teach the horse?
To stand when their legs are restrained until someone comes to release them. An example would be if the horse gets stuck in a fence. (page 50)
7. What type of rope may be used for a horse that doesn't like to lead very well?
Butt rope. (page 18)
8. What are the five zones of the horse's body?
Zone 1 is the head, zone 2 is the neck, zone 3 is the shoulders and girth, zone 4 is the area behind the girth to the tail, and zone 5 is the tail. (page 27)
9. What should you do with a horse that rears?
Get professional help. (page 78)
10. What is sacking out?
Introducing the horse to things that are possibly scary by using the advance and retreat method. (page 52)
11. When is the earliest you should use a bit with your horse?
Not before at least the first 30 days of riding. (page 61)
12. Why should you never punish your horse for being afraid?
Punishment would make them fear the object even more. (page 77)



180 Learning to Jump Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name the four items listed in this book you need to start jumping.
Hunt seat bridle, forward seat saddle, approved helmet, and breeches and tall boots. (page 10)
2. What exercises are good for developing a secure seat and leg position?
Gymnastic exercises. (page 11)
3. Define cavaletti.
Raised jumps made of poles on the ground which the horse goes over. (page 15)
4. What skills did you learn from working with cavaletti?
Rhythm, balance, agility. (page 15)
5. When approaching the cavaletti, how many strides do you sit before going over the jump?
Four. (page 15)
6. How high should you start any new jump? Was this a good height for you?
15 to 18 inches. (page 18)
7. Describe the correct jumping position.
Rise up in the saddle, heels down, weight in the heels, ankles flexed, knees rolled in slightly, back slightly arched. Look straight ahead between the horse's ears. (page 13)
8. List at least 6 common bad habits riders when jumping over fences.
Correcting your horse, hitting horse's mouth, banging the horse on the back when landing, not enough weight in stirrups, not using legs effectively, rider uncertain about jumping, rider getting left behind/leaning to one side, horse taking off too far/soon or too close/propping, reins too short, reins too long, rider jumping ahead of the horse, not checking the horse when he starts to speed, looking down at the jump, horse rushing the jump, not warming up enough, knocking down jumps, etc. (pages 21-26)
9. What did you find works best when your horse is not cooperating? The book lists a couple of techniques for handling your horse when he's not doing well. What are they and what worked for you?
Do something that he does well and end the session, or take a break for a week or two. (page 25)
10. What is a good way to develop a balanced seat and confidence?
Practicing more groundwork, then trying cavaletti and low jumps. (page 23)



181 Draft Horse Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the five main draft horse breeds?
Belgian, Clydesdale, Percheron, Shire, and Suffolk. (pages 10-12)
2. What is the average height and weight of a draft horse?
16-18 hands, 1,600-2,200 lbs. (page 13)
3. What is the term for a horse that stands back at the knee? And why is it a problem?
Calf-kneed. It often causes weakened tendon attachments and compressed knee bones. (page 16)
4. What characteristics do draft horse shoes have from regular shoes?
They are wider than they are long and they have toe clips that set into the hooves. (page 26)
5. What is the most important part of the harness, which serves as a cushion for the horse to push against?
The collar. (page 27)
6. Why is it important for a draft horse to be cleaned and well groomed before harnessing?
To prevent any dirt or straw from rubbing against the horse and cause sores. (page 30)
7. When using a team of draft horses, on which side should the larger horse be hitched?
On the right-hand side (off horse) so it walks in the furrow of the plow making it more equal in height. (page 34)
8. Which breeds have feathering?
The Shires and Clydesdales. (page 41)
9. What kind of turn is appropriate for draft horses in a showmanship class?
Golf Club turn. (page 47)
10. Describe what you feed your draft horses and explain why you chose this ration.
Answers will vary.



182 Small Equine Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name three types of small equine.
Miniature horses, miniature donkeys, miniature mules/hinnies. (pages 8-9)
2. What are three breed types of miniature horses?
Stock-type, saddle-type, draft-type. (page 10-11)
3. What is conformation?
The way the animal is put together. (page 11)
4. Name at least parts of a health care program for your horse.
These six parts are mentioned in the book: vaccinations, parasite control, dental care, hoof care, exercise, proper nutrition, and a complete veterinary examination at least once a year. (page 15)
5. What should you do before deciding how much to feed your miniature horse?
First determine a) how much it weighs and b) its level of body condition (fat cover). (page 18)
6. Describe the role of forage and grain in your horse's diet.
Forage: Aside from water, forages such as pasture and hay are the most important part of a horse's diet. Forages provide energy, protein, vitamins, minerals, and fiber.

Grain: Grain, also known as concentrate, helps meet all the nutritional requirements of hard-working animals and mares in late gestation or lactation. They are energy dense. (page 19)
7. Are all small equine dwarfs? Explain.
No. Small equine are simply small versions of larger breeds. Dwarfism is a genetic disorder characterized by unusually small size or stature often with underdeveloped limbs or other defects. (page 20)
8. How do you groom your horse?
Answers will vary, but should include a description of using a curry comb, brushing the body, combing the mane and tail, and cleaning out the hooves. (pages 21-22)
9. What classes do you show your horse in and what type of halter do you use?
Answers will vary, but the youth should share about their own personal experience. Halters that may be used include Arabian (cable-type), plain leather, leather with silver, or white leather. (page 26)
10. What is always the number 1 concern when driving your miniature horse?
Safety. (page 31)



184 Standardbred Horse Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What confirmation should you look for in the shoulders of a horse?
Long and set and a 45-55 degree angle from the withers down to the point of the shoulder. Shoulders should be smooth yet well-muscled. (page 12)
2. What are four types of interference of gaits?
Scalping, speedy-cutting, shin-hitting, hock-sitting, cross-firing, forging, and knee-knocking. (pages 14-16)
3. What factors should you consider when looking at prospective broodmares?
Gait, appearance, pedigree, age, disposition, health, and price. (page 17)
4. What is the purpose of a blind bridle?
To limit the horse's vision to the sides and eliminates the rear view. (page 30)
5. What is the purpose of hobbles?
To help them stay in their winging, lateral gait. (page 37)
6. What are three of the six types of basic shoes?
Flat; half round; full swedge; bar; mushroom; and half round, half swedge. (pages 40-41)
7. What can you use as a general rule for the number of days to recondition an experienced racehorse?
For every thirty days of rest allow thirty days of work. (page 49)
8. What is the first part of a standardbreds training to work under saddle?
Learning to lead, longe, and obey voice commands. (page 59)
9. What type of bit do you use for your horse and why is this the best?
Answers will vary. Could include Overcheck, McKerron, burch, crit davis, crabbe, crabbe bit with spoon, various driving bits, or twisted wire bits. (pages 34-36)
10. Describe the difference in the gaits of the trotter and the pacer?
*Trot—a diagonal gait, opposite front and rear legs move forward in unison.
Pace—a lateral gait, front and rear leg on same side move forward in unison. (page 61)*



185 Equine Reproduction and Genetics

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. How long is the normal estrous cycle of a mare?
21 to 22 days. (page 21)
2. What factors effect sperm production?
Age and testicle size
Seasonal effects
Frequency of ejaculation
Hormone treatments
Masturbation
Disease
Sexual preparation (pages 29-31)
3. What are the disadvantages of artificial insemination?
The semen handler must know how to collect and maintain a viable ejaculate.
Artificial insemination requires more equipment. (page 34)
4. What is the normal gestation length in a mare?
335 to 342 days. (page 45)
5. How soon after foaling should the placenta be expelled?
Within three hours. (page 48)
6. What is a treatment for a jaundiced foal?
Get the foal off the mare's milk for the first 36 hours and provide it with colostrum from a mare that does not react to his blood type. Also a blood transfusion should be given from a compatible donor. (page 50)
7. When does mare lactation begin to decrease and end?
Starts to decrease in the fourth month and drops quickly thereafter. (page 53)
8. What effect does sex linked traits have on a foal?
The traits are related to the sex of the foal. Traits are carried on the sex chromosome and a male foal is genetically more like the mare. (page 57)
9. What is the tandem method for selecting genetics in a horse to breed?
Selects to breed for only one trait at a time. (page 61)
10. What is a horse pedigree and what would you expect to find in it?
A pedigree is the written ancestry of a horse. (page 64)



188 Trail Riding Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are important qualities for a trail horse?
Good attitude, good manners, intelligent, natural ability, conformation. (pages 11-12)
2. How long is the State 4-H trail ride?
20-25 miles. (page 17)
3. For every mile the ride will be, you need to ride _____ miles in preparation?
10 miles. (page 17)
4. When conditioning a competitive trail horse, how many days in a row should you condition?
6 days, with rest on the seventh day. (page 17)
5. Competitive trail horses can be supplemented with this to prevent dehydration?
Electrolytes. (page 21)
6. If your horse needs to swim to cross a stream, what should the rider do?
Get off the horse and lie flat in the water above the horse's back. Grasp the saddle horn with one hand and the mane with the other, keep hold of the reins, but allow the horse complete freedom of movement. (page 39)
7. Give a description of bench-knees.
Also called offset knees. The cannon bones do not line up under the radius bone; they appear to descend from the outside of the knee. (page 58)
8. The morning of the competition, about how long before the ride should you feed your horse?
3 hours. (page 41)
9. What is the job of the veterinary judge?
Evaluates the condition of the horse. (page 45)
10. What is the job of the horsemanship judge?
To observe riders as they present their horses and observe how riders care for their horses on the trail and at checkpoints. (page 52)
11. Define PR.
Pulse and respiration. (page 42)



189 Dressage

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Define dressage.
The study of equitation and horsemanship, knowing how to produce each movement until you and your horse move as one. (page 8)
2. What is the free walk?
The horse is allowed the most freedom and relaxation. An energetic walk. (page 9)
3. Dressage in the U.S. is governed by what groups and what do they do?
USED, USDF, USET, FEI—They standardize tests and rules of competition; and set standards of judging. (page 16)
4. In the U.S. how many levels in dressage are there?
Four: training, 1st and 2nd, 3rd and 4th, FEI. (pages 16-17)
5. What is the scoring for dressage?
0-10. (page 36)
6. Always after any lateral work, you should what?
Move the horse energetically forward. (page 28)
7. What is the measurement for a large and small arena?
20 X 40 meters for small, 20 X 60 meters for large. (page 35)
8. What kind of bit is used in dressage?
A snaffle bit. (page 19)
9. Describe the half-pass.
Horse moves forward and sideways in a diagonal direction. (page 14)
10. What is a freestyle test?
Artistic equitation set to music. (page 17)
11. Define submission.
Obedience shown by constant attention and willingness. (page 12)
12. Define a faulty canter.
4-beat canter or cross (disunited) cantering. (page 11)
13. True or False: Spurs must be worn at all time when in full dress.
False (they are optional). (page 40)
14. What is an appropriate saddle for dressage?
English- or hunt-type shall be used with stirrups in all dressage classes. (page 40)



198 Market Lamb

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What kind of lamb(s) are you taking for your project? Where did you get it/them? How old was it?
Answers will vary. Information could include the breed of lamb(s), size, quality, age, breeder, and etc. (Chapter 2)
2. What are two of the biggest expenses you have had in your lamb project?
Should mention items such as purchase price, feed, and health-related costs.
3. Where do you keep your lamb(s)? Describe it for me. (Area size, feeding/watering set up, sanitation, etc.)
Housing should include an area where the lambs can exercise, as well as some type of shelter from heat and wetness. Should be fed in a trough, not on the ground, have free access to water at all times, and be kept clean. (page 21)
4. What is “docking”? How were your lambs docked? Did you get to help?
“Docking” is removal of the tail. It may be done by cutting with a knife; emasculatome (Burdizzo) or emasculator; or elastrator and elastrator band (using a band around the tail to cut off circulation). Beginners may not have done docking themselves, but should know what it is and one method. (pages 41-46)
5. What did you feed your lamb(s)? How much?
Response should include some type of grain mixture (possibly including corn, oats, soybean or linseed meal, salt and minerals), hay and water. Amounts vary. Many may be “creep feeding” and giving lambs all they will eat. Key is that they have some ideas how much. (page 50)
6. What is a parasite? How can you prevent or treat your lamb for parasites? Did you have to treat your lamb(s)?
A parasite is a living thing that lives off of another living thing (i.e., internal—worms, external—ticks and lice). Lambs may be treated by dipping or treating with a powder or spray. (page 68)
7. How will you get your lamb ready for the show?
Answers will vary but could include washing, trimming feet, training lamb to stand squarely, shearing, and possibly “blocking” (card and clip wool to shape). (pages 92-93)



198 Market Lamb

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. When selecting your lambs, name two or three things you were looking for?
Selection criteria should include things like frame size, muscling, weight, healthiness. Should reflect that 4-H member was actively involved in selection. (Chapter 2)
2. What did you feed your lamb(s)? What kind of feeding set-up did you use?
Response should include some type of concentrate (grains such as corn, oats, soybean meal) and roughage (hay, pasture, alfalfa pellets), as well as unlimited supply of clean water. Feeding should be done in troughs or racks that are cleaned regularly. (page 21)
3. What is “drenching”? Did you “drench” your lamb(s)? How did you do it? What did you use?
“Drenching” is treating sheep for internal parasites with an oral dose of a deworming medicine. Response should include information on method used (liquid drench vs. bolus), how many times or how often done (once per month from June 1 to fair is recommended), and possibly name of product used (ex., Tramisol). (page 24)
4. Explain to me how you would go about handling your lamb, (catching and leading it).
Should include information such as never grab or hold by the fleece, place left hand on jaw under throat, right hand on dock to move any distance, behind head for a little movements. To catch your lamb, grab its hind flank. (page 23)
5. How will you prepare your lamb for show? What kinds of equipment will you use?
Response should include washing, trimming feet, blocking, training lamb to stand squarely and lead. Equipment might include bucket, soap, rags, curry comb, shears, wool card, hoof trimmers, blocking stand, etc. (pages 92-95)
6. If you take a lamb next year, what might you do differently based on this year’s experience?
Answers will vary.
7. What kinds of problems, if any, did you have with your project this year?
Have them describe one and explain how they handled it.
8. When giving your lamb an injection, where is the proper place to give it and why? How do you know if you should give it SQ, IM, IV, O, PO, or MF?
In the neck of the lamb, to not damage muscles (meat cuts) that are of high value. Give the injection according to label instructions (page 148)
9. Why is it important that each lamb be permanently identified with a unique number from other sheep in the herd?
This enables good record keeping from which you can measure your progress. For example, you will need the identification number to record your lamb weights and medication treatments in your project book. (page 31)



198 Market Lamb

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. You've been taking the market lamb project for a while now. Tell me, how has your project grown or changed from year to year? (How has past experiences affected what you have done this year?)
Answers will vary. Listen for experiences/ideas that reflect that the member has learned from experience and applied that knowledge to improve his/her project. Might include growth in project size, changes in housing, health care, management practices, and selection.
2. "Yield grade," the expected yield of boneless, closely trimmed retail cuts, affects the carcass value more than anything else. What is one major factor that determines your lamb's yield grade?
The amount of external fat plays the primary role in determining yield grade. As the amount of external fat increases, the percent of retail cuts decreases, with yield grade moving closer to 5 (the lowest yield grade). (page 73)
3. Because feed is costly, we want lambs to grow and gain weight quickly and efficiently. What are two or three things that might affect how fast a lamb gains?
Response should include items such as amount and quality of feed, breed, size of parents, temperature, health, parasites, daily care and attention. (pages 13 and 56)
4. When you raise lambs there are some problems that you have to watch for and guard against. What is one problem you have had in the past, and how did you deal with it?
Answers will vary. Possible problems and answers might be . . .
Overeating—vaccinate, feed antibiotic, start lambs out slowly on grain.
Internal Parasites—drench regularly, don't feed on ground.
External parasites—dip or treat with power or spray.
Sore Feet—trim regularly, if it's "foot rot," treat as directed by your vet.
Others (pages 67-70)
5. What have you found that has helped you to make more money with your lamb projects?
Answers will vary. Responses might include ideas such as following a certain feeding or health program, using a certain breed of lamb, buying from a certain place, etc.
6. How do you think you might use the things you have learned from your lamb projects in the future?
Answers will vary. Responses might include things like having learned responsibility, how to make decisions, how to manage a flock, how to manage a business, etc.
7. While raising you lamb(s), their well-being is very important. How did you ensure that their well-being was taken care of and looking back, is there anything that you would do differently?
Answers will vary. (page 136)
8. How do you think the consumer would view the way your project is housed? Fed? Handled? Please explain your answer in detail.
Answers will vary. (page 136)



199 Sheep Breeding Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is a flock?
A group of sheep that are managed together. Sheep have inborn ability or desire to flock, or gather, together. (page 8)
2. What is a group of sheep with similar characteristics?
Breed. (page 8)
3. When selecting a ewe, there are many terms used to describe them. What do the following terms describe: balance, capacity, structural correctness, and stylish?
Balance—A smooth and harmonious blending of body parts
Capacity—Internal body dimensions
Structural correctness—Free from any conformational abnormalities
Stylish—Attractive, possessing a pleasing conformation or way of movement (page 10)
4. What is a ewe?
A female sheep. (page 8)
5. What is a ram?
A male sheep. (page 8)
6. What is the process of giving birth to a lamb called?
Lambing. (page 35)
7. Name three of the most common breeds of sheep in the Midwest.
Suffolk, Dorset, Southdown, Cheviot, Shropshire, Hampshire. (page 108)
8. The most common sheep in the U.S. are medium, long, or fine wool breeds?
Medium. (page 116)
9. Sheep belong to a group of animals that have 4-compartment stomachs. What is this group of animals called?
Ruminants. (page 49)
10. What is the average gestation period length in days?
148 days (a range of 144-152). (page 34)
11. Did you find it challenging to raise sheep? If yes, what was challenging and how would you make it easier next year?
Answers will vary.
12. What did you like about your sheep breeding project?
Answers will vary.



199 Sheep Breeding Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is the difference between a purebred and a crossbred lamb?
A purebred has parents that are the same breed. Crossbred lambs have parents that are from different breeds. (page 128)
2. What disease is caused by a virus and can be recognized as small red spots at the corners of the lamb's lips? The spots later develop into blisters and later turn into scabs which results in eating being very painful.
Sore mouth or contagious ecthyma. (page 69)
3. A hard, painful, reddened and swollen udder is a symptom of what disease?
Mastitis. (page 68)
4. Name two types of unsound mouths.
Undershot and overshot. (page 16)
5. A feed that sheep eat that is high in fiber and relatively low in energy is called what?
Roughages. (page 50)
6. A feed that is low in fiber and high in energy is called what?
Concentrate. (page 50)
7. What are the five main nutrients?
Protein, vitamins, carbohydrates, minerals and water. (page 50)
8. What are the four parts of the sheep stomach?
Abomasum, rumen, reticulum, and omasum. (page 49)
9. What substance makes up the largest part of an animal's body?
Water (page 50)
10. Fat has how many times more energy than equal amounts of carbohydrates?
2.5 times. (page 50)
11. What is docking and when should it be done?
Docking is the removal of the tail. Docking should be done when the lamb is only a few days old. (page 8)
12. What breed of sheep was developed in Southern England and are large, moderately prolific with wool caps, black faces, and medium-wool fleeces. They also have very good milking ability, growth, and carcass cutability.
Hampshire. (page 113)



199 Sheep Breeding Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name a hormone that has similar functions in the ram and ewe.
GnHR. (page 123)
2. In the ewe, progesterone has what function?
Maintains pregnancy. (page 123)
3. What is the hormone responsible for the ewe exhibiting estrus?
Estrogen. (page 123)
4. Name two places from which hormones are secreted.
Brain, ovaries, placenta, etc. (page 123)
5. Sheep have how many pair of chromosomes or how many chromosomes?
27 pair of chromosomes or 54 chromosomes. (page 124)
6. What inherited defect is a recessive trait that results in lambs with deformed legs and spines? These lambs die early in life and rarely reproduce.
Spider lamb syndrome. (page 123)
7. What is an animal's phenotype?
The physical appearance of the animal. (page 125)
8. Which is dominant, polled or horned?
Polled. (page 125)
9. What does heritable mean?
Traits that can be passed on to offspring. (page 126)
10. Name three (3) types of traits that are of economic importance.
Reproduction, growth, carcass merit, wool, etc. (page 127)
11. What is heritability?
The proportion of variation in a trait due to genetic effects. (page 125)
12. What is a sheep's normal temperature?
102.3°F. (page 33)
13. What breed of sheep was developed in the United States from a Lincoln ram and Rambouillet ewe cross and is known for its size, wool-producing ability, and productivity under range conditions. This breed is large, white-faced, polled, and has wool on the legs.
Columbia. (page 112)



215 Cavy Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the six pillars of character?
Trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship. (page 12)
2. If you are going to breed your guinea pig(s), what source should you use for your purchase?
A purebred breeder, not a crossbred breeder or pet store. (page 19)
3. What is the male called? What is the female called?
The male is a boar. The female is a sow. (page 14)
4. What are some characteristics to look for when purchasing a guinea pig?
Select one that does not have a family history of the young being born dead. Also, they should be alert/active, have clear/bright eyes, and a smooth/shiny coat. Should breathe easily, with clean nose and ears. (page 20)
5. How many breeds of show Guinea Pigs are recognized today? Can you name some?
13 breeds. Abyssinian, Abyssinian Satin, American, American Satin, Coronet, Peruvian, Peruvian Satin, Silkie, Silkie Satin, Teddy, Teddy Satin, Texel, and White Crested. (page 14)
6. What are the groups of cavies?
Self, agouti, solid, marked, and tan pattern. (page 20)
7. Because cavies are prey animals, some of their senses are highly developed. Name one.
The hearing, vision, and sense of smell are all well-developed in cavies. (page 28)
8. What type of diet do cavies have?
Cavies are herbivores meaning they feed and live on plants. (page 14)
9. What are some preferred beddings for cavies? What should you not use?
Use bedding that is safe to eat, absorbent, and low on dust such as aspen or pine wood shavings. Do NOT use cedar. (page 31)
10. What is the average lifespan for guinea pigs?
4-8 years. (pages 14 and 20)
11. What is the average gestation period?
68 days. (page 14)



216 Purr-fect Pals, Level 1

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are some differences between kittens and older cats that can help you or your family decide which on is right for you?
Kittens are more playful, easily trained, and adjust to a new home and family quickly. Older cats will be quieter and already trained, but need more time to become used to their new home. (page 7)
2. Are the majority of pet cats mixed or pure breeds?
The majority of pet cats are mixed breeds. (page 9)
3. Explain how to pick up a cat.
Slide one hand under the chest and hold the front legs gently. Put your other hand under the cat's hindquarters and pull the cat gently back against your body to steady it. Do NOT lift the cat by the scruff of the neck, the head, legs or tails. (page 13)
4. What is your cat care schedule?
Should include feeding, playing, brushing, cleaning, clipping claws, vaccinating, and etc. (page 18)
5. What are some cat hazards inside your home?
Answers may include but are not limited to the following: poisonous plants and cleaners, electrical cords, garbage, small objects, and other animals. (page 21)
6. Tell me more about the type of litter box you chose for your cat. What type of litter did you use?
Answers may include but are not limited to the following: that it has a cover, disposable or ordinary box liner, and wood-based. Litter types could include absorbable, clay-based, or reusable litter. (page 23)
7. What are some possible cat products or services the owner will need to factor into their budget?
Answers may include but are not limited to the following: food, litter, veterinarian services, license, boarding, grooming, and equipment. (page 25)
8. Name three common parasites that can harm your cat.
Roundworms, ear mites, fleas, and tapeworms. (page 29)
9. What are some important reasons to spay or neuter your cat?
Spayed or neutered animals tend to be calmer, less likely to get certain types of cancer, less likely to get into fights with other cats, do not contribute to the pet overpopulation problem, less likely to display annoying behavior such as howling, spraying urine, etc. (page 33)



217 Climbing Up, Level 2

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. How does a cat's whiskers help it "see" in the dark?
Cats' whiskers are highly sensitive touch receptors. The whiskers are sensitive to air currents which allow cats to "see" in the dark. (page 9)
2. What do domestic cats and its nondomestic cat cousins have in common? How are they different?
All members of the cat family have similar behavior, anatomy, and diets. However, some cats are nocturnal and others are diurnal; there are also differences in feline voices, numbers, social interactions, size, colors, life span, habitat, hunting methods, and etc. (page 11)
3. What is the "benching" area of a cat show?
At a cat show, usually there are rows of cages throughout the show hall where the cats are kept. (page 13)
4. What are two ways to exercise your house cat that are mentioned in this project?
Purchasing a second cat, purchasing videos made just for cats, providing toys, and walking your cat on a harness. (page 15)
5. What are two major types of commercial cat food?
Dry cat foods, Semi-moist cat foods, and canned or specialty canned cat foods. (page 25)
6. What is the first and most important rule of cat first aid?
DON'T GET HURT. If possible, have an experienced adult help the cat, because there are few animals that are as dangerous as an injured, frightened cat. (page 23)
7. What mood is your cat in if it bushes its tail and thump?
Your cat is ready to fight or attack and may be fearful or defensive. (page 19)
8. If your cat is purring, what is its mood most likely in?
Your cat is happy and content. (page 19)
9. Explain your decision-making process when choosing whether to make your cat an "innie" or an "outie."
Answers will vary. (page 33)



218 Leaping Forward, Level 3

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. If you could start up any business relating to cats, what would you choose? Describe the business and how you would start it. Why would you enjoy this? What problems might you face?

