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NHSDLC
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE LEAGUE OF CHINA

青少年世界学校辩论

JUNIOR WORLD SCHOOLS DEBATE



RULEBOOK

1. Introduction

This rulebook provides the fundamental rules that govern Junior World Schools Debate (Junior WSD) events in National High School Debate League of China (NHSDLC) tournaments.

There are 3 main purposes to the rules.

1. First, the rules contribute to the smooth and effective running of tournaments.
2. Second, the rules are designed to ensure competitive equity for all participants regardless of their school, grade, gender, and other ascriptive characteristics; the rules should foster a competitive experience where the quality of a team's speech should play an almost exclusive rule in determining their competitive success.
3. Third, the rules facilitate the maintenance of an educational debate environment. As an educational activity, participating in debate events should aid the development of an academic skill set that helps debaters succeed.

This rulebook should not determine the winner or loser of a debate tournament except in extreme circumstances. The primary role of a judge is to decide who wins the tournament within the constraints of the rules. At the same time, debaters and judges should be able to determine the application of rules of particular situations in a debate tournament on their own. If disagreement and confusion persist, the relevant parties should immediately contact an NHSDLC staff member. Complaints should be handled similarly.

The Tournament Director always maintains ultimate discretion regarding what consequences should be administered for rule infractions. Consequences will vary depending on the severity of the situation.

In extreme cases, the Tournament Director may determine that a debater should be deducted points, not proceed to elimination rounds, be disqualified from the tournament, or be removed from the national ranking. Ignorance of the rules is not an excuse and will not mitigate potential consequences.

This rulebook will focus on the rules of the NHSDLC Junior WSD circuit instead of concentrating more broadly on the norms that shape the circuit. Rules mandate what debaters must do. In contrast, norms influence the debate community's sense of what debaters should do. This is because NHSDLC believes that the debate community should play an important role in deciding norms for itself.

Debaters are welcome to talk to NHSDLC staff to clarify results and ballots. However, appeals of a judgment are almost never considered. All judgments are final unless there is a reason to believe discrimination took place, or that a technicality error occurred.

2. Rules

2.1 Tournament Conduct

NHSDLC tournaments are a professional and safe environment. If any participant, judge, teacher, parent, person, or animal is exceptionally disruptive to this atmosphere, the NHSDLC reserves the right to remove them from the premises. Threats of violence, verbal abuse, discriminatory behavior, and acts that endanger anyone involved will not be tolerated. If a debater is caught in possession of drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, or any other illicit substance, they will be disqualified from the tournament and removed from the premises without a refund of the entry fee.

The NHSDLC staff have ultimate discretion in determining the application of this rule and the nature of the corresponding consequences.

2.2 Punctuality

NHSDLC staff will do a roll call at the beginning of each day to make sure debaters are present. Also, Debaters must enter their allocated rooms within 15 minutes after the assigned time of the round and motion announcement. NHSDLC staff should be contacted if a debater or judge is not present in their room within 15 minutes.

Ifjudges are late to the round, NHSDLC staff will reassign a new judge to the room once notified.

If debaters have emergencies and may be late to the round, it is their responsibility to notify NHSDLC staff before the round starts. If NHSDLC staff permits, the round will start once the tardy debater has arrived. However, judges will not wait beyond 15 minutes if debaters are late without providing notification, and debaters will automatically forfeit the round after 15 minutes of delay.

For online tournaments, if debaters encounter technical issues during the debate, for instance, dropping out of the room due to bad internet connection, judges will allow maximum 5 minutes of time for the team to adjust and recover for once. After 5 minutes, if the issue is still unresolved, the judge will continue the debate anyway. Debaters are responsible for maintaining adequate technical support for participation.

The NHSDLC staff have the ultimate discretion to determine if the debater that was late has forfeited the tournament.

If a debater forfeits a round due to tardiness, the other team should remain in their assigned room unless they are given explicit permission to leave by NHSDLC staff. A new opponent will be arranged when possible. If a new opponent cannot be arranged, the other team will be paired to a “bye” team, which makes them an automatic win. For the team paired to the “bye” team, the average speaker points of the team in that round will be their average speaker points from other 3 rounds. Hence, their speaker points will not be affected by this “bye”. The team forfeiting will receive no speaker points for the round, but will still be able to attend following rounds, unless they willingly drop out of the tournament. Likewise, their average speaker points will be based on speaker points received from the other 3 rounds.

The “bye” scenario also arises in cases of an odd number of team registrations. In this situation, the team paired to compete against the “bye” will automatically receive a win for that round. The pairing of the “bye team” in this situation is determined through a random pairing process using the Tab room algorithm.

2.3 Language

Debaters must communicate in English during speeches. Judges are instructed not to evaluate speeches made in a different language.

2.4 Spectating

Spectators are not permitted in preliminary rounds. The exception to this rule is if explicit permission is given by the NHSDLC Tournament Director.

Spectating elimination rounds is permitted unless a participating debater chooses to ask spectators to leave. Spectators may not refuse. The exception to this rule is during the finals debate, as finals will be live streamed through NHSDLC platforms and does not require permission from debaters or judges.

If a spectator is disruptive, disrespectful, or otherwise unduly detracts from the debate that is happening, they may also be told to leave by participating debaters, judges, NHSDLC staff, or teachers. Once again, spectators may not refuse.

2.5 Recording

The NHSDLC staff is the only party that has permission to make use of debaters' speeches in any way.

During preliminary rounds, recording by other parties, through the capture of audio, video, transcription, and/or any other means outside of traditional note-taking is strictly prohibited. The use of transcription software/hardware is regarded as academic dishonesty by the NHSDLC's Academic Committee. Anyone caught with an audio or video recording of a preliminary round may be forced to delete them by NHSDLC staff.

During elimination rounds, recording is strictly prohibited unless permission is explicitly given by both teams and participating judges. If there are multiple judges, all judges must consent to the debate being recorded. If any spectator or participant records the debate without first receiving permission, they will be forced to delete their recordings by NHSDLC staff. If they refuse, they will not be allowed to view other debates and may be subject to other penalties at the discretion of NHSDLC staff. The exception to this rule is during the finals debate, as recording is permitted and does not require permission from debaters or judges

Short videos on WeChat by classmates or parents recording a single speech, or coaches recording strategically valuable portions of a speech are drastically different situations. As such, the NHSDLC will apply this rule within reason. However, it is heavily encouraged to ask all debaters involved for permission before a debate begins if one wishes to record more than a short video. Short videos are defined as videos under 20 seconds. Participating teams always have the right to request that audience members stop recording during a debate, even if they provided permission before the debate. Audience members may not refuse.

2.6 Artificial Intelligence

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) is strictly prohibited in any form during debate rounds. For the purposes of detecting AI usage, the following definition is adopted:
AI usage is defined as a score of 75% or greater when a speech is processed through WinstonAI.

If the Winston AI score reaches 75% or higher, the DLC will declare that AI has been used. Students found using AI will automatically lose the debate and be suspended from the tournament. The DLC reserves the right to prevent students found using AI from registering for future tournaments that semester.

2.7 Online Tournament Camera rule

To ensure fairness, uphold competitive integrity, and protect students from unsupported allegations, all debaters in online JWSD tournaments are required to use two cameras during the entire round, including preparation time and debate time.

