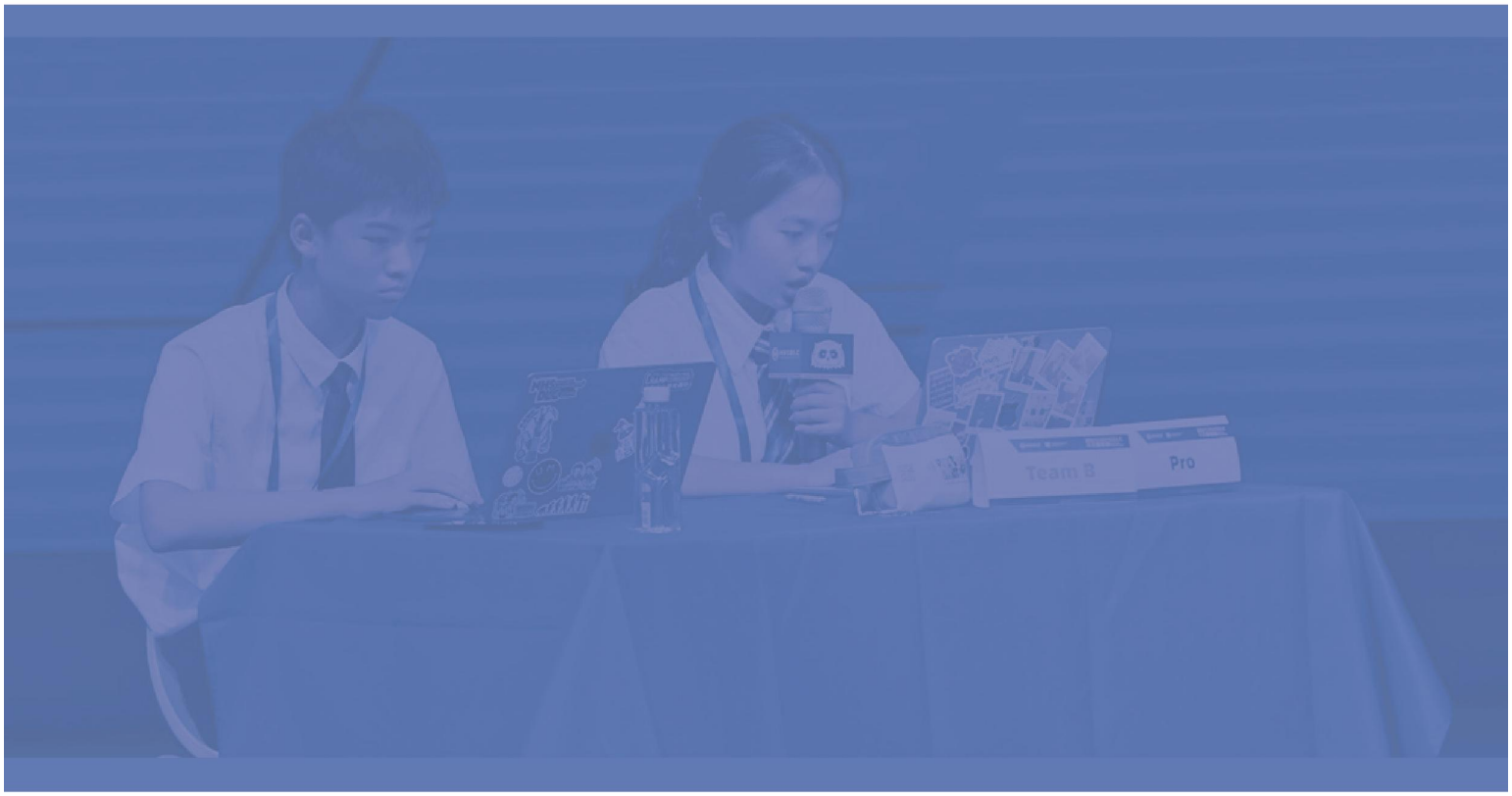
阿思丹 ASEEDER

NHSDLC
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE LEAGUE OF CHINA

公共论坛式辩论

PUBLIC FORUM DEBATE



RULEBOOK

1 Introduction

This rulebook provides the fundamental rules that govern National High School Debate League of China (NHSDLC) tournaments.

There are three main purposes to the rules.

- First, the rules contribute to the smooth and effective running of tournaments.
- 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 debating should play an almost exclusive role in determining their competitive success.
- Third, the rules facilitate the maintenance of an educational debate environment. As an educational activity, participating in debate 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 except in extreme circumstances. The primary role of the judge is to decide who wins the debate within the constraints of the rules. Judges cannot decide that a team has lost a debate for breaking the rules. While students and judges should be able to determine the application of rules to particular situations in a debate round on their own, if disagreement and confusion persists the relevant parties should immediately contact an NHSDLC staff member. NHSDLC staff members will regularly wear a lanyard with "Organizing Committee" written on it. Complaints should be handled similarly.

