

American Association of Christian Schools

AACS National Competition Manual

Handbook of Rules - 2010 Edition



American Association of Christian Schools

National Competition Manual

Handbook of Rules for National Competition in
Bible, Music, Speech, Art, and Academics

American Association of Christian Schools
602 Belvoir Avenue
East Ridge, TN 37412

2010 Edition





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GENERAL INFORMATION





National Competition Manual – General Information

General Information

Purpose

The AACCS National Competition has been organized to provide a challenge toward excellence among the students of fundamental Christian schools across America. This competition will allow Christian young people to develop disciplined skills in various areas of proficiency so that they might better serve the Lord throughout their lives. Certainly a worthy goal of Christian education is to follow the example of our Saviour who “. . . increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man” (Luke 2:52).

Eligibility of Contestants

Only Senior High students (grades 9-12) who have won or placed in an AACCS certified state or regional competition may participate in the National Competition. However, this requirement will be waived for the following exceptions: students in grades 7 and 8 may compete in orchestra/band and handbell/handchime choir. Students will be allowed to compete only if their school is currently a member of a state association which is in good standing with the AACCS. A state may enter only one individual or group in each category.

Eligibility of Entries

The same entry (i.e., music composition, speech manuscript, art entry, science fair project, sermon, or Bible teaching lesson) which placed at the state level must be entered in National Competition. See “General Rules” of each Area for additional eligibility requirements.

Limitation of Contestants

Competition is divided into five areas (Bible, Music, Speech, Art, and Academics). In individual competition a student may enter one category in any three of the following four areas: Bible, Music, Speech, and Academics. In addition, a student may enter one or two categories in Art.

Example: A student may enter Sacred Piano, Declamation, English Testing, Calligraphy, and Sculpture.

Example: A student may enter Expository Preaching, Vocal Solo, Sculpture, and Old Testament Bible Knowledge.

This applies only to individual competition. A student may enter group competition in addition to the three individual categories. (See Category/Contestant Overview, pp. 82-83)

Note: Students entering Bible Memory, Debate, and Spelling may encounter irreconcilable scheduling conflicts and should give consideration to limiting their competition to one of these categories.

State Coordinator

The State Association will designate a State Competition Coordinator who will serve as a liaison between the AACCS Competition Director and the State Association. It will be the responsibility of the State Competition Coordinator to certify the eligibility of each student entered from his state. The State Coordinator will also be responsible to secure the registration for those students who qualify from his state in the National Competition.

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Registration

Registration must be completed in accordance with the instructions provided by the AACCS National Office. Failure to submit the appropriate registration forms by the indicated deadline may result in disqualification. Entry fees and room and board fees will be determined annually.

Date and Location

The dates and location of the Competition will be set by the AACCS National Office.

Classes of Competition

Two class distinctions shall be made in the categories of choral group, handbell/handchime choir, and orchestra/band. Class A groups in these categories are allowed to participate at the Class AA level if they did so at their state competition.

Class A80 or fewer students in Senior High (grades 9-12)

Class AA81 or more students in Senior High (grades 9-12)

Awards

Awards will be given for first, second, and third place. The State Association which receives the most points (three points for first, two points for second, and one point for third) will be awarded the AACCS Cup of Excellence.

Dress and Conduct Code

The AACCS believes that our National Competition should have the highest standards of competition and Christian testimony. Therefore, because this event is the highest level of competition for AACCS students in the nation, all participating students and adult sponsors are expected to display the utmost respect for and strict adherence to these standards. Failure to do so may result in disqualification. The Dress Code and Conduct Code must be followed at all times—whether during a competition or apart from a competition, whether on campus or off campus.

The Dress Code

1. Girls' and ladies' skirts will be to the middle of the knee or longer, and necklines will not be exceedingly low or open in the front or back. No slacks or shorts may be worn outside the dormitory.
2. Boys and men will wear neat shirts with a collar, tucked in, and dress slacks. Hair should be short—off the collar and ears, one inch above the eyebrows, tapered in the back, combed, with no long sideburns. No beards or mustaches will be permitted for students. Jeans are not to be worn on the host campus.
3. Shorts or tank tops are not allowed outside the dormitories. Sunbathing is not permitted anywhere on campus.
4. For the evening programs, participants are to dress as follows: Boys/men—dress slacks, dress shoes, dress shirt with collar, neck tie, and preferably a sport coat or suit; Girls/ladies—Sunday-type dress outfit and dress shoes.

The Conduct Code

1. The conduct of students is expected to meet the standard for believers in I Timothy 4:12. Patience, kindness, and good sportsmanship is the exemplary rule to follow at all times for all students, sponsors, parents, and

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visitors. Insubordination or disruptive behavior by any student, sponsor, parent, or visitor toward any judge(s) or competition official(s) will not be tolerated. Behavior which does not exemplify a Christian will be grounds for disqualification from competition and/or expulsion from the campus.

2. AACS participants are expected to abide by the host institution's regulations.
3. Violating AACS or the host institution's disciplinary rules and regulations may result in disqualification from all events and/or disqualification from the following year's competition. The AACS National Office will make the final decision in all disciplinary situations.
4. Any individual or group practicing during AACS chapels, or not attending chapel or other required services, will be disqualified from all events and/or disqualified from the following year's competition. The disqualification of one or more students for the following year's competition may be extended to the school.
5. Individuals or groups not attending dormitory evening prayer group will have their names and their school's name submitted to the AACS National Office.
6. Any individual vandalizing or stealing the property of the host institution or a student attending the host institution will be subject to disqualification and possible immediate expulsion from the campus at the individual's expense.
7. Inappropriate behavior during the chapel services or the evening programs could result in a school's disqualification from all events and/or disqualification from the following year's competition. This includes inappropriate behavior in response to the presentation of awards to groups and individual students during the Thursday night Awards Program. The result of such behavior can be the recall of presented awards and/or exclusion from the following year's competition.

Time Limitation and Disqualification

Students will be penalized for going over time or under time in any category of competition where time limits are established. When a student violates his time limit by more than one minute, the student will be disqualified. If the limit is 8-10 minutes, then the student will be disqualified if he goes over one full minute or under one full minute. However, if he is over time or under time, but not by one minute, points or a fraction of a point will be deducted which will prevent an otherwise first-place winner from placing first, a second-place winner from placing second, or a third-place winner from placing third. Exception: The time limit for an academic test cannot exceed one hour. The time limit for "Creative Writing: Poetry" and "Expository Writing: Essay" cannot exceed two hours.

Performance Time

Individual contestants and groups must arrive at the competition room no less than five minutes prior to their scheduled performance time, unless prior arrangements have been made with the judges in the room. Failure to meet this requirement can result in disqualification.

Music

Contestants (except Band/Orchestra contestants) will need one (1) original copy of each selection of music performed for a judges' copy. **Exception: Band/Orchestra competitors must bring three (3) original pieces for judges.** If the contestant(s) or accompanist will be using music for any performance, those copies will also need to be original copies.

Photocopies of music may be used only under the following circumstances.

1. The music is in the public domain—either it is not copyrighted or the copyright date is 1922 or earlier.



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2. The copyrighted music has been ordered but not yet received, and the contestant presents a note from a music store stating that he has ordered and paid for the music.
3. The contestant presents a letter from the publisher or the copyright holder giving permission to copy the music.
4. The contestant or accompanist may reproduce single pages to facilitate page turns. The original published score must also be present on the music stand and/or music rack.
5. An emergency copy may be made to replace previously purchased copies which for any reason are not available for an imminent performance. The purchased replacement copies must be substituted at the earliest opportunity.
6. If the contestant is using digital sheet music or something similar printed from an online download, he/she will need to provide proof of purchase or a 'permission to use letter' with the music.

Please note further the following copyright considerations.

1. Copyrighted music may be edited or simplified provided that the fundamental character—melodically and harmonically—of the work is not distorted. Minor deviations from the printed music must be clearly marked on the music given to judges.
2. Copyrighted lyrics may not be changed without permission of the copyright holder.
3. Personal arrangements of a copyrighted work must have the written permission of the copyright holder.

Judging Forms

Students competing in a category requiring judging forms must submit three completed judging forms for each round of competition. Students must use the AACCS judging forms listed in the current National Competition Manual.

Bible Usage

The AACCS will use the KJV Hardback Bible #335 published by Biblica (1-800-524-1588) for judging Bible Competition categories. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation used in any competition category.

Recording Policy

No flash photography can be used during competition. The recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant's school for personal use is permitted. The recording of all or portions of the performance of more than one entry in an event is prohibited. In any case, the head judge in a competition may prohibit recording. No recording made by anyone other than competition officials may be considered for adjudication purposes.

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AREA ONE: Bible



National Competition Manual – Area One: Bible Quizzing

AREA ONE: Bible

Division 1: Bible Quizzing

Division 2: Bible Memory

Division 3: Bible Teaching

Division 4: Bible Preaching

Category 1: Expository Preaching

Category 2: Evangelistic Preaching

Category 3: Topical Preaching

The AACCS will use the KJV Hardback Bible #335 published by Biblica (1-800-524-1588) for judging Bible Competition categories. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation used in any competition category.

DIVISION I: Bible Quizzing

Bible Quizzing is a “jump-quizzing” competition measuring Bible knowledge and speed of recall. Three opposing teams are challenged by an oral question, and any team member who responds first is given opportunity to answer within a time limit. Points are scored for correct answers and penalties assessed for incorrect and incomplete answers. Both individual and team scores are kept. The highest scoring team is declared winner at the game’s end. Competition proceeds as in a double-elimination tournament.

Rules by Category

QUIZ PANEL

The Quiz Panel will determine any contested questions or elements thereof upon request of the Quizmaster and will declare the winner.

1. The Quiz Panel may consist of the Quizmaster, Scorer, Timekeeper, and two Judges. One judge may keep time.
2. The Quiz Panel will be appointed and instructed by the Quizmaster.
3. All decisions by the Quiz Panel will be final.

TEAM MEMBERSHIP

1. For each game, a team will be composed of two to five members and may include up to two substitutes from the same school.
2. A team may change team members after the conclusion of a given game in the tournament.

TEAM COACHES

Each team’s coach will be present during competition.

1. Although the number of coaches for pre-contest preparation will be at the school’s discretion, each team will have only one official coach present during competition.
2. The coach will be responsible for the behavior of the team at all times.
3. The coach’s behavior will be considered as team behavior and, as such, will meet the students’ Dress and Conduct Code outlined in the General Rules.

National Competition Manual – Area One: Bible Quizzing

4. The coach may lodge a protest solely with the National Competition Quizmaster after a game has been completed. The judges will not entertain protests at any time. Protests presented courteously to the National Competition Quizmaster will be received courteously.

STUDY CYCLE

1. The AACCS will use the KJV Hardback Bible #335 published by Biblica (1-800-524-1588) for judging Bible Competition categories. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation used in any competition category.
2. The cycle for the next six years (nine year cycle total) is as follows:

2010-2011	Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon
2011-2012	John
2012-2013	Acts
2013-2014	I & II Corinthians
2014-2015	Matthew
2015-2016	Hebrews, I & II Peter

PREGAME PROCEDURE AND SEATING PLAN

1. The Quizmaster will face the opposing teams. The Quizmaster will determine the arrangement of the competition room.
2. Three opposing teams will be seated so as to see and hear clearly the Quizmaster and to see the scoreboard.
3. Each school's starting quizzers will sit as a team, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
4. Each team will choose a captain and co-captain.
5. The official mode of response will be a bell-and-light jump system.
6. The Quizmaster will review the rules and game procedure and answer any related questions preceding play.

GAME PROCEDURE

1. A game will consist of twenty correctly answered regular or toss-up questions plus whatever free and tie-breaking questions become necessary, regardless of time.
2. **REGULAR QUESTIONS**

A game will commence with the reading of a regular question by the Quizmaster to the three teams. The regular question format will be as follows: "Question number one: question."
3. If no quizzers responds within ten seconds after the reading of a question, the question will be tossed out and another read to continue play.
 - a. Tossed out questions will not constitute any of the twenty regular questions.
 - b. Team members may confer before any quizzer is recognized.
 - c. Quizzers may begin to confer while the question is being asked, as long as they do not prevent other teams from hearing the question. Quizzers may not confer once the quizzer is recognized.
4. During or after the reading of a regular question, the first quizzer whose light comes on will be recognized by the Quizmaster as the team spokesman for that question and will be addressed by state and number, for instance, "Tennessee, Number Three."
5. **INTERRUPTED QUESTIONS**

The reading of regular, toss-up, or tie-breaker questions may be interrupted by a quizzer, but he must then answer the question without hearing it read in its entirety.

National Competition Manual – Area One: Bible Quizzing

6. The Timekeeper will deem the Quizmaster's verbal recognition of the quizzers as the signal to start the clock.
 - a. Thirty seconds will be allowed in which to answer any question in its entirety.
 - b. The quizzers will be allowed a maximum of ten seconds before beginning his answer, but the clock will continue to run marking the thirty-second count. An answer will be considered as started when a quizzers gives new information which is part of the unread portion of the question or part of the answer.
 - c. If the quizzers fails to begin his answer within the ten seconds, it will constitute an error.
7. Upon giving the correct answer to a regular question, twenty points will be scored for the answering team, and another regular question will be read to continue the cycle.
 - a. Each individual quizzers's points will be tallied on a score sheet.
 - b. During the competition, any quizzers having correctly answered six twenty-point questions (quizzing out) will leave the game.
 - (1) He may be replaced by an eligible substitute.
 - (2) He will not return to the current game.
 - (3) Should the team captain quiz out, the co-captain will assume the role of challenger.
8. At the Timekeeper's call of time, any incorrect or incomplete answer will constitute an error.
 - a. Each individual quizzers's errors will be tallied on a score sheet.
 - b. During the competition, any quizzers having made six errors (erroring out) on regular or toss-up questions will leave the game.
 - (1) He may be replaced by an eligible substitute.
 - (2) He will not return to the current game.
 - (3) Should the team captain error out, the co-captain will assume the role of challenger.
 - c. Beginning with the fourth team error, ten penalty points for each error will be deducted from the team's score.
 - (1) The first three errors will not affect a team's score.
 - (2) On the sixteenth and all subsequent questions, ten penalty points for each error will be deducted whether or not the team has previously committed three errors.
9. **TOSS-UP QUESTIONS**

After penalty points have been assessed for the incorrect answer to a regular question, the regular question shall be reread and will constitute a toss-up question.

 - a. Only the remaining two teams may vie for a response to the toss-up question.
 - b. If no quizzers responds within ten seconds, the question will be tossed out.
 - c. A correct answer to a toss-up question will score twenty points for the answering quizzers's team.
 - d. Beginning with the fourth team error, an incorrect answer to a toss-up question will deduct ten points from the team's score.
 - e. On the sixteenth and all subsequent questions, ten penalty points for each error will be deducted whether or not the team has previously committed three errors.
 - f. When competition consists of only two teams, toss-up questions will carry a value of twenty points and incorrect answers will not be penalized.
 - g. The toss-up format will be as follows: "Toss-up Question to the remaining teams: question." Quizzers may jump after the second "question."
10. **FREE QUESTIONS**

Upon error on a toss-up question, the remaining third team will be given a FREE question, which will be a new, previously unread question.

 - a. The first quizzers to rise may attempt to answer a free question without fear of penalty upon error, termed "attempt."

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- b. No other attempts to answer will be permissible.
- c. A correct answer to a free question scores ten points for a team.
- d. No penalty points will be assessed at any time for free questions which are incorrectly or incompletely answered, or unanswered in any manner; hence, the term “free.”

11. **TIE SCORE**

In the event of a tie score after the twentieth question, single regular questions will be asked until the tie is broken, termed tie-breaker questions.

- a. Individual scores and errors will continue to be tallied.
- b. If the twentieth question is answered in error, the entire round will continue to completion, toss-up and, if necessary, free question included. Thereafter, the single tie-breaker questions will continue until a winner is declared, as in a sudden-death play-off. However, the quiz must end with a correctly answered 20-point regular, toss-up, or free question.
- c. If, after the twentieth question, one team has the highest score and the remaining two teams are tied in score, then the winner will drop from the contest; and the game will continue until a tie-breaking question produces a middle winner.
- d. The same process described above (11, c) will be followed if two teams are tied for first place honors at the end of a game. Each game will have a high winner, a middle winner, and one loser (see “Determination of Winner,” p. 26).

12. **TIME-OUTS**

A coach may call two time-outs during a game. A coach may talk with quizzers only during a time-out. This does not mean a coach would be forbidden a spontaneous congratulations or encouragement.

- a. Time-outs will be allowed after the answer of one question and before the reading of the next.
- b. Time-outs will be no longer than one minute.
- c. A time-out will not be necessary for substitutions which become necessary at the quizzing out or erroring out of quizzers.
 - (1) Voluntary substitutions require the calling of time-outs.
 - (2) Other teams may substitute quizzers during one team’s time-out.
 - (3) A time-out may be called for a team conference.
- d. A challenge will take precedence over a time-out.
- e. The procedure for calling a time-out will be as follows: The captain or coach should stand and say, “Mr. Quizmaster, we would like a time-out.”

13. **FOULS**

The following actions will constitute fouls:

- a. Talking or conferring by any quizzers between the time the quizzer has been recognized and the time points are awarded or penalties assessed.
- b. Any part of the hands or feet touching the chair during the reading of a question.
- c. Failure of a quizzer to come to full stature in a continuous motion.
- d. A team’s display of an overly antagonistic attitude toward officials and rulings.
- e. A disagreeable attitude evidenced by indiscreet challenging.
- f. Any behavior not conducive to the Christian spirit.
- g. For every three team fouls, ten points will be deducted from that team’s scores.
- h. If a quizzer begins to answer before he is recognized, a foul will be given; but he will be allowed points for a correct answer.
- i. If the wrong quizzer answers the question, the right quizzer will be then permitted to answer the question. However, if both quizzers are from the same team, an error will be assessed and the question repeated as a toss-up question.