Primary Camera

The primary camera must face the student directly. It must clearly show the student's face and hands throughout the round. This camera must always remain on unless the judge or tournament staff gives permission due to a verified technical issue.

Secondary Camera

In addition to the primary camera, each student must set up a secondary camera positioned behind or diagonally behind them. The purpose of the secondary camera is to provide a clear view of the student's full debating area, including their workspace, hands, notes, visible devices, and immediate surroundings.

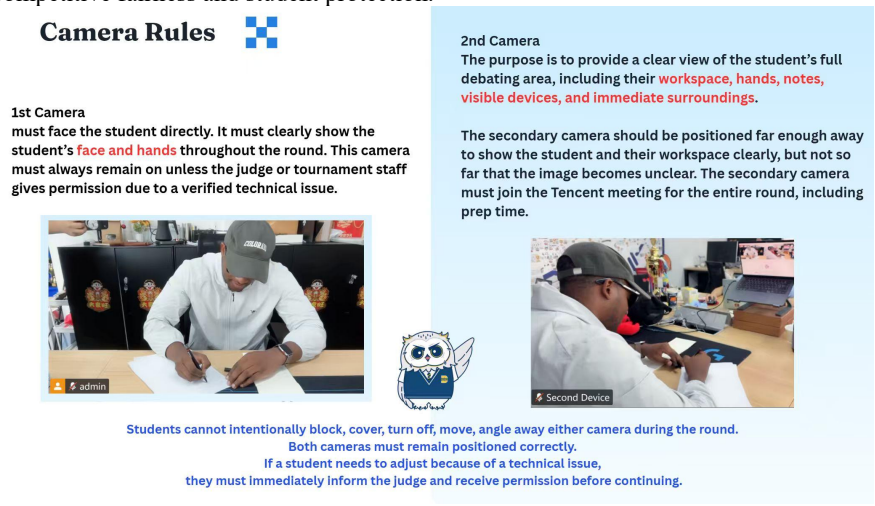
The secondary camera should be positioned far enough away to show the student and their workspace clearly, but not so far that the image becomes unclear. The secondary camera must **join** the **Tencent meeting** for the entire round**,** including prep time.

Purpose of the Two-Camera Rule

The two-camera requirement is intended to:

- ensure that students are following tournament rules during online rounds;
- give judges and tournament staff a fuller view of the student's debating environment;
- help prevent the use of unauthorized materials, outside assistance, hidden communication, or other unfair advantages;
- provide objective footage if a violation is alleged;
- protect students by allowing tournament staff to investigate claims fairly rather than relying only on accusations.

The secondary camera does not mean that students are assumed to be violating rules. It exists as a safeguard for both competitive fairness and student protection.



Camera Obstruction or Mispositioning

Students may not intentionally block, cover, turn off, move, angle away, or otherwise obstruct either camera during the round. Both cameras must remain positioned correctly so that the judge and tournament staff can clearly see the required areas.

If a student needs to adjust either camera because of a technical issue, they must immediately inform the judge and receive permission before continuing.

First Offense

For a first camera-related issue, the judge or tournament staff may take the following actions:

- give the student a verbal warning;
- pause prep time or the round until the camera is turned on, repositioned, or corrected;
- instruct the student to adjust the primary or secondary camera before the round continues.

Second Offense

For a second camera-related issue, the judge should formally record the violation in the ballot or report it to tournament staff.

In **preliminary rounds**, the violation may affect the speaker points of the student responsible.
In **elimination rounds**, where speaker points are not used, the judge may consider the violation when making their final decision, especially if the round is close. If the judge considers the violation in their decision, they must clearly explain in the ballot whether and how the violation affected the result.

Serious, Repeated, or Deliberate Violations

Serious, repeated, or deliberate violations may be referred to tournament staff for further investigation. Depending on the severity of the violation, tournament staff may impose penalties including, but not limited to:

- official warning;
- loss of speaker points;
- loss of the round;
- disqualification from the current debate;
- suspension from future rounds or tournaments.

Use of Secondary Camera Footage

Secondary camera footage may only be used by tournament staff for tournament integrity purposes, including investigating alleged rule violations. Footage should not be shared publicly, used for non-tournament purposes, or accessed by unauthorized individuals.

If a violation is alleged, tournament staff may review the secondary camera footage to determine whether the student violated the rules or whether the student is innocent of the allegation. Final decisions will be based on the available evidence, the seriousness of the alleged violation, and the judgment of the NHSDLC tournament officials.

2.8 Online Tournament Team Communication

To facilitate communication between teammates during online tournaments, teams may use a voice call, such as a WeChat call, with loudspeaker mode enabled. This is the only permitted method of remote team communication during the round, including preparation time. Only members of the team may participate in the call.

Before the round begins, teams must notify the judge that they will use a voice call. Each debater using a phone for the call must show their phone screen to the judge to confirm that the call includes only their teammates.

Once connected and verified by the judge, phones must remain on loudspeaker and be placed to one side, away from the debaters' working hands. Debaters must not touch, tap, type on, or otherwise operate their phones for the remainder of the round, including preparation time.

This is a limited exception to the electronic-device restrictions in Section 3.2.1 and applies only to the voice call described above. **Text-based communication between teammates through messaging apps or the Tencent Meeting chat function is strictly prohibited and constitutes a violation of Section 3.2.1.**

3. Tournament Procedure

NHSDLC debate events are most often designed as a two-day tournament. A standard tournament would have four preliminary rounds and four elimination rounds. The exact number of preliminary and elimination rounds can vary depending on the size of the tournament.

3.1 Junior World Schools Debate (WSD)

Junior World Schools Debate (WSD) is a dynamic format combining "prepared" motions with "impromptu" motions, encouraging debaters to focus on specific issues rather than debate theory or procedural arguments. This highly interactive style of debate allows debaters to engage each other, even during speeches.

In the Junior WSD format, the debate occurs between two teams. Each team is allowed to register with 3-5 debaters who prepare and debate together. Teams with more than 3 members are free to choose any configuration of speakers for each preliminary and elimination round, but if a participant wants to appear on the speaker tab, he/she must speak in at least 50% of the preliminary rounds of the competition. Meanwhile, only 3 speakers can compete in a single round. During the round, each participant must deliver one constructive speech. In addition, only the first or second constructive speaker is allowed to deliver the reply speech.

Each team is allocated to either "proposition" or "opposition" on a motion that will be given to them by random draw. They are then required to either provide reasons for or against the motion according to the side they have been allocated.

Motions for Junior WSD are based upon the legislative model. Every motion then begins with the words, "This House", among these motions, only policy motions "THW" have debaters act as the legislative chamber and defend a policy, whereas other motion types (like THBT or THS) have debaters support something in the abstract, while actor motions (TH, as X, W) sometimes have debaters argue about what non-government actors would do (like "TH, as XX, would…").

Motions are debated in a general sense and are not about extreme or isolated examples.

