

2015

Wisconsin Association
of Christian Schools

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STATE COMPETITION MANUAL

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The Wisconsin Association of Christian Schools is a member of the American Association of Christian Schools.

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General Information

Purpose

The WACS Competition has been organized to provide a challenge toward excellence in Bible, academic disciplines and fine arts among the students of our Christian schools across Wisconsin. This competition will allow young people to develop disciplined skills in various competitive areas so that they might better serve the Lord throughout their lives. It will also motivate their achievement of greater skills in the use of God's Word, provide a forum for measuring their accomplishments against defined standards of competition and give an opportunity for fellowship with other Christian young people. Our goal for the competition is to glorify Christ by exercising our young people's God-given talents.

Plan

- ❖ Students in grades 3-6 may compete in one of the two regional meets held in different locations around the state.
- ❖ Please make travel arrangements so that all of your students and adults are in the auditorium and settled ready for instructions by the opening ceremony.
- ❖ The host school will provide a noon lunch at a reasonable cost.
- ❖ At the elementary level, the participant is judged separately and is not in competition with other students. It is possible for several or all of the participants in a given category to receive a blue ribbon if everyone in that category gave a superior performance. On the Junior and Senior High level, students will be judged against an appropriate level of expectation where ribbons will reflect this.

Procedures and Policies

GENERAL RULES

1. Only member schools of the Wisconsin Association of Christian Schools may participate.
2. Each participant must be regularly enrolled as a student in the school, which he/she represents or is registered with. Home schools students may participate through one of the WACS membership schools on a case by case basis by contacting the WACS office.
3. Music selections to be performed must meet WACS/AACS standards, not local music standards. Pieces in question can be sent to the WACS office for approval six weeks before the scheduled competition.
4. The King James Version of the Bible will be the required translation.
5. Band, choir and ensembles do not count toward the number of individual category requirements
6. Students competing in a category requiring judging forms must submit two (2) completed judging forms. Please come to each competition with the appropriate form completed.
7. All forms (registration, judges, supplemental) must be completed in English please. We are not able to provide translators.

ELEMENTARY LEVEL

1. Students in grades 3-6 may participate.
2. Each school will set up its own standards for the selection of its participants.
3. Each school may enter the number of entries allowed on the registration forms.
4. Each student may enter four individual categories if the choices fit the schedule in Bible, Music, and Speech.

JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL

1. The AACS National Competition rules will be used for the Junior High Meets with a few modifications.
2. A student may enter no more than five individual events on the day of competition; however, no more than two (2) of these may be in the same area.
3. Duet acting is considered an "individual event."
4. Each school may enter the number of entries allowed on the registration forms.
5. Students in 5th & 6th grades may compete in Bible quizzing, orchestra/band and handbell/handchime choirs.

SENIOR HIGH LEVEL

1. The AACS National Competition rules will be used for the Senior High Meet with a few modifications. These modifications will not affect competing on the National level.
2. A student may enter no more than seven individual events; however, no more than two (2) of these may be in the same area.
3. Each school may enter two (2) participants in each category except for categories where only one entry is allowed. Registration sheets will have the required number of participants; no changes should be made to the form.
4. At the National level, in individual competition a student may enter one category in each of these areas: Bible, Music, and Speech. In addition, a student may enter one or two Art categories and one or two Academic categories. However, he may not enter both composition categories or both science fair categories. Please refer to the 2015 AACS National Competition Manual for full details.
5. Students in 7th & 8th grades may compete in orchestra/band and handbell/handchime choir.
6. For the AACS National 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. This will be followed at the state level if needed.
 - a. Class A 60 or fewer students in Senior High (grades 9–12)
 - b. Class AA 61 or more students in Senior High (grades 9–12)
7. In the unlikely event a student or group is disqualified, the judges should first try to rectify the error. If it cannot be simply corrected, the student or group should be allowed to present their selection(s) thus receiving helpful comments for the future and also having the opportunity to perform their selection. Any disqualification should be in written form, including the reason(s) for the disqualification.

Performance Attire

The Wisconsin Association of Christian Schools believes that our Competition should have the highest standards of competition and Christian testimony. Therefore, 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. Please no denim/jean skirts.
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.

Proficiency Standards

It is one of our major goals to promote a high degree of proficiency in all the areas of competition. Judges will determine the eligibility of the Senior High WACS winners to enter the National Competition.

PLEASE NOTE: Only Senior High youth (9-12) who have won AACCS certified state competition may participate in the National competition. However, two exceptions will be allowed: students in grades 7 and 8 may compete in orchestra/band and handbell choir. Contestants will only be allowed to compete in Nationals if their school is currently a member in good standing of the AACCS. A state may enter only one individual or team in each category.

Schools must notify the WACS office of entries interested in competing in the AACCS Competition; entries must place first, second, or third in the state to qualify. The first place winner will be sent to the AACCS Competition; however, if that participant cannot go, then the second place will be sent and if not them, then the third place winner. The deadline for this notification will be sent to all schools prior to the state competition. From those expressing interest, the WACS office will notify all schools of the entries selected for the AACCS event.

Photocopied Music

NATIONAL COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS

Contestants will need 3 originals of each selection of music performed for judges to reference. If the contestant(s) or accompanist will be using music for any performance, those will also need to be originals. Photocopies are not permitted.

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.
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.

STATE COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS

WACS will follow the National Competition requirements exactly, except only two (2) originals are needed because we have two judges for our events. This will apply to ALL levels: elementary, junior high and senior high.

Placings

ELEMENTARY LEVEL

1. For Bible Quizzing, a 1st Place Trophy will be awarded.
2. In Individual Performance, Events ribbons will be awarded as follows:
 - a. Blue Ribbons for an "excellent" rating
 - b. Red Ribbons for a "good" rating
 - c. White Ribbons for a "fair" rating
 - d. Yellow ribbons for a "participant" rating

JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL

1. For Bible Quizzing, a 1st Place Trophy will be awarded.
2. In Individual Performance Events, ribbons will be awarded as follows:
 - a. Blue Ribbons for an "excellent" rating
 - b. Red Ribbons for a "good" rating
 - c. White Ribbons for a "fair" rating
 - d. First and second place rosettes will be given out in each category.

SENIOR HIGH LEVEL

1. For Bible Quizzing, a 1st Place Trophy will be awarded.
2. In Individual Performance Events, ribbons will be awarded as follows:
 - a. Blue Ribbons for an "excellent" rating
 - b. Red Ribbons for a "good" rating
 - c. White Ribbons for a "fair" rating
 - d. First, second and third place rosettes will be given out in each category.

Time Limits and Disqualifications

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.

The Tournament Coordinator and Judges shall determine disqualification due to dress code violations, conduct code violation or violation of entry rules.

Poor Behavior

The Wisconsin Association of Christian Schools feels that our state competition should have the highest standards of competition and Christian testimony. Therefore, the utmost respect for and adherence to the following standard is expected and required of all contestants and adult sponsors.

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 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. WACS participants are expected to abide by the host institution's regulations.
3. Violating WACS 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 WACS Office will make the final decision in all disciplinary situations.
4. 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.
5. Inappropriate behavior during 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 Awards Program. The result of such behavior can be the recall of presented awards and/or exclusion from the following year's competition.

Competition Annual Update

This manual will govern competition until a new manual is adopted by WACS. It is intended that the current manual will cover competition for five years (spring of 2016 through spring of 2020), at which time a new manual will be adopted. However, in order to correct errors that may be discovered within the manual, a document will be produced by the WACS office and will be posted on the WACS website. **The *Competition Annual Update* will be posted on the WACS website and any changes noted therein will govern the competition.** School leadership should **review the annual update and FAQs and inform** students, teachers, coaches, parents, and others of any changes. *It is recommended that old copies be destroyed or clearly marked as outdated in order to avoid confusion.*

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.

Bible Usage

The WACS will use the KJV Bible 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. **Recording is absolutely prohibited** except for the recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant's school for personal use. 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.

Judging Forms

Students competing in a category requiring judging forms must submit two completed judging forms to the judges. There are no judging forms for Bible Memory, Spelling, and Academic Testing Categories. Students must use the WACS judging forms found on the WACS website at www.wacschools.org.

Elementary Table of Contents

AREA ONE: BIBLE

- Category 1: Bible Quizzing
- Category 2: Bible Memory - 3rd and 4th grade
- Category 3: Bible Biography - 3rd/4th and 5th/6th grade

AREA TWO: MUSIC

Individual Events

- Category 1: Vocal Solo
- Category 2: Instrumental Brass solo
- Category 3: Instrumental Woodwind solo
- Category 4: Instrumental String Solo
- Category 5: Instrumental Percussion Solo
- Category 6: Instrumental Recorder Solo
- Category 7: Piano Solo

Group Events

- Category 8: Vocal Ensemble
- Category 9: Choir
- Category 10: Instrumental Ensemble
- Category 11: Band
- Category 12: Instrumental Auxiliary Choir
- Category 13: Piano Duet

AREA THREE: SPEECH

- Category 1: Prose Reading - Grades 3 and 5
- Category 2: Oral Interpretation of Poetry - Grades 4 and 6

AREA FOUR: ART/PHOTOGRAPHY

- Category 1: Art 3rd/4th and 5th/6th
- Category 2: Photography 3rd/4th and 5th/6th

AREA FIVE: ACADEMICS

- Category 1: English
- Category 2: Mathematics
- Category 3: Science Test
- Category 4: History/Geography
- Category 5: Spelling
- Category 6: Science Fair - 3rd/4th and 5th/6th

Area One: Bible

CATEGORY 1: BIBLE QUIZZING ~ GRADES 3 - 6

1. Please see the Senior High Bible Quizzing Rules for complete details.
2. Fifth and sixth grade students may participate at the Junior High Level in Bible Quizzing but may not participate at both levels.
3. Two teams from each school will be allowed to compete.
4. Teams will consist of two to seven members.

CATEGORY 2: BIBLE MEMORY ~ GRADE 3 AND 4

1. The participant must give the reference before and after reciting the Scripture passage.
2. The participants will be judged according to the score sheet for Bible Memory.
3. The following passages are to be used:
 - a. Matthew 2:1-12
 - b. Matthew 4:18-25
 - c. Matthew 26:36-46
 - d. Matthew 27:15-26

CATEGORY 3: BIBLE BIOGRAPHY ~ GRADES 3/4 AND GRADES 5/6

1. The participant must prepare a 4 - 6 minute original presentation about a Bible character.
2. Use several sources, if available.
3. It can be written out or typed out for grades 3/4 and read.
4. It should be in outline form for grades 5/6 and presented.
5. The presentation should include:
 - a. Information about the person's life (specific dates and places, if known).
 - b. Information about God's call and/or the person's service for the Lord.
 - c. Information about what the participant learned as a result of studying about the person.
6. The participant must prepare and submit to the judge two copies of the written presentation or the outline with sources listed at the end.
7. The judges will use the Bible Biography score sheet to judge each participant.

NOTE: It has been suggested that a student could make his/her presentation more interesting if they would dress like their character and give their speech in the first person, *but this is not a requirement.*

Area Two: Music

MUSIC GENERAL RULES

1. Please refer to the senior high general music rules.
2. The only exception is that #20 regarding time limits does not apply to the elementary.
3. Each school may enter the number of entries allowed on the registration forms.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

CATEGORY 1: VOCAL SOLO

CATEGORY 2: INSTRUMENTAL BRASS SOLO

Category 3: Instrumental Woodwind solo

CATEGORY 4: INSTRUMENTAL STRING SOLO

CATEGORY 5: INSTRUMENTAL PERCUSSION SOLO

CATEGORY 6: INSTRUMENTAL RECORDER SOLO

CATEGORY 7: PIANO SOLO FOR GRADES 3/4 AND GRADES 5/6

1. Care should be exercised to elevate the student beyond the traditional method book literature.

GROUP EVENTS

CATEGORY 8: VOCAL ENSEMBLE (2-12 MEMBERS)

CATEGORY 9: CHOIR (13 OR MORE MEMBERS)

CATEGORY 10: INSTRUMENTAL ENSEMBLE (2-12 MEMBERS)

1. It can consist of wind, string, percussive and/or chimes/bells.
2. This is different than the band category; instruments need to be homogenous (all percussive, all bells, all recorders).

CATEGORY 11: BAND (13 OR MORE MEMBERS)

CATEGORY 12: INSTRUMENTAL AUXILIARY CHOIR (13 OR MORE MEMBERS)

1. It can consist of recorders, chimes/bells, and traditional percussion instruments.
2. This is different than the band category; instruments need to be homogenous (all percussive, all bells, all recorders).

CATEGORY 13: PIANO DUET

1. Care should be exercised to elevate the student beyond the traditional method book literature.
2. Students need not be in the same grade.

CATEGORY 1: PROSE READING - GRADES 3 AND 5

1. The oral presentations should take approximately 3-5 minutes for 3rd grade and 5-7 minutes for 5th grade.
2. The prose piece will be available for the student to practice 10 - 15 minutes prior to the students' performance time.
3. NOTES TO CONSIDER:
 - a. Does it sound like the story is making sense to them?
 - b. Do they do anything to show a difference in characters?
 - c. Do they try to make a humorous story sound funny, a sad story sad, or an adventurous story exciting?
 - d. Are they able to voice the difference between characters and between characters and narration?

CATEGORY 2: ORAL INTERPRETATION OF POETRY - GRADES 4 AND 6

1. The student will recite from memory the piece he/she has selected.
2. The piece may be any acceptable poems found in Christian curriculums, such as Bob Jones Press and A Beka Books. It may **NOT** be a Bible passage.
3. The student must furnish both judges with a copy of the poem he/she will be reciting.
4. The poem must have a minimum of 16 lines for grade 4.
5. The poem must have a minimum of 20 lines for grade 6.
6. NOTES TO CONSIDER:
 - a. Do they read in a monotone voice?
 - b. Do they read according to the punctuation?
 - c. Do they read smoothly?
 - d. Do they emphasize important words to make the meaning of the story clear?
 - e. Are they able to voice the difference between characters and between characters and narration?