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- j. If a light is on or comes on after the word “question” is spoken in asking the question. Example—“Question number 1, question”—a foul will be given if the light comes on after the first “question” is spoken by the Quizmaster.
 - k. If a light flicks on after the question is begun, this is an error, not a foul. The Quizmaster gives the error to the quizzers and moves to the toss-up question. Example—“Question number 1, question, Who . . .”—Light flicks (on and off) with word “who” or following words; this is treated as an attempted and failed answer.
 - l. If a quizzers restrains or assists another quizzers physically (holds him in his seat or pushes him to his feet).
 - m. If a quizzers or team causes a delay in the game.
14. **CHALLENGES**

Any answer may be challenged if it is believed that Rule #14 h (listed below) has been violated.

- a. Challenges may be made after any ruling of a question (before the toss-up or free question that follows the ruling).
- b. Only a team captain may challenge by standing and saying, “Excuse me, Mr. Quizmaster, I would like to challenge.” The captain may yield the floor to a team member to voice the challenge.
- c. Such a challenge must be made immediately following the awarding of the points for the question in challenge.
- d. The Quizmaster, with or without counsel of the Quiz Panel, will have sole authority to accept or reject the challenge.
- e. Should a challenge by a non-answering team for a regular question be sustained, points which would have been awarded will be withdrawn, but no penalty points will be assessed against any of the involved teams. The score reverts to what it was before that question was read, and a new question replaces the challenged one.
- f. Challenges on regular, toss-up, or free questions.
 - (1) If a regular, toss-up, or free question is ruled incorrect, the answering team may challenge. If the challenge is sustained, the points will be awarded and penalty points corrected.
 - (2) If a toss-up question is ruled correct, the non-answering team may challenge. If the challenge is sustained, no points are awarded and no penalty points are assessed, and a new regular question is asked.
 - (3) If a free question is ruled correct, the non-answering team(s) may challenge. If the challenge is sustained, no points are awarded and another free question is not given.
- g. Should a challenge be overruled, no points will be deducted from the challenging team’s score.
- h. An answer to any question, regular, toss-up, free, or tie-breaker, will be considered open to challenge, if:
 - (1) It is believed that incorrect information was considered correct.
 - (2) In a finish-the-verse question, the first five words of the verse are identical to those of another verse in the Scripture included in competition.
 - (3) It is believed that correct information was considered incorrect.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

No unanswered (tossed-out) questions will be asked again until all questions have been asked once during the entire competition. All decisions on the correctness of answers will be the sole responsibility of the Quizmaster who may seek counsel of the Quiz Panel at his own discretion.

National Competition Manual – Area One: Bible Quizzing

A. Description of Acceptable Question and Answer Forms.

1. **INTERROGATIVE** Question form: a question constructed by the use of a direct word(s) from Scripture together with an interrogative and answerable by a paraphrased word or phrase.
 - a. Interrogatives will be limited to selections from this list: who, whom, what, why, where, when, which, how.
 - b. Interrogative questions drawn from a Scriptural context without the inclusion of direct word(s) will not be permissible.
 - c. Interrogative questions will include the book and chapter citation from which the question is drawn.
 - d. EXAMPLE: Q: “In Jesus’ trial in the wilderness in Matthew 4, Jesus was led into the wilderness by whom?”
A: “the spirit.”
2. **FINISH-THE-VERSE** Question form: a verse completion question answerable by a direct Scriptural quotation without any book, chapter, or verse reference citation.
 - a. Finish-the-verse questions will begin with the statement “Finish this verse” or “Finish this verse and the following verse” or “Finish this verse and the following two verses.” Verses must be quoted verbatim.
 - b. No quizzier will be expected to cite references in finish-the-verse(s) questions.
 - c. EXAMPLE: Q: “Finish this verse, He came unto his own . . .”
A: “and his own received him not.”
3. **REFERENCE** Question form: A question citing a reference with or without the use of a key word(s) answerable by a paraphrased phrase and/or indirect quotation.
 - a. Reference questions will begin with the phrase “This is a reference question . . .”
 - b. Reference questions will begin or end with the phrase, “According to . . .” followed by a reference.
 - c. Reference questions will be acceptable if they refer to either verse and chapter citation or to chapter citation alone.
 - d. Reference questions may or may not use interrogatives.
 - e. Reference questions are answerable with paraphrased quotations as opposed to verbatim quotations.
 - f. EXAMPLE: Q: “According to Matthew 4, Jesus answered Satan in which manner?”
A: “He quoted the Scripture: ‘It is written, man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God; Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God; Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.’ ”
4. **QUOTATION** Question form: a total recall question which states an exact Biblical reference and is answerable by a direct verbatim quotation.
 - a. Quotation questions will begin with the phrase, “Quote this verse. . .” or “Quote these two verses. . .” or “Quote these three verses. . .” and follow with a book-chapter-verse reference.
 - b. Quotation questions will be answerable by the verbatim quotation of the verse cited. Quizzier may, but will not be required to, cite the reference; however, he must begin the quotation of the verse within the ten second time frame.
 - c. EXAMPLE: Q: “Quote this verse: John 1:4.”
A: “John 1:4, ‘In Him was life; and the life was the light of men.’ ”
5. The citation of the book and chapter will be included in each question; however, their location in the question will vary.

National Competition Manual – Area One: Bible Quizzing

B. Determination of Correctness of Answers

1. An answer will be considered correct only if it will have been correctly and completely stated within the thirty-second time limit.
 - a. Answers to quotations and finish-the-verse questions must be verbatim and complete within the time limit.
 - b. When answering reference and interrogative questions, if a quizzier is interrupted by the call for time while giving additional information beyond what the judges consider necessary for correctness and completeness; so long as the information given before the call for time was correct and complete, the answer will be considered correct.
2. An answer will be considered correct if a proper name is mispronounced.
 - a. The Quizmaster may request clarification by spelling.
 - b. An incorrect spelling of the proper name will constitute an error.
3. Only the first answer from a quizzier will be considered. Starting over to make a correction will constitute an error.
4. Should a quizzier interrupt the reading of a question, he will not be required to complete the question before answering, but an incorrect answer will constitute an error.
5. When a quizzier has finished his answer he should be seated.

C. Errors

The following actions will constitute an error.

1. If the quizzier fails to begin his answer within ten seconds.
2. If at the Timekeeper's call of time (30 seconds), any incorrect or incomplete answer has been given.
3. If the wrong quizzier answers the question, the right quizzier will then be permitted to answer the question. However, if both quizziers are from the same team, an error will be assessed and the question repeated as a toss-up question.
4. If an answer would require clarification for understanding.
5. Quoting a verse word for word in response to an interrogative or reference question.
6. An answer to a finish-the-verse or quotation question in which there is any deviation from verbatim quotation of Scripture, i.e. any addition, omission, reversal, or change of words.
7. If the Quizmaster calls for spelling of a proper name and it is incorrectly spelled.
8. Should a quizzier interrupt the reading of a question, he will not be required to complete the question before answering, but an incorrect answer will constitute an error.
9. Only the first answer from a quizzier will be considered. Starting over to make a correction will constitute an error.
10. Any incorrect information in an answer. This includes giving information that is not a part of the question or the answer.
11. Any incomplete answer at the call for time.
12. If a light flicks on after the question is begun, this is an error, not a foul. The Quizmaster gives the error to the quizzier and moves to the toss-up question. Example—"Question number 1, question, Who . . ."—light flicks (on and off) with word "who" or following words; this is treated as an attempted and failed answer.



National Competition Manual – Area One: Bible Quizzing

DETERMINATION OF WINNER

1. The team with the highest score at the end of the twentieth question or sudden death tie breaker will be declared the high winner. The team with the second highest score will be declared the middle winner. The last place team will be considered the loser of the game. In other words, each game with three teams will have two winners and one loser.
2. The advantage of being a high winner is the draw of opponents as the contest eliminates quiz teams.
3. The Quizmaster will determine the teams competing in each game. “Determination of Winner” rule #1 will help the Quizmaster determine the selection of teams to participate in each game.
4. Competition will proceed as in a double elimination tournament so that each team must be defeated twice before being eliminated.

National Competition Manual – Area One: Bible Memory

DIVISION 2: Bible Memory

Rules by Category

Bible Memory

Competition will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee fashion. Bible Memory verses are located on pp. 65-76. The six year cycle by school year is stated below:

2010-2011	The Triune God
2011-2012	Sin and Salvation
2012-2013	Prayer
2013-2014	God's Promises
2014-2015	The Wisdom of God
2015-2016	Soul-winning

Specific Rules:

1. All students will stand, forming a single line facing the Bible Memory Master.
2. The Master will question from left to right.
3. All questions will be taken from the official memory material.
4. The Master may conduct only two (2) styles of quizzing as follows:
Style 1: Master cites reference; student recites verse. Master may continue this style for as many rounds as he chooses.
Style 2: Master refers to application of verse; student cites both reference and verse. Master may continue this style for as many rounds as he chooses.
5. Each student will be given a question different from that given the preceding student.
6. The student will not begin speaking until the Master's questioning is completed.
7. A student will be permitted one error before his elimination. Upon commission of his second error, the student will be eliminated by the Master with confirmation from the judges.
8. The AACS will use the KJV Hardback Bible #335 published by Biblica (1-800-524-1588) for judging Bible Competition categories. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation used in any competition category.
9. The following will constitute errors:
 - a. Any incorrect reference citation
 - b. Any deviation from the verbatim quotation of scripture, i.e., any addition, omission, reversal, or change of words
 - c. Incomplete answers at the call of time
 - d. Only one error per question may be scored against a student.
 - e. Pronunciation mistakes will not constitute errors.
 - f. Having begun either to cite a reference, quote a verse, or both, a student may stop and begin again, repeating exactly as begun; but in the repeating, there can be no change of reference or quotation. If such change occurs, the student will be declared in error.
10. The student will have 35 seconds to quote a verse or verse and reference.
 - a. Timing will begin at the Master's signal, "Time!"
 - b. If the student wishes a repetition of the question, to prevent the starting of the clock, he will signify his request by saying, "Please repeat the question."
 - c. Only one repeat request per question will be permissible.

National Competition Manual – Area One: Bible Memory

11. The correct citation or quotation or both will always be given after a response has been deemed in error, except when only two students remain in competition.
12. A student may state a challenge for one of the following reasons:
 - a. The student believes that the Master ruled an incorrect response of another student to be correct.
 - b. The student believes that the Master ruled a correct answer to be incorrect.
 - c. The student believes that the Master has not correctly enforced a rule.The challenge must be stated immediately following the response to the question being challenged. The student will initiate the challenge by saying, “Excuse me, Mr. Quiz Master, I would like to challenge.” The Master will have sole authority to accept or reject the challenge.
13. After a student’s elimination, the proceedings continue as normal. The next question from the Master’s official list will then be given to the next student.
14. When the students have been reduced to two, provided that each student has committed one error or that each student is errorless, the elimination procedure changes. At that point, when one student commits an error, the opponent will be given an opportunity to correctly answer that same question. If the opponent will answer correctly that same question, plus answer the next question correctly on the Master’s list, then he will be declared champion.
15. If one of the last two students commits an error and the other student, after correcting the error, commits an error on the extra question, then the first student may attempt to answer the extra question. If the first student then succeeds in correcting that error and then correctly answers another extra question, he will be declared champion.
16. If both of the finalists commit errors on the same question, both will continue in competition. The question will be answered correctly by the Master, and the competition will continue with the next question directed to the one who erred first on the prior question. The competition will resume under Rule 14 and 15.
17. Any protest relating to the reference or quotation of a verse will be referred to the Judges immediately. Only a student participant may lodge a protest. The deadline for lodging a protest will be before the affected student would have received his next question had he not been eliminated. No protest will be entertained after a contested question has been given another student. When only two students remain, a protest must be made immediately, i.e., before the second student has begun to answer the question, or, if both have missed the same question, before the correct answer is given the audience.
18. In case of a continuing tie, it is the Master’s option to continue oral quizzing or to institute written quizzing.
 - a. If, when written quizzing is instituted, some competitors have one error while others are errorless, the errorless competitors shall be allowed three unpenalized errors in written quizzing.
 - b. In written quizzing, the competitors will be given ten outline statements. The competitor must write the reference(s) and verse(s) that correspond with each outline statement.
 - c. A thirty-minute time limit will be established for written quizzing. If a competitor finishes his writing before the time limit expires, he may turn in his work and the time elapsed will be recorded on his paper. All work will be collected when the time limit has expired.
 - d. In written quizzing, any incorrect word, misspelling, incorrect punctuation, or incorrect capitalization will constitute an error. Only one error per word will be counted.
 - e. If a tie remains after the writing is scored, the times for competitors (18.c) will be used to break the tie. In the case of a continuing tie, the entire writing process will be repeated for the tied competitors.
19. The Master and Judges have complete authority and control. Their decisions will be final.



National Competition Manual – Area One: Bible Teaching

DIVISION 3: Bible Teaching

Competition in this category shall provide opportunity for developing organizational and teaching talent for God's use.

1. Students may be either young men or young women.
2. Each student will prepare and teach a Bible lesson from 10 to 15 minutes in length. A missionary biography or contemporary story is not sufficient. The lesson should be based on a Bible character, a Bible doctrine, or a concept taught in Scripture.
3. Each lesson will be prepared for a class of junior-age children, ages 9-12.
4. Each lesson may include some type of audio and/or visual aid. These aids do not have to be original.
5. Lessons may be original or from published or unpublished sources.
6. Each student will submit three copies of the typewritten lesson outline to the judges at the time of presentation. Failure to do so will result in disqualification.
7. The lesson outline will include the following:
 - a. Outline of lesson content
 - b. Objectives of lesson
 - c. Specific principle(s) to be taught
 - d. Scripture references
 - e. Materials required
 - f. Brief summary of lesson
 - g. Bibliography of references
8. Selected students will be chosen from the first session to participate in the final competition session.



National Competition Manual – Area One: Bible Preaching

DIVISION 4: Bible Preaching

- Category 1: Expository Preaching**
Category 2: Evangelistic Preaching
Category 3: Topical Preaching

General Rules

1. Entry will be restricted to young men.
2. Each student will prepare a sermon between 10 and 15 minutes in length.
3. Each student will present three copies of his typewritten sermon outline to the judges at the time of delivery.
4. The outline guidelines are as follows:
 - a. It should be done in a standard subordination format.
 - b. It should be done in sentence form, with transition sentences.
 - c. It should include a written introduction and conclusion.
 - d. It should include a title, theme, and Scripture references.
5. Selected students will be chosen from the first session to participate in the final competition session.
6. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation.

Rules by Category

Category 1: Expository

An expository sermon is one in which a portion of Scripture is interpreted in relation to one theme or central idea. The bulk of the material for the sermon is drawn directly from the passage, and the outline consists of a series of progressive ideas centered on that one main idea.

Category 2: Evangelistic

An evangelistic sermon may be either expository, topical, or textual, but one which is primarily directed toward the lost, with the goal of drawing them to Christ. Since an evangelistic sermon may be textual in nature, it is good to have a definition of textual preaching also. A textual sermon is one in which the main divisions are derived from a text consisting of a brief portion of Scripture. Each of these divisions is then used as a line of suggestion, and the text provides the theme of the sermon.

Category 3: Topical

A topical sermon is one in which the main divisions are derived from the topic, independently of a text. Scripture passages should be used to support the topic.

National Competition Manual

AREA TWO: Music



AREA TWO: Music

Category 1: Female Vocal Solo	Category 11: Large Instrumental Ensemble
Category 2: Male Vocal Solo	Category 12: Orchestra/Band
Category 3: Small Vocal Ensemble	Category 13: Sacred Piano Solo
Category 4: Large Vocal Ensemble	Category 14: Classical Piano Solo
Category 5: Choral Group	Category 15: Sacred Piano-Organ Duet
Category 6: Instrumental Brass Solo	Category 16: Handbell/Handchime Ensemble
Category 7: Instrumental Woodwind Solo	Category 17: Handbell/Handchime Choir
Category 8: Instrumental String Solo	Category 18: Sacred Piano Duet
Category 9: Instrumental Percussion Solo	Category 19: Classical Piano Duet
Category 10: Small Instrumental Ensemble	

General Rules

1. No percussion instruments will be permitted in small instrumental ensembles.
2. No electronically amplified musical instruments except the organ will be permissible.
3. All sound equipment will be provided and supervised by the host school and its designated aides.
4. Only live piano accompaniment will be permitted for all music categories which need accompaniment.
5. All selections must be memorized except those under Categories 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. If not memorized, evaluation will not take place and participants will be automatically disqualified.
6. Vocal and instrumental selections will be from the following types of music: sacred, spirituals, patriotic, folk, semi-classical, or classical. The term “classical” will not be limited to denote music from that period of history, but will apply to selections of a classical nature as opposed to those of popular music. Piano and organ selections must be sacred or classical according to the rules of the category. Folk music is the body of literature that identifies with a culture or a country in the form of ballads, religious songs, work songs, cowboy songs, patriotic and political songs, and love songs. Many such folk songs have been taught by one generation to another generation and may not bear any composer identification. However, no protest songs, songs of any subversive cultural movement, or modern pop-related folk songs of any type are permissible. Semi-classical music is that which is like classical music in form, style, and quality, but is generally less complex in nature and has a more immediate appeal. For the purposes of the National Competition, it shall be limited to music written and/or composed before 1950. Discretion should be used in selecting semi-classical music for competition. It must meet high standards of quality in both words and music.
7. No rock style, gospel country, jazz, or music in like vein will be permitted. A “night club” sound, crooning or “contemporary” sound is not acceptable. Participants are to avoid contemporary movie themes, though the music itself may be acceptable, and are not to use songs produced and/or popularized by current pop or rock stars even though the song itself may be acceptable.
8. No choreography, planned or unnecessary bodily movement (including hand clapping, foot stomping, deaf signing, finger snapping, etc.) will be permitted.
9. Medleys will be acceptable.
10. The AACS Competition Director, with counsel from the music panels, will have the authority to disqualify any student or group on the basis of performance or selection.
11. Contestants (except Band/Orchestra contestants) will need **one original** copy of each selection of music performed for a judges’ copy. **Exception: Band/Orchestra competitors must bring three (3) original pieces for judges.** Copies made with the publisher’s written approval are acceptable. If the contestant(s) or

National Competition Manual – Area Two: Music

accompanist will be using music for any performance, those copies will also need to be original copies. (See Music, pp. 15-16.) Failure to follow this requirement will result in disqualification.