Answers will vary. (page 27)

2. What is animal welfare?

The owner's responsibility to ensure that animals are properly cared for, receive adequate shelter, food, health care and treatment to guarantee their well-being. (pages 25 or 34)

3. How long is puberty for an average cat?

Four to twelve months. (page 11)

4. Name at least two common cat-to-people diseases?

Rabies, toxoplasmosis, ringworm, and, cat scratch fever. (page 9)

5. How can you improve the quality of life of an older cat?

By feeding a veterinarian recommended diet, providing a quiet and stable environment, increasing the number of litter boxes, keeping your aged cat inside, don't get a new kitten, groom your cat regularly, discuss your cat's needs with your veterinarian. (page 13)

6. What is another word for a cat's genetic makeup?

Genotype. (page 15)

7. What is queening?

Going into labor, giving birth, delivering kittens. (page 11)

8. What are some examples of laws promoting responsible cat ownership? Which laws does your community have?

Answer may include the following: licensing, leash laws, mandatory rabies vaccinations, limitation of the number of pets per household, and mandatory neutering or spaying. (page 21)

9. What is a feral cat?

A once-domesticated cat or the descendants of a once-domesticated cat now living in a wild state. (page 23)

10. What system serves as the first line of defense against invaders and includes the skin, claws, fur, and foot pads?

Integument. (page 7)



220 Pocket Pets

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. If you do not have at least an hour a day to spend with your pet rat, why should you get two of them?
Because rats are very social and require a lot of attention. They wait for their owners to return, like cats and dogs. If you have two rats, they will keep each other company, eat, sleep, and play together. (pages 54-55)
2. What was the original color of the Syrian hamster?
A reddish golden brown, with the stomach area nearly white, and black markings on the head and cheeks. (page 35)
3. When breeding hamsters, why should you never introduce the male to the female?
The female will defend her territory by attacking the male. (page 43)
4. When someone says a rodent is crepuscular, what does that mean?
Animals that are active at dusk and/or before dawn. (page 63)
5. How old should a female mouse be before being bred?
50-60 days. (page 49)
6. Why should you never pick up a mouse by the tip of its tail?
Because you may remove some of its skin and expose the tailbone. (page 47)
7. Name three breeds of hamsters.
Syrian Hamster, Dwarf Campbell's Russian Hamster, Dwarf Winter White Russian Hamster (also known as Siberian Hamster), Roborovski Hamster, Chinese Hamster. (pages 35-38)
8. What might happen to your gerbil if it eats too many sunflower seeds?
It may become obese, which is harmful to its health. (page 29)
9. What is the average lifespan of a gerbil?
3-5 years. (page 28)
10. What does AFRMA stand for?
American Fancy Rat and Mouse Association. (page 23)



220 Pocket Pets

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why should cedar bedding not be used for pocket pets?
It contains phenols that have been said to cause liver and kidney damage, as well as respiratory disease in animals. (page 12)
2. Describe two ways to restrain a pet rat.
 - 1) *Grasp the loose skin behind the ears, between your thumb and forefinger*
 - 2) *Wrap it in a small towel, leaving the head and neck exposed (page 56)*
3. Why should you never use regular newspaper for your pocket pet's bedding?
It is toxic and may cause an allergic reaction. It will also stain your pet. Ingestion of the newspaper is harmful. (page 12)
4. Name three disadvantages of interconnecting cage systems for pocket pets.
 - 1) *cost is high for amount of space provided*
 - 2) *tubes, etc. need to be taken apart for cleaning, making them harder to clean*
 - 3) *ventilation is poor in the tubes where rodents like to spend a lot of their time*
 - 4) *if not cleaned often, odors become strong in the tubes where they use the bathroom;*
 - 5) *excessively fat animals can get caught in the tubes*
 - 6) *rodents may hide in the tubes and can be hard to catch*
 - 7) *some rodents may gnaw through the plastic and escape (page 11)*
5. What might happen if a hamster experiences cold temperatures below 48 degrees Fahrenheit?
It may enter a state of pseudo-hibernation. (page 41)
6. What is the scientific name of the domestic mouse?
Mus musculus. (page 4)
7. How many mice constitute a pair of mice, a harem of mice, and a trio of mice?
Pair—one male and one female; harem—one male with two to six females; trio—one male and two females. (page 49)
8. What is a prehensile tail?
A tail adapted for grasping or wrapping around an object. (page 64)
9. What causes ringtail in rats?
Low humidity, and/or high temperatures and drafts. (page 58)
10. Name three symptoms of wet tail in hamsters.
Severe diarrhea, dehydration, stunted growth, hunched posture, weak, lethargic. (page 42)



220 Pocket Pets Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is Tyzzer's Disease?

A bacterial disease caused by Clostridium piliforme, and is more common in gerbils than other rodents. Signs include watery diarrhea, humped back, ruffled hair coats, and depression. Death is within five days of onset of this disease. (page 30)

2. Describe the front legs and feet of gerbils, compared to their hind legs and feet.

The front legs are much shorter than the hind legs, with paws (front feet) enabling them to hold their food almost like hands. (page 27)

3. Why is it important to feed your pocket pet commercially prepared diets specific to their species?

The diets are specifically formulated to contain all the essential nutrients and are properly balanced to meet the animal's nutritional needs. (page 15)

4. Explain delayed implantation when breeding gerbils.

When a gerbil re-mates after giving birth to a litter of pups, the fertilized eggs are not implanted in the uterus until close to the time the litter is weaned. This may make the gestation period 30 days or longer. (page 31)

5. Describe at least three breed characteristics of your gerbil, mouse, hamster, or rat.

Answers will vary.

6. Describe a mouse with ataxia.

It has a very poor sense of balance, unable to walk or run in a straight line. It will sway from side to side and spin in circles before moving forward again. (page 48)

7. Name the six varieties all rats are shown in according to the AFRMA.

1) Standard, 2) Rex, 3) Tailless, 4) Hairless; 5) Satin; 6) Dumbo (pages 60 and 61)

8. When sexing a rodent, what are the major differences between a male and female?

The distance between the anus and vulva in the female is noticeably shorter than the distance between the anus and the penis in the male. The area around the male's tail is more elongated, and the female is more rounded at the base of the tail. (page 21)

9. What is the purpose of the diastema?

This gap allows the cheeks to be closed behind the incisors so the rodents can continue to gnaw while swallowing selected bites of food. (page 5)

10. Name two reasons why you should not house rats in cages with wire mesh flooring.

*1) They can develop large foot calluses by standing and climbing on this surface
2) They can get their legs caught between the wires of the cage (page 57)*



225 Breeding Rabbit Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is gestation and how long is the gestation for rabbits?
28-31 days. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 66)
2. How old are rabbits when they first open their eyes?
10-12 days. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 69)
3. When should the nest box be placed in the hutch?
28 days after the doe is bred. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 68)
4. What are the symptoms of a doe with pneumonia?
Symptoms of pneumonia include 1) difficulty breathing, 2) bluish lips, 3) poor hair coat, 3) low rate of weight gain, 5) generally poor overall appearance, and 6) sudden death. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 59)
5. Rabbits are known as “prey animals.” What does that mean?
Rabbits are prey for many species. Their protective instincts help keep them safe. They are easily startled and frightened. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 103)
6. In which ear should rabbits be tattooed?
Left ear. (page 42)
7. What is the best way to keep rabbits from contracting disease?
Practicing strict preventative measures, including establishing and practicing a strict quarantine policy, examining rabbits daily for any signs of illnesses or injuries, and taking quick action to prevent problems from becoming more serious. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 53)
8. Rabbits are naturally nervous and subject to stress and injury when they become frightened. Name at least two things people can do to avoid frightening them?
*Locate the hutch out of reach of predators
Make sure the hutch is sturdily constructed.
Avoid making quick movements.
Construct a fence around the hutch.
Speak before walking into a rabbit’s view. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 37)*



225 Breeding Rabbit Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is mastitis and what can be done to treat it?
Mastitis is an infection of the mammary system that affects lactating does. Infected animals should be treated with antibiotics immediately. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 58)
2. What causes “mastitis”?
A highly contagious bacterium called Staphylococcus aureus. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 58)
3. When should the nesting box be removed from the cage?
Between 14-21 days. (page 69)
4. Name some diseases rabbits can get.
Abscesses (infections), coccidiosis (parasites), ear cankers (parasites), enterotoxemia (intestinal bacteria), pneumonia, mange, mastitis, myxomatosis (big head disease), pinworms, pneumonia, ringworm, snuffles, sore hocks, vent disease, viral hemorrhagic disease (VHD), weepy eye, wry neck, and red urine. (Rabbit Resource handbook, pages 57-62)
5. Name two causes of losses in newborn litters.
Doe is disturbed or frightened while giving birth.
Doe does not have enough water.
Predators nearby cause doe to kindle prematurely, to jump around in the nest box and accidentally crush her kits, or to eat them.
Doe abandons kits that have been handled.
Doe fails to produce milk and kits starve.
Kits escape from nesting box.
(Rabbit Resource Handbook, pages 68-69)
6. How do you determine the sex of rabbits?
To sex a rabbit, first turn the rabbit on its back and gently restrain. Apply pressure to the genital opening by using your index finger to push the tail down and toward the rabbit's back. It is important to keep the tail steady. With the thumb of the same hand in a position slightly above the genital opening, apply just enough pressure to expose the reddish mucus membrane. In a male, the genital opening will form a round protrusion. In a female, the opening will form a slit. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 65)
7. What is weaning and when are rabbits typically weaned?
Weaning is the process of permanently removing a young rabbit from its mother's cage and care. All young rabbits should be weaned by 60 days of age. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 69)



225 Breeding Rabbit Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name two reproductive challenges associated with breeding and maintaining a new litter?
Poor receptivity to mating
Birth defects
Still births
Gender tread in offspring
Cannibalism Sterility
Milk deficiency (page 73)
2. Why is it important to clean out the nesting box and remove it in a timely manner?
To prevent disease and to keep fresh bedding so the box is not slippery which can cause deformed legs. (page 69)
3. What are ways that can result in a crossbreed rabbit?
Breeding two different breed rabbits or one already crossbred rabbit with any other breed. (page 72)
4. What is out crossing?
The mating of unrelated rabbits from different lines within the same breed. (page 71)
5. How many chromosomes does each rabbit have in a cell?
44 or 22 pairs. (page 70)
6. How do you determine the sex of rabbits?
Hold rabbit on its back with left hand, hold front legs forward alongside its head. With the right hand place your thumb around the rabbit's hind leg and use your index and forefinger to depress tail backward and downward. Use your thumb to gently depress the area in from of the sex organs to expose the reddish mucous membrane. In the buck, the organ protrudes as a rounded tip. In does, the organ protruded to form silt with a depression at the end next to the anus. (page 65)
7. Explain how to tattoo rabbits.
Step 1: Assemble necessary equipment, verify numbers and letters to be used, and set the tattoo pliers with the correct numbers and letters.
Step 2: Test the pliers on a piece of paper and double check the placement of the numbers and letters.
Step 3: Disinfect the tattoo pliers, the letters and numbers, and the rabbit's left ear with alcohol.
Step 4: Restrain the rabbit and puncture the prepared area with the tattoo pliers.
Step 5: Apply ink or paste to the ear and rub it into the holes with a brush or finger.
Step 6: Clean excess ink around the tattoo with alcohol. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, pages 43-44)



226 Market Rabbit Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the symptoms of a rabbit with pneumonia?
Symptoms of pneumonia include 1) difficulty breathing, 2) bluish lips, 3) poor hair coat, 3) low rate of weight gain, 5) generally poor overall appearance, and 6) sudden death. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 59)
2. Rabbits are naturally nervous and subject to stress and injury when they become frightened. Name at least two things people can do to avoid frightening them?
Answers will vary but should include two of the following: locate the hutch out of reach of predators, make sure the hutch is sturdily constructed, avoid making quick movements, construct a fence around the hutch, speak before walking into a rabbit's view. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 37)
3. What is weaning and when are rabbits typically weaned?
Weaning is the process of permanently removing a young rabbit from its mother's cage and care. All young rabbits should be weaned by 60 days of age. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 69)
4. How do you determine the sex of rabbits?
To sex a rabbit, first turn the rabbit on its back and gently restrain. Apply pressure to the genital opening by using your index finger to push the tail down and toward the rabbit's back. It is important to keep the tail steady. With the thumb of the same hand in a position slightly above the genital opening, apply just enough pressure to expose the reddish mucus membrane. In a male, the genital opening will form a round protrusion. In a female, the opening will form a slit. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 65)
5. How much does a fryer rabbit weigh?
3 to 5 pounds. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 73)
6. In the United States, are rabbits classified as livestock?
No. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 73)
7. What are the serving portions from a rabbit?
The serving portions from a rabbit are the legs and loin. The ribs have no carcass value. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 81)
8. In which ear should rabbits be tattooed?
Left ear. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 42)



226 Market Rabbit

Interview Questions (continued)

9. Explain how to tattoo rabbits.

Step 1: Assemble necessary equipment, verify numbers and letters to be used, and set the tattoo pliers with the correct numbers and letters.

Step 2: Test the pliers on a piece of paper and double check the placement of the numbers and letters.

Step 3: Disinfect the tattoo pliers, the letters and numbers, and the rabbit's left ear with alcohol.

Step 4: Restrain the rabbit and puncture the prepared area with the tattoo pliers.

Step 5: Apply ink or paste to the ear and rub it into the holes with a brush or finger.

Step 6: Clean excess ink around the tattoo with alcohol. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, pages 43-44)

10. What is the best way to keep rabbits from contracting disease?

Practicing strict preventative measures, including establishing and practicing a strict quarantine policy, examining rabbits daily for any signs of illnesses or injuries, and taking quick action to prevent problems from becoming more serious. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 53)

11. Name some diseases rabbits can get.

Abscesses (infections), coccidiosis (parasites), ear cankers (parasites), enterotoxemia (intestinal bacteria), pneumonia, mange, mastitis, myxomatosis (big head disease), pinworms, pneumonia, ringworm, snuffles, sore hocks, vent disease, viral hemorrhagic disease (VHD), weepy eye, wry neck, and red urine. (Rabbit Resource handbook, pages 57-62)



227 Pet Rabbit Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Is your rabbit a buck or doe? Is it spayed or neutered?

Answers will vary. If female, the rabbit is a doe; if male, it's a buck. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 106 for information about spaying and neutering.)

2. What is a pedigree?

A pedigree is a written chart prepared by the breeder listing the breeder's name, the name of the rabbit, and the rabbit's parent, grandparents, and great grandparents. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 42)

3. Is a rabbit a rodent? Why or why not?

No, rabbits are different from rodents. They have two more incisors—six instead of four—forming a double cutting edge. Rodents have single upper incisors. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 9)

4. What is your rabbits breed, and what are the breed characteristics?

Answers will vary. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, pages 11-26)

5. Name two commercial rabbit breeds.

Any of the following: American Sable, Californian, Champagne D'Argent, Creme D'Argent, American Chinchilla, New Zealand, Palomino, Rex, Satin, and Silver Fox (Rabbit Resource Handbook, pages 11-26)

6. Name four parts of a rabbit.

Four of the following: Toes, foot, rib, belly, flank, leg, hock, tail, rump, hip, loin, shoulder, ear, neck, eye, cheek, nose, mouth, chest (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 27)

7. What is one example of a small breed of rabbit?

Netherland Dwarf, Dutch, Mini Lop (Rabbit Resource Handbook, pages 11-26)

8. What do you feed your rabbits?

Answers will vary, but for best results a commercial rabbit pellet and grass hay (Rabbit Resource Handbook, pages 108 and 109)

9. What causes ear canker and how do you treat it?

Ear canker is caused by small parasites (mites) that invade the rabbit's ears. It is effectively treated with chemical miticide eardrops obtained from a veterinarian. A few drops of light mineral oil, applied with a cotton swab, can also be effective. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 57)

10. What causes coccidiosis? What are its symptoms? How can it be treated?

Coccidiosis is caused by protozoan parasites in the rabbit's intestines. Its primary symptom is diarrhea. Generally, it can be controlled by a combination of sanitation and medications available from a veterinarian. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 57)



227 Pet Rabbit Interview Questions (continued)

11. What is some of the behavior of a rabbit that is frightened?

May be silent or may scream if extremely frightened (or in pain)

Rapid breathing

Ears pinned back

Tight facial muscles, making his eyes appear to bulge

Sclera (whites of the eye) is visible

Body pressed to the ground

Body frozen in position

May signal a warning by thumping its hind legs

May kick high and straight back (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 104)

12. What is some of the behavior of a rabbit that is playful?

Jumps, bounces, leaps, twists in the air and/or kicks to one side (Rabbit Resource Handbook, page 104)

13. Describe your rabbit's housing.

Answers will vary, but there should be awareness of basic requirements such as size, materials (wire), ease of cleaning, shavings (not cedar), other flooring, access to food and water, and use of a litter box. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, Chapter 4, Housing and Equipment and page 108)

14. Why do rabbits need chew blocks?

Rabbits are continual chewers. Their teeth continue to grow throughout life. They should always have access to commercially prepared wood chew blocks. (Rabbit Resource Handbook, pages 58 and 104)



244 From Airedales to Zebras, Level 1

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name a few basic needs of any animal.
Shelter, housing and fences; food and water; medical care; attention and companionship; a clean, low-stress environment; opportunities for exercise and rest. (page 9)
2. What is a service animal?
Any search/rescue, seeing eye, hearing ear or other service/guide animals. (page 11)
3. Is a mammal warm-blooded or cold-blooded?
Warm-blooded. (page 13)
4. In which body system could you find the following: nostrils, nose, sinuses, trachea, and lungs?
Respiratory System. (page 15)
5. Name at least two of the six major nutrient groups.
Water
Carbohydrates
Proteins
Vitamins
Minerals
Fats (page 19)
6. Why do veterinarians always weigh an animal before medicating or treating it?
The weight is used to measure growth and help determine proper medication dosages. (page 22)
7. Describe examples of body language that indicate that the animal is sick.
A sick animal will be less active and may even hide. Its ears may droop, it will be less responsive and it is less likely to eat or drink a normal amount. (page 17)
8. Why is it important to always wash your hands with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds after interacting with animals?
Washing one's hands is vital in preventing the spread of diseases and keeping the owner and animal healthy. (page 25)
9. Why would your veterinarian use an ultrasound on your animal?
To examine for pregnancies or to look for abnormalities in organs. (page 29)
10. Veterinarians need to know more than just how to take care of animals, what other tasks will they likely do as well?
Answers will vary. (pages 27 and 33)



245 All Systems Go, Level 2

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are important vital signs to know about your pet and why?
Their normal temperature, heart rate, and respiratory rate. Knowing this information can help you determine if your pet is ill or healthy. (page 7)
2. What are the three types of muscle tissue?
Skeletal, cardiac, and smooth muscles. (page 9)
3. What is blood made up of?
Plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. (page 9)
4. What is biosecurity?
The action taken to prevent disease transmission. (page 15)
5. Name four common parasites.
Roundworms, hookworms, lungworms, heartworms, coccidia, flies, lice, mites, and toxoplasmosis. (page 17)
6. What are causes of feed contamination?
Insects, molds and fungi, bloat, poisonous plants, bacteria, and drought. (page 23)
7. What philosophy are animal rights based on?
That humans have no right to use animals for human purposes. (page 33)
8. What is a withdrawal time?
Amount of time that must elapse after an animal health product is given before that animal's meat or milk can be used for human food. (page 35)
9. Why is sanitation of your animals living quarters important?
To keep the animal healthy and away from diseases. (page 10)
10. What does it mean to be board certified?
A doctor who has undergone extensive training and testing in a medical specialty. (page 34)
11. What is the name for the milk which a mother first produces after giving birth?
Colostrum. (page 34)
12. What is a disease that can be transmitted between individuals called?
A contagious disease. (page 34)



246 On the Cutting Edge, Level 3 Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is the difference between offspring that are said to be altricial and offspring that are said to be precocial?
Altricial offspring are born blind and deaf and are very dependent on their mothers. Precocial offspring are less dependent when born and can stand within an hour and move freely. (page 9)
2. What is the rigid structure that surrounds the cell and provides support and protection?
Cell wall. (page 13)
3. Give an example of positive reinforcement while training an animal.
Giving a puppy a treat when it urinates outside (4-H member may give a different example, but his or her example should demonstrate an animal being rewarded for an action). (page 15)
4. What is negative reinforcement?
Training method that punishes undesired behavior. (page 15)
5. What three main things are diagnostic tests designed to find?
*The disease agent involved
Evidence that the body had responded to the disease or infection
Evidence of physical damage (page 17)*
6. What are zoonotic diseases?
Diseases that can be passed between people and animals. (page 19)
7. Name four preventive medicine practices?
Planning an effective vaccination program; developing a balanced ration; designing safe and healthy housing; instituting a biosecurity program. (page 21)
8. What are some other benefits, besides eliminating the animal's ability to reproduce, of spaying or neutering animals?
Prevents certain types of cancer, improves or eliminates behavioral problems, and helps control population problems (over population, inbreeding, etc.). (page 24)
9. What are two non-veterinary careers with animals that you are interested in?
Answers will vary. (page 29)
10. What are radiographs (X-rays) used for?
To create images of bones and other internal structures. (page 31)



300 You're the Athlete Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

11. Give your definition of sportsmanship.

Answers will vary, the books' definition is: Sportsmanship is conduct becoming to an individual involving fair and honest competition, courteous relations, and graceful acceptance of results. (Honorable character in action.) (page 15)

12. What is the first step in managing your time?

W.I.N.—to decide What is Important to you Now. (page 36)

13. Why is it important for an athlete to consume enough calories?

If your daily diet fails to meet energy needs, the body may burn its own protein—muscle tissue—for energy, reversing the effects of your training. (page 49)

14. What nutrient is referred to as the body's "building blocks" and aids in growth, replaces worn-out cells, helps resist diseases, and supplies energy?

Protein (page 54)

15. Give an example of a heat-related illness.

Heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke. (page 60)

16. What may happen if an athlete doesn't drink enough water?

An athlete's muscles may slow down, temperature may dangerously fluctuate, and the athlete is likely to experience dehydration. (page 60)

17. Should an athlete eat a large amount of protein before a big sporting event?

No, protein takes longer to digest and may add to dehydration. Athletes should eat carbohydrates before a game or match. (page 68)

18. How many hours should an athlete sleep every night?

At least eight hours in order to prevent injuries from strength training. (page 76)

19. What are the four main components of endurance training (FITT)?

Frequency—how often the training is done.

Intensity—how hard the training is done.

Time—how long the training is done.

Type—what type of training you are doing and what exercises you are doing. (page 94)

20. Name a few examples of career fields in sports.

Answers may include the following: coaches, officials, managers, education, sports medicine, communications, sport management, sporting goods industry, sports facilities management, marketing and public relations, sports lawyers, and sport organizations. (pages 126-129)



351 Staying Healthy Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. How is the wax in our ears helpful?
Wax helps collect dust and contains chemicals to fight off infections. (page 13)
2. What kind of sicknesses can viruses cause?
Colds, chicken pox, and the flu. (page 8)
3. What keeps the top of your head warm and cleans the air inside your nose?
Hair (page 10)
4. What is a purpose of having eyelashes and eyelids?
Keeps out dirt and other impurities. (page 13)
5. What do power foods give you that junk foods lack?
More nutrients for the number of calories they contain. (page 14)
6. How long does it take your brain to get the signal from your stomach that you are full?
20 minutes (page 18)
7. What is flexibility?
Being able to move, stretch, and bend easily. (page 22)
8. What is strength?
How much work your muscles can do. (page 22)
9. Why is aerobic exercise important at least three times per a week?
It gets your heart pumping better. (page 27)



352 Keeping Fit Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the three components of fitness?
Flexibility, strength, and endurance. (page 8)
2. How can your body weight help you determine how many ounces of water to drink daily?
Your weight \div 2 = ounces of water you should drink per day. (page 12)
3. What is an important nutrient found in low-fat dairy products?
Calcium (page 15)
4. What are some possible “indicators” that a sports supplement is a fraud?
Claims that make the product seem too good to be true.
Claims that the product is a secret.
Use of terms like “breakthrough,” “magical,” “miracle cure” and “new discovery.”
“Pseudo-medical jargon” such as “detoxify,” “purify,” or “energize.” These claims are vague and hard to measure.
Claims that the product can cure diseases.
Claims that a product is backed by scientific studies but with no list of references.
(page 16)
5. Why is it important to warm-up and stretch before an exercise of any kind?
A good warm-up routine increases your heart rate, helps get blood flowing to your muscles, and helps to prevent injuries. (page 18)
6. What is another way to prevent injuries?
Using the right-sized equipment with the correct protective gear. (page 20)
7. What is an important nutrient found in whole grains?
Carbohydrates or complex carbohydrates (page 15)



353 First Aid in Action Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What three steps should you take if you see someone choking?
First shout for help
Do the Heimlich
Send someone to call 9-1-1 (page 11)
2. What is the best way to avoid a strain or sprain?
By stretching and warming-up your joints and muscles before any activity (page 12)
3. What does the acronym RICE stand for?
Rest
Icing
Compress
Elevate (page 13)
4. What is an example of a product in your house that is poisonous?
Answers will vary but may include fingernail polish, bleach, and other household cleaners. (page 22)
5. If you suspect a broken bone, what should always be your first action?
Call 9-1-1 (page 25)
6. Are bugs more likely to be attracted to brightly colored items or dull colored items?
Brightly colored items (page 18)
7. Do you believe you are more cautious now after completing this project?
Answers will vary.
8. What is a sign of a third-degree burn?
White or charred skin (page 27)



357 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name a few life problems that occur when teens abuse alcohol and drugs.
Traffic accidents, poor health, poor performance in school, legal and financial problems, depression, problems with family and friends. (page 11)
2. What are few types of impairment that can result from abusing drugs and alcohol?
Loss of manual dexterity, long-term negative effects on learning and memory, a weakened immune system, risk of alcohol or drug dependency, increase or decrease in heart rate and blood pressure. (page 14)
3. After abusing a drug for the first time, does it take more or less of the drug for the same effect the next time?
A large amount of dopamine is released the first time a drug is abused. The more a drug is used, the higher the dose needed to get the same effect. (page 16)
4. Is there any amount of alcohol that can be ingested with no ill effects?
Moderate amounts of alcohol are all right for most adults. Alcohol offers benefits and risks. (page 19)
5. What kind of impact does alcohol advertising have on underage drinkers?
Underage drinkers contribute an estimated 20 percent of the profit for the alcohol industry each year. Teens exposed to alcohol marketing are 50 percent more likely to be drinking a year later. (page 22)
6. What is binge drinking and what kinds of damage can it lead to?
Binge drinking occurs when someone has more than four or five drinks in one sitting. Binge drinking can cause blackouts, can result in alcohol poisoning, can significantly increase the risk of injury, youth are especially vulnerable to brain damage. (page 12)
7. What are gateway drugs and why are they so named?
Tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana are gateway drugs because they are relatively easy to obtain and their use often leads to involvement with more harmful drugs. (page 24)
8. What is the recommended method of disposal of prescription drugs in your community?
Answers will vary but may include dropping them off at local health departments, returning leftover prescription medication for safe disposal, mixing them with kitty litter then throwing them in the trash. (page 27)
9. What are some ways you can take a personal stand against substance abuse?
Maintain an optimistic, can-do attitude, resist peer pressure, influence your friends in positive ways, lead by example, set specific and realistic goals, stay involved in relationships and activities that move you toward your goals, while avoiding relationships that do not. (page 40)



358 The Truth About Tobacco Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name two types of tobacco products?
Cigarettes
Chewing Tobacco
Snuff/Dip
Cigars/Cigarillos
Snus
Orbs, Sticks, and Strips
Electrical Cigarettes (E-cigs)
Hookah (page 9)
2. What is P-O-P advertising and why is it so effective?
"Points-of-purchase" advertising is located at convenience and grocery stores; P-O-P advertising is effective, because it targets shoppers where they can immediately buy the specific brands advertised. (page 24)
3. Why do tobacco companies target youth?
They need "replacement smokers" to fill the void left by previous customers who died and youth markets offer the most potential. (page 27)
4. What are some advantages of a 100% tobacco-free school policy?
Promotion of a healthy lifestyle.
Reduced tobacco rates because teens don't see smoking as a social norm
Reduced health risks from secondhand smoke
Reduction in school maintenance costs
Reduction in risk of fires (page 23)
5. According to research studies, are youth more likely to be influenced by cigarette marketing or peer pressure?
Cigarette marketing and advertising (page 24)
6. What is one new fact about tobacco you learned through this project and its activities?
Answers will vary.
7. How can movies pressure its audience to smoke?
Movies can portray smoking in a positive light, subliminally sending a message to their audience that smoking is "cool." (page 28)



359 Your Thoughts Matter Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. How would you define mental health?
Answers may vary, but should include some discussion of the successful performance of mental function, fulfilling relationships with others, and the ability to adapt to change. It is important to personal well-being, interpersonal relationships, and contributing to the community. (page 6)
2. Who are doctors that treat mental health disorders?
Psychologists and psychiatrists. (page 7)
3. Can you name some mental health disorders?
Answers may vary, but will likely include anxiety disorder, depression, substance abuse disorder, eating disorders, mood disorders, disruptive behavior disorders, and schizophrenia (page 8).
4. What is comorbidity?
Comorbidity is the presence of two diseases or conditions in a patient at the same time. An example of this is a teen having both depression and anxiety. (page 9)
5. How can you tell the difference between normal, healthy worry, and an anxiety disorder?
A person with an anxiety disorder may feel worried or anxious about a general topic, instead of a specific event. Another sign that worry has become an anxiety disorder is a lack of problem-solving skills. Anxiety often has physical symptoms as well. (page 15)
6. What are some examples of risk factors to mental health?
Answers may vary but may include family history, living in poverty, losing a loved one, abuse, or lack of close relationship with another. (page 17)
7. What are some examples of protective factors?
Answers may vary but may include high self-esteem, consistent routines, family support, good social support systems, and community bonding. (page 18)
8. How have you noticed the stigma surrounding mental health in your own life?
Answers will vary.
9. About how many children and youth are in need of mental health services yet do not receive them?
75 to 80 percent. (page 31).