The Tournament Director always has ultimate discretion for what consequences, if any, 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 lose a round, 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 debate 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 the NHSDLC believes that the debate community should play an important role in deciding norms for itself.

Debaters are welcome to come to the tab room to seek clarification about results. However, appeals of a judgement are almost never considered. All judgements are final unless there is a reason to believe discrimination occurred or that a code was misrecorded.

This rulebook includes both an English and Chinese translation. The English translation has priority in the case of any discrepancies. All final decisions are up to the discretion of the individual tournament director.

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 student 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 refund of the entry fee.

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

2.2 Off Limit Areas

Debaters are not allowed in the tab room or judge lounge except by express permission of the tournament director or other NHSDLC staff.

2.3 Event Switching

Debaters are not allowed to switch the debate event they registered after the tournament has begun unless the NHSDLC has made a clerical error. Debaters must compete in the event they registered in unless granted express permission by the tournament director.

2.4 Being On Time

Flight A students must arrive at their assigned room within 15 minutes of rounds being announced or they may forfeit the debate for being late. Flight B students must arrive at their assigned room within 45 minutes of the round's scheduled start time. NHSDLC staff should be notified if a team or a judge is not present in their room within 10 minutes of rounds being announced. Debaters should tell a volunteer or judge to contact NHSDLC staff. NHSDLC staff have ultimate discretion to determine if the team that was late has forfeited the debate.

If a team forfeits a debate due to tardiness, the other team should remain in their assigned room unless they are given 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 receive a bye. A bye counts as a win. For the team receiving the bye, speaker points for the round are calculated by averaging a debater's speaker points from the rest of their preliminary debates. The team forfeiting will receive no speaker points for the round.

2.5 Language

Debaters must communicate in English during speeches and crossfire. Judges are instructed to not evaluate arguments made in a different language. However, when communicating during preparation time debaters may use any language they prefer.

Students must debate the English text of the NHSDLC resolution. There is no official translation of the resolution. Therefore, any translations are not binding and are provided solely for the purpose of better informing observers and other community members.

2.6 Use of Electronics

Students may use electronic devices that contribute to the competition during a debate. Laptops, tablets, and similar devices are allowed. Cell phones may be used as timers. Downloaded translation apps may also be used. However, searching for information online, communicating with anyone electronically to gain a strategic advantage, or anything else that compromises the competitive integrity of the debate is strictly

forbidden. The NHSDLC tournament director has ultimate discretion to determine the consequence depending on the situation. Students are prohibited from communicating online with teammates, parents or coaches. Accusations of external electronic communication will be taken seriously.

2.7 Spectating a Debate

Spectators are not allowed in preliminary debates. The only exception is if explicit permission is given by the NHSDLC tournament director.

Spectating elimination debates is fully permitted.

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

2.8 Recording a Debate

Recording, through the capture of audio, video, transcription, and/or any other means outside of traditional note-taking, preliminary debates is not allowed. Anyone caught with an audio or video recording of a preliminary debate will be forced to delete them by NHSDLC staff.

The use of any online/offline transcription or text to speech devices is strictly prohibited during both preliminary and elimination debates. The use of transcription software/hardware is regarded as academic dishonesty by the NHSDLC's Academic Committee.

Recording elimination rounds 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. Recording the finals debate is permitted and does not require permission from debaters or judges.

Short videos on WeChat by classmates, parents recording a single speech by their child, and coaches recording strategically valuable portions of a debate are drastically different situations. As such, the NHSDLC will apply this rule within reason. However, it is heavily encouraged to ask all debaters involved 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.

2.9 Speech Time & Prep Time

Debaters must obey the time limits of speeches, crossfire, and preparation time. When time is up, debaters 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.

Preparation time may be taken before or after any speech. It may not be taken during a speech or crossfire. Debaters can request to take any amount of preparation time they want as long as it is within their allotted time. Judges and volunteers will keep track of preparation time for advisory purposes, but teams are also required to keep track of their own time and are responsible in the case of any errors. Debaters may utilize

their mobile phones to keep time provided they are not using their phones to access the Internet during the debate.

2.10 Speaker Roles

Every debater must either be the first speaker or the second speaker. The first speaker should give constructive and summary. The second speaker should give the rebuttal and final focus. If a debater gives both the summary and final focus they may still win the debate, but NHSDLC staff should be notified immediately. The consequence will vary by circumstance.

2.10.1 If a Team Debates on the Wrong Side

Rarely, a team will accidentally debate on the wrong side of the resolution, e.g. if they were assigned PRO by the coin flip and they debate as if they were CON. Mistakes happen.

If teams and/or the judge do not recognize and mention this before the first rebuttal speech, the team arguing for the wrong side of the resolution cannot win the debate. They cannot win even if they debate better. They are not permitted to win even if they start arguing for the correct side after the constructive speech. Speaker points should be assigned according to the quality of debating that occurred. This means low point wins are possible in this situation.