12. The contestant must number **at least every fifth (5th) measure** on the music given to judges. Numbers must be very clear and legible. Numbers may be written in pencil. Judges are instructed NOT to mark on music. Failure to clearly number at least every 5th measure will result in an automatic penalty of three (3) points per selection.
13. Each student or group may provide an accompanist who will not be considered as part of the group in size determination or grade level requirements.
14. No student or group will perform the same selection in two consecutive years. In addition, the same selection is not to be used by multiple groups from the same school in the same year.
15. The student or director will be responsible for securing furnished copies from the judges following the performance.
16. Instrumentalists may tune their instruments with the piano before performing.
17. Warm-up rooms will be available throughout the day.
18. Personal arrangements and deviations from printed music should be clearly marked on the judges' copies or disqualification will result after the performance is finished.
19. Refer to specific rules for each category for questions about entrants' qualifications.
20. Either the soloist, one member of a duet or small ensemble, or the director of a large ensemble or group shall announce the name of the participant/group, the school, the title, and composer/arranger of the selection. Timing will then begin.
21. For all handbell competition, schools will be required to provide all equipment (bells, pads, etc.) except tables.
22. No competitors except organists are permitted to use page turners; accompanists may use a page turner.

Rules by Category (Individual Competition)

Category 1: Female Vocal Solo

Category 2: Male Vocal Solo

Category 6: Instrumental Brass Solo

Category 7: Instrumental Woodwind Solo

Category 8: Instrumental String Solo

Category 9: Instrumental Percussion Solo

Category 13: Sacred Piano Solo

Category 14: Classical Piano Solo

1. All solos (Except Category 9: Percussion Solo) will be memorized or evaluation will not take place and automatic disqualification will result.
2. Vocal soloists will perform two selections or medleys within a ten minute time limit. At least one selection must be sacred and in English.
3. Students in Categories 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, and 14 will perform one selection or medley within eight minutes.

Category 9: Instrumental Percussion Solo

1. An instrumental percussion solo must be a solo or concert etude. It must be from "standard concert literature" and must conform to the General Rules for Music. Since much of this literature is un-accompanied, an accompaniment is optional. This category does not have to be memorized.
2. The solo must fit one of the following categories:
 - a. Snare Drum Solo

National Competition Manual – Area Two: Music

- b. Timpani Solo
 - c. Mallet Percussion: any instrument with notes arranged in piano keyboard fashion including, but not limited to orchestra bells (or glockenspiel), xylophone, marimba, or vibraphone
 - d. Multiple Percussion: Multiple percussion has no standard set of instruments, but often has a combination of snare drums, concert toms, and small instruments such as triangle, wood blocks, or cymbals.
3. No electronic devices are permitted. No drum sets are permitted.

Rules by Category (Group Competition)

Category 3: Small Vocal Ensemble	Category 15: Sacred Piano-Organ Duet
Category 4: Large Vocal Ensemble	Category 16: Handbell/Handchime Ensemble
Category 10: Small Instrumental Ensemble	Category 18: Sacred Piano Duet
Category 11: Large Instrumental Ensemble	Category 19: Classical Piano Duet

1. A small vocal or instrumental ensemble consists of 2 to 6 voices or instruments (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may not be directed.
2. A large vocal or instrumental ensemble consists of 7 to 12 voices or instruments (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may be directed.
3. A handbell/handchime ensemble consists of 2 to 6 musicians. It may be directed.
4. Each ensemble will perform one selection or medley within eight minutes.
5. Students in categories 15, 18, and 19 will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.
6. Students in categories 15, 16, 18, and 19 will not be required to memorize the selection for competition.
7. Sacred piano duet consists of two students and one piano. Only sacred music is acceptable.
8. Classical piano duet consists of two students and one piano. Only classical music is acceptable.
9. Sacred Piano-Organ duet consists of two students, a piano, and an organ only. Only sacred music is acceptable.

Category 5: Choral Group

1. A choral group consists of 13 to 24 members. It may be directed.
2. Each choral group will perform two numbers within 12 minutes. At least one selection must be sacred and in English.

Category 12: Orchestra/Band

1. An orchestra or band consists of 13 or more musicians. It may be directed.
2. An orchestra or band will perform two numbers within 15 minutes.
3. Seventh and eighth graders may compete.

Category 17: Handbell/Handchime Choir

1. A handbell/handchime choir consists of 7 or more musicians.
2. A handbell/handchime choir will perform two numbers within 15 minutes. It may be directed.
3. Seventh and eighth graders may compete.

National Competition Manual

AREA THREE: Speech



National Competition Manual – Area Three: Speech

AREA THREE: Speech

Category 1: Debate	Category 7: Duet Acting
Category 2: Dramatic Interpretation	Category 8: Original Persuasive Oratory
Category 3: Oral Interpretation of Poetry	Category 9: Extemporaneous Speaking
Category 4: Religious Reading	Category 10: Oral Interpretation of Scripture
Category 5: Declamation	Category 11: Readers' Theatre
Category 6: Humorous Interpretation	Category 12: Choric Speaking

General Rules

1. All material should be in good taste and of high quality. Entries will not be restricted to sacred themes. However, entries which reflect anti-biblical themes, content, and/or word usage (including profanity or suggestive language)—or which contain sensualism, humanism, or worldliness (including offensive performance)—will be disqualified.
2. All selections are to be memorized (no scripts will be permitted), excluding the areas of Debate, Original Persuasive Oratory, and Extemporaneous Speaking.
3. Each student must submit three typewritten copies of his selection to the judges prior to his performance.
4. A lectern may be used only in the categories of Debate and Extemporaneous Speaking.
5. The judge will confirm the speaker, selection and author. The judge will then announce to the individual or group, “you may begin.” Timing and adjudication will begin immediately.
6. No student or group will perform the same selection in two consecutive years. In addition, the same selection is not to be used by multiple groups from the same school in the same year.
7. The time limit for all categories—except Debate, Duet Acting, Readers' Theatre, and Choric Speaking—from the judge's instruction to begin until completion is five to ten minutes.
8. The following rules apply to Categories 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 12.
 - a. Body movement should be primarily, but not limited to, movement above the waist.
 - b. No hand props or costume pieces will be permitted.
 - c. All selections will be taken from published works.
 - d. In addition to General Rule #5, the contestant may reintroduce himself, the selection, and author as well as provide the audience with necessary background information in order to set the mood for the piece. He may also give transitional narrative for clarity within the piece. These additions combined are not to exceed one minute and are included in the time limit.
9. Selected students will be chosen from the first session to participate in the final competition session.
10. Singing of a song during a speech is to be limited to no more than one verse of the song or no more than 1.5 minutes of the speech. In addition, no instrument may be used to accompany the individual or group during the speech performance.

Category 1: Debate

Schedule Notice: The schedule for Debate at the National Competition will make it extremely difficult, or impossible, for debaters to participate in other performance competitions. Debaters are warned not to register for other performances, as there is a strong possibility that schedules will conflict, and a conflicting event will be forfeited.

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Definition: organized oral argument on a current event topic providing participant opportunity to display skills of logical reasoning, research and use of evidence, oral persuasion, conversational, and extemporaneous delivery before a critic.

1. A team will consist of two members, both of whom must be present to avoid forfeiture.
2. A team will be prepared to debate both the pro and con positions of the issue.
3. Rules and tournament procedures (including judging forms) will adhere to the rules published by the National Forensic League, 125 Watson, Ripon, Wisconsin 54971, (920) 748-6206, www.nflonline.org. Guidelines to help students prepare for Debate are found at www.scspeechanddebate.org. Debate procedures are in the Appendix (p. 77-81).
4. A script or notes will be acceptable.
5. The debate topic changes each year. The state and national topic will be announced by AACCS in a competition “update” letter.

Research is the key to effective debate. Delivery is secondary. All aspects of the topic from both the affirmative and the negative positions should be researched thoroughly, since debaters will be required to defend both sides of the question sometime during the competition.

Category 2: Dramatic Interpretation

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation by an individual of a serious selection of narrative or dramatic literature. Cuttings may incorporate multiple characters, but monologues are acceptable. Religious readings are not appropriate and should be entered in Religious Reading, Category 4.

Category 3: Oral Interpretation of Poetry

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of poetry by an individual. Selections from the Bible are not appropriate and should be entered in Oral Interpretation of Scripture, Category 10.

Category 4: Religious Reading

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of prose by an individual. The selection should inspire or convict spiritually. The presentation should include dialogue and be dramatic in nature. Selections from the Bible are not appropriate and should be entered in Oral Interpretation of Scripture, Category 10.

Category 5: Declamation

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of persuasive or inspirational material of high literary value, originally prepared by another person. Selections must come from published materials such as speeches, essays, and editorials. Selections from the Bible are not appropriate and should be entered in Oral Interpretation of Scripture, Category 10.

Category 6: Humorous Interpretation

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of a humorous selection by an individual. Cuttings are to be taken from published plays or prose. Selections with multiple characters are preferred.

Category 7: Duet Acting

Definition: A stage performance in which two individuals each portray one character without the use of script, costumes, staging, lights, sound effects, or make-up. Cuttings must be taken from published dramatic literature or from prose that has been scripted for stage.

National Competition Manual – Area Three: Speech

Duet acting will develop an understandable scene with clear character relationships, character movement, and character action and reaction. The scene(s) should grow through increased insight, intensifying of plot or mood, and thematic statement. Characters may speak to silent or off-stage characters. Actors may make use of small hand props and costume accessories (such as an umbrella, shawl, gloves, hat, glasses, etc.). No makeup, lighting, full costumes, or furniture other than a table and two chairs may be used.

Time Limit: 6-13 minutes

Category 8: Original Persuasive Oratory

Definition: The largely memorized oral presentation of an original persuasive speech by an individual of which no more than 10% is direct quotation. It is designed to move an audience toward personal action or to sway audience opinion. Only one 3 x 5 card of notes may be used. Small hand props or costume pieces may be used. Posters, charts, etc., will not be allowed. Three typewritten scripts must be submitted to the judge at performance time.

Category 9: Extemporaneous Speaking

Definition: A persuasive speech on a current issue. The student will be given 30 minutes of preparation time. Topics, drawn randomly, will be from the January, February, and March issues of *World Magazine*, *Human Events*, and *U. S. News and World Report*.

1. Topics will be stated as questions requiring the student to take a position on the issue.
2. At ten-minute intervals each student will draw three topic cards. The student will select one topic and advise the judge of his choice. All three topic cards will then be returned to the judge for subsequent drawings. Prior to a final round (if one is needed) all topic cards used in the preliminary rounds will be discarded.
3. A student is permitted to use one 3 x 5 card for notes.
4. Students should bring the previously stated periodicals to the contest.
5. The timekeeper will show numbered cards nine through one at one-minute intervals during the speech to alert the speaker of remaining time.
6. Students will not receive any assistance during preparation time.
7. A competing student is not permitted to listen to other students until after he has completed his speech.

Category 10: Oral Interpretation of Scripture

Definition: A memorized oral interpretation by an individual of one long or two short passages from the Bible (King James Version only, see p. 16), with appropriate introduction and transition. A passage with dialogue in which characters speak is recommended. The interpreter should use the dramatic “V” as in other interpretation categories.

Category 11: Readers’ Theatre

Definition: The oral presentation of dramatic, poetic, or prose material by a group focused on the audience, utilizing some or all of the following techniques: dramatic “V,” out of scene, characterization, group speaking, and group movement. The presentation may include these types: cameo (face only movement), upper body, or whole body movement. Characters are not to interact with each other as they do in Duet Acting.

1. Group size consists of three to six individuals.
2. Readers may make use of small hand props and costume accessories (such as an umbrella, shawl, gloves, hat, glasses, etc.). No makeup, lighting, full costumes, or furniture other than a table, chairs, and stools. Platforms or prop boxes are permitted.

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3. All members dressed in black (or any color) or in the same style shall not be considered to be wearing costumes.
4. The presentation will be judged on originality of arrangement and the skillful use of the techniques to move the audience with the chosen material. Memorization is required. It may not be directed.
5. Any form of literature, poetry or prose, adapted to the Readers' Theatre form will be appropriate for this contest. All literature must meet acceptable guidelines.

Time Limit: 6 to 13 minutes

Category 12: Choric Speaking

Definition: An oral group presentation utilizing some or all of the following techniques: unison speaking, solo speaking, vocal effects, word color, dramatic climax, and group movement. Characters are not to interact with each other as they do in Duet Acting.

1. Group size consists of seven to fifteen individuals.
2. The presentation must be memorized. It may not be directed.
3. All members dressed in the same color or style shall not be considered to be wearing costumes.
4. The presentation will be judged on originality of arrangement and the skillful use of the techniques to move the audience with the chosen material.
5. Scripts: Any form of literature, poetry, or prose adapted to Choric Speaking form will be appropriate for this contest. All literature and music used in the choric reading must be published material. More than one script may be combined along with music to design the Choric Reading; otherwise the scripts must meet guidelines listed on p. 39 #1.
6. Movement/Interaction:
 - a. Group movement may be used to enhance the presentation, but should be limited to simple choices such as changing positions between "scenes" or divisions in the presentation.
 - b. Movement, individual and group, should be more limited than movement in Readers' Theatre.
 - c. Characters are not to interact with other characters, as they do in Duet Acting. All speaking and visual expression is to be directed toward the audience rather than toward other actors. There should be no intentional physical contact between characters.
7. Hand Props/Instruments: No hand props or costume pieces will be permitted. An instrument may not be played during the presentation and auditory props may not be used.
8. Risers may be used.
9. Music: Any form of singing or music used in the presentation should be used to complement the speech effects, and may not exceed 1.5 minutes of the entire presentation.
10. Use of Voice and Group vs. Individual Voices: Performers are to express different pitch levels, pace, pause effect, rate, intensity, and volume. Their speech should be expressed mainly in groups of voices, with infrequent solo lines. Diction must be clearly understood, spoken with ease, and expressed with energy.

Time Limit: 6 to 13 minutes

Distinctions between Readers' Theatre and Choric Speaking

- a. Readers' Theatre emphasizes the individual performers, whereas Choric Speaking emphasizes the group speaking with one collective "voice."
- b. Readers' Theatre relies on each individual speaker's unique characterizations and use of other individual acting techniques, while Choric Speaking relies on the group speaking as one body using varying combinations of unison and solo voices.
- c. Readers' Theatre is more closely related to characterization and acting, while Choric Speaking is basically a speaking choir with many voices.



National Competition Manual – Area Three: Speech

- d. The emphasis of Readers' Theatre is the dramatized development of a text via visual elements and the spoken interaction of individual performers. The emphasis of Choric Speaking is the creative use of the voice (vocal variety, word color, etc.) in a choral manner to reinforce the meaning of the text. Choric Speaking is primarily an auditory presentation.

National Competition Manual

AREA FOUR: Art



AREA FOUR: Art

Category 1: Calligraphy
Category 2: Monochromatic Drawing
Category 3: Polychromatic Drawing
Category 4: Watercolor
Category 5: Oil Painting
Category 6: Acrylic Painting
Category 7: Sculpture
Category 8: Textiles

Category 9: Crafts
Category 10: Printmaking
Category 11: Still Life Photography
Category 12: Landscapes and Architecture Photography
Category 13: People and Animal Photography
Category 14: Digital Media
Category 15: Woodworking
Category 16: Mixed Media

General Rules

1. Entries are not restricted to sacred themes, but entries which reflect sensualism, humanism, occultism, or worldliness will be disqualified; basically, any subject detrimental to spiritual edification will not be allowed.
2. Each entry will be the original creation of the participant alone, but the participant may have had advice or instruction.
3. Each entry must have been created since the last National Competition.
4. Students should do original drawings or paintings from imagination or actual life. Working from a personal photograph is allowed. Other photographs may be used if the student has strived to be creative in his interpretation of the photograph, rather than trying to copy it exactly. There must be a significant change, at least 40%, in the artwork when using another person's photograph. Any photograph used must be included with the artwork. Copying of any existing artwork (painting, drawing, illustration, etc.) is prohibited.
5. Two-dimensional work must be matted or framed. Framed work must be ready to hang, preferably with picture hanging wire and not sawtooth picture hangers. Framing is an important aspect of the presentation of a work of art. A simple frame and mat are effective. Elaborate mats and heavy ornamental frames are not necessary and sometimes detract from the artwork.
6. Each student must sign the "Statement of Originality" on the Artist's Idea Statement.
7. Each entry must have attached to one of the judging forms a completed Artist's Idea Statement which gives the source of his idea and explains how he developed his artwork from the idea. (See Judging Forms, Artist's Idea Statement.) Photographs showing the development of the artwork may be included, if desired. Photographs are not a replacement for a required pattern.
8. The art student is not required to attend National Competition.
9. Special lighting will not be permitted. The lighting in the exhibit room is the only lighting that will be allowed.

Rules by Category

Category 1: Calligraphy

1. Lettering will be done with a calligraphy pen, either metal or fiber tip. Ordinary felt tip markers are not acceptable.
2. No traced letters or dry-transfer lettering will be acceptable.
3. Any style of calligraphy may be used.

National Competition Manual – Area Four: Art

4. The entry may contain other elements (color, illustration) but the lettering should be the dominant element.
5. Lettering should be original: i.e., done by the student himself based on an example supplied by the teacher or taken from a book.*
6. Attention should be paid to the overall composition or arrangement of words and lines to ensure balance, focus and communication.

*Suggested book for calligraphy examples:

–*Calligraphy from Beginner to Expert*, Caroline Young, Chris Lyon, Paul Sullivan, Usborne Publishing, ISBN 0-7460-0426-5

Category 2: Monochromatic Drawing

1. Monochromatic drawing is done only in one color.
2. The student may use ink, pencil, charcoal, or another drawing medium; a combination of these media is acceptable.
3. Work done in a medium subject to smearing must be sealed with a protective spray, or be covered with clear glass or acetate.
4. No scratch art is allowed.

Category 3: Polychromatic Drawing

1. Polychromatic drawing is done in more than one color.
2. The student may use pastels, crayons, colored pencils, or another drawing medium; a combination of these media is acceptable.
3. Work done in a medium subject to smearing must be sealed with a protective spray, or be covered with clear glass or acetate.