CATEGORY 1: ART 3/4 AND 5/6

GENERAL RULES FOR CATEGORY 1: ART

1. Contestants may have one entry in the Art category. Choose either drawing or painting.
2. There will be a 3/4 grade division and a 5/6 division.
3. Entries should be no smaller than 8" x 10" and no larger than 18" x 24".
4. Entries may be done in any medium.
5. Contestants may have verbal help from teachers or parents, but the contestant must do all actual work.
6. Matting is optional. But highly recommended; even if a sheet of contrasting colored paper.
7. Subject matter should be in good taste.
8. Contestants should not include abstraction or any of the so-called modern arts, caricature or cartooning. Emphasis should be on realism. Trademarked characters are not allowed.
9. Entries will be judged according to the following criteria:
 - a. Technique
 - i. Skill in use of materials
 - b. Composition
 - i. Positive - negative space relationships
 - ii. Design - organization of objects within the picture plane
 - c. Spatial relationships
 - i. Sense of depth in the use of line and color
 - ii. Use of contrasts in values
 - iii. Shadows used to advantage
 - iv. Use of overlapping and diminishing sizes to indicate distance
 - d. Creativity
 - i. Originality in ideas
 - ii. Originality in use of media
 - iii. Skill in drawing
 - iv. Neatness
 - e. Artistic Element
 - i. Meaningful attention to detail
 - ii. Use of textures
 - iii. Creation of feelings and moods
 - f. Color
 - i. Realistic use of color
 - ii. Effective use of related color
 - iii. Colors changed to indicate distance
10. The following information must be typed and placed on the back of each Art entry. Students should not sign the front of their artwork.

NAME _____
School and City _____ Grade _____
Title of Picture _____
Medium (Painting or Drawing) _____

CATEGORY 2: PHOTOGRAPHY 3/4 AND 5/6

GENERAL RULES FOR CATEGORY 2: PHOTOGRAPHY

1. Contestants may have one entry in Photography Category. Choose one of the following photography styles:
 - a. Still Life Photography: The photograph must be a single black and white or color image of a still life, macro photograph, or design.
 - b. Landscapes and Architecture Photography: The photograph must be a single black and white or color image of a landscape or architecture.
 - c. People and Animal Photography: The photograph must be a single black and white or color image of people or animals.
2. There will be a 3/4 grade division and a 5/6 grade division.
3. The print may not have obvious "touch up" work. Good retouching, whether digital or analog, should not 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 should not be seen and poor retouching will be graded against; therefore, graphics and text must not be included.
4. The print will be judged on the basis of composition, aesthetic appeal and originality.
5. 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.
6. The minimum print size is 7 x 10 inches.
7. 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.
8. Note: Not every photograph will fit one of these categories. To be entered in this competition, a photograph must fit clearly into one of the listed categories.
9. The following information must be typed and placed on the back of each Photography entry.

Name _____
School and City _____ Grade _____
Title of Picture _____
Photography Category _____

Area Five: Academics

Academic testing will be done online through TestPoint. Information regarding ordering and testing will be sent to school coordinators via email. Testing in the categories of English, Math, Science and History are now available to all 3rd – 6th grade students through TestPoint. TestPoint is an online Academic Testing Competition Program. Study guides are not available from TestPoint. The testing will consist of multiple choice, matching and true/false questions that apply to that subject's grade level.

GENERAL HELPS:

It is recommended, in fact strongly suggested, that the teacher prepares the individual students who will be competing by giving them extra instruction. For studying, it is recommended to use the curriculum your school uses. Remember that these tests cover more information than your textbook content, encompass more information than the student has covered thus far in the academic year and the test is designed to encompass the entirety of the content area: not information specific to a chapter or unit test given in your classroom.

CATEGORY 1: ENGLISH TEST

CATEGORY 2: MATHEMATICS TEST

CATEGORY 3: SCIENCE TEST

CATEGORY 4: HISTORY/GEOGRAPHY TEST

CATEGORY 5: SPELLING

GENERAL INFORMATION:

1. There will be two parts to the Spelling competition - written and oral.
2. Copies of the spelling lists for each grade are on the following pages. Additional copies can be made with a photocopier.
3. Capitalization will be considered as a part of the spelling.
4. A total of 20 words, including 5 Bible words, will be given for the written test.
5. The oral spelling may consist of up to 10 rounds. There will be several rounds of regular words and Bible words.
6. The judges will use the Spelling Score Sheet for evaluating each participant.
7. All decisions will be made by the judges and will be final. Please note the recording policy found in the general information section.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS:

1. The participants may ask the Spelling Master to repeat a word if he/she fails to understand it. He/she may not ask to have a word repeated after he/she has begun to write or spell that word.
2. In the oral rounds, the first spelling only will be accepted unless the judges have asked the participant to repeat the word. A student will be given one opportunity per round to correct an error. The student should stop mid-word and say "correction" and then start over. The judges should note and announce to the student that they have used their one correction opportunity for that round.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SPELLING MASTER AND JUDGES:

1. The Spelling Master and Judges will be given the list of words and sentences to be used for each part of the Spelling competition.
2. The Spelling Master will pronounce the word, use it in a sentence and then pronounce it again.
3. When a word is misspelled, the Spelling Master shall give the correct spelling and give a new word to the next participant.
4. The Judges may ask a participant to respell a word if either of them failed to hear the participant clearly. A student will only be asked to speak up once, after that it may be counted as an error.
5. The Judges will record the errors on the scoring sheet of each participant as follows:
 - a. Written part - 1 point off for error in spelling, failure to indicate a capital letter, or word is not legibly written.
 - b. Oral part - 1 point off for error in spelling, failure to indicate capital letter, attempting to respell or correct the spelling of a word, asking a question after beginning to spell.
 - c. It is not necessary to record misspelled words on Judge's form.

THIRD GRADE SPELLING LIST

act	explain	merry	trip	island
afternoon	fair	missing	uncle	jail
airplane	false	mittens	until	Jesus
almost	fish	moccasin	valentine	journey
anyone	floor	Monday	verse	judge
arrive	fluffy	money	visit	kingdom
baseball	fond	month	wagon	lamb
because	football	more	weal	lame
bedroom	found	mouth	which	language
before	Friday	nails	while	leper
bill	friend	nightmare	whip	letter
birthday	front	note	why	light
bitter	gem	o'clock	wink	Messiah
boast	gift	often	won't	obey
branch	girl	open	world	parable
bright	glad	pack	wrench	Pharisee
build	glass	paint	writing	power
cab	green	pencil	yesterday	praise
calfskin	guess	people		prayer
cannot	hair	pitch	BIBLE WORDS	priest
cartoon	happen	plain	Adam	prison
chickens	heard	point	angel	proverb
children	hike	quickly	basket	Psalms
chilly	hockey	repay	believe	receive
choose	hour	salt	Bible	repent
Christmas	hurry	seven	blessed	Romans
church	hurt	should	blind	Saul
clearing	invent	silent	blood	sea
climb	July	simple	chosen	servant
cloth	June	small	confess	slave
club	knew	snack	create	soldier
color	land	soap	crowd	Solomon
cotton	large	sorry	customs	sower
country	laugh	squaw	David	spies
cowboy	leap	stood	dream	stoned
cozy	lesson	street	Esther	supper
cream	lower	strong	evil	temple
crippled	lullaby	Sunday	field	thankful
dance	lumber	sure	flood	throne
dresses	magnet	swallow	healed	tomb
early	March	tablet	heart	victory
escape	mash	teach	Herod	widow
evening	measure	their	holy	worship
everyone	melon	third	humble	
everything	mermaid	tornado	idol	

FOURTH GRADE SPELLING LIST

ability	drown	lengthen	section	BIBLE WORDS
active	dungeon	liberty	self-confidence	Abraham
against	earnings	license	shortage	Adam
aid	echo	listen	should	altar
album	either	load	signature	anointed
April	elastic	loaf	slender	believe
appearance	elephant	locate	slope	Bethlehem
automobile	elm	marvelous	smear	Bible
awkward	escape	master	smooth	commandment
bashful	everything	maybe	solve	confess
batter	excuse	minute	splendid	covet
behave	fairy	misplace	square	custom
believe	fake	mountain	statement	David
blackboard	falling	mystery	stockings	devil
blew	fantastic	neighbor	sugar	Egypt
bottle	fare	newspaper	suffer	Esther
brave	festival	noisy	surround	eternity
breakfast	field	nonsense	swimming	evil
button	fighting	obedience	talent	firmament
camel	floating	October	telephone	flood
campfire	flour	ordinary	tender	Genesis
canal	forgetful	parade	theft	Goliath
castle	forgot	password	thirty	honor
caught	form	perfect	though	image
chalk	freeze	perfume	thought	Israel
chief	fret	period	thousands	Jehovah
choose	friend	permission	thread	Jericho
classmate	frown	piece	through	kingdom
classroom	giant	pinch	Thursday	lamb
clue	glamorous	plowed	tick	leprosy
coasting	glide	ponies	transplant	manna
coffee	graze	potato	transport	Moses
comb	habit	pretend	Tuesday	Naomi
comedian	heart	president	twenty	Noah
color	hello	press	twin	offering
confess	holiday	prize	uncertain	paradise
convince	honest	quickly	uncomfortable	Passover
cousin	hundred	quiet	unexpected	Philistines
crumb	hungry	raccoon	unimportant	plagues
cute	icy	really	uninvited	priest
decision	imagine	recount	unkind	prophecy
dessert	importance	replace	vacation	Psalm
different	income	result	visible	salvation
dirty	incorrect	retire	visit	Samson
disapprove	instead	roam	voyage	Saviour
disaster	January	rumble	waited	serpent
disgraceful	kitchen	running	weather	shepherd
display	knee	sameness	Wednesday	Solomon
distrust	know	Saturday	wept	tabernacle
downhearted	large	saucer	whole	testament
dozen	laughed	score	women	tomb
drop	leather	seashore	wouldn't	worship

FIFTH GRADE SPELLING LIST

accomplish	confused	haul	received	covet
account	consult	horrid	recess	dedicate
acorn	course	identity	reexamine	devil
acre	covering	ignorance	remembered	disciple
activity	cruel	imagine	replacement	divine
adobe	cruelty	immigrate	result	Egypt
advice	curtain	interesting	rouse	Elijah
advisable	daylight	instead	rude	Elisha
advertisement	deadline	Italy	sailor	empower
afford	deaf	January	sauce	eternity
against	defend	ladies	scissors	eunuch
airplane	delay	language	secure	Exodus
although	difficult	library	seventh	famine
ambition	dinner	locate	similar	forgiveness
amendment	discourage	luxury	simplify	Genesis
amuse	discovered	lying	sincerely	Gentiles
answered	dismiss	machine	sneeze	glorify
anxious	distance	magazine	sorrowful	gospel
area	distress	matches	squirrel	heathen
arithmetic	dramatize	material	subtract	Hebrews
attractive	easier	measles	suggestion	holiness
author	effort	miner	surely	honor
badge	electric	mischievous	surprised	innocent
bakery	emperor	modern	thankful	Israel
basement	empty	motto	themselves	Jerusalem
beauty	enjoyable	nasty	thieves	Jonah
believed	equip	national	threat	Judea
bewilder	errand	neighbor	thus	leprosy
bleach	eternal	nephew	tongue	Levites
blunder	excellence	nineteen	transfer	Malachi
boldness	exile	ninety	treasure	Matthew
breathe	expand	normal	truthful	neighbor
brutal	explain	notice	unfamiliar	Nineveh
building	failure	October	uniform	parable
buried	familiar	objectionable	unmerciful	pastor
business	fault	opinion	unsatisfactory	peace
cafe	February	outstanding	usual	penalty
calves	flexible	pace	vanish	pestilence
cannon	following	paralyze	victorious	Pharisee
canyon	forbidden	penalty	visitor	priest
captivity	forgiveness	per	visual	prophet
carefree	fourteen	pioneer	voice	Psalms
carried	fragile	pledge	watching	reign
caterpillar	froze	postpone	wolf	remnant
certain	furious	powerless	you'll	sacrifice
chief	furniture	principle	zone	sanctify
chocolate	garage	prize	BIBLE WORDS	Samaria
chose	generally	problem	altar	sepulcher
circle	geography	professor	atonement	Solomon
clatter	gossip	prosperous	Bethlehem	soul
collect	greatly	purple	bullock	spirit
combine	greedy	quite	chasten	temple
commence	grief	really	Christian	thankful
compress	guessed	reasonableness	Comforter	Timothy
condemn	hadn't	recall	commandment	tomb
confederation	harness	receipt	condemnation	worship