If teams and/or the judge do recognize and mention this before the first rebuttal speech, the judge should contact NHSDLC staff promptly. NHSDLC staff will determine if the mistaken team will be allowed to redo their constructive speech with the case that correctly defends the side of the resolution they were assigned to by the coin flip. This determination will be heavily influenced by whether there is time in the schedule for the redo.

NHSDLC staff will give explicit approval to redo the constructive speech in select circumstances. If the redo is approved, it should happen promptly and the rest of the debate should occur as if the constructive redo happened originally. If explicit approval is not given, the team that argued for the wrong side of the resolution will automatically lose the debate. Speaker points should be assigned according to the quality of debating that occurred, which means low point wins are also possible in this situation.

2.11 Crossfire

Team A asks the first question in each crossfire. It is within the judge's jurisdiction to decrease speaker points if team B breaks this rule.

Talking over opponents, being rude, not answering questions, and similar behavior is not against the rules, but it is within a judge's jurisdiction to penalize speaker points in response to such behavior.

2.12 Assisting Partners

Debaters are allowed to assist their partners during crossfire and speeches, but judges are instructed to only evaluate the words of the assigned speaker. It is within a judge's jurisdiction to penalize speaker points of a team for assisting each other in an excessive manner during each other's crossfire or speeches.

2.13 New Arguments in the Final Focus

Judges are instructed to not evaluate arguments that are new in the final focus. New arguments are distinct claims or responses that are not restatements of ideas already mentioned in the debate. Examples of new

arguments include, but are not limited to, new contentions and refuting an argument that was not already refuted.

The prohibition of new arguments does not mean that debaters are required to only repeat what was said before in the final focus. Debaters are encouraged to provide new analysis by telling the judge things like who is winning on each issue and why based on analyzing arguments made previously in the debate, which issues are the most important, etc.

2.14 Plans / Counterplans

> **Definition**
> In Public Forum Debate, the Association defines a plan or counterplan as a formalized, comprehensive proposal for implementation. Neither the pro or con side is permitted to offer a plan or counterplan; rather, they should offer reasoning to support a position of advocacy. Debaters may offer generalized, practical solutions.

2.15 Eligibility to Advance to Elimination Debates

Both partners of a team must debate with each other in every preliminary debate to be eligible to advance into the elimination rounds.

The only exception to this is if one partner misses a single preliminary debate for a reason that is deemed acceptable by the NHSDLC tournament director. The NHSDLC tournament director may then give explicit approval for this team to be eligible to advance. However, the NHSDLC tournament director may not do this for any team that has debated more than one preliminary debate without both partners.

2.16 When a Partner Cannot Debate

Debaters must inform NHSDLC staff any time a partner cannot participate in a debate. Debaters should tell a volunteer or judge to contact NHSDLC staff.

If a debater does not participate in a debate they are assigned to they will receive 20 speaker points and the 4th rank in the debate. The exception to this is if both debaters do not participate, resulting in a forfeit.

A debater may be permitted to debate alone for one elimination debate and still be eligible to advance to later elimination rounds if they receive explicit approval from the NHSDLC tournament director. This approval will only be given in exceptional and reasonable circumstances.

2.17 Switching Partners

Switching partners during preliminary debates is not permitted unless a team receives explicit approval from the NHSDLC tournament director. This approval will only be given in exceptional and reasonable circumstances.

A team that switches partners during preliminary rounds is not eligible to break unless they receive explicit approval from the NHSDLC tournament director. This approval will only be given in exceptional and reasonable circumstances and cannot be given if the relevant debaters have participated in more than one debate.

Switching partners is not permitted during elimination debates. This is not allowed in any circumstances.

2.18 Using Evidence in a Debate

Evidence may be utilized in a debate round either by providing a direct quote from the evidence or paraphrasing.

Upon introducing a piece of evidence, a debater should say at least the last name of the author, a short description of their qualifications on the subject, and the year of publication. If the evidence is written by an organization (a governmental body, think tank, university department, etc.), debaters may list the organization's name instead of a single author. If a piece of evidence has two authors both of their names should be listed. If a piece of evidence has three or more authors a debater may just say the most senior author's name followed by "et al," a Latin abbreviation meaning "and others."