Category 4: Watercolor

1. Translucent techniques will be acceptable; use of proper watercolor paper is required.
2. Opaque techniques will be acceptable if the paints used qualify as watercolors.
3. Any water-based medium, such as watercolor, gouache, or tempera, may be used.

Category 5: Oil Painting

1. Oil painting involves the use of oil-based paints on a suitable ground.
2. Oil paint and appropriate solvents must be used. Paint should be applied to a ground suitable to the medium. These include, but are not limited to, canvas, wood, and assorted art boards.
3. The work must be completely dry before it is submitted.

Category 6: Acrylic Painting

1. Acrylic painting involves the use of acrylic paints on a suitable ground.
2. Paints must be acrylic polymers and should be applied to a ground suitable to the medium. These include, but are not limited to, canvas, wood, and assorted art boards. Additional substances may be used for textural effects, as long as the surface of the work remains paint.
3. The work must be completely dry before it is submitted.

Category 7: Sculpture

1. Sculpture is the art of carving (subtracting), modeling (shaping), or welding (combining), to produce a three dimensional work.

National Competition Manual – Area Four: Art

2. Works from molds are acceptable if the student created the mold and poured the object himself. Molds must be presented with the finished artwork.
3. Acceptable materials include, but are not limited to the following: wood, plaster, stone, metal, wax, ceramic slip, clay (both fired and unfired), balsa foam, model magic, and friendly plastic. Paper is an unacceptable material for sculptures.
4. No objects should be displayed other than the sculpture itself (i.e., flowers, plants, toys).
5. If possible, the sculpture should have an attached base. If a base is not attached, then the project should be placed on an appropriate surface, such as a ceramic tile, for display purposes.
6. Entries should not include models or dioramas.

Category 8: Textiles

1. Entries will be limited to selections from this listing: macramé; weaving (must show extensive, comprehensive work); string/thread art; quilting; appliqué (hand-sewn only); needlework (such as candlewicking, embroidery, crochet, cross-stitch, knitting, needlepoint, or crewel, etc.).
2. Kits are not acceptable; however, commercially produced plans or patterns are acceptable. A copy of the plan or pattern must accompany the project. Photographs showing development of the artwork are not a replacement for the required plan or pattern.
3. No purchased garments, towels, or similar items are permitted.
4. No objects should be displayed other than the textile itself (no furniture, plants, or other items).

Category 9: Crafts

1. A craft can be anything three dimensional that is not strictly a sculpture or a textile, and that conforms to general rule #2.
2. Types of projects are limited to the following: jewelry making; stained glass; candle making; flower arranging (only if the student has made the flowers); decorative castings (from plaster, etc., as long as the student pours and decorates it himself); wearable art using appliqué, paints, batik, or tie-dye items; basketry; tole painting (on wood or metal); wood burning; sand art; ribbon crafts; decoupage; diorama; beadwork; leather work; metal repousse; punched designs into metal; papier-mâché, origami (paper folding), and mosaic. Other types of craft projects may be entered with permission of the AACS National Office.
3. No kits or commercially produced plans, or parts of such, are acceptable. Purchased beads, pin backs or earring backs for jewelry are acceptable. A commercially-produced pattern is allowed for origami.
4. Entries are to be original and handmade, not copied from a commercial pattern. Containers and garments used for these projects may be purchased. Original student plans (sketches) must be included with the work. A commercially-produced pattern is allowed for origami.

Category 10: Printmaking

1. Printmaking is a design or picture carved or etched into one surface, then inked and transferred to another surface.
2. The following media will be acceptable: linoleum block, woodcut, etching, dry point, collagraph, silk screen, and speedy-carve material.
3. The original carved or etched surface must be presented with a finished print.

National Competition Manual – Area Four: Art

General Rules for Photography Categories: Category 11, Category 12, Category 13.

1. The print may not have obvious “touch up” work. Good retouching, whether digital or analog, cannot be detected.
 - a. Retouching work should be limited to enhancements and modifications that improve the presentation of the image, but do not change the truth of the original story. The photographer may not add or replace elements in an image. Red-eye removal and spot editing are permitted.
 - b. Retouching may only include the use of corrective functions to improve the natural appearance (for example: levels, contrast, brightness, curves, intensity, tone, hue, saturation, color balance, etc.).
 - c. Artistic filters may NOT be used.
 - d. Retouching is part of the creative process. Good retouching cannot be seen and poor retouching will be graded against; therefore, graphics and text must not be included.
2. The print will be judged on the basis of composition, aesthetic appeal, and originality.
3. The name of the student, the school, and the school address must be on a label in the top center location on the back of the print.
4. The minimum print size is 7 x 10 inches.
5. Photos must be matted and may not be framed. Mats must be white. Photos may not be double matted, and decorative elements (such as scrolling) on the mat are not permitted.
6. Photography must be accompanied by Photography Artist’s Idea Statement.

Category 11: Still Life Photography

The photograph must be a single black and white or color image of a still life, macro photograph, or design.

Category 12: Landscapes and Architecture Photography

The photograph must be a single black and white or color image of a landscape or architecture.

Category 13: People and Animal Photography

The photograph must be a single black and white or color image of people or animals.

Note: Not every photograph will fit one of these categories. To be entered in this competition, a photograph must fit one of the listed categories.

Category 14: Digital Media

1. Digital Media is a composition or design created, developed, assembled, or finished with the use of computer hardware and software.
2. Digital Media may be pixel-based, vector-based, or a combination of the two. It may include typographic elements.
3. The work may be based on a photograph, and may include scanned images or art. However, no stock photography may be used.
4. The digital file may be printed on a variety of media including, but not limited to, paper or canvas. The final print should be of high enough resolution to produce a smooth image with no unintended pixilation. The final print should be suitably matted, mounted, or framed as with any piece of fine art.
5. Digital Media will be judged on the basis of composition, aesthetic appeal, originality, and technical achievement.



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6. A storage device with the digital image in its original file is to be submitted with the entry: This should be protected in an envelope taped to the back of the entry; the name of the student and his/her school should be written on the envelope.

Category 15: Woodworking

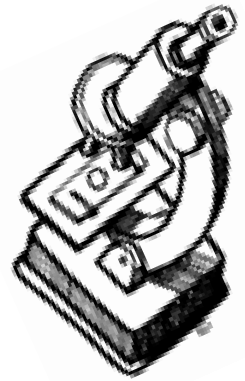
1. Entries will be basic carpentry/cabinetmaking projects.
2. The original design and a simple mechanical drawing done by the student must be submitted with the project.
3. All production procedures (sawing, mitering, routing, assembling, and finishing) must be done by the student himself; the work may be done under adult supervision.
4. The maximum size is to be 40 cubic feet.
5. No kits are permitted.

Category 16: Mixed Media

1. Mixed Media includes two-dimensional or three-dimensional artwork which combines two or more mediums including the use of paint, ink, pencil, chalk, oil paints, tempera paints, sand, collage, and printmaking.
2. A collage must be made of two-dimensional materials that were created by the student. Adhesives and glazes such as glues, fixatives, etc. are allowed in the assembling and finishing processes. Photographs not taken by the student may be used as long as the portion used cannot be recognized as part of the original picture.
3. No kits or commercially produced parts are acceptable, such as plastic leaves and any other prefabricated media; all parts are to be handmade, painted, inked, etc.

National Competition Manual

AREA FIVE: Academics



AREA FIVE: Academics

Division 1: Bible and Academic Testing

Category 1: Old Testament Bible Knowledge
Category 2: New Testament Bible Knowledge
Category 3: English
Category 4: Algebra/Geometry
Category 5: Advanced Mathematics
Category 6: Biology
Category 7: Chemistry
Category 8: Physics
Category 9: World History/Geography

Category 10: U.S. History/Geography
Category 11: Creative Writing: Poetry
Category 12: Expository Writing: Essay
Category 13: Spelling
Category 14: Accounting
Category 15: Home Economics
Category 16: Political Science/Economics
Category 17: Music Theory
Category 18: Spanish

Division 2: Science Fair

Category 1: Biological Sciences

Category 2: Physical Sciences

DIVISION 1: Bible and Academic Testing

General Rules

1. Where practical, objective questions will be posed in a variety of forms.
2. Each student will be expected to furnish his own writing tools: two sharpened #2 pencils (exception: Creative Writing: Poetry and Expository Writing: Essay, where a ballpoint pen is required).
3. All examinations and answer sheets, as well as extra paper for any necessary computations, will be provided.
4. Three examinations will be given in each category, with a time limit of one hour for each examination (exception: Spelling, Creative Writing: Poetry, and Expository Writing: Essay). The three one-hour examinations may be taken at anytime the student chooses during the regularly scheduled testing periods for that category. Judging forms will be provided.
5. In categories requiring math computation, non-programmable scientific calculators will be permitted. However, the following will not be permitted: 1) calculators with graphing or multiline display capabilities, 2) calculators which use paper tape or printers, and 3) hand-held computers, pocket organizers, or laptop computers. Any necessary tables or charts will be provided.

Rules by Category

Category 1: Old Testament Bible Knowledge

Competition in this category will be by written examination, testing knowledge of factual or objective material (rather than interpretive), from pre-assigned Old Testament books.

Specific Rules:

1. The student will take three one-hour written tests.
2. No Bibles, reference materials, notes, or study guides will be allowed in the testing room.
3. Each student will be expected to provide his own pencils. All examinations and answer sheets will be provided.

National Competition Manual – Area Five: Academics

4. The six year cycle by school year is stated below:

2010-2011	I & II Samuel
2011-2012	Proverbs
2012-2013	Isaiah
2013-2014	Nehemiah, Daniel, & Jonah
2014-2015	Genesis
2015-2016	Joshua & Judges

Category 2: New Testament Bible Knowledge

Competition in this category will be by written examination, testing knowledge of factual or objective material (rather than interpretive), from pre-assigned New Testament books.

Specific Rules:

1. The student will take three one-hour written tests.
2. No Bibles, reference materials, notes, or study guides will be allowed in the testing room.
3. Each student will be expected to provide his own pencils. All examinations and answer sheets will be provided.
4. The six year cycle by school year is stated below:

2010-2011	II Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians
2011-2012	Philippians, Colossians, I & II Thessalonians, I Timothy
2012-2013	II Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James
2013-2014	I & II Peter, I, II, & III John, Jude, Revelation
2014-2015	Mark, Acts
2015-2016	Romans, I Corinthians

Category 3: English

1. The English examinations will consist of questions covering:
 - a. Grammar and usage: eight parts of speech, phrases, clauses, agreement, etc.
 - b. Vocabulary in context and spelling recognition
 - c. Mechanics: capitalization and punctuation
 - d. Library: research techniques, bibliography, footnote forms
 - e. Diagramming
2. No composition will be required.
3. No questions pertaining to literature will be asked.

Category 4: Algebra/Geometry

The examinations will consist of questions covering:

- a. Algebra I
- b. Algebra II
- c. Geometry

Category 5: Advanced Mathematics

The examinations will consist of questions covering:

- a. Trigonometry
- b. Analytical Geometry
- c. Permutations, Combinations, and Probability



National Competition Manual – Area Five: Academics

- d. Pre-Calculus
- e. Theory of Equations
- f. Sequences and Series
- g. Statistics
- h. Limits
- I. Advanced Algebra
- j. Function Analysis
- k. Matrix Algebra
- l. Vectors
- m. Complex numbers

Category 6: Biology

The examinations will consist of questions covering:

- a. Cells
- b. Protozoa
- c. Algae and fungi
- d. Plants
- e. Genetics
- f. Vertebrate and invertebrate physiology
- g. Human anatomy
- h. Fossils

Category 7: Chemistry

The examinations will consist of questions covering:

- a. Matter and energy
- b. Atoms
- c. Formulas and equations
- d. Gases, liquids, and solids
- e. Periodic table families
- f. Equilibrium
- g. Chemistry laws
- h. Acids and bases
- i. Metric units
- j. Scientific methods
- k. Chemical bonding

Category 8: Physics

The examinations will consist of questions covering:

- a. Motion & Energy
- b. Metric Units
- c. Light
- d. Electricity
- e. Heat
- f. Magnetism
- g. Physics laws
- h. Sound

National Competition Manual – Area Five: Academics

Category 9: World History/Geography

The examinations will consist of questions covering:

- a. World History
- b. World Geography

Category 10: United States History/Geography

The examinations will consist of questions covering:

- a. United States History
- b. United States Geography

Category 11: Creative Writing: Poetry

1. The writing period cannot exceed two hours in length.
2. The title will not be announced until the beginning of the contest period.
3. Previously written poems will not be acceptable.
4. Legibility will be a requirement for evaluation.
5. No reference materials, except for a dictionary provided by the test proctor, will be permissible.
6. Each student will be expected to provide and use a ballpoint pen.
7. Paper will be provided by the test proctor.

Category 12: Expository Writing: Essay

1. The writing period cannot exceed two hours in length.
2. The title will not be announced until the beginning of the contest period.
3. An essay will be defined as a written expression of the author's opinion:
 - a. Stated in a thesis in the first paragraph.
 - b. Supported and proven in three to four paragraphs in the body, each introduced by topic sentences that relate directly to the topic but each providing a different argument or fact.
 - c. Concluded with a summarizing paragraph which restates the thesis.
4. Essays may not make use of either first person or second person. Essays written in either first person or second person will be disqualified. However, essays that contain occasional or infrequent first or second person pronouns will receive a point deduction. Points or a fraction of a point will be deducted which will prevent an otherwise first-place winner from placing first, a second-place winner from placing second, or a third-place winner from placing third.
5. Legibility will be a requirement for evaluation.
6. No reference materials except a dictionary, provided by the test proctor, will be permissible.
7. Each student will be expected to provide and use a ballpoint pen.
8. Paper will be provided by the test proctor.

Category 13: Spelling

Spelling will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee fashion according to the rules listed below.

Specific Rules:

1. Spelling will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee format in a single elimination fashion.
 - a. Information regarding spelling lists will be provided annually by the AACS National Office.
 - b. The dictionary specified in the current spelling bee information will be the final authority in determining correctness of spelling and pronunciation.

National Competition Manual – Area Five: Academics

- c. NOTE: Rules of other national spelling competitions are not necessarily the same as the AACS National Competition spelling rules.
 - d. The competition will be recorded for judges' use only.
 - e. Capitalization of a word (whether omitted or added) shall not constitute an error.
2. Spelling Bee procedures:
- a. All students will form a single line facing the Spelling Master.
 - b. All students will wear their AACS identification badges.
 - c. Words will be given to students from left to right.
 - d. A student will be disqualified upon one spelling error.
 - e. Words will be chosen from the current spelling bee list. If the Spelling Master decides that additional words are necessary, the words will be chosen from the dictionary specified in the official spelling bee booklet. This will be done at the beginning of a new round.
 - f. Pronunciation will be according to the diacritical markings in the dictionary listed in 1.b.
 - g. With the approval of the Judges, the Spelling Master may give a fuller explanation of the meaning of the word to supplement the dictionary definition(s) quoted.
 - h. During competition, after the Spelling Master gives the student a word, the student may also choose to pronounce the word before spelling it.
 - i. The student may request the Spelling Master to re-pronounce the word, define it, give its part of speech, use it in a sentence, or give its language origin. The Master will grant the requests until the Judges agree that the word has been made clear to the student. Judges may call an error against any student who ignores a request to begin spelling.
 - j. After receiving the requested help in 2.i, the student will have fifteen seconds to spell the word. Timing will begin at the student's repeating the word or at the commencement of the spelling of the word.
 - k. Having begun to spell a word, a student may stop and begin again, retracing the spelling from the beginning; but in the retracing, there can be no change of letters or their sequence from those first spelled. If letters or their sequences are changed in the respelling, the speller will be declared in error.
 - l. The correct spelling of any incorrectly spelled word will always be given except when only two students remain. The next word on the Master's official competition list will then be given to the next student, whether or not elimination occurs.
 - m. When the students are reduced to two, the elimination procedure changes. At that point, when one student misspells a word, the other student will be given an opportunity to spell that same word. If the second student spells that word correctly, plus the next word on the pronouncer's list, then the second student shall be declared champion.
 - n. If one of the last two spellers misses and the other, after correcting the error, misspells the new word submitted to him, then the misspelled new word will be referred to the first speller. If the first speller then succeeds in correcting the error and correctly spells the next word on the pronouncer's list, then he will be declared champion.
 - o. If both spellers misspell the same word, both will continue in the contest; and the one who first misspelled the word will be given a new word to spell. The contest will then continue under Rules (m) and (n).
 - p. Any question relating to the spelling of a word will be referred to the Judges immediately. Only a student speller may lodge a protest. The deadline for lodging a protest will be before the affected student would have received his next word had he not been eliminated. No protest will be entertained after a contested word has been given to another speller. When only two spellers remain, a protest

National Competition Manual – Area Five: Academics

must be made immediately, i.e., before the second speller has begun to spell the word, or, if both have missed the same word, before the correct spelling is given the audience.

- q. The Judges have complete authority and control. Their decision will be final in any dispute.

Category 14: Accounting

1. The first test will center upon theory and transactions, the second upon terminology, and the third upon short problems.
2. The examinations will consist of questions which may be drawn from any of these topics: special journals, cash short and over, bank reconciliations, correcting checkbook balances, recording transactions, classification of accounts, adjusting and closing entries, worksheet, cost of goods sold, combination journals, estimating bad debts, losses and depreciation, recording bad debts, recording accruals and deferrals, financial statements.

Category 15: Home Economics

The examinations will consist of questions covering:

- a. Food and nutrition
- b. Clothing
- c. Housing and home furnishings

Category 16: Political Science/Economics

The examinations will consist of questions covering:

- a. General principles of political science, including the nature and historical development of the various types or forms of governments in the world
- b. Specific test on the nature and historical development of the United States government
- c. General principles of free enterprise economic theory

Category 17: Music Theory

1. Objectives for the test will include the following:
 - a. Major and minor key signatures
 - b. Major and minor scales
 - c. Harmony
 - d. Part-writing
 - e. Figured bass
 - f. Cadences
 - g. Rhythm and time signatures
2. The test does not include melodic dictation or aural recognition.