SIXTH GRADE SPELLING LIST

abbreviation	continued	innocent	reassemble	crucifixion
abolish	convenient	insert	recognize	crucify
absentee	counterfeit	intercept	reconsider	debt
absorbing	czar	item	reliable	desert
absurd	deceive	jagged	required	disciples
accidents	descent	judge	ridiculous	Egypt
accord	deserve	justice	ruling	Elizabeth
accurate	design	landscape	salary	Ephesus
accustomed	desired	lawful	Saturday	frankincense
acres	destination	leadership	secrecy	Gabriel
adjective	difference	lettuce	separate	Gentiles
admirer	difficulty	license	severe	gospel
adopted	dignity	loyalty	shatter	hosanna
advantageous	disappeared	magical	sheath	immortal
adverb	disregard	majority	sincere	incense
agriculture	distributed	manufacturing	slogan	Israel
allowable	district	mechanical	soldier	Jericho
already	document	medium	solution	Jerusalem
ambition	eclipse	migrate	soprano	Joseph
American	elementary	military	sprig	Judea
ancient	eliminate	mineral	strict	judgment
anniversary	endorse	minor	suggested	Lazarus
announce	estimate	mishap	supreme	Matthew
annual	excellent	modern	symbol	myrrh
appreciate	exercise	mysterious	tamper	Nazareth
approximately	exhibit	natural	temperature	oath
arithmetic	experiment	neighbor	temptation	Passover
artificial	faultless	neither	tenor	Pentecost
associate	February	northwest	therefore	Pharisees
attorney	federal	numerous	thigh	Philippi
automobile	flaw	occasional	thump	Philippians
available	foresight	occur	Thursday	prayer
aviation	freight	official	torrent	priest
bacteria	frequent	operated	transform	prophecy
banquet	further	opponent	twilight	prophet
beauty	future	opportunity	urgent	publicans
benefit	generosity	orchard	vacate	rabbi
biscuits	gong	organize	variety	rapture
blueprint	grant	original	vicinity	resurrection
bonus	gratitude	panic	voluntary	Sadducees
brilliance	guardian	perfectly	vow	sanctified
capable	halo	persuade	Wednesday	Satan
Capitol	heighten	piracy	whistle	satanic
carpenter	henceforth	playwright	wisdom	Scriptures
centennial	hesitate	portable	yearn	sepulcher
certificate	hideous	position	BIBLE WORDS	shepherds
character	hoarse	potatoes	Antioch	sycamore
chorus	honorable	preposition	apostles	tabernacle
collision	humid	privilege	ascended	temptation
columnist	illegal	produce	baptism	testimony
commission	imagination	published	Bethlehem	Thessalonians
composition	immediately	purchase	blessed	Zacchaeus
concern	impatience	pursuit	Caesar	Zacharias
conclusion	imperfect	quantity	Christ	
conduct	impossible	quarrel	Christian	
conference	improvement	radar	Colossians	
confide	impudent	raid	Comforter	
contentment	individual	rampage	condemned	

CATEGORY 6: SCIENCE FAIR

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The Regional Science Fair will be held on the same day as the Academic Meets.
2. There will be a division for 3rd/4th grades and for 5th/6th grades.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A Science project consists of four (4) distinct parts:

1. **NOTEBOOK:** The notebook should include
 - a. **The Background Research:** This is a short research paper that is done on the topic of interest before the experiment is begun; it is to help educate the student on the area of interest.
 - b. **A Description of the Experiment:** Tell what you did, what you were testing, what your hypothesis is and what the controls and variables used were.
 - c. **Results of the Experiment with Conclusions:** Tell what you learned and what you might do differently if you repeated the experiment and what might have been some sources of error.
2. **SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT:** The experiment must display a knowledge of the scientific method beginning with the hypothesis and describing the controls and the variable. This is really the key point in doing a science fair project. The students must know what these words mean and how they apply in their project. This is what sets this project apart from just an interesting display, model, or demonstration. Students need to show an understanding that they are actually testing some variable in their experiment and are measuring the results. The experiment must have measurable results.
3. **ORAL PRESENTATION:** Can students clearly communicate what has been done in their experiment?
4. **BACKBOARD DISPLAY:** This should include hypothesis, controls, variable, results, conclusions and a Biblical application presented on a display board along with pictures of the project.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. The notebook for these grade levels should use the forms included in following pages of this manual. The schedule of activities must be included in one form or another. These pages may be reproduced as often as needed.
2. Neatness and correct English are important.
3. Several suggestions for experiments at various levels are included in the appendix. These are only suggestions. Students may do any project approved by their teacher.
4. In the oral presentation students will be expected to show a good understanding of what they have done and why they obtained the results indicated in their notebook.
5. The backboard display should take into consideration the level of ability and maturity of the student while at the same time displaying the pertinent information. Information regarding backboards follows.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE FAIR DISPLAY BOARD

The display board should summarize the experimentation on the problem. It is NOT to be a copy of reference material.

1. Construction

- a. The backboard must be self-supporting.
- b. On a sheet of notebook paper, make a blueprint of what you plan to include on the poster. Be sure to figure how much room will be needed for each letter. Check all words carefully for correct spelling and correct English usage. Have someone else read the blueprint to see if it makes sense before starting the poster itself.
- c. Title
 - i. The title should be worded as to attract and hold attention.
 - ii. Avoid the use of a very long title. Do not use the word "TITLE" on your backboard.
 - iii. Be specific.
 - iv. EXAMPLES: Non-Specific: "Growth of Plants" Specific: "The Effect of a Nitrogen Atmosphere on Stem Growth of Legumes"
- d. Use of Color
 - i. Do NOT use colored pencils. They are too light in color to provide sufficient color contrast.
 - ii. Avoid the use of more than 3 colors, 2 basic and 1 for accent. Do not use 2 very dark or 2 very light colors. Contrast is necessary. Black is poor as the poster color unless sufficient contrast is provided.
- e. Lettering
 - i. Letters should be a minimum of ½ inch in height.
 - ii. Lettering may be printed or stenciled. Computer generated lettering is best. But if it is handwritten, it should be printed not done in cursive. The use of small strips for various parts of the backboard will prevent redoing an entire poster in case of errors.
 - iii. Space letters evenly.
 - iv. Do not divide words into syllables at the end of lines.
- f. Divide the poster material into sections, following an organized scientific outline. Include hypothesis, controls, variable, results, conclusions and a Biblical application along with pictures of the project.
 - i. Try to devise some way of picturing your results such as with the use of charts, graphs, photographs, etc.
 - ii. This offers relief from printing and shows that you are able to interpret your findings scientifically.

2. Backboard Size

- a. 5 feet high maximum and 3 feet high minimum (not including table)
- b. 30" maximum depth and 48" maximum width

SCIENCE FAIR PROJECT PROPOSAL

Project Title: _____

QUESTION (What I want to find out.) _____

HYPOTHESIS (What I think will be the answer to my question.)

PROJECT PROPOSAL (How I will test my hypothesis.) Materials Needed:

Step-By-Step Directions: (Number each step.)

This is the investigation I would like to do for my science fair project.

Student's Signature Date

The investigation outlined in this proposal meets the preliminary requirements for a science fair project.

Teacher's Signature Date

I will support my child's efforts in doing this science fair project.

Parent's Signature Date

MY JOURNAL - EXPERIMENT ENTRY

DATE: _____

WHAT I DID:

WHAT I OBSERVED:

Time Observation Began _____

Time Observation Ended _____

WHAT I THOUGHT:

MY JOURNAL - BACKGROUND RESEARCH ENTRY

DATE: _____

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

WHAT I FOUND OUT:

SCIENCE PROJECT COMPLETION SCHEDULE

This schedule should be the first page in your project notebook.

ASSIGNMENT	DATE DUE	DATE COMPLETED
Question		
Hypothesis		
Project Proposal		
Journal		
Report		
Project Display		
Oral Presentation		
Evaluation		

Student's Signature: _____

Parent's Signature: _____

SAMPLE SCIENCE PROJECT IDEAS - LEVEL I

1. How much salt does it take to float an egg?
2. Do bigger seeds produce bigger plants?
3. What kind of juice cleans pennies best?
4. Which materials absorb the most water?
5. Which dish soap makes the most bubbles?
6. Do wheels reduce friction?
7. What materials dissolve in water?
8. On which surface can a snail move faster - dirt or cement?
9. Does holding a mirror in front of a fish change what a fish does?
10. How can you measure the strength of a magnet?
11. What color of birdseed do birds like best?
12. Do ants like cheese or sugar better?
13. What holds two boards together better - a nail or a screw?
14. Can the design of a paper airplane make it fly farther?
15. Will bananas brown faster on the counter or in the refrigerator?
16. Do roots of a plant always grow downward?
17. Does temperature affect the growth of plants?
18. Do mint leaves repel ants?
19. What kind of things do magnets attract?
20. Does a ball roll farther on grass or dirt?
21. What foods do mealworms prefer?
22. Do all objects fall to the ground at the same speed?
23. How long will it take a drop of food dye to color a glass of still water?
24. Does anyone in my class have the same fingerprints?
25. Does a bath take less water than a shower?
26. Which travels faster - a snail or a worm?
27. Can you tell where sound comes from when you are blindfolded?
28. Which paper towel is the strongest?
29. Can plants grow without soil?
30. Can plants grow from leaves?
31. Does warm water freeze faster than cool water?
32. Which dissolves better in water - salt or baking soda?
33. In my class who is taller - boys or girls?
34. Can things be identified by just their smell?
35. Do different types of apples have the same number of seeds?

SAMPLE SCIENCE PROJECT IDEAS - LEVEL 2

1. How far does a snail travel in one minute?
2. Does the color of water affect its temperature?
3. Do different types of soil hold different amounts of water?
4. Can you separate salt from water by freezing?
5. Will adding bleach to the water of a plant reduce fungus growth?
6. How does omitting an ingredient affect the taste of a cookie?
7. Does water with salt boil faster than plain water?
8. Do suction cups stick equally well to different surfaces?
9. How far can a person lean without falling?
10. Which student in class has the greatest lung capacity?
11. Can you tell time without a watch or clock?
12. How much weight can a growing plant lift?
13. How far can a water balloon be tossed to someone before it breaks?
14. Will water with salt evaporate faster than water without salt?
15. Does the shape of a kite affect its flight?
16. Does it matter in which direction seeds are planted?
17. Does an ice cube melt faster in air or water?
18. Which cheese grows mold the fastest?
19. Does sugar prolong the life of cut flowers?
20. How much of an orange is water?
21. Which brand of diaper holds the most water?
22. In my class, who has the smallest hands - boys or girls?
23. Will more air inside a basketball make it bounce higher?
24. Which kind of cleaner removes ink stains best?
25. Does the color of light affect plant growth?
26. Does a plant grow bigger if watered by milk or water?
27. Does baking soda lower the temperature of water?
28. Which brand of popcorn pops the most kernels?
29. Does a baseball go farther when hit by a wood or metal bat?
30. Which brand of popcorn pops the fastest?
31. How much can a caterpillar eat in one day?
32. Using a lever, can one student lift another student who is bigger?
33. What gets warmer - sand or dirt?
34. Do plants grow bigger in soil or water?
35. Which kind of glue holds two boards together better?

SAMPLE SCIENCE PROJECT IDEAS - LEVEL 3

1. What type of live carries sound waves best?
2. Which way does the wind blow most frequently?
3. Can the sun's energy be used to clean water?
4. Does the size of a light bulb affect its energy use?
5. Does a green plant add oxygen to its environment?
6. For how long a distance can speech be transmitted through a tube?
7. Which metal conducts heat best?
8. Which grows mold faster - moist bread or dry bread?
9. What percentage of corn seeds in a package will germinate?
10. What type of soil filters water best?
11. Does an earthworm react to light and darkness?
12. Does the color of a material affect its absorption of heat?
13. Does the human tongue have definite areas for certain tastes?
14. Does sound travel best through solids, liquids, or gases?
15. Do sugar crystals grow faster in tap water or distilled water?
16. Does the viscosity of a liquid affect its boiling point?
17. Can you see better if you limit the light that gets to your eye?
18. Does surrounding color affect an insect's eating habits?
19. Do children's heart rates increase as they get older?
20. What common liquids are acid, base, or neutral?
21. Do taller people run faster than shorter people?
22. What materials provide the best insulation?
23. Does the length of a vibrating object affect sound?
24. Is using two eyes to judge distance more accurate than using one eye?
25. Does a plant need some darkness to grow?
26. Do different kinds of caterpillars eat different amounts of food?
27. Who can balance better on the balls of their feet - boys or girls?
28. What plant foods contain starch?
29. Does exercise affect heart rate?
30. What keeps things colder - plastic wrap or aluminum foil?
31. Does heart rate increase with increasing sound volume?
32. What are the effects of chlorine on plant growth?
33. Do boys or girls have a higher resting heart rate?
34. Which type of oil has the greatest density?
35. Do liquids cool as they evaporate?

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Area One: Bible

Bible General Rules

The WACS will use the KJV Bible for judging Bible competition categories. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation used in any competition category.

Category 1: Bible Quizzing

1. Please see the Senior High Bible Quizzing Rules for complete details.
2. Fifth and sixth grade students may participate at the Junior High Level in Bible Quizzing but may not participate at both levels.
3. Two teams from each school will be allowed to compete.
4. Teams will consist of two to seven members.

Category 2: Bible Memory

1. Competition will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee fashion.
2. Junior High Bible Memory verses are located in Junior High appendix.
3. Please see the Senior High Bible Memory section for complete rules. The six year cycle by school year is stated below:
 - a. 2015-2016 Soul-winning
 - b. 2016-2017 The Triune God
 - c. 2017-2018 Sin and Salvation
 - d. 2018-2019 Prayer
 - e. 2019-2020 God's Promises
 - f. 2020-2021 The Wisdom of God

Category 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 7 - 12 minutes in length. (See Time Limitation and Disqualification in the front of the manual.) 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 primary-age children, ages 5-8.
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 two 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. **Recording is absolutely prohibited** except for the recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant's school for personal use. 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.

Category 4, 5, 6: Bible Preaching General Rules

1. Entry will be restricted to young men.
2. Each student will prepare a sermon 7 - 12 minutes in length. (See Time Limitation and Disqualification in the general rules in the front of the manual)
3. Each contestant may enter in only one category.
4. Each student will present two copies of his typewritten sermon outline to the judges at the time of delivery.
5. 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.
6. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation.
7. **Recording is absolutely prohibited** except for the recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant's school for personal use. 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.

