

2024 BCSO
FINE ARTS MANUAL



**BUCKEYE CHRISTIAN
SCHOOL ORGANIZATION**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>	1.1 - 1.11
Statement of Purpose	1.1
Outline of Events, State Level	1.2 - 1.4
Participants	1.5
Limitation of Contestants, State Level	1.5
Comparison of State Rules and National Rules	1.5
Registration	1.5
Supervision	1.6
Dress Standards	1.6 - 1.7
Name Tags	1.7
Project Tagging	1.7
Judging Sheets	1.7
Judging Qualifications and Rules	1.8
The Rating System	1.8
Proper Chain of Command	1.8
The Competition System	1.8
Chart for Computing Points	1.9
<u>DIVISION I - ACADEMIC & SPIRITUAL</u>	2.1 - 2.39
General Bible Knowledge	2.1
General Knowledge	2.1
National Bible Quizzing	2.1 - 2.7
Spelling	2.7 - 2.9
Bible Memory	2.9 - 2.28
Science Fair	2.29 - 2.35
Academic Testing	2.36 - 2.39
<u>DIVISION II - MUSIC</u>	3.1 - 3.6
General Rules	3.1 - 3.3
Suggested Class A Classical List	3.4 - 3.6
<u>DIVISION III - SPEECH</u>	4.1 - 4.12
Rules by Category	4.1 - 4.12
<u>DIVISION IV - ART</u>	5.1 - 5.7
Rules by Category	5.1 - 5.7
<u>DIVISION V - HOME ECONOMICS</u>	6.1 - 6.2
Rules by Category	6.1-6.2
<u>DIVISION VI - INDUSTRIAL ARTS</u>	7.1 - 7.3
Rules by Category	7.1 – 7.3

GENERAL INFORMATION

BCSO YOUTH COMPETITION

Statement of Purpose

1. To glorify the Lord (Col. 3:23)
2. To uncover and develop talents in as many areas as possible (I Cor. 12:11)
3. To encourage maximum quality participation (I Cor. 14:12)
4. To provide opportunity for outside criticism for individual students (Proverbs 9:9)
5. To provide an event to further accomplish individual school objectives (Col. 1:28)
6. To accomplish these purposes in a framework of competition (I Cor. 9:24)
7. To prepare to serve through the local church. (Eph. 4:7-16)

OUTLINE OF EVENTS, STATE LEVEL

Division I (ACADEMIC AND SPIRITUAL) Headmaster: Keith Hamblen

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Category | 1. General Bible Knowledge |
| | 2. General Knowledge |
| | 3. HS National Bible Quizzing |
| | 4. JH National Bible Quizzing |
| | 5. Spelling |
| | 6. Bible Memory |
| | 7. Science Fair – Biological |
| | 8. Science Fair - Physical |
| | 9. Comprehensive English |
| | 10. Algebra/Geometry |
| | 11. Advanced Mathematics |
| | 12. Biology |
| | 13. Chemistry |
| | 14. Physics |
| | 15. World History/Geography |
| | 16. US History/Geography |
| | 17. Creative Writing: Poetry |
| | 18. Expository Writing: Essay |
| | 19. Accounting |
| | 20. Home Economics |
| | 21. Political Science/Economics |
| | 22. Music Theory |
| | 23. Spanish |
| | 24. Old Testament Bible Knowledge |
| | 25. New Testament Bible Knowledge |
| | 26. JH English |
| | 27. JH Mathematics |
| | 28. JH Science |
| | 29. JH History/Geography |
| | 30. JH Creative Writing: Poetry |
| | 31. JH Expository Writing: Essay |
| | 32. Original Music Composition |
| | 33. Original Hymn Arrangement |

Division II (Music) Headmaster: Marie Nichols

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Category | 34. Female Vocal Solo |
| | 35. Male Vocal Solo |
| | 36. Vocal Duet |
| | 37. Vocal Trio |
| | 38. Vocal Quartet |
| | 39. Vocal Group (5-12) |
| | 40. Choral Group (13-24) |
| | 41. Youth Choir (25+) |
| | 42. Instrumental Brass Solo |
| | 43. Instrumental Woodwind Solo |
| | 44. Instrumental String Solo |
| | 45. Instrumental Percussion Solo |
| | 46. Small Instrumental Ensemble (2-6) |
| | 47. Large Instrumental Ensemble (7-12) |
| | 49. Orchestra/Band |

- 50. JH Sacred Keyboard
- 51. HS Class A Sacred Keyboard
- 52. HS Class B Sacred Keyboard
- 53. JH Classical Keyboard
- 54. HS Class A Classical Keyboard
- 55. HS Class B Classical Keyboard
- 56. Sacred Keyboard Duet
- 57. Classical Keyboard Duet
- 58. Handbell/Handchime Ensemble (2-6)
- 59. Handbell/Handchime Choir (7+)

Division III (SPEECH) Headmaster: Izaak Vanderschel

- Category
- 60. Debate
 - 61. Dramatic Interpretation
 - 62. Oral Interpretation of Poetry
 - 63. Religious Reading
 - 64. Declamation
 - 65. Humorous Interpretation
 - 66. Acting (2-6)
 - 67. Original Persuasive Oratory
 - 68. Bible Teaching
 - 69. Bible Preaching – Expository
 - 70. Bible Preaching – Evangelistic
 - 71. Bible Preaching - Topical
 - 72. Puppets
 - 73. Extemporaneous Speaking
 - 74. Oral Interpretation of Scripture
 - 75. Reader's Theatre (3-6)
 - 76. Choric Speaking (7-15)

Division IV (ART) Headmaster: Melinda Szerencsy

- Category
- 77. Calligraphy
 - 78. Pencil Drawing
 - 79. Ink Drawing
 - 80. Colored Pencils
 - 81. Pastel Drawing
 - 82. Charcoal Drawing
 - 83. Printmaking
 - 84. Woodburning
 - 85. Watercolor
 - 86. Oil Painting
 - 87. Acrylic Painting
 - 88. Sculpture
 - 89. Ceramics
 - 90. Crafts
 - 91. Non-Categorical Crafts
 - 92. Folk Art
 - 93. Textiles
 - 94. Still Life Photography
 - 95. Landscape Photography
 - 96. Architectural Photography
 - 97. Posed Subject Photography
 - 98. Action Photography

- 99. Candid Photography
- 100. Black & White Photography
- 101. Assignment Photography
- 102. Mixed Media
- 103. Digital Media

Division V (HOME ECONOMICS) Headmaster: Linda Hamblen

- Category 104. Dolls/Stuffed Toys
- 105. Handsewing
- 106. Machine Sewing
- 107. Needleskills

Division VI (INDUSTRIAL ARTS) Headmaster: Luke Brown

- Category 108. JH Woodworking
- 109. HS Woodworking
- 111. JH Metalworking/Fabrication
- 112. HS Metalworking/Fabrication

PARTICIPANTS

Contestants at the BCSO Youth Competition shall be students in grades 7 through 12 (no older than 19 at the time of competition) and shall be in good standing at a BCSO member school. Grades 7-9 will be considered junior high while grades 10-12 will be considered high school. ***Ninth graders will be considered a junior high student unless the school registers them as a high school student.*** Please indicate on each judging form whether they wish to be considered junior high or high school. They may not enter the same category in both junior high and high school divisions (Exception: Choir, Choral Group, Handbell Choir). Junior High students may compete on the High School level, if desired. However, they will not be eligible for National Competition.

Each school may have a maximum of one entry in each of the following categories:

- General Bible Knowledge (team)
- General Knowledge (team)
- National Bible Quizzing (JH & HS team)
- Spelling (individual)
- Youth Choir/Choral Group (JH & HS)
- Orchestra/Band

Each school may have a maximum of 10 entries in each of the other categories except for Photography categories (limit 5 entries per categories). A school may enter two Choral Groups/Choirs – one high school and one junior high. There may be no overlap of students between groups (Exception: Choir, Choral Group, Handbell Choir). Example: A school may have as many as 10 vocal quartets.

LIMITATION OF CONTESTANTS, STATE LEVEL

Each student may not have more than one entry in each category. Example: a student may not enter two projects in handsewing. Each student may enter every category except for Photography (*limited to five total entries*).

COMPARISON OF BCSO STATE RULES AND AACCS NATIONAL RULES

Rules for BCSO State Competition are in mostly in line with the AACCS National Rules in order that schools desiring to compete at AACCS Nationals may do so with relative ease. At AACCS, only students in grades 9 through 12 may compete with the following exceptions: grades 7 and 8 may compete in Orchestra/Band and Handbell/Handchime Choir.