Category 18: Spanish

The examinations will consist of questions covering:

- a. Grammar and usage
- b. Vocabulary
- c. Conjugation and agreement
- d. Spanish to English translation and English to Spanish translation.



National Competition Manual – Area Five: Academics

DIVISION 2: Science Fair

General Rules

1. Science Fair projects will be displayed during the entire competition in the specific location announced by the Competition Director.
2. Students are required to follow the procedures and format described in the AACS Science Fair Rules and Regulations Manual. It can be ordered from the AACS National Office.
3. Competition will be held in two distinct areas with the student responsible to choose one specific topic area or sub-category to enter.
4. Each student must sign the “Statement of Originality” found on the Science Fair judging form and be present to answer questions in defense of his project.
5. Science Fair projects are to be individual projects, not group projects.

Statement of Originality: I certify that this project is my own original and authentic work and that I received no help in completing this project other than general instruction and supervision.

Category 1: Biological Sciences

1. Biochemistry
2. Botany
3. Zoology
4. Health and Medicine
5. Microbiology

Category 2: Physical Sciences

1. Chemistry
2. Pure Physics
3. Applied Physics and Engineering
4. Mathematics and Computers
5. Earth and Space Science

National Competition Manual

APPENDIX



Appendix

2010-2011: The Triune God

I. God the Father

A. His nature

1. God is holy (Psalm 99:9).
2. God is just (Isaiah 45:21).
3. God is love (I John 4:16).
4. God is good (Psalm 118:29).
5. God is merciful (Psalm 100:5).
6. God is long-suffering (II Peter 3:9).
7. God is unchanging (Malachi 3:6).
8. God is incorruptible (Romans 1:23).
9. God is faithful (I Corinthians 10:13).
10. God is true (John 7:28).
11. God is jealous (Exodus 34:14).

B. His attributes

1. God is invisible, a spirit (John 4:24).
2. God is a distinct being (Exodus 3:14).
3. God is eternal (Deuteronomy 33:27).
4. God is immortal (I Timothy 1:17).
5. God is light (I John 1:5).
6. God is life (John 5:26).
7. God is glorious (Exodus 15:11).
8. God is unique (Isaiah 45:5).
9. God is personal (Romans 8:15).
10. God is omniscient (I John 3:20).
11. God is omnipresent (Jeremiah 23:24).
12. God is omnipotent (Revelation 19:6).
13. God is a trinity with three personalities (Matthew 28:19; II Corinthians 13:14).

II. God the Son

A. His nature

1. Jesus Christ is God incarnate (Colossians 1:13-15; John 8:58).
2. Jesus Christ is one with the Father (John 10:30).
3. Jesus Christ was virgin-born (Matthew 1:23).
4. Jesus Christ was man (Hebrews 2:14).
5. Jesus Christ was sinless (Hebrews 4:15).
6. Jesus Christ's love is characterized by its greatness (John 15:13).
7. Jesus Christ was obedient to the Father (John 4:34).
8. Jesus Christ was humble (Philippians 2:8).
9. Jesus Christ is truth (John 14:6).
10. Jesus Christ is life (John 11:25).
11. Jesus Christ is changeless (Hebrews 13:8).



National Competition Manual – Appendix – Bible Memory

B. His ministry

1. Jesus Christ is the creator (John 1:3).
2. Jesus Christ is the Word, the expression of God's being (John 1:14).
3. Jesus Christ came to fulfill the Law (Matthew 5:17).
4. Jesus Christ is the Saviour (Titus 2:13).
5. Jesus Christ was the substitutionary lamb, the Atonement (John 1:29).
6. Jesus Christ is the mediator (I Timothy 2:5).
7. Jesus Christ is our intercessor (Hebrews 7:25).
8. Jesus Christ is our High Priest (Hebrews 8:1).
9. Jesus Christ is the judge (John 5:22).
10. Jesus Christ is the author and finisher of our faith (Hebrews 12:2).

III. God the Holy Spirit

A. His nature

1. The Holy Spirit is God (II Corinthians 3:17).
2. The Spirit of God is holy (Ephesians 4:30).

B. His ministry

1. The Holy Spirit imparts life (Job 33:4).
2. The Holy Spirit convicts of sin (John 16:8).
3. The Holy Spirit is the author of the new birth (John 3:5; Titus 3:5).
4. The Holy Spirit indwells every Christian (Romans 8:9).
5. Through the Holy Spirit we are baptized into the body of Christ (I Corinthians 12:13).
6. The Holy Spirit is the proof of our salvation (Romans 8:16).
7. The Holy Spirit is the seal or bond of our eternal salvation (Ephesians 1:13; II Corinthians 1:22).
8. The Holy Spirit leads the Christian (Romans 8:14).
9. The Holy Spirit comforts the Christian (John 14:16).
10. The Holy Spirit teaches the Christian (John 14:26).
11. The Holy Spirit is our indwelling intercessor (Romans 8:27).
12. The Holy Spirit glorifies Christ (John 16:14).
13. The Holy Spirit inspired Scripture (II Peter 1:21; II Timothy 3:16).
14. The Holy Spirit bestows spiritual gifts (I Corinthians 12:4,11).
15. The Holy Spirit controls the submissive Christian (Ephesians 5:18).
16. The Holy Spirit produces fruit in the Christian (Galatians 5:22-23).

2011-2012: Sin and Salvation

- I. Sin is defined Scripturally.
 - A. Sin is “missing the mark” or a failure to meet God’s standards (Romans 3:23; James 4:17).
 - B. Sin is transgression of God’s law (I John 3:4).
 - C. Sin is committed against God (Psalm 51:4).
- II. Sin originated in the angelic realm.
 - A. The Devil (Lucifer) committed sin (I John 3:8).
 - B. Other angels committed sin (II Peter 2:4).
- III. Sin spread to the human race.
 - A. The Devil (Satan) was the chief agent in the Fall of Man (II Corinthians 11:3).
 - B. Sin entered the world through Adam (Romans 5:12).
 - C. The sinful nature is transmitted to all Adam’s posterity, with the exception of Christ (Romans 5:19; I John 1:8).
 - D. Sin is perpetuated by mankind because his heart is evil (Jeremiah 17:9; Matthew 15:19).
- IV. Sin is damaging and degrading to mankind.
 - A. Man’s sinful nature has placed him in a state of spiritual death (Ephesians 2:1).
 - B. Sin creates guilt and unrest in man (Isaiah 57:20-21).
 - C. The sin of one generation affects its posterity (Exodus 20:5).
 - D. Man is in bondage to sin and cannot free himself (John 8:34).
 - E. Sin keeps man in spiritual darkness (John 8:12).
 - F. Sin makes man at enmity against God (Romans 8:7).
 - G. Man’s sin repays him with wickedness (Isaiah 3:11; Proverbs 13:2).
 - H. Sin afflicts mankind with pain and anguish (Job 14:1).
 - I. Sin brings death which is inescapable outside Christ (James 1:15).
 - 1. The first death is physical, bodily (Hebrews 9:27).
 - 2. The second death is spiritual, eternal separation from God, Who is Life (Revelation 21:8).
- V. Sin and the holiness of God are irreconcilable.
 - A. God is righteous (Psalm 119:137).
 - B. God abhors sin (Psalm 5:4-6).
 - C. God knows our sins (Psalm 69:5).
 - D. Sin separates us from God (Isaiah 59:1-2).
 - E. God judges sin (Ecclesiastes 12:14).
 - F. God’s judgment is according to truth (Romans 2:2).
 - G. The Law was given to condemn man’s sins and to show his need for Christ (Galatians 3:24).
 - H. God will not tolerate sin or defilement in Heaven (Revelation 21:27).
- VI. Salvation from sin and death is impossible apart from God’s plan.
 - A. Old Testament sacrifices could not take away sin (Hebrews 10:4).
 - B. The Law cannot give righteousness and life (Galatians 3:21-22).
 - C. Works cannot give righteousness and life (Isaiah 64:6).
 - D. No person or god can provide salvation (Acts 4:12).
 - E. Grace, unmerited favor, came by Jesus Christ (John 1:17).
- VII. Salvation from sin and death is made possible by God’s plan.
 - A. Jesus Christ is God Incarnate, sent to redeem us (Galatians 4:4-5).
 - 1. The shedding of Christ’s blood was necessary for the remission or forgiveness of sins (Hebrews 9:22).
 - a. Our sins were imputed or reckoned to Christ’s account (I Peter 2:24).

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- b. Christ was the propitiation or satisfaction for the sins of the world (I John 2:2).
- c. Christ was our substitute on the cross, and now His righteousness has been imputed to us (II Corinthians 5:21).
- d. Christ's death reconciles man to God (Romans 5:10).
- e. We are justified or declared righteous through faith in Christ's redemptive work (Romans 5:1).
- f. God has removed our sins from us (Psalm 103:12; John 1:29).
- g. God will never remember our sins (Hebrews 10:17).
- h. Condemnation for our sins is no longer possible (Romans 8:1).
- 2. Christ's resurrection proved that He is God, with power over death (John 11:25).
 - a. Christ's resurrection was necessary for proof of forgiveness and justification (Romans 4:24-25).
 - b. Christ's resurrection proves that the saved shall also rise (I Corinthians 15:20, 23).
- B. Conversion is a sinner's turning from his sin toward God (Acts 3:19).
 - 1. A sinner must repent of his sins (Luke 5:32).
 - 2. A sinner must have faith, or personal trust, in Christ's finished work on the cross (John 1:12; Romans 10:9).
 - 3. While the sinner must exercise repentance and faith by his own will, it is God who leads him to both (Romans 2:4; Ephesians 2:8).
- C. Regeneration is being "born again" at conversion, and it is accomplished by God (Titus 3:5).
- D. Salvation is a gift imparted at conversion (Romans 10:10,13).
 - 1. We are saved from the bondage which makes us continue to sin (I John 3:9).
 - 2. We are saved from sin's penalty and are given eternal life (John 3:36).
 - 3. The completion of our salvation will be the sinless glorification of our bodies (Philippians 3:20-21).
- E. At salvation, we are sealed with the Holy Spirit as security and indwelt by Him until our final redemption (Ephesians 1:13; I Corinthians 6:19).
- F. At salvation, we are sanctified or set apart in God's eyes from the unsaved world (Hebrews 10:10).
- G. At salvation, Christ's intercession for us with the Father begins (Hebrews 7:25).

2012-2013: Prayer

- I. Prayer is verbal expression of our feelings and needs to God.
 - A. We pray directly to God (Psalm 5:2).
 - 1. We are to pray with humility (Psalm 10:17).
 - 2. We are to pray in Jesus' name (John 16:23).
 - 3. We are to pray in the Holy Spirit (Jude 20-21).
 - 4. We are to pray truthfully (Psalm 145:18).
 - 5. We are to pray boldly (Hebrews 10:19-22).
 - 6. We are to pray confidently (I John 5:14).
 - 7. We are to pray about matters persistently, importunately, without shame (Luke 11:8-10).
 - B. We are to pray from the heart, expressing our feelings and thoughts (Psalm 62:8).
 - 1. Prayer may be audible (Psalm 77:1).
 - 2. Prayer may be silent because God knows the heart and its thoughts (I Chronicles 28:9).
 - C. We are to pray concerning everything (Philippians 4:6).
 - 1. Prayer is adoration, expressing praise and thanksgiving (Hebrews 13:15).
 - 2. Prayer is supplication, expressing a petition for mercy (Psalm 55:1).
 - a. We are to confess our sins and seek forgiveness (Matthew 6:12; I John 1:9).
 - b. We are to express our needs (Matthew 6:11).
 - c. We are to express our desires (Psalm 37:4).
 - 3. Prayer is intercession, pleading another's cause (Romans 15:30).
 - a. We are to pray for all men (I Timothy 2:1).
 - b. We are to pray for kings and all in authority (I Timothy 2:2).
 - c. We are to pray for our persecutors (Matthew 5:44).
 - d. We are to pray for fellow believers (Ephesians 6:18).
 - e. We are to pray for the sick (James 5:14-15).
 - f. We are to pray for the ministers of the Gospel (II Thessalonians 3:1-2).
- II. The Bible clearly states who may pray.
 - A. Only believers may pray with the assurance that they are heard by God (John 9:31).
 - B. The prayer for salvation from anyone will be heard by God (Romans 10:9,10,13).
 - C. While all believers share the privilege of private prayer, prayer in church is to be made by men (Matthew 6:6; I Timothy 2:8).
 - D. The Bible teaches that Christ continues to intercede for believers (Hebrews 7:25).
 - E. The Bible teaches that the Holy Spirit also intercedes for us (Romans 8:26).
- III. It is wrong for the Christian to fail to pray.
 - A. Prayer is commanded (I Thessalonians 5:17).
 - B. Prayer is pleasing to God (Psalm 141:2).
 - C. We will not have if we do not ask (James 4:2).
- IV. The Bible teaches us when to pray.
 - A. The believer's heart is to remain in an attitude of continuing prayer and gratitude to God (Romans 12:12; Ephesians 5:20).
 - 1. We are to pray at all times (Luke 18:1).
 - 2. We are to pray day and night (Psalm 88:1).
 - B. We are to pray in thankfulness before eating, as exemplified by Christ (Mark 8:6; I Timothy 4:4-5).
 - C. We are to pray in times of trouble (Psalm 86:6-7).
 - D. We are to pray in times of need (Hebrews 4:16).
 - E. We are to pray in times of affliction (James 5:13).



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- F. We are to pray when fearful (Psalm 55:5, 16).
- G. We are to pray for restored fellowship after confession of sin (Psalm 51:10, 12).
- V. Answers to prayer may take different forms.
 - A. God has promised to answer requests made in His will (I John 5:14-15).
 - B. God may answer prayer above our expectations (Ephesians 3:20).
 - C. God may answer prayer directly and immediately (Matthew 7:7-11).
 - D. God may delay an answer to prayer (Luke 18:7).
 - E. God may answer a prayer differently from our request (II Corinthians 12:7-9).
- VI. There are hindrances to answers to prayer which the believer must avoid.
 - A. God will not answer if there is unconfessed sin in the heart (Psalm 66:18).
 - B. God will not answer prayer if the motive is wrong or selfish (James 4:3).
 - C. God will not answer prayer if it is not made in faith (Matthew 21:22).
 - D. God will not answer prayer from an unforgiving heart (Mark 11:25-26).
 - E. God will not answer prayer made without regard to his will (Matthew 6:10).
 - F. God will not answer prayer from an unthankful heart (I Thessalonians 5:18).
 - G. God will not answer prayer from a disobedient heart (I John 3:20-22).
 - H. God will not answer prayer from an ungiving heart (Luke 6:38).
 - I. God will not answer prayer from a heart which is not abiding in Him (John 15:7).
 - J. God will not answer prayer from the partners in an inharmonious marriage relationship (I Peter 3:1,7).

2013-2014: God's Promises

- I. God has expressed His promises in clear, simple language.
 - A. God's promises are recorded in the Scriptures (Romans 1:2).
 - B. God's promises are backed by His faithfulness (Deuteronomy 7:9).
 - C. God has confirmed His faithfulness by an oath (Hebrews 6:13, 16-18).
 - D. God's promises are to motivate His children to duty and holiness (II Corinthians 6:17-18; 7:1).
 - E. Although not all promises are made to the Christian, all are for our edification (Romans 15:4).
 - F. God's promises have been confirmed and fulfilled in Christ (II Corinthians 1:19-20).
 - G. Man does not know God's timetable for the fulfillment of His promises (II Peter 3:9).
 - H. God's promises are obtained or possessed through faith (Romans 4:16; Hebrews 6:12).
- II. Scripture describes God's promises in several terms.
 - A. God's promise is called good (I Kings 8:56).
 - B. God's promise is called holy (Psalm 105:42).
 - C. God's promises are called great and precious (II Peter 1:4).
- III. God has given promises concerning the physical welfare of His children.
 - A. God has promised longer life for obedience to Him (Proverbs 3:1-2).
 - B. God has promised longer life for honoring parents (Ephesians 6:2-3).
 - C. God has promised peace and comfort in fear (John 14:27; Philippians 4:7).
 - D. God has promised help in illness (Psalm 41:3).
 - E. God has promised the rest of sweet sleep (Proverbs 3:24).
 - F. God has promised both afflictions and delivery in those afflictions (I Thessalonians 3:3; Psalm 50:15).
 - G. God has promised to dry our tears (Revelation 7:17).
 - H. God has promised renewal of strength (Isaiah 40:31).
 - I. God has promised that nothing shall happen by chance (Proverbs 16:33).
 - J. God has promised children as His heritage (Psalm 127:3).
 - K. God has promised a blessed home life (Proverbs 3:33).
 - L. God has promised preservation of orphans and widows (Jeremiah 49:11).
 - M. God has promised blessings upon the children of godly parents (Psalm 112:1-2; Proverbs 20:7).
 - N. God has promised our basic needs of food, drink, and clothing (Matthew 6:31-32).
 - O. God has promised to meet our every need (Philippians 4:19; Matthew 6:33).
- IV. God has given spiritual promises to those who are saved.
 - A. God has promised abundant life (John 10:10).
 - B. God has promised eternal life (I John 2:25).
 - C. God has promised the indwelling Holy Spirit as the earnest or pledge of His salvation (II Corinthians 1:22).
 - D. God has promised His eternal presence (Hebrews 13:5).
 - E. God has promised that He is slow to anger and merciful (Psalm 103:8).
 - F. God has promised to forget only one thing: our sins (Hebrews 10:17).
 - G. God has promised salvation from His wrath (Romans 5:9).
 - H. God has promised us sonship (Galatians 4:6-7; John 1:12).
 - I. God has promised that we will be His heirs (Galatians 3:29).
 - J. God has promised the advocacy of Jesus Christ (I John 2:1).
 - K. God has promised that He will never change (James 1:17).
 - L. God has promised to hear and answer our prayers (I John 5:14-15).
 - M. God has promised us victory over spiritual foes (Romans 8:37).
 - N. God has promised us angelic protection and care (Psalm 34:7; Hebrews 1:14).