For example, if a piece of evidence has 3 or more authors and the evidence is being paraphrased, a debater might say:

> *According to Kaisa Snellman et al in 2015, an economic sociologist and assistant professor of organizational behavior at INSEAD, participating in extracurricular activities like debate is positively associated with higher educational and professional success. This is because they help develop soft skills like teamwork, communication and perseverance. These skills are important in our increasingly competitive and knowledge-driven economy.*

Or, if a piece of evidence is from an organization and the debaters are directly quoting it:

> *According to the National Center for Health Statistics in 2017, the principal health statistics agency of the US, "Heart disease and cancer have remained the top two leading causes of death for the past 40 years in the US." Heart disease is responsible for "23.4% of deaths in 2015" and cancer is responsible for "22% of deaths in 2015."*

2.19 Having Evidence "In Context" or "In Full"

A team must have any paragraph that their evidence paraphrases or directly quotes ready if their opponent asks to view their evidence "in context" or "in full." These paragraphs should be the original, unmodified version.

For example, for the National Center for Health Statistics evidence, the paragraphs "in full" that were directly quoted from are:

> *Heart disease and cancer have remained the top two leading causes of death for the past 40 years.*

And

> *In 1975, the five leading causes of death were heart disease, cancer, stroke, unintentional injuries, and influenza and pneumonia. In 2015, the five leading causes of death were heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory diseases, unintentional injuries, and stroke. Throughout 1975–2015, heart disease and cancer remained the top two leading causes of death. The age-adjusted death rate for heart disease declined during 1975–2011, and then stabilized during 2011–2015 (23.4% of deaths in 2015). The age-adjusted death rate for cancer increased during 1975–1990, followed by periods of stability and decline during 1990–2000, and finally a steady decline during 2000–2015 (22.0% of deaths in 2015). Greater declines in heart disease than cancer mortality during 1975–2015 have narrowed the gap between heart disease and cancer deaths.*

It is helpful, but not required, to highlight the direct quotes that were utilized. Similarly, the specific sentences that were paraphrased may be highlighted.

If a team is unable to provide their evidence in full, judges are instructed to weigh the argument made in the evidence as if it was not supported by evidence.

2.20 Citing Evidence in a Debate

Debaters must provide full citations for each piece of evidence they read. This citation must include the author or source name, their qualifications, the title of the piece of evidence, the most specific date of publication available, the page numbers used, and the URL if the evidence is available online. If the piece of evidence is from a journal, the citation should also include the name of the journal and the relevant issue and volume information. If the evidence is only available behind a paywall, the URL of the most relevant and accessible website page should be provided.

These citations should be in the footnotes or endnotes.

For example:

> *Snellman et al, Economic Sociologist, Assistant Professor of Organizational Behavior at INSEAD, "The Engagement Gap: Social Mobility and Extracurricular Participation among American Youth," December 10, 2014, The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol 657, Issue 1, 2015, pages 197–204, http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0002716214548398*
>
> *National Center for Health Statistics, a part of the CDC and the US Department of Health and Human Services, "Health, United States, 2016: With Chartbook on Long-Term Trends in Health," May 2017, page 18, https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus16.pdf*

If a team's citation is missing key information, judges are instructed to weigh the argument made with the missing information in mind. For example, if a citation is missing everything except the author's name, the argument made in a piece of evidence may be evaluated as if it was not backed up by evidence. Judges have discretion in determining the relative importance of the missing information and its effect on their evaluation of a piece of evidence.

2.21 Viewing an Opponent's Written Material

Evidence Check

A debater may ask to see any piece of evidence their opponents have already read in the round. Their opponents cannot refuse to show this material upon being asked. A refusal or the inability to present evidence will be reflected in the judge's decision and/or individual speaker points.

Debaters may ask to check evidence during crossfire or between speeches. Under no circumstance can debaters interrupt their opponent's speech to ask for evidence.

Checking Evidence During Crossfire. A debater during crossfire could ask his/her opponents for evidence checking. This does not pause the crossfire as the other debater who is not participating in the crossfire may provide and receive material that their opponents ask for. Debaters participating in crossfire might move on to talk about other issues as the other debater looking for that piece of evidence, or they might pause their discussion (while time is still running) to wait for the evidence, which is entirely up to their discretion.

Checking Evidence Between Speeches. A debater could ask their opponents for evidence before or after any speech during a round. The team that raises this request has to determine if they want to pause the debate to wait for their opponents to bring up that piece of evidence. The team that wants to pause the debate to provide or check evidence needs to run its own preparation time.

For instance: if Pro asks to see a piece of evidence from Con, and Pro wants to see it immediately, then Pro needs to run its own prep time for Con to provide it immediately. Likewise, if Pro asks to see a piece of evidence from Con, and Con wants to show it to Pro immediately, then Con can run its own prep time to find it and show it to Pro.

If neither side needs to pause the debate for evidence checking, then the debate can proceed normally as the other side looks for that piece of evidence during the round and provide it to the inquirer later at any given time.

A debater may also ask to see their opponents' evidence "in context" or "in full." If a piece of evidence is a direct quote, the opponents must provide the full paragraph that the direct quote is from. If a piece of evidence paraphrases something, the opponents must provide the full paragraphs that have been paraphrased.