REGISTRATION

The following must be received by the host school by the date indicated on the cover letter:

- (1) The Registration Control Form
- (2) Student Event Listing
- (3) Individual Student Fees (\$15.00 per student)
- (4) Names of Supervisors (1 to every 10 students)
- (5) Signed Checklist

SUPERVISORS

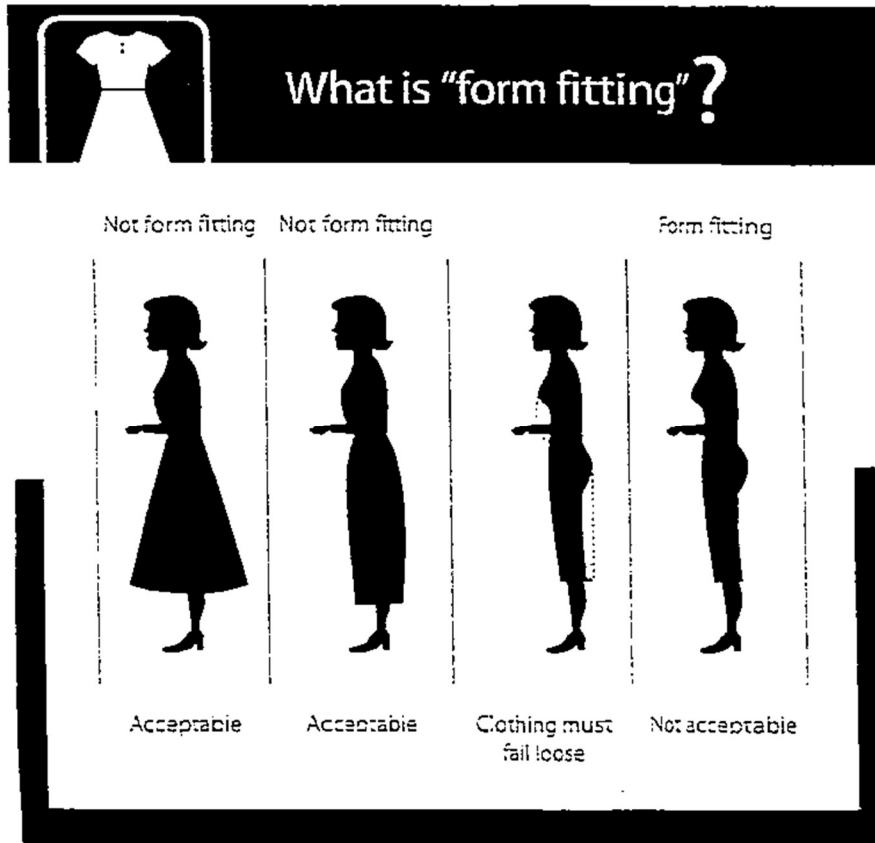
Every group of 10 students **MUST** be responsible **AT ALL TIMES** to an adult teacher or supervisor. The adult **MUST** stay with their students overnight.

DRESS STANDARDS

Students at all times should testify by their appearance and behavior that they are “not conformed to this world” (Rom. 12:2) and that they “love not the world, neither the things that are in the world” (I John 2:15). The young people at a BCSO competition should not present the casual, sloppy appearance and behavior of the world. Participants are not to be loitering especially in the halls, outside, or on the buses. Participants are to be performing, observing performances, or under the direct supervision of their counselors. Participants are not to be touching each other. Principals should see that all their young people understand these rules and that they meet the hair and dress codes before leaving their schools. Anyone who will not abide by all dress and behavior standards consistent with the following cannot compete or be allowed in any of the competition areas. The final decision in these matters will, as a matter of BCSA policy, be made by the Chairman or designated “standards enforcer.” Students not abiding by the rules will be liable to be sent home at their expense.

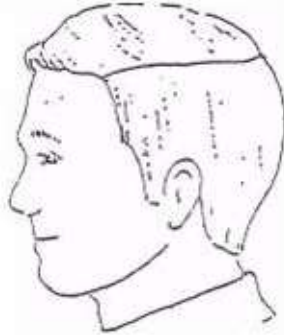
Girls, Women

Dresses at least knee length are required and tight fitting or low-cut tops are not permitted.



Boys, Men

Throughout the competition, young men are required to wear dress clothes with a tie. A suitcoat or sport coat would be in good taste. To perform in the closing assembly a suitcoat or sport coat is required. Haircuts should be neat and trimmed conservatively in a standard cut as shown below:



PLATFORM EVENTS/CLOSING PROGRAM

A coat with tie should be worn by any young men performing in the awards assembly. Formals are unnecessary for the ladies. Dresses appear shorter when the wearer is on an elevated platform. Clothes should be clean and neat with shined shoes. No student should change into traveling clothes until after the program. Sloppy attire will detract from the presentation of the plaques, and many pictures will be taken at the time. Cat calls, whistling, yelling, etc. when awards are presented are considered in poor taste. Applauding is appropriate recognition for those receiving awards. We should keep in mind our first objective listed in the Statement of Purpose, “to glorify the Lord” and not individuals. Awards are merely symbols of judges’ subjective judgment.

NAME TAGS

The name tag must be always worn. The name tag should include the name of the contestant, the name of the school attending, and the student identification number.

PROJECT TAGGING

A corner envelope tag should be used for all matted projects. Simply cut the corner of an envelope, slide it onto the mat, and tape it to the back corner. Information should include student name, school letter, student number, student grade in school, and category name.

JUDGING SHEETS

All judging sheets will be sent via email to each participating school. Individual schools should copy the judging sheets for all students involved in competition. The sheets are to be filled out and either attached to a project or given to the judge at the time of the performance. Using wrong judging forms or improperly filling out the judging form will result in a 5% deduction. The current year will be printed on the up-to-date judging form. *Each competitor will need two judging forms per event. Choral Group and Choir will need three judging forms.*

JUDGING QUALIFICATIONS AND RULES

1. Judges must be Christians.
2. Judges must be in sympathy with the Christian school movement.
3. Judges must be willing to adhere to the standards set forth in this book.
4. Each judge must have a demonstrated proficiency and/or expertise in the field in which they are judging.

THE RATING SYSTEM

To allow certain areas of our competition to be used to develop character and discipline in more students in your school we use the rating system of judging.

According to this method, each contestant will be judged as to his performance and will be given a I, II, III, IV, or V, signifying a first rating, second rating, etc. And in addition, places will be awarded in each category or subcategory to the top three contestants who have received a I rating.

PROPER CHAIN OF COMMAND

If a problem occurs, the party offended should go to the principal of their school with the particulars of the problem. The principal, if he deems it necessary, should approach the headmaster of the particular Division with the details of the particular problem. After hearing the matter, consulting the handbook, and investigating the matter, the headmaster will arrive at his decision. The decision of the headmaster will be final. No judge should be approached with a problem by anyone other than the Headmaster of the Division.

THE COMPETITION SYSTEM

The school obtaining the highest number of total points will receive the “outstanding school highest score” traveling trophy. The school obtaining the highest score average based upon the number of points scored in relation to the total school enrollment in grades 7-12 will receive the “outstanding school highest average” traveling trophy. Also the boy and the girl earning the highest number of total points will receive the “outstanding boy (or girl) competitor” plaque. School awards (plaques) will be given to the winners of each of the six divisions based on total points within the division.

Age and experience will be considered, and junior high students (grades 7-9) will be eligible for first place junior high awards.

CHART FOR COMPUTING POINTS

		Individual Points	School Points
Quiz Teams	1st	20	120
	2nd	16	96
	3rd	12	72
Spelling	1st	20	40
	2nd	16	32
	3rd	12	24
Bible Memory/ Debate	1st	40	80
	2nd	32	64
	3rd	24	48
Large Music Groups (choir, band, choral group)	1st	5 (+5 for I rating)	40 (+3 x # students)
	2nd	3 (+5 for I rating)	30 (+3 x # students)
	3rd	1 (+5 for I rating)	20 (+3 x # students)
	I	5	3 x # students
	II	3	2 x # students
	III	1	1 x # students
Smaller Groups (vocal ens., instr. ens., key. duets, puppets, duet acting)	1st	5 (+5 for I rating)	15 (+5 x # students)
	2nd	3 (+5 for I rating)	10 (+5 x # students)
	3rd	1 (+5 for I rating)	5 (+5 x # students)
	I	5	5 x # students
	II	3	3 x # students
	III	1	1 x # students
All other events	1st	15 (+5 for I rating)	15 (+5 for I rating)
	2nd	10 (+5 for I rating)	10 (+5 for I rating)
	3rd	5 (+5 for I rating)	5 (+5 for I rating)
	I	5	5
	II	3	3
	III	1	1

DIVISION I

ACADEMIC

AND

SPIRITUAL

DIVISION I - ACADEMIC AND SPIRITUAL

Category 1.	General Bible Knowledge
Category 2.	General Knowledge
Category 3/4.	HS/JH National Bible Quizzing
Category 5.	Spelling
Category 6.	Bible Memory
Category 7/8.	Science Fair
Categories 9-33.	Academic Testing

CATEGORY 1 - GENERAL BIBLE KNOWLEDGE

The contest may have a two to five-member team with substitutes. The questions will be taken from the entire Bible, and the KJV will be the recognized authority. Each contest will contain twenty-five questions, each question worth one point. The contestant will be allowed twenty seconds (after he has been recognized, within 10 seconds) to complete his answer. Only the first answer of the quizzing will be considered. No consultation is permitted before or after a contestant has been recognized. If a team answers a question incorrectly, there will be no deduction points. The opposing team may hear the question in its entirety and have the opportunity to answer the question correctly. The opposing team must respond with their buzzer within five seconds. If the quizmaster accidentally gives an answer before the second team has an opportunity to answer the question, the question will be thrown out.

A Quizmaster will ask the questions and then state whether the answer is right or wrong (according to his prepared questions and answers). Two judges will assist the Quizmaster. One of these will be the timekeeper and the other the scorekeeper. The team captain or the team coach may question the Quizmaster (on questions or procedures) or may request a "time-out" as long as it is done respectfully and not while an answer is being awaited. Two 60-second "time-outs" are permitted during each contest. A contestant will be eliminated only by five correct answers. Any questions will be decided finally by the Quizmaster and judges.

CATEGORY 2 - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

The same rules as applied to General Bible Knowledge will be used. Questions shall be taken primarily from the fields of math, English, social studies, and science. A good study reference would be Campbell's Quiz Books published by Patrick Press, P.O. Box 5189, Columbus, Georgia.

CATEGORY 3/4 - NATIONAL BIBLE QUIZZING

National 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 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. A team may change team members after the conclusion of a given game in the tournament.
2. Team members will be in grades 9-12. Junior high students may be on the high school team, if necessary. Junior high may participate only on one team.
3. The junior high quizzers will consist of those in grades 7-9. Ninth graders must choose which team they will be a part of.

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 coach present officially during competition.
2. The coach will be always responsible for the behavior of the team.
3. The coach's behavior will be considered as team behavior and, as such, will meet the student's Dress and Conduct Code outlined in the General Rules.
4. The coach may lodge a protest with Competition Director solely after a game has been completed. The judges will not entertain protests at any time. Protests presented to the Competition Director courteously will be received courteously.