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- O. God has promised that nothing can separate us from His love (Romans 8:38-39).
- P. God has promised His enablements to do His calling (I Thessalonians 5:24).
- Q. God has promised rewards for our work (Revelation 22:12).
- R. God has promised that we shall bear life's burdens with His help (Galatians 6:5; Psalm 55:22).
- S. God has promised us chastisement for disobedience for our profit (Hebrews 12:6, 11).
- T. God has promised never to test us beyond our endurance (I Corinthians 10:13).
- U. God has promised a spiritual harvest after labor (Galatians 6:9).
- V. God has promised that He cares for us (I Peter 5:7).
- W. God has promised us courage (II Timothy 1:7).
- X. God has promised wisdom if we ask (James 1:5).
- Y. God has promised victory over death (I Corinthians 15:54-57).
- V. God has given promises concerning eternity to the Christian.
 - A. God has promised us an eternal home in heaven (I Peter 1:3-4).
 - B. God has promised that Christ will return for His own (John 14:3).
 - C. God has promised to those who die before Christ's return that the soul will have immediate entrance into heaven after death (II Corinthians 5:8).
 - D. God has promised that, at Christ's return for His own, the dead in Christ will be bodily resurrected (I Thessalonians 4:16-17).
 - E. God has promised that, whether still living or resurrected, we all shall be changed to immortal beings (I Corinthians 15:51-52).
 - F. God has promised that we shall be like Christ (I John 3:2).
 - G. God has promised that we must appear before the Judgment Seat for reward or loss for our earthly works (I Corinthians 3:13-15; II Corinthians 5:10).
 - H. God has promised that heaven will be sinless (Revelation 21:27).
 - I. God has promised that there shall be no night in heaven (Revelation 22:5).
 - J. God has promised that there will be neither pain nor sorrow in heaven (Revelation 21:4).
 - K. God has promised to dwell with His people for eternity (Revelation 21:3).

2014-2015: The Wisdom of God

- I. God alone is the source of wisdom.
 - A. Wisdom is with God (Job 12:12-13).
 - B. By wisdom God founded the earth (Proverbs 3:19).
 - C. God's wisdom is beyond man's understanding (Romans 11:33-34).
 - D. The wisdom of God is personified in Christ (I Corinthians 1:23-24).
 - E. God's wisdom, salvation in Christ, was a mystery before its revelation (I Corinthians 2:7-8).
 - F. God's Word gives wisdom (Psalm 119:130).
 - G. God's wisdom is perfect and easily entreated (James 3:17).
 - H. God's wisdom will prevail over man's wisdom (I Corinthians 1:27-29).
- II. God grants His wisdom to man beginning at salvation and continuing as the Christian seeks it.
 - A. Man must reject the world's wisdom and believe God's wisdom at salvation (I Corinthians 1:20-21).
 - B. Wisdom has been revealed to man through the Scriptures by the Holy Spirit (I Corinthians 2:13; II Timothy 3:16).
 - C. Wisdom begins with fearing the Lord and departing from evil (Psalm 111:10; Job 28:28).
 - D. Wisdom comes from seeking God (Proverbs 28:5).
 - E. Wisdom comes from desiring and seeking it (Proverbs 18:1).
 - F. It is God's will that the Christian be filled with wisdom (Colossians 1:9-10).
 - G. Wisdom should be the principal goal in the life of the Christian (Proverbs 4:7).
 - H. Wisdom may be petitioned from God (James 1:5).
 - I. Wisdom is gained from hearing and receiving instruction (Proverbs 19:20).
 - J. Wisdom proceeds from the Christian's heart to his speech (Proverbs 16:23).
 - K. Wisdom can be forsaken (Proverbs 4:13).
- III. True wisdom does not exist apart from God.
 - A. Wisdom is not found in human existence (Job 28:12-13).
 - B. Wisdom of this world is foolishness to God (I Corinthians 3:19).
 - C. The natural man cannot discern God's wisdom (I Corinthians 2:14).
 - D. God's plan of salvation is foolish in the eyes of man (I Corinthians 1:18).
 - E. The reasonings of the worldly wise are vain (I Corinthians 3:20).
 - F. Wisdom is not synonymous with importance or age (Job 32:9).
 - G. Wisdom apart from God increases grief (Ecclesiastes 1:18).
 - H. Man's wisdom can pervert him (Isaiah 47:10).
 - I. Wisdom apart from God will not stand (Proverbs 21:30).
 - J. Wisdom in one's own eyes brings woe (Isaiah 5:21).
 - K. Man's wisdom ends in death (Proverbs 14:12; 16:25).
- IV. Wisdom is a God-given possession that shapes a joyous, righteous life.
 - A. Wisdom is a preserver of life (Proverbs 2:10-11).
 - B. Wisdom is peace (Proverbs 3:17).
 - C. Wisdom is strength (Proverbs 24:5).
 - D. Wisdom is stability (Isaiah 33:6).
 - E. Wisdom is a defense (Ecclesiastes 7:12).
 - F. Wisdom is a guide (Ecclesiastes 10:10).
 - G. Wisdom is obedience (Matthew 7:24).
 - H. Wisdom is more valuable than wealth (Proverbs 8:10-11).
 - I. Wisdom is sweet to the soul (Proverbs 24:13-14).
 - J. Wisdom is sincere, yet practical (Matthew 10:16).



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- K. Wisdom is winning souls (Daniel 12:3; Proverbs 11:30).
- L. Wisdom is living as an example of Christ to the unsaved (Colossians 4:5).
- M. Wisdom is using our life and time to bring honor to God (Ephesians 5:15-17).
- N. Wisdom is exercising discernment between good and evil, good and better (Philippians 1:9-10; Hebrews 5:14).
- O. Wisdom glories only in the Lord (Jeremiah 9:23-24).
- P. Wisdom seeks counsel (Proverbs 1:5).
- Q. Wisdom accepts reproof (Proverbs 17:10).
- R. Wisdom teaches self-control (Proverbs 11:12).
- S. Wisdom teaches the foolishness of mischief (Proverbs 10:23).
- T. Wisdom teaches that humility comes before honor (Proverbs 15:33).
- U. Wisdom teaches the principle of saving (Proverbs 21:20).
- V. Wisdom receives commendation (Proverbs 12:8).
- W. Wisdom promotes health and long life (Proverbs 4:20-22; Proverbs 9:10-11).
- X. Wisdom gains favor (Proverbs 13:14-15).
- Y. Wisdom establishes and furnishes the Christian home (Proverbs 24:3-4).
- Z. Wisdom values eternity (Psalm 90:12).

2015-2016: Soul-Winning

- I. The worth of a soul
 - A. A soul is worth more than the entire world (Matthew 16:26).
 - B. A soul is worth God's long-suffering (II Peter 3:9).
 - C. A soul is worth God's love (I John 4:10).
 - D. A soul is worth Christ's sacrificial death (I Peter 2:24).
 - E. A soul is worth Christ's humility (Philippians 2:5-8).
- II. Separation of the soul from God by sin
 - A. Man's nature is sinful (Romans 5:12-14).
 - B. All mankind has committed sinful acts (Romans 3:23).
 - C. Sin separates man from God (Isaiah 59:2).
 - D. Separation from God is darkness (I Peter 2:9).
 - E. Separation from God is spiritual death (John 5:24).
- III. Physical and spiritual death for the unbelievers
 - A. Physical death is not the end of man's existence (John 5:28-29).
 - B. Judgment for sins occurs after physical death (Hebrews 9:27).
 - C. Hell is referred to as the second or spiritual death (Revelation 21:8).
 - 1. Jesus confirmed the reality of Hell (Luke 16:22-23).
 - 2. Hell is a place of bodily punishment (Matthew 10:28).
 - 3. Hell is a place of fire (Mark 9:43-44).
 - 4. Hell is everlasting (Matthew 25:46).
 - 5. Hell is the punishment for not believing on Christ (John 3:36).
- IV. Physical death and spiritual life for the believer
 - A. Physical death for the believer is termed "sleep" (I Thessalonians 4:13-15).
 - B. Physical death for the believer is merely absence from the body (II Corinthians 5:6-8).
 - C. The believer shall never experience spiritual death or separation from God (John 11:25-26).
 - D. Eternal life for the believer is both physical and spiritual (I Corinthians 15:42-44).
 - E. Eternal life is the believer's possession now (I John 5:11-13).
 - F. Eternal life will be spent with God (John 14:1-6).
- V. The imperative of soul-winning
 - A. Death is certain (Psalm 89:48).
 - B. Judgment is certain (Romans 2:5-9).
 - C. A man's earthly future is uncertain (Proverbs 27:1).
 - D. Earthly life is uncertain (James 4:14).
 - E. We know the terror of the Lord (II Corinthians 5:11).
 - F. Christ, our Example, came to win souls (Luke 19:10).
 - G. Christ commands us to win souls (Matthew 28:19-20).
 - H. To obey Christ's command is our duty and not our choice (Luke 17:10).
 - I. Christ's love constrains us (II Corinthians 5:14-15).
 - J. Our love for others should compel us (Mark 12:30-31).
 - K. We are responsible to the lost about us (Romans 1:14).
 - L. It is a sin not to win souls (James 4:17).
- VI. Attributes of the soul-winner
 - A. The soul-winner is saved (John 15:5).
 - B. The soul-winner is faithful in prayer (I Thessalonians 5:17).
 - C. The soul-winner's life evidences truth and righteousness (Ephesians 5:8-10).



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- D. The soul-winner exercises wisdom (Colossians 4:5).
 - E. The soul-winner lives in readiness (I Peter 3:15).
 - F. The soul-winner daily dies to self (Luke 9:23).
 - G. The soul-winner lives a separated life (I Thessalonians 5:22).
 - H. The soul-winner practices faith in God's goodness (Matthew 7:11).
 - I. The soul-winner realizes he is but a messenger (Matthew 10:20).
 - J. The soul-winner is filled with the Spirit (Ephesians 5:18).
 - K. The soul-winner faithfully reads and studies the Bible (II Timothy 2:15).
 - L. The soul-winner has been obedient to believer's baptism and church membership (Acts 2:41,47).
 - M. The soul-winner practices faithful church attendance (Hebrews 10:25).
- VII. The plan of salvation
- A. We must acknowledge that we are all sinners (Romans 3:10).
 - B. We must acknowledge that we can do nothing about our sinful condition (Isaiah 64:6).
 - C. The penalty for sin is death (Romans 6:23).
 - D. Jesus paid the penalty for our sin (Romans 5:8).
 - E. Salvation is a gift, nothing we can earn (Ephesians 2:8-9).
 - F. Each person must appropriate God's forgiveness by an act of faith in Christ (Romans 10:9-10).

National Competition Manual – Debate

Debate

Time Limits

1st Aff. Constructive speech	8 minutes
1st Aff. is questioned by Neg. speaker	3 minutes
1st Neg. Constructive speech	8 minutes
1st Neg. is questioned by Aff. speaker	3 minutes
2nd Aff. Constructive speech	8 minutes
2nd Aff. is questioned by the other Neg. speaker	3 minutes
2nd Neg. Constructive speech	8 minutes
2nd Neg. is questioned by the other Aff. speaker	3 minutes
1st Neg. Rebuttal	5 minutes
1st Aff. Rebuttal	5 minutes
2nd Neg. Rebuttal	5 minutes
2nd Aff. Rebuttal	5 minutes
Debate Prep Time (per team)	5 minutes

Procedure

Debate Procedure: Each speaker shall have eight minutes for constructive argument, alternating affirmative to negative. Following each constructive speech, one opponent shall cross-examine the speaker for three minutes. The questioner shall control the use of the time and may interrupt the respondent, but may not comment on the answers or make any statement of his/her own views. Each debater shall question one opponent. Following the four constructive speeches and questioning, each speaker shall have five minutes for rebuttal, alternating negative to affirmative.

Tournament Procedure: Each team will participate in three preliminary rounds. The four teams with the best records (wins) in the preliminary rounds will be named as semifinalists. If there is a tie between two or more teams in the number of wins, the team(s) with the highest total of speaker points will be named as a semifinalist. Three judge panels will judge every round.

Timing

At the expiration of time, the timekeeper shall stand and remain standing for the judges to note the overtime, but that shall not disqualify the debater.

Cross-Examination

Cross-examination is more than the art of debate. All the essential elements of good debate are necessary: A strong case, good adaptation to the audience, adequate evidence, and skillful delivery. Good cross-examination demands, in addition, a quick wit and facile tongue.

National Competition Manual – Debate

General

- A. **Purpose of Cross-Examination:** To clarify an obscure point in an opponent's case, to expose factual error or unsupported assertion, or to obtain damaging admissions are the purposes of cross-examination. It should not be used (as it is in law) to attack the witness' personal integrity.
- B. **Attitudes of Questioner and Witness:** Both should appear to be reasonable, co-operative and eager to please. Either one should be "marked down" for unpalatable sarcasm, obvious stalling, or appearing to browbeat his opponent.
- C. **Relation to Case:** The virtue of a cross-examination decreases unless the results are tied to later speeches. The cross-examination should be an integral part of the debate, not a sideshow.
- D. **Delivery:** Both speakers must talk to the audience. Cross-examination takes the form of an exchange between two debaters, but basically, it is for the benefit of the listeners. In public debates it is vital that both speakers face the audience while questioning or responding.

The Questioner

- A. Controls the time, and may interrupt the witness to request shorter or more direct answers, or to indicate that the answer he has given is insufficient.
- B. Must ask fair and relevant questions. He should neither comment on the answers, argue with the witness, nor make speeches. He should use his time for questioning alone, not for either constructive argument or summary. In fact, a conclusion is all the more effective if the audience reaches it without the questioner's help.
- C. Should have considerable scope in the questions he asks. Since the time is his, he may waste time if he wants to. The witness should answer even if the significance or relevance of the question is not immediately apparent to him.
- D. Should begin with common ground on which agreement may be expected, and proceed to areas in which disagreement develops or the witness makes significant admissions. The questioner may well begin with the questions which reveal his purpose: "Do you maintain that the Nationalist Chinese Army stands as a bulwark against Communism in Asia?" "Yes." "And do you further maintain that recognition of Red China would weaken or destroy this bulwark?" "Yes." Agreement on such questions is almost certain, and the questioner clearly indicates the direction of his inquiry.
- E. Should develop his attack along the lines of his basic case. He should limit the number of objectives he tries to reach. A series of at least five questions, probing a single issue of the debate thoroughly and following up the leads which the witness' answers provide, is preferable to a miscellaneous assortment of questions lacking interrelation and adaptation to the witness' answers.
- F. May not insist on a simple "yes" or "no" answer unless his question is simple, direct and factual. Questions about why something is true are necessarily complicated and the questioner cannot expect the witness to answer them briefly. Factual questions are best, and the questioner can ask them in enough different ways to lend variety to the cross-examination.
- G. Should phrase questions with the verb first, then the subject, and finally the object or modifying phrase: e.g. "Do you admit that Joseph R. McCarthy is the junior senator from Wisconsin?" He should avoid negative questions or any phrasing with "not": "Do you not know that there have been thirty-seven violations of the Korean truce by the Red Chinese?" The answer to this can only be confusing.
- H. May remind the audience and the witness of relevant fact by beginning the question: "Are you aware that . . ." or "Are you familiar with . . ." However, the questioner's motive in putting such questions should be to put the witness on record concerning the statement involved, and not to present materials of his own.
- I. Should summarize a series of questions on an issue by repeating an opening question: "Do you still consider, in light of these facts, that the Chinese Nationalist Army stands as a bulwark against Communism

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in Asia?” This calls for a “yes” or “no” answer, clearly indicates the Questioner has concluded that particular approach, and allows the members of the audience to draw their own conclusions.

The Witness

- A. Must answer directly and briefly any legitimate question. He should not question the questioner (except in using a rhetorical question as an answer), nor should he engage in stalling tactics.
- B. May refuse to answer a tricky or unfair question—“When did you stop beating your wife?”—if he states a good reason for doing so.
- C. May ask questions to clarify a question, possibly giving his reasons for considering the question obscure, or may ask the questioner to stop making speeches and to continue his questioning.
- D. May clarify a question, if to do so is appropriate. He should state the qualification before his answer. “Do you believe in the desirability of democratic elections?” “For people educated in the tradition and practice of democracy, yes.”
- E. Can exercise some control over the question period by controlling the timing of his answers. If he feels that the questioner is dragging out the question period, he can answer rapidly, exposing the questioner’s ineptitude.
- F. Should not be afraid to admit ignorance if the question demands knowledge of an obscure fact.
- G. Must answer without consulting his colleague or receiving help from him.

Judging Guidelines

- A. A Decision is Not to Be Based Upon:
 - 1. The merits of the question. The judge should not be influenced by prejudices in favor of or against the proposition.
 - 2. Partiality. The judge should not be influenced by the reputation of or show partiality for or against either of the competing teams, their schools, or coaches.
 - 3. Preconceived notions on arguments. The judge should not allow his idea of what the best affirmative or negative arguments or cases may be to influence his decision.
 - 4. Personal preferences on debating style. A judge should not penalize a team if its style differs, either in case construction or delivery, from that which he personally prefers; but the judge should evaluate all styles on the basis of effectiveness in winning the conviction.
- B. A Decision Should Be Based Upon:
 - 1. Skill in analysis. This includes not only the analysis of the proposition, but also analysis of the debate as it progresses.
 - 2. Use of evidence. This includes the use of sufficient evidence and proper reference to its source.
 - 3. Validity of argument. This includes reasoning and conclusions drawn from the evidence presented.
 - 4. Clarity of organization. This includes clear outlining of constructive arguments and easily followed handling of refutation.
 - 5. Effectiveness of delivery. This includes all matters pertaining to oral presentation with special emphasis upon extempore abilities.
- C. A Team Should Be Penalized For:
 - 1. An unfair interpretation. If the interpretation is disputed by the negative, it shall rest with the judge whether or not the affirmative is supporting a tenable position.
 - 2. Discourtesy toward opponents. Discourtesy should be penalized according to the seriousness of the offense.

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3. Falsification of evidence. If a team falsifies evidence in support of a point, it shall lose the point, and if the falsification is obviously deliberate, the judge shall impose an additional penalty according to the seriousness of the falsification.
4. Misconstruing an opponent's arguments. A speaker who misconstrues an argument unintentionally should not be penalized more than the time wasted. If it is intentional, the team should, in addition, forfeit the argument.
5. Introducing new arguments into rebuttal. The judges shall disregard new arguments introduced in rebuttal. This does not include the introduction of new evidence in support of points already advanced or the answering of arguments introduced by opponents.
6. Speaking overtime. When a speaker's time is up, the judge shall disregard anything beyond a closing statement.