Debaters should share their evidence either by having a printed copy or showing it on their laptop. As for online tournaments, debaters should share their evidence through the chat box or other communication means available on the platform.

It is encouraged to have a printed copy of these paragraphs to simplify showing evidence. If evidence is shown on a laptop, both teams should be respectful of each other's time. The debater reading the evidence should have time to process the information. However, they should not keep the laptop for an excessive amount of time so their opponent can continue preparing with their laptop.

If the team cannot provide that piece of evidence during the round, then the judge can disregard arguments that are based upon this piece of evidence.

2.22 Plagiarism and Evidence Falsification

According to dictionary.com, plagiarism is "an act or instance of using or closely imitating the language and thoughts of another author without authorization and the representation of that author's work as one's own, as by not crediting the original author." Plagiarism is one of the most serious offenses in academia, regularly triggering expulsions and destroying the reputations of those that are caught engaging in it.

Evidence falsification is the act of heavily misrepresenting a piece of evidence or creating a fake piece of evidence. It is lying to opponents and judges by presenting either of these cases as legitimate.

The NHSDLC takes these acts of academic dishonesty seriously. Debate is an academic competition that strives to ensure competitive equity for all involved. Therefore, if a team is caught engaging in either academically dishonest practice the NHSDLC tournament director has the ability to disqualify them from the tournament. If the case is particularly egregious, the team may also be barred from engaging in any future NHSDLC competitions.

The NHSDLC recognizes that correctly citing evidence is a new skill for many and that mistakes happen. Therefore, the NHSDLC tournament director has ultimate discretion in determining the scope of the consequence.

If a debater feels that they have witnessed a case of academic dishonesty they should contact an NHSDLC staff member as soon as possible.

2.23 Use of Artificial Intelligence and Large Language Models Categorically Prohibited

Categorical prohibition

The use of artificial intelligence and/or large language models (LLMs), including but not limited to ChatGPT and Copilot, are categorically prohibited. The NHSDLC does not allow their use in any circumstance during a debate, whether that be as a form of evidence, responding to crossfire questions, or generating ideas for rebuttals.

If teams are suspected of using AI and/or LLMs the DLC will investigate accusations and require teams to produce their evidence with full citations to the judge and/or tournament staff. Teams that are found using AI and/or LLMs will automatically lose the debate and be disqualified from the tournament. If evidence is received after the tournament concludes, the DLC reserves the right to revoke any individual or team awards. Additionally, the DLC reserves the right to prevent teams found using AI and/or LLMs from registering at future tournaments.

— End of official rulebook —

NHSDLC Academic Committee · Public Forum Debate · April 2025

公共论坛辩论（Public Forum Debate）规则手册

1 介绍

本规则手册规定中国中学生英语辩论挑战（NHSDLC）活动的基础辩论挑战规则。
制定这些规则主要有三大目的：

- 第一，保障辩论挑战平稳、高效开展。
- 第二，保障所有参加选手挑战公平，不受所在学校、年级、性别以及其他属性特征方面的影响；挑战体验的核心是，队伍辩论水平几乎决定了挑战输赢。
- 第三，维护教育导向的辩论挑战环境。辩论作为一项教育类活动，参与辩论应当帮助选手习得学术能力，助力个人成长。

除特殊情况外，本规则手册并不直接判定辩论挑战的胜负。裁判的核心职责是在规则框架下裁决胜负。裁判不得仅因队伍违反规则就直接判其输掉挑战。选手与裁判应当自行判断挑战活动现场规则如何适用；但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。NHSDLC 工作人员一般佩戴印有“组委会”字样的吊牌。
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，活动负责人有权判定辩手单场挑战落败、取消其本次挑战参加资格、或将其从全国排名中移除。不了解规则不能作为免责理由，也不会减轻相应处罚。

本规则手册将专注于 NHSDLC 辩论挑战活动的规则，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考虑。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，或是分数录入错误。

本规则手册同时提供英文与中文译本。如中英文版本存在冲突，以英文版本为准。所有最终裁决由当场活动负责人自行决定。

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（包括动物）严重扰乱现场氛围，NHSDLC 工作人员有权将其驱逐出现场。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。一经发现学生携带毒品、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 限止区域

未经活动负责人或 NHSDLC 工作人员明确许可，辩手不得进入计分室与裁判休息室。

2.3 组别变更

挑战活动正式开始后，除非是 NHSDLC 工作人员录入错误，辩手不得更改报名参加组别。辩手必须参加自己报名的挑战项目，取得活动负责人许可的情况除外。

2.4 准时参加

A 批次选手必须在本轮对阵公布后的 15 分钟内抵达指定房间，迟到者可能直接判负。B 批次选手必须在预定开始时间后的 45 分钟内抵达指定房间。公布对阵后 10 分钟，如果队伍或裁判仍未到场，应当通知 NHSDLC 工作人员，辩手可请志愿者或裁判联系工作人员。是否判定迟到队伍直接弃权，由 NHSDLC 工作人员最终裁定。