The NHSDLC's Junior WSD division uses the following format:

Speech	Time	Responsibility of Debater
1st Proposition	4 minutes	Introduce motion, define key terms, set burdens, establish mechanism or model if needed, offer substantive arguments
1st Opposition	4 minutes	Deal with proposed framework by proposition, clash with proposition arguments, offer own substantive arguments
2nd Proposition	4 minutes	Clash, offer new substantive arguments, defend 1st speaker's points
2nd Opposition	4 minutes	Clash, offer new substantive arguments, defend 1st speaker's points
3rd Proposition	4 minutes	Clash and summarize key issues
3rd Opposition	4 minutes	Clash and summarize key issues

Opposition Reply	2 minutes	Crystallize the round
Proposition Reply	2 minutes	Crystallize the round

To ensure fairness in debates, all speakers must follow this agreed format and order to present their speeches. These guidelines adjudicate the round.

3.2 Prepared & Impromptu Motions

For preliminary rounds, all JWSD tournaments will now have two prepared motions and two impromptu motions. All elimination round motions will be impromptu.

3.2.1 Electronic Devices

The use of any electronic devices during prep and throughout the course of the debate is **prohibited**, these include phones, laptops, tablets, smart watches, e-readers, or internet-enabled devices, unless expressly permitted by tournament staff for accessibility reasons;

Any use of the internet, AI tools, messaging apps, shared documents, or electronic databases during preparation is also prohibited.

3.2.2 Prepared Motions

A prepared motion is one in which you have been given the motion and side you are debating on in advance of the day. Prepared motions will be announced 2-4 weeks in advance of the tournament.

In prepared debates, teams will have 10 minutes to prepare for the debate once the motion has been released. The side of the debate (Affirmative or negative) for each team will be released in the pairing for each round. Teams are no longer allowed to use the internet during prepared motion prep time.

Allowed material

During prepared motions debaters are permitted to bring a printed copy of their speech and/or rebuttal blocks. Other than these documents all rules listed in the 3.2.3.1 Material rules section apply.

3.2.3 Impromptu Motions

An impromptu (un-prepared) motion is a motion that teams receive prior to the round at the same time as you are given the side of the debate. In this instance, teams will only have limited preparation time to think of arguments and examples for your side. In impromptu debates, teams will have 20 minutes to prepare for the debate once the motion has been released.

Speakers must not consult any other individuals after they receive the impromptu motion but prepare the motion independently. Receiving coaching support is forbidden during the preparation time and during the round.

If debaters are caught communicating with coaches (or in any other way consulting external individuals and receiving external support), judges and by extension the NHSDLC Staff will have the discretion to enforce a punishment such as an immediate lose for that round.

Students are **NOT** allowed to use the internet or any electronic devices during preparation time. These include Laptops, Phones, Tablets, Smart watches, electronic dictionaries, etc.

3.2.3.1 Materials Allowed During JWSD Impromptu Motion Preparation

For impromptu motions in the JWSD division, debaters may only use materials that are expressly permitted by the tournament rules. The purpose of this rule is to preserve fairness between teams while still allowing students to consult neutral reference materials during preparation.

Permitted Materials

During preparation time, debaters may use:

- Blank paper or notebooks for writing preparation notes;
- Pens, pencils, highlighters, and other basic writing tools;
- Printed or physical reference books, provided they meet the definition below;

Definition of a Reference Book

A "reference book" means a published, publicly available book whose primary purpose is to provide general background information, definitions, facts, or explanations.

Examples of permitted reference books include:

- Dictionaries;
- Thesauruses;
- Atlases;
- Encyclopedias;
- Almanacs;
- General knowledge books;

Published books on history, politics, economics, science, philosophy, culture, or current affairs, provided they are not prepared specifically for debate competition use.

A reference book must be general in nature. It must not be a debate brief, case file, motion-preparation packet, argument bank, or collection of prepared debate materials.

Prohibited Materials

Debaters may not use any material that gives them a prepared competitive advantage on specific motions, topics, or debate arguments.

The following materials are **prohibited**:

- Printed debate cases, speeches, scripts, rebuttal blocks, argument extensions, weighing blocks, or reply speech templates;
- Motion-specific research packets or prep files; Debate briefs, topic analyses, clash sheets, or prepared argument banks such as **The Big Debate**.

- Printed materials prepared by coaches, schools, teammates, parents, or third-party debate programs for the purpose of competition preparation;
- Handwritten or printed notes containing pre-prepared arguments, examples, evidence, models, definitions, or rebuttals for likely impromptu motions;

Notes Written During Preparation

Debaters may write notes during the official preparation time after the motion has been released. These notes may be used during the round.

However, students may not bring pre-written notes into the preparation room if those notes contain prepared arguments, examples, models, definitions, rebuttals, or topic-specific material.

Inspection of Materials

Tournament staff and the judge will inspect any materials brought into the preparation room or competition room. If a debater is unsure whether a material is permitted, they must ask tournament staff before using it.

Failure to disclose questionable materials before the round may be treated as a rules violation.

Violations

If a debater or team uses prohibited materials during impromptu preparation, tournament staff may impose penalties depending on the seriousness of the violation. Penalties may include:

- A warning;
- Loss of preparation materials;
- Speaker point penalties;
- A loss for the round;
- Disqualification from the tournament in serious or deliberate cases.

The tournament director has final discretion in determining whether a material violates this rule and what penalty is appropriate.

Guiding Principle

The guiding principle is that students may consult neutral, general reference sources, but they may not use prepared debate materials. Impromptu debate should test students' ability to think, organize, and argue after receiving the motion, not their access to pre-written cases or hidden prep files.

3.3 Speech Time & Preparation Time

Each team must obey the time limits of speeches. When time is up, speakers may finish a sentence they have already begun speaking but may not begin a new one. Any ambiguity in what reasonably constitutes a concluding sentence will be determined by the judge.

There is no preparation time within a WSD round. Each speech follows directly after the last speech is finished.

3.4 Speaker Roles

Each speaker in the debate has a different role. These rules are intended to facilitate as fair a debate as possible, both by ensuring that clarity in the topic up for debate is established and to ensure that both teams have a reasonable chance to engage with the other side's arguments.

3.4.1 First Speakers

The first speaker of the proposition is responsible for:

- Defining the motion
- Outlining the arguments that proposition will bring (their team's case)
- Explaining which speakers will present which of those arguments
- Presenting part of the case for their side

Similarly, the first speaker of the opposition is responsible for:

- Challenging the definition and providing a new one (if they think that the proposed definition is unfair)
- Outlining the arguments that proposition will bring (their team's case)
- Explaining which speakers will present which of those arguments
- Responding to the arguments of the first proposition (rebuttal)
- Presenting part of that case for their side

Defining the motion is about giving a clear explanation of what the motion means to ensure that all speakers and judges are clear on the topic being debated. If the two teams argue about very different things, then it becomes hard to pin down what exactly the disagreements between the teams are.

If the opposition speaker believes the proposed definition is unfair or reduced to a tautology, then they are entitled to challenge the definition. Opposition speakers must explain why it is unfair and provide an alternative definition that their side believes reasonable given the above parameters. It should be noted that this is quite rare and will often lead to a very messy debate when it does happen. It is often best to simply accept the definition in front of you and debate the topic on its merits if possible.