Category 4: Expository Preaching

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. This type of sermon involves explaining and applying a passage of Scripture (verse, paragraph, chapter or book). The goal of the message is edification of those who are saved. The theme and main points are to be drawn directly from the Biblical text.

Category 5: Evangelistic Preaching

An evangelistic sermon may be 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. This type of sermon may be either expository or topical in form. The distinction is that the goal of the message is the salvation of the lost, rather than the edification of the saved. Examples of expository evangelistic messages would include Romans 6:23 (verse), Luke 19:1-10 (section), I Corinthians 15 (chapter), or I John (book). Examples of topical evangelistic messages would include repentance, Hell, the new birth, saving faith, reconciliation, the Deity of Christ, etc.

Category 6: Topical Preaching

A topical sermon is one in which the main divisions are derived from the topic, independently of a text. Multiple scripture passages should be used to support the topic. This type of sermon involves explaining and applying a particular concept dealt with by Scripture (doctrine, character example, moral matter, spiritual duty, etc.). The goal of the message is edification of those who are saved. The main points of the sermon are drawn from various Bible passages that deal with the topic either directly or in principle. One clear verse or passage that deals with the topic should be chosen as a beginning text.

Area Two: Music

Music General Rules

1. Please refer to the senior high general music rules.
2. Each school may enter the number of entries allowed on the registration forms.
3. All music entries will perform one song; except orchestra/band and handbell/handchime choir may choose to do two.

Category 1, 2: Female Vocal Solo, Male Vocal Solo

1. All vocal solos will be memorized. Failure to memorize will result in disqualification.
2. Vocal soloists will perform one selections or medleys within an eight minute time limit.

Category 3, 4: Brass Solo, Woodwind Solo

1. Memory is not required of instrumental solos (except piano).
2. Students will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.

Category 5: String Solo

1. This category is for bowed instruments. The only not-bowed instrument allowed is a harp. (Guitars, banjos and other strummed or plucked instruments are not allowed.)
2. Memory is not required of instrumental solos (except piano).
3. Students will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.

Category 6: 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 unaccompanied, an accompanist is optional.
2. Memory is not required of instrumental solos (except piano).
3. The solo must fit one of the following categories:
 - a. Snare Drum Solo
 - 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 a triangle, wood blocks, or cymbals.
4. No electronic devices are permitted. No drum sets are permitted.
5. Handbells are not permitted in this category.
6. Students will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.

Category 7, 8: Sacred Piano Solo, Classical Piano Solo

1. All piano solos will be memorized. Failure to memorize will result in disqualification.
2. Students will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.

Category 9, 10: Small Vocal Ensemble, Large Vocal Ensemble

1. A small vocal ensemble consists of 2 to 6 voices (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may **not** be directed.
2. A large vocal ensemble consists of 7 to 12 voices (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may be directed.
3. Each ensemble will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.
4. Memory is required of vocal groups. Failure to memorize when required will result in disqualification.

Category 11: Choir

1. A Choir consists of 13 or more members. It may be directed.
2. Choirs will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.
3. Memory is required of vocal groups. Failure to memorize when required will result in disqualification.
4. Fifth and sixth graders may compete.

Category 12, 13, 15: Small Instrumental Ensemble, Large Instrumental Ensemble, Handbell/Handchime Ensemble

1. A small instrumental ensemble consists of 2 to 6 instruments (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may **not** be directed.
2. A large instrumental ensemble consists of 7 to 12 instruments (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may be directed.
3. A handbell/handchime ensemble consists of 2 to 6 musicians (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may **not** be directed.
4. Each ensemble will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.
5. Memory is not required of instrumental groups.
6. Percussion ensembles are excluded from the instrumental ensemble categories.
7. No percussion instruments will be permitted in small instrumental ensembles (Category 12).
8. For all handbell competition, schools will be required to provide all equipment (bells, pads, etc.) except tables.

Category 14: Orchestra/Band

1. An orchestra or band consists of 13 or more musicians. It may be directed.
2. An orchestra or band will perform one or two numbers within 15 minutes. There will be a place on the registration form to note if doing one or two songs.
3. Seventh and eighth graders may compete.
4. Memory is not required of instrumental groups.

Category 16: Handbell/Handchime Choir

1. A handbell/handchime choir consists of 7 or more musicians (plus piano accompaniment if desired).
2. A handbell/handchime choir will perform one or two numbers within 15 minutes. It may be directed. There will be a place on the registration form to note if doing one or two songs.
3. Seventh and eighth graders may compete.
4. For all handbell competition, schools will be required to provide all equipment (bells, pads, etc.) except tables.
5. Memory is not required of instrumental groups.

Category 17: Sacred/Classical Piano Duet

1. Sacred piano duet consists of two students and one piano. Only sacred music is acceptable.
2. Classical piano duet consists of two students and one piano. Only classical music is acceptable.
3. Students will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.
4. Memory is not required of instrumental groups.

Speech 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. 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.
3. 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.
4. All selections are to be memorized (no scripts permitted).
5. Each student must submit two typewritten copies of his selection to the judges prior to his performance.
6. The following rules apply to categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
 - 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 #9, 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 1 minute and are included in the time limit. Transitional material must be included in the script provided for the judges.
7. The time limit for Categories 1–6 is 4–10 minutes. Category 7: Duet Acting time limit is 4 -10 minutes also.
8. 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. 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.
9. The judge will confirm the speaker and say, “You may begin.” Timing and adjudication will begin immediately.
10. **Recording is absolutely prohibited** except for the recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant’s school for personal use. 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.

Category 1: Dramatic Interpretation

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation by an individual of a serious selection of narrative or dramatic literature.

1. Cuttings may incorporate multiple characters, but only monologues are acceptable.
2. Religious readings are not appropriate and should be entered in Category 3: Religious Reading.

Category 2: Oral Interpretation of Poetry

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of poetry by an individual.

1. Selections from the Bible are not appropriate and should be entered in Category 6: Bible Reading.
2. Selection must be a single work or a cutting of a longer work.

Category 3: Religious Reading

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of prose by an individual.

1. The selection should inspire or convict spiritually.
2. The presentation should include dialogue and be dramatic in nature.
3. Selections from the Bible are not appropriate and should be entered in Category 6: Bible Reading.

Category 4: Declamation

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of persuasive or inspirational material of high literary value, originally prepared by another person.

1. Selections must come from published materials such as speeches, essays and editorials.

Category 5: Humorous Interpretation

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of a humorous selection by an individual.

1. Cuttings are to be taken from published plays or prose.
2. Selections with multiple characters are preferred.

Category 6: Bible Reading

Definition: A memorized oral interpretation by an individual of one long passage (20-25 verses) or two short passages (10-15 verses each) from the Bible (King James Version only) with appropriate introduction and transition. Performers are encouraged to select narrative (story) passages. A passage with dialogue in which characters speak is recommended. Students will be evaluated based on the effective use of distinct and separate characters.

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. Duet acting is considered an "individual event."

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.

Area Four: Art

Art 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. Competition officials shall have full authority for making any determination in this regard. Projects determined to be inappropriate for this competition will be penalized or disqualified.
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 State Competition.
4. Students should do original drawings or paintings from imagination or actual life. Working from a personal photograph is allowed.
 - a. If a photograph taken by another person is used, written permission from that person is required. The student must strive 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.
 - b. Entries may not include likenesses or representations of any copyrighted or licensed artwork or characters (such as characters or recognizable environments from animated films or any form of sequential art) in part or in whole. Use of such artwork is a violation of international copyright law.
5. Two-dimensional work must be matted, framed, gallery-wrapped canvas or cradled. 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. (See photography rule 5 for specific photography requirements.)
6. All works must be ready to display. Framed work, gallery-wrapped canvas or cradled must use picture hanging wire and appropriate attachments. Sawtooth picture hangers are not acceptable. Work that is matted but not framed must have hook-side Velcro® in the four corners (more Velcro® may be necessary for larger or heavier entries). Three-dimensional and textile entries must include provision for display.
7. Each student must sign the Statement of Originality on the Artist's Idea Statement.
8. 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.
9. Special lighting will not be permitted. The lighting in the exhibit room is the only lighting that will be allowed.
10. The following information must be typed and placed on the back of each Art entry. Students should not sign the front of their artwork. Name, School and City, Grade, Title of Picture and Category.
11. All entries should be seen by the individual school's Fine Arts Coordinator to ensure quality of submission.

Category 1: Calligraphy

1. Lettering will be done with a calligraphy pen, either metal or fiber tip. Ruling pens, quills, automatic pens, refillable paint pens, and archival ink monoline pens are also acceptable. Ordinary felt tip markers are not acceptable.
2. No traced letters or dry-transfer lettering will be acceptable.
3. Any style of calligraphy or hand-lettering may be used, and should be based on established lettering styles.
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. Alphabet styles may be based on a sample 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 in only 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.

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. Aqua board is also acceptable.
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.
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 **alone** is an unacceptable material for sculpture. Paper as a binding agent and molding medium is acceptable, i.e. papier-mâché.
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:
 - a. Macramé, weaving (must show extensive, comprehensive work), quilting, needlework (such as candlewicking, embroidery, ribbon embroidery, crochet, cross-stitch, knitting, needlepoint, or crewel, etc.). No purchased garments, towels or similar items are permitted for these entries.
 - b. Wearable art using appliqué, paints, silk-dye, batik or tie-dye items. Purchased garments, towels or similar items are permitted for these entries.
2. Kits are not acceptable; however, commercially produced plans or patterns are acceptable. When a commercially produced plan or pattern is used, 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 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 craft 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), basketry, toile painting (on wood or metal), wood burning, sand art, ribbon crafts, string/thread art, 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 state office organizing the local competition. The state office approval form must be included with the other paperwork submitted with the project.
3. Purchased beads, pin backs or earring backs for jewelry are acceptable. Containers and garments used for these projects may be purchased.
4. No kits or commercially produced plans, or parts of such, are acceptable. Entries are to be original and handmade, not copied from a commercial pattern. Original student plans (sketches) must be included with the work. A commercially produced pattern is allowed only 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. More than one carved or etched surface may be employed to produce a single print.
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.

Category 11: Digital Media

1. Digital Media is a category which includes digitally created art that goes beyond a single artistic medium such as photography or painting. Digital Media means the composition or design is created, developed, assembled or finished with the use of computer hardware and software. Many graphic design projects are considered Digital Media.
2. Digital Media may be pixel-based, vector-based or a combination of the two. The work may include illustration elements, typography, photography, scanned elements, and other digital elements. All elements must be the student's original creation. Photos and illustrations (if used) must be student's original work.
3. 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.
4. Digital Media will be judged on the basis of composition, aesthetic appeal, originality and technical achievement.
5. 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.
6. In addition, a process document must be included illustrating the resources used (such as photos, scans, illustrations or other elements) in creating the entry. The process document should be a piece of paper (or papers); this is for a quick reference for the judges to view all of

the elements used in the project. Include the process document with other paperwork (judging forms, artist idea statement). Do not create a book or booklet; this document will not be returned.

Category 12: Woodworking

1. Entries will be basic carpentry/cabinetmaking projects.
2. The design must be original. A simple mechanical drawing done by the student must be submitted.
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 13: 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. Parts not made by the student should total no more than 20% of the overall work. These should not be the dominant feature of the piece.

General Rules for Photography Categories: Category 14, Category 15, Category 16

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 modification 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. (The Artist Idea Statement can be found with the judges forms.)
7. **Note:** Not every photograph will fit one of these categories. To be entered in this competition, a photograph must clearly fit one of the listed categories.

Category 14: Still Life and Macro Photography

1. The photograph must be a single black-and-white or color image of a still life, macro photograph or design.
2. Still Life photography is a grouping of small objects placed in arrangement by human design in a pleasing composition.
3. Macro photography is an extreme close-up of a subject at a magnification of life-size or larger.

Category 15: Landscapes and Architecture Photography

1. The photograph must be a single black-and-white or color image of a landscape or architecture.
2. Landscape photography is an expanse of scenery that is extensive and can be seen from a single viewpoint, such as a picture representing natural inland or coastal scenery.
3. Architecture photography is of manmade buildings and structures that capture the entire construction or only a portion.

Category 16: People and Animal Photography

1. The photograph must be a single black-and-white or color image of people or animals.
2. People photography is of an individual or group that is the main subject in the composition. It may be posed or candid.
3. Animal photography is of animals in their captive or natural setting. This category includes any living thing that is not human or a plant.

Area Five: Academics

Academic testing will be done online through TestPoint. Information regarding ordering and testing will be sent to school coordinators via email. TestPoint is an online Academic Testing Competition Program. Study guides are not available from TestPoint. The testing will consist of multiple choice, matching, and true/false questions that apply to that subject's grade level.

GENERAL HELPS:

It is recommended, in fact strongly suggested, that the teacher prepares the individual students who will be competing by giving them extra instruction. For studying, it is recommended to use the curriculum your school uses. Remember that these tests cover more information than your textbook content, encompass more information than the student has covered thus far in the academic year and the test is designed to encompass the entirety of the content area: not information specific to a chapter or unit test given in your classroom.

Category 1 – 7: Bible and Academic Testing

CATEGORY 1: OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY TEST

CATEGORY 2: NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY TEST

CATEGORY 3: ENGLISH TEST

CATEGORY 4: GENERAL MATH TEST (*GRADE 7 ONLY*)

CATEGORY 5: PRE-ALGEBRA TEST (*GRADE 8 ONLY*)

CATEGORY 6: SCIENCE TEST

CATEGORY 7: HISTORY/GEOGRAPHY TEST

Category 8: Spelling

Spelling words will be from the "Spell It" lists available online and free at www.myspellit.com as well as the Junior High Bible spelling words found on the next page.