如果一支队伍因迟到弃权，另一支队伍应当留在现场，得到 NHSDLC 工作人员许可后方可离开。条件允许时会为其重新安排对手；若无法安排新对手，则该队伍轮空，轮空视作获胜。
轮空队伍的本场选手得分，取该选手其他循环轮场次平均分。弃权队伍在该轮将不会获得任何发言得分。

2.5 挑战语言

立论发言与交叉质询环节，辩手必须使用英文。裁判不予评判用其他语言输出的论点。但准备时间内，辩手可以使用任意语言沟通。

辩手必须按照 NHSDLC 辩题的英文原文进行辩论，该辩题无官方中文译本，所有中文翻译仅供大家参考，不具备约束力。

2.6 电子设备使用

挑战过程中，选手可以使用电子设备读稿，包含笔记本电脑、平板等设备；手机可以充当计时器，也可以使用已下载好的翻译软件。然而，严禁联网搜索资料、通过电子设备与外界沟通获取场外帮助，以及其他破坏挑战公平的行为。NHSDLC 活动负责人拥有最终决定权，可根据具体情况决定相应处理结果。禁止选手与队友、家长、教练线上沟通。对于选手使用电子设备对外沟通的指控，NHSDLC 工作人员将严肃核查。

2.7 观看挑战规则

循环轮阶段不允许观众入场。经 NHSDLC 活动负责人明确许可的除外。

淘汰轮阶段都允许旁观。

如果观众干扰、无礼，或以其他不当方式影响正在进行的辩论，他们可能被辩手、评委、NHSDLC 工作人员或教师要求离场。观众不得拒绝。

2.8 视频录制

通过录制音频、视频、转录等任何方式记录循环轮阶段是不被允许的。任何被发现对循环轮阶段进行音频或视频记录的，将被 NHSDLC 工作人员强制删除。

在循环轮和淘汰轮阶段期间，严格禁止使用任何在线/离线转录或文本转语音设备。使用转录软件/硬件将被视为学术舞弊行为。

禁止对淘汰轮进行录制，除非双方团队和参与评委明确同意。若有多名评委，需要所有评委全部同意被记录。若任何观众或辩手在未事先获得许可的情况下记录挑战，他们将被 NHSDLC 工作人员强制要求删除记录。如拒绝，他们将不得观看其他辩论，可能会受到 NHSDLC 工作人员酌情给予的其他处罚。

本规则不适用于决赛轮辩论阶段。决赛轮辩论的记录是被允许的，并且不需要辩手或评委的许可。

同学记录在微信上的短视频、家长为自己孩子录制的发言视频、以及教练记录辩论中具有策略性价值的部分，这些情况截然不同。因此，NHSDLC 将在合理范围内适用本规则。然而，如果希望录制一个短视频，还是建议在辩论开始前，先征求所有参与辩手的同意。短视频的定义是少于 20 秒的视频。

参加挑战的团队始终有权要求观众在辩论期间停止录制，即使他们在辩论前已给予许可。观众不得拒绝。

2.9 发言时间和准备时间

辩手必须遵守演讲、交叉质询与准备时间的时间要求。时间用尽时，辩手可以完成正在讲的这句话，但不得再开始新句。对于何种情况属于合理的收尾发言，均由裁判自行判断。

准备时间可在任何演讲前后使用，不能在演讲期间或交叉质询期间使用。辩手可以在分配的总准备时长内自由支配准备时间。裁判、志愿者可以负责计时但仅供参考；队伍自身同样需要计时，计时出错责任自负。辩手可以使用手机计时，但在辩论期间不能使用手机上网访问互联网。

2.10 辩手分工

每队两名辩手分为一辩、二辩。

一辩：完成立论（Constructive）以及总结（Summary）；

二辩：完成驳论（Rebuttal）以及最终陈词（Final Focus）。

如果出现一名辩手同时完成总结和最终陈词，该队伍依然存在获胜可能，但必须立刻告知 NHSDLC 工作人员，结果将因具体情况而异。

2.10.1 队伍持方出错

极少数情况下，队伍会搞错辩题持方。例如：若掷硬币后他们被分配为正方（PRO），却以反方（CON）的方式进行辩论。这类失误时有发生。

1. 如果在第一次驳论发言开始前，双方与裁判均没有发现持方错误，那么搞错持方的队伍直接失去获胜资格。即便辩论表现更好，也不能取胜；哪怕立论结束后换回到正确持方，依旧无法获胜。选手得分按照现场辩论实际表现打分。这意味着在极端情况下，得分数较低的队伍也可能获得该场辩论的胜利（即“低分获胜”）。

2. 如果在第一次驳论发言开始前，双方或裁判发现持方错误，裁判需要立刻联系 NHSDLC 工作人员。工作人员将评估是否允许该队伍重新进行立论发言，按照掷硬币分配的持方继续进行。是否允许重新立论，很大程度上取决于是否还有空余时间。