STUDY CYCLE

1. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation for all Competition purposes.
2. The nine-year cycle is as follows:
2030 John
2031 Acts
2032 I & II Corinthians
2024 Matthew
2025 Hebrews, I & II Peter
2026 Romans, James
2027 Mark; I, II, & III John; Jude
2028 I & II Thessalonians, I & II Timothy, Titus
2029 Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon

PREGAME PROCEDURE AND SEATING PLAN

1. The Quizmaster will face the opposing teams.
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 students will sit as a team, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.
4. Each team will choose a captain and a co-captain.
5. The official mode of response will be a bell-and-light jump system.
6. The Quizmaster will review the rules and game procedures and answer any related questions preceding play.

GAME PROCEDURE

1. A game will consist of twenty asked questions plus whatever free and tie-breaking questions become necessary, regardless of time.
2. **REGULAR QUESTIONS**
A game will commence with the reading of a regular question by the Quizmaster to the three teams. The regular question format will be as follows: "Question number one: question."
3. If no quizzers responds within ten seconds after the reading of a question, the question will be

tossed out and another read to continue play.

- a. Tossed out questions will not constitute any of the twenty regular questions.
 - b. Team members may confer before any quizzer is recognized.
 - c. Students may begin to confer while the question is being asked. Students may not confer once the quizzer is recognized.
4. After the reading of a regular question, the first team member whose light comes on will be recognized by the Quizmaster as the team spokesman for that question and will be addressed by number, for instance, "Number Three."

5. **INTERRUPTED QUESTIONS**

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

6. The Timekeeper will deem the Quizmaster's verbal recognition of the quizzer as a signal to start the clock.

- a. Thirty seconds will be allowed in which to answer any question in its entirety.
- b. The quizzer 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 quizzer gives new information which is part of the unread portion of the question or part of the answer.
- c. If the quizzer fails to begin his answer within ten seconds, it will constitute an error.

7. Upon giving the correct answer to a regular question, twenty points will be scored for the answering team, and another regular question will be read to continue the cycle.

- a. Each individual quizzer's points will be tallied on a score sheet.
- b. During the competition, any quizzer 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 the challenger.

8. At the Timekeeper's call of time, any incorrect or incomplete answer will constitute an error.

- a. Each individual quizzer's errors will be tallied on a score sheet.
- b. During the competition, any quizzer 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 captain.
- c. Beginning with the fourth team error, ten penalty points for each error will be deducted from the team's score.
 - (1) The first three errors will not affect a team's score.
 - (2) On the sixteenth and all subsequent questions, ten penalty points for each error will be deducted whether or not the team has previously committed three errors.

9. **TOSS-UP QUESTIONS**

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

- a. Only the remaining two teams may vie for a response to the toss-up question.
- b. If no student responds within ten seconds, the question will be tossed out.
- c. A correct answer to a toss-up question will score twenty points for the answering student's team.
- d. Beginning at 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 on the first breath after "question."

10. **FREE QUESTIONS**

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

- a. The first team member 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.”
- e. An unanswered free question will be tossed out.

11. **TIE SCORE**

In the event of a tie score after the twentieth question, single regular questions will be asked until the tie score 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 game will continue until a tie-breaking question produces a loser.
- d. The same process described above (11, c) will be followed if two teams are tied for first place honors at the end of a game. Each game will have a high and middle winner and one loser (see “Determination of Winner,” p.12).

Letters b, c, and d do not apply to junior high quizzes *except for the last sentence in b.*

12. **TIME-OUTS**

A coach may call two time-outs during a game.

- 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 a minute.
- c. A time-out will not be necessary for substitutions which become necessary at the quizzing out or erroring out of team members.
 - (1) Voluntary substitutions require the calling of time-outs.
 - (2) Other teams may substitute students during one team’s time-out.
 - (3) A time-out may be called for a team conference.
- d. A challenge will take precedence over a time-out.
- e. The procedure for calling a time-out will be as follows: The captain should stand and say, “Mr. Quizmaster, we would like a time-out.”

13. **FOULS**

The following actions will constitute fouls:

- a. Talking or conferring by any team members between the time the quizzier 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 quizzier to come to full stature in a continuous motion.
- d. A team’s display of an overly antagonistic attitude toward officials and rulings.
- e. A disagreeable attitude evidenced by indiscreet challenging.
- f. Any behavior not conducive to the Christian spirit.
- g. For every three team fouls, ten points will be deducted from that team’s scores.
- h. If a quizzier 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 quizzier answers the question, the right quizzier 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.

- j. If a light is on or comes on after the word “question” is spoken in asking the question.
- k. If a light flicks on after the question is begun, this is an error, not a foul.
- 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.

14. **CHALLENGES**

- a. An answer to any question (regular, toss-up, free, or tiebreaker) will be considered open to challenge under the following circumstances.
 - (1) It is believed that incorrect information was considered correct.
 - (2) In a finish-the-verse question, the first five words of the verse are identical to those of another verse in the Scripture included in the competition.
 - (3) It is believed that correct information was considered incorrect.
- b. Each challenge must be submitted to the quizmaster at the appropriate time.
 - (1) 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.
 - (2) 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.
 - (3) 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.
 - (4) 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.
 - (1) 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.
 - (2) 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.
 - (3) 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.
 - (4) 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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

A. **Description of Acceptable Question and Answer Forms**

- 1. **INTERROGATIVE** Question form: a question constructed using a direct key word(s) from Scripture together with an interrogative and answerable by a paraphrased word or phrase.

- (a) Interrogatives will be limited to selections from this list: who, whom, what, why, where, when, which, and how.
 - (b) Interrogative questions drawn from a Scriptural context without the inclusion of direct key word(s) will not be permissible.
 - (c) Interrogative questions will include the book and chapter citation from which the question is drawn.
 - (d) **EXAMPLE:** Q: "In Jesus' trial in the wilderness in Matthew 4, Jesus was led into the wilderness by whom?"
A: "the spirit"
2. **FINISH-THE-VERSE** Question form: a verse completion question answerable by a direct Scriptural quotation without the reference citation.
- (a) Finish-the-verse questions will begin with the statement "Finish this verse" or "Finish this verse and the following verse" or "Finish this verse and following two verses." Verses must be quoted verbatim.
 - (b) No quizzier will be expected to cite references in finish-the-verse(s) questions.
 - (c) **EXAMPLE:** Q: "Finish this verse, He came unto His own,..."
A: "and His own received Him not."
3. **REFERENCE** Question form: a question citing a reference with or without the use of key word(s) answerable by a paraphrased phrase and/or indirect quotation.
- (a) Reference questions will begin with the phrase, "According to..." followed by a reference and the stated question.
 - (b) Reference questions will be acceptable if they refer to either verse and chapter citation or to chapter citation alone.
 - (c) Reference questions may or may not use interrogatives.
 - (d) Reference questions are answerable with paraphrased quotations as opposed to verbatim quotations.
 - (e) **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 worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve."
4. **QUOTATION** Question form: a total recall question which states an exact Biblical reference and is answerable by a direct verbatim quotation.
- (a) Quotation questions will begin with the phrase, "Quote this verse..." or "Quote these two verses..." or "quote these three verses..." and follow with a book-chapter-verse reference.
 - (b) Quotation questions will be answerable by the verbatim quotation of the verse cited. Quizzier may cite the reference; however, he must begin the quotation of the verse within the ten second time frame.
 - (c) **EXAMPLE:** Q: "Quote this verse: John 1:4."
A: "John 1:4: "In Him was life; and the life was the light of men."
5. The citation of the book and chapter will be included in each question; however, their location in the question will vary.
- B. Determination of Correctness of Answers**
- 1. An answer will be considered correct only if it will have been correctly and completely stated within the thirty-second time limit.
 - (a) Answers to quotation and finish-the-verse questions must be verbatim and complete within the time limit.
 - (b) When answering reference and interrogative questions, if a quizzier is interrupted by the call for time while giving additional information beyond what the judges consider necessary for correctness and completeness; so long as the information given before the call for time was correct and complete, the answer will be considered correct.
 - 2. An answer will be considered correct if a proper name is mispronounced.
 - (a) The Quizmaster may request clarification by spelling.
 - (b) An incorrect spelling of the proper name will constitute an error.

3. Only the first answer from a quizzer will be considered. Starting over to make a correction will constitute an automatic error.
4. 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.
5. When a quizzer has finished his answer he should be seated.

C. Errors

The following actions will constitute an error.

1. If the quizzer fails to begin his answer within ten seconds.
2. If at the Timekeeper's call of time (30 seconds), any incorrect or incomplete answer has been given.
3. If the wrong 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 questions will be repeated as a toss-up question.
4. If an answer would require clarification for understanding.
5. Quoting a verse word for word to an interrogative or reference question.
6. An answer to a finish-the-verse or quotation question in which there is any deviation from the verbatim quotation of Scripture, i.e., any addition, omission, reversal, or change of words.
7. If the Quizmaster calls for spelling of a proper name and it is incorrectly spelled.
8. Should a 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.
9. Only the first answer from a quizzer will be considered. Starting over to make a correction will constitute an error.
10. Any incorrect information in an answer. This includes giving information that is not a part of the question or the answer.
11. Any incomplete answer at the call for time.
12. If a light flicks on after the question is begun, this is an error, not a foul.