370 One-on-One 4-H Teen Mentor Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is a mentor?
A trusted counselor, guide, tutor, or coach. (page 18)
2. What is a protégé?
A person who is under the care and protection of an influential person. (page 18)
3. What are some key points to remember when giving your protégé directions?
Younger members have shorter attention spans and require short, simple directions. (page 10)
4. What are the five steps to success for teaching your protégé a new skill?
Step 1: Mentor demonstrates skill (example)
Step 2: Discuss skill with protégé
Step 3: Jointly practice skill
Step 4: Protégé practices skill while the mentor supports
Step 5: Protégé does a skill (page 14)
5. Why must a role-model be cautious of his or her actions?
Being a role model is a 24/7 job; thus, a mentor is always being watched by the protégé and incidentally influencing their protégé. (page 16)
6. Why is it important to give your protégé praise?
A “pat-on-the-back” or recognition for completing a demonstration or participating in a meeting motivates your protégé and is the most valuable thing you can do for the inexperienced member. (page 16)



371 Club Leadership 1

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name a leader that you admire and explain what you feel are his or her best traits.

Answers will vary

7. What is an example of a “task” role in a group and how does its function differ from a “maintenance” role?

Task Roles: Initiator, Information Seeker, Opinion Seeker, Informer, Clarifier, Summarizer, Reality tester, Orienter, and Follower.

Task roles during a group project or discussion focus on getting the job or task completed. On the other hand, maintenance roles focus on encouraging both harmony and participation of other members. (page 23)

8. What is a committee?

A committee is a small group of people, usually five to seven members of the larger club, who work together on a specific task or assignment. (page 28)

9. Why does a committee ensure success and club participation?

Because committees divide the workload to involve more members and accomplish more, remove routine or complex tasks from the agenda, help members develop leadership abilities and confidence, use specific talents of members, and help the club make wiser decisions by gathering the information on a particular issue. (page 33)

10. What is one of the “basics” in order for teens and adults to work effectively together? What worked for you?

Understanding and acceptance of change (open-mindedness). (page 14)

11. Name five of the ten personality traits that effective leaders generally possess. (page 11)

Show respect for others by listening when they talk

Show sincere interest in others and their ideas

Do not “tune out” others when they disagree with the leaders

Are ethical in their leadership

Are honest, fair and consistent in all their dealings with other people

Earn and keep people’s trust and respect

Involve everyone in building and maintaining a productive group. People tend to support what they help create.

View leadership as a way to help the group develop positive relationship and accomplish its tasks

Understand the group is more than a collection of individuals, and facilitates the development of positive group relationships and “synergistic” task accomplishments.



372 Diversity: The Source of Our Strength Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is your definition of diversity?
Answers will vary but should include keywords similar to difference, variety, and variable. (page 10)
2. When getting to know someone who is different than you, what are appropriate questions to ask them?
Answers will vary but could include the following:
What do you do?
What is your favorite food?
What is your favorite holiday?
Do you have any pets?
What do you do for fun? (page 15)
3. What is the definition of interpersonal skills?
Interpersonal skills are skills used to interact with others. Verbal and non-verbal skills make up this skill set and include communication, active listening, attitude, and leadership. (page 17)
4. What are some ways you can learn, understand, and appreciate people with different abilities than yourself?
Answers will vary but should include the concept of "walking in someone else's shoes." (page 18)
5. Name three different types of disparities that exist in the world that would affect the different foods different families eat.
Economic Disparity
Education Disparity
Geographic Disparity
Ethnic Variation
Personal Taste Variations (page 25)
6. What types of differences might exist between individuals of different religions?
Answers will vary but may include holidays they observe, clothing, diet, etc. (page 28)
7. Name a landmark decision that gives U.S. Citizens some of the rights we have today.

<i>Emancipation Proclamation, 1863</i> <i>19th Amendment, 1920</i> <i>Brown v. Board of Education, 1954</i> <i>Equal Pay Act, 1963</i> <i>Civil Rights Act, 1964</i> <i>Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 1967</i>	<i>Title IX (of Education Amendments), 1972</i> <i>Immigration Reform and Control Act, 1986</i> <i>Americans with Disabilities Act, 1990</i> <i>Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, 2008 (page 30)</i>
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373 My Hands to Larger Service Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Define philanthropy.
Improving the material, social, and spiritual welfare of humanity, especially through charitable activities. (page 8)
2. Name three types of community service organizations.
Answers will vary but may include any of the following: chambers of commerce, charities, hospitals, parks, shelters, recreation centers, cultural centers, etc. (page 9)
3. What is community mapping used for?
To discover whether resources are accessible to those who need them. (page 11)
4. What should be your first step when planning a community service project?
A good place to start is with stating the overall goal and then breaking it into smaller tasks that need to be completed at certain times. (page 15)
5. What are two important forms or pieces of paperwork that you and your crew should complete before beginning the project? Were they necessary for your project?
*Liability release form
Health form
Budget
Bank account
Insurance
Permits (page 21)*
6. What team-building activity is described in the project book to help your group demonstrate the importance of each team member?
The Service Spider Web (page 22)
7. What does ICE stand for?
In Case of Emergency (page 26)
8. What “power skills” did you learn while participating in this project?
Answers will vary but may include communication, organization and resource development, teamwork, coaching, and mentoring skills. (page 31)
9. How did you evaluate your project? Was the evaluation reflection, informal, or formal?
Answers will vary. (page 33)
10. Did you do a press release for your project? How else did you share the news of your project?
Answers will vary. (pages 37-39)



374 Teens on Board Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is the definition of a board?
A board is a group of people who function as decision-making bodies for organizations and businesses (page 8)
2. Who typically prepares the agenda for a working meeting? Is this true in your experience?
The secretary and president (page 13). Further answers will vary.
3. What is the definition of decorum?
Having a dignified approach to behavior, speech, dress, etc.—all the things that allow boards to function most effectively (page 15)
4. Describe one possible room setup for a meeting and the reason why it might be used. How was the last meeting you attended set up? Did the arrangement help or hurt the meeting?
Theater—seats in rows facing a stage area or speaker. Most efficient when attendees act as an audience
U-Shaped—tables set in the shape of the letter U. Used for meetings with a focal point.
Classroom—rows of tables facing the front. Ideal for note taking or other tools such as laptops.
Conference or Boardroom—a rectangle or oval table set up with chairs on the outside. Often used for board meetings and discussion groups.
Circle—chairs set up in a circle. Used for icebreakers and discussion groups.
Rounds—Chairs are set up in individual groups around small tables. Used during small committee meetings or other group projects. (page 19)
5. What is one main function of a board?
Making decisions
Developing programs
Advising organization members (page 24)
6. What are three characteristics important to a smooth and effective team?
Answers will vary but may include clear purpose, shared leadership, attention, etc. (page 31)
7. What are some ground rules that a group should establish to help facilitate a meeting and to avoid the blame game?
Answers will vary but could include the following: everyone should participate, there are no right or wrong answers, be open to new ideas, etc. (page 38)



375 Leadership Road Trip Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is your definition of leadership?
Answers will vary but should include basic components of learning about yourself and others, setting goals, communicating, and making plans. (page 8)
2. What is a trait for being a good friend?
Answers will vary. Examples include being honest, trustworthy, and understanding. (page 10)
3. What is something you have done while in a leadership role that might have been a red light, or the wrong thing to do? If you haven't had a red light moment give an example of one and how to change it?
Answers will vary (pages 16-17)
4. What are three tips to make a good first impression?
Eye contact, handshake, solid introduction or attire. (page 21)
5. Describe the leadership qualities of someone you think is a good leader.
Answers will vary.
6. What are some types of leadership styles?
Strict authority, top down, free rein. (page 23)
7. What is a short-term goal?
A goal that is set for the present or near future, such as "next week." (page 24)
8. Share one of your long-term goals and any progress you have made toward it.
Answers will vary. (page 27)
8. What is non-verbal communication?
Any kind of communication that does not include words. It can include facial and hand gestures (also called body language), vocal sounds such as grunts and sighs, and sign language. (page 33)
9. What is two-way communication?
Communication where both parties are able to share information, speak, ask questions, and receive feedback. This type of communication is used during a 4-H judging interview. (page 37)



376 Pantry Panic Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why is it better for your health to use a smaller plate at mealtimes?
Using a smaller plate helps with portion control. (page 11)
2. What does food insecure mean?
When a family can't get enough safe food to eat. (page 17)
3. What are some disadvantages to consuming empty calories?
Empty calories are high in fats and sugars, not as filling, and do not contribute to your overall health. (page 17)
4. What is the difference between a *choice* pantry and a *traditional* pantry?
At a choice pantry, families can "shop" for their food. At a traditional pantry, families receive a prepacked box of food. (page 20)
5. What are some ways that food pantries get their food?
Food banks and food drives. (page 22)
6. What are some ways to get fruit and vegetables year round on a budget?
Buy canned or frozen fruits or vegetables. (page 26)
7. What does a soup kitchen do?
Provides free food to families who can't afford to pay for a meal. (page 29)
8. What is one way you can help families that don't have enough food?
Host a food drive, donate to a food pantry, or volunteer at a soup kitchen. Answers may vary. (pages 9, 29)
9. Name two tables manners you learned through this project.
Napkin in lap, elbows off table, wait until everyone is served to eat, chew with your mouth closed, talk when your mouth is empty, silence your cell phone, lift food to your mouth when you eat, eat all the food taken on a fork or spoon at a time, make sure there is no food in your mouth before you drink a beverage, break bread or rolls into small pieces before eating. (page 45)
10. After completing this project, what changes might you make in shopping for food and planning for meals?
Answers will vary.



377 Finding Your Voice: Public Speaking Made Easy Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name a famous public speaker you admire and explain why.
Answers will vary. (page 11)
2. What does “extrovert” mean?
Someone who is outgoing, and enjoys and participates in social situations. (page 16)
3. Name one of the four types of speeches. Which one do you prefer and why?
Inform
Persuade
Entertain
Inspire (page 17)
10. What did you learn about matching your speech topic with your audience.
Answers will vary but should demonstrate awareness of keeping the topic proportional to the situation (neither too broad nor too narrow), and that the member considered the audience when thinking about a speech topic. (page 18)
4. Name a common problem a speaker might experience and a simple resolution.
Answers will vary. (page 21)
5. What are three important skills and abilities a presenter needs when giving a formal presentation?
Answers will vary but may include: clear message, dress for success, know your audience, positive body language, well-prepared message, etc. (page 26)
6. What does “impromptu” mean?
Answers will vary but should include some of the following keywords: informal, no written notes, “off the cuff.” (page 31)
7. Name two things you can check on when watching a video of yourself giving a speech.
Answers will vary but may include eye contact, volume, pace, posture, and gestures. (page 34)
11. Besides practicing your speech, what are other tactics you can use to lessen your anxiety about delivering a speech? Which ones worked for you?
Visualize your success; trying on what you’re going to wear beforehand; visiting the location where you will deliver your speech ahead of time; and deep breathing and smiling. (page 36)



382 Am I Ready to Work?

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. When filling out an application form, what should you do if the question doesn't apply to you?
Write N.A. in the box. Don't leave it blank. (page 16)
2. What are some bad habits you might need to break?
Answers will vary.
3. How could you go about breaking them?
Become aware of the habit, practice every day, try to replace negative behaviors with positive ones.
4. Give an example of a strength you have that employers are looking for.
Answers will vary.
5. What are soft skills?
They are skills that are learned through practice and experience rather than studying or reading. (page 14)
6. What are some examples of "soft skills"?
Interacting with customers, starting conversation, managing conflicts, etc. (page 14)
7. What kind of job do you think would best suit you? Why?
Answers will vary.
8. Name three people you could use as a reference. How do you know them and why do you think they would make a good reference?
Answers will vary. (based off of page 22)
9. What are some good, non-verbal cues you can use during an interview? Hint, they convey interest, confidence, and a professional attitude.
Sitting up straight, smiling, making eye contact. (page 32)



383 Club Leadership 2

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name at least one quality that makes a goal a SMART goal?
Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound. (page 10)
2. Give an example of an icebreaker activity and explain what this type of activity accomplishes in a team setting.
An example is Two Truths and One Lie, Balloon Tower, or similar activity. Answers will vary, but at least one of these should be mentioned: give team members time to get to know each other in a nonformal way, help establish trust and friendliness, allow the leader to learn individual personalities and strengths. (pages 14-15)
3. Name two or more qualities used to evaluate an effective public speaker
Tone of voice, volume, eye contact, content, body language, posture, ability to answer questions. (page 21)
4. What is the best way to increase your public speaking skill?
Practice. (page 22)
5. What does the “floor” refer to in parliamentary procedure? And who controls the “floor”
The right to speak. The president or presiding officer. (page 25)
6. Describe a way in which you worked with an advisor this year to accomplish a goal. Would you categorize the process as Advisor Control, Delegation, Consultation, Partnership, or Teen Control?
Answers can vary, but should fit into one of the categories listed in the question. (page 29)
7. What are some qualities that have helped you succeed in building positive team relationships? How did they help?
Answers can vary: care, confidence, dependability, enthusiasm, fairness, guidance and encouragement, honesty, openness, respect, and responsibility. (page 32)
8. Give an example of someone who is not being an active listener?
Answers can vary but could include examples of not paying attention, not looking at who is speaking, interrupting the speaker, not processing the meaning of what is being said or not giving feedback that lets the speaker know that you understand what they said. (page 35)
9. What improvement goals would you set for your club after completing this project?
Answers will vary but should show that there has been reflection and/or feedback. (page 39)
10. Name a few leadership traits you have developed doing this project.
Authoritative, committed, communicative, compassionate, confident, creative, decisive, efficient, focused, honest, humorous, inspirational, intuitive, organized, passionate, positive, respected, solution-orientated. (page 41)



405 The Laundry Project

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name one characteristic of a high efficiency washer.
They use less water than regular washers. They don't have an agitation cycle. They use less electricity than regular washers, etc. (page 9)
23. What are the two types of dryers available? Which is more common? Which is more efficient?
The two types of dryers are electric and gas. Electric is more common, but gas is more efficient. (page 9)
24. Name three ways to go green in the laundry room.
Answers will vary. Should include 3 of: reduce packaging coming into home, recycle when possible, use as cool water temp as possible, use concentrated detergent, hang clothes on line, use recommended amount of detergent, use right amount of water, wait to do laundry until you have a full load. (page 11)
25. Name three ways to make your laundry room safe.
Answers may vary. (page 13)
26. What two cleaning products should you never combine?
Ammonia and bleach. They can create deadly gases. (page 14)
27. When should you use more detergent?
When you have heavily soiled clothes, hard water, cooler water temperature, and/or a large load. (page 18)
28. Which form of fabric softener goes in the washer? Which goes in the dryer?
The liquid form of fabric softener goes in the washer, and the sheet form goes in the dryer. (page 20)
29. What should you do if you stain your clothing?
Answers may vary, but may include: act quickly, presoak the fabric, apply stain remover, use warm or cool water depending on the stain, etc. (pages 22-23)
30. Where can you look for specific instruction on how to wash your garment?
On the care tag. (page 27)



406 Clothes for High School and College Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What three elements of design make each garment different?
Color, textures, and line. (page 8)
2. What kind of illusions can different garment lines be used for?
Can make someone appear shorter, taller, thinner, or wider. (page 9)
3. Describe what options you have when wanting to get rid of “never worn” clothes?
Hand them down, up, or over to family members or friends if they would like it.
Sell at a used clothing store.
Donate to a charitable organization.
Recycle for another use, such as for quilts, rugs, hot pads, doll clothes, soft toys, or polishing cloths.
Recycling organization to turn old fabric into paper, mats, or other products. (page 21)
4. What is darning?
Mending with interlaced stitches to fill a hole or bring torn edges together by weaving a new section. (pages 23-24)
5. What can you do for yourself to maintain a good appearance?
Eat a well-balanced diet for good complexion, healthy skin, hair, and teeth; exercise to feel better and stay in shape; and develop regular grooming habits. (page 26)
6. What are the seven clues to the total look?
Fashion, design, fit, construction, grooming, posture and poise, and personable qualities. (pages 30-31)
7. What is the ideal shape for women with regard to hips and shoulders?
Shoulders and hips appear to be the same width. (page 10)
8. What is the ideal shape for men with regard to hips and shoulders?
Ideal body build has shoulders wider than hips. (page 10)



407 Accessories for Teens

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What are the three components to every color?
Hue, value, and intensity. (page 13)
2. What is intensity?
The brightness or dullness of the hue. (page 13)
3. What is a line?
An elongated mark or a connection between two points or the effect of line created when one color meets another or one shape meets another. (page 14)
4. What is rhythm as it pertains to clothing?
Rhythm allows the eye to travel or move easily from one part of the outfit to another part. (page 16)
5. What happens to your overall look when you combine sport accessories with dress cloths?
It changes the mood or character of your outfit. (page 18)
6. What are some moods or themes you could dress for?
Casual, western, sports activities, or dressy. (page 19)
7. What can new accessories do for old clothes?
Update and upgrade, polish and personalize, multiply your options, and enhance the body build/figure type for the individual wearing them. (page 9)
8. Describe some other types of accessories other than what you have chosen for your outfit.
Belts, suspenders, socks, hosiery, footwear, bags, shawls, ties, scarves, gloves, hats, and jewelry. (pages 30-33)
9. What are the seven clues to the total look?
Fashion, design, fit, construction, grooming, posture and poise, personable qualities. (page 39)



408 Creative Costumes

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What category did you choose to make for your project?
Historical, ethnic/cultural, theatrical, or special interest. (pages 10-14)
2. What do your accessories do for your outfit?
Gives a total look and individualizes to perfect the costume. (page 27)
3. If you made a historical costume, who are possible people you could have interviewed?
Someone from that period, someone who studied that period, someone who sells pattern reproductions, or makes reproductions of period clothing. (page 18)
4. If you made an ethnic costume, who are possible people you could have interviewed?
An individual participating or involved in that chosen ethnic group, an individual from that culture or heritage group. (page 18)
5. If you made a theatrical costume, who are possible people you could have interviewed?
A theater advisor, teacher, producer, or costumer of plays. (page 18)
6. If you made a special interest costume, who are possible people you could have interviewed?
Someone with knowledge of that area, a mascot, an athletic advisor, a costume retailer, or a costume designer. (page 18)
7. Why did you choose this costume to construct?
Answers will vary.
8. Where do you plan to wear your costume?
Answers will vary.
9. Did you choose to make an authentic reproduction of a costume, a close variation, or adapt a costume for a current or varied look?
Answers will vary.
10. Describe the process you went through when constructing your costume.
Answers will vary.



409 Sew Fun Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What are some items you should have in your sewing box?
Scissors, shears, tape measure, sewing or hem gauge, needles, pins, pin cushion, marking tool, thimble, thread, seam ripper, and pencil. (pages 6-11)
2. What is a basting stitch used for?
To hold two or more pieces of fabric together until they are machine stitched. (page 10)
3. Where can you find information to determine which size to make and how much fabric it will take?
On the back of the pattern. (page 21)
4. What are important measurements to take to select a size?
Waist, hip, chest, crotch, back waist length, height, neck. (page 19) Answers can vary if you specify if it is for a top or bottom. The above answer is for both.)
5. What are ways to maintain good grooming?
Bathe daily; keep your hair, hands, teeth, and clothes clean. (page 31)
6. What are some common marking tools?
Marking should be done with disappearing fabric marking pens, pencils, chalk, or tracing paper and a tracing wheel. (page 30)
7. What information is found on the bolt label?
Fiber content, fabric width, and care of fabric. (page 16)
8. What description would you give for the symbol that marks the grain line on a pattern?
A heavy solid line with arrows on each end. (page 24)
9. Where would you find the pattern size?
On the front of the pattern. (page 21)
10. How do you tell if you have a balanced tension on your machine?
The stitches on both sides of the fabric are even. (page 14)



410 Designed by Me

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What are the “Seven Clues for a Total Look?”
fashion, design, fit, construction, grooming, posture and poise, and personable qualities (page 9-11)
2. What is texture?
The way fabric feels and looks on the surface—soft, rough, heavy, thin, open, firm, or smooth. (page 10)
3. How do you keep yourself and your belongings neat?
Answers will vary
4. When you took an inventory of your closet, what are some things you noticed?
Answers will vary.
5. What are some types of embellishments?
sequins, rhinestones, yo-yos, buttons, fabric paint (page 23)
6. What decorative stitch did you use or could you have used in your project?
Answers will vary. Possibilities include blanket, cross, close catch stitch or herringbone stitch, and outline. (pages 29-30)
7. What did you notice about your personal style?
Answers will vary.
8. What is applique?
Applique is the process of applying fabric, such as a cutout design, by fusing or stitching it to a garment (page 28)
9. What techniques did you choose to embellish your top and what supplies did you need?
Answers will vary.



411 em.bel.ish: A 4-H Guide to Wearable Art Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What is embellishment and what are some examples?
A permanent addition of anything that can be sewn, tacked, glued, or painted on in a decorative manner and something that does not NEED to be there for the garment to function properly. Examples include beading, lace, pleating, stenciling, etc. (pages 10 and 12)
2. Tell me what a secondary color is and give me an example of one.
Secondary colors are made by mixing two primary colors. Red + blue=violet or purple; blue + yellow=green; and yellow + red=orange. (page 14)
3. What are achromatic colors?
White, black, or a mix of the two (all grays). (page 14)
4. Define shade, tone, and tint in relation to colors?
*Shade is a color with black added to it.
Tint is a color with white added to it.
Tone is a color with gray added to it. (page 14)*
5. What is up-cycling?
Taking something disposable or ready-to-be-discarded and turning it into something of greater value. (page 28)
6. Did you try to repair, re-purpose, or up-cycle any clothing?
Answers will vary. (page 28)
7. Where did you find resources for your project?
Answers will vary
8. What inspired you to embellish your outfits?
Answers will vary.
9. Name a few of the seven clues for the total look?
Fashion, design, fit, construction, grooming, posture and poise, and personable qualities. (page 40)
10. Who is your favorite designer? Why?
Answers will vary. (page 16)



412 Sew for Others Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. Who did you decide to sew for?

Answers will vary.

2. What were some considerations you used when selecting the person to sew for?

Answers will vary.

3. When deciding what to sew, what were some things you needed to consider?

Answers will vary.

4. What type of fabric did you select to use and why?

Answers will vary.

5. What was the most difficult thing about your project?

Answers will vary.

6. If you could change one thing about your garment, what would it be and why?

Answers will vary.

7. What are bad features to have on infant or child clothing?

Avoid loose, ill-fitting clothing, dangling ties, scarves, or items that may interfere with play or catch on play equipment. (page 16)

8. What are a few of the important measurements to take of your other before choosing a size?

Height, bust, waist, hip, arm length, back width, trouser in-seam, trouser out-seam, back waist length, shoulder length, and arm circumference. (pages 22-23)

9. What are some factors to consider when sewing for an older adult?

Body changes, safety, and special movement restrictions. (pages 25-27)

10. Why is it important to make something that your recipient likes?

Clothing helps a person feel attractive, well-dressed, self-confident, and in control. (page 29)

11. Why would you use trim or add topstitching?

To add a unique effect, or a new and exciting dimension to the outfit. (page 35)



413 Sundresses and Jumpers

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What are features that would make your pattern more challenging?
Button holes, zippers, ruffles, and fitted bodice or waistline. (page 9)
2. What are important measurements to have in order to determine what size to make?
Bust, waist, hips, and back waist length. (page 10)
3. Why is it important to take measurements and not just use the size you wear in ready-made garments?
Sizes vary slightly in pattern company and brand, and a size 12 ready-made may not fit like a size 12 dress pattern. (page 9)
4. Why is it important to wash fabric before you cut out the pattern?
In case washing causes any bleeding or shrinking in the fabric. (page 11)
5. Where can you find a list of additional notions needed to complete a garment?
The back of the pattern states what trims, buttons, zippers, etc. are needed. (page 17)
6. What tools can you use to mark where pockets, pleats, gathers, or other garment features are on the pattern while cutting it out?
Tailor's chalk, tracing paper and wheel, tailor's tacks, or cut notches. (page 19)
7. What are some ways to finish a seam?
Serge, pink, zigzag stitch, or do a French seam. (page 22)
8. What can you do around arm and neck holes to make them lay smooth?
Clip around the hole and "grade" your seams. (page 25)
9. What are the seven clues to the total look?
Fashion, design, fit, construction, grooming, posture and poise, and personable qualities. (page 28)
10. What are some good, easy-to-sew fabrics for sundresses and jumpers?
Cotton, gingham, chambray, and polyester blends. Denim, duck and sailcloth are good but may require special needles and handling. (page 11)
11. What is a sign your machine tension is incorrect?
The fabric does not move along the feed dogs well. Fabric bunches when sewing around a curve. The top stitches look different than the bottom stitches. (page 15)



415 Ready, Set, Sew Active!

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What is athleisure?
Casual clothing designed to be worn both for exercising and for general use. (page 7)
2. What is an opportunity cost?
The cost of choosing one alternative over another. (page 9)
3. What are some things you consider before buying an article of clothing?
Answers will vary, but a list of good buying habits is listed on page 11.
4. What is a four-way stretch knit fabric?
Fabric that stretches both crosswise and lengthwise. Four-way stretch fabric contains strong, resilient spandex fibers that recover their original dimensions after stretching, which makes them good for exercise outfits, yoga pants, and swimsuits. (page 14)
5. Why is prewashing important?
Prewashing removes excess finish and dye solutions, and reduces shrinkage in the completed garment. (page 17)
6. How does staystitching help in the construction of your garment?
Staystitching helps your cut pattern pieces maintain their shape, especially in curved areas. (page 19)
7. What should you do before hemming a garment made from action wear fabric?
Let it hang 24-48 hours to prevent an uneven hemline from stretching. (page 22)
8. Where are elastic casings commonly used?
Elastic casings are commonly used in waistlines, sleeve cuffs, and pant legs of active sportswear. (page 23)
9. Why is construction of an active-wear garment especially important?
Answers will vary, but active-wear garments have different performance requirements. For example, yoga pants that have to stretch as part of an intense yoga workout are different from yoga pants intended as leisure wear. (page 25)
10. When do you plan on wearing your outfit? What accessories would complement your active sportswear?
Answers will vary.