3.4.2 Second Speakers

The second speakers in the debate are responsible for:

- Continuing to defend their definition (if required)
- Continuing the argumentation presented by their team, including defense of their previous speaker's points from the rebuttal the other team has made
- Offering rebuttal to the other team's case
- Making new arguments to support your case

3.4.3 Third Speakers

The third speaker's role is to respond to the other team as well as weighing arguments and impacts. The bulk of the speech should be dedicated to defeating the arguments brought by the other team in detail, whilst also defending the case that your teammates have brought from the attacks that the other team has already made. It is technically permissible to dedicate 1 minute of time to additional arguments in support of your case, however this must be flagged in the first speech, and the emphasis should still be placed on rebuttal. The third speaker, when defending the case, should explain the "impacting" of the case -- explain to the judge the relevance, urgency, and importance of the arguments proven by the team. Moreover, weighing is important in third speeches, which is to provide reasons why your argument is more important than other arguments in the debate.

3.4.4 Reply Speeches

The reply speech must be delivered by either the first or second speaker of your team; it cannot be delivered by the same person that delivered the third speech.

It is also worth remembering that the order switches after the first three speeches of each team, so the opposition reply speaker gives their speech straight after the opposition third speaker and the proposition reply speech is the final one of the debates. The reply speech is intended to explain why their side has already won the debate. They do this by boiling the debate down to the two or three overarching points of contention (often called the clashes of the debate) and presenting why their team's side won those points.

3.5 Points of Information (POI)

During the first three main speeches of each team, speakers from the opposing team may offer a "Point of Information" (POIs) between 00:30 (30 seconds after the speech starts) and 03:30 of the speech (these timings will be indicated by an audible signal from the judging table, normally a soft bang on the table or a clap).

A POI is a short (up to 15 seconds) interjection in which one of the three members of the opposing team can ask a question or make an objection to the person currently delivering their main speech. It is up to the speaker to accept or decline a POI that is offered, but speakers are expected to accept one POIs in their speech. Failure to take a POI can result in a lower speaker score or flip a close comparison between teams at the discretion of the judge.

3.6 Iron-person Policy

If a team member cannot debate in Preliminary Rounds for any emergencies, a team can have two members speaking ('iron-person') for only one round out of the 4 Preliminary Rounds and still be break-eligible. However, when doing so, the team must inform the judge and NHSDLC staff before the debate starts if it wants to have iron person in that round. The absent speaker will use his/her average speaker score from the other three pre-elimination rounds as his/her speaker score for this absent round. The speech of the iron-person speaker will be scored like all other substantive speeches. However, teams cannot have iron person in any elimination rounds.

3.7 Adjudicators

The adjudicator begins the debate by introducing the motion, the rules, and the names of the debaters.

The adjudicator ensures that every participant follows the rules of the debate. They will call each speaker to come forward when it is he/she to speak and will thank each speaker at the conclusion of his/her speech.

During the debate, the adjudicator monitors the time that each speaker takes to deliver their speech. They would signal the key moments in a speech, most commonly by ringing a bell at the beginning of the speech and when there is one minute, or thirty seconds left. (*In online tournaments, due to the meeting platform environment, judges usually give no audible countdown signals to avoid confusion. Debaters may use their own basic timers.)

At the end of the debate, judges will disclose the winner and loser of the debate and provide oral feedback to student. The final round of the tournament is the only silent round where results are not immediately announced.

3.7.1 Panelists

In Junior WSD, panelists will serve as adjudicators alongside the chair. At the end of the debate, each judge will independently reach a decision. A unanimous decision is not required. Each judge should provide feedback explaining why they voted for a particular team, with the exception of the final round.

3.7.2 Elimination Round Judge:

In the elimination round, each room will have at least three adjudicators (one chair with two or more panelists). The panelists will also deliberate the result with the chair. In case of disagreement, they can vote on the result, and the team with more votes will win the round and advance.

3.8 Evidence

In WSD, evidence is used sparingly. In contrast to Public Forum debate, the concept of "last name", "date" for presenting evidence does not exist. Instead, research is most useful to find examples of historical precedent to prove your argument true and learn from experts about the conceptual underpinnings of your arguments.

4. Rubrics

At the end of the debate, the judge will indicate on the ballot which team won the round and assign speaker points. The first three speeches are scored on a scale of 60-80 with the reply speech being scored on a 30-40 point scale. The total number of points for each team is then tallied, and the winning team must have more points than the losing team. Ties and low point wins are not permitted.

CONSTRUCTIVE SPEECHES (80)				
POINTS	32	32	16	80
STANDARD	Content	Style	Strategy	Overall
Exceptional	32	32	16	80
Extremely Good	30-31	30-31	14-15	74-79
Good	28-29	28-29	14	70-73
Satisfactory	27	27	13-14	67-69
Competent	26	26	13	65-66
Poor	25	25	12-13	61-64
Minimal Quality	24	24	12	60

REPLY SPEECHES (40)				
POINTS	16	16	8	40
STANDARD	Content	Style	Strategy	Overall
Exceptional	16	16	8	40
Extremely Good	15-16	15-16	8	37-39
Good	14-15	14-15	8	35-36
Satisfactory	13	13	7-8	33-34
Competent	13	13	7	32-33
Poor	12	12	6-7	31-32
Minimal Quality	12	12	6	30

4.1.1 Content

Content is the strength of the argumentation presented. This also covers the quality of the rebuttal and ability to defeat opposing arguments. It marks the extent to which the strength of the arguments compels judges to support or oppose the motion. It is intended to be divorced from the style with which the argument is delivered. A speaker with a high content mark will present arguments that are highly relevant, with clear explanations and logic, and be succinct in flagging the impacts oftheir arguments. They will be consistent and thorough in their explanation of why their set of beliefs are the strongest arguments in the debate.

4.1.2 Style

Style is the ability to deliver arguments persuasively. There is no one particular style that will be appropriate for all speakers and all debates, just as there is no one set of arguments that will win all debates. However, it does encompass a number of general elements that improve the impact of a speech. These include how a speaker uses their voice, their use of gestures, their use of rhetorical techniques and their engagement with the audience. What is being considered is the extent to which these things are used to augment or hinder the persuasiveness of the speaker.

4.1.3 Strategy

Strategy encompasses two things. The first is their structure and timing, the second is their understanding of the issues of the debate.

Structure and timing mean a speaker who fills their time and does not under or over speak. It also means having a clear progression of points within the speech which shows a clear sense of priorities in their argumentation.

Understanding the issues of the debate follows on from this clear sense of understanding what the key issues in any given debate are. They will be able to understand which arguments and parts of an argument they must respond to in their speeches (even if their responses are not strong); they will understand what the important things to prove within their arguments are (even if this is not always successful). Thus, if a speaker is clearly attempting to do the correct things in terms of argumentation but not proving the things they set out, they may receive a high strategy mark and a lower content mark.