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 second highest score will be considered 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 5 - SPELLING

Spelling will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee fashion. Specific rules:

1. **Spelling will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee format in a double elimination fashion.**
 - a. Information regarding spelling lists will be provided annually by the AACS National Office. Study words from myspellit.com.
 - b. The dictionary specified in the current spelling bee booklet 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 AACS National Competition or BCSA spelling rules.
 - d. The competition will be tape recorded.
 - e. Students should bring pencil or pen; paper will be provided.
 - f. Capitalization of a word (whether omitted or added) shall not constitute an error.
2. **Spelling Bee procedures:**

- a. All students will form a single line facing the Spelling Master.
 - b. All students will wear their identification tags.
 - c. Words will be given to students from left to right.
 - d. A student will be permitted one spelling error before his disqualification.
 - e. Words will be chosen from the current spelling bee list. If the Spelling Master decides that additional words are necessary, the word will be chosen from the dictionary specified in the official spelling bee booklet. This will be done at the beginning of a new round.
 - f. Pronunciation will be according to the diacritical markings in the above-named dictionary.
 - g. With the approval of the judges, the Spelling Master may give a fuller explanation of the meaning of the word to supplement the dictionary definition(s) quoted.
 - h. Before spelling the word, the student may first write the word.
 - i. During competition, after the Spelling Master gives the student a word, the student may also choose to pronounce the word before spelling it.
 - j. The student may request the Spelling Master to re-pronounce the word, define it, or use it in a sentence. 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.
 - k. The student will have exactly fifteen seconds to spell the word.
 - (1) Timing will begin at the student's repeating the word, at his writing of the word, or at the commencement of the spelling of the word.
 - (2) If the student wishes clarification or further definition, to prevent the starting of the clock, he will signify his request by saying, "Request a clarification, please," OR "Request another definition, please."
 - l. 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 sequence from those first spelled. If letters or their sequences are changed in the re-spelling, the speller will be declared in error.
 - m. Upon making his second spelling error, that student will be immediately eliminated from the bee. 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.
 - n. When the students are reduced to two, provided that each student has committed one error or that each student is errorless, the elimination procedure changes. At that point, when one student misspells a word, the other student will be given 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.
 - o. 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.
 - p. 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 (n) and (o).
 - q. 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 the audience.
 - r. The Judges have complete authority and control. Their decision will be final in any dispute.
3. To determine 2nd and 3rd places, if the contestants error out on the same round, the contestants will be brought back to have a spell off.

CATEGORY 6 - BIBLE MEMORY

Competition will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee fashion. Bible Memory verses are located on pages 2.11-2.28. The six-year cycle is stated below:

2027	The Wisdom of God
2028	Soul-winning
2029	The Triune God
2024	Sin and Salvation
2025	Prayer
2026	God's Promises

Specific Rules:

1. All students will stand, forming a single line facing the Bible Memory Master.
2. The Master will question from left to right.
3. All questions will be taken from the official memory material.
4. The Master will conduct two (2) styles of quizzing as follows:
 - a. Style 1: Master recites 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.
5. Each student will be given a question different from that given the preceding student.
6. The student will not begin speaking until the Master's questioning is completed.
7. A student will be permitted one error before his elimination. Upon commission of his second error, the student will be eliminated by the Master with confirmation from the judges.
8. The KJV will be the only authorized translation.
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 to either 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 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 of, "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 per question will be permissible.
11. The correct citation or quotation or both will always be given after a response has been deemed in error, except when only two students remain in competition.
12. 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. To determine 2nd and 3rd places, if the contestants error out in the same round, the contestants will be brought back to have a quiz off.
13. When the students have been reduced to two, provided that each student has committed one error or that each student is errorless, the elimination procedure changes. At that point, when one student commits an error, the opponent will be given 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.

14. 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.
15. 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 Rules 14 and 15.
16. 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.
17. In case of a continuing tie, it is the Master's option to continue oral quizzing or to institute written quizzing.
 - a. In written quizzing, the Master will ask questions taken from the memory material. Questions will not be restricted to the oral format previously described.
 - b. In written quizzing, each misspelled word will constitute an error.
 - c. In written quizzing, the student whose quotations and answers are most nearly perfect, will be declared champion.
18. The Master and Judges have complete authority and control. Their decision will be final in any dispute.
19. Ten entries per school will be permitted in Bible Memory.

BIBLE MEMORY: 2027

**2027:
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).

2027:
**The Wisdom
of God:**
(continued)

- 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).

2027:
The Wisdom
of God:
(continued)

- 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;
9:10-11).
- X. Wisdom gains favor (Proverbs 13:14).
- Y. Wisdom establishes and furnishes the Christian home
(Proverbs 24:3-4).
- Z. Wisdom values eternity (Psalm 90:12).

BIBLE MEMORY: 2028

**2028:
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 4:13-18).
- 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).

2028:
Soul-
Winning:
(continued)

- 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).

2028:
Soul-
Winning:
(continued)

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).

BIBLE MEMORY: 2029

**2029:
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).

2029:
The Triune
God:
(continued)

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).

2029:
The Triune
God:
(continued)

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: 2024

2024: Sin and Salvation

I. Sin is defined Scripturally.

- A. Sin is “missing the mark” or a failure to meet God’s standards (Romans 3:23; James 4:17).
- B. Sin is transgression of God’s law (I John 3:4).
- C. Sin is committed against God (Psalm 51:4).

II. Sin originated in the angelic realm.

- A. The Devil (Lucifer) committed sin (I John 3:8).
- B. Other angels committed sin (II Peter 2:4).

III. Sin spread to the human race.

- A. The Devil (Satan) was the chief agent in the Fall of Man (II Corinthians 11:3).
- B. Sin entered the world through Adam (Romans 5:12).
- C. The sinful nature is transmitted to all Adam’s posterity, with the exception of Christ (Romans 5:19; I John 1:8).
- D. Sin is perpetuated by mankind because his heart is evil (Jeremiah 17:9; Matthew 15:19).

IV. Sin is damaging and degrading to mankind.

- A. Man’s sinful nature has placed him in a state of spiritual death (Ephesians 2:1).
- B. Sin creates guilt and unrest in man (Isaiah 57:20-21).
- C. The sin of one generation affects its posterity (Exodus 20:5).
- D. Man is in bondage to sin and cannot free himself (John 8:34).
- E. Sin keeps man in spiritual darkness (John 8:12).
- F. Sin makes man at enmity against God (Romans 8:7).
- G. Man’s sin repays him with wickedness (Isaiah 3:11; Proverbs 13:2).
- H. Sin affects 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).

**2024:
Sin and
Salvation:**
(continued)

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 Jesus Christ.

- 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).

2024:
Sin and
Salvation:
(continued)

- 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: 2025

2025: 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).

2025:
Prayer:
(continued)

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).

2025:
Prayer:
(continued)

- C. God may answer prayer directly and immediately (Matthew 7:7-11).
- D. God may delay an answer to prayer (Luke 18:7).
- E. God may answer a prayer differently from our request (II Corinthians 12:7-9).

VI. There are hindrances to answers to prayer which the believer must avoid.

- A. God will not answer if there is unconfessed sin in the heart (Psalm 66:18).
- B. God will not answer prayer if the motive is wrong or selfish (James 4:3).
- C. God will not answer prayer if it is not made in faith (Matthew 21:22).
- D. God will not answer prayer from an unforgiving heart (Mark 11:25-26).
- E. God will not answer prayer made without regard to His will (Matthew 6:10).
- F. God will not answer prayer from an unthankful heart (I Thessalonians 5:18).
- G. God will not answer prayer from a disobedient heart (I John 3:20-22).
- H. God will not answer prayer from an ungiving heart (Luke 6:38).
- I. God will not answer prayer from a heart which is not abiding in Him (John 15:7).
- J. God will not answer prayer from the partners in an inharmonious marriage relationship (I Peter 3:1, 7).

BIBLE MEMORY: 2026

2026: 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).

**2026:
God's
Promises:**
(continued)

- 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).

2026:
God's
Promises:
(continued)

- 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).

CATEGORY 7/8 - SCIENCE FAIR

Section 1

The following are the rules used in the BCSO Science Fair Competition. All questions of experiment appropriateness and safety requirements should be answered by and be in compliance with the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair Rules. To view the rules, search on internet at Intel Science Fair Document Library and then click on 2014 (or the latest posted year) Rules and Guidelines.

To ensure student safety and compliance with federal and state guidelines **all students must complete Form A and include it in the Forms and Addenda Notebook**. The purpose of the form is to require adult review of the student's experimental ideas ensuring a safe and adequate method and use of equipment to conduct the experiment, acknowledgment of and compliance with the state and federal government safety requirements, and to provide the necessary adult oversight throughout the entire experiment.

To best prepare for science fair competition, each contestant should use a copy of the science fair judging form as a personal critique sheet.

Introduction

1. Participants are divided into two categories: Biological or Physical Science. A student may enter only one of the two categories.
2. 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.
3. Science fair projects are to be individual projects, not group projects.
4. STEM projects may be entered, but they must meet all science fair regulations and requirements.
5. BCSO recognizes the following areas of competition within the Biological and Physical Science categories:

Biological Science

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

Physical Science

1. Chemistry
2. Computer Science
3. Earth Science
4. Engineering
5. Environmental Science
6. Mathematics
7. Physics
8. Technology

The Log Book

The Log Book is the **most extensive portion** of the science fair project. The book contains all pertinent information regarding the project to include the thought process as to the choice of the topic and the development of the experimental procedure eventually used. It should include the observed results of the experimental process. It should have sufficient detail so that a person, after reading the Log Book, would be able to duplicate the experiment and achieve the same results without any help from the author.

Form and Addenda

The notebook **must contain a completed copy of the required Form A**. Further, as the project progresses, there will be information collected that cannot be practically inserted into the Log Book (information such as pictures, certain graphs, correspondence, referenced photocopies, material printed from Internet sources, etc.). Material such as this should be placed in the notebook. Information cited from the Internet must be copied (including webpage address and date printed) and included here. Internet sources are of varying levels of integrity and will be judged accordingly.

Research Paper

1. Before starting any research on the Internet, Form A, Research Plan, Safety Assessment and Approval, (Parent or Guardian Approval section) must be completed.
2. Any research information cited from websites must be printed out and included as part of the Forms and Addenda Notebook.
3. The basic structure of the paper should be a title page, an abstract, the main body, and the bibliography.
4. The abstract (a separate page) summarizes in 250 words or less the entire project. The abstract defines the experiment, briefly explains how it was conducted and summarizes the results.
5. The main body of the paper should flow coherently from start to finish. Appropriate pictures, graphs and other types of visual information may be inserted as required but are not considered as part of the minimum length of the paper. The required length of the paper should be a minimum of ten double spaced pages. The font should be 12 point, margins approximately one inch, and of a style that is easily read. Pages should be numbered.