417 Dress-Up Outfit Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What is your personal coloring and how did you determine this?
Either warm or cool. Study the color of your hair, eyes, lips, and general skin tone and experiment with different colors of clothing to see which are more flattering. (page 9)
2. How can you make yourself look more like you want with the use of clothing?
Wearing different lines can give the illusion of being shorter, shorter lines can make you appear taller, gathers can make your waist appear differently, etc. (page 12)
3. What are some accessory factors that can change the outcome of your outfit?
*Coats can look bulky with delicate formals.
Some young women are wearing sandals and no hose with long formals. If you chose this route, be sure you look dressed up rather than as though you are in a lounging robe or beach cover-up. It is recommended to wear hose with formals.
Shoes should be chosen accordingly to match the outfit; tennis shoes with formal wear can ruin the look. (page 15)*
4. Why is prewashing important?
It removes excess dyes and finish along with reduces shrinkage of the finished garment. (page 19)
5. What is a challenge when choosing interfacing for dress up wear?
It could easily be too stiff and overpower the softness of a delicate fabric. It may also show through on the right side when working with a very sheer fabric. (pages 20-21)
6. What are some seam finishes you could have used on your project?
French, hemmed seam finish, serged, hand overcasting, fray check, enclosed yoke, or double stitched seam. (pages 21-22)
7. What are some hem types?
Machine-stitched, hand-stitched, serger rolled edge, hand rolled, or fusible hem. (pages 22-23)
8. What is the best way to iron delicate fabrics?
On a low steam setting because most silk is heat sensitive. Using a pressing cloth can be beneficial. (page 28)
9. What is an underlining?
It is a second layer of fabric handled as one with the fashion fabric and sewn into the seams. They provide support and structure for delicate fabrics and another layer to hide construction. (page 24)



418 Loungewear

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What are a few of the advantages of constructing an item yourself?
Learn new skills.
Long-lasting garment.
Feel a sense of accomplishment when finished.
Being able to say “I did it myself.”
Build confidence for your next sewing project.
You will get exactly what you want. (page 11)
2. What are benefits to using cotton fabrics?
They are durable and machine washable. Cotton is absorbent and breathes, which makes it comfortable to wear. (page 12)
3. What other fabrics are good for constructing loungewear?
Silk, nylon, fleece, flannel, terrycloth, knits, and wovens. There are many more acceptable fabrics as long as it is lightweight and easy to care for. (page 12)
4. What factors should you consider when deciding what type of sewing machine needle to use?
That it is the correct size and type for the fabric’s fiber content. (page 15)
5. What are types of seam finishes you could have used?
Pinked, serged seams, french seams, flat-fell seams, or a pinked and stitched seam. (page 17)
6. What factors of construction should you check for when reviewing your project?
Loose enough for easy movement.
Free of wrinkles.
Pockets, buttons, and belt pleasingly placed.
If it is too short or too long. (page 21)
7. What are the seven clues to the total look?
Fashion, design, fit, construction, grooming, posture and poise, and personable qualities. (page 23)
8. What is a disadvantage to using trims on your garment?
Can make the garment less durable and less practical. (page 15)



419 Terrific Tops

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. Name body measurements that are useful in sewing construction.
Height, chest/bust, waist, hips, back (neck to waist), and inseam). (page 9)
2. What are notions?
Useful items found in a sewing box that can help the sewer complete a project. Items can include thread, straight pins, a seam ripper, marking pens or chalk, and a seam gauge (page 12).
3. What are some supplies you might want in your sewing, knitting, or crocheting box?
Answers will vary according to the skill the youth is demonstrating (sewing, knitting, or crocheting):
Sewing: needles, pins, pin cushion, thimble, tape measure, seam or measuring gauge, seam ripper, thread, scissors, shears, cutting wheel, and tailoring chalk or marking pens. (page 13)
Knitting: knitting loom kit, knitting needles, yarn needles, point protectors, stitch holders, scissors, ruler, yarn bobbins, crochet hook, and tape measure. (page 14)
Crocheting: crochet hook, yarn needles, scissors, ruler, and tape measure. (page 15)
4. What are the four most common seam finishes?
Zigzag, machine overcast seam finish, French seam, and stitched and pinked. (page 18)
5. What is a flat felled seam?
A seam finish commonly used on thicker fabrics, such as wool or denim, that lessens some of the bulk. (page 20)
6. What is understitching?
A sewing technique used on the facing or lining of a garment to prevent it from showing on the outside. (page 21)
7. Why should you prewash your fabric?
To avoid any shrinkage later after you cut out your pattern. (page 22)
8. What did you choose to wear with your top? Why did you choose those items?
Answers will vary.
9. What will a garment label tell you?
Important information about washing and drying, along with other important care instructions. (page 24)
10. What are the seven clues to the total look?
Fashion, design, fit, construction, grooming, posture, and personality (page 27)



420 Outerwear for Anywhere

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What is tailoring?
Building permanent shape and structure into a garment, resulting in a firm smooth look. (page 8)
2. What is the most critical step in getting a good project garment fit?
Buying the right size pattern. (page 12)
3. What are some important measurements to take when making a jacket?
High bust (female only), bust/chest, waist, hip-fullest part, back waist length, shoulder width, sleeve length. (page 13)
4. What is a benefit of buying better fabric?
Better fabric is worth the investment and is often easier to work with (page 14)
5. Give an example of a moderate fabric that may require special handling and careful pressing?
Answers will vary, but they can include Corduroy, Denim, Linen and linen blends, polyester gabardine. (page 15)
6. Give an example of a supportive layer that you can use to build structure into your garment without adding stiffness?
Answers will vary, but they can include interfacing, lining, interlining, underlining, shoulder pads, and sleeve heads. (page 17)
7. What is a benefit of using stay tape?
Answers will vary, but they can include it stabilizes seams to prevent stretching at the shoulder or armhole seams. It also helps shape the lapel to body curve. (page 21)
8. Why should you make a test garment first?
Answers will vary, but they can include that it allows you to see how the garment pieces together and where style details and darts fall on your body, so you can fine-tune the fit. This is also a good point in the process to make sure you choose a pattern that looks and feels good on you. (page 22)
9. What are the three types of tailoring to consider when making your garment?
Traditional tailoring, machine tailoring, modern fusible tailoring. (pages 26–28)
10. What steps should you take when you are sewing heavy fabrics and multiple layers?
Answers will vary, but they can include increasing the stitch length, reducing the pressure slightly, reducing or loosening the upper tension (lower number), and increasing the needle size. (page 29)



423 Sportswear for Spectators

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. What factors should you consider when deciding to make or buy your garment?
Your sewing skills, costs, design capabilities, and fit. (page 10)
2. What closures could you have chosen to use on your outfit?
Buttonholes and shanked buttons, button loops of braid, toggle or frog fasteners or gripper snaps (page 20)
3. What are the seven clues to the total look?
Fashion, design, fit, construction, grooming, posture and poise, and personable qualities. (page 22)
4. Which should you purchase first, “want to haves” or “have to haves”?
Have to haves. (page 12)
5. What is an example of a “have to have”?
Appropriate clothing for cold in winter and the heat in summer, for example a winter coat. (page 22)
6. What is the difference in a single-faced and double-faced quilted fabric?
A double-faced quilted fabric is reversible and requires different seams of the garment to be so. (page 17)
7. What is the functionality of a dart?
Reduces bulk. (page 19)
8. What type of clothing would be necessary when watching a swim meet?
Cool clothes if the area is humid. (page 8)
9. What type of clothing would you need when watching a football game in late fall?
Warm coats and gloves to protect you from the cool fall evening air. (page 9)



424 Clothing for Middle School Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

These questions primarily represent the content in the project book. Please ask the youth additional questions about how he/she constructed their item(s).

1. Name different examples of textures of fabric?
Rough, smooth, shiny, soft, bulky, knit, nubby, and pile. (page 12)
2. What tricks can you use to make yourself seem taller, shorter, large or smaller?
By using lines, texture, and color you can affect the perception of yourself by making others' eyes move in certain ways. (page 15)
3. What kind of look did you decide to portray? For example, sporty, bold, etc.?
Answers will vary. Possibilities include sporty, dressy, casual, bright and bold, pastel and soft, feminine, masculine, or many others could be appropriate. (page 23)
4. What is a way to make repairs fun and interesting given in your book? How would you repair a large hole in a pair of jeans?
Covering the hole with a fun appliqué can add a decorative touch to your mended clothing. (page 27)
5. What is posture?
The way the body is held when sitting or standing. (page 30)
6. What is a posture do and don't when sitting?
Don't slouch. Do keep the lower part of your back touching the chair and both feet on the floor. (pages 30-31)
7. What are the seven clues to the total look?
Fashion, fit, construction, design, grooming, posture and poise, and personable qualities. (page 37)
8. Do clothes that are in perfect proportion (1:1), or 1:3 or 3:5 seem more pleasing?
1:3, 3:5 or even 1:7 (page 17)



425 Look Great for Less Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What could be reasons clothing is being sold at a resale shop or garage sale?
Out of style, no longer fits the owner, soiled or shabby, or laundered improperly. (page 13)
2. What is a simulative sale?
They are offered frequently, especially during slow periods. Prices may be reduced 25-30 percent.
3. What time of the year would you be most likely to find a sale on a winter coat.
January-April (page 18)
4. What are some methods to use to determine the quality of fabric?
Wrinkle or crease resistance, stretch recovery, flaws, grain quality, evenness of color, pilling, colorfast, stiffness, and odor. (page 20-21)
5. What is first quality clothing?
Clothing is inspected and meets standards established by the manufacturer. (page 9)
6. What are overruns?
Items that manufacturers have because they made more than they could sell (page 9)
7. What differences did you see when visiting a traditional store, upscale store, or resale store?
Answers will vary. Should include differences in displays, dressing rooms, number of sales associates. (page 8)
8. Why should you have a plan before you go shopping?
So that you don't buy an item you don't need or don't have anything to match. You might get a deal on the item but then have to purchase something else to coordinate with it. (page 17)
9. When would you find the best deals on summer clothing?
August-September (page 18)
10. What should you take into consideration when purchasing clothing that may need repairs?
Time, money, difficulty. (page 24)



426 Clothing for Your Career Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What kind of jobs would be considered professional?
Business, health, service, and law. (page 8)
2. What image should you strive to portray in a job?
Competent, self-confident, motivated, and leadership. (page 10)
3. What kind of clothing should a day care worker wear in order to be appealing to her audience?
Bright cheerful colors. (page 9)
4. Why is grooming necessary to appear professional?
Shows that you care about yourself and you are capable and neat. (page 18)
5. What accessories could you add to your outfit to add interest and individuality?
Answers will vary. Possibilities include belts, jewelry, briefcases and handbags, hair accessories, hats, hosiery, shoes, scarves and ties, etc. (pages 22-23)
6. What is the two-year test?
If clothing item has not been worn in a two-year time period, it probably will not be worn again. (page 30)
7. What is recombining your wardrobe?
Rearranging wardrobe parts and putting different items together for a new or different look. (page 33)
8. What kind of career is your look for?
Answers will vary.
9. Why do you consider this look appropriate?
Answers will vary.



430 Shopping Savvy Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why is it important to be a good consumer?
To know what you need or don't need to purchase when you are in a store so as to save money. (page 11)
2. Why do different brands fit differently?
Different styles, hemlines, and waistlines all affect the fit. (page 12)
3. What is the difference between fashion and a fad?
Fashion is currently acceptable and popular for many years. A fad is popular only for a short time, like a season. (page 18)
4. What are some TLC steps you can take for your clothes?
Treating stains, washing, drying, putting away, and mending. (page 24)
5. What is a precaution to take when washing colored clothes?
To make sure that the colors do not bleed, wash them in cold water. (page 27)
6. What are some important measurements to know when ordering online or from a catalog?
Chest/Bust, height, waist, hips, side seams, and inseam. (page 28)
7. Why is it important to take inventory of your clothes?
Organization, save time looking for clothes, and to get rid of out-of-style and poorly fitted clothes. (page 8)
8. What are three different ways to shop?
Online, catalog, and "brick and mortar" stores. (page 23)
9. Why is it important to take care of your clothes?
So they last longer. (page 24)
10. What are the seven clues to the total look?
Fashion, design, fit, good construction, grooming, posture and poise, and personable qualities. (page 31)
11. How does being able to calculate the total cost of an item help you be a better consumer?
You will know exactly what you are paying in tax and any extra store discounts to make sure they are calculated at the correct price. (page 23)



442 Family History Treasure Hunt

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. How did you find information about your family history?
Answers will vary.
2. Should the first or last name be listed first in your records? What else is special about the way you write this name?
Last name first and in capital letters. (page 20-21)
3. Name the three types of sources.
Original, derivative, and authored. (page 27)
4. Which is a better source original or derivative?
Original. (page 27)
5. Name five sources/places to find information.
Possibilities include county and city records, libraries and societies, family history libraries, church records, cemeteries, libraries, courthouse, relatives, diaries, bibles, and photographs. (pages 24-25 and 32-33)
6. What is collateral lines?
Answers may vary, book's definition: Anyone who is not a direct ancestor or descendant of the subject (page 68)
7. What does each of these abbreviations stand for?
bur. = buried, burial
dau. = daughter
g = great
L.D.S. = Latter-day Saints
m. = married or marriage
nee = born, maiden name
p.b. = place of birth
SASE = self-addressed stamped envelope
w. = wife (page 39)
8. Name three tools you need to research your family history?
Pencils or pens, note paper, coins for the photocopy machine, working copy of your pedigree chart, working copies of family group sheet, copies of individual data sheets, alphabetical list of surnames you are researching, USB drive, magnifying glass, audio or video tape recorder. (page 15)
9. What is direct evidence?
Answers may vary, book's definition: clearly answers your question. (page 29)



445 Becoming Money Wise

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

Level I

1. What is the difference between a want and a need?
A need is something you have to have to be able to live. A want is something you would like to have. (page 9)
2. What is the Dole System?
The Dole System refers to getting money by asking for it when you need it instead of having a set allowance. (page 11)
3. Describe the difference between goods and services.
Goods are the products a consumer buys, while services are jobs the consumer pays other people to do for him or her. (page 11)
4. What are two reasons to deposit money into a savings account at a financial institution?
Most financial institutions will pay interest and insure your money against loss. (page 16)

Level II

5. Describe the difference between short-term, intermediate, and long-term goals.
Short-term goals—goals you want to accomplish in the next few days or weeks.
Intermediate goals—goals to be reached in the next three to four months.
Long-term goals—goals that take six months or longer to reach. (page 21)
6. What are four different types of resources you can use to reach your goals?
Human resources, natural resources, material resources, and community or public resources. (pages 24-25)
7. Define a fixed expense and give an example of one?
A fixed expense is something you have to pay each month, for example, school lunches or church donations. (page 30)
8. What was your financial goal while taking this project, did you achieve it?
Answers will vary.



448 Teens . . . On the Road to Financial Success

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What were some of your financial goals while taking this project, did you succeed?
Answers will vary.
2. What is the difference between a want and a need?
Wants are desires or luxuries that you could live without while needs are basic requirements for survival. (page 13)
3. Outline the six-step, decision-making process for smart shopping.
*Identify your goal, problem, or opportunity.
Gather and list information.
Identify alternatives.
Evaluate alternatives.
Make a decision.
Evaluate the results and revise, if necessary. (page 25)*
4. Why is it important to record and file a list of your belongings?
In the case of a house fire, the list would enable you to settle a claim with your insurance agent. (page 34)
5. Is selecting the cheaper item always the right decision?
No, after investigating all of your choices you should select the item or service that is best suited to your needs and available resources. (page 38)
6. What is a NOW account?
NOW stands for Negotiable Order of Withdrawal. This account earns interest like a savings account, and may have a minimum balance required and/or service and is insured by the FDIC. (page 44)
7. What are mutual funds?
Money from individual investors is pooled, then professionally managed to meet various investment objectives; considered a diversified investment alternative. (page 51)
8. What is a single-purpose credit card?
Credit cards issued by gasoline companies, department stores, and specialty stores that can be used only in their stores. (page 58)



459 Let's Start Cooking Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is My Plate and where can you find it?
It is a healthy eating resource that you can find on the USDA's myplate.gov website. (page 8-9)
2. According to My Plate, what are the five types of food you should eat every day?
Fruits, vegetables, grains, protein, and dairy. (page 9)
3. Name four safety tips to follow in the kitchen.
Answers may vary. (page 13)
4. What tool should you use to make sure that your food is cooked to the correct temperature?
A food thermometer. (page 13)
5. Should you use the same tool to measure one cup of water as you do to measure one cup of flour?
No. To measure one cup of water, you need to use a liquid measuring cup. To measure out flour, you need to use a measuring cup for dry ingredients. (page 24)
6. What is an important step you need to follow when measuring dry ingredients before you add them to your recipe?
You need to level off the top of the measuring cup to remove any excess ingredient. (page 24)
7. What are some materials you should never put in a microwave?
Metal. Never put metal in a microwave. It can burn the inside of the microwave and possibly start a fire. Other correct answers include non-microwave safe containers, etc. (page 32)
8. Why does a cup of unsifted flour give you more than a cup of sifted flour?
There is more flour in a cup of unsifted flour because the particles are packed more tightly and there is less air in the cup. (page 22)
9. Why is it important to sift flour?
Because it helps to ensure that your measurements will be equal each time. (page 22)
10. Which cutting style will give you larger pieces, diced or cubed?
Cubed pieces are larger than diced pieces. (page 26)



461 Let's Bake Quick Breads

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Give three examples of foods that contain grain.
Bread, tortillas, oatmeal, muffins, rice, pretzels, crackers, noodles, etc. (page 10)
2. What does a leavening agent do?
A leavening agent creates a gas that allows the bread to rise as it bakes. (page 18)
3. What are some leavening agents used in quick breads?
Common leavening agents for quick breads are baking powder and baking soda. (page 18)
4. How can you tell if your baking powder is fresh?
Mix a quarter teaspoon of it with a cup of hot water and watch for bubbles. To check if baking soda is fresh, put a quarter teaspoon of lemon or vinegar in a cup, add half a cup of water, then mix in a quarter teaspoon of baking soda and check for bubbles. No bubbles means it's time to replace the leavening agent. (page 18)
5. What are the two methods of mixing quick breads?
They are the muffin method and the biscuit method. (page 24)
6. How can the type of pan affect baking?
Answers will vary. Examples include: pans that are too deep result in poorly browned crust; pans that are too small may cause peaks or falling; too big and the product will be too big and dry; dark, dull pans absorb heat and will cause quick breads to be darker; light, shiny pans reflect heat and bake to a lighter brown. (page 29)
7. What is gluten?
Gluten is the protein in wheat that allows breads to be light and fluffy. Some people's digestive system's cannot tolerate gluten. It makes them sick. (page 30)
8. What are some substitutes for wheat based or gluten flours?
Rice flour, cornmeal, almond flour, soy flour, oat flour, buckwheat flour. (page 32)



462 Yeast Breads on the Rise

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. When eating from the grains group, what type of grains should you strive for?
At least half of all the grains you eat should be whole grains, not refined. (found on "What's on your plate?" project book insert)
2. Name some foods that contain soluble fiber.
Dried beans, oats, apples, barley, carrots, corn, potatoes, oranges, and grapefruit. (page 11)
3. What special properties does bread flour have?
Bread flour contains more gluten, which adds toughness to help trap gas bubbles. (page 13)
4. What staple ingredient provides fat?
Butter, margarine, vegetable oil, shortening, oil, or lard contains fat to make bread soft. (page 13)
5. What are the four different forms of yeast?
Active dry, quick-rise, compressed cake, and bread-machine yeast. (page 14)
6. What do carbohydrates provide to the body?
Provides energy so the body can function. (page 15)
7. What does kneading mean?
To work the dough by hand or mechanically to develop the gluten needed for bread structure. (page 19)
8. Why do you punch down the dough after it has doubled in size from rising?
To release any gas bubbles in the dough. (page 20)
9. What is a bread machine used for?
They can mix, knead, let rise, and bake the dough all in the machine. (page 17)
10. What could be the problem if your bread is too large?
There could have been too little salt, too much yeast, a rising period that was too long, or oven temperature that was too low. (page 34)
11. What are different shapes you could make your bread rolls into?
Cloverleaf rolls, bow-knots, fan-tans, twist, Parker House rolls, crescents, or coils. (page 26)
12. What is the best way to slice fresh bread?
Let bread cool then cut with a serrated knife in a sawing motion. (Placing bread on its side works best). An electric knife also works well. (page 22)



463 Sports Nutrition: Ready, Set, Go Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the three main components of physical fitness?
Flexibility training, strength training, and endurance training. (page 6)
2. Demonstrate how to take your pulse.
Member should place an index and middle finger on the inside of the front of the neck or on the wrist. (page 12)
3. How can you raise your heart rate?
Aerobic activity (page 15)
4. Name some examples of whole grains. How much should you eat daily?
Half your grains should be whole. Examples include brown rice, bulgur, graham flour, oatmeal, whole-grain corn, whole oats, whole rye, whole wheat, and rice.
5. How much exercise should you get each day?
60 minutes of moderate activity most days of the week (page 18)
6. What are the six basic types of nutrients?
Carbohydrates, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, water (page 21)
7. What helps muscles, bones, and ligaments repair and grow?
Protein (page 27)
8. Does your diet meet your nutrient needs based on your amount of exercise? Please explain.
Answers will vary.
9. What makes up about 60 percent of your body's weight?
Water (page 32)



467 You're the Chef Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. When eating from the grains group, what type of grains should you strive for?
At least half of all the grains you eat should be whole grains, not refined. (page 7)
2. What is the danger zone temperature for bacteria growth?
Between 40°F and 140°F. (page 26)
3. What is a wok used for?
Stir frying. (page 15)
4. What are benefits of using an electric skillet?
Easy storage, portable, fewer dishes, and recipes require few changes. (page 22)
5. Why should food cooked in the oven not be placed touching each other or the sides of the oven?
To allow air to circulate easily around them. (page 29)
6. What are two advantages of cooking in a crock pot?
Many vitamins and minerals are retained during cooking. Inexpensive, less tender cuts of meat can be used without affecting the final product. (page 43)
7. What is the difference in a crock pot and a warming pot?
Warming pots have a heating element only in the bottom while crock pots have coils that wrap around the side for more evenly distributed heat. (page 44)
8. What precautions can you take to avoid E. coli or other food poisoning?
*Use correct cooking temperature for meats.
Refrigerate leftovers immediately.
Do not leave meats at room temperature for more than two hours.
Defrost all meats in the refrigerator as opposed to the countertop.
Keep fresh meats in the coldest section of the refrigerator. (page 48)*



469 Global Gourmet Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why is getting a nutritionally adequate diet a problem for many Mexicans?
Answers will vary, but they can include the mountainous terrain makes it difficult to transport food, land may be too dry or infertile for successful farming in some areas, refrigeration is not available in many places. (page 11)
2. Why do many southern foods have African roots?
African influence on American cuisine began soon after the slaves arrived in the United States. (page 14)
3. What desert divides Africa?
The Sahara Desert. (page 18)
4. What does a typical African meal consist of?
Answers will vary, but they can include a starch (rice millet, maize porridge), plantains (a type of banana), and yams (or cassava) served as a stew. (page 19)
5. Japan is the world's leading producer of what kind of food?
Seafood. (page 26)
6. How are most Indian dishes prepared?
Stewed or roasted. (page 28)
7. What is the primary industry in India?
Agricultural science. (page 33)
8. What is antipasto?
The first course of an Italian meal, it consists of cured meats, cheeses, pickled vegetables and bread. (page 36)
9. What is a common ingredient in Greek meals?
Lemon, olives oil, wine. (page 42)
10. How is food served in Germany?
Family style – placed on the table in serving dishes and bowls – and then passed around the table. (page 54)



472 Grill Master Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. When visualizing serving size, what could you visualize as one serving of cooked lean meat?
Deck of playing cards. (page 8)
2. Name two different types of grills?
Gas, charcoal, or electric. (page 12)
3. What are you trying to remove when you wash fresh fruit?
Dirt and bacteria. (page 33)
4. What steps must you take when planning a cook out at another site?
Check for available grill.
Plan a menu.
Prepare side dishes at home.
Pack food supplies.
Invite friends and family. (page 36)
5. What does it mean for something to be caramelized?
The flavor of the naturally occurring sugar in a food has been enhanced; this contributes to browning. (page 26)
6. What could you add to your grilled meat to give it more flavor?
Barbeque sauces or dry rubs. (page 24)
7. Why do we have to worry about reaching a proper cooking temperature?
To kill foodborne illnesses such as E-coli and salmonella. (page 21)
8. What are disadvantages of using ready-to-light charcoal and charcoal fluid?
They introduce chemicals and can sometimes leave a chemical taste in the food. (page 14)



474 Beyond the Grill Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. If you were packing for a camping trip what type of food should you put on the bottom of the cooler?
The top?
Bottom of cooler: blocks of ice, meat, poultry, eggs, and others.
Top of cooler: potato salad, fruits, vegetables, and others. (pages 8 and 47)
2. What are some items that you should **not** put in your campfire?
Aerosol cans, glass, aluminum. (page 13)
3. What three types of wood should you have when building a campfire?
Tinder, kindling, and fuel (larger pieces of wood). (page 14)
4. How would you make ground beef or chicken breasts more healthful?
By choosing lean versions such as 90% lean ground round, or removing the skin from the chicken. (pages 22 and 47)
5. What are the benefits of solar cooking?
It's simple, safe, and does need any fuels. (page 20)
6. What are some foods that contain protein?
Meats, cheese, fish, soy. (page 28)
7. What are some benefits to Dutch oven cooking?
Cast iron heats evenly and foods don't stick to the cooking surface if it's properly seasoned. (page 42)
8. Explain how the Rule of Thumb of 3 is used in Dutch oven cooking.
The Rule of Thumb of 3 is used to determine how many coals go on top and below your Dutch oven. To determine how many go on top of your Dutch oven, add 3 to the diameter of your oven. To determine how many coals go under your Dutch oven, subtract 3 from the diameter of your oven. Example: 18-inch oven—21 coals on top, 15 on bottom. (pages 42 and 48)
9. What is cross contamination?
Bacteria can be spread by not keeping meat, poultry, seafood and raw eggs away from other foods, or other foods touching the same unclean surfaces. (page 46)
10. What is a nutrient-rich food?
A food with high amounts of vitamins, minerals and other nutrients, and relatively low calories. (page 46)