JWSD

Junior World Schools Debate Ballot

Judge Name:	**Round**:
Motion:	

Proposition Team:	
Opposition Team:	

THE **WINNER** OF THE DEBATE IS:	
REPRESENTING THE: (CIRCLE ONE)	**PROPOSITION** | **OPPOSITION**

Reasons for Decision (RFD) : (Please provide detailed reasoning, referring to arguments that debaters presented in the round)

JWSD（青少年世界学校辩论）规则手册

1. 引言

本规则手册规定了NHSDLC（中国中学生英文辩论挑战）中青少年世界学校辩论（Junior WSD）的基础规则。

制定这些规则主要有三大目的：

1. 第一，保障挑战活动平稳、高效进行。

2. 第二，确保所有选手享有公平的挑战环境，不受所在学校、年级、性别或其他属性特征的影响；挑战体验的核心，在于让队伍的演讲实力成为决定胜负的最关键因素。

3. 第三，维护以教育为导向的辩论环境。作为一项教育活动，参与辩论应当帮助选手习得学术技能，助力个人成长。

除特殊情况外，本规则手册并不直接判定单场辩论的胜负。裁判的核心职责是在规则框架下裁决胜负。同时，选手与裁判应当自行判断挑战现场的规则适用。如果出现持续分歧与困惑，相关人员应当立刻联系NHSDLC工作人员。投诉处理流程同上。

活动负责人拥有对违规行为作出处罚的最终决定权，处理力度视情节严重程度而定。

特殊情况下，活动负责人有权对辩手进行扣分、禁止其进入淘汰轮、取消其本次挑战资格，或将其从全国排名中移除。不知情不能作为违规的借口，也不会减轻相应的处罚。

本规则手册专注于NHSDLC青少年WSD挑战活动的规则，不涉及更广泛的挑战体系规范。规则规定了辩手必须做的事情。相比之下，规范影响辩论社群对辩手应该做什么的认知。这是因为NHSDLC认为辩论社群应在自行决定规范方面发挥重要作用。

辩手可前往计分室咨询挑战结果相关疑问。但对裁判裁决的申诉几乎不会被受理。所有裁判裁决均为最终结果，除非有证据表明存在歧视行为，或是技术性错误。

2. 规则

2.1 现场秩序

NHSDLC挑战活动致力于营造专业、安全的现场氛围。若选手、裁判、教师、家长或其他人员（包括带入的动物）严重扰乱现场秩序，NHSDLC工作人员有权将其驱逐出场。暴力威胁、言语辱骂、歧视行为，以及任何危及在场人员安全的行为均是零容忍。一经发现辩手携带违禁药品、酒精、香烟或其他违禁物品，将直接取消本次挑战资格并驱逐出场，报名费不予退还。

NHSDLC工作人员拥有对本规则及相应后果实施的最终决定权。

2.2 准时

NHSDLC工作人员将在每天挑战开始前进行点名，以确保辩手到场。此外，辩手必须在轮次指定时间和辩题宣布后15分钟内进入分配的房间。如果辩手或裁判在15分钟内未出现在其房间，应联系NHSDLC工作人员。

如果裁判迟到，NHSDLC工作人员将在接到通知后为房间重新分配新裁判。

如果辩手有紧急情况且可能迟到，他们有责任在轮次开始前通知NHSDLC工作人员。如果NHSDLC工作人员允许，轮次将在迟到辩手到达后开始。然而，如果辩手迟到且未提供通知，裁判不会等待超过15分钟，迟到辩手将在迟到15分钟后视为自动放弃该轮次。

对于线上挑战，如果辩手在辩论过程中遇到技术问题，例如因网络连接不良而退出房间，裁判将允许最多5分钟的时间让队伍调整和恢复一次。5分钟后，如问题仍未解决，裁判将继续进行辩论。辩手有责任保证足够的技术支持以参与挑战。

NHSDLC工作人员拥有最终裁量权，以确定迟到的辩手是否已放弃该轮次。

如果辩手因迟到而放弃一个轮次，另一队应留在其分配的房间，除非NHSDLC工作人员明确允许他们离开。在可能的情况下将安排新对手。如果无法安排新对手，另一队将被配对到一个“轮空”，这使他们自动获胜。对于与“轮空”配对的队伍，该轮次的平均辩手分数将是他们在其他3个轮次的平均得分。因此，他们的辩手分数不会受到这轮“轮空”的影响。放弃的队伍该轮次同样不会获得辩手分数，但仍能参加后续轮次，除非他们自愿退出挑战。同样，他们的平均辩手分数将基于从其他3个轮次获得的辩手分数。

“轮空”情况也出现在队伍注册数为奇数的情况下。在这种情况下，与“轮空”配对比赛的队伍将自动获得该轮次的胜利。在这种情况下，“轮空队”的配对是通过使用Tabroom算法的随机配对过程确定的。

2.3 语言

辩手在发言时必须使用英语。裁判有权忽略以其他语言发表的论点。

2.4 观赛

循环轮不允许观众。特殊情况是NHSDLC活动负责人明确允许。

淘汰轮允许观赛，除非参与辩手选择要求观众离开。观众不得拒绝。例外情况是决赛，因为决赛将通过NHSDLC平台直播，不需要辩手或裁判的许可。

如果观众具有干扰性、不尊重或过度打扰正在进行的辩论，参与辩手、裁判、NHSDLC工作人员或教师也可以要求他们离开。再次强调，观众不得拒绝。

2.5 录制

NHSDLC工作人员是唯一有权以任何方式使用辩手发言的一方。

在循环轮中，严格禁止其他方通过音频、视频、转录和/或任何其他除传统笔记以外的方式进行录制。使用转录软件/硬件被NHSDLC学术委员会视为学术不端。任何被发现的循环轮音频或视频录制可能被NHSDLC工作人员强制删除。

在淘汰轮中，严格禁止录制，除非双方队伍和参与裁判明确允许。如有多个裁判，所有裁判必须全部同意辩论被录制。如果任何观众或参与者在未获得许可的情况下录制辩论，他们将被NHSDLC工作人员强制删除其录制内容。如果他们拒绝，将不被允许观看其他辩论，并可能受到NHSDLC工作人员裁量的其他处罚。例外情况是决赛轮，决赛轮允许录制且不需要辩手或裁判的许可。

同学或家长在微信上录制单个发言的短视频，或教练录制辩论中具有策略价值部分的短视频，是截然不同的情况。因此，NHSDLC将在合理范围内应用本规则。然而，如果希望录制超过短视频的内容，强烈鼓励在辩论开始前征得所有相关辩手的许可。短视频定义为20秒以下的视频。参与队伍始终有权要求观众在辩论期间停止录制，即使他们在辩论前提供了许可。观众不得拒绝。

2.6 人工智能

在辩论轮次中，严格禁止以任何形式使用人工智能（AI）。为检测AI使用，采用以下定义：AI使用定义为辩论通过Winston AI处理时得分达到75%或更高。

如果Winston AI得分达到75%或更高，NHSDLC将宣布使用了AI。被发现使用AI的学生将自动输掉辩论并取消本次挑战资格。NHSDLC保留阻止被发现使用AI的学生报名该学期未来挑战的权利。

2.7 线上挑战摄像头规则

为确保公平、维护竞争诚信并保护学生免受无根据的指控，线上JWSD挑战中的所有辩手必须在整个轮次中使用两个摄像头，包括准备时间和辩论时间。

主摄像头

主摄像头必须直接面向学生。它必须在整个轮次中清晰显示学生的脸和手。除非裁判或工作人员因已验证的技术问题给予许可，否则此摄像头必须始终保持开启。

辅助摄像头

除了主摄像头外，每个学生必须设置一个位于其身后或斜后方的辅助摄像头。辅助摄像头的目的是提供学生整个辩论区域的清晰视图，包括其工作区、手、笔记、可见设备及周围环境。