Additional Guidelines

- A. **Interpretation:** Judges should regard no interpretation of the question as official, unless the National Wording Committee issues an official interpretation and labels it as such.
- B. **Technicalities:** The team shall debate the basic principles underlying the proposition. Too much emphasis should not be placed upon a technicality.
- C. **Burden of proof:** A debate team need not destroy all opposing argument. It need only show that the preponderance of argument and evidence rests on its side.
- D. **Affirmative burden:** An affirmative team need not destroy all negative argument. It need only show that the preponderance of argument and evidence rests on its side. This holds true equally for the negative team.
- E. **Questions:** A team need answer questions only when they are shown to be pertinent and consequential to the debate. During the questioning periods, the time belongs to the debater asking the questions. The questions should be brief and the answers short and specific. The person answering the questions should not be permitted to refute, but should be limited to simply answering the questions. The questioner should not be permitted to comment on the answers.
- F. **Irrelevant arguments:** Arguments as to whether the proposition is constitutional or whether it will be adopted are irrelevant.
- G. **Direct clash:** The negative team is primarily responsible for a direct clash, providing the affirmative team is not evading the proposition. The affirmative team is responsible for a clash on arguments advanced by the negative as evils in the proposition.
- H. **Delayed replies:** An argument introduced in constructive cases should be replied to by the opponents in time to give the team which advanced the argument an opportunity to reply.
- I. **Adaptation:** A high premium should be placed upon adaptive extempore debating. This should not excuse a team for lack of clarity in organization or for errors in the use of English.
- J. **Persuasion:** A premium should be placed upon the ability of the debaters to utilize human interest and accepted premises. Fallacies committed in an attempt to gain persuasive power should be treated the same as other fallacies.
- K. **Fallacies:** A judge should not discredit an argument as fallacious, unless the fallacy is exposed by the opposition, except in the closing affirmative rebuttal, when the judge shall discredit it upon discovering the fallacy.
- L. **Constructive solution:** Credit should be given to the team which most nearly approximates a constructive solution to the problems.
- M. **Point of order:** The negative team shall not be denied the right to rise to a point of order after the closing affirmative rebuttal. However, if they argue the point instead of stating the point, they shall be heavily



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penalized on the point. In this contingency, final disposition of the matter shall rest entirely with the judge. In general, this practice is to be discouraged.

National Competition Manual – Category/Contestant Overview

2010-2015 CATEGORY/CONTESTANT OVERVIEW

CATEGORY		TYPE		CONTESTANTS	
No.	Name	Indiv.	Group	9th - 12th	7th - 8th
	Area One: Bible				
1	Bible Quizzing		√	√	
2	Bible Teaching	√		√	
3	Bible Preaching	√		√	
4	Bible Memory	√		√	
	Area Two: Music				
1	Female Vocal Solo	√		√	
2	Male Vocal Solo	√		√	
3	Small Vocal Ensemble		√	√	
4	Large Vocal Ensemble		√	√	
5	Choral Group		√	√	
6	Instrumental Brass Solo	√		√	
7	Instrumental Woodwind Solo	√		√	
8	Instrumental String Solo	√		√	
9	Percussion Solo	√		√	
10	Small Instrumental Ensemble		√	√	
11	Large Instrumental Ensemble		√	√	
12	Orchestra/Band		√	√	√
13	Sacred Piano Solo	√		√	
14	Classical Piano Solo	√		√	
15	Sacred Piano/Organ Duet		√	√	
16	Handbell/Handchime Ensemble		√	√	
17	Handbell/Handchime Choir		√	√	√
18	Sacred Piano Duet		√	√	
19	Classical Piano Duet		√	√	
	Area Three: Speech				
1	Debate		√	√	
2	Dramatic Interpretation	√		√	
3	Oral Interpretation of Poetry	√		√	
4	Religious Reading	√		√	
5	Declamation	√		√	
6	Humorous Interpretation	√		√	

National Competition Manual – Category/Contestant Overview

CATEGORY		TYPE		CONTESTANTS	
No.	Name	Indiv.	Group	9th - 12th	7th - 8th
7	Duet Acting		√	√	
8	Original Persuasive Oratory	√		√	
9	Extemporaneous Speaking	√		√	
10	Oral Interpretation of Scripture	√		√	
11	Readers' Theatre		√	√	
12	Choric Speaking		√	√	
	Area Four: Art				
	All Categories	√		√	
	Area Five: Academics				
	All Categories	√		√	

National Competition Manual

JUDGING FORMS



BIBLE

Bible Teaching

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Subject of Lesson _____ Title _____

Time _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
Appropriate to the age level (Junior Age)		
Outline of the lesson well-organized		
Maintained audience attention throughout the lesson		
Explained the Bible passage clearly and accurately		
Presented the lesson with confidence and sincerity		
Applied the lesson correctly and forcefully		
Creativity (and visuals if utilized)		

Total (70 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
7-8.... Good, Above Average
5-6.... Fair, Average
4..... Poor

Judge's Signature

BIBLE

Bible Preaching

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Time _____ Expository Evangelistic Topical (Check One)
 {Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
CONTENT AND ORGANIZATION:		
1. Introduction (leads appropriately into theme, gains attention of the audience)		
2. Theme (clear Scriptural theme established, sermon properly narrowed down)		
3. Explanation/Interpretation (appropriate, accurate explanation of Scripture & principles presented)		
4. Application/Illustration (forceful exhortation, application, and illustration of Scriptural truth presented)		
5. Development (supporting points clearly & logically develop theme, conclusion consistent with theme & development, written outline in proper form)		
PRESENTATION		
6. Vitality ("life" in face, body, & voice)		
7. Eye Contact, Empathy, Naturalness (direct visual & mental contact with audience; natural speech, without affectation or artificial mannerisms)		
8. Poise/Authority (sense of composure, assurance, & authority)		
9. Voice/Diction/Grammar (clearly audible, words understandable, acceptable grammar)		
10. Emphasis/Variety (stress on key ideas through appropriate use of volume, pitch, rate, & climax)		

Total (100 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
 7-8.... Good, Above Average
 5-6.... Fair, Average
 4..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

MUSIC

Vocal Solo

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Composition #1 _____ Composer _____

Composition #2 _____ Composer _____

Time _____ Male Female (Check One)

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS #1	COMMENTS #2	POINTS 4-10	POINTS 4-10
PRESENTATION: (a) Poise (b) Communication (c) Facial Expression (d) Posture (e) Memorization				
TECHNIQUE: (a) Breath (b) Diction (c) Tone (d) Vitality				
MUSICIANSHIP: (a) Phrasing (b) Contrast Mood (c) Contrast Dynamics				
ACCURACY: (a) Text (b) Rhythm (c) Pitch (d) Style (if period piece)				
SELECTION: (a) Words/music complementary (b) Difficulty (c) Appropriate for the voice (d) Appropriate for the occasion				

Total (100 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
 7-8.... Good, Above Average
 5-6.... Fair, Average
 4..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

MUSIC

(Check Category)

Woodwind Solo

Brass Solo

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Composition _____ Composer _____

Time _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
TONE: (a) Quality (b) Control (c) Intonation (d) Vibrato		
ARTICULATION: (a) Attacks and Releases (b) Slurring (c) Note Accuracy (d) Rhythmic Accuracy		
INTERPRETATION: (a) Tempo (b) Phrasing (c) Dynamics (d) Fluency		
MUSICIANSHIP (summary): (a) Correctness (b) Mood & Emotion (c) Artistry		
SELECTION: (a) Appropriateness (b) Difficulty		
PRESENTATION: (a) Appearance (b) Poise (c) Stage Presence		
MEMORIZATION: (a) Slips (b) Recoveries		

Total (70 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
 7-8.... Good, Above Average
 5-6.... Fair, Average
 4..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

MUSIC

String Solo

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Composition _____ Composer _____

Time _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
INTONATION:		
TONE PRODUCTION:		
ACCURACY: (a) Notes (b) Rhythm		
TECHNIQUE: (a) Bowing (b) Left Hand (c) Posture		
INTERPRETATION MUSICIANSHIP POISE:		
DIFFICULTY APPROPRIATENESS:		
MEMORIZATION:		

Total (70 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
 7-8.... Good, Above Average
 5-6.... Fair, Average
 4..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

MUSIC

Piano Solo

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Composition _____ Composer _____

Time _____ Classical Sacred (Check One)

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (6-20)
PERFORMANCE: (a) Musical effect (b) Poise (c) Difficulty and/or choice of selection (d) Memorization		
INTERPRETATION: (a) Dynamics (b) Phrasing (c) Styling/mood (d) Balance/voicing		
MUSICIANSHIP: (a) Feeling for meter (b) Steadiness (c) Tempo (d) Expression/feeling (e) Range of dynamics		
ACCURACY: (a) Note accuracy (b) Rhythmic accuracy (c) Continuity (d) Fluency (e) Dynamics/tempo indications		
TECHNIQUE: (a) Coordination (b) Fingering (c) Tone quality (d) Facility (e) Appropriate touch/Pedaling		

Total (100 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

17-20... Excellent, Superior
 13-16.... Good, Above Average
 9-12.... Fair, Average
 6-8..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

MUSIC

Percussion Solo

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Composition _____ Composer _____

Time _____ {Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

Check One: Snare Drum Solo Timpani Solo Mallet Percussion Multiple Percussion

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
TONE: Stick/mallet choice Playing area Correct method and consistence of tone reproduction or articulation Head/snare tension		
ACCURACY: Correct pitches Correct rhythms and rests Precision Intonation (where applicable) Correct interpretation of meter Key signature/accidentals (where applicable)		
TECHNIQUE: Stick control Mechanics of hand/arm motion, grip/left hand, right hand Attacks/releases Pedaling execution (where applicable) Rolls Dampening Posture Instrument height, physical set up Mastery of rudiments –sticking patterns (where applicable)		
MUSICIANSHIP/INTERPRETATION: Phrasing, shaping of musical line Expressive elements Balance Dynamics Emotional involvement Fluency, style		
TEMPO: Attention to metronome marking Control and maintenance of basic pulse and subdivisions		
SELECTION: Suitability of literature Difficulty		
PRESENTATION: Appearance Poise Stage presence/general conduct/mannerisms		

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
 7-8.... Good, Above Average
 5-6.... Fair, Average
 4..... Poor

Total (70 possible points) _____

 Judge's Signature

MUSIC

Piano Duet

Names _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Composition _____ Composer _____

Time _____ Classical Sacred (Check One)

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (6-20)
TECHNIQUE: (a) Position (hands, body, fingers) (b) Articulation (staccato, legato, etc.) (c) Facility (d) Tone quality and production (e) Accurate use of pedals		
INTERPRETATION: (a) Correctness of style (b) Appropriate/Accurate tempo (c) Rhythm: even, steady (d) Dynamics: accuracy (e) Clarity of motives, phrases, form)		
EXPRESSION: (a) Contrast in tempo/dynamics (b) Phrasing (c) Contrast in sections H form		
PERFORMANCE: (a) Stage presence - poise (b) Overall effect (c) Ensemble (d) Balance between instruments (e) Difficulty of selection (f) Appropriateness of selection		

Total (80 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

17-20.... Excellent, Superior
 13-16.... Good, Above Average
 9-12..... Fair, Average
 6-8..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

MUSIC

Sacred Piano – Organ Duet

Names _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Composition _____ Composer _____

Time _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (6-20)
TECHNIQUE: (a) Position (hands, body, fingers) (b) Articulation (staccato, legato, etc.) (c) Facility (d) Tone Quality: piano (e) Registration: organ (f) Pedals/Pedalboard (piano, organ)		
INTERPRETATION: (a) Correctness of style (b) Appropriate/Accurate tempo (c) Rhythm: even, steady (d) Dynamics: accuracy (e) Clarity of motives, phrases, form		
EXPRESSION: (a) Contrast in tempo/dynamics (b) Phrasing (c) Contrast in sections - form (d) Balance between the instruments		
PERFORMANCE: (a) Stage presence - poise (b) Overall accuracy (c) Ensemble skills (d) Difficulty of selection (e) Appropriateness of selection		

Total (80 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

17-20.... Excellent, Superior
 13-16.... Good, Above Average
 9-12..... Fair, Average
 6-8..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

MUSIC

Choral Group

School _____ State _____

City _____ Class A AA (Check One)

Composition #1 _____ Composer _____

Composition #2 _____ Composer _____

Time _____ Director _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS #1	COMMENTS #2	POINTS 4-10	POINTS 4-10
TONE and INTONATION:				
TECHNIQUE: (a) Blend (b) Balance (c) Ensemble				
RHYTHM:				
DICTION:				
INTERPRETATION: (a) Performance (b) Styling				
PART ACCURACY:				
STAGE PRESENCE:				
SELECTION: (a) Difficulty (b) Appropriateness				

Subtotal (80 possible points each) _____ + _____

Total (160 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
7-8.... Good, Above Average
5-6.... Fair, Average
4..... Poor

Judge's Signature

MUSIC

(Check Category)

Small Vocal Ensemble

Large Vocal Ensemble

School _____ State _____

City _____ Director (Large only) _____

Composition _____ Composer _____

Time _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS 4-10
TONE and INTONATION:		
TECHNIQUE: (a) Blend (b) Balance (c) Ensemble		
RHYTHM:		
DICTION:		
INTERPRETATION: (a) Performance (b) Styling		
PART ACCURACY:		
STAGE PRESENCE:		
SELECTION: (a) Difficulty (b) Appropriateness		

Total (80 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
7-8.... Good, Above Average
5-6.... Fair, Average
4..... Poor

Judge's Signature

MUSIC

(Check Category)

Small Instrumental Ensemble

Large Instrumental Ensemble

School _____

State _____

City _____

Director (Large only) _____

Composition _____

Composer _____

Time _____

Instruments _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS 4-10
TONE: (a) Quality (b) Control (c) Registration (d) Intonation		
ARTICULATION: (a) Attacks and releases (b) Note accuracy (c) Rhythmic accuracy (d) Slurring		
INTERPRETATION: (a) Tempo (b) Phrasing (c) Dynamics (d) Fluency (e) Style		
ENSEMBLE: (a) Blend (b) Balance (c) Togetherness		
MUSICIANSHIP (summary): (a) Correctness (b) Mood & emotion (c) Artistry		
SELECTION: (a) Appropriateness (b) Difficulty		
PRESENTATION: (a) Appearance (b) Poise (c) Stage presence		

Total (70 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
 7-8.... Good, Above Average
 5-6.... Fair, Average
 4..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

MUSIC

Band/Orchestra

School _____ State _____

City _____ Class A AA (Check One)

Composition #1 _____ Composer _____

Composition #2 _____ Composer _____

Time _____ Director _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS #1	COMMENTS #2	POINTS 4-10	POINTS 4-10
TONE: (a) Quality (b) Control (c) Intonation (d) Bowings (e) Vibrato				
ARTICULATION: (a) Attacks and releases (b) Slurring (c) Note accuracy (d) Rhythmic accuracy				
INTERPRETATION: (a) Tempo (b) Phrasing (c) Dynamics (d) Fluency (e) Style				
ENSEMBLE: (a) Balance (b) Blend (c) Precision				
SELECTION: (a) Appropriateness (b) Difficulty				
PRESENTATION: (a) Appearance (b) Poise (c) Stage presence				

Subtotal (60 possible points each) _____ + _____

Total (120 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
 7-8.... Good, Above Average
 5-6.... Fair, Average
 4..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

MUSIC

Handbell/Handchime Choir

School _____ State _____

City _____ Class A AA (Check One)

Composition #1 _____ Composer _____

Composition #2 _____ Composer _____

Time _____ Director _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS #1	COMMENTS #2	POINTS 4-10	POINTS 4-10
TECHNIQUES/ARTICULATION: (a) Damping (b) Stopped sounds: <i>pluck</i> , <i>martellato</i> , <i>RT</i> , etc.				
ACCURACY: (a) Note accuracy (b) Rhythmic accuracy				
INTERPRETATION: (a) Tempo (b) Phrasing (c) Dynamics				
ENSEMBLE: (a) Balance (b) Precision				
MUSICIANSHIP: (a) Mood (b) Expression				
SELECTION: (a) Appropriateness (b) Difficulty				
PRESENTATION: (a) Appearance/visual effect (b) Poise/stage presence				

Subtotal (70 possible points each) _____ + _____

Total (140 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
7-8.... Good, Above Average
5-6.... Fair, Average
4..... Poor

Judge's Signature

MUSIC

Handbell/Handchime Ensemble

School _____

City _____ State _____

Composition _____ Composer _____

Time _____ {Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
TECHNIQUES/ARTICULATION: (a) Damping (b) Stopped sounds: <i>pluck</i> , <i>martellato</i> , <i>RT</i> , etc.		
ACCURACY: (a) Note accuracy (b) Rhythmic accuracy		
INTERPRETATION: (a) Tempo (b) Phrasing (c) Dynamics		
ENSEMBLE: (a) Balance (b) Precision		
MUSICIANSHIP: (a) Mood (b) Expression		
SELECTION: (a) Appropriateness (b) Difficulty		
PRESENTATION: (a) Appearance/visual effect (b) Poise/stage presence		

Total (70 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
 7-8.... Good, Above Average
 5-6.... Fair, Average
 4..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

DEBATE

Affirmative Team

Negative Team

School _____

School _____

City _____

City _____

Round _____

Date _____

Check the column on each item which, on the scale listed at the bottom of the page, best describes your evaluation of the speaker's effectiveness.