475 Star Spangled Foods

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What kind of bacteria can easily spoil meat?
E. coli. (page 6)
2. Should you add fat to the pan when pan-broiling?
No, only pan-frying. (page 8)
3. What kind of measuring utensils should you use for dry ingredients?
Nested dry measuring cups. (page 22)
4. What does it mean when flour is “enriched”?
Iron and B vitamins have been added to replace nutrients lost in the milling process. (page 36)
5. What temperature range should you use to prepare eggs?
Low or moderate heat. (page 43)
6. Eggs can be part of a healthy diet. In which food group do they belong? How many eggs do you need to eat to get a 1-ounce equivalent from this food group?
The protein group. One egg equals a 1-ounce equivalent toward meeting the 5-ounce daily requirement of protein. (page 44)
7. How is host-service serving performed?
The hosts serves the food on to each plate and passes the filled plate to each guest. (page 56)
8. What factors of your health does exercising improve?
Blood circulation, physical stress, mental stress, and weight control. (page 44)
9. Why should you avoid overcooking vegetables?
They lose a lot of their vitamins when overcooked. (page 28)
10. What trick can you use to bloom radish and make carrots keep their curl when used for decoration?
Place them in cold water. (page 49)



476 Pathways to Culinary Success

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What type of knife has a long blade, is generally 7-9", is wider than a bread knife, has a pointed tip, and is used for chopping large amounts of food?
Chef's knife (can also be referred to as a French or chopping knife). (page 13)
2. Briefly describe the procedure for cutting up a whole chicken.
*Place the chicken breast side up and cut the skin between the thighs and the body.
Bend back the legs until the bones break at the hip joints.
Remove the leg-thigh from the body.
Separate thighs and drumsticks.
Remove the wings.
Separate the breast and the back.
Breasts may either be left whole or cut into halves. (page 22)*
3. Why is it important to never defrost meat, poultry, or fish on the kitchen counter or in warm water?
Bacteria multiply rapidly at temperatures ranging from 40° to 140°F. (page 18)
4. What color should lamb meat be when purchased?
Pinkish-red. (page 24)
5. What is a stock? What types of food is it used in?
A liquid that has meat, fish, or vegetables simmered in it. It is the basis for soups, sauces, gravy, or stew. (page 37)
6. What are the key steps to making a successful stock?
*Start with a cold liquid.
Allow natural clarification to occur.
Skim carefully.
Simmer, don't boil. (page 37)*
7. What is clarification?
The process of removing small pieces of food items from a stock by bringing the stock to a slow boil and then cooking over low heat. (page 38)
8. What should always be your basic rule in menu planning?
Add variety in the color, texture, size, shape, flavor, temperature, and "heaviness" of your dishes. (page 12)



477 Party Planner Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are “good fats”?
Mono-saturated and poly-saturated fats. Eat unsaturated in moderation. (page 8)
2. What is a healthier way to cook than frying?
Broiling, grilling, baking, or steaming. (page 15)
3. What should the daily percent of daily fat intake be?
20-30 percent of your daily calorie intake. (page 10)
4. Why is it beneficial to substitute items like eggs, butter, or oil when baking?
Alternatives can provide a similar taste with much less fat and cholesterol intake. (page 13)
5. What is cross contamination?
When bacteria from one food or surface comes into contact with another. (page 26)
6. What is yield?
The number of servings in a recipe. (page 30)
7. What is the danger zone for food?
Between 40°F and 140°F. (page 36)
8. What practices can you use to decrease the presence of bacteria?
Safe storage, handling, and cooking. (page 38)
9. What is the only way to truly know if food is properly cooked?
By using an internal thermometer. (page 39)
10. What is a way you can “go green”?
Recycle; use reusable bags, store food in reusable containers, use silverware and dishes instead of plastic, etc. (page 45)
11. What is a food borne illness?
Any illness transmitted to a person through food. (page 9)



481 Everyday Food and Fitness Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are some examples of nutrients?
Fats, proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, water (page 11)
2. Can you name a grain variety?
Answers will vary, may include wheat, cornmeal, rice, oats, barley, other cereal grains (page 12)
3. What are the three parts of a grain?
Bran, germ, endosperm (page 15)
4. What parts of the grain are removed in the refining process?
Bran and germ (page 15)
5. What vegetables are high in Vitamin A?
cabbage, carrots, collard greens, leaf lettuce, spinach (page 20)
6. Why should you wash fruit and vegetables before you eat them?
They are not necessarily clean or germ-free, rinsing them allows you to remove dirt and germs (page 25)
7. What is the role of calcium in the body?
It helps build strong bones and teeth and maintain bone mass. Eating the right amount of calcium may reduce the risk of osteoporosis. (page 30)
8. What are foods that represent one ounce of protein?
One average size piece of meat, fish, or poultry; ¼ of a burger, one large egg, ½ cup cooked beans or lentils, 1 tablespoon peanut butter, ¼ cup tofu (page 35)
9. How much exercise should you get each day?
60 minutes (page 37)
10. What are your favorite ways to exercise?
Answers will vary.



484 Snack Attack! Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. You should try to eat snacks that are ____ calories or less.
250 (page 9)
1. What is a serving size of fruit?
½ cup small or diced fruit or 1 piece, ¾ cup of juice. (page 13)
2. Which foods stay with you longer, nutrient-dense whole grains, fruits and vegetables, or high-sugar high-fat snacks?
Nutrient dense whole grains, fresh fruits, and vegetables. (page 13)
3. What are carbohydrates and what food groups are they mostly found in?
Major chemical compounds found in most foods. The body breaks these compounds down into simple sugars, the body's main source of energy. Grains provide a large number of carbohydrates. (page 17)
4. What is wrong with using a liquid measuring cup to measure dry ingredients?
They are not equal amounts, the liquid cup leaves space at the top so the liquid does not spill, and you cannot level dry ingredients in it. (page 18)
5. What food group do you get calcium rich foods from?
Milk and dairy products. (page 26)
6. What information can you find on a nutrition label?
Serving size, total calories, cholesterol, total fat, sodium, sugars, calcium, etc. (page 29)
7. How is sugar measured on a nutrition label?
Grams (page 37)
8. What is the "5-20" guild?
One serving of food with a 5% or less daily value is considered low in that nutrient while if it contains 20% or higher daily value is considered high in that nutrient. (page 37)
9. What is food intake?
The amount of food (meals and snacks) eaten in a certain period of time. (page 10)



485 Racing the Clock to Awesome Meals

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. How many cups of vegetables should you eat every day?
Two and a half cups. (page 7)
2. What information can you find on a nutrition label?
Serving size, total calories, cholesterol, total fat, sodium, sugars, calcium, etc. (page 9)
3. What does whole grain pasta have that semolina pasta does not?
Whole grain uses more parts of the grain and provides fiber. (page 14)
4. What is metabolism?
The energy our bodies use for living and the rate of metabolism varies among individuals. (page 10)
5. What kitchen tool cooks food between 170 degrees and 280 degrees and provides low maintenance cooking?
Slow cooker. (page 27)
6. What are planned overs?
Planned leftovers. (page 22)
7. What flavorings could you add to a soup?
Salt, pepper, red pepper, parsley, oregano, chili powder, seasoned salt, cumin, chili sauce, thyme, sage. (page 18)
8. What is the primary reason people skip breakfast?
Lack of time. (page 11)
9. Why is breakfast the most important meal of the day?
It breaks the 10-12 hour fast from while you have been asleep and jump starts your metabolism. (page 10)



486 Dashboard Dining: A 4-H Guide to Healthful Fast Food Choices Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What other activities could you do with friends that does not involve eating or food?
Answers will vary. Take a walk, go swimming, go bike riding, or play physically interactive home video games or any other activity that does not involve food. (page 12)
2. What is the difference between hungry and craving?
True hunger is when your stomach feels empty, makes growling noises, and any food sounds good. A craving is associated with wanting a certain taste or a specific food. (page 12)
3. Can you name some everyday objects that helps you remember proper serving sizes.
*Computer mouse=1/2 cup cooked rice, pasta, or cereal.
 Baseball=1 cup chopped, raw vegetables or fruit.
 Tennis ball=1 medium apple.
 Golf ball=1/2 cup dried fruit.
 Four dice=1 ounce cheese.
 Table tennis ball=2 tablespoons peanut butter.
 Deck of cards=3 ounces of meat. (page 15)*
4. What is one small change you could do to make eating out better in the long-term?
Order grilled instead of fried foods; order smaller sandwiches, beverages, and sides; choose fruit or baked potato over sugary drinks and fries. (page 19)
5. Name a few examples of empty-calorie foods?
Any junk food—french fries, potato chips, candy, pop, and refined grains found in white bread, and rice. (page 23)
6. Name some nutrient-rich foods?
Low-fat or skim milk, fat-free yogurt with fresh fruit, baked (instead for deep-fried) fries, fresh or dried fruit, cereal low in sugar with fresh fruit, whole-grain breads and pasta. (page 23)
7. Name a few ways to eat more healthfully when eating fast food?
*Share a main dish;
 Choose lean cuts and small amounts of meat;
 Request extra lettuce and tomatoes, whole-wheat bread;
 For pizza, order half the cheese, extra vegetable toppings and a whole-wheat crust;
 For salads, ask for low-calorie dressing on the side;
 At the salad bar, don't overload your plate, use low-fat, oil-based dressing, add beans and avoid fattening items and large amounts of cheese;
 Ask for low-fat milk, unsweetened iced tea, or water. (page 27)*



486 Dashboard Dining: A 4-H Guide to Healthful Fast Food Choices

Interview Questions (continued)

8. The USDA's MyPlate diagram has helpful guidelines for each of the five food groups such as "Make at least half your grains whole." Can you name another one?

Eat more red, orange, and dark green vegetables.

Make half your plate fruits and vegetables.

Switch to skim or 1% milk.

Vary your proteins. (page 27)

9. What are some qualities of a clean restaurant?

Clean floors, light fixtures, tables, chairs, and window sills; employees with head coverings and gloves; employees switching gloves between handling money and food; a food prep area free of debris; doors and windows with no handprints on them; clean condiments and drink station; clean restrooms, clean parking lot. (page 35)



487 Take a Break for Breakfast Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Which food group is most often represented in your breakfast? The least?
Answers will vary.
2. Why is breakfast considered the most important meal of the day?
Studies show breakfast gives us needed energy to start the day, stay alert, contribute more, and do better in school. (page 10)
3. What is a portion?
The amount of food served to one person during one meal. (page 13)
4. What are three great reasons to eat a variety of fruits and vegetables?
Vitamins and minerals, fiber, and disease prevention. (page 16)
5. What are some examples of healthy proteins?
Bacon, beans, beef, cheese, eggs, ham, seafood, soybeans, turkey, and yogurt. (page 20)
6. What are some of the different forms that fruit comes in?
Fresh, frozen, canned, and dried. (page 22)
7. What are benefits of eating avocados?
Avocados contain healthy fats, fiber, vitamin C and protein. (page 23)
8. How can you tell if an egg is fresh?
A fresh egg sinks to the bottom of a bowl full of water. (page 28)
9. What are some other foods that people in other countries eat for breakfast?
Churros (Spain), Shakshuka (Turkey), Smoked salmon (Finland), Cheese, papaya, white bread with jam (Brazil), White toast with Vegemite (Australia), Miso soup (Japan), M'Shewsha (Algeria). (pages 33 and 38)
10. Why is it important to wash fresh fruits and vegetables under running water prior to eating, cutting, or cooking them?
Washing fresh fruits and vegetables removes bacteria and prevent it from transferring to the inside of the produce. (page 37)



490 Science Fun with Dairy Foods Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. How were skim milk, 1% milk, 2% milk, and heavy cream different from each other?
Answers may vary. (page 9)
2. What group of animals provide milk for their young? Give a couple of examples.
Mammals—dogs, cats, whales, cows, goats, and sheep. (page 11)
3. How is milk homogenized?
This is done by forcing milk through tiny holes to break up the fat so that it is evenly distributed in the milk. (page 15)
4. Four types of coagulation were demonstrated in this project. Name one.
Mechanical (page 17), heat (page 21), acid (page 25), and enzyme (page 29).
5. What did the heavy cream become when you shook it the first time? What did it become after the second shaking?
It became whipping cream after the first shaking, and butter and buttermilk after the second shaking. (page 19)
6. What process is used to make milk safe from germs that could harm you?
Pasteurization or the milk is pasteurized (heated to kill the germs). (page 23)
7. Name a milk product made with good bacteria.
Yogurt, and cottage cheese. (page 27)
8. Enzymes are used to create which milk product?
Hard and soft cheeses. (page 31)



491 It's My Home Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the primary colors?
Yellow, blue, red (page 8)
2. What does texture mean?
Texture is how something looks, feels or handles (i.e. shiny, rough, smooth, soft). (page 11)
3. What are some different kinds of lines?
Horizontal, vertical, curved, diagonal, varied, and jagged (page 13)
4. How can you keep your things organized?
Answers will vary. (page 20-23)
5. What is upcycling?
Upcycling means taking something old, unwanted, or worn and giving it new life. (page 24)
6. What can you do to help your community?
Visiting a senior citizen's center, donate items, help out a neighbor. (page 33) Answers may vary.
7. What is the difference between warm and cool colors?
Warm colors are the colors of fire and sunshine such as reds, oranges, and yellows, and colors mixed using those hues such as orangey-browns and yellowish-greens. Cool colors are the colors of water, forests, and ice such as blues, greens, and purples. (page 10)
8. What is your style?
Answers will vary. (page 16-18)
9. What are some ways you can help at home?
Hang up your clothes; provide a place for school books and supplies; provide a place for hobby collections, comic books, and magazines; make your bed; wash the bathtub after use; empty wastebaskets; help wash and dry dishes; set and clear the dinner table; dust the furniture; clean the mirrors; care for plants. (page 28)



492 Cake Decorating Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. If a cake is less than 14 inches in diameter, how long do you cool the cake in the cake pan on a cooling rack? If it is larger than 14 inch diameter?
10 to 15 minutes for 14 inches; 15 to 20 for larger. (page 19)
2. Name one way to level off your cake.
After taking cake from oven, gently press a damp cotton tea towel to form even top and remove immediately, or trim off the raised portions using a serrated knife or cake leveler. (pages 19-20)
3. Name one of the three elements of good cake design.
Design is suitable for the cake's shape, in proportion to the size of the cake, and seen well from the viewing point. (page 20)
4. What can be added to royal or buttercream icing if the humidity is starting to soften it?
Meringue powder can be added to the icing. (page 23)
5. What is the best way to transport a cake?
Place it in a clean sturdy box that is the size of the cake board. Place the box on carpet foam, a non-skid mat, or a damp bath towel. Do not place it on the car seat. If the weather is cool, transport it in the trunk. (page 23)
6. What kind of icing is needed for each of the following? Flowers, borders, writing and leaves.
Flowers need stiff icing, borders need medium-stiff, writing and leaves need slightly thinned icing. (page 25)
7. What are three ways to smooth icing?
Hot knife; spray bottle of water; or using a paper towel, parchment paper, or plastic wrap. (page 30)
8. How do you fill a decorating bag with icing?
Fold down the edge of the bag for a two-inch-wide cuff, hold the bag beneath the cuff, and use a spatula to push the icing down into the bag, then unfold the cuff and twist the bag closed. (page 31)
9. Name three decorating tip "families"?
Round, star, leaf, drop flower, rose/ribbon, basket weave, and other specialty tips. (pages 33-34)
10. Name one of the three kinds of color bases.
Liquid food coloring, paste, and powder. (page 37)



493 Science Fun with Kitchen Chemistry Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. In what three forms can matter, such as water, exist?
Solid, liquid, and gas. (page 8)
2. In Experiment 1: What's the Matter, why did the cornstarch and water weigh the same separately as it did once they were combined?
Answers may vary but may include the law of Conservation of Mass; matter can neither be created nor destroyed. (page 9)
3. In the Bubble Transporters Experiment, why did colorful bubbles rise to the surface and then fall back to the bottom of the jar?
The antacid tablet released carbon dioxide, which rose to the top of the jar with molecules of colored water attached. The bubbles burst at the surface and the colored water sank to the bottom. (page 11)
4. How did you make the indicator liquid in the Acids and Bases experiment to determine if an item was basic or acidic?
Finely chopped red cabbage and boiled it, then used the strained liquid. (page 15)
5. What does fire need in order to burn?
Oxygen. (page 17)
6. What did you learn about an orange sinking once it has been peeled?
The rind of an orange contains lots of tiny air pockets, giving the orange extra buoyancy that allows it to float. Once removed, the heavier inside has nothing to help it stay afloat. (page 19)
7. Give two examples of a physical property?
Answers will vary. (page 20)
8. Does the freezing point of ice increase or decrease when salt is added to it?
The freezing point of ice is decreased when salt is added. (page 22)
9. What do you call a material that speeds up reactions but does not react itself?
A catalyst. (page 23)
10. What is the difference between endothermic and exothermic?
Endothermic is a chemical reaction that absorbs heat and exothermic releases heat. (pages 22, 24, 35)



494 Makeover My Space Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is a decorating plan?
A plan that helps you establish your style, manage your budget, set priorities, and guide your decision-making process. (page 8)
2. Give an example of “thinking vertically.”
Elevate a piece of furniture so there is space underneath for storage or something else. (page 14)
3. Name one of the steps of repainting an existing piece of furniture.
Prepare the piece, paint the piece, and harden off the piece. (page 18)
4. Name a couple of elements of design.
Line, shape, form, color, texture, and space. (page 20)
5. Name a couple of principles of design.
Balance, proportion, rhythm, emphasis, and harmony. (pages 26-27)
6. What is an example of a warm color and a cool color?
Warm colors include reds, yellows, oranges, peaches, and creams; cool colors include greens, blues, and purples. (page 30)
7. Name a couple of types of flooring.
Wood, laminate, vinyl, carpeting, and ceramic tile/natural stone. (pages 34-35)
8. Name a type of paint finish and its advantages.
*Flat paint hides imperfections and has more pigment so you'll need fewer coats.
Eggshell or satin paint is easier to clean and is a little more durable.
Semi-gloss paint is a little shinier and is used on trim.
Gloss paint has the shiniest finish, is easy to clean, but highlights flaws. (page 38)*
9. Discuss a couple of the types of artificial light.
*Ambient lighting—general lighting, illumination of entire room.
Task lighting—lighting for a particular job like computer work.
Accent Lighting—draws attention to a particular element in the room.
Decorative Lighting—adds creativity and draws attention to itself. (page 47)*



495 Your First Home Away from Home Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. How did you prepare for moving into your new home? Where did you get your furniture, etc.?

Answers will vary.

2. What are some inexpensive ways to enhance your living area?

Answers will vary. The book lists these items but the youth could give other examples too: make your own couch, get a piece of remnant carpet, make simple draperies out of bed sheeting, use inexpensive/colorful throw rugs. (page 9)

3. What are some essential kitchen items?

Answers will vary. The book lists these items but the youth could give other examples too: frying pan with a cover, large and small saucepan, toaster, can opener, bottle opener, knives, cutting board, mixing bowl, spoons spatula, cake pan, cookie sheet. (page 11)

4. When leasing/renting, what are some important things to consider?

Answers will vary. The book lists these items but the youth could give other examples too: length or duration of the lease and cost of breaking the lease, amount of rent, date due, deposit required, limitations (number of persons living there, pets, etc.), parking facilities, appliances provided. (page 16)

5. How will you handle sharing responsibilities and living expenses with a roommate?

Answers will vary.

6. What would your ideal roommate be like?

Answers will vary.

7. What will be the most difficult thing for you when moving into a new home?

Answers will vary.



496 My Favorite Things Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Give an example of a collection that existed in ancient times and describe what the significance may have been.
Answers will vary. (page 10)
2. Some collections are built around themes. What is a theme, and does your collection have one?
A recurring idea or one that is the overall idea. (pages 12, 31)
3. Was there anything special you had to think about before starting your collection? If not, what kinds of things do people with other collections might have to think about?
Answers will vary but may include cost, location, easily stored or displayed, etc. (page 15)
4. What are two reasons someone might start collecting?
Answers will vary. (page 15)
5. What are six possible items a person could collect?
Answers will vary. (page 15)
6. What are likely expenses for starting, maintaining, and displaying a collection?
Answers will vary. (page 17)
7. Why is it important to keep an inventory of your collection?
To make sure all items arrive and return safely when the collection travels. It can also help keep track of losses and act as a record to show the value and condition of each item. (page 21)
8. What information or terminology is important to include in an inventory for each object in your own collection? For example, doll collectors record the manufacturer as part of their inventory records.
Answer will vary. (page 22)
9. What did you decide is the best way to showcase your collection? What other ways did you consider?
Answers will vary. (page 24)
10. How is your collection organized? What might be another approach?
Answers will vary but may include alphabetically, age, color, etc. (page 26)
11. What are some questions you should be able to answer when presenting your collection to a group?
Answers will vary. (page 28)



497 Scrapbooking Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Where did you purchase your scrapbooking materials?
Answers will vary.
2. Why should acid-free adhesive always be used?
Acid-free adhesive contains no acid which decomposes pictures, preserving your scrapbook for a longer period of time. (pages 14 and 40)
3. What is archiving?
To archive means to keep and preserve items for the future. (page 18)
4. How does cropping a picture improve its appearance?
Cropping a photo takes off the unnecessary details and narrows the focus on the subject of the photo. (page 20)
5. Why should you make a layout of your page before using adhesive?
Most people need to test a few different layouts before choosing the perfect one; it's very difficult to change your mind once the glue has dried. (page 26)
6. What is your favorite scrapbook page you have made for this project? Describe your design and layout choices.
Answers will vary.
7. Should journaling and wording be the focal point of a page?
No, journaling should be used as an accent that doesn't overpower the focal point. (page 30)
8. What are some of the skills you learned in this project?
Answers will vary.
9. What are some of the standard supplies you need to scrapbook?
Answers will vary but possibilities include album and background pages, refill pages, acid-free adhesive, cardstock and patterned paper, gel pens, etc. (pages 13-14)
10. Having finished this project, what advice would you give to someone just starting out?
Answers will vary.



498 Quilting the Best Better Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are primary colors?
Red, blue, yellow
31. What are secondary colors?
Green, orange, purple
32. Name the pairs of complimentary colors.
Red and green, blue and orange, purple and yellow
33. What does it mean when colors are analogous?
It means they are next to each other on the color wheel.
34. Did you use any of the advanced tools or gadgets? Which ones? How did you use them?
Answers will vary, but should include references to one of the following: presser foot, square rulers, walking foot, magnetic seam guide, etc.
35. Which has more stretch, the lengthwise grain or the crosswise grain?
The crosswise grain has more stretch than the lengthwise grain. Extra: the bias has the most stretch.
36. What is a good way to prevent bulk in your binding?
By sewing the strips together so that the seams are at an angle.
37. What is a mitered corner?
A mitered corner is when, reaching a corner of the fabric, the extra fabric is wrapped over like a present.
38. What is blind stitching and where would you use it?
Blind stitching is used to stitch the binding in a corner of a quilt. Use small stitches near the folded edge, catching the back of your quilt.
39. Give an example of a block pattern that uses a half-square triangle.
Friendship star, churn dash, pinwheel.
40. Which design is made of only half square triangles?
The pinwheel.



499 You Can Quilt Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What two techniques can you use to quilt with?
Hand quilting or machine quilting (page 10)
2. What is a binding?
The fabric that covers the raw edges and batting of a quilt (pages 10 or 44)
3. What is the best tool to use to square up your blocks?
A 12½" x 12½" square ruler or for a beginner 6" x 12" rotary ruler is best. (page 13)
4. What type of fabric must be used for quilts?
100% all cotton fabric (page 15)
5. What are important safety tips when working with a rotary cutter?
Always cut away from yourself. Always close the blade after every cut (page 19)
6. How should you iron your quilt pieces?
In an elephant stomp method: Set the iron down and pick it up, do not slide the iron as you would for clothing. Make sure you press your seams in one direction and always press from the right side. (page 23)
7. What seam allowance does your quilt have?
Should be ¼", could vary from different quilting methods (page 19)
8. What are the three parts of a quilt when you layer it together?
Quilt top, batting, and backing (page 28)
9. Is your binding cut straight or on the bias?
Beginners should use straight binding, but larger quilts require binding cut on the bias. (page 32)
10. What pattern does your quilt have?
Answers could vary but this book gives examples of the rail fence and four patch. (page 38)



500 Science Fun with Physics Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. In the first activity, what is the force that allows the drops of water to stay on the penny?
Surface tension. (page 9)
2. What is the force that pulls objects to earth?
Gravity. (page 11)
3. Define *physics*.
Physics is the study of matter, energy, motion and force. (page 15)
4. What is potential energy?
Potential energy is a type of stored energy. (page 25)
5. What is Newton's third law of motion?
Newton's third law: for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. (page 31)
6. Give an example of Newton's third law.
Answers may vary. Be sure the example follows Newton's third law. (page 31)
7. Where is the attraction of water molecules the strongest?
On the water's surface. (page 34)
8. What are the three types of friction?
Sliding friction, fluid friction, and rolling friction. (page 37)
9. What is a tool you can use to see different "bands" or colors of light?
A prism. (page 13)
10. What forces act on a plane as it flies?
Air resistance (drag), gravity, lift and thrust. (page 21)



501 Rockets Away!

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What equipment will you need to launch your own 2-liter bottle rockets?