辅助摄像头应放置在足够远的位置，以清晰显示学生及其工作区，但不应远到图像变得不清晰。辅助摄像头必须在整个轮次中加入腾讯会议，包括准备时间。

双摄像头规则的目的

双摄像头要求旨在：

●确保学生在线上轮次中遵守挑战规则；

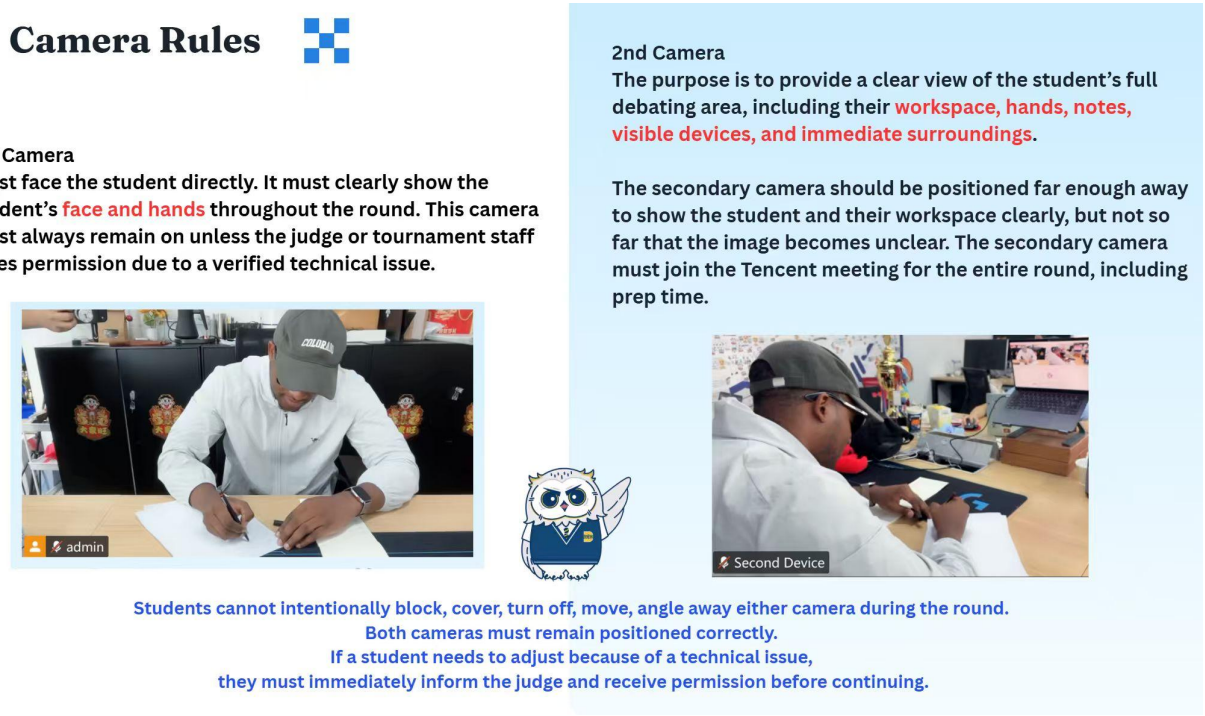
●让裁判和工作人员更全面地了解学生的辩论环境；

●帮助预防使用未经授权的材料、外部协助、隐藏通信或其他不公平优势；

●在指控违规时提供客观录像；

●通过允许工作人员公正调查而非仅依赖指控来保护学生。

辅助摄像头并不意味着假设学生违反规则。它的存在是为了公平竞争和保护学生。



摄像头遮挡或位置不当

学生不得在轮次中故意遮挡、覆盖、关闭、移动、倾斜或以其他方式妨碍任一摄像头。两个摄像头必须保持正确定位，以便裁判和工作人员能清晰看到所需区域。

如果学生因技术问题需要调整任一摄像头，必须立即通知裁判并在继续比赛之前获得许可。

首次违规

对于首次摄像头相关问题，裁判或NHSDLC工作人员可采取以下行动：

●给予学生口头警告；

●暂停准备时间或轮次，直到摄像头开启、重新定位或纠正；

●指示学生在轮次继续前调整主摄像头或辅助摄像头。

第二次违规

对于第二次摄像头相关问题，裁判应正式在评分表中记录违规或向NHSDLC工作人员报告。

在循环轮中，违规可能影响学生的辩手分数。

在淘汰轮中，由于不使用辩手分数，裁判在做出最终决定时可考虑违规，尤其是势均力敌时。如果裁判在其决定中考虑违规，必须在评分表中清楚解释是否违规以及如何影响了结果。

严重、重复或故意违规

严重、重复或故意违规可交由NHSDLC工作人员进一步调查。根据违规的严重程度，NHSDLC工作人员可施加处罚，包括但不限于：

●正式警告；

●损失辩手分数；

●输掉轮次；

●取消当前辩论资格；

●取消未来轮次或挑战的资格。

辅助摄像头录像的使用

辅助摄像头录像只能由NHSDLC工作人员用于挑战诚信目的，包括调查涉嫌违规行为。录像不应公开分享、用于非挑战目的或被未经授权的人员访问。

如果指控违规，NHSDLC工作人员可审查辅助摄像头录像，以确定学生是否违反规则或学生是否无过错。最终决定将基于可用证据、涉嫌违规的严重程度以及NHSDLC组委会的判断。

2.8 线上挑战中的队内沟通

为方便队友在线上挑战期间沟通，队伍可以使用语音通话，例如微信语音，但须开启免提扬声器模式。这是比赛期间（包括准备时间）唯一允许的远程队内沟通方式。通话只能有本队成员参加。

挑战开始前，队伍必须告知裁判将使用语音通话。使用手机通话的辩手必须向裁判展示手机屏幕，以确认通话中只有本队队员。

裁判确认通话后，手机必须保持免提状态，并放在一旁，远离辩手用于写作的双手。在本轮挑战剩余时间内（包括准备时间），辩手不得触碰、轻点、打字或以其他方式操作手机。

这是对第3.2.1节电子设备限制的一项有限例外，仅适用于上述语音通话。**严禁队友通过即时通讯应用发送文字消息，或使用腾讯会议聊天功能进行文字沟通，此类行为均违反第3.2.1节规定。**

3. 挑战流程

NHSDLC辩论挑战通常设计为为期两天的活动。常规挑战将有四轮循环轮和四轮淘汰轮。确切的循环轮和淘汰轮数可能因挑战规模而异。

3.1 青少年世界学校辩论（WSD）

青少年世界学校辩论（WSD）是一种动态形式，结合了“预备”辩题和“即兴”辩题，鼓励辩手关注具体问题而非辩论理论或程序性论点。这种高度互动式的辩论风格允许辩手相互交锋，甚至在发言期间也是如此。

在青少年WSD形式中，辩论在两支队伍之间进行。每支队伍允许注册3-5名辩手，他们一起准备和辩论。超过3名成员的队伍可自由选择每轮循环轮和淘汰轮的辩手配置，但如果参与者想出现在辩手排名表上，他/她必须在挑战的循环轮中至