只有得到工作人员明确许可才可以重新立论；重新立论需要立刻完成，后续环节正常进行，视同原本立论没有出错。若未获得重新立论许可，搞错持方的队伍自动判负。选手得分依旧根据实际辩论表现评定，同样可能出现低分获胜。

2.11 交叉质询

每一轮交叉质询，由 A 方率先提问。若 B 方违反该规则，裁判有权扣减选手分数。

打断对手讲话、言语无礼、回避问题等行为本身不构成违规，但裁判有权据此扣减选手分数。

2.12 队友协助

辩手可以在发言与交叉质询环节向队友寻求协助；但裁判仅评判发言辩手本人输出的内容。如果队友在发言或质询环节过度干预，裁判有权扣减该队选手分数。

2.13 最终陈词环节禁止新增论点

裁判不得采纳最终陈词环节中首次提出的新论点。新论点指全新主张、全新回应，并非对场上已有观点的复述。例如：提出全新分论点、回应之前从未反驳过的论点，均属于新增论点。

此条规则不等于辩手在最终陈词环节只能重复旧内容。辩手可以做全新的分析：比如梳理辩题哪方占优及理由、权衡议题重要性等，所有分析必须基于场上已经出现过的内容。

2.14 关于“计划/替代计划”的定义

在公共论坛辩论中，组委会将‘计划’或‘替代计划’定义为正式且全面的实施方案。正反双方均不允许提出此类计划；相反，队伍应通过说理来支持自身立场，允许提出宽泛、概括性的可行解决思路。

2.15 晋级淘汰轮资格

想要获得淘汰轮晋级资格，队伍两名辩手必须共同参加全部循环轮。

唯一例外：其中一名辩手缺席某一场循环轮，且理由得到活动负责人的认可，可特批队伍保留晋级资格。如果队伍已经有超过一场循环轮没有两名辩手同时上场，则不得给予该资格。

2.16 队友无法参加

一旦队友无法参加，辩手必须通知 NHSDLC 工作人员；可以请志愿者或者裁判代为联系。

未参加对应场次的辩手，本场选手分数记 20 分，排名为本场第四名。如果两名辩手全部缺席，则视作整队弃权。

在有充足理由的情况下，经活动负责人许可，一名辩手可以单人完成一场淘汰轮，若单人辩论超过一轮，该队将在该轮结束后自动失去晋级后续淘汰轮的资格。

2.17 更换队友

循环轮阶段，若无活动负责人的明确许可，不允许更换队友；仅特殊合理情形才予以批准。

循环轮中途更换队友的队伍，若无负责人批准，失去晋级淘汰轮资格；即便可以特批，如果辩手已经完成超过一场挑战，则不再批准更换队友。

淘汰轮阶段，任何情况下均不允许更换队友。

2.18 挑战中使用证据

在辩论中引用证据时，可以直接引用原文，也可以进行转述。

引入一条证据时，辩手至少需要说出：作者姓氏、作者在该领域的简要资质、发表年份。
如果证据出自机构（政府部门、智库、高校院系等），可以写机构名称代替个人作者。如果有两位作者，两位都要报出；三位及以上作者，报主要作者后加“等人（et al）”。

例如，如果一条证据有 3 位或以上作者，可以说：
根据凯萨·斯内尔曼等人 2015 年的研究，作者是 INSEAD 商学院经济社会学家、组织行为学助理教授：参加辩论这类课外活动，与更高的学业成就和职业发展呈正相关。因为课外活动可以培养团队协作、沟通、坚韧等技能，这些技能在竞争加剧、知识驱动的现代经济中十分重要。

或者，如果一段证据来自一个组织或者机构，可以直接引用它：
根据美国国家卫生统计中心 2017 年资料（美国主要健康统计机构）：“过去 40 年，心脏病和癌症一直是美国致死率排名前两位的疾病。”心脏病占 2015 年死亡人数的“23.4%”，癌症占“22%”。

2.19 完整原文与上下文

当对手要求查看证据的完整原文与上下文时，队伍必须出示被引用或转述的原始段落，不得篡改。

例如，上面美国国家卫生统计中心直接引用对应的完整原文段落：
“过去 40 年，心脏病和癌症一直是美国致死率排名前两位的疾病。

1975 年，五大致死原因为心脏病、癌症、中风、意外伤害、流感与肺炎。2015 年五大致死原因为心脏病、癌症、慢性下呼吸道疾病、意外伤害、中风。1975-2015 年间，心脏病与癌症始终占据前两位。心脏病年龄标准化死亡率在 1975-2011 持续下降，之后趋于稳定；2015 年占死亡总数 23.4%。癌症年龄标准化死亡率 1975-1990 上升，之后经历平稳与下降，2000-2015 持续下降，2015 占死亡总数的 22.0%。1975-2015 心脏病死亡率降幅大于癌症，缩小了两类死因之间的差距。”