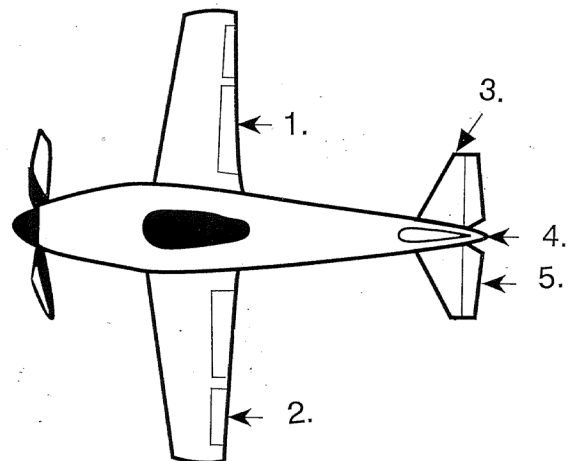
<i>2-liter soft drink bottle</i>	<i>Pressure gauge</i>
<i>Pump</i>	<i>Water</i>
<i>2-liter bottle launcher</i>	<i>(page 18)</i>
2. Objects at rest will stay at rest, or objects in motion will stay in motion is which law of physics?
Newton's First Law. (page 6)
3. The amount of matter in an object is also known as?
Mass. (page 7)
4. What is inertia?
A resistance to a change in motion. (page 8)
5. Why do rockets have nozzles?
Increases the acceleration of the gases as they leave the rocket, maximizing thrust. (page 13)
6. Who invented rockets and when?
The Chinese around the 11th Century. (page 6)
7. How do you measure altitude of your rocket when launching?
 $H = 16(t/2)^2$; where H is altitude and t is the time in seconds. (page 21)
9. How do you determine the velocity of your rocket?
Number of seconds it took from launch to landing and divide by two. Then take the height that it traveled and divide it by the number of seconds just calculated. Result is in "feet per second." (page 21)
10. When the pressure of air under the wings of a plane is great enough to support the weight of the plane, what is this called?
Lift. (page 11)



502 Science Fun with Flight Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Which falls faster a piece of paper crumpled into a ball or a flat sheet of paper? Why?
A piece of paper crumpled into a ball because it has less surface area exposed to resist the air flow. (page 6)
1. What are the four forces that keep planes aloft?
Thrust, drag, gravity, and lift (page 19)
2. How can you find the center of gravity of your plane?
Place one finger under the back of the plane and another finger under the front of the plane. Slowly move fingers in toward the center of the plane. The plane's center of gravity is where it balances on one finger. (page 21)
3. What is the purpose of a rudder?
Steering (page 23)
4. Why do airplane wings have a top surface that is curved and a nearly flat bottom surface?
The air crossing the top of the wing has further to travel than air crossing the bottom of the wing, so it has to move faster. The faster air moves, the less pressure it exerts. The rapidly moving air above the wing presses down with less force than the air underneath pressing upward. This gives an airplane lift. (page 24)
5. Which would produce more drag: a piece of cardboard held so the wind blows against the flat side, or the same piece of cardboard held so its edge faces the wind?
Flat side against the wind (page 17)
6. What gives a kite the ability to overcome gravity?
Wind speed (page 11)
7. Identify parts of an airplane.
*Lift Flap
Aileron
Rudder
Elevator (page 24)*



503 Rockets Away (Solid-Fuel Model Rockets)

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Describe Newton's first law.
Objects at rest will stay at rest, or objects in motion will stay in motion unless acted upon by an unbalanced force. (page 6)
2. What is mass?
The amount of matter in an object (page 7)
3. What modern day apparatus was designed after the Hero Engine?
A water sprinkler (page 10)
4. Why are rockets so long? Think about the experiment where you put a straw on the balloon.
The rocket must be stable in flight. Making it stable requires some form of a control system, the simplest of which is a stick on the end. (page 13)
5. What is the purpose of fins on a rocket?
To stabilize the pitch and yaw axes from the force of the air. (page 14)
6. What is a center of gravity?
The spot on the rocket where all mass is perfectly balanced. (page 16)
7. How far apart should the center of gravity and the center of pressure be?
No closer than one-half the distance equal to the largest diameter of the body. (page 16)
8. What does a GREEN engine code represent on a rocket?
Single-stage rocket (page 18)
9. What is inertia?
A resistance to a change in motion. The greater the mass of an object, the greater its inertia. (page 8)



504 Electric Radio-Controlled Vehicles

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why is it important to know where you can run the vehicle before you buy one?
Some tracks only allow certain kinds of vehicles or they run certain vehicles at certain times. (page 18)
2. What are five tools that you should have in your tool kit and what are they used for?
Assortment of flathead, Phillips-head, and small precision screwdrivers used for fixing your car.
Standard and metric precision nut drivers used for fixing your car.
Assortment of hex wrenches (including metric) used for fixing your car.
Needle-nose pliers, one pair with teeth for gripping and one with smooth surfaces that won't hurt delicate parts.
Hobby knife, Lexan scissors, and a reamer for trimming and working with plastic.
Electrical tape and masking tape for field repairs
High heat soldering iron. Good for making sure solder gets hot enough for making a good connection.
Lexan scissors. This helps to put holes in the car body where necessary.
Magnetic Allen wrenches. These help control all those tiny screws.
Locking adhesive. Use this on screw threads to keep the screw from working out of place.
(pages 23-25)
3. What is the purpose of shock absorbers?
They are part of the car's suspension system that helps absorb the force of traveling over rough terrain or landing after a jump. (page 33)
4. What is the difference between pre-assembled and ready-to-run cars?
Pre-assembled vehicles come ready to run and need no assembly while ready to run vehicles are somewhere in between pre-assembled and unassembled. (page 29)
5. What is the best way to avoid cross talk?
Turn on your transmitter before you turn on your vehicle and always turn off your vehicle before your transmitter. 2.4 Ghz is fairly new technology that fixes cross talk. (page 37)
6. What is scale speed? What is your car's scale speed?
How fast a RC vehicle travels in relation to its full-size model. A 1:10 scale vehicle with a scale speed of 55 mph has an actual speed of 5-6 mph. (page 57)
7. How often should you tear down and inspect your car for wear?
Every 4-8 hours of run time. (page 46)
8. What are the three battery types you can use in your car?
NiMH, NiCd, LiPo (page 39)



507 Robotics 1 with EV3

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the four characteristics that define a robot?
Programmable, automatic, multi-use, sense surroundings.
2. Which part of the robot acts as a wheel that can roll in any direction?
The ball caster.
3. What is the resolution of the LEGO® EV3 motor encoders?
One degree.
4. Which sensor did you most enjoy writing programs for? Why?
Answers will vary.
5. Did you have to rewrite any programs to make the robot complete the task correctly? Which programs?
Answers will vary.
6. What did you have to change about them?
Answers will vary.
7. Do you remember what numbers are used in the binary system?
0 and 1.
8. Which part of the robot helps it sense light and color?
The color sensor.
9. What is repeatability?
Answer should be something close to: Repeatability is the robot's ability to behave the same way every time a program runs. (The repeated movement is measured over time.)
10. After completing the project, did you use the organizational skills you learned? If so, how?
Answers will vary.



508 Robotics 2: EV3N More Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is an end effector?
End effectors are the items at the end of a robotic arm. (page 10)
2. Name a type of end effector.
Answers will vary, but they can include grippers, electro magnets and suction cups, welders, paint sprayers, grinder and drills. (page 10)
3. What do control systems do?
Change the output of a mechanical system in real time. (page 14)
4. What makes a closed-loop system closed?
Because it is constantly monitored by sensors that allow the system to make adjustments to the output. (page 14)
5. What does adding more sensors to the control loop of a system do?
Makes it more accurate and responsive. (page 14)
6. What are the three types of data wires?
Logic, numeric, text. (page 16)
7. What color are numeric data wires?
Yellow. (page 16)
8. What is trouble shooting?
Identifying and solving problems or difficulties. (page 18)
9. How do you find the mean of a set of numbers?
Add the numbers in the set and divide by how many numbers are in the set. (page 23)
10. What are the two choices in a binary numbering system and what do they mean?
1 to represent true and 0 to represent false.
11. What are the four Boolean operations?
And, Or, Not and XOr (page 30)
12. What is a truth table?
A way to summarize all the possible outputs of a Boolean operator. (pages 31 and 32)



517 Bicycling for Fun, Level 1

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What safety equipment should you wear when riding your bike?
You should always wear a helmet, gloves, knee and elbow pads, and shoes tied so that laces do not get caught in the chain. (page 6)
2. List some parts on your bike.
Brakes, chain, chainring, crank, fork, frame, handlebars, pedal, reflector, rim, seat, spokes, stem, tire, and valve stem. (page 10)
3. What are two different types of bikes you could buy according to what you wish to use it for?
Mountain bike or road bike. (page 13)
4. What adjustments can be made to a bike to make it fit you?
Seat height, seat angle, handlebars and handbrakes. (page 16)
5. What do the letters “ABC” in ABC bike check mean?
A= air pressure in tires, B= brakes, C= chain. (page 19)
6. What should you always do before you cross the street?
Stop, look, and listen. (page 25)
7. What does a yield sign mean?
Wait for the other vehicle to go first. (page 27)
8. What does a flashing red light mean?
Come to a complete stop. Check to see if it is safe, go when the way is clear. (page 27)
9. What hand signal do you give when making a right turn?
Put your left arm out with your elbow bent upward or use your right arm to point right. (page 31)
10. Explain how you would know if the bike you have chosen is the proper fit for you.
Both feet can firmly touch the ground, hands are comfortably on the handlebars and there is one to two inches between your crotch and the crossbar of your bike. (page 15)
11. What dangers are associated with only using your front brakes on your bike?
You might take a header and go over the handlebars. (page 23)
12. What are surface hazards?
Answers will vary. Rocks, trash, potholes, railroad tracks, glass, grates, painted road markings (when wet). (page 33)



518 Wheels in Motion, Level 2

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. How does the bicycle tire's air pressure affect how the bike handles?
With too little air pressure, you may get a flat as soon as you hit a bump or a pothole. If a tire has too much pressure, you reduce your control of the bike and the tube might explode. (page 9)
2. What type of tire tread will provide good traction on trails and unpaved roads?
Big, knobby tires (mountain bike). (page 9)
3. Briefly describe the four steps for changing a flat tire?
Remove the tube, repair the tube, put the tube and tire back on the rim, inflate the tire, remount the wheel. (page 11)
4. What maintenance step should you take if your bicycle begins to "skip" gears when you shift?
You most likely have a dirty chain or a stiff link in the chain; thus, you should clean your chain to reduce friction. (page 13)
5. What part of the bicycle transmission determines speed and the ease of pedaling?
Gear. (page 23)
6. Should a bicyclist ride with or against the flow of traffic?
With the flow of traffic on the right side of the road. (page 21)
7. What type of coloring should a bicyclist wear while riding at night?
Light-colored clothing, preferably white and reflective, or a reflective safety vest. (page 29)
8. What type of bike is made for stunt riding and is similar to BMX but heavier and more rugged with specialized parts such as pegs and stands?
Freestyle bicycle (page 7)
9. What are the two types of valves used on bicycles?
Schrader and Presta. (page 8)
10. What unit of measurement does air pressure use?
Pounds per square inch (psi). (page 9)
11. In replacing caliper brake cables, what equipment would you need?
Brake cables, cable cutters, needle-nosed pliers, sharp knife, and spray lubricant. (page 14)



527 Magic of Electricity, Level 1

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is a circuit?
A circuit is a pathway along which electricity can flow. (page 13)
2. What is the smallest portion of an element that cannot be changed and is composed of protons, neutrons, and electrons?
Atom (page 15)
3. Why don't electrons just "run out" of a battery when the battery terminals are touching only air, what does this tell you about air's conductivity?
Air makes a terrible circuit path, because it has low conductivity. (page 11)
4. What is the difference between a closed and an open circuit?
An open circuit is when the electrons do not have a complete path to follow, while the electrons in a closed circuit do have a complete path, because the switch is closed. (page 12)
5. Define what a conductor is and give an example of a good conductor?
A conductor is a material that allows electrons to flow easily (with little resistance). Generally metals are good conductors. (page 14)
6. What term refers to the flow of electrons through a conductor and is measured in amperes (amps for short)?
Current (page 17)
7. What is the difference between a series circuit and a parallel circuit?
If the circuit path never branches off it is a series circuit; if the circuit path does branch off it is a parallel circuit. (page 18)
8. Will two north poles of a magnet attract or repel each other?
They will repel each other, because like forces are repelled. (page 20)
9. What is a galvanometer?
A device that detects the presence of an electrical current. (page 30)
10. Wire is sized by gauges. What does a bigger number gauge mean?
A smaller diameter. In turn a smaller number means a bigger diameter. (page 9)
11. What is voltage?
The amount of force causing an electrical current to flow, usually measured as volts (a measure of electric pressure). (page 9)



528 Investigating Electricity, Level 2 Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Would a flashlight use an alternating current (AC) or a direct current (DC)?
Direct Current (DC) (page 8)
2. What does a Volt-Ohm meter measure?
Both voltage and resistance (pages 10 and 11)
3. Do conductors have a low or high resistance to the flow of electric current?
Low resistance (page 15)
4. What symbol is composed of two lines, one long and one short?
Symbol for the battery (page 17)
5. What is the symbol for a conductor?
Straight, horizontal line (page 17)
6. What type of switch stays closed only as long as it is held closed; usually used where a closed circuit is desired for only a very brief time?
A momentary switch (page 26)
7. What type of switch is designed so that with two of them in a circuit, the current can be switched on or off from either switch location. For example, a room with two doors often has a light controlled by this type of switch?
Three-way switch (page 28)
8. What method can help ensure that wires will not fall off a battery connection and also make strong connections between two wires and between wires and other circuit components?
Soldering (page 30)
9. What type of switch uses liquid mercury to complete the circuit?
A mercury switch (page 34)
10. Momentary switches are most commonly used for what kind of communication?
Morse code (page 34)
11. What is an Ohm?
A unit of measure of electrical resistance (page 34)



529 Wired for Power, Level 3 Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Can a homeowner simply add another electrical outlet or does he or she have to obey certain rules and regulations?
No, there are local law and regulations concerning the installation of a new home electrical outlet, as well as a National Electrical Code. (page 8)
2. What device records the amount of electricity used by a home or business?
Electrical meter (page 11)
3. Where is the electrical meter for your home located; is it a cyclometer or a pointer-type meter?
Answers will vary.
4. Where the main service entrance panel is for you home located; is it a fuse or circuit breaker type service panel?
Answers will vary.
5. What two safety devices are used to protect electrical circuits from being overloaded and heating up, causing a fire?
A fuse and a circuit breaker (page 12)
6. How can selecting the wrong wire size for a job create a safety hazard?
Using the wrong wire size could result in the wires overheating, damaging the wire's insulation, and ultimately causing either a fire or a voltage problem (page 14)
7. What type of light bulb generates light through the heating of a small filament?
Incandescent bulbs (page 17)
8. What is a receptacle?
A device to which an electrical cord may be connected to transfer electricity to an appliance; it comes in two slot and three slot varieties (page 34)
9. What term refers to an electrical conductor containing several smaller wires?
A cable (page 34)



530 Entering Electronics, Level 4

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What term refers to the method by which a metal is melted for joining or patching metal parts or surfaces?
Soldering (page 12)
2. What unit measures electrical power?
Watts (page 15)
3. What is a capacitor?
A capacitor is a device that can store and release electrons; it is one or more layers of a conducting plate or film separated by a non-conducting dielectric (insulator material). (page 16)
4. What are the two basic types of transistors?
Negative-positive-negative (NPN) and Positive-negative-positive (PNP). (page 22)
5. What is a combination of two semiconductor materials that permits electron flow in one direction?
Diode (page 18)
6. What does LED stand for?
Light emitting diode (page 24)
7. Why are LEDs ideal for many safety devices and advertising signs?
LEDs are ideal because of their low power consumption, long life, and varied colors. (page 25)
8. What is a photocell?
A photocell is a semiconductor device that responds to light by either changing their resistance or producing an electric current. (page 29)
9. What is the difference between silicon controlled rectifier and a regular diode?
A silicon controlled rectifier can control or switch on the flow of electrons like a gate controls the flow of people or cars. It is basically a diode with a "switch" built into it. (page 33)
10. What is a triac?
A device that conducts electrical current in both directions when triggered. (page 33)



531 Science Fun with Electricity

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What culture founded static electricity?
Greeks (page 10)
2. What is electricity generated by heat called?
Thermoelectricity (page 19)
3. What was the only source of magnets before the discovery of electromagnetism?
Lodestones or leading stones (page 21)
4. Once an item is magnetized, how can you remove the charge from it?
Striking the magnetized object, such as a screwdriver, with a hammer will jumble the atoms that were aligned into a magnetized process. (page 25)
5. What determines how long an object will be magnetized?
The type of metal it is made out of, hard metals like aluminum, nickel, and cobalt will stay magnetized longer than softer steel magnets. (page 25)
6. What is the term used for the stationary magnet in a DC motor?
Stator (page 29)
7. Who invented the first light bulb?
Thomas Edison (page 29)
8. How many poles do magnets have and what are their names?
Two—north and south (page 30)
9. What is the difference in a DC current and AC current?
DC has current that travels in one direction, AC travels back and forth alternatively. (page 26)



540 Not Just Knots Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Use your own words to describe some of the content of the *Not Just Knots* Safety Pledge.
Answers will vary. (page 3)
2. What is an example of a natural fiber used for cordage?
Answers will vary, but they can include cotton, sisal, jute, coir, hemp. (page 8)
3. How is cordage made?
Any part of this answer is appropriate. Spinning or twisting are the basic methods. There are four ways this is done: laid, braided, plaited, and sheath and core. strands of fiber (page 10)
4. What is one way to finish the end of a piece of cordage?
Whipping, fusing, gluing, or taping (page 11)
5. What is the working end of the cordage?
The end involved in creating a knot. (page 12)
6. What knot is the first one used when tying shoes?
Overhand knot. (page 16)
7. What other basic knot is used to tie a square knot?
Overhand knot. (page 18)
8. Why is the bowline knot known as the king of knots?
It is an easily tied, general-purpose knot that forms a single fixed loop. (page 20)
9. What can the alpine butterfly knot be used for?
The alpine butterfly knot is a popular climbing knot that is often used as a clip on point for a carabineer on a safety rope. (page 25)
10. What is a sheepshank knot used for?
To temporarily shorten rope or cordage. (page 30)
11. What is a bend?
A knot that ties two ropes together. (pages 13 and 36)
12. What is a half hitch used for?
Temporarily fastening rope or cordage to something. (page 40)
13. What kind of knot could you use on tent lines to tighten slack lines?
The rolling hitch. (page 46)



541 Crank It Up

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What engine part removes dirt and debris from the air entering the engine?
Air cleaner. (page 7)
2. What engine part creates the spark that ignites the gasoline and air mixture to give the engine power?
Spark plug. (page 7)
3. What method allows a cold engine (engine that hasn't been operated for more than 15 minutes) to receive the rich air-fuel mixture needed to start it?
The rich mixture can be created by choking the engine, which restricts the flow of air into the engine by priming the engine. (page 9)
4. Why are the two types of starters found in this project?
Recoil/rewind starting system and electric system. (page 9)
5. Name a basic tool commonly used for small engines and give its function?
Answers will vary. (page 10)
6. What tool is used to loosen or tighten nuts and bolts?
Wrench. (page 35)
7. Briefly describe the correct procedure for removing the spark plug?
*Disconnect the spark plug wire from the spark plug.
Loosen the plug one or two turns with the spark plug socket wrench.
Wipe away any dirt around the plug before removing it. (page 20)*
8. How can labels ensure your safety while using small engines?
Safety labels alert you to the most dangerous parts of a small engine and remind you the proper maintenance to avoid accidents. (page 24)
9. What is the proper dress for working with small engines to guarantee your safety?
Goggles, close-fitting clothing, long pants, and closed-toe shoes. (page 27)



542 Warm It Up Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are characteristics of a two stroke engine?
One crankshaft revolution per cycle.
Oil is mixed with gasoline.
Air and fuel come through ports.
Exhaust gases leave through ports.
Engine had less weight per horsepower.
Creates more pollutants in the exhaust. (page 7)
2. What are the four strokes, in order, of a four stroke engine cycle?
Intake, compression, power and exhaust (page 7)
3. What two parts is the piston connecting rod connected to?
It connects to the piston through a piston pin and the other end is connected to the crankshaft. (page 9)
4. What is the primary purpose of the flywheel?
To keep the crankshaft turning between power strokes of the engine cycle and dampen peak firing forces (page 9)
5. What is added to engines to increase power in large engines?
Add more cylinders and pistons (page 13)
6. What is the formula to determine displacement?
Area x Stroke x number of cylinders (page 12)
7. What could be the cause for poor compression?
Leaks from bad valves, loose spark plugs or cylinder head bolts, poor ring sealing or cylinder wall lubrication, worn piston rings or cylinder wall (page 15)
8. What is another word for atomization?
Vaporization (page 16)
9. What are steps you should take before storing your engine at the end of the season?
Drain and replace the oil.
Clean the engine.
Check and clean the air cleaner.
Empty the tank of fuel.
Coat the inside of the engine with rust preventative.
Coat inside of fuel tank with crankcase oil.
Store in a clean, dry place covered up from dust and moisture. (page 22)



543 Tune It Up Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Will a small engine that is running with a lean mixture run hotter or colder than normal?
It will run hotter than normal. (page 7)
2. What is the dial indicator's primary function?
A dial indicator is used to measure change in position of engine parts. (page 8)
3. What is the proper procedure for using the vibrating wire tachometer?
*Start the engine.
Set the back of the tachometer against some flat part of the engine.
Turn the dial of the tachometer, changing the wire's length until it has large vibrations
Take the tachometer off the engine and read the engine speed. (page 9)*
4. What are the three types of governors that help maintain a constant speed when loads change?
Air vane (pneumatic), centrifugal (mechanical), and electronic (page 13)
5. What two types of circuits are found in the ignition system?
Primary and secondary (page 17)
6. Why should a torque wrench be used when reassembling the engine?
Many bolts and fasteners need to be tightened to a specific torque, and a torque wrench provides a convenient pointer and scale to provide torque values when tightening nuts and bolts. (page 21)
7. Briefly give the steps for sharpening and balancing a lawnmower blade.
*Remove spark plug
Remove the blade
Sharpen the blade
Balance the blade
Install sharpened blade
Install spark plug (page 22)*
8. Give an example of a regulation for small engines in either your state, county, or local area.
Answers will vary.



550 Young Engineers in Solar Energy Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as part of the interview judging process. Members are required to take only five activities in 2017, so be sure to ask questions only for the activities that were selected. Activity number is noted in each question.

1. Name a source of non-renewable energy? A source of renewable energy?
Coal and natural gas are two examples of non-renewable energy. The Sun is an example of a renewable energy. Answers could vary. (page 7)
2. At what color wavelength does the sun produce the most energy?
Green. (page 11)
3. Light extinction occurs when light is blocked, scattered, refracted or reflected. What causes light extinction?
Answers will vary but may include dust, gas or atmosphere. (page 12)
4. Explain polarization and give an example?
A special way in which a material can block or change the observed properties of light by affecting only certain light particles. Examples can vary but may include sunglasses, corn syrup, car windows. (page 15)
5. The visible spectrum is only one range of light. Give examples of other ranges. What tools help humans gain information about these light spectrums?
Answers will vary but could include: radio, microwave, infrared, ultraviolet, x-ray, gamma waves. Examples of tools could be telescopes, night vision goggles, cameras, computers. (page 20)
6. How does the sun affect the earth's water cycle?
Heat from the sun speeds up evaporation of water. (page 24)
7. Name a way in which UV or Ultraviolet light is useful?
Source of vitamin D OR used to disinfect medical instrument, air, water for drinking or water for aquariums OR used to harden materials quickly OR make things glow in the dark or fluoresce. (page 27)
8. Why is the ozone layer important to life on earth?
It blocks most of the harmful UV light from the sun. (page 25)
9. Around what time of year do the solstices take place?
Around June 20 and December 20. (page 30)
10. Solar and other renewable energy sources help keep greenhouse gases in check, explain how this works?
Answers may vary but should include the concept that greenhouse gasses keep earth's temperatures in balance to support life, so that it is not too hot like Venus and not too cold like Mars. Can also include concepts of rising temperatures effects on sea levels, droughts, etc. (page 35)
11. What do solar panels use to turn light into electricity?
Photovoltaic cells. (page 36)



551 Tractor 1: Starting Up

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What type of information can be found in an owner's manual?
A description of the tractor; a list of tractor parts; how to start, stop and shut down the tractor; how to maintain the tractor; important safety rules (page 6)
2. List some safety features found on most tractors.
Safety frame, flashing light, SMV emblem, handholds, skid resistant platform, seat belt , PTO cap and shield, rear wheel weights, rear view mirror, power steering, 3-point hitch (page 9)
3. Will a metric wrench be able to fit a SAE bolt?
Yes. They are close in size and will fit bolts if you know which sizes correspond. (page 11)
4. What is a stud bolt?
A bolt with no head that is threaded on each end. They are generally used to hold metal parts together. (page 12)
5. How are bolt sizes given?
The inches of the diameter of the bolt and the length of the bolt (page 12)
6. Would you ever just jump off your tractor and turn it off after working on it? Why?
No. The engine needs time to cool from being red hot. A hot engine stands a good chance of being damaged in the valves or turbocharger. (page 14)
7. It is ok to have two people riding on a tractor. True or False.
False. There is only one seat and anyone else riding on the tractor could fall off and be run over by the tractor. (page 19)
8. What is the number one cause of death around tractors?
Rolling over (page 21)
9. What is the hand signal for starting the engine?
Moving the arm in a circle at belt and chest level (page 23)
10. What is a wrap point?
Any exposed, rotating component (page 25)



552 Tractor 2: Tractor Operation Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the three shields that cover PTO called?
Master shield, stub shield and shaft shield (page 7)
2. What is center of gravity?
Center of gravity is the point of equal weight distribution. (page 9)
3. How can you add weight to a tractor?
Iron weights or liquids in the tires can add weight and change the center of gravity of a tractor. (page 11)
4. When a vehical moves below what speed should it have a slow moving vehical sign?
25 miles per hour (page 16)
5. What does the intake system do?
Intake systems bring in clean air or a mixture of air and fuel for the engine to burn. (page 22)
6. What parts are powered by a hydraulic system?
Brakes, steering, and the PTO are powered by hydraulic systems. (page 23)
7. What do liquid cooling systems usually use as a coolant?
Water (page 28)
8. What is the main part of the cooling system?
Radiator (page 28)
9. How would you dispose of used oil from your tractor?
Answers will vary.