Experiment

The experiment is the single most important aspect of the project. It is the project. The entire project revolves around this part. An experiment is a series of tests undertaken to verify or refute a hypothesis. The experiment must have a single variable and be controlled; whereas the majority of the experimental population has alterations applied to it, the control portion of the population is set aside and remains unaltered. The observed results of the experimentation should be recorded in the Log Book and be used to draw conclusions concerning the veracity of the hypothesis. The experiment should be repeated multiple times to verify the results.

Project Display

The project display will be positioned on a table such that the project's maximum height (as measured from the floor) will not exceed 96 inches; the maximum width will not exceed 48 inches. The project display will include a display board positioned on the table with the following items positioned on the table in front of the board: the experimental apparatus (if available), the Log Book, the Forms and Addenda Notebook, the research paper, and three copies of the appropriate judging form.

The display board will include a project title, hypothesis, abstract, description of materials, procedure, results, and conclusion.

1. Project Title: Wording of the student's choosing that has a professional appearance.

2. Hypothesis: A stated explanation of an observed or considered event or phenomenon.
3. Abstract: A 250 (or less) word summary which defines the experiment, briefly explains how the experiment was conducted and summarizes the results.
4. Description of Materials: A description of the equipment used in the experimental process.
5. Procedure: A step-by-step explanation of how the experiment was conducted.
6. Results: The data observed—presented in a format of student’s choosing.
7. Conclusion: The student’s assessment as to whether the hypothesis was verified or refuted.

Section 2

This section contains abbreviated guidelines pertinent to BCSO science fair projects. In general, the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair Rules will determine the appropriate experiment and safety requirements. However, where applicable, BCSO science fair projects will be restricted to comply with the following rules.

1. Experiments Involving Human Subjects and Living Vertebrate Animals
 - a. Experimentation directly involving human subjects is prohibited. This includes all areas of research except for statistical studies.
 - b. Experimentation endangering the life of vertebrate animals is prohibited.
 - c. Statistical studies are permissible if they comply with the following:
 - (1) The student researcher is not directly involved in the acquisition of raw data from humans. Material must be obtained from reliable, outside sources.
 - (2) The material obtained does not compromise the anonymity of the human individuals surveyed.
 - (3) The project may not deal with a subject that violates or contradicts biblical standards of morality. Competition officials shall have full authority for making any determination in this regard. Projects determined to be inappropriate will be penalized.
 - (4) The student researcher may be directly involved in the acquisition of raw data from living vertebrate animal subjects but only if it involves observation of the animals in their natural habitat undisturbed by the student researcher. An exception for domesticated farm animals is such that the farm is considered the animal’s habitat.
 - (5) The student researcher must comply with all existing federal, state, and local laws during his experiment.
2. Experiments Involving Bacteria, Fungi, Microorganisms, etc. (including rDNA)
 - a. Experiments involving agents classified as bio-safety level risk group 3 or 4 (BSL-3 and BSL-4) are prohibited.
 - b. Experiments involving rDNA that requires containment are prohibited.
 - c. Experiments may involve material that are agents classified as bio-safety level risk 2 and may also include non-containment rDNA. These projects should be undertaken with the risk well understood and include the following additional regulations:
 - (1) All research must be under the direct supervision of a qualified scientist or certified expert.

- (2) All experimentation must be at an institution where proper bio-safety protocol can be observed.
 - (3) The qualified scientist or certified expert will be solely responsible for the acquisition and disposal of all material in accordance with procedures appropriate to the material used.
 - (4) The student researcher must be educated by the qualified scientist or certified expert regarding the risks involved with such material.
 - d. Disposal of all biological agents must be in accordance with their bio-safety levels. The qualified scientist or certified expert will manage acceptable methods of disposal.
 - e. **No** experimental material from this category may be displayed. Pictures should be properly referenced in the Forms and Addenda Notebook. All display apparatus will be properly sterilized to ensure that no experimental or hazardous material is on this apparatus.
3. Experiments Involving Animal Tissue (Non-Human)
 - a. The tissue utilized must be safe for student researcher handling. Experiments involving diseased or infected tissue are prohibited.
 - b. The tissue must have been already dead or obtained because of an otherwise required/necessary procedure for the health of the animal (e.g., tooth removal resulting from a dental cleaning). Removal of the tissue must be performed by the qualified scientist or certified expert, and any tests performed must be at a research institution, veterinary clinic, or equivalent.
 - c. The qualified scientist or certified expert must educate the student researcher as to proper handling of animal tissue. Dispose of tissue in accordance with generally accepted procedures.
 - d. No tissue may be displayed. Pictures should be properly referenced in the Forms and Addenda Notebook.
 4. Experiments Involving Controlled or Radioactive Substances are prohibited, i.e., radiation, prescription or otherwise illegal drugs and tobacco.
 5. Experiments Involving Hazardous or Dangerous Substances or Potentially Dangerous Apparatus (including Firearms, Explosives, etc.)
 - a. The purchase and use of firearms, ammunition, powder, etc., is regulated by law. All federal, state, and local laws must be obeyed during the project.
 - b. The student researcher must be educated as to the danger of the substance, protective measures necessary, legal disposal and procedures regarding the accidental spillage of these substances. Until properly trained, substances deemed hazardous, toxic, or dangerous must be handled only by the qualified scientist or certified expert. Safety precautions, protective clothing, protective shielding, etc., should be in place prior to any experimentation. Material Safety Data Sheets must also be on hand.
 - c. If the apparatus utilized is potentially dangerous, then it must be operated in the presence of the adult supervisor, qualified scientist, or certified expert.
 - d. No hazardous or dangerous substances may be displayed. Pictures should be properly referenced in the Forms and Addenda Notebook. The apparatus may be displayed at the competition but must not be operated. If the apparatus has items

Form A

Complete front and back portions of this form and additional page and insert into the Forms and Addendum Notebook.

Research Plan, Safety Assessment, and Approval

*This form is required for **all** projects and to be approved **prior** to experimentation.*

To be completed by the Student:

Name _____ State _____

School _____ City _____

Teacher's Name _____ Grade _____

Title _____ Date Project Started _____

Where will you conduct your experiment or lab work (include address if not at school or home)? _____

Use one additional page and append it to this form in the Forms and Addendum Notebook. Include the following:

- The hypothesis
- A brief step-by-step experimental procedure
- The expected results

To be completed by the Teacher, Qualified Scientist, or Certified Expert:

Risk Assessment and Approval:

1. Check below the items or substances used in the course of this experiment.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous chemicals | <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria or fungi | <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled Substances |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tissue (living or dead) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vertebrate animals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Voltages greater than 220V | <input type="checkbox"/> Lasers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radioactive material | <input type="checkbox"/> Devices emitting harmful radiation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Firearms | <input type="checkbox"/> Potentially explosive devices |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compressed gas canisters | <input type="checkbox"/> Recombinant DNA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toxins, carcinogens, mutagens, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> High amperage devices |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other substances considered dangerous | <input type="checkbox"/> BSL-1 or BSL-2 agents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Apparatus that could be considered potentially dangerous | |

2. Based on the items checked above and personal discussion with the student in regards to the experiment, I assess the potential risk to the student as:

_____ Low _____ Moderate _____ High _____ Extreme

Comments _____

Continued

Form A (continued)

(Reverse of Form A)

Research Plan, Safety Assessment and Approval

All required signatures must be in place before the student can proceed with the stated project.

3. The student has explained to me the proposed project, process of research and experimentation. I approve of the project and agree to provide general oversight as the project progresses.

I have/ have not (check one) reviewed the research plan and agree that the Internet would be a useful tool in acquiring information regarding this project.

I have/ have not (check one) instructed the student as to how to conduct research on the Internet.

Print Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

To be completed by the Student:

I understand the possible risks associated with this project. I certify that I will obey the rules, regulations, safety precautions, and any state or federal rules and regulations associated with this experiment. I further certify that all work performed in this project, unless otherwise noted, will be original, not fabricated and my own.

I will/ will not (check one) be using the Internet for any research or investigation in regards to this science fair project.

Print Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

To be completed by the Parent or Guardian:

I understand the possible risks associated with this project and herewith give my consent to my child to proceed with the project. I understand and accept all the time and costs associated with this project.

I understand that my child must obey the competition rules and regulations, safety precautions, and any state or federal rules and regulations associated with this experiment. I further understand that all work performed in this project, unless otherwise noted, will be original, not fabricated and the student's own.

Because the Internet can be a source of great good or great evil, I understand that parental approval is required prior to any student access to the Internet. I am providing this approval and will assume all the responsibility for my child's involvement in research on the Internet. I will directly supervise my child's activity on the Internet or will approve another person to supervise my child. I will instruct my child in the evils associated with the Internet, and I therefore authorize access for the scope of this project.

Supervisor, if applicable _____

(Check one) I consent to Internet access. I do not consent to Internet access.

Print Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

2017 SCIENCE FAIR - BIOLOGICAL

School Letter: _____ Event ID: 7 RATING: _____
 Student #: _____
 Grade in School: _____ Junior High/High School: _____

FACTORS EVALUATED	COMMENTS	POINTS
Creativity and Scientific Thought (a) Is the project unique? Is the approach practical, and is the apparatus and/or testing method appropriate? (b) Is the procedure well thought through, and is the hypothesis testable? (c) Is the project realistic and the solution beneficial?		(20 pts)
Research and Experimentation (a) Did the student conduct enough background research to be qualified to conduct the experiment? (b) Was sufficient data collected? Does the data appear to be accurate and realistic? (c) Was the experiment controlled, repeated, and/or did it contain sufficient population to yield accurate results?		(30 pts)
Presentation and Documentation (a) Does the Log Book contain sufficient information in order to reconstruct the project? (b) Does the presentation of material and/or student interview reflect a well-balanced knowledge of the project? (c) Does the research paper meet all requirements? Are all required and applicable forms complete?		(25 pts)
Thoroughness and Technical Skill (a) Are all areas of the project thoroughly covered and discussed? (b) Is the apparatus or testing procedure well-constructed, and did the student do his own work? (c) Does the student have recommendations as to further or alternate methods to do additional projects based on the results?		(15 pts)
Clarity and Dramatic Value (a) Is the presentation clear and easy to follow? Are the conclusions and findings appropriately presented? (b) Is the presentation professional in appearance and appropriate for the project? (c) Is the information correctly presented, and are data presented in a correct, easy-to-follow manner?		(10 pts)

Total (100 possible points) _____

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.