1. This will be a junior high, combined 7th and 8th grade competition.
2. Spelling will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee fashion according to the rules listed below. Spelling Bee procedures:
 - a. All students will form a single line facing the spelling master.
 - b. Words will be given to students from left to right.
 - c. A student will be disqualified upon one spelling error.
 - d. 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 rules. This will be done at the beginning of a new round.
 - e. Pronunciation will be according to the diacritical markings in the dictionary listed in 1.b.
 - f. 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.
 - g. During competition, after the spelling master gives the student a word, the student may also choose to pronounce the word before spelling it.
 - h. 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.
 - i. After receiving the requested help in 2.h, 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.
 - j. A student will be given one opportunity during the entire oral spelling session to correct an error. The student should stop mid-word and say "correction" and then start over. The judges should note and announce to the student that they have used their one correction opportunity. This is an in-between opportunity from elementary where they may use this option once a round and the senior high where they will NOT be allowed to use it.
 - k. 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.
 - l. When the students are reduced to two, the elimination procedure changes, but not before the completion of the current round. 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.
 - m. 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.
 - n. 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).
 - o. 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 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.

- p. The judges have complete authority and control. Their decision will be final in any dispute.
- q. **Recording is absolutely prohibited** except for the recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant’s school for personal use. 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.

JUNIOR HIGH BIBLE WORDS SPELLING LIST

See www.myspellit.com and study from the lists under “Words From”, as well as the following list of Bible Words.

BIBLE WORDS	iniquity	tabernacle	deceit	Pentateuch
accursed	Isaiah	testimonial	demagogue	persecution
apostles	Israelites	tribulation	Deuteronomy	perseverance
atonement	Jericho	trinity	Ecclesiastes	Philippians
begotten	Jerusalem	unregenerate	epistle	Philistine
birthright	Leviticus	vengeance	Ezekiel	preeminence
Canaan	lyricist	worship	foreknowledge	propitiation
canticle	mediator	yield	Galatians	purify
captivity	Messiah	yokefellow	Gilead	reconciliation
chasten	Mordecai	zealous Aaron	Golgotha	regeneration
chronicle	Obadiah	advocate	Habakkuk	religious
conversion	panoply	agnosticism	Haggai	repentance
covenant	parables	apostate	Hindu	sacrifice
deity	Philippi	archangel	homage	sanctification
Deuteronomy	priesthood	ascension	hypocrite	Savior
devotions	Psalms	baptize	inheritance	servitude
Ephesians	raiment	blasphemy	Isaac	Tiberius
Exodus	redemption	Catholicism	Iscaiot	transgression
famine	remnant	chastisement	justification	transfigure
foreordained	Revelation	consecration	Malachi	universality
forgiveness	righteous	corruptible	mediator	zealot
Galatians	sanctify	covetous	nativity	
Habakkuk	Savior	crucifix	Obadiah	
hypocrisy	shepherd	crucifixion	parable	

Category 9: Science Fair

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 Manual.
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. 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.
5. Science Fair projects are to be individual projects, not group projects.

Topic 1: Biological Sciences

1. Behavioral and Social Science
2. Biochemistry
3. Botany
4. Medicine and Health
5. Microbiology
6. Zoology

Topic 2: Physical Sciences

1. Chemistry
2. Computer Science
3. Earth Science
4. Environmental Science
5. Mathematics
6. Physics

JUNIOR HIGH APPENDIX

BIBLE MEMORY: 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 love (I John 4:10).
 - C. A soul is worth Christ's sacrificial death (I Peter 2:24).
- II. Separation of the soul from God by sin
 - A. Man's nature is sinful (Romans 5:12-14).
 - B. Sin separates man from God (Isaiah 59:2).
 - C. 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. Hell is referred to as the second or spiritual death (Revelation 21:8).
- IV. Physical death and spiritual life for the believer
 - A. Physical death for the believer is merely absence from the body (II Corinthians 5:6-8).
 - B. The believer shall never experience spiritual death or separation from God (John 11:25-26).
 - C. 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. We know the terror of the Lord (II Corinthians 5:11).
 - D. Christ, our Example, came to win souls (Luke 19:10).
 - E. Christ commands us to win souls (Matthew 28:19-20).
 - F. Our love for others should compel us (Mark 12:30-31).
 - G. We are responsible to the lost about us (Romans 1:14).
- 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 daily dies to self (Luke 9:23).
 - D. The soul-winner lives a separated life (I Thessalonians 5:22).
 - E. The soul-winner realizes he is but a messenger (Matthew 10:20).
 - F. The soul-winner faithfully reads and studies the Bible (II Timothy 2:15).
 - G. The soul-winner has been obedient to believer's baptism and church membership (Acts 2:41, 47).
- VII. The plan of salvation
 - A. We must acknowledge that we are all sinners (Romans 3:10).
 - B. The penalty for sin is death (Romans 6:23).
 - C. Jesus paid the penalty for our sin (Romans 5:8).
 - D. Salvation is a gift, nothing we can earn (Ephesians 2:8-9).

BIBLE MEMORY: THE TRIUNE GOD

I. God the Father

A. His nature

1. God is holy (Psalm 99:9).
2. God is love (I John 4:16).
3. God is good (Psalm 118:29).
4. God is merciful (Psalm 100:5).
5. God is true (John 7:28).

B. His attributes

1. God is invisible, a spirit (John 4:24).
2. God is eternal (Deuteronomy 33:27).
3. God is immortal (I Timothy 1:17).
4. God is light (I John 1:5).
5. God is life (John 5:26).
6. God is glorious (Exodus 15:11).

II. God the Son

A. His nature

1. Jesus Christ is one with the Father (John 10:30).
2. Jesus Christ was virgin-born (Matthew 1:23).
3. Jesus Christ was man (Hebrews 2:14).
4. Jesus Christ was sinless (Hebrews 4:15).
5. Jesus Christ was humble (Philippians 2:8).

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 is the Saviour (Titus 2:13).
4. Jesus Christ is our High Priest (Hebrews 8:1).
5. Jesus Christ is the judge (John 5:22).

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 indwells every Christian (Romans 8:9).
4. The Holy Spirit leads the Christian (Romans 8:14).
5. The Holy Spirit comforts the Christian (John 14:16).
6. The Holy Spirit teaches the Christian (John 14:26).
7. The Holy Spirit produces fruit in the Christian (Galatians 5:22-23).

BIBLE MEMORY: 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 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).
- 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. Man is in bondage to sin and cannot free himself (John 8:34).
 - D. Sin keeps man in spiritual darkness (John 8:12).
 - E. Man's sin repays him with wickedness (Isaiah 3:11; Proverbs 13:2).
 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 knows our sins (Psalm 69:5).
 - C. Sin separates us from God (Isaiah 59:1-2).
 - D. God judges sin (Ecclesiastes 12:14).
- 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. No person or god can provide salvation (Acts 4:12).
- 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. Christ was the satisfaction for the sins of the world (I John 2:2).
 - b. Christ was our substitute on the cross, and now His righteousness has been imputed to us (II Corinthians 5:21).
 - c. Christ's death reconciles man to God (Romans 5:10).
 - d. We are justified through faith in Christ's redemptive work (Romans 5:1)
 - e. God has removed our sins from us (Psalm 103:12; John 1:29).
 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).
 - C. 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).

D. At salvation, we are sanctified or set apart in God's eyes from the unsaved world (Hebrews 10:10).

BIBLE MEMORY: 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 in Jesus' name (John 16:23).
 2. We are to pray in the Holy Spirit (Jude 20-21).
 3. We are to pray boldly (Hebrews 10:19-22).
 - 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).
 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 fellow believers (Ephesians 6:18).
 - c. We are to pray for the sick (James 5:14-15).
- 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).
- III. It is wrong for the Christian to fail to pray.
 - A. Prayer is commanded (I Thessalonians 5:17).
 - B. 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).
 - 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 when fearful (Psalm 55:5, 16).
- 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 from an unforgiving heart (Mark 11:25-26).
 - D. God will not answer prayer from a disobedient heart (I John 3:20-22).

BIBLE MEMORY: 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'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).
- 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 renewal of strength (Isaiah 40:31).
 - F. God has promised that nothing shall happen by chance (Proverbs 16:33).
 - G. God has promised blessings upon the children of godly parents (Psalm 112:1-2; Proverbs 20:7).
 - H. God has promised our basic needs of food, drink, and clothing (Matthew 6:31-32).
- 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 that He is slow to anger and merciful (Psalm 103:8).
 - D. God has promised to forget only one thing: our sins (Hebrews 10:17).
 - E. God has promised that we will be His heirs (Galatians 3:29).
 - F. God has promised that He will never change (James 1:17).
 - G. God has promised to hear and answer our prayers (I John 5:14-15).
 - H. God has promised us victory over spiritual foes (Romans 8:37).
 - I. God has promised that nothing can separate us from His love (Romans 8:38-39).
 - J. God has promised rewards for our work (Revelation 22:12).
 - K. God has promised us courage (II Timothy 1:7).
 - L. God has promised wisdom if we ask (James 1:5).
 - M. 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 that we shall be like Christ (I John 3:2).
 - D. 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).
 - E. God has promised that heaven will be sinless (Revelation 21:27).
 - F. God has promised that there shall be no night in heaven (Revelation 22:5).

BIBLE MEMORY: THE WISDOM OF GOD

- I. God alone is the source of wisdom.
 - A. Wisdom is with God (Job 12:12-13).
 - B. God's wisdom is beyond man's understanding (Romans 11:33-34).
 - C. The wisdom of God is personified in Christ (I Corinthians 1:23-24).
 - D. God's Word gives wisdom (Psalm 119:130).
 - E. God's wisdom is perfect and easily entreated (James 3:17).
- II. God grants His wisdom to man beginning at salvation and continuing as the Christian seeks it.
 - A. Wisdom begins with fearing the Lord and departing from evil (Psalm 111:10; Job 28:28).
 - B. Wisdom comes from seeking God (Proverbs 28:5).
 - C. Wisdom should be the principal goal in the life of the Christian (Proverbs 4:7).
 - D. Wisdom is gained from hearing and receiving instruction (Proverbs 19:20).
 - E. 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. Man's wisdom can pervert him (Isaiah 47:10).
 - F. Wisdom apart from God will not stand (Proverbs 21:30).
- 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 seeks counsel (Proverbs 1:5).
 - J. Wisdom accepts reproof (Proverbs 17:10).
 - K. Wisdom teaches self-control (Proverbs 11:12).
 - L. Wisdom promotes health and long life (Proverbs 4:20-22; Proverbs 9:10-11).
 - M. Wisdom gains favor (Proverbs 13:14-15).

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Area One: Bible

Bible General Rules

The WACS will use the KJV Bible for judging Bible competition categories. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation used in any competition category.

Category 1: 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.

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 Dress and Conduct Code outlined in the General Rules.
4. The coach may lodge a protest solely with the Competition quizmaster after a game has been completed. The judges will not entertain protests at any time. Protests presented courteously to the Competition quizmaster will be received courteously.

Study Cycle

1. The WACS will use the KJV Bible 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:
 - a. 2015-2016 Hebrews, 1 & 2 Peter
 - b. 2016-2017 Romans, James
 - c. 2017-2018 Mark, 1, 2, & 3 John, Jude
 - d. 2018-2019 1 & 2 Thessalonians, 1 & 2 Timothy, Titus
 - e. 2019-2020 Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon
 - f. 2020-2021 John

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 prior to quizzing.
5. Each team will identify the captain to the quizmaster prior to quizzing.
6. The official mode of response will be a bell-and-light jump system.
7. The quizmaster will review the rules and game procedure and answer any related questions preceding play.
8. The quizmaster and event coordinator can determine a reasonable accommodation to allow participation by a quizzers who is physically unable to stand.

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."
 - a. If no quizzers respond within ten seconds after the reading of a question, the question will be tossed out and another read to continue play.
 - i. Tossed out questions will not constitute any of the twenty regular questions.
 - ii. Team members may confer before any quizzers are recognized.
 - iii. 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 quizzers are recognized.
 - b. During or after the reading of a regular question, the first quizzers 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."
 - c. **Interrupted Questions:** The reading of regular, toss-up, or tie-breaker questions may be interrupted by a quizzers, but he must then answer the question without hearing it read in its entirety.
 - d. The timekeeper will deem the quizmaster's verbal recognition of the quizzers as the signal to start the clock.
 - i. Thirty seconds will be allowed in which to answer any question in its entirety.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. If the quizzers fails to begin his answer within the ten seconds, it will constitute an error.
 - e. 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.
 - i. Each individual quizzers's points will be tallied on a score sheet.
 - ii. 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.
- f. At the timekeeper's call of time, any incorrect or incomplete answer will constitute an error.
- i. Each individual quizzers' errors will be tallied on a score sheet.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.
3. **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 respond 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' 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." If the "Kirkman box" is used, quizzers may jump as soon as the amber light comes on.
4. **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."
 - 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."
5. **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 (5.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).
6. **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.
 - i. Voluntary substitutions require the calling of time-outs.
 - ii. Other teams may substitute quizzers during one team's time-out.
 - iii. 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."
 - f. If tie-breaker questions are required, each team will be allowed one time-out during the tie breaker, regardless of the number of previous time-outs taken.
7. **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.
 - 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.
 - 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 quizzer and moves to the toss-up question. Example—"Question number 1, question, Who . . ."—Light flicks on with word "who" or following words; this is treated as an attempted and failed answer.
 - l. If a quizzer restrains or assists another quizzer physically (holds him in his seat or pushes him to his feet).
 - m. If a quizzer or team causes a delay in the game.