553 Tractor 3: Moving Out Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. How long does it take to become trapped in a grain wagon?
3-4 seconds. (page 5)
2. List types of hitches that could be found on farm equipment to tow.
Fixed drawbars, swinging drawbars, and two-and three-point hitches. (page 8)
3. What is an open hydraulic system?
The open system has hydraulic fluid running at all times. (page 12)
4. What safety devices do augers have?
Augers have guards over the feed end and safety stops to prevent the auger from moving too high or too low (page 15)
5. When is the best time to refuel your tractor? Why?
At the end of the day or after you are finished using it for the day. This keeps moisture from accumulating in the tank. Moisture can make your tractor harder to start and increases the chance of the fuel lines freezing. (page 18)
6. What is the difference between dry charged and wet charged batteries?
A dry charged battery is fully charged at the factory, but the electrolyte is not added until the battery is ready to use. This allows the battery to keep its charge while in storage. Wet charged batteries are filled with electrolytes at the factory and lose charge during storage. (page 22)
7. What are the two ways a battery can be recharged?
Fast charging and slow charging. (page 22)
8. What is viscosity?
It is the ability of a fluid to flow at a given temperature. The lower the number the thinner the oil and lower the temperature at which it will flow. (page 24)
9. What are the labels for diesel or compression ignition engine oil?
CA, CB, CC, and CD (page 25)



554 Tractor 4: Learning More Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. List types of hitches that could be found on farm equipment to tow.
Stationary drawbars, swinging drawbars, and three-point hitches (page 5)
2. What is the warning frame for a pesticide look like?
A diamond. (page 7)
3. What forms can pesticides come in and what areas of your body can be affected by each?
Dry, liquid, and spray affecting lungs, stomach, and skin (page 7)
4. What does a glow plug do?
A glow plug preheats the air going into the combustion chamber. (page 13)
5. What are some cold weather starting aids?
Glow plugs, block heater, and starting fluid (page 13)
6. Name two of the four types of spark plugs.
Resistor-type, auxiliary-gap, surface-gap, insulator-gap (page 18)
7. What is the purpose of an air filter?
Air filters protect the engine by keeping dirt from getting into the engine. (page 21)
8. Why are weights sometimes needed on tractors?
To disperse the center of gravity so that the tractor does not come off the ground when heavy attachments are added to the tractor. (page 26)
9. What are advantages of dual tires?
They increase the surface area of soil contact, increase flotation, and increase the amount of tread grip that can be applied. (page 27)



555 ATV Safety Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What safety equipment should you wear whenever you are riding an ATV?
Helmet, gloves, goggles, long sleeves, long sturdy pants, and over the ankle boots. Optional equipment includes a chest protector, riding boots, and mouth protection. (page 12)
2. What characteristics are helmets evaluated for?
Impact, penetration, retention, and peripheral vision. (page 17)
3. What are important factors in determining if an ATV fits the rider?
Foot length, grip reach, throttle reach, and break reach (pages 20-21)
4. When riding up a hill, what direction should your weight be placed?
Forward by moving up on the seat and leaning or standing forward. (page 49)
5. What is a drive chain?
The chain that connects the engine to the rear axel to give an ATV drive or forward motion. (page 25)
6. What gear should you be in when parking?
Neutral (page 26)
7. Where are good places to get lists of local public riding trails?
ATV dealer, Department of Natural Resources, snowmobile clubs, American Motorcyclist Assocation Trail Guide, U.S Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management. (page 56)
8. What is it called when you go across a slope rather than directly up or down?
Traversing (page 51)
9. Where are some basic suggestions for a First Aid kit?
Band-Aids, two-inch compress, four-inch compress, triangular bandages, two-inch gauze, one-inch gauze, one-inch adhesive tape. (page 55)



556 Measuring Up Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name some important safety gear to wear when woodworking.
Safety glasses, earplugs, dust mask. (page 10)
2. Why would you use the fingernail scratch test on wood?
It is an easy way to tell if a piece of wood is a hard or soft wood? (page 12)
3. What is the grain?
The direction of wood fibers. (page 14)
4. Where is the face of a hammer?
The flat surface that is used to strike the nail. (page 17)
5. What does it mean to countersink a nail?
Drive the head slightly under the surface of the board. (page 18)
6. What is the difference between a cross cut and a rip saw?
The crosscut saw teeth are like knife points while rip saw teeth are like a series of chisels placed in a row. (page 20)
7. How are nail sizes indicated?
By the term penny (abbreviated d), which is determined by the weight of 1,000 of that type of nail. (page 23)
8. What is a drawback of wood glue?
It is not waterproof so it can be used on indoor projects only. (page 25)
9. What is the final step in a woodworking project?
The finish, such as sanding and painting. (page 29)
10. What are methods or tools to apply paint to your finished project?
Paintbrush, foam brush, sponge, or paper towel. (page 31)



557 Making the Cut, Level 2 Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are some possible careers working with wood?
Answers will vary but possibilities include carpenter, lumberjack, forester, forestry ranger, and more. (page 10)
2. What is a bill of material used for?
Tells dimensions of lumber and quantity needed, type, and other materials needed to complete the project. (page 12)
3. What species of tree has a pleasant odor, medium hardness, and are most often used to make furniture, chests, and closet linings.
Red cedar (page 16)
4. What are two types of screwdrivers?
Slotted (flathead) and Phillips. (page 18)
5. What is a combination square used for?
Determining 45-degree angles, to make a long straight line down the middle of a board, and to square, level, or plumb a board. (page 20)
6. What is a protractor along with a T-bevel typically used for?
To measure and mark angles (page 22)
7. What type of sandpaper is used typically used for sanding wood objects. ?
Garnet (page 24)
8. What direction must you always sand in?
With the grain (page 25)
9. What are bristle brushes made of?
Natural fibers such as animal hair, synthetics or a combination of the two. (page 30)



558 Nailing It Together

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are some possible careers in woodworking?
Answers will vary. Answers could include cabinetmaker, millwright, lumberjack, heavy equipment operator, architect, wood finisher, upholsterer, grader, scaler, or many others. (page 7)
2. What is a hinge and what are two types of hinges?
A piece of hardware that pivots and allows a door or some other object to swing back and forth or up and down. Types of hinges include butt hinge, strap hinge, T-hinge, screw hook and strap hinge (gate hinge), and hasps. (page 9)
3. What is a clamp used for?
To temporarily hold two or more items together (page 11)
4. What are two types of edge jointing?
Plain butt joint, dowel, miter joint, tongue-and-groove, rabbet and dado, or spline (page 14)
5. What is the purpose of a wood stain?
To emphasize the grain of the wood by penetrating it and enhancing the natural beauty rather than covering the grain with a paint. (page 18)
6. What are some safety precautions to take when working with stains?
Work in a well-ventilated area, wear rubber gloves, dust mask, and safety glasses. Dispose of all cloths properly and clean all brushes or other tools in a well ventilated area. (page 20)
7. What must you do in order to keep a T-belvel from slipping when drawing?
Adjust and tighten all screws in the proper position. (page 22)
8. How do you know if you are applying the right amount of pressure when planing a board?
The wood will make a thin curl. (page 25)
9. What materials could the core of plywood be made out of?
Veneer, solid lumber, particleboard or medium-density fiberboard. (page 29)



559 Finishing Up Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is a cross cut?
Cutting across the grain of a board. (page 11)
2. How are table saws classified?
By their blade size. (page 11)
3. What is a power tool used to round corners?
Router (page 13)
4. What is the proper depth for a circular saw blade?
Only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or the length of a saw tooth to extend below the material being cut. (page 15)
5. What is a dovetail joint?
They have flaring pins and tails that interlock securely and resist being pulled apart. (page 17)
6. Where would an inlay be placed?
They are placed into an exact cutout in your project, they are smooth and lie in the same plane of the rest of your work. (page 25)
7. Which is easier to use, a belt sander or a finish sander?
Finish sander (page 27)
8. What is a curing time?
The period of time it takes the bond of an adhesive to reach its maximum strength. (page 29)
9. What are veneers made out of?
The world's most exotic, precious, and rare woods. (page 23)
10. Why would someone choose to use veneer?
It is an inexpensive way to add beauty to your projects with rare wood types. (page 23)



573 Arcs and Sparks

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name the five dangers in arc welding.
Arc rays, welding sparks, electricity, fumes and heat. (page 16)
2. Why must you wear filter lenses in helmets when welding?
To protect eyes from ultraviolet and infrared light, which will burn your eyes. (page 16)
3. What clothing is necessary to protect your burns?
Gloves, helmet, safety glasses, flame-resistant clothing covering entire body. (page 17)
4. When should you wear skull caps?
When performing overhead welding. (page 17)
5. Name the arc welding power sources.
AC, DC, and AC/DC combination. (page 8)
6. What is the purpose of flux?
Prevent formation of oxides while welding. (page 21)
7. What do the letters and digits in the AWS number indicate?
Type of filler material, ultimate tensile strength in thousands of PSI, recommended welding position, and type of covering and operating characteristics. (page 22)
8. Will larger electrodes deposit metal faster or slower than smaller diameter electrodes?
Faster. (page 24)
9. What is the proper arc length?
Diameter of the core wire of the electrode used. (page 34)
10. What is a tack weld?
A short section of weld bead that holds the parts to be welded in proper position. (page 37)



584 Focus on Photography, Level 1

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Describe the difference between landscape and portrait view.
When you take a wide shot (horizontal) it is called a landscape view; when you turn the camera on its side and take a tall photo (vertical) it is called a portrait view.
2. Did you use a film or digital camera; what is the main difference between these two types of camera?
The main difference between them is that a film camera captures light on film while a digital camera captures light on a memory card.
3. How does the light differ at sunrise and at noon?
During sunrise the light is soft and shadows will wrap around the left side of buildings. At noon the light is much harder and shadows point almost straight down.
4. What direction of light will highlight the texture of an object?
Side-lighting.
5. When there is not enough existing light to take a picture, what feature is useful to use?
The flash.
6. What are the three areas your photo can possibly contain?
Foreground, background, and middle-ground.
7. If you are standing far away from your subject, will the image be smaller or bigger?
Smaller.
8. What are two different viewpoints besides a “normal” viewpoint?
Bird’s or Bug’s Eye View.
9. How can you easily take “special effects” photos?
One of the best ways to take “special effects” photos is to play with distance.
10. What are some things to consider when evaluating what makes a good picture?
Focus, exposure, lighting, distance, composition, appeal.



585 Controlling the Image, Level 2

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What does an aperture refer to?
An aperture refers to the size of the opening that allows light to enter the camera lens. This is also referred to as an f-stop. The bigger the aperture, the more light can pour in.
2. What does a smaller f-stop setting number do to the picture?
It keeps the up close object in focus but the background is blurry and out of focus.
3. What relationship should your camera and the light source have when photographing silhouettes?
By having the main light in the background and turn off your flash you can obtain a better silhouette.
4. What is reflected light?
Is like water bouncing off a wall after coming out of a hose. It washes the scent with light, and is not as harsh with softer shadows. Light can be reflected of a mirror for example.
5. What is the rule of thirds?
When your subject point is set off onto 1/3 of the page, using the grid your subject should be on a line or near an intersection. This often makes the picture more interesting.
6. What are the other two composition techniques?
Using the golden triangle and the golden rectangle rules.
7. What are candid photos?
Unplanned photos that capture a special moment in time such as birthday parties, sports games, or other events.
8. What type of shutter speed is most effective for capturing fast motion such as a car or hummingbird?
Fast shutter speeds such as 1/250 would freeze that exact moment with little blur.
9. What does panning do?
Keeps a moving subject sharp while blurring the background.
10. What is cropping?
Cropping is cutting out and discarding unwanted detail around the edge of a picture.



586 Mastering Photography, Level 3

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are lenses in the 50 mm range referred to?
Normal lenses.
2. What lens allow the photographer to capture a lot of the scene while standing farther away, like when the photographer wants a picture of the insides of a room or a big group?
Wide-angle lens.
3. How can the photographer make his or hers own filter that results in a “smeared” image?
By smearing petroleum jelly on a plain glass filter or a UV filter.
4. How can the photographer record the light from weak light sources like streetlights at night?
By setting the camera on a tri-pod and varying the shutter speeds by one-stop increments.
5. In regards to composition what do vertical or horizontal lines suggest?
They suggest strength, stability, and clam. A picture with these kinds of lines can convey a steady and calm mood.
6. What type of photography involves arranging non-moving objects in an interesting way and the photographing them?
Still-life.
7. What is the difference between formal and informal portraits?
Formal portraits are planned in advance while informal portraits are spontaneous and often candid pictures.
8. What does the saturation of a color refer to?
Saturation describes how pure a color is.
9. What kind of special lens allows the photographer to get within inches of an object and focus clearly on it?
Macro-lens.
10. What do polarizing filters do?
Eliminate glare on reflective surfaces.



588 The Writer in You Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is an example of a genre of literature?
Mystery, Science Fiction, Fantasy, Poetry, Plays (page 10)
2. What is a prompt and how can it be helpful?
Answers will vary, but a prompt is when the author is given a topic, a timeline, and the expectation to simply write. A prompt can be helpful because it can serve as an idea starter. (page 12)
3. What is a moral?
The lesson of the story or experience, usually one about what is right or wise. (page 15)
4. What are the three parts to describe the structure of the plot?
Answers will vary, but they can include problem, main events, resolution. (page 19)
5. Pronouns are words like I, she, he, and they. What pronoun is used when writing in first person?
I. (page 22)
6. What three categories can the third person view be broken into?
Omniscient, objective, limited. (page 22)
7. What makes up a character's backstory?
Answers will vary, but they can include where the character grew up, what school she went to, what her family is like. (page 24)
8. Characters can be described in terms of the roles they play, how much we know about them, or even in terms of how they affect the story. Can you name three ways to describe a character?
Answers will vary, but they can include flat, round, static, dynamic, protagonist, antagonist, magic, borrowed, and made up. (page 26)
9. What's a good way to build your vocabulary?
Reading. (page 31)
10. What is an example of a form of poetry?
Answers will vary, but they can include haiku, sonnet, lyric, blank verse, free verse. (page 33–35; 42)
11. What are some writing ideas you put together that you would like to write about?
Answers will vary.
12. What can dialogue teach us about a character?
Answers will vary, but they can include purpose, personality, motivation. (page 37)



592 Get Started in Art

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the elements of design? (for juniors and seniors)
Color, texture, line, shape, space, movement, and value. (page 9)
2. What are the warm and cool colors on the color wheel? (page 11)
Warm colors: yellow, orange, red.
Cool colors: purple, blue, green.
Analogous: next to each other on the wheel.
Primary colors: yellow, blue, red.
3. Name one of the three characteristics of color.
Hue, value, and intensity. (page 9)
4. Texture is something you feel and see. Name a couple of examples.
Thick paint and overlapping brush strokes, putting sand in the paint, and creating a collage. (page 15)
5. What is the difference between positive and negative space? (for juniors and seniors)
Positive space is the shapes that make up the design; negative space is everything else. (page 17)
6. What is movement in art, and name some ways you can create movement?
Movement is the way your eye travels through the space of a piece of art.
It is achieved with lines, color, size of shapes, and positive/negative space.
(pages 18 and 19)
7. Describe artistic balance and name one type of balance.
Elements are arranged so that the design looks like it weighs the same on both sides. Formal balance: symmetrical.
Informal balance: looks balanced, but not completely symmetrical.
Radial balance: symmetrical around center (like petals of a flower). (page 20)
8. What are the principles of design? (senior members only)
Balance, rhythm, proportion, emphasis, harmony, and variety. (page 15)
9. What are some ways to add emphasis to art?
Contrast and variety through colors, sizes, shapes, and textures. (page 27)
10. How did you decide on your project for Make Your Own Project?
Answers will vary.



593 Seeing Through Graphic Design Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why are color wheels important in graphic design?
Color wheels are the foundation for choosing and understanding colors – based on what the designer is trying to communicate. (page 9)
2. Color is define in two models. Can you describe one of them?
RGB: Uses the primary light colors red, green, and blue in video displays, such as computer monitors; described as an additive system.
CMYK: Uses cyan, magenta, yellow, and key (black) in four-color printing; described as a subtractive system (page 10)
3. Describe your experience creating a new letter in the typography activity.
Answers will vary (page 13)
4. As pictures communicate through imagery, how does typography communicate?
Through shape and form (page 14)
5. What is a typogram?
A word written in a way that illustrates its meaning (page 17).
6. What are the basic components that a complex design can be broken down into?
Points, lines, and planes (page 19)
7. Gestalt principles help designers make the most of positive and negative space. Name and describe at least two Gestalt principles.
Similarity—Objects that are similar appear as a group.
Continuation—encouraging the eye to move from one object to another.
Closure—An incomplete line or shape is automatically completed.
Proximity—Objects that are close together appear as a group.
Figure and ground—An object separate from the surrounding areas, which is the background. (page 23)
8. What is the golden ratio?
A mathematical definition of an aesthetically pleasing proportion that is often referenced by designers for its natural grid. (page 26)
9. How do humans naturally create hierarchy in design?
We first see color, then shape, then size. (page 29)
10. What are icons and why are they important in graphic design?
In visual communication, icons are valuable because they provide shortcuts for expressing words and concepts. They are quickly understood by a wide audience. (page 33)



611 Explore the Outdoors

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are two major functions of wetlands?
Answers may vary. Examples include: filter pollutants from water, help prevent erosion, provide homes for animals, and prevent flooding. (page 34)
2. What are some characteristics of animals that live in or near the water?
Answers include: thick, waterproof fur, birds with long legs, paws or feet with webbing to help animals swim. (page 32)
3. Why is it important to be prepared before going on a hike? What are some things you might bring?
Answers may vary. Should be along the lines of "it helps you stay safe, know what to look for, etc." Items they might mention bringing should be from the list in Activity 1. (page 9)
4. Do you remember the names of the three poisonous snakes you may find in Ohio?
Timber rattlesnake, massasauga rattlesnake, and copperhead. (page 15)
5. What were the two main types of trees you encountered? What is the difference between them?
Coniferous and deciduous. Coniferous trees keep their leaves year round, and deciduous trees shed them every fall. (page 17)
6. Name some characteristics you could use to identify wildflowers.
The characteristics mentioned in the book were color, flower cluster, flower petal number, flower symmetry, and bloom month. (page 22)
7. Describe poison ivy.
Three points, three leaves. Grows on a vine, has bright red leaves and white berries in autumn. (page 18)
8. What part of Ohio wasn't covered by glaciers?
Southeastern Ohio was never covered by glaciers. (page 42)
9. Where did the water in the Great Lakes come from?
The Great Lakes are made up of water from melted glaciers. (page 42)



612 Geology: Can You Dig It?

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are some tools you should keep handy for collecting rocks?
Bag, safety glasses, rock hammer and chisel, map, magnifying glass, field journal and pen (pages 8-9)
2. What is geology?
The study of Earth's materials and history (page 10)
3. What is continental drift?
The movement of landmasses across the earth's surface slowly, in geologic time (page 12)
4. What are the three types of rocks? What are some examples of each?
*Igneous: pumice, granite, obsidian
Sedimentary: limestone, sandstone, dolomite
Metamorphic: schist, soapstone, slate (page 17)*
5. What is the state gemstone in Ohio?
Flint, a variety of quartz (page 20)
6. What are some common uses of minerals in everyday life?
Answers will vary, but might include fertilizer, plaster, blackboard chalk, electricity, cell phones, televisions, seasoning, fireworks, pottery glaze, and medicine. (page 21)
7. Name at least two of the four types of fossils.
Trace, mold, resin, and body. (page 29)
8. What are some benefits of collecting rocks, minerals, and fossils?
Collecting teaches you, advances science and research, allows you to share knowledge, surrounds you with beautiful objects, and tell stories. (pages 38)
9. Describe some of the rocks that you collected during your project.
Answers will vary.
10. Where did you go this year to collect your rocks, minerals, or fossils?
Answers will vary.



617 Exploring Ponds

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. How much of earth is covered with water?
Over two-thirds. (page 8)
2. How much of the water that is covering Earth is salt water?
97% (page 8)
3. Water can be found naturally in all three states of matter. What are the three states of matter?
Solid, liquid, gas. (page 10)
4. When does precipitation occur?
When the water in the atmosphere becomes too heavy to remain in the clouds. (page 10)
5. What do farmers use ponds for?
Answers will vary, but they can include irrigation, livestock, drinking water, production of fish for food and recreation. (page 13)
6. Lakes and ponds are both examples of surface water, but figuring out if a body of water is a pond or a lake can vary by region. How does Ohio categorize a pond?
As under 5 acres. (page 21)
7. What is turbidity?
The measure of how clear a liquid is based on how light travels through material suspended in the liquid. (page 26)
8. What are the three kinds of pond plants?
Submerged, floating, emergent. (page 30)
9. What are the most common fish you will find in an Ohio farm pond?
Bluegill and Largemouth Bass. (page 35)



620 Why Trees Matter

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the 3 main parts of a tree?
Crown, trunk, and the roots. (page 8)
2. What do roots do for a tree?
Hold the tree in place, and absorb water and nutrients for the tree. (page 9)
3. What is the most massive tree?
The giant sequoia. (page 17)
4. Approximately how many species of trees are there in the U.S. and Canada?
Nearly 1,000. (page 21)
5. Name some animals that might live in or around a tree.
Birds, squirrels, bugs, bats, worms, and chipmunks. (pages 25 and 35)
6. What are some species of trees that are used for firewood?
Ash, beech, birch, hickory, and oak. (page 29)
7. What are some products that come from trees?
Paper, furniture, chewing gum, cough syrup, paint, shampoo, lumber. (page 29)
8. What is an invasive species?
A plant or animal that does not naturally belong in an area and upsets the ecological balance by harming the original plants and animals. (page 30)
9. What is a deciduous tree?
A tree that loses its leaves annually. (page 34)
10. What is a cavity on a tree?
A hole in the tree that is important habitat for many animals (shelter, place to store food, raise young, sleep). (page 34)



621 Ohio Birds

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. How many different birds are there in Ohio? Can you name 5?
There are more than 150 different birds commonly observed in Ohio. (page 11)
2. How are birds helpful to us?
They destroy insects; They destroy the seeds of weeds; Owls help by killing mice and rats; Vultures (Buzzards) clean up dead animals; Game birds provide us with sports and food (page 10)
3. What is meant by habitat?
The natural home of an animal or plant where it finds food and shelter and raises its family. (page 12)
4. Name two of the five ways to identify birds.
Size, shape of head and beak, behavior, color pattern, and bird songs. (page 13-18)
5. What is it helpful to know the parts of a bird?
It makes it easier to identify them. (page 11)
6. Name some different types of bird feed.
Suet, corn meal, cracked corn, sunflower seeds, millet, thistle, and commercial bird feed. (pages 27 and 28)
7. Did you build a bird feeder?
If so, tell me what type of feeder and for what type of birds. Answers will vary. (page 32)
8. Name two items you need for bird watching. Why?
Binoculars and a bird field book to identify the birds and their habitats. (page 7)
9. What are some of the laws, rules, and common sense things you should follow when bird watching?
*Don't go on a bird-watching hike alone.
Don't go in areas where hunting is taking place .
Get your parent's permission.
Let an adult know where you will be.
Know the federal and state laws— don't touch.
Private property needs owner's permission.
"Take memories and leave only footprints." (page 9)*
10. When does most migration take place?
At night, with the resting and feeding during the days. (page 9)
11. What three things should you avoid feeding birds?
Bread, rice, and popcorn. (page 29)



622 Trapping Muskrats

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

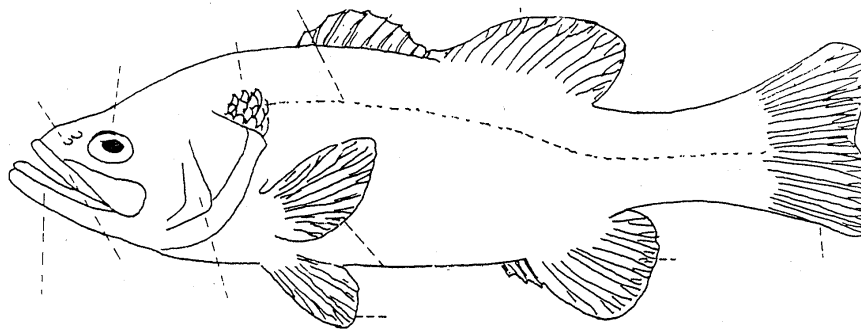
1. The muskrat is a member of what family?
The rodent family. (page 6)
2. Where would you most likely find a muskrat?
Areas with water and vegetation, i.e., a marsh, pond, stream. (page 7)
3. Describe an “active” den.
An active den will have a smooth, worn appearance; it won’t have leaves, sticks, or any other debris blocking it. (page 9)
4. What type of traps did you use?
Answers will vary. (pages 11-12)
5. Will you use this same traps again, if not, why?
Answers will vary.
6. Briefly explain how a leg hold trap works.
The trap is set so that the muskrat will step on top of the trap pan; the muskrat’s weight causes the trap pan to drop, allowing the dog to slip out of the pan notch. Then the jaws push it up and out of the way as they close on the leg of the muskrat. (page 11)
7. Where should trap setting be practiced?
At home before you go trapping. (page 16)
8. Where can a trapper find updated trapping laws?
Ohio Hunting and Trapping Regulations Booklet for that current year. (page 25)
9. True or False. A trapper must purchase both a hunting and fur harvester license by completing a hunter’s education course and the trapper’s education course.
True. (page 25)
10. How can a trapper ensure that captured animals are treated humanely?
By having well-prepared traps that are inspected before use. (page 27)
11. What time of year is ideal for scouting your trapping areas and why?
October (autumn) is ideal, because muskrats are actively preparing for winter, thus, leaving more signs for the trapper to find. (page 30)
12. What are at least two essential items for skinning and pelting?
Skinning knife, knife sharpener, gambrel, fur comb, scraping board, scraper, stretchers and latex gloves. (page 33)



623 Outdoor Adventurer: Beginning Fishing Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What do fish gills do?
Take oxygen out of the water for the fish to breath. (page 15)
2. Name a knot used in fishing.
Answers may vary, options from the book include improved clinch knot, Palomar knot, arbor knot, and double uni knot. (page 23)
3. What does the term 'bag limit' mean?
Answers may vary, book's definition: in finishing, a law that limits how many and what kinds of fish you can keep. (page 44)
4. Name an endangered Ohio fish.
Answers may vary, the book identifies Lake Sturgeon (page 41)
5. Name four things you need to fish.
Rod, line, leader, hook, reel, bait, tackle box, sinkers, floaters and bobbers, and a fishing license. (page 20)
6. What kinds of bait do you use? Why?
Worms, minnows, crayfish, grasshoppers, small insects, and artificial baits like plugs, spinning lures, spoons, and flies. Reasons for use may vary. (page 25)
7. What are the game laws where you went fishing? Where do you get a fishing license?
Answers will vary.
8. Name three types of fish found in Ohio
Sunfish, Catfish, Pikes, Perch, Carp, Trout (not naturally found), Suckers (pages 35-43)
9. Identify the parts of a fish on the picture below.
Nostrils, eye, scales, lateral line, spiny dorsal fin, soft dorsal fin, upper jaw, lower jaw, gill cover, pectoral fin, pelvic fin, anal fin, caudal fin. (page 44)



624 Outdoor Adventurer: Intermediate Fishing Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What gear do you take with you when you go fishing?
Answers will vary, but might include rod, reel, fishing line, hooks, bait, sinkers, bobbers, tackle box, fishing license, line clippers, needle-nose pliers, sunglasses, hat, or sunscreen (page 10)
2. Where are fish on the aquatic food web?
Most are predators whether they eat plankton, macroinvertebrates, or other fish (page 15).
3. Are fish ectothermic? What does that mean?
Yes, most fish are ectothermic. That means they are cold-blooded, meaning body temperature is controlled by the environment. (page 18)
4. What are different ways or senses that fish use to help them survive?
Answers might include lateral line system (detecting pressure and vibrations in the water), detecting electrical currents, or using the Earth's magnetic field. (page 18)
5. What are some different fishing spots that you tried over the course of your project?
Answers will vary, but should include various lakes, ponds, rivers or streams. (page 23)
6. What are some fish that you found (or might find) in lakes, ponds, or rivers and streams?
Lake fish include walleye, yellow perch, black and white crappie, and muskellunge. (pages 24-25)
Pond fish include largemouth bass, bluegill, and channel catfish. (page 25)
Rivers and stream fish include smallmouth bass, flathead catfish, and multiple sunfish species. (page 26)
7. What is marine debris?
Anything made by humans that ends up in a body of water. Most of it is plastic or other trash. (page 26)
8. What new casting type did you learn about this?
Answers will vary, but should include at least one of these: spincasting, spinning, baitcasting, or fly fishing. (page 31)
9. What two important measurements should you look for when shopping for line?
Pound-test (lb.) and diameter (dia.). (page 38)
10. What are some types of bait you could use? Which new ones did you use this year?
Possibilities include live bait, jigs, crankbaits, blade baits, soft plastics, flies/poppers, spinnerbaits, and buzzbaits. (pages 41-42)



630 Safe Use of Guns

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What does M.A.T.T.E.R stand for and what do the letters represent?
Muzzle (always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction), Action (keep the action open until you are ready to shoot), Trigger (keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot), Target (know your target and what is beyond, Eyes and Ears (always wear eyes and ear protection), Responsibility (it is your responsibility to be safe when handling a firearm) (page 10)
2. What is cross dominance?
when a person's dominant hand and dominant eye are on different sides of the body (page 12)
3. Where was gunpowder originally developed?
China (page 14)
4. What are the three basic groups of parts on a gun?
stock, barrel, and action (page 16)
5. What is the safety?
a mechanical device that prevents the firing mechanism from going off (page 18)
6. Can you name one long gun action type and one handgun action type?
Long Gun: hinge, lever, bolt, pump, semi-automatic
Handgun: revolver, semi-automatic (page 20)
7. What are two common practices for aiming?
center of mass and six o'clock hold (page 24)
8. What two things affect a person's shooting accuracy?
breathing and trigger squeeze (pages 26-27)
9. What are the four standard shooting positions?
prone, sitting, kneeling, or standing (page 29)
10. What does "cease fire!" mean?
stop what you are doing immediately and put your gun down (page 40)
11. What's the most important thing you've learned from this project?
Answers will vary.