Official Rating		
I	Superior	(86-100)
II	Good	(68-85)
III	Fair	(48-67)
IV	Poor	(38-47)
V	Unsatisfactory	(0-37)

Student's Signature

Judge's Signature

CATEGORIES 9-33 - ACADEMIC TESTING

1. Where practical, objective questions will be posed in a variety of forms.
2. For written testing, each student will be expected to furnish his own writing tools: two sharpened #2 pencils or ballpoint pens (exception: Creative Writing: Poetry and Expository Writing: Essay, where a ballpoint pen is required). **Most of the tests will be given online. Students will need access to a computer. Paper copies are available, if necessary.**
3. All examinations and answer sheets, as well as extra paper for necessary computations, will be provided.
4. One examination will be given in each category. Time limit shall not exceed one hour. (Exception: Creative Writing: Poetry and Expository Writing: Essay - 2 hours)
5. In categories requiring math computation (grades 10-12), non-programmable scientific calculators will be permitted. However, the following will not be permitted: 1) calculators with graphing capabilities, 2) calculators which use paper tape or printers, and 3) hand-held computers, pocket organizers, or laptop computers, and programmable calculators. However, graphing calculators will be permitted for Algebra/Geometry and Advanced Math. Any necessary tables or charts will be provided.
6. Students are not limited in how many the academic tests they may take. Junior high students should take the junior level tests not the high school tests. Be mindful of the length of time required for them to take tests.
7. Academic tests will be sent to each individual school for administration. Answer sheets are to be returned to ZCS the Friday before President's Day. Any tests received after that Friday will be assessed a 5% deduction in their score.
8. Awards will be given to those who score the highest in each category.
9. Rules by category follow:
 9. 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.
 10. Algebra/Geometry
 - (1) The examination will consist of questions covering:
 - (a) Algebra I
 - (b) Algebra II
 - (c) Geometry
 11. 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) Limits
 - (h) Advanced Algebra
 - (i) Function Analysis
 - (j) Matrix Algebra
 - (k) Vectors
 - (l) Complex Numbers
 - (m) Statistics

12. 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

13. 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

14. Physics

(1) The examination will consist of questions covering:

- (a) Motion and Energy
- (b) Light
- (c) Electricity
- (d) Heat
- (e) Magnetism
- (f) Physics laws
- (g) Sound
- (h) Metric units

15. World History/Geography

(1) The examination will consist of questions covering:

- (a) World History
- (b) World Geography

16. United States History/Geography

(1) The examination will consist of questions covering:

- (a) United States History
- (b) United States Geography

17. Creative Writing: Poetry

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

18. Expository Writing: Essay

- (1) The title will not be announced until the beginning of the contest period.
- (2) 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 of fact.
 - (c) Concluded with a summarizing paragraph which restates the thesis.

- (3) Essays may not make use of either the first or second person. Essays written in either first or second person will be disqualified. However, essays that contain occasional or infrequent first or second person pronouns will receive a point deduction.
- (4) Essays written in the first person will be disqualified.
- (5) Legibility will be a requirement for evaluation.
- (6) Each student will be expected to provide and use a ballpoint pen.
- (7) Paper will be provided by the test proctor.

19. 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.

20. Home Economics

- (1) The examination will consist of questions covering:
 - (a) Food and nutrition
 - (b) Clothing
 - (c) Housing and home furnishing

21. 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 theory

22. Music Theory

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

23. Spanish

- (1) No Restriction shall be placed on foreign language experience.
- (2) The examination shall consist of questions covering:
 - (a) Grammar and Usage
 - (b) Vocabulary
 - (c) Conjugation and Agreement
 - (d) Spanish to English translation and English to Spanish translation

24. Old Testament Bible Knowledge

- (1) Competition in this category will be by written examination, testing knowledge of factual or objective material (rather than interpretive), from preassigned Old

Testament books.

- (2) Neither Bibles, reference materials, notes, nor study guides will be allowed in the testing room.
- (3) Each student will be expected to provide his own pencils. All examinations and answer sheets will be provided.
- (4) The six-year cycle by school year is as stated below:
 - 2027 Genesis
 - 2028 Joshua & Judges
 - 2029 I & II Samuel
 - 2024 Proverbs
 - 2025 Isaiah
 - 2026 Nehemiah, Daniel, & Jonah

25. New Testament Bible Knowledge

- (1) Competition in this category will be by written examination, testing knowledge of factual or objective material (rather than interpretive), from preassigned New Testament books.
- (2) Neither Bibles, reference materials, notes, nor study guides will be allowed in the testing room.
- (3) Each student will be expected to provide his own pencils. All examination and answer sheets will be provided.
- (4) The six-year cycle by school year is as stated below:

- 2027 Mark, Acts
- 2028 Romans, I Corinthians
- 2029 II Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians
- 2024 Philippians, Colossians, I, II Thessalonians, I Timothy
- 2025 II Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James
- 2026 I, II Peter, I, II, III John, Jude, Revelation

32. ORIGINAL MUSIC COMPOSITION - A written and recorded original composition for either an instrumental or vocal selection. The recording and score must be sent along with the academic tests in February. Neatness, appearance and accuracy are required.

33. ORIGINAL HYMN ARRANGEMENT - A written and recorded original arrangement/setting of an existing composition for instrument (s) or voice (s). An accompaniment should be included if it is part of the arrangement. The recording and score must be sent along with the academic tests in February. Neatness, appearance, and accuracy are required.

DIVISION II

MUSIC

DIVISION II: MUSIC

Category 34.	Female Vocal Solo	Category 46.	Small Instrumental Ensemble (2-6)
Category 35.	Male Vocal Solo	Category 47.	Large Instrumental Ensemble (7-12)
Category	Vocal Ensemble	Category 49.	Orchestra/Band (13-)
	36. Vocal Duet	Category 50.	JH Sacred Keyboard
	37. Vocal Trio	Category 51.	HS Class A Sacred Keyboard
	38. Vocal Quartet	Category 52.	HS Class B Sacred Keyboard
	39. Vocal Group (5-12)	Category 53.	JH Classical Keyboard
Category 40.	Choral Group (13-24)	Category 54.	HS Class A Classical Keyboard
Category 41.	Choir (25-)	Category 55.	HS Class B Classical Keyboard
Category 42.	Brass Solo	Category 56.	Sacred Keyboard Duet
Category 43.	Woodwind Solo	Category 57.	Classical Keyboard Duet
Category 44.	Instrumental String Solo	Category 58.	Handbell/Handchime Ensemble (2-6)
Category 45.	Instrumental Percussion Solo	Category 59.	Handbell/Handchime Choir (7-)

GENERAL RULES:

1. A contestant is not limited to the number of categories he may enter. It would help the scheduling to have more than one accompanist per school.
2. No percussion instruments will be permitted in small instrumental ensembles.
3. No electronically amplified musical instruments except the organ and those specifically mentioned will be permissible.
4. Only live piano accompaniment will be permitted for all music categories which need accompaniment.
5. All selections must be memorized except those under Categories 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59. If not memorized, evaluation will not take place and participants will be automatically disqualified.
6. Selections will be from the following types of music: sacred, spirituals, patriotic, folk, or classical. The term "classical" will not be limited to denote music from that period of history but will apply to selections of a classical nature as opposed to those of popular music.
7. No choreography planned or unnecessary bodily movement (including hand clapping, foot stomping, deaf signing, finger snapping, etc.) will be permitted.
8. No gospel rock, gospel country, jazz, ragtime, or music in like vein will be permitted. A "night club" sound, crooning or "contemporary" sound is not acceptable. Participants are to avoid contemporary movie themes, though the music itself may be acceptable, and are not to use songs produced and/or popularized by current pop or rock stars even though the song itself may be acceptable.
All music must receive approval from the BCSO Music Committee. Classical music written before 1850 will not need to go through the approval process. Sacred music with a copyright of 2005 or earlier from Soundforth, The Wilds, and Majesty Music will not need to go through the approval process. Music previously approved and on the updated list need not go through the approval process again.
9. Medleys will be acceptable.
10. The Judges and/or Headmaster will have the authority to disqualify any student or group on the basis of performance or selection.
11. BCSO will be adopting the AACCS policy concerning photocopied music. The National Competition Manual states:

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

- a. The music is in the public domain—either it is not copyrighted, or the copyright date is 1922 or earlier.
- b. 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.

- c. The contestant presents a letter from the publisher or the copyright holder giving permission to copy the music.
- d. 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.
- e. 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.
- f. 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.
- g. *Violation of the stated photocopied music policy will result in a 5% deduction.***

Please note further the following copyright considerations.