8. **Challenges:** The following rules will govern all challenges.
- a. An answer to any question (regular, toss-up, free, or tie-breaker) will be considered open to challenge under the following circumstances.
 - i. It is believed that incorrect information was considered correct.
 - ii. 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 the competition.
 - iii. It is believed that correct information was considered incorrect.
 - b. Each challenge must be submitted to the quizmaster at the appropriate time.
 - i. If the original question is ruled *correct*, either of the other teams may immediately challenge the ruling, prior to the asking of the next question.
 - ii. If the original question is ruled *incorrect*, a challenge by any of the teams may be made only after the completion of the toss-up question and before the asking of the free question.
 - iii. A challenge to the ruling on a toss-up question, whether *correct* or *incorrect*, must be made immediately, prior to the asking of the free question.
 - iv. A challenge to the ruling on a free question, whether *correct* or *incorrect*, must be made immediately, prior to the asking of the next question.
 - c. The results of the quizmaster's ruling on the challenge will be as follows.
 - i. If the challenge to a *correct* ruling on the original question is sustained, the answering team is assessed an error, and a new question replaces the challenged one to be used as the *toss-up* question. If the challenge is overruled, the answering team retains the 20 points, and the quiz continues to the next question.
 - ii. If the challenge to an *incorrect* ruling on the original question is sustained, the first team to answer is awarded 20 points, the result of the toss-up is discarded, and the quiz continues to the next question. If the challenge is overruled, the result of the toss-up question stands.
 - iii. If the challenge to a *correct* ruling on a toss-up question is sustained, the answering team is assessed an error, and the quiz continues to the free question. If the challenge is overruled, the answering team retains the 20 points, and the quiz continues to the next question. If the challenge to an *incorrect* ruling on a toss-up question is sustained, the answering team is awarded 20 points, and the quiz continues to the next question. If the challenge is overruled, the result of the toss-up question stands, and the quiz continues to the free question.
 - iv. If the challenge to a *correct* ruling on a free question is sustained, the score reverts to what it was before the question was asked, and the quiz continues to the next question. If the challenge is overruled, the answering team retains the 10 points, and the quiz continues to the next question. If the challenge to an *incorrect* ruling on a free question is sustained, the answering team is awarded 10 points, and the quiz continues to the next question. If the challenge is overruled, the result of the free question stands, and the quiz continues to the next question.
 - d. Only a team captain may challenge by standing and saying, "Mr. Quizmaster, I would like to challenge." The captain may yield the floor to a team member to voice the challenge.
 - e. The quizmaster, with or without counsel of the quiz panel, will have sole authority to accept or reject the challenge.
 - f. No penalty shall be assessed against any team that properly submits a challenge.

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.

1. Description of Acceptable Question and Answer Forms

- a. **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.
 - (1) Interrogatives will be limited to selections from this list: who, whom, what, why, where, when, which, how.
 - (2) Interrogative questions drawn from a Scriptural context without the inclusion of direct word(s) will not be permissible.
 - (3) Interrogative questions will include the book and chapter citation from which the question is drawn.
 - (4) Example:

Q: "In Jesus' trial in the wilderness in Matthew 4, Jesus was led into the wilderness by whom?"

A: "the spirit."
- b. **Finish-the-Verse Question form:** a verse completion question answerable by a direct Scriptural quotation without any book, chapter, or verse reference citation.
 - (1) 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.
 - (2) No quizzier will be expected to cite references in finish-the-verse(s) questions.
 - (3) Example:

Q: "Finish this verse, He came unto his own . . ."

A: "and his own received him not."
- c. **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.
 - (1) Reference questions will begin with the phrase "This is a reference question . . ."
 - (2) Reference questions will begin or end with the phrase, "According to . . ." followed by a reference.
 - (3) Reference questions will be acceptable if they refer to either verse and chapter citation or to chapter citation alone.
 - (4) Reference questions may or may not use interrogatives.
 - (5) Reference questions are answerable with paraphrased quotations as opposed to verbatim quotations.
 - (6) 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.'"
- d. **Quotation Question form:** a total recall question which states an exact Biblical reference and is answerable by a direct verbatim quotation.
 - (1) 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.
 - (2) Quotation questions will be answerable by the verbatim quotation of the verse cited.

Quizzer 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.

(3) Example:

Q: "Quote this verse: John 1:4."

A: "John 1:4, 'In Him was life; and the life was the light of men.'"

e. The citation of the book and chapter will be included in each question; however, their location in the question will vary.

2. Determination of Correctness of Answers

a. An answer will be considered correct only if it will have been correctly and completely stated within the thirty-second time limit.

(1) Answers to quotations and finish-the-verse questions must be verbatim and complete within the time limit.

(2) When answering reference and interrogative questions, if a quizzer 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.

b. An answer will be considered correct if a proper name is mispronounced.

(1) The quizmaster may request clarification by spelling.

(2) An incorrect spelling of the proper name will constitute an error.

c. Only the first answer from a quizzer will be considered. Starting over to make a correction will constitute an error.

d. Should a quizzer 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.

e. When a quizzer has finished his answer he should be seated.

3. Errors: The following actions will constitute an error.

a. If the quizzer fails to begin his answer within ten seconds.

b. If at the Timekeeper's call of time (30 seconds), any incorrect or incomplete answer has been given.

c. If the wrong quizzer answers the question, the right quizzer will then be 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.

d. If an answer would require clarification for understanding.

e. Quoting an **entire** verse word for word in response to an interrogative or reference question.

f. 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.

g. If the quizmaster calls for spelling of a proper name and it is incorrectly spelled.

h. Should a quizzer 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.

i. Only the first answer from a quizzer will be considered. Starting over to make a correction will constitute an error.

j. Any incorrect information in an answer. This includes giving information that is not a part of the question or the answer.

k. Any incomplete answer at the call for time.

l. If a light flicks on after the question is begun, this is an error, not a foul. The quizmaster gives the error to the quizzer and moves to the toss-up question. Example—"Question number 1, question, Who . . ." light flicks on with word "who" or following words; this is treated as an attempted and failed answer.

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.

Category 2: Bible Memory

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

2015-2016 Soul-winning
2016-2017 The Triune God
2017-2018 Sin and Salvation
2018-2019 Prayer
2019-2020 God's Promises
2020-2021 The Wisdom of God

1. Students are not required to provide judging forms for Bible Memory.
2. All students will stand, forming a single line facing the Bible Memory master. 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 styles of quizzing as follows:
 - a. Style 1: Master cites reference; student recites verse. Master may continue this style for as many rounds as he chooses.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Style 3:(For Wisconsin Only/Not done at Nationals) Master cites verse; student recites reference.
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. WACS will use the KJV Bible 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.
11. Having already correctly cited a passage, a student will not be asked to recite the same passage in a later round.
12. The correct citation or quotation will not be given after a response has been deemed in error. However, a contestant who has been ruled in error may immediately request that the master give a brief summary of the nature of the error.

13. 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. Quizmaster, I would like to challenge." The master will have sole authority to accept or reject the challenge.
14. 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.
15. 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, but not before the completion of the current round. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. When oral quizzing has continued for at least 20 rounds or for at least 1.5 hours without producing a winner (whichever comes first), the master will 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, errors will be weighted numerically. Any word error (incorrect word, omitted word, or added word) will be given a weight of 3. Any error in spelling, punctuation, or capitalization will be given a weight of 1. Different printings of the Bible published by International Bible Society that is used for AACS competition events treat capitalization of initial words in a chapter differently. In earlier printings, all letters in the first two words are capitalized. In more recent printings, only the letters in the first word are capitalized. Either will

be considered correct in written quizzing for Bible Memory.

- 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.

20. The master and judges have complete authority and control. Their decisions will be final.

Category 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 10–15 minutes in length. (See Time Limitation and Disqualification in the front of the manual.) 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 two 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. **Recording is absolutely prohibited** except for the recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant's school for personal use. 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.

Bible Preaching General Rules

1. Entry will be restricted to young men.
2. Each student will prepare a sermon 10–15 minutes in length. (See Time Limitation and Disqualification in the general rules in the front of the manual)
3. Each contestant may enter in only one category.
4. If a contestant preaches at the National Tournament they must use the same sermon which they preached at the state competition.
5. Each student will present two copies of his typewritten sermon outline to the judges at the time of delivery.
6. 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.
7. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation.
8. **Recording is absolutely prohibited** except for the recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant's school for personal use. 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.

Category 4: Expository Preaching

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. This type of sermon involves explaining and applying a passage of Scripture (verse, paragraph, chapter, or book). The goal of the message is edification of those who are saved. The theme and main points are to be drawn directly from the Biblical text.

Category 5: Evangelistic Preaching

An evangelistic sermon may be 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. This type of sermon may be either expository or topical in form. The distinction is that the goal of the message is the salvation of the lost, rather than the edification of the saved. Examples of expository evangelistic messages would include Romans 6:23 (verse), Luke 19:1-10 (section), I Corinthians 15 (chapter), or I John (book). Examples of topical evangelistic messages would include repentance, Hell, the new birth, saving faith, reconciliation, the Deity of Christ, etc.

Category 6: Topical Preaching

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. This type of sermon involves explaining and applying a particular concept dealt with by Scripture (doctrine, character example, moral matter, spiritual duty, etc.). The goal of the message is edification of those who are saved. The main points of the sermon are drawn from various Bible passages that deal with the topic either directly or in principle. One clear verse or passage that deals with the topic should be chosen as a beginning text.

Music General Rules

1. Vocal and instrumental selections will be from the following types of music: sacred, spirituals, patriotic, folk, semi-classical, or classical.
 - a. 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.
 - b. Piano selections must be sacred or classical according to the rules of the category.
 - c. 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.
 - d. 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. Discretion should be used in selecting semi-classical music for competition. It must meet high standards of quality in both words and music.
2. Medleys will be acceptable.
3. No rock style, gospel country, jazz, or music in like vein will be permitted. A “night club” sound, 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.
4. Competition officials shall have full authority for making any determination in this regard. Music determined to be inappropriate for this competition will be penalized or disqualified.
5. 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.
6. Refer to specific rules for each category for questions about entrants’ qualifications.
7. No choreography, planned or unnecessary bodily movement (including hand clapping, foot stomping, deaf signing, finger snapping, etc.) may be used even if scored by the composer or arranger. For soloists, gestures that are a natural expression of the piece will not be penalized.
8. Memory is required of piano solos, vocal solos, and vocal groups. Memory is not required of instrumental solos (except piano) or instrumental groups. Failure to memorize when required will result in disqualification.
9. Only live piano accompaniment will be permitted for all music categories which need accompaniment.
10. 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.
11. No competitors are permitted to use page turners; accompanists may use a page turner.
12. No electronically amplified musical instruments will be permissible.
13. Contestants will need 2 **originals** of each selection of music performed for judges to reference. If the contestant(s) or accompanist will be using music for any performance, those will also need to be **originals. Photocopies are not permitted.**

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.
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.
14. Personal arrangements of a copyrighted work must have the written permission of the copyright holder.
 15. 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 3 points per selection.
 16. Personal arrangements and deviations from printed music should be clearly marked on the judges’ music or disqualification will result after the performance is finished.
 17. Warm-up rooms may be available throughout the day.
 18. Instrumentalists may tune their instruments with the piano before performing.
 19. 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.
 20. 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 1 minute, the student will be disqualified. However, if he is over time or under time, but not by 1 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.
 21. The student or director will be responsible for securing furnished music from the judges following the performance.
 22. **Recording is absolutely prohibited** except for the recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant’s school for personal use. 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.

Category 1, 2: Female Vocal Solo, Male Vocal Solo

1. All vocal solos will be memorized. Failure to memorize will result in disqualification.
2. Vocal soloists will perform two selections or medleys within a 10 minute time limit. At least one selection must be sacred and in English. The intent is that the piece be 100% in English. Incidental use of a foreign word or phrase would be accepted. An entire verse in a foreign language would result in a penalty.

Category 3, 4: Brass Solo, Woodwind Solo

1. Memory is not required of instrumental solos (except piano).
2. Students will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.

Category 5: String Solo

1. This category is for bowed instruments. The only not-bowed instrument allowed is a harp. (Guitars, banjos, and other strummed or plucked instruments are not allowed.)
2. Memory is not required of instrumental solos (except piano).
3. Students will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.

Category 6: 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 unaccompanied, an accompanist is optional.
2. Memory is not required of instrumental solos (except piano).
3. The solo must fit one of the following categories:
 - a. Snare Drum Solo
 - 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 a triangle, wood blocks, or cymbals.
4. No electronic devices are permitted. No drum sets are permitted.
5. Handbells are not permitted in this category.
6. Students will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.

Category 7, 8: Sacred Piano Solo, Classical Piano Solo

1. All piano solos will be memorized. Failure to memorize will result in disqualification.
2. Students will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.

Category 9, 10: Small Vocal Ensemble, Large Vocal Ensemble

1. A small vocal ensemble consists of 2 to 6 voices (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may **not** be directed.
2. A large vocal ensemble consists of 7 to 12 voices (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may be directed.
3. Each ensemble will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.
4. Memory is required of vocal groups. Failure to memorize when required will result in disqualification.

Category 11: 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. The intent is that the piece be 100% in English. Incidental use of a foreign word or phrase would be accepted. An entire verse in a foreign language would result in penalty.
3. Memory is required of vocal groups. Failure to memorize when required will result in disqualification.

Category 12, 13, 15: Small Instrumental Ensemble, Large Instrumental Ensemble, Handbell/Handchime Ensemble

1. A small instrumental ensemble consists of 2 to 6 instruments (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may **not** be directed.
2. A large instrumental ensemble consists of 7 to 12 instruments (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may be directed.
3. A handbell/handchime ensemble consists of 2 to 6 musicians (plus piano accompaniment if desired). It may **not** be directed.
4. Each ensemble will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.
5. Memory is not required of instrumental groups.
6. Percussion ensembles are excluded from the instrumental ensemble categories.
7. No percussion instruments will be permitted in small instrumental ensembles (Category 12).
8. For all handbell competition, schools will be required to provide all equipment (bells, pads, etc.) except tables.