对所使用的直接引用进行突出标注是有帮助的，但不是必需的；转述部分对应的句子也可以高亮。

如果队伍无法出示证据完整原文，裁判应当判定该证据支撑的论点视为无证据支撑。

2.20 在辩论中引用证据

辩手引用每一条证据都要有完整参考文献，包含：作者或机构名称、资质、文献标题、最精确的发表日期、引用页码；线上资料提供网址。期刊文献还需要期刊名称、卷号、期号。付费墙内的资料，提供最相关、可访问网页的链接。

参考文献应当放在脚注或者尾注。

例如：
斯内尔曼等人，INSEAD 商学院经济社会学家、组织行为学助理教授，《差距：美国青年社会流动性与课外活动参与》，2014- 12- 10，《美国政治与社会科学院年鉴》，第 657 卷，第 1 期，2015 年，第 197- 204 页，http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0002716214548398

美国国家卫生统计中心（隶属于 CDC 与美国卫生与公共服务部），《美国健康报告 2016：长期趋势图表集》，2017 年 5 月，第 18 页，https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus16.pdf019

如果参考文献缺失关键信息，裁判在评估论点时要将该缺陷纳入考量。比如除作者名外全部缺失，裁判可以视作该论点没有证据支撑。缺失信息对证据可信度的影响，由裁判酌情判断。

2.21 查阅对手书面材料

辩手有权要求查看对手本场挑战已经宣读过的任意证据，对手不得拒绝。拒绝出示或者无法出示证据，将体现在裁判裁决或者选手个人分数中。

辩手可以在交叉质询阶段，或者两次发言间隙申请核验证据；绝对不允许打断对手发言索要证据。

交叉质询期间核验证据：质询过程中可以提出核验证据的请求，计时不暂停。未参与质询的队友负责查找、出示材料。参与质询的辩手可以选择继续讨论其他问题，也可以选择暂停讨论等待材料，计时器依旧处于计时状态，选择权在双方。

发言间隙核验证据：任意发言前后都可以索要证据。提出核验请求的一方，需要决定是否暂停等待对方拿出证据。若队伍希望暂停辩论以便出示或核验证据，须消耗自己的准备时间。

比如，如果正方要看反方证据，正方想要立刻拿到证据，则正方消耗己方准备时间，用于等待反方查找出示。同理，如果反方希望立刻展示证据，反方消耗自己的准备时间来查找展示。

如果双方都不需要暂停核验证据，挑战继续进行，被索要证据的队伍可以在挑战过程中查找，之后再交给提出请求的一方。

辩手同样可以要求查看证据的完整上下文。直接引用的证据，对方必须出示引用片段所在完整段落；转述证据，对方必须出

示被转述的全部段落。

证据可以打印纸质版，也可以电脑屏幕展示；线上挑战通过平台聊天框或其他通讯方式发送。

建议打印纸质版本，简化核验流程。电脑出示证据时，双方应当尊重对方时间；拿到证据的辩手需要时间阅读，但不得占用电脑过久，方便对手继续准备挑战。

如果当场无法出示该证据，裁判可以忽略该证据支撑的论点。

2.22 抄袭与伪造证据

根据dictionary.com定义：抄袭指未经许可使用或模仿他人的语言与观点，且不标注原作者，将他人的成果冒充为自己的成果。抄袭属于严重学术过错，现实中会导致开除，毁坏当事人声誉。

伪造证据指严重歪曲证据原意，或是直接编造虚假证据，将虚假材料当作真实证据欺骗对手与裁判。

NHSDLC 高度重视学术舞弊行为。辩论是学术挑战，必须保障公平。一经查实抄袭或伪造证据，活动负责人有权取消该队伍本次挑战资格；若情节特别恶劣，将永久禁止该队伍参加后续 NHSDLC 全部挑战。

辩手如果发现学术不端行为，应当尽快联系 NHSDLC 工作人员。

NHSDLC 组委会认识到正确引用证据是许多人需要掌握的新技能，难免会发生错误；因此，NHSDLC 组委会在确定后果范围方面会进行酌情处理。

2.23 严禁使用人工智能与大语言模型

严禁使用人工智能、大语言模型，包括但不限于 ChatGPT、Copilot。在辩论过程中，在任何情形下都不允许使用它们，无论是作为证据、回答交叉质询，还是生成反驳思路。

如果被怀疑使用 AI，组委会会展开调查，并要求队伍向裁判、工作人员出示完整证据与引用来源。一旦确认违规，该场挑战直接判负，取消本次挑战资格。结束后才核实到违规的，组委会有权撤销个人及团队的所有奖项，同时有权禁止该队伍后续报名 NHSDLC 挑战。