631 Basic Archery

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are three types material that arrows are made of?
Wood, fiberglass, and aluminum. (page 20)
2. What are the three types of bows?
Longbow, recurved, and compound. (page 15)
3. How should bows be stored?
Unstrung and horizontally. (page 35)
4. How do you determine the proper length of arrows to purchase?
Extend your arms and measure from breastbone to fingertips to determine appropriate length. (page 21)
5. Name three rules for safe archery.
Answers will vary. (page 29)
6. Describe the target safety area.
Must be placed where there is a safety zone of at least 15 yards on each side of the target and at least fifty yards behind the target. (page 23)
7. What aiming technique do you use?
Answers will vary. (page 33)
8. What is an anchor point?
The specific point on your body that your drawing hand touches when the bow is fully drawn. (page 38)
9. Describe proper stance for shooting.
*Comfortable stance with feet shoulder width apart.
Stand sideway with an imaginary line running from the target's center through your toes.
Stand straight and tall; head up; shoulders down and relaxed.
(page 30)*
10. Identify parts of arrow and bow.
(page 12)



641 Beekeeping Project and Record Book

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why do people keep bees?
To collect honey and wax, learn about bee society, and to get out-of-doors. (page 6)
2. There are three basic groups in a bee colony. What are they?
Drones, workers, and the queen. (page 6)
3. Bees live in very structured societies. What are these called?
Colonies. (page 6)
4. What is the purpose of a smoker?
To blow smoke onto the bees to quiet them so the beekeeper can work without upsetting them. (page 7)
5. What are some important beekeeping tools?
Answers will vary. Examples are a bee suit (jumpers), veil (large hat), smoker, extractor, hive boxes. (page 7)
6. Name five products that we use that come from bees.
Answers will vary. Examples are honey, beeswax, royal jelly, candles, lip balm, soap, candy, medicinal purposes. (page 7)
7. What is royal jelly?
The food given to the queen by her worker attendants. (page 7)
8. What were your three goals you wanted to accomplish with your project? Did you accomplish them?
Answer will vary. (page 11)
9. Bees are very important to people because they are pollinators. What does this mean?
They spread pollen particles from plant to plant as they visit flowers, making it possible for the plants to produce fruits and vegetables. (page 6)
10. If you take this project again next year, is there anything that you would do differently from this year to make your project better?
Answers will vary.



644 Insect Adventures 1

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. All insects have a body that is divided into three parts. What are the three parts?
Head, thorax and abdomen. (page 8)
2. What do you call a scientist who studies insects?
Entomologist. (page 9)
3. Which insect is your favorite and why?
Answers will vary.
4. Can you name two insects that belong to the same order?
Answers will vary, but possible answers include ground beetle and lady beetle, flesh fly and mosquito, bee and wasp, cicada and stink bug, or butterfly and moth. (page 10-11 and 36)
5. Insects are the most successful group of animals in the world. Their success is because different species adapt to many different habitats. What do differences in mouth types help insects do?
Allow insects to eat many different kinds of foods. (page 15)
6. Can you tell me a way that an insect can camouflage itself?
A moth sitting still on tree bark (page 17)
7. Did you make a pan trap or a pit trap? How did you do it and which did you prefer?
Pan trap: paint plastic bowl yellow, let dry. Fill the bottle with water and add a small squirt of soap, gently stir. On a sunny day, place bowl outside on grass and fill 1/3 full with the soapy water. Leave it for 24 hours.
Pit trap: Find a shaded spot, dig a hole in the group and place container in the hole. Make sure that the top of the container is level with the soil. Disguise edges of the container. Fill with an inch of the soapy water, leave for 24 hours. (page 18-19)
8. What is the food chain used for?
To describe the way food and energy move through the world. (page 25)
9. What does it mean if a species is extinct?
It has no living members on the Earth, like the dinosaurs. (page 30)
10. Do you know how many insects in the United States are considered endangered?
64. (page 30)
11. How many specimens do you have in your insect collection?
Answers will vary, allow them to share their collection. (page 32)



645 Insect Adventures 2

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are the three life stages of insects who go through incomplete metamorphosis?
Egg, nymph, and adult (page 10)
2. What is an exoskeleton?
A kind of skeleton on the outside of an insect's body. (page 42)
3. In what ways do insects create and maintain good soil health?
Decomposers break down dead plant material into the smaller material and nutrients that make up soil, eat fungus that can harm crops, and insects that nest or burrow into the soil help create pockets of air in the ground. (page 19)
4. Insects are from what phylum?
Arthropods (page 12)
5. What do insects use plants for?
Food or shelter.
6. Complete metamorphosis includes what life stages?
Egg, larva, pupa, and adult (page 11)
7. What is metamorphosis?
The change in form from eggs through to adults in insects. Body changes and grows (page 10)
8. Name an common invasive species in Ohio.
Answers will vary, but they can include Asian Lady Bug. (page 33)
9. What types of webs do spiders create?
Funnel webs, orb webs, sheet webs, and tangle or cobwebs (page 20-21)
10. Insects have three types of relationships with other animals, name one.
Mutualism, Parasitism (Predation), or commensalism. (page 22)
11. How many miles away can a male silkworm moth smell a female moth pheromone?
7 miles. (page 28)
12. What is molting?
An insect must periodically shed the old exoskeleton, expand in size and then grow a slightly larger exoskeleton. (page 10)
13. How many specimens do you have in your insect collection?
Answers will vary, allow them to share their collection.



646 Insect Adventures 3

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What are ovipositors?
Organs used for egg-laying, only female insects have them. (page 8)
2. Entomophagy is what?
The eating of insects (page 14)
3. How much pollen can a bee carry?
35% of its weight. (page 24)
4. Where does the nerve cord run in a grasshopper?
Along the underside of the body. (page 11)
5. How do insects breath?
Through holes in their sides(abdomen/thorax) called spiracles or openings. (page 11)
12. Non-native species are always harmful. True or false?
False
6. When I say insects have open bodies, what does that mean?
Their internal organs float inside the body cavity, which is filled with insect blood (hemolymph). (page 10)
7. About how many species of bees are there in Ohio?
Over 500 species. (page 31)
8. What makes the spotted wing drosophila different than a fruit fly when they choose to reproduce??
Their knife-like ovipositors enable them to lay their eggs in ripe fruit. (page 19)
9. What is frass?
Insect feces (page 46)
10. Within your insect collection, which is your favorite specimen and why?
Answers will vary



670 Canning and Freezing Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name two food preservation methods?
Answers can include canning, drying, freezing, refrigerating, pickling, and smoking. (page 10)
2. What pH values do low-acid foods have? High-acid foods?
Low-acid foods have a pH of 4.6 or above; high-acid foods have a pH of 4.5 or lower. (page 11)
3. What is the temperature range where bacteria, yeast, and molds grow rapidly?
40°F-140°F. (page 16)
4. What is an example of unsafe home food preservation practice?
Using mayonnaise or plastic jars, using freezer bags improperly (not flat and not stacked), and using open-kettle method. (page 20)
5. What is an advantage to buying locally grown produce?
Locally grown produce is often fresher, more nutritious, and does not have added transportation costs. (page 23)
6. What is blanching?
Immersing, usually vegetables or fruit, briefly into boiling water to inactivate enzymes, loosen skin, or remove excess salt. (pages 24 and 35)
7. What is ascorbic acid used for?
To prevent fruits from turning brown. (page 26)
8. What are some time-saving tips for water bath canning?
Pre-heat the water, set a timer, have produce ready to go so you don't waste time preparing it. (page 29)
9. What are some safety tips to keep in mind when water bath canning?
Watch for air bubbles trapped in the jar, make sure processing times match the size of the jar, boiling can lid can damage rubber on the lids (follow manufacturer's directions), and label every container, bag, and jar you prepare. (page 29)



671 How Does Your Garden Grow?

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is the difference between an annual and a perennial flower?
Annuals are plants that complete their life cycle in one year by growing from seed to flower to seed. Perennials are plants that live at least three years. They have a cold-tolerant root system and plant base that enables it to survive the winter and return year after year. (pages 39-40)
2. What factors should you consider when choosing which plants to grow?
Do the plant's light and soil requirements match your site condition? Do the plants match your theme? Are the plants going to be the appropriate size? Do the plants fit the locations you have in mind? Is the level of care suitable? (pages 18-19)
3. When scoping out a site for your garden, what are three things that you should examine the soil for?
*Soil should be loose and easy to work.
The soil needs to drain water well.
A soil test should be performed to determine if the soil's pH and nutrient levels are adequate. (page 12)*
4. Did you pinch back your plants? Why?
Pinching helps your plants sprout new shoots for more flowers. (page 28)
5. Did you use fertilizer? How much? What was the analysis?
Answers will vary. (page 23)
6. Why are weeds undesirable in flower beds?
Weeds compete with flowers by using up water, soil nutrients, space, and sunlight. (page 37)
7. What purpose does mulch serve?
Deters weeds, aids in retaining moisture, and keeps the soil from eroding. (page 40)
8. Did you use mulch? If so, what did you use?
Answers will vary.
9. What four things should you look for when buying plants to make sure that they are of good quality?
The plant should 1) have healthy leaves and strong, sturdy stems (not wilted), 2) be labeled with the plant name, 3) have no signs of insects or diseases, 4) NOT be overgrown or flopping over. (page 22)
10. How long should you wait to plant your flowers after the frost-free date?
Two weeks. (page 22)



691 Grow Your Own Vegetables

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Vegetables can be enjoyed many ways. What are different ways to prepare vegetables?
Answers will vary, but they can include raw, cooked, frozen, sliced, diced, mashed, sautéed, grilled, steamed, roasted. (page 8)
2. Why is it important to know your growing zone?
It helps you choose vegetables that thrive in your area. (page 10)
3. What is crop rotation?
You don't grow the same plant in the same spot year after year. (page 13)
4. What kind of soil do vegetables grow best in?
Fertile, well-drained soil that is loamy. (page 24)
5. How can you improve clay soil?
Answers will vary, but they can include by adding shredded leaves, compost or peat moss. (page 24)
6. Moisture and warmth are signals for seeds to germinate. What temperature does the soil have to be for most seeds to grow?
60 degrees F. (page 28)
7. Planting time of vegetable seeds and transplants is critical for a successful growing year. How can you tell if the soil is ready for you to start planting?
Before spading, squeeze a handful of soil if it crumbles easily it is dry enough to start working. (page 32)
8. What do plants need to grow?
Air, water, and nutrients (that mostly come from the soil). (page 36)
9. What is photosynthesis?
Plants use chlorophyll in their leaves to absorb light and convert it to energy. (page 38)
10. Why do you want to keep weeds out of your garden?
They compete with plants for nutrients and water. They can also be hosts for insects and diseases. (page 41)



692 Growing with the Seasons Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. How did your soil look when you completed the jar test? What is soil's content?
Answers will vary, but should include their personal experience and a description of the sand, silt, and clay in their soil. (pages 9-10)
2. Name at least two methods of intensive gardening. Can you describe them?
Succession/continuous cropping: Starting in early spring and ending in late fall, no garden row or space is left empty for very long.
Interval planting: Planting the same vegetable 7 to 10 days apart.
Intercropping: Two crops can grow in the same row at the same time if they mature at different times.
Wide-row planting: Plants are not necessarily in neat, single rows.
Vertical growing: Vining crops are trained on a pole, trellis, or wire cage.
(page 14)
3. Describe your garden plan. How did you come to this decision?
Answers will vary.
4. What is one common beneficial and one common pest you might see in your garden?
Beneficials include ground beetle, green lacewing, brown harvestman (Daddy longling), preying mantis, and long-legged fly. Pests include striped cucumber beetle, aphid, tomato hornworm caterpillar. (pages 22-23)
5. Why should you control the weeds in your garden?
Weeds compete with crops and other desirable plants for water, nutrients, sunlight, and space. They also grow quickly. They often act as a safe haven for pests and disease. A lack of weed control leads to lower yields from your vegetables. (page 26)
6. What organisms can cause plant disease?
Fungi, bacteria, viruses. (page 30)
7. How did you decide when to harvest your vegetables?
Answers will vary, but should show knowledge of varying harvest times. (pages 33-34)
8. What is the key to food preservation?
To preserve the living state of the vegetable as long as possible, which retains the best quality, flavor, texture, and appearance. (page 37)
9. What are some ways that storing vegetables at the recommended temperature and relative humidity affect its life?
Slows respiration, slows ripening or softening and color changes, prevents moisture loss, wilting, and shriveling, and slows spoilage. (page 37)
10. What are some ways to make produce look appealing to consumers or customers?
Offer variety, put crops together in large blocks of color, create large displays, include easy-to-read signs with the vegetables' names and prices, and/or set out recipes that call for the produce you are selling. (page 40).



750 Rifle Member Record Book

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. NOTE TO JUDGES: Setting goals is a very important step in Ohio 4-H shooting sports projects. At least one question about goals is highly recommended. For example: (Read one of the project goals out loud.) What did you do to meet this goal?

Answers will vary. (page 9)

2. What do you do to stay safe while shooting?

Wear safety equipment—eye protection, ear protection.

Obey range commander immediately.

Follow safety protocols and range rules. (page 10)

3. What are the three most important rules for gun safety?

Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

Keep the safety on and your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.

Keep the gun unloaded and the action open until you are ready to load. (page 10)

4. What does the term “cease fire” mean and what should you do when you hear it?

Cease fire means stop shooting. While keeping the muzzle in a safe direction, open the action and ground the firearm. (page 19)

5. (Look at the topic report on page 29.) Tell me something you learned about _____.

Answers will vary.

6. Explain the correct way to transfer a firearm to another person.

Check that the action is open, cover the trigger guard with one hand while supporting the forearm or barrel (behind the muzzle) with the other hand. Present the gun to the other person but do not release it until the person receiving says “Thank you.” You reply is “You’re welcome.”



751 Archery Member Record Book

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. NOTE TO JUDGES: Setting goals is a very important step in Ohio 4-H shooting sports projects. At least one question about goals is highly recommended. For example: (Read one of the project goals out loud.) What did you do to meet this goal?

Answers will vary. (page 9)

2. What are some protective clothing items that must be worn when shooting your bow?

Safety glasses, finger tab, shooting glove, and armguard. (page 12)

3. What does two whistle blasts mean when at a shooting range?

Archers to the shooting line. (page 12)

4. Where should your arrow be pointed once it is on the string?

Down or toward the target. (page 12)

5. When are you allowed to take arrows out of your quiver when at a shooting range?

One whistle blast (after the first two whistle blasts that signal stepping to the line). (page 12)

6. Where is the best place to anchor your draw when you're a beginner?

Touch your index finger to the corner of your smile. (page 17)

7. What is the proper way to remove an arrow from a target?

Place one hand flat on the target face so the arrow shaft is touching the web of skin between thumb and forefinger. Grasp the arrow with the other hand as close to the target as possible and pull straight out. Pulling and twisting may be necessary. (page 19)

8. What is a broad head?

A broad head is a special attachment for an arrow with 2-4 extremely sharp blades capable of slicing skin very easily. They are meant to be used when hunting. (page 20)

9. Name two archery range rules?

(page 15)



752 Shotgun Member Record Book

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. NOTE TO JUDGES: Setting goals is a very important step in Ohio 4-H shooting sports projects. At least one question about goals is highly recommended. For example: (Read one of the project goals out loud.) What did you do to meet this goal?

Answers will vary. (page 7)

2. What do you do to stay safe while shooting?

Wear safety equipment—eye protection, ear protection.

Obey range commander immediately.

Follow safety protocols and range rules. (page 10)

3. What are the three most important rules for gun safety?

Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

Keep the safety on and your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.

Keep the gun unloaded and the action open until you are ready to load. (page 10)

4. What does the term “cease fire” mean and what should you do when you hear it?

Cease fire means stop shooting. While keeping the muzzle in a safe direction, open the action and ground the firearm. (page 19)

5. (Look at the topic report on page 29.) Tell me something you learned about _____.

Answers will vary.

6. Explain the correct way to transfer a firearm to another person.

Check that the action is open, cover the trigger guard with one hand while supporting the forearm or barrel (behind the muzzle) with the other hand. Present the gun to the other person but do not release it until the person receiving says “Thank you.” You reply “You’re welcome.”



753 Pistol Member Record Book

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. NOTE TO JUDGES: Setting goals is a very important step in Ohio 4-H shooting sports projects. At least one question about goals is highly recommended. For example: (Read one of the project goals out loud.) What did you do to meet this goal?

Answers will vary. (page 7)

2. What do you do to stay safe while shooting?

Wear safety equipment—eye protection, ear protection.

Obey range commander immediately.

Follow safety protocols and range rules. (page 10)

3. What are the three most important rules for gun safety?

Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

Keep the safety on and your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.

Keep the gun unloaded and the action open until you are ready to load. (page 10)

4. What does the term “cease fire” mean and what should you do when you hear it?

Cease fire means stop shooting. While keeping the muzzle in a safe direction, open the action and ground the firearm. (page 19)

5. (Look at the topic report on page 29.) Tell me something you learned about _____.

Answers will vary.

6. Explain the correct way to transfer a firearm to another person.

Check that the action is open, cover the trigger guard with one hand while supporting the forearm or barrel (behind the muzzle) with the other hand. Present the gun to the other person but do not release it until the person receiving says “Thank you.” You reply “You’re welcome.”



754 Hunting/Wildlife Member Record Book

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. NOTE TO JUDGES: Setting goals is a very important step in Ohio 4-H shooting sports projects. At least one question about goals is highly recommended. For example: (Read one of the project goals out loud.) What did you do to meet this goal?

Answers will vary. (page 7)

2. What do you do to stay safe while shooting?

Wear safety equipment—eye protection, ear protection.

Obey range commander immediately.

Follow safety protocols and range rules. (page 10)

3. What are the three most important rules for gun safety?

Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

Keep the safety on and your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.

Keep the gun unloaded and the action open until you are ready to load. (page 10)

4. What does the term “cease fire” mean and what should you do when you hear it?

Cease fire means stop shooting. While keeping the muzzle in a safe direction, open the action and ground the firearm. (page 19)

5. (Look at the topic report on page 29.) Tell me something you learned about _____.

Answers will vary.

6. Explain the correct way to transfer a firearm to another person.

Check that the action is open, cover the trigger guard with one hand while supporting the forearm or barrel (behind the muzzle) with the other hand. Present the gun to the other person but do not release it until the person receiving says “Thank you.” You reply “You’re welcome.”



755 Muzzeloading Member Record Book

Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. NOTE TO JUDGES: Setting goals is a very important step in Ohio 4-H shooting sports projects. At least one question about goals is highly recommended. For example: (Read one of the project goals out loud.) What did you do to meet this goal?

Answers will vary. (page 7)

2. What do you do to stay safe while shooting?

Wear safety equipment—eye protection, ear protection.

Obey range commander immediately.

Follow safety protocols and range rules. (page 10)

3. What are the three most important rules for gun safety?

Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

Keep the safety on and your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.

Keep the gun unloaded and the action open until you are ready to load. (page 10)

4. What does the term “cease fire” mean and what should you do when you hear it?

Cease fire means stop shooting. While keeping the muzzle in a safe direction, open the action and ground the firearm. (page 19)

5. (Look at the topic report on page 29) Tell me something you learned about _____.

Answers will vary.

6. Explain the correct way to transfer a firearm to another person.

Check that the action is open, cover the trigger guard with one hand while supporting the forearm or barrel (behind the muzzle) with the other hand. Present the gun to the other person but do not release it until the person receiving says “Thank you.” You reply “You’re welcome.”



756 Living History Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. What three components must you know to develop your living history character?
A persona, clothing and accouterments, and hertiage skill. (page 9)
2. What is a persona?
Your character's life story. (page 9)
3. What factors play into knowing what kind of clothing your character should wear?
Economic station, daily role, and time period. (page 9)
4. What are primary sources?
Original documents written by a person who actually lived through the event. (page 12)
5. What is a tertiary source?
Books and magazine articles that present a historical overview and interperation of the facts. They may be written hundreds of years after the events. These are still useful resources but are subject to the authors interperation. (page 12)
6. In what ways does your character's life differ from your life today?
Answers will vary. (page 14)
7. What trade or activities were your character involved in?
Answers will vary. (page 19)
8. What goals did you set for your living history project?
Answers will vary. (pages 10-11)
9. What kind of clothing, tools, and personal gear does your character have?
Answers will vary. (page 19)



757 Crossbow Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. NOTE TO JUDGES: Setting goals is a very important step in Ohio 4-H shooting sports projects. At least one question about goals is highly recommended. For example: (Read one of the project goals out loud.) What did you do to meet this goal?

Answers will vary. (page 7)

2. Describe at least four of the Rules for Safe bow Handling that are included in the pledge on page 3.

Always wear safety glasses.

Safety check all equipment before shooting.

Always point the arrow in a safe direction.

Nock the arrow only when ready for shoot at an appropriate target.

Always keep fingers and thumb on the forearm of the stock.

Be sure there are no obstacles near the ends of the limbs.

Be sure there are no people, animals, or objects around or beyond the target.

Never dry fire a crossbow.

(page 10)

3. What are some examples of improper and proper attire for shooting a crossbow?

Wear close-toed shoes with backs. Tennis or athletic shoes or boots work best.

Wear shorts or skirts that reach mid-thigh or longer.

If you have long hair, tie it back from your face and ears or tuck it under a hat.

If you are wearing a sweatshirt or other top with hood strings, tuck them in. Remove hoop or dangle earring, facial piercings, necklaces and lanyards, name tags, and anything else that might be caught in the crossbow string. (page 10)

4. What does the term “cease fire” mean and what should you do when you hear it?

Cease fire means stop shooting. While keeping the muzzle in a safe direction, open the action and ground the firearm. (page 19)

5. (Look at the topic report on page 22) Tell me something you learned about _____.

Answers will vary.

6. While shooting a crossbow, what steps should be taken to protect your arms, hands, and fingers?

While loading the arrow, keep hands and arms out of the string's path. Before shooting, ensure that hands and fingers are below the guard rail. (page 19)



758 4-H Western Heritage Project Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. NOTE TO JUDGES: Setting goals is a very important step in Ohio 4-H shooting sports projects. At least one question about goals is highly recommended. For example, ask member to read one of the project level goals out loud, then ask how this goal was met.

Answers will vary. (pages 5, 31, 53)

2. Your first assignment was to print the rules for 4-H Western Action Shooting. Name two of them.

See member's 3-ring binder. (page 5)

3. Who can point out a safety concern or violation?

Members answered this question on page 8.

4. Name the only locations where loading may take place?

Members answered this question on page 8.

5. Describe the loading sequence for a single action revolver.

Members answered this question on page 8.

6. Name three shooting position fundamentals.

Answers will vary. (page 16)

7. Tell me about one of your elective activities and how you completed it.

Answers will vary depending on each 4-H member's level and experience.

ADDITIONAL NOTE TO JUDGES: This project experience is so customized that a standard set of questions is unrealistic. Feel free to base your questions on each 4-H member's project book level and individual interests.



762 Horse Nutrition Interview Questions

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is a good age to wean a foal?
4 to 6 months old. (page 7)
2. How soon can foals begin creep feeding?
As early as one week old. (page 7)
3. What type of digestive system does a horse have?
A horse is a nonruminant herbivore. (page 11)
4. How many teeth should a female horse have? A male horse?
36 for females, 40 for males. (page 11)
5. Name the six parts of the horse's digestive system.
Mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, cecum, and colon. (pages 11-13)
6. How should water be offered?
Free choice at all times, except for hot horses that have stopped working. In this case, you should wait 30-90 minutes to give the horse water. (pages 12 and 14)
7. Name the six basic nutrients?
Water, protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and vitamins. (page 14)
8. How many acres of pasture are needed to provide enough feed for one horse?
1-5 acres. (page 15)
9. Name a grass that can cause serious problems as a horse feed.
Fescue. (page 16)
10. What is the most fed grain to horses?
Corn. (page 17)
11. How many pounds of green grass are equal to 1 lb. of hay?
3 lbs. (page 24)
12. What is a ration?
The total feed intake of a horse for one day and includes both the concentrates and roughage portions. (page 25)
13. Why is body condition important in determining a horse's ration?
Body condition is an indicator that tells you if your animal is getting the proper nutrition it needs. If the horse is getting too thin, add more feed or increase the concentrate portion of the diet. If the horse is too fat, decrease the total feed or concentrates. If in moderate condition, the ration you are feeding is adequate. (pages 4 and 26)



762 Horse Nutrition Interview Questions (continued)

14. What factors besides weight and age are important in determining a horse's nutritional needs?
The amount of work the horse is doing, if it is pregnant or lactating, or if it is a breeding stallion. (pages 27 and 36)
15. Give two examples of legumes.
Alfalfa and red clover. (pages 40-41)
16. What factors determine hay quality?
Maturity, leafiness, condition, color, foreign materials. (page 45)
17. Name four of the 11 poisonous trees or shrubs you need to keep away from pastures and fence lines.
Oaks, buckeye, red maple, black locust, black walnut, yews, mountain laurel, privet, and wild black cherry, choke cherry, and peach. (pages 80-84)
18. Name a common, often fatal, abdominal disease in horses.
Colic. (page 88)