Category 14: 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.
4. Memory is not required of instrumental groups.

Category 16: Handbell/Handchime Choir

1. A handbell/handchime choir consists of 7 or more musicians (plus piano accompaniment if desired).
2. A handbell/handchime choir will perform two numbers within 15 minutes. It may be directed.
3. Seventh and eighth graders may compete.
4. For all handbell competition, schools will be required to provide all equipment (bells, pads, etc.) except tables.
5. Memory is not required of instrumental groups.

Category 17, 18: Sacred Piano Duet, Classical Piano Duet

1. Sacred piano duet consists of two students and one piano. Only sacred music is acceptable.
2. Classical piano duet consists of two students and one piano. Only classical music is acceptable.
3. Students will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.
4. Memory is not required of instrumental groups.

Category 19: Youth Choir (Not eligible for Nationals)

1. A youth choir consists of 25 or more students.
2. Each choir will perform two numbers within 12 minutes.
3. Seventh and eighth graders may compete.

Speech 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. 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.
3. 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.
4. All selections are to be memorized (no scripts permitted), excluding the areas of Debate, Original Persuasive Oratory, and Extemporaneous Speaking.
5. Each student must submit two typewritten copies of his selection to the judges prior to his performance. (Three are required for nationals.)
6. A lectern may be used only in the categories of Debate and Extemporaneous Speaking.
7. The following rules apply to categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8.
 - 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 #10, 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 1 minute and are included in the time limit. Transitional material must be included in the script provided for the judges.
8. The time limit for all individual categories (Categories 1–8) is 5–10 minutes. With the exception of Debate, the time limit for all group categories (Categories 9–11) is 5–13 minutes.
9. 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. 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.
10. The judge will confirm the speaker and say, “You may begin.” Timing and adjudication will begin immediately.
11. **Recording is absolutely prohibited** except for the recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant’s school for personal use. 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.

Category 1: Dramatic Interpretation

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation by an individual of a serious selection of narrative or dramatic literature.

1. Cuttings may incorporate multiple characters, but monologues are acceptable.
2. Religious readings are not appropriate and should be entered in Category 3: Religious Reading.

Category 2: Oral Interpretation of Poetry

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of poetry by an individual.

1. Selections from the Bible are not appropriate and should be entered in Category 8: Oral Interpretation of Scripture.
2. Selection must be a single work or a cutting of a longer work.

Category 3: Religious Reading

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of prose by an individual.

1. The selection should inspire or convict spiritually.
2. The presentation should include dialogue and be dramatic in nature.
3. Selections from the Bible are not appropriate and should be entered in Category 8: Oral Interpretation of Scripture.

Category 4: Declamation

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of persuasive or inspirational material of high literary value, originally prepared by another person.

1. Selections must come from published materials such as speeches, essays, and editorials.
2. Selections from the Bible are not appropriate and should be entered in Category 8: Oral Interpretation of Scripture.

Category 5: Humorous Interpretation

Definition: The memorized oral interpretation of a humorous selection by an individual.

1. Cuttings are to be taken from published plays or prose.
2. Selections with multiple characters are preferred.

Category 6: 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.

1. Only one 3 x 5 card of notes may be used.
2. Small hand props or costume pieces may not be used. Posters, charts, etc., will not be allowed.
3. Two typewritten scripts must be submitted to the judge at performance time.

Category 7: 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 various news magazines. Refer to the AACS website for the current list.

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. Students will prepare speeches without consultation and without references to prepared notes.
 - a. Students may access research brought with them to the competition during the preparation period.
 - b. Students should file news articles and opinion pieces from reputable sources.
 - c. Sources are not limited to the magazines from which topics will be drawn. Research documents may be paper or electronic.
 - d. Students may **not** access the Internet during the 30-minute prep period.
 - e. All articles referenced must be printed or stored on a laptop or tablet.
 - f. Referenced documents may be originals or copies of whole pages.
 - g. No written material is permitted on any referenced document other than citation information.
 - h. Underlining or highlighting on referenced documents is permitted *if done in only one color on each article*.
 - i. Students may access no other material during the preparation period—no speeches, handbooks, outlines, or briefs are permitted.
4. Students will not receive any assistance during preparation time.
5. A student is permitted to use one 3 x 5 card for notes.
6. The timekeeper will show numbered cards nine through one at one-minute intervals during the speech to alert the speaker of remaining time.
7. A competing student is not permitted to listen to other students until after he has completed his speech.

Category 8: 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) with appropriate introduction and transition. Performers are encouraged to select narrative (story) passages. A passage with dialogue in which characters speak is recommended. Students will be evaluated based on the effective use of distinct and separate characters.

Category 9: Acting

Definition: A stage performance in which two to six individuals each portray one character without the use of script, costumes, staging, lights, sound effects, or makeup.

1. Cuttings must be taken from published dramatic literature, published plays by a reputable author, or from published prose that has been scripted for stage.
2. Acting will develop understandable scenes with clear character action and reaction. The scene(s) should grow through increased insight, intensification of plot or mood, and thematic statement.
3. Actors may speak to silent or off-stage characters.
4. Each actor may portray only one character.
5. Narration: A brief introduction or scene description may be given, but is not required, for each scene change. The narration must be done by one or more of the actors. The narration may be done by any of the actors and does not violate the requirement that each actor may portray only one character.
6. Full costuming is not permitted. Actors may make use of small hand props and costume accessories (such as an umbrella, shawl, gloves, hat, glasses, etc.). In a quality performance, small props may be used appropriately to enhance the performance and props are not used excessively so that they distract from the performance.
7. Participants must be able to perform their scene(s) in an acting space of approximately 18' x 10'.
8. Prohibited elements in this category include Readers Theatre performances, full costuming, makeup, lighting, and furniture other than a table and chairs, stools, or boxes.

Category 10: 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: effective use of distinct and separate characters, 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 Acting. (Refer to Distinctions between Readers Theatre and Choric Speaking.)

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.). In a quality performance, small props may be used appropriately to enhance the performance and props are not used excessively to that they distract from the performance. No makeup, lighting, full costumes, or furniture other than a table, chairs, and stools. Platforms or prop boxes are permitted.
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.

Category 11: 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 Acting. (Refer to Distinctions between Readers Theatre and Choric Speaking.)

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 in the Speech General Rules.
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 each other, as they do in 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. Large and small group voices must dominate. Excessive use of dialogue between characters without engagement of the chorus must not dominate the performance. Diction must be clearly understood, spoken with ease, and expressed with energy.

Distinctions between Readers Theater and Choric Speaking

1. Readers Theatre emphasizes the individual performers, whereas Choric Speaking emphasizes the group speaking with one collective “voice.”
2. 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.
3. Readers Theatre is more closely related to characterization and acting, while Choric Speaking is basically a speaking choir with many voices.
4. 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.

Category 12: Debate

At the state level, debate is schedule for a different day than the rest of competitions. Please note the nationals schedule is different. Nationals 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. If a competitor is involved in other events that conflict, **they will be required to forfeit the conflicting event(s).**

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 Speech and Debate Association, www.speechanddebate.org. Guidelines to help students prepare for Debate are found at www.speechanddebate.org. Debate procedures are in the Appendix.
4. A script or notes will be acceptable.
5. Computers will be allowed at the national level. Online access is **not** allowed. The guidelines for computer use as published by the National Speech and Debate Association will be followed.
6. The debate topic changes each year. The state and national topic will be announced by AACS in a competition update.

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.

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. Competition officials shall have full authority for making any determination in this regard. Projects determined to be inappropriate for this competition will be penalized or disqualified.
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.
 - a. If a photograph taken by another person is used, written permission from that person is required. The student must strive 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.
 - b. Entries may not include likenesses or representations of any copyrighted or licensed artwork or characters (such as characters or recognizable environments from animated films or any form of sequential art) in part or in whole. Use of such artwork is a violation of international copyright law.
5. Two-dimensional work must be matted or framed or gallery-wrapped canvas or cradled. 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. (See photography rule 5 for specific photography requirements.)
6. All works must be ready to display. Framed work or gallery-wrapped canvas or cradled must use picture hanging wire and appropriate attachments. Sawtooth picture hangers are not acceptable. Work that is matted but not framed must have hook-side Velcro® in the four corners (more Velcro® may be necessary for larger or heavier entries). Three-dimensional and textile entries must include provision for display. Entries with no provision for display will be exhibited in the most expedient manner.
7. Entries should be durable enough to withstand transport and the competition environment. Overly fragile or sensitive items could be broken in transit, during judging, or during exhibition.
8. Each student must sign the Statement of Originality on the Artist's Idea Statement.
9. 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.
10. The art student is not required to attend National Competition but is responsible to arrange for the transportation, delivery and pick up of their art work.
11. Special lighting will not be permitted. The lighting in the exhibit room is the only lighting that will be allowed.
12. The following information must be typed and placed on the back of each Art entry. Students should not sign the front of their artwork. Name, School and City, Grade, Title of Picture and Category.
13. All entries should be seen by the individual school's Fine Arts Coordinator to ensure quality of

submission.

Category 1: Calligraphy

1. Lettering will be done with a calligraphy pen, either metal or fiber tip. Ruling pens, quills, automatic pens, refillable paint pens, and archival ink monoline pens are also acceptable. Ordinary felt tip markers are not acceptable.
2. No traced letters or dry-transfer lettering will be acceptable.
3. Any style of calligraphy or hand-lettering may be used, and should be based on established lettering styles.
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. Alphabet styles may be based on a sample 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 in only 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.

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. Aqua board is also acceptable.
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.
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 **alone** is an unacceptable material for sculpture. Paper as a binding agent and molding medium is acceptable, i.e. papier-mâché.
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: Garment Construction

1. Garment construction from fabric or non-traditional materials, such as paper, plastic, recycled materials, etc., is allowed.
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 the development of the project are not a replacement for the required plan or pattern.
3. Garments must come to the competition ready for display on a dress form, mannequin, or substantial hanger (such as wood or metal). Garments will not be displayed on wire laundry hangers or plastic store-type hangers.
4. All designed garments must meet general standards of decency and modesty. Competition officials shall have full authority for making any determination in this regard. Projects determined to be inappropriate will be penalized.
5. Garment construction will be judged on the basis of originality, artistic design, and professional construction. Professional construction includes smooth well-pressed seams and hems, seam finishes on fabric raw edges, precise detail work, and overall neatness.
6. Machine sewing is allowed.

Category 9: Textiles

1. Entries will be limited to selections from this listing:
 - a. Macramé, weaving (must show extensive, comprehensive work), quilting, needlework (such as candlewicking, embroidery, ribbon embroidery, crochet, cross-stitch, knitting, needlepoint, or crewel, etc.). No purchased garments, towels or similar items are permitted for these entries.
 - b. Wearable art using appliqué, paints, silk-dye, batik, or tie-dye items. Purchased garments, towels or similar items are permitted for these entries.
2. Kits are not acceptable; however, commercially produced plans or patterns are acceptable. When a commercially produced plan or pattern is used, 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 objects should be displayed other than the textile itself (no furniture, plants, or other items).

Category 10: Crafts

1. A craft can be anything three dimensional that is not strictly a sculpture or a textile, and that conforms to craft 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), basketry, toile painting (on wood or metal), wood burning, sand art, ribbon crafts, string/thread art, 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 state office organizing the local competition. The state office approval form must be included with the other paperwork submitted with the project.
3. Purchased beads, pin backs or earring backs for jewelry are acceptable. Containers and garments used for these projects may be purchased.
4. No kits or commercially produced plans, or parts of such, are acceptable. Entries are to be original and handmade, not copied from a commercial pattern. Original student plans (sketches) must be included with the work. A commercially produced pattern is allowed only for origami.

Category 11: Printmaking

1. Printmaking is a design or picture carved or etched into one surface, then inked and transferred to another surface. More than one carved or etched surface may be employed to produce a single print.
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.

Category 12: Digital Media

1. Digital Media is a category which includes digitally created art that goes beyond a single artistic medium such as photography or painting. Digital Media means the composition or design is created, developed, assembled, or finished with the use of computer hardware and software. Many graphic design projects are considered Digital Media.
2. Digital Media may be pixel-based, vector-based, or a combination of the two. The work may include illustration elements, typography, photography, scanned elements, and other digital elements. All elements must be the student's original creation. Photos and illustrations (if used) must be student's original work.
3. 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.
4. Digital Media will be judged on the basis of composition, aesthetic appeal, originality, and technical achievement.
5. 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.
6. In addition, a process document must be included illustrating the resources used (such as photos, scans, illustrations, or other elements) in creating the entry. The process document should be a piece of paper (or papers); this is for a quick reference for the judges to view all of the elements used in the project. Include the process document with other paperwork (judging forms, artist idea statement). Do not create a book or booklet; this document will not be returned.

Category 13: Woodworking

1. Entries will be basic carpentry/cabinetmaking projects.
2. The design must be original. A simple mechanical drawing done by the student must be submitted.
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 14: 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. Parts not made by the student should total no more than 20% of the overall work. These should not be the dominant feature of the piece.

General Rules for Photography Categories: Category 15, Category 16, Category 17

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 modification 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. (The Artist Idea Statement can be found with the judges forms.)
7. **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 15: Still Life and Macro Photography

1. The photograph must be a single black-and-white or color image of a still life, macro photograph, or design.
2. Still Life photography is a grouping of small objects placed in arrangement by human design in a pleasing composition.
3. Macro photography is an extreme close-up of a subject at a magnification of life-size or larger.