少发言率达50%。同时，单轮挑战中只能有3名辩手参赛。在轮次中，每位参与者必须发表一次立论发言。此外，只有第一或第二立论发言者才被允许发表总结发言。

每支队伍通过随机抽签被分配到辩题的“正方”或“反方”。然后他们被要求根据分配的一方提供支持或反对辩题的理由。

青少年WSD的辩题基于立法模型。每个辩题以“本院”开头，在这些辩题中，只有政策辩题“THW”让辩手充当立法机构并捍卫一项政策，而其他辩题类型（如THBT或THS）让辩手抽象地支持某事，而行为者辩题（TH, as X, W）有时让辩手争论非政府人员会做什么（如“TH, as XX, would...”）。

辩题在一般意义上进行辩论，不涉及极端或孤立的例子。

NHSDLC的青少年WSD使用以下格式：

顺序	时间	职责
正方一辩	4分钟	介绍动议，定义关键术语，设定论证责任/举证义务，必要时建立机制或模型，提供实质性论点。
反方一辩	4分钟	处理正方提出的框架，与正方论点交锋，提供己方的实质性论点。
正方二辩	4分钟	交锋，提供新的实质性论点，捍卫第一发言者的观点。
反方二辩	4分钟	交锋，提供新的实质性论点，捍卫第一发言者的论点。
正方三辩	4分钟	交锋并总结关键问题。
反方三辩	4分钟	交锋并总结关键问题。
反方总结	2分钟	梳理并凝练整场辩论的核心。
正方总结	2分钟	梳理并凝练整场辩论的核心。

为确保辩论公平，所有辩手必须遵循这一格式和顺序发表发言。通过准则裁定整轮辩论。

3.2 预备辩题与即兴辩题

对于循环轮，所有JWSD挑战现在将有两个预备辩题和两个即兴辩题。所有淘汰轮辩题将为即兴辩题。

3.2.1 电子设备

在准备期间和整个辩论过程中禁止使用任何电子设备，包括手机、笔记本电脑、平板电脑、智能手表、电子阅读器或联网设备，除非NHSDLC工作人员明确允许用于无障碍原因；

在准备期间也禁止使用互联网、AI工具、消息应用程序、共享文档或电子数据库。

3.2.2 预备辩题

预备辩题是指在挑战日之前已提前获得的辩题和辩方。预备辩题将在挑战前2-4周宣布。

在预备辩论中，辩题发布后，队伍将有10分钟准备辩论。每支队伍的辩论方（正方或反方）将在每轮配对中发布。队伍在预备辩题准备时间内不再允许使用互联网。

允许的材料

在预备辩题中，辩手允许携带其发言和/或反驳块的打印副本。除这些文件外，3.2.3.1材料规则部分列出的所有规则均适用。

3.2.3 即兴辩题

即兴（未准备）辩题是队伍在轮次前与辩论方同时收到的辩题。在这种情况下，队伍只有有限的准备时间来思考己方的论点和例子。在即兴辩论中，辩题发布后，队伍将有20分钟准备辩论。

辩手在收到即兴辩题后，不得咨询任何人，必须独立准备辩题。在准备时间和轮次期间禁止接受教练指导。

如果辩手被发现与教练沟通（或以任何其他方式咨询外部个人并接受外部支持），裁判及NHSDLC工作人员将有权施加处罚，例如该轮次立即判负。

3.2.3.1 JWSD即兴辩题准备期间允许的材料

对于JWSD的即兴辩题，辩手只能使用挑战规则明确允许的材料。本规则的目的是允许学生在准备期间查阅中立参考资料的同时保持队伍之间的公平。

允许的材料

在准备期间，辩手可以使用：

●用于写准备笔记的空白纸或笔记本；

●钢笔、铅笔、荧光笔和其他基本书写工具；

●印刷或实体参考书，前提是它们符合以下定义；

参考书的定义

“参考书”是指一本出版的、公开可得的书籍，其主要目的是提供一般背景信息、定义、事实或解释。

允许的参考书示例包括：

●词典；

●同义词词典；

●地图集；

●百科全书；

●年鉴；

●常识书籍；

关于历史、政治、经济、科学、哲学、文化或时事的出版书籍，前提是它们不是专门为辩论挑战使用而准备的。

参考书必须是一般性的。它不得是辩论简报、案例文件、辩题准备包、论点库或准备辩论材料的集合。

禁止的材料

辩手不得使用任何使他们在特定辩题、主题或辩论论点上获得准备优势的材料。

以下材料被禁止：

●印刷的辩论案例、发言稿、脚本、反驳块、论点延伸、权衡块或总结发言模板；

●针对辩题的研究包或准备文件；辩论简报、主题分析、交锋表或准备论点库，如The Big Debate。

●由教练、学校、队友、家长或第三方辩论方为挑战准备的印刷材料；

●包含为可能的即兴辩题、预先准备的论点、例子、证据、模型、定义或反驳的手写及印刷笔记；

准备期间写的笔记

辩手可以在辩题发布后的官方准备时间内写笔记。这些笔记可以在轮次中使用。

然而，学生不得将预先写好的笔记带入准备室，包含准备论点、例子、模型、定义、反驳或主题特定材料。

材料检查

NHSDLC工作人员和裁判将检查带入准备室或辩论室的任何材料。如果辩手不确定某材料是否被允许，必须在使用前询问NHSDLC工作人员。在此轮次前未披露可疑材料可能被视为违规。

违规

如果辩手或队伍在即兴准备期间使用禁止材料，NHSDLC工作人员可根据违规严重程度施加处罚。处罚可能包括：

●警告；

●没收准备材料；

●辩手分数处罚；

●该轮次判负；

●在严重或故意情况下取消挑战资格。

挑战组委会在确定材料是否违反本规则以及何种处罚方面拥有最终裁量权。

指导原则

指导原则是学生可以查阅中立的、一般的参考来源，但不得使用准备的辩论材料。即兴辩论应测试学生在收到辩题后思考、组织和辩论的能力，而不是他们获取预先写好的案例或隐藏准备文件的能力。

3.3 发言时间与准备时间

每支队伍必须遵守发言时间限制。时间到时，辩手可以完成已开始说的句子，但不得开始新句子。关于是否构成结论句的评价将由裁判确定。

WSD轮次内没有准备时间。每场发言紧接上一次发言结束后进行。

3.4 辩手角色

辩论中的每位辩手有不同的角色。这些规则旨在促进尽可能公平的辩论，既确保辩论主题的清晰性得以建立，也确保双方都有合理机会与对方交锋论点。

3.4.1 一辩

正方第一辩手负责：

●定义辩题；

●概述正方将提出的论点（其队伍的案例）；

●解释哪些辩手将呈现哪些论点；

●呈现己方部分案例。

同样，反方第一辩手负责：

●挑战定义并提供新定义（如果他们认为提议的定义不公平）；

●概述正方将提出的论点（其队伍的案例）；

●解释哪些辩手将呈现哪些论点；

●回应正方第一辩手的论点（反驳）；

●呈现己方部分案例。

定义辩题是清晰解释辩题的含义，以确保所有辩手和裁判都清楚所辩论的主题。如果两队争论非常不同的内容，那么就很难确定两队之间的分歧究竟是什么。

如果反方辩手认为提议的定义不公平或沦为同义反复，则他们有权挑战定义。反方辩手必须解释为什么它不公平，并提供他们认为在上述参数下合理的替代定义。应该指出，这种情况相当罕见，当它发生时往往会导致非常混乱的辩论。如果可能的话，最好简单地接受面前的定义并就该主题的优劣进行辩论。