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE

1	2	3	4	5

TOTAL _____

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE

1	2	3	4	5

TOTAL _____

ANALYSIS
REASONING
EVIDENCE
ORGANIZATION
REFUTATION
DELIVERY

FIRST NEGATIVE

1	2	3	4	5

TOTAL _____

SECOND NEGATIVE

1	2	3	4	5

TOTAL _____

TEAM RATINGS: **AFFIRMATIVE:** POOR EXCELLENT
FAIR SUPERIOR
GOOD

NEGATIVE: POOR EXCELLENT
FAIR SUPERIOR
GOOD

RANK EACH DEBATER IN ORDER OF EXCELLENCE: FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH

COMMENTS:

First Affirmative...Rank _____

NAME _____

Second Affirmative...Rank _____

NAME _____

COMMENTS:

First Negative...Rank _____

NAME _____

Second Negative...Rank _____

NAME _____

REASON FOR DECISION _____

In my opinion, the better debating was done by the: AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
7-8.... Good, Above Average
5-6.... Fair, Average
4..... Poor

Judge's Signature

SPEECH

(Check Category)

Dramatic Interpretation
Religious Reading
Humorous Interpretation

Oral Interpretation of Poetry
Declamation
Oral Interpretation of Scripture

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Time _____ Title _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
MEMORIZATION: (a) knowledge of material (b) hesitation or confusion (c) necessity for prompting		
SELECTION: (a) tasteful (b) meets time limits (c) proper identification of author (d) meets category requirements (e) literary value		
DICTION: (a) fluency, articulation (b) pronunciation (c) enunciation (d) voice projection (e) general pitch level (f) quality of voice		
COMMUNICATION: (a) mental rapport with audience (b) eye contact (c) ability to hold attention		
USE OF BODY: (a) posture (b) bodily movement (c) gestures (d) facial expression (e) stage presence (f) distracting mannerisms		
INTERPRETATION: (a) style (b) comprehension and proper emphasis (c) creation of mood (d) phrasing (e) contrast (f) expression (g) spiritual or emotional effect		
OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS: (a) proficiency of delivery (b) personal appearance (c) poise (d) organization of thought		

Total (70 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
 7-8.... Good, Above Average
 5-6.... Fair, Average
 4..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

SPEECH

Duet Acting

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Time _____ Title _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

CATEGORIES	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
INTERPRETATION: Grasp of line meaning		
CHARACTERIZATION: Action-reaction Interplay		
POISE: Bodily control action		
BLOCKING: Motivated movement		
DICTION: Clarity		
TIMING: Tempo, build to climax		
OVERALL DRAMATIC EFFECT		
MEMORIZATION		
SELECTION: Literary value, tasteful, appropriate for the occasion, judicious editing, difficulty		

Total (90 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
7-8.... Good, Above Average
5-6.... Fair, Average
4..... Poor

Judge's Signature

SPEECH

Original Persuasive Oratory

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Time _____ Title _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
MEMORIZATION: “the largely memorized oral presentation...” (see AACCS manual) (a) knowledge of material (b) hesitation or confusion (c) necessity for prompting		
SELECTION: (1) Originality: (a) positive approach (b) use of imagination (c) individualistic approach (d) human interest appeal (2) Content: (a) relates to subject (b) logical development of ideas (c) clarity of ideas (d) tasteful (e) meets time limits (f) meets category		
DICTION: (a) fluency, articulation (b) pronunciation (c) enunciation (d) voice projection (e) general pitch level (f) quality of voice		
COMMUNICATION: (a) mental rapport with audience (b) eye contact (c) ability to hold attention		
USE OF BODY: (a) posture (b) bodily movement (c) gestures (d) facial expression (e) stage presence (f) distracting mannerism		
INTERPRETATION: (a) style (b) proper emphasis (c) phrasing (d) contrast (e) expressiveness (f) creation of mood (g) sincerity of tone		
OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS: (a) proficiency of delivery (b) personal appearance (c) poise (d) organization of thought		

Total (70 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
7-8.... Good, Above Average
5-6.... Fair, Average
4..... Poor

Judge's Signature

SPEECH

Extemporaneous Speaking

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Time _____ Title _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
INTRODUCTION		
ARGUMENTS and SUPPORTING MATERIAL		
EMOTIONAL and LOGICAL PROOFS		
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: (a) clear, (b) orderly		
PACING: (a) phrasing, (b) pausing, (c) inflection		
LANGUAGE		
BODILY ACTION: (a) poise, (b) gesture, (c) eye contact, (d) posture		
VOCAL DELIVERY: (a) variety, (b) quality, (c) diction		
CONCLUSION		
OVERALL EFFECT of PERSUASIVENESS		

Total (100 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
 7-8.... Good, Above Average
 5-6.... Fair, Average
 4..... Poor

 Judge's Signature

SPEECH

Readers' Theatre

School _____ State _____

Title _____ City _____

Time _____ {Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
STAGING: (a) interesting composition, (b) composition clarifies the literature		
MOVEMENT: (a) posture, (b) purpose, (c) gestures, (d) facial expressions, (e) stage presence, (f) distracting mannerisms		
ORIGINALITY OF ARRANGEMENT: (a) creative visualization of setting using allowed objects and actors, (b) effective use of group speaking and group movement (if utilized)		
CHARACTERIZATION: (a) voices, (b) movement, (c) facial expression, (d) intensity		
QUALITY OF SELECTION: (a) literary value, (b) tasteful, (c) appropriate for the occasion, (d) judicious editing, (e) difficulty		
PERFORMANCE: (a) diction, (b) eye contact, (c) distracting elements, (d) word color, (e) attacks and releases		
MEMORIZATION: (a) recall, (b) hesitation or confusion, (c) need for prompting		
OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS: (a) delivery, (b) poise, (c) organization of thought, (d) group appearance		

Total (80 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
7-8.... Good, Above Average
5-6.... Fair, Average
4..... Poor

Judge's Signature

SPEECH

Choric Speaking

Group Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Time _____ Title _____

{Judges – Circle time if outside limits for category}

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (4-10)
USE OF VOICES: (a) pitch, (b) pace, (c) word color, (d) attacks and releases (e) vocal variety		
DICTION: (a) fluency, (b) articulation, (c) pronunciation, (d) enunciation, (e) voice projection, (f) vocal quality		
MOVEMENT: (a) posture, (b) purpose, (c) gestures, (d) facial expressions, (e) stage presence, (f) distracting mannerisms		
COMMUNICATION: (a) mental rapport with audience, (b) eye contact, (c) mental and emotional grasp of material		
INTERPRETATION: (a) style, (b) expression, (c) mood, (d) contrast, (e) spiritual or emotional effect		
QUALITY OF SELECTION: (a) literary value, (b) tasteful, (c) appropriate for the occasion, (d) judicious editing, (e) difficulty		
MEMORIZATION: (a) recall, (b) hesitation or confusion, (c) need for prompting		
OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS: (a) delivery, (b) poise, (c) organization of thought, (d) group appearance		

Total (80 possible points) _____

POINT SCALE

9-10... Excellent, Superior
7-8.... Good, Above Average
5-6.... Fair, Average
4..... Poor

Judge's Signature

(Please Print or Type)

Title of Entry _____

- 109

PHOTOGRAPHY ARTIST'S IDEA STATEMENT

(Please Print or Type)

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Category _____ Title of Entry _____

Please provide the appropriate information.

Recording Medium

- ☐ Film – negative
- ☐ Film – positive (slide, transparency)
- ☐ Digital

Camera Type

- ☐ Point-n-shoot
- ☐ SLR (Single Lens Reflect)
- ☐ TLR (Twin Lens Reflect)
- ☐ View Camera or Press Camera
- ☐ Rangefinder

Color Mode of Original

- ☐ Black and White
- ☐ Color

File Format of Original (Digital)

- ☐ RAW (Proprietary to camera:
cr2, nef, dcr, dng...)
- ☐ JPG
- ☐ TIF

Processing Software (Digital)

- ☐ ADOBE Lightroom
- ☐ ADOBE Photoshop
- ☐ Aperture
- ☐ Picasa
- ☐ Other _____

ISO *

- ☐ 50
- ☐ 100
- ☐ 200
- ☐ 400
- ☐ 800
- ☐ 1600
- ☐ 3200
- ☐ Unknown
- ☐ Other _____

Exposure *(shutter and f/stop)

**ISO and Exposure do not apply if the camera does not have manual settings.*

1. Who printed the final image?
2. How or why did you choose your subject? Where did you get the idea?
3. When was the image captured?
4. When was the print made?
5. What help did you receive from other people (friends, parents, teachers):
 - a. In planning?
 - b. While working on the piece?

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this project is my own original and authentic work and that I received no help in completing this project other than general instruction and supervision.

Student's Signature

Date

This idea statement is to be attached to one of the three judging forms accompanying the artwork. Three points will be deducted if it is missing or incomplete. Use the back of this sheet if you need more space. Type if possible!

ART

(Check Category)

Calligraphy
Monochromatic Drawing
Polychromatic Drawing
Watercolor
Oil Painting
Acrylic Painting

Sculpture
Textiles
Crafts
Printmaking
Mixed Media

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Medium _____ Title _____

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (6-20)
TECHNIQUE: (a) Is the medium used appropriate? (b) Is skillfulness displayed? (c) Is there consistency?		
ORIGINALITY: (a) Does this work possess creativity? (b) Does this work possess individuality? (c) Does this work show imagination? (d) Does this work reflect both knowledge of and experience with the subject?		
EFFECTIVENESS: (a) Is there harmony of composition? (b) Is there visual balance? (c) Is there form and color coordination?		
COMMUNICATION: (a) Does this work portray or convey a message? (b) Does this work repeatedly stimulate or satisfy?		

Total (80 possible points) _____

My "Artist's Idea Statement" is attached.

Student's Signature

Judge's Signature

POINT SCALE

17-20.... Excellent, Superior
 13-16.... Good, Above Average
 9-12..... Fair, Average
 6-8..... Poor

ART

Photography

(Check Category)

Still Life

Landscapes and Architecture

People and Animal

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Type of Camera Used _____ Type of Film Used _____

Check which of these is attached to your photo: Film/Negative CD Floppy Memory Stick

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (6-20)
ORIGINALITY: (a) Does the composition show original design, creativity, imagination and good planning? (b) Does the photo show original thought, angle, composition, etc.?		
CONTENT/TECHNIQUE: (a) Is the subject matter appealing? (b) Is the composition pleasing, well-balanced? (c) Is there a center of interest/focus? (d) Were special lighting, filters, special effects or other techniques/tools used?		
DETAILS: (a) Focus: Is the center of interest sharp? Is the background muted, blurred or made not to distract? (b) Contrast: Is there a pleasing contrast of light and dark areas? (c) Did the student have input in the development and exposure of photo? (refer to Idea Statement) (d) Do experimental techniques work well?		
APPEARANCE: (a) Is the piece properly exposed? (b) Is there sufficient and appropriate lighting? (c) Is the photo enlarged to an appropriate size to enhance the image justly? (d) Does this photo command attention? (e) Digital photos printed properly?		
DIFFICULTY: (a) Does the project display a knowledge and experience with tools and techniques? (b) Does the project display appropriate difficulty for the age of the student?		

Total (100 possible points) _____

My "Artist's Idea Statement" is attached.

POINT SCALE

17-20.... Excellent, Superior
 13-16.... Good, Above Average
 9-12..... Fair, Average
 6-8..... Poor

 Student's Signature

 Judge's Signature

ART

Digital Media

Original art designed in a creative program printed and displayed as fine art.

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Software Program Used _____

File Name _____ PC _____ MAC _____

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (6-20)
ORIGINALITY: (a) Does the composition show original design and good planning? (b) Does the project display the personality/individuality of the artist? (c) Does the method of idea development show student involvement, good planning and skill? (Refer to Idea Statement)		
TECHNIQUE: (a) Is the general appearance pleasing and well-proportioned? (b) Is skillfulness and knowledge of medium displayed? (c) Are the techniques/skills used appropriate for this medium? (d) Does the drawing display form?		
DETAILS: (a) Is the artwork printed on an appropriate surface? (b) Consider the use of perspective, compositional harmony, visual balance. (c) Are art techniques such as shading and highlights used?		
APPEARANCE: (a) Is the piece properly protected? (b) Is the piece free from smudges, drips, fingerprints and preliminary lines? (c) Are erasures neatly done? Without damage to paper? (d) Is the piece balanced? (e) Does the drawing command attention?		
DIFFICULTY: (a) Does the project display a knowledge and experience with tools and techniques? (b) Does the project display appropriate difficulty for the age of the student?		

Total (100 possible points) _____

My "Artist's Idea Statement" is attached.

POINT SCALE

17-20.... Excellent, Superior
 13-16.... Good, Above Average
 9-12.... Fair, Average
 6-8..... Poor

 Student's Signature

 Judge's Signature

ART Woodworking

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Title _____

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS (6-20)
ORIGINALITY: (a) Does the preliminary drawing show original design and good planning? (b) Will the piece function well for its intended use? (c) Was the project extensive or difficult to produce?		
CRAFTSMANSHIP: (a) Is the general appearance pleasing and well proportioned? (b) Is the piece assembled well? (joints fit properly, legs set level on floor, corners square, etc.)		
DETAILING: (a) Is grain direction properly used to enhance appearance? (b) Are there decorative elements that add to the overall aesthetics?		
FINISH: (a) Is the piece properly sanded? (b) Is there any residual glue showing? (c) Is the stain and/or varnish properly applied and enhancing to the work?		

Total (80 possible points) _____

My "Artist's Idea Statement" is attached.

Student's Signature

Judge's Signature

POINT SCALE

17-20.... Excellent, Superior
 13-16.... Good, Above Average
 9-12..... Fair, Average
 6-8..... Poor

ACADEMIC

Creative Writing: Poetry

Name _____ State _____
School _____ City _____
Time _____ Title _____

1. ORIGINALITY, CONTENT and COMMUNICATION

- a. Does the poem approach the topic creatively? (20 points) _____
- b. Is the poem well organized so that the thoughts progress clearly and logically? (20 points) _____
- c. Is the theme or main idea well integrated throughout the poem? (5 points) _____
- d. Is the word choice precise and concise? (5 points) _____
- e. Is the person consistent throughout? (5 points) _____
- f. Is the reader left with a “finished” feeling? (5 points) _____

COMMENTS:

Total This Section (60 possible points) _____

2. STRUCTURE and DEVICES

- a. If the poem is rhymed, is the rhyme scheme correct and consistent?
Does the poem employ sound devices (alliteration, consonance, onomatopoeia, etc.) to provide aural appeal? (10 points) _____
- b. If the poem is metered, is the meter consistent and appropriate?
If there is no meter, does the phrasing possess a rhythmic flow to distinguish it from prose? (10 points) _____
- c. Is the poem infused with imagery—specific sensory impressions—rather than broad generalities? (5 points) _____
- d. Visual appearance: skip lines between stanzas; if poem is in couplets, there should be 2 lines of verse, then a blank line; if it uses stanzas of 4 lines, there should be a blank line between stanzas. (5 points) _____

COMMENTS:

Total This Section (30 possible points) _____

3. WRITING MECHANICS

- a. Are spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and tense correct? (5 points) _____
- b. Is writing neat and legible? (5 points) _____

COMMENTS:

Total This Section (10 possible points) _____

COMMENTS:

Total (100 possible points) _____

Judge's Signature

ACADEMIC
Expository Writing: Essay

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Time _____ Title _____

1. CONTENT

- (a) Does the composition have a strong thesis statement? (15 points) _____
- (b) Does it contain logical arguments in support of the thesis? (15 points) _____
- (c) Are there sufficient supporting details? (15 points) _____
- (d) Does the writer avoid emotional appeals? (5 points) _____

COMMENTS: _____ Total This Section (50 possible points) _____

2. ORGANIZATION

- (a) Does the essay have an effective introduction that prepares the reader for the thesis? (5 points) _____
- (b) Is there logical paragraphing with strong topic sentences? (10 points) _____
- (c) Does the conclusion provide a sense of closure for the argument? (5 points) _____

COMMENTS: _____ Total This Section (20 possible points) _____

3. STYLE

- (a) Are the writer's vocabulary and word usage effective? (5 points) _____
- (b) Is the sentence structure varied and correct (subject/verb agreement, etc.)? (5 points) _____
- (c) Does the writer demonstrate creativity in addressing the subject? (5 points) _____

COMMENTS: _____ Total This Section (15 possible points) _____

3. WRITING MECHANICS

- (a) Are the spelling and punctuation correct? (5 points) _____
- (b) Is the grammar correct? (5 points) _____
- (c) Is writing neat and legible? (5 points) _____

COMMENTS: _____ Total This Section (15 possible points) _____

COMMENTS: _____ Total (100 possible points) _____

Judge's Signature

ACADEMIC TESTING REPORT FORM

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Category (Check One)

OT Bible Knowledge

Physics

NT Bible Knowledge

World History/Geography

English

U.S. History/Geography

Algebra/Geometry

Accounting

Advanced Mathematics

Home Economics

Biology

Political Science/Economics

Chemistry

Music Theory

Spanish

	TEST ONE	TEST TWO	TEST THREE		TOTAL
Correct Answers				=	
Possible Answers				=	

Judge's Signature

SCIENCE FAIR (Check Category)

Biological Science

Physical Science

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Title _____ Project # _____

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT: Including research paper, and other areas of research. Excellent: Thorough research, irrefutable references, knowledgeable & logical presentation paper in good form (26-30 pts.). Very Good: Lacking slightly in certain areas (21-25 pts.). Good: Some inaccuracies and/or faulty reasoning (10-20 pts.).		(30 pts)
THE EXPERIMENT: Excellent: Reliable apparatus, valid controls, sufficient population/repetition, good originality (26-30 pts.). Very Good: Same as above but lacking slightly in certain areas (21-25 pts.). Good: Definite inadequacy in above areas (10-20 pts.).		(30 pts)
THE LOG BOOK:		(10 pts)
CONCLUSIONS & FINDINGS: Excellent: Substantial, reliable, & beneficial findings (17-20 pts.). Good: Satisfactory work with a few flaws (11-16 pts.). Poor: Results inconsistent with data (0-10 pts.).		(20 pts)
TECHNICAL SKILL & DISPLAY: Excellent: Craftsmanship & visual media are excellent (10 pts.). Good: Craftsmanship & visual media are satisfactory (6-9 pts.). Poor: Exhibit shows lack of craftsmanship and poor presentation of visual media. (0-5 pts.).		(10 pts)

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this project is my own original and authentic work and that I received no help in completing this project other than general instruction and supervision.

Total (100 possible points) _____

Student's Signature

Judge's Signature