Category 16: Landscapes and Architecture Photography

1. The photograph must be a single black-and-white or color image of a landscape or architecture.
2. Landscape photography is an expanse of scenery that is extensive and can be seen from a single viewpoint, such as a picture representing natural inland or coastal scenery.
3. Architecture photography is of manmade buildings and structures that capture the entire construction or only a portion.

Category 17: People and Animal Photography

1. The photograph must be a single black-and-white or color image of people or animals.
2. People photography is of an individual or group that is the main subject in the composition. It may be posed or candid.
3. Animal photography is of animals in their captive or natural setting. This category includes any living thing that is not human or a plant.

Academic General Rules

A student may enter a total of two Academic categories. However, he may enter only one category from Division 3 and one category from Division 4. (He may not enter both composition categories or both science fair categories.) Example: He may take two academic tests; or he may take one academic test and enter a science fair project; or he may enter one writing category and one science fair project.

DIVISION 1: Bible and Academic Testing General Rules

1. A student may enter a total of two Academic categories. However, he may enter only one category from Division 3 and one category from Division 4. (He may not enter both composition categories or both science fair categories.) Example: He may take two academic tests; or he may take one academic test and enter a science fair project; or he may enter one writing category and one science fair project.
2. One examination will be given in each category. The time limit for an academic category cannot exceed 75 minutes.
3. Examinations must be taken during the testing period.
 - a. Examinations may be taken at the student's school. The exam must be proctored. The testing period will be announced on the WACS website.
 - b. AT NATIONALS: Examinations may be taken on campus during National Competition. If taken at National Competition, the examinations must be taken at the designated testing site(s) during the scheduled on-campus testing periods.
 - i. Students may use their own computers
 - ii. A computer lab will also be available.
4. Selected-response questions will be posed in a variety of forms.
5. In categories requiring math computation (except for Algebra/Geometry and Advanced Math), non-programmable scientific calculators will be permitted.
 - a. The following will not be permitted: (1) calculators with graphing capabilities, (2) calculators which use paper tape or printers, (3) hand-held computers, pocket organizers, or laptop computers, and (4) programmable calculators.
 - b. Any necessary tables or charts will be provided.
6. Graphing calculators are permitted for Algebra/Geometry and Advanced Math.
7. No Bibles, reference materials, notes or study guides will be allowed during testing.
8. Academic testing will be done online through TestPoint. Information regarding ordering and testing will be sent to school coordinators via email. TestPoint is an online Academic Testing Competition Program. Study guides are not available from TestPoint. The testing will consist of multiple choice, matching, and true/false questions that apply to that subject's grade level.

Category 1: Old Testament Bible Knowledge

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

The six year cycle by school year is stated below:

2015-2016	Joshua, Judges
2016-2017	1 & 2 Samuel
2017-2018	Proverbs
2018-2019	Isaiah
2019-2020	Nehemiah, Daniel, Jonah
2020-2021	Genesis

Category 2: New Testament Bible Knowledge

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

The six year cycle by school year is stated below:

2015-2016	Romans, 1 Corinthians
2016-2017	2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians
2017-2018	Philippians, Colossians, 1 & 2 Thessalonians, 1 Timothy
2018-2019	2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James
2019-2020	1 & 2 Peter, 1, 2, & 3 John, Jude, Revelation
2020-2021	Mark, Acts

Category 3: English

1. The English examination 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

1. The examination will consist of questions covering:
 - a. Algebra I
 - b. Algebra II
 - c. Geometry

Category 5: Advanced Mathematics

1. The examination will consist of questions covering:
 - a. Trigonometry
 - b. Analytical Geometry
 - c. Permutations, Combinations, and Probability
 - 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

1. The examination 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

1. The examination 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

1. The examination will consist of questions covering:
 - a. Motion and Energy
 - b. Metric Units
 - c. Light
 - d. Electricity
 - e. Heat
 - f. Magnetism
 - g. Physics Laws
 - h. Sound

Category 9: World History/Geography

1. The examination will consist of questions covering:
 - a. World History
 - b. World Geography

Category 10: U.S. History/Geography

1. The examination will consist of questions covering:
 - a. United States History
 - b. United States Geography

Category 11: Accounting

1. The test will center upon terminology, theory, and short problems.
2. A calculator is needed. See rules above regarding allowable calculators.
3. The examination will consist of questions which may be drawn from any of these topics.
 - a. Accounting systems: journal entries including basic entries, adjusting entries (accruals and deferrals), and closing entries; subsidiary ledgers; generally accepted accounting principles.
 - b. Financial statements: classification of accounts, preparation of statements, financial/ratio analysis, basic auditing concepts.
 - c. Assets: cash and bank reconciliations, receivables and bad debts, inventory and cost of goods sold, fixed assets and depreciation, cost principle.
 - d. Liabilities and owners' equity (proprietorships, corporations): purchases on credit, issuance of stock, retained earnings.
 - e. Revenues/gains and expenses/losses: realization principle, matching principle.

Category 12: Home Economics

1. The examination will consist of questions covering:
 - a. Food and Nutrition
 - b. Clothing
 - c. Housing and Home Furnishings

Category 13: Political Science/Economics

1. The examination 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. The nature and historical development of the United States government

- c. General principles of free enterprise economic theory

Category 14: Music Theory

1. The examination will consist of questions covering:
 - 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 15: Spanish

1. The examination 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.

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

1. Spelling will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee format in a single elimination fashion.
 - a. Information regarding the spelling lists is available on the AACCS website.
 - b. The dictionary specified in the current spelling bee information will be the final authority in determining correctness of spelling and pronunciation.
 - c. **Note:** Rules of other national spelling competitions are not necessarily the same as the AACCS National Competition spelling rules.
 - d. Capitalization of a word (whether omitted or added) shall not constitute an error. The judges will only ask a participant to speak up once, after that it will be counted as an error if they cannot hear the participant.
 - e. Students are not required to provide judging forms for Spelling.
2. Spelling Bee procedures:
 - a. All students will form a single line facing the spelling master.
 - b. Words will be given to students from left to right.
 - c. A student will be disqualified upon one spelling error.
 - d. 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 rules. This will be done at the beginning of a new round.
 - e. Pronunciation will be according to the diacritical markings in the dictionary listed in 1.b.
 - f. 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.
 - g. During competition, after the spelling master gives the student a word, the student may also choose to pronounce the word before spelling it.
 - h. 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.
 - i. After receiving the requested help in 2.hi, 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.
 - j. 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.
 - k. 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.
 - l. When the students are reduced to two, the elimination procedure changes, but not before the completion of the current round. 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.
 - m. 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.

- n. 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).
- o. 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 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.
- p. The judges have complete authority and control. Their decision will be final in any dispute.
- q. **Recording is absolutely prohibited** except for the recording of a single entry by representatives of the participant's school for personal use. 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.

DIVISION 3: Composition General Rules

1. A student may enter a total of two Academic categories. However, he may enter only one category from Division 3 and one category from Division 4. (He may not enter both composition categories or both science fair categories.)
Example: He may take two academic tests; or he may take one academic test and enter a science fair project; or he may enter one writing category and one science fair project.
2. Creative Writing students must supply the appropriate judging form with the top portion completed (name, school, etc.).

Category 17: Creative Writing: Poetry

1. The topic will be emailed to the appropriate schools two weeks prior to the day of competition.
2. The finished entry must be submitted to the WACS office as a digital file (Word Doc) no later than 1:00 p.m. CST on a predetermined date announced annually. Late entries will not be accepted.
3. The student may create and refine his entry within the limits of the allotted contest period (from the time the prompt is announced until the entry is due in the WACS office), but the work must be strictly his own.
4. Previously written poems will not be acceptable.
5. The entry must follow the prescribed format.
 - a. Page 1 must include the student's name, school, city, state. It must include a signed Statement of Originality.
 - b. Statement of Originality: I certify that this entry is my own original and authentic work and that I received no help in completing this project other than general instruction and supervision.
 - c. The student may sign the Statement of Originality by typing his name beneath the statement or by using a digital signature.
 - d. Page 2 and following will include the student's entry.
6. The entry will be judged according to the criteria on the Creative Writing: Poetry judging form.

Category 18: Expository Writing: Essay

1. The topic will be emailed to the appropriate schools two weeks prior to the day of competition.
2. The finished entry must be submitted to the WACS office as a digital file (Word Doc) no later than 1:00 p.m. CST on a predetermined date announced annually. Late entries will not be accepted.
3. The student may create and refine his entry within the limits of the allotted contest period (from the time the topic is announced until the entry is due in the WACS office), but the work must be strictly his own.
4. Previously written essays will not be acceptable.
5. The entry must follow the prescribed format.
 - a. Page 1 must include the student's name, school, city, state. It must include a signed Statement of Originality.
 - b. Statement of Originality: I certify that this entry is my own original and authentic work and that I received no help in completing this project other than general instruction and supervision.
 - c. The student may sign the Statement of Originality by typing his name beneath the statement or by using a digital signature.
 - d. Page 2 and following will include the student's entry.
6. 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.
7. The essay is not to exceed 1,000 words.
 8. 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.
 9. The entry will be judged according to the criteria on the Expository Writing: Essay judging form.

Category 19: Creative Writing: Short Story (Not Eligible for Nationals)

1. General composition rules for Creative Writing and Poetry are applicable.
2. 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. Competition officials shall have full authority for making any determination in this regard. Projects determined to be inappropriate for this competition will be penalized or disqualified.
3. Each entry will be the original creation of the participant alone, but the participant may have had advice or instruction.
4. Each entry must have been created since the last State Competition.
5. The finished entry must be submitted to the WACS office as a digital file (Word Doc) no later than 1:00 p.m. CST on a predetermined date announced annually. Late entries will not be accepted.
6. All short stories must be original works written for this competition.
7. Criteria for the composition as follows:
 - a. Originality, Exposition, and Communication
 - b. Short Story Development
 - i. Setting
 - ii. Character development through description and dialogue
 - iii. Significant plot with an obvious conflict resolved by conclusion
 - c. Mechanics
 - i. spelling
 - ii. capitalization
 - iii. punctuation
 - iv. sentence structure
 - d. Format
 - i. 5-7 pages
 - ii. 1" margins
 - iii. 12 pt. Times New Roman
 - iv. double spaced
8. A Production Schedule Sheet can be found with the judges forms.

DIVISION 4: Science Fair General Rules

1. A student may enter a total of two Academic categories. However, he may enter only one category from Division 3 and one category from Division 4. (He may not enter both composition categories or both science fair categories.)
Example: He may take two academic tests; or he may take one academic test and enter a science fair project; or he may enter one writing category and one science fair project.
2. Science Fair projects will be displayed during the entire competition in the specific location announced by the competition director.
3. Students are required to follow the procedures and format described in the AACS Science Fair Manual. AACS Manual must be purchased directly from AACS.
4. Competition will be held in two distinct areas with the student responsible to choose one specific topic area or sub-category to enter.
5. 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. 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.
6. Science Fair projects are to be individual projects, not group projects.

Category 20: Biological Sciences

1. Behavioral and Social Science
2. Biochemistry
3. Botany
4. Medicine and Health
5. Microbiology
6. Zoology

Category 21: Physical Sciences

1. Chemistry
2. Computer Science
3. Earth Science
4. Environmental Science
5. Mathematics
6. Physics

SENIOR HIGH APPENDIX

BIBLE MEMORY: 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).

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).

BIBLE MEMORY: 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.
 - ▶ The Devil (Satan) was the chief agent in the Fall of Man (II Corinthians 11:3).
 - ▶ Sin entered the world through Adam (Romans 5:12).
 - ▶ The sinful nature is transmitted to all Adam's posterity, with the exception of Christ (Romans 5:19; I John 1:8).
 - ▶ 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).
 - 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).

BIBLE MEMORY: 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).
 - 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 ungriving 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).

BIBLE MEMORY: 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).
 - 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).

BIBLE MEMORY: 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).

- 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).

BIBLE MEMORY: 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).
 - 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).

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.

GENERAL

1. **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.
2. **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.

3. **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.
4. **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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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 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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
 4. 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."
 5. 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.
 6. Should not be afraid to admit ignorance if the question demands knowledge of an obscure fact.
 7. Must answer without consulting his colleague or receiving help from him.

JUDGING GUIDELINES

8. A Decision is Not to Be Based Upon:
 - a. The merits of the question. The judge should not be influenced by prejudices in favor of or against the proposition.
 - b. 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.
 - c. 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.
 - d. 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.
9. A Decision Should Be Based Upon:
 - a. Skill in analysis. This includes not only the analysis of the proposition, but also analysis of the debate as it progresses.
 - b. Use of evidence. This includes the use of sufficient evidence and proper reference to its source.
 - c. Validity of argument. This includes reasoning and conclusions drawn from the evidence presented.
 - d. Clarity of organization. This includes clear outlining of constructive arguments and easily followed handling of refutation.
 - e. Effectiveness of delivery. This includes all matters pertaining to oral presentation with special emphasis upon extempore abilities.
10. A Team Should Be Penalized For:
 - a. 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.
 - b. Discourtesy toward opponents. Discourtesy should be penalized according to the seriousness of the offense.
 - c. 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.
 - d. 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.
 - e. 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.
 - f. Speaking overtime. When a speaker's time is up, the judge shall disregard anything beyond a closing statement.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

1. 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.
2. Technicalities: The team shall debate the basic principles underlying the proposition. Too much emphasis should not be placed upon a technicality.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Irrelevant arguments: Arguments as to whether the proposition is constitutional or whether it will be adopted are irrelevant.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Constructive solution: Credit should be given to the team which most nearly approximates a constructive solution to the problems.
13. 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 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.