3.4.2 二辩

辩论中的第二辩手负责：

●继续捍卫其定义（如需要）；

●继续其队伍提出的论证，包括捍卫其前一辩手的观点免受对方反驳；

●对对方案例提出反驳；

●提出支持己方案例的新论点。

3.4.3 三辩

第三辩手的角色是回应对方以及权衡论点和影响。发言的大部分应致力于详细击败对方提出的论点，同时捍卫队友提出的案例免受对方已提出的攻击。技术上允许三辩用1分钟提出支持己方案例的新论点，但该新论点必须在一辩发言时提前声明，且重点仍应放在反驳上。第三辩手在捍卫案例时，应解释案例的“影响”——向裁判解释队伍证明的论点的相关性、紧迫性和重要性。此外，权衡在第三发言中很重要，即提供理由说明为什么你的论点比辩论中的其他论点更重要。

3.4.4 总结发言

总结发言必须由你队伍的第一或第二辩手发表；不能由三辩的同一人发表。

同样值得记住的是，每队前三次发言后顺序会切换，因此反方总结发言者紧接反方第三辩手之后发表发言，正方总结发言是辩论的最后一次。总结发言旨在解释为什么己方已经赢得辩论。他们通过将辩论归结为两三个首要争议点（通常称为辩论的交锋点）并呈现为什么己方赢得了这些点来做到这一点。

3.5 质询（POI）

在每队前三次主要发言中，对方队伍的辩手可以在00:30（发言开始后30秒）至03:30之间提出“质询”（POI）（这些时间将由裁判桌的可听信号指示，通常是轻敲桌子或拍手）。

POI是一种简短的（最多15秒）插话，对方队伍三名成员之一可以提问或对当前发表主要发言的人提出异议。辩手可以接受或拒绝提出的POI，但辩手应在其发言中接受一个POI。不接受POI可能导致较低的辩手分数或在裁判的裁量下改变两队之间原本接近的胜负比较。

3.6 铁人政策

如果团队成员因任何紧急情况无法参加循环轮，队伍可以让两名成员发言（铁人），仅在4轮循环轮中的一轮，且仍具有晋级资格。然而，这样做时，如果队伍想在该轮次采用铁人，必须在辩论开始前通知裁判和NHSDLC工作人员。缺席辩手将使用其从其他三轮淘汰轮前轮次的平均辩手分数作为其本缺席轮次的辩手分数。铁人辩手的发言将像所有其他实质性发言一样评分。然而，队伍不能在淘汰轮中采用铁人政策。

3.7 裁判

裁判通过介绍辩题、规则和辩手姓名来开始辩论。裁判确保每位参与者遵守辩论规则。他们将在轮到某辩手发言时叫其上前，并在其发言结束时感谢每位辩手。

在辩论期间，裁判监控每位辩手发表发言的时间。他们会在发言的关键时刻发出信号，通常是在发言开始时以及剩余一分钟或三十秒时按铃。（在线上挑战中，由于会议软件交流环境的特殊性，裁判通常不提供倒计时声音提示（以免干扰辩手或引起误解），选手可以自备仅有计时功能的计时器。）

辩论结束时，裁判将宣布获胜方与落败方，并向学生提供口头反馈。挑战的决赛轮是唯一不立即宣布结果的沉默轮次。

3.7.1 评审

在青少年WSD中，评审将与主裁共同担任裁判。辩论结束后，每位裁判须独立作出裁决，无需达成一致意见。除决赛轮外，每位裁判均应提供反馈，说明其投票支持某一队伍的理由。

3.7.2 淘汰轮裁判

在淘汰轮中，每个房间将至少有三位裁判（一位主裁和两位或更多评审）。评审也将与主裁一起商议结果。如果存在分歧，他们可以对结果投票，获得更多票的队伍将赢得轮次并晋级。

3.8 证据

在WSD中，证据使用很少。与公共论坛式辩论相比，呈现证据的“姓氏”、“日期”概念不存在。相反，最有用的是寻找历史先例来证明你的论点为真，并从专家那里了解你论点的概念基础。

4. 评分标准

每场辩论结束时，裁判将在评分表上标明哪支队伍赢得**轮次**并分配辩手分数。前三次发言按60-80分评分，总结发言按30-40分评分。然后计算每支队伍的总分，获胜队伍必须比失败队伍得分更高。不允许平局和低分获胜。

立论发言（80分）

标准	内容	风格	策略	总分
卓越	32	32	16	80
极好	30-31	30-31	14-15	74-79
良好	28-29	28-29	14	70-73
满意	27	27	13-14	67-69
合格	26	26	13	65-66
差强人意	25	25	12-13	61-64
质量欠佳	24	24	12	60

总结发言（40分）

标准	内容	风格	策略	总分
卓越	16	16	8	40
极好	15-16	15-16	8	37-39
良好	14-15	14-15	8	35-36

4.1.1 内容

内容是所提出论点的强度。这也涵盖反驳的质量和击败对方论点的能力。它标志着论证的强度在多大程度上迫使裁判支持或反对辩题。它旨在与论证的表达风格分离。内容得分高的辩手将提出高度相关的论点，具有清晰的解释和逻辑，并简洁地标明其论点的影响。他们会前后一致、详尽充分地解释，为什么他们那套信念是这场辩论中最有说服力的论点。

4.1.2 风格

风格是有说服力地表达论点的能力。没有一种特定的风格适合所有辩手和所有辩论，就像没有一套论点能赢得所有辩论一样。然而，它确实涵盖了一些提高辩论影响力的通用元素。这些包括辩手声音和手势的使用、修辞技巧的使用以及与观众的互动。评判标准在于，这些要素在多大程度上增强或削弱了辩手的说服力。

4.1.3 策略

策略涵盖两件事。第一是他们的结构和时间安排，第二是他们对辩论问题的理解。

结构和时间安排意味着辩手充分利用他们的时间，做到既不短促敷衍，也不超时冗长。它也意味着发言中论点有清晰的进展，显示其论证中的优先性。

理解辩论中的议题，源于清楚地认识到：任何一场辩论的关键议题究竟是什么。辩手要能够判断，自己在发言中必须回应哪些论点以及论点的哪些部分（哪怕回应得不够有力）；也要明白，自己的论证中有哪些重要内容需要加以证明（哪怕并不总能做到）。因此，如果一位辩手在论证上明显在做正确的事，但却未能证明自己本应证明的东西，那么他可能会获得较高的策略分和较低的内容分。

Junior World Schools Debate Ballot

Judge Name:	**Round**:
Motion:	

Proposition Team:	
Opposition Team:	

THE **WINNER** OF THE DEBATE IS:	
REPRESENTING THE: (CIRCLE ONE)	**PROPOSITION** | **OPPOSITION**

Reasons for Decision (RFD) : (Please provide detailed reasoning, referring to arguments that debaters presented in the round)