- a. 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.
 - b. Copyrighted lyrics may not be changed without permission of the copyright holder.
 - c. Personal arrangements of a copyrighted work must have the written permission of the copyright holder.
12. The contestant must number at least every fifth (5th) measure on the music given to judges. Numbers must be very clear and legible. Numbers may be written in pencil. Judges are instructed NOT to mark on music. Failure to clearly number at least every 5th measure will result in an automatic penalty of three (3) points per selection.
 13. Each student or group may provide an accompanist who will not be considered as part of the group in size determination or grade level requirements.
 14. Instrumentalists may tune their instruments with the piano before performing.
 15. Warm-up rooms will be available throughout the day.
 16. Personal arrangements and deviations from printed music should be clearly marked on the judges’ copies or disqualification will result after the performance is finished. Unless modified to fit time constraints, a selection should be performed in its entirety.
 17. Vocal soloists shall perform one selection or medley with a five-minute time limit. **NOTE:** National Competition requires two selections or medleys each within a 10-minute period. One must be sacred and in English.
 18. Instrumental Soloists, Vocal Ensemble, Instrumental Ensemble, Piano Solos, Piano Duets, and Handbell/Handchime Ensemble will perform one selection or medley within 8 minutes.
 19. Choral Group and Choir will perform two selections within 12 minutes. ***One selection will be chosen by BCSO while the other selection will be chosen by the school. The school selection must be approved by the BCSO Music Committee.***
 20. Orchestra/Band and Handbell Handchime Choir will perform two selections within 15 minutes.
 21. For National Competition, seventh and eighth graders may compete in Orchestra/Band and in Handbell/Handchime Choir.
 22. In the Choral Group and Choir competition, the choir director should wait to allow applause between numbers. This will help with the contrasting numbers selected and give opportunity for the necessary mood change for the choir members.
 23. In high school Sacred and Classical Keyboard Solo categories only the Class A winners will be eligible to go to National Competition.
 24. There is a suggested list for Class A Classical Keyboard Solos found in the appendix. This list is only a guideline for the difficulty level expected from a Class A entry. Rules 6 & 8 are still in effect for all selections. The student’s music teacher should be able to help the student select a piece of comparable difficulty. All other selections would be in Class B. If there are any questions concerning this, please contact Marie Nichols at nmusiccenter@mail.com.
 25. Please list the names of the accompanists with your music entries on the General Registration Form.

We will try to accommodate your school whenever possible in scheduling. It would be helpful in scheduling if you would use as many different accompanists as possible.

26. Vocal Duets, Trios, and Quartets should sing the appropriate music, two-part, three-part, or four-part.
27. Each school will need to have a music contact person. The music contact person will need to sign each judging form thereby indicating that they have approved the piece to be performed. Failure to do so will result in a 5% deduction. The music contact person is responsible to make sure that each piece selected has been approved by the BCSO Music Committee.
28. Instrumental Percussion Solo
An instrumental percussion solo must be a solo or concert etude. It must be from —standard concert literature and must conform to the General Rules for Music. Since much of this literature is un-accompanied, an accompaniment is optional. This category does not have to be memorized.

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 triangle, wood blocks, or cymbals.

No electronic devices are permitted. No drum sets are permitted.

Handbells are not permitted in this category.

29. Vocal Groups, Large Instrumental Ensembles, Handbell/Handchime Choir may be directed.
30. A contestant may play his own personal arrangement provided the piece is approved by the BCSO Music Committee.
31. For BCSO music categories, students will need only one (1) original copy of each music selection for a judge's copy. If the contestant(s) or accompanist will be using music for any performance, those copies will also need to be original copies.
32. Junior high students will be permitted to compete in both junior and high school choir, choral group, handbell choir to allow a school to compete at both JH and HS level. However, the student will only receive points competing in one group.

SUGGESTED CLASSICAL KEYBOARD CLASS A

<u>Composer</u>	<u>Composition</u>	<u>Movements</u>	<u>Cuts</u>
Bach, J.S.	French Suite #5, BWV 816	Any two from Allemande, Courante, and Gigue	None
Bach, J.S.	Italian Concerto, BWV 871	#1 or #3	None
Bach, J.S.	Prelude and Fugue #2, BWV 847, WTC, Vol.1	Prelude AND Fugue	None
Bach, J.S.	Prelude and Fugue #21, BWV 866, WTC, Vol.1	Prelude AND Fugue	None
Bach, J.S.	Sinfonias (three-part inventions)	Any one	None
Bach, J.S.	Two-part inventions	#2, #3, #4, #6, or #10	None
Barber	Excursions, Op.20, #1	Any one	None
Barber	Nocturne, Op.33	All	None
Bartok	Six Dances in Bulgarian Rhythm	Any one of the Six Dances	None
Bartok	Suite, Op.14	#1 or #2	None
Bartok	Sontina, Sz 55	#1 or #3	None
Beethoven	Sonata Op. 10, #1	#1 or #3	None
Beethoven	Sonata Op. 14, #2	#1 or #3	None
Beethoven	Sonata Op. 2, #1	#1	None
Beethoven	Bagatelles Op.33	#1, #2, or #3	None
Beethoven	Six Variations on Nel Cor Piu Non Mi Sento	All	None
Beethoven	Sonata Op.49, #1	#1 or #2	None
Beethoven	Sonata Op.49, #2	#1	None
Brahms	Ballade Op.118, #3	All	None
Brahms	Ballade Op.10, #1	All	None
Brahms	Intermezzo Op.118, #2	All	None
Brahms	Intermezzo Op.76, #7	All	None
Brahms	Rhapsody, Op.79, #2	All	No repeats
Chopin	Etudes, Op.10	#3, #5, or #12	None
Chopin	Etudes, Op.25	#2 or #9	None
Chopin	Fantaisie-Impromptu	All	None
Chopin	Mazurka, Op.17, #4	All	None
Chopin	Mazurka, Op.33, #4	All	None
Chopin	Mazurka, Op.59, #2	All	None
Chopin	Mazurka, Op.67, #2	All	None
Chopin	Mazurka, Op.7, #2	All	None
Chopin	Nocturne, Op.32, #1	All	None
Chopin	Nocturne, Op.72, #1	All	None
Chopin	Nocturne, Op.9, #1	All	None
Chopin	Nocturne, Op.37, #1	All	None
Chopin	Nocturne, Op.9, #2	All	None
Chopin	Polonaise, Op.26, #1	All	None
Chopin	Polonaise, Op.40, #1	All	None
Chopin	Preludes, Op.28, #1 and #18	Both	None
Chopin	Preludes, Op.28, #15	All	None
Chopin	Waltz, Op.18	All	None
Chopin	Waltz, Op.34, #1	All	None
Chopin	Waltz, Op.64, #2	All	None
Chopin	Waltz, Op.70, #1	All	None
Chopin	Waltz, Op.34, #2	All	None
Chopin	Waltz, Op.64, #1	All	None
Chopin	Waltz, Op.69, #2	All	None
Copland	The Cat and the Mouse	All	None
Debussy	Pour Le Piano	Prelude or Sarabande	None

Debussy	Preludes Bk.1	#2, #10, or #12	None
Debussy	Suite Bergamasque	Any one movement	None
Debussy	Arabesque	#1 or #2	None
Debussy	Golliwog's Cakewalk	All	None
Debussy	Gradius ad Parnassum	All	None
Debussy	Reverie	All	None
Debussy	The Girl with the Flaxen Hair	All	None
Field	Nocturne #5 in B-Flat Major	All	None
Ginastera	Danzas Argentinas	(#1 and #2) or (#2 and #3)	None
Ginastera	Suite de Danza Criollas	#5 and Coda	None
Ginastera	Rondo on Argentine Children's Folktunes	All	None
Granados	Valses Poeticos	#2, #3, or #4	None
Grieg	Wedding Day at Troldhaugen, Op.65, #6	All	None
Grieg	March of the Dwarfs, Op.54, #4	All	None
Grieg	Notturmo Op.54, #4	All	None
Griffes	The White Peacock, Op.7, #1	#1 or #2	None
Haydn	Sonata Hob XVI/23 in F Major	#1 or #2	None
Haydn	Sonata Hob XVI/34 in e minor	#1 or #3	None
Haydn	Sonata XVI/50 in C Major	#1	None
Haydn	Sonata HOB XVI/13 in E Major	#1 or #3	None
Haydn	Sonata HOB XVI/2 in B-Flat Major	#1	None
Haydn	Sonata HOB XVI/37 in D Major	#1 or #3	None
Haydn	Sonata XVI/37 in D Major	#1 or #3	None
Ibert	The Little White Donkey	All	None
Kabalevsky	Sonatina, Op.13, #1	#1 or #3	None
Khachaturian	Sonatina	#1 or #2	None
Khachaturian	Toccata	All	None
Liszt	Liebstraume	#1 or #2	None
MacDowell	In Autumn	All	None
MacDowell	Scotch Poem, Op.31, #2	All	None
Mendelssohn	Songs Without Words, Op.19, #2	All	None
Mendelssohn	Songs Without Words, Op.53, #4	All	None
Mozart	Sonata in C Major, K.545	#2	None
Mozart	Sonata in G Major, K.283	#1 or #2	None
Mozart	Sonata in B-flat, K.333	#1 or #3	None
Mozart	Sonata in C Major, K.330	#1 or #3	No repeats on #1
Mozart	Sonata in F Major, K.332	#1 or #3	None
Muczynski	Six Preludes for Piano, Op.6	Any two	None
Pinto	Scenas Infantis	Any two	None
Poulenc	Mouvements Perpetuels	All	None
Rachmaninoff	Prelude Op.3, No.2	All	None
Rachmaninoff	Preludes Op.23, No. 3 or 5	Any one	None
Ravel	Le Tombeau de Couperin	Prelude	None
Ravel	Sonatine	#1, #2, or #3	None
Scarlatti	Sonata in C Major, K.159, L.104	All	None
Scarlatti	Sonata in D Major, K.96, L.465	All	None
Scarlatti	Sonata in E Major, K.380, L.23	All	None
Scarlatti	Sonata in G Major, K.391, L.79	All	None
Scarlatti	Sonata in a minor, K.149, L.93	All	None
Schubert	Impromptu Op.90	#2, #3, or #4	None
Schubert	Impromptu Op.142, #2	All	No repeats
Schubert	Moment Musicaux	#2, #3, or #5	None

Schumann	Arabesque, Op.18	All	None
Schumann	Fantasiestücke Op.12	Aufschwung or Grillen	None
Schumann	Kinderszenen Op.15	Any two	None
Scriabin	Etude Op.2, No.1	All	None
Soler	Sonata #84 in D Major	All	None
Tcherepnin	Bagatelles Op.5	(#3 and #6) OR (#7 and #10)	None
Turina	8 Miniatures	Fiesta and Strolling	None
Turina	Circus Suite	Fanfare and Clowns	None

DIVISION III

SPEECH

DIVISION III - SPEECH

- Category 60. Debate
- Category 61. Dramatic Interpretation
- Category 62. Oral Interpretation of Poetry
- Category 63. Religious Reading
- Category 64. Declamation
- Category 65. Humorous Interpretation
- Category 66. Acting
- Category 67. Original Persuasive Oratory
- Category 68. Bible Teaching
- Category 69. Bible Preaching – Expository
- Category 70. Bible Preaching – Evangelistic
- Category 71. Bible Preaching - Topical
- Category 72. Puppets
- Category 73. Extemporaneous Speaking
- Category 74. Oral Interpretation of the Scripture
- Category 75. Reader's Theatre
- Category 76. Choric Speaking

GENERAL RULES:

1. All material should be in good taste and of high quality. Although we like to encourage students to perform with known authors, we know on some occasions it is difficult to find the author and, in those instances, we will allow them to perform speeches with Author Unknown. Entries will not be restricted to sacred themes. However, entries which reflect anti-biblical themes, content, and/or word usage (including profanity or suggestive language) -or which contain sensualism, humanism, or worldliness (including offensive performance) - will be disqualified.
2. All selections are to be memorized (no scripts permitted), excluding the areas of Debate, Original Persuasive Oratory, Bible Preaching, and Extemporaneous Speaking.
3. Each student must submit one typewritten copy of his selection to the judge prior to his performance.
4. A lectern may be used in Debate and Bible Preaching.
5. The student must first cite the name of the selection and the author and then timing will begin. All other remarks related to introducing the selection will be included in the time limit.
6. No student or group will perform the same selection in two consecutive years.
7. The time limit for all categories will be 5-10 minutes with the exception of Debate, Acting (5-13), Reader's Theatre (5-13), Choric Speaking (5-13), Bible Teaching (10-15), and Bible Preaching (10-15). The junior high speeches will be 4-10 minutes with Acting, Reader's Theatre, and Choric Speaking 4-13 minutes.
8. The following rules apply to categories 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 74.
 - a. Body movements will be limited primarily to movement above the waist.
 - b. No hand props or costume pieces will be permitted.
 - c. All selections will be taken from published works.
9. 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.

RULES BY CATEGORY:

Category 60: Debate

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

Specific Rules:

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.
4. A script or notes will be acceptable.
5. The annual debate topic will be announced by AACS in a competition "update" letter.
6. Ninth graders may compete for National Competition.
7. Computers will be allowed at both the state and 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.

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

Category 61: Dramatic Interpretation

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

Category 62: Oral Interpretation of Poetry

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

Category 63: Religious Reading

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

Category 64: Declamation

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

Category 65: Humorous Interpretation

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

Category 66: 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. The selection should not include kissing, dancing, etc.
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 67: Original Persuasive Oratory

Definition: The largely memorized oral presentation of an original persuasive speech by an individual of which no more than 10% is direct quotation. It is designed to move an audience toward personal action or to sway audience opinion. Only one 3 x 5 card of notes may be used. A typewritten script must be submitted to the judge at performance time.

Category 68: Bible Teaching

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

1. Students may be either young men or young women.
2. Each student will prepare and teach a Bible lesson from 10-15 minutes in length. A missionary biography or contemporary story is not sufficient. The lesson should be based on a Bible character, a Bible doctrine, or a concept taught in Scripture.
3. Each lesson will be prepared for a class of junior-age children, ages 9-12.
4. Each lesson may include some type of audio and/or visual aid. These aids do not have to be original. *A King James Bible must be used for the lesson.*
5. All lessons may be original or from published or unpublished sources.

6. Each student will submit a copy of his typewritten lesson outline to the judge at the time of presentation. Failure to do so will result in disqualification.
7. The outline will include the following:
 - a. Objectives of lesson
 - b. Specific principle(s) to be taught
 - c. Scripture references
 - d. Materials required
 - e. Brief summary of lesson
 - f. Bibliography of references
 - g. Student number and years experience

Category: Bible Preaching

69. Expository Preaching
70. Evangelistic Preaching
71. Topical Preaching

General Rules:

1. Entry will be restricted to young men.
2. Each student will prepare a sermon between 10 and 15 minutes in length.
3. Each student will present two copies of his typewritten sermon outline to the judges at the time of delivery.
4. *A King James Bible must be used for the sermon*

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 around that one main idea.

Evangelistic Preaching:

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

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.

Category 72: Puppets

Definition and special rules: *The non-memorized presentation of some Biblical story or truth which is visualized by the use of puppets.* One stage will be provided for all contestants (see diagram in Appendix), and not more than three puppeteers may perform in one act. Either professional or homemade puppets may be used. Contestants may not prerecord any verbal

portions, but may prerecord background music or sound effects. Each entry will be responsible to bring their own backdrop.

Category 73: Extemporaneous Speaking

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

1. Topics will be stated as questions requiring the student to take a position on the issue.
2. At 10-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 judges for subsequent drawings.
3. A student is permitted to use one 3 x 5 card for notes.
4. Students should bring the previously stated periodicals to the contest. May use digital files during preparation.
5. The Timekeeper will show numbered cards 10 through 1 at one-minute intervals during the speech to alert the speaker of remaining time.
6. Students will not receive any assistance during preparation time.
7. A competing student is not permitted to listen to other students until after he has completed his speech.

Category 74: 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. A passage with dialogue in which characters speak is recommended.

Category 75: Reader's Theatre

Definition: The oral presentation of dramatic, poetic, or prose material by a group focused on the audience, utilizing some or all 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.

Specific Rules:

1. Group size consists of three to six individuals.
2. Readers may make use of small hand props and costume accessories (such as an umbrella, shawl, gloves, hat, glasses, etc.). No makeup, lighting, full costumes, or furniture other than a table, chairs, and stools. Platforms or prop boxes are permitted.
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 Reader's Theatre form will be appropriate for this contest. All literature must meet acceptable guidelines.

Time Limit: 5 to 13 minutes

Category 76: Choric Speaking

Definition: An oral group presentation utilizing some or all 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.

Specific Rules:

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 (see page 4.1, #1).
6. Movement/Interaction:
 - a. Group movement may be used to enhance the presentation but should be limited to simple choices such as changing positions between “scenes” or divisions in the presentation.
 - b. Movement, individual and group, should be more limited than movement in Reader’s Theatre.
 - c. Characters are not to interact with other characters, as they do in Duet Acting. All speaking and visual expression is to be directed toward the audience rather than toward other actors. There should be no intentional physical contact between characters.
7. Hand Props/Instruments: No hand props or costume pieces will be permitted. An instrument may not be played during the presentation and auditory props may not be used.
8. 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.
9. Use of voice and group vs. individual voices. Performers are to express different pitch levels, pace, pause effect, rate, intensity, and volume. Their speech should be expressed mainly in groups of voices, with infrequent solo lines. Diction must be clearly understood, spoken with ease, and expressed with energy.
10. Risers may be used.

Time Limit: 5 to 13 minutes

Distinctions between Reader’s Theatre and Choric Speaking

- a. Readers’ Theatre emphasizes the individual performers, whereas Choric Speaking emphasizes the group speaking with one collective “voice.”
- b. Readers’ Theatre relies on each individual speaker’s unique characterizations and use of other individual acting techniques, while Choric Speaking relies on the group speaking as one body using varying combinations of unison and solo voices.
- c. Readers’ Theatre is more closely related to characterization and acting, while Choric Speaking is basically a speaking choir with many voices.
- d. The emphasis of Readers’ Theatre is the dramatized development of a text via visual elements and the spoken interaction of individual performers. The emphasis of Choric Speaking is the creative use of the voice (vocal variety, word color, etc.) In a choral manner to reinforce the meaning of the text. Choric Speaking is primarily an auditory presentation, not a visual presentation.

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 question 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) ... 10 minutes

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.

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 for 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:

A. **Purpose of Cross-Examination:** To clarify an obscure point in an opponent's case, to expose factual error or unsupported assertion, or to obtain damaging admissions are the purposes of cross examination. It should not be used (as it is in law) to attack the witness' personal integrity.

B. **Attitudes of Questioner and Witness:** Both should appear to be reasonable, cooperative, and eager to please. Either one should be "marked down" for unpalatable sarcasm, obvious "stalling," or appearing to browbeat his opponent.

- C. **Relation of Case:** The virtue of a cross-examination decreases unless the results are tied to later speeches. The cross-examination should be an integral part of the debate, not a sideshow.
- D. **Delivery:** Both speakers must talk to the audience. Cross-examination takes the form of an exchange between two debaters, but basically, it is for the benefit of the listeners. In public debates it is vital that both speakers face the audience while questioning or responding.

The Questioner:

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

put the witness on record concerning the statement involved, and not to present materials of his own.

- I. Should summarize a series of questions on an issue by repeating an opening question: "So 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 approach, and allows the members of the audience to draw their own conclusions.

The Witness:

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

Judging Guidelines:

- A. **A Decision is not to Be based Upon:**
 - 1. The merits of the question. The judge should not be influenced by prejudices in favor of or against the proposition.
 - 2. Partiality. The judge should not be influenced by the reputation of or show partiality for or against either of the competing teams, their schools, or coaches.
 - 3. Preconceived notions on arguments. The judge should not allow his idea of what the best affirmative or negative arguments or cases may be to influence his decision.
 - 4. Personal preferences on debating style. A judge should not penalize a team if its style differs, either in case construction or delivery, from that which he personally prefers; but the judge should evaluate all styles based on effectiveness in winning the conviction.
- B. **A Decision Should Be Based Upon:**
 - 1. Skill in analysis. This includes not only the analysis of the

- proposition, but also analysis of the debate as it progresses.
2. Use of evidence. This includes the use of sufficient evidence and proper reference to its source.
 3. Validity of argument. This includes reasoning and conclusions drawn from the evidence presented.
 4. Clarity of organization. This includes clear outlining of constructive arguments and easily followed handling of refutation.
 5. Effectiveness of delivery. This includes all matters pertaining to oral presentation with special emphasis upon extempore abilities.

C. **A Team Should Be Penalized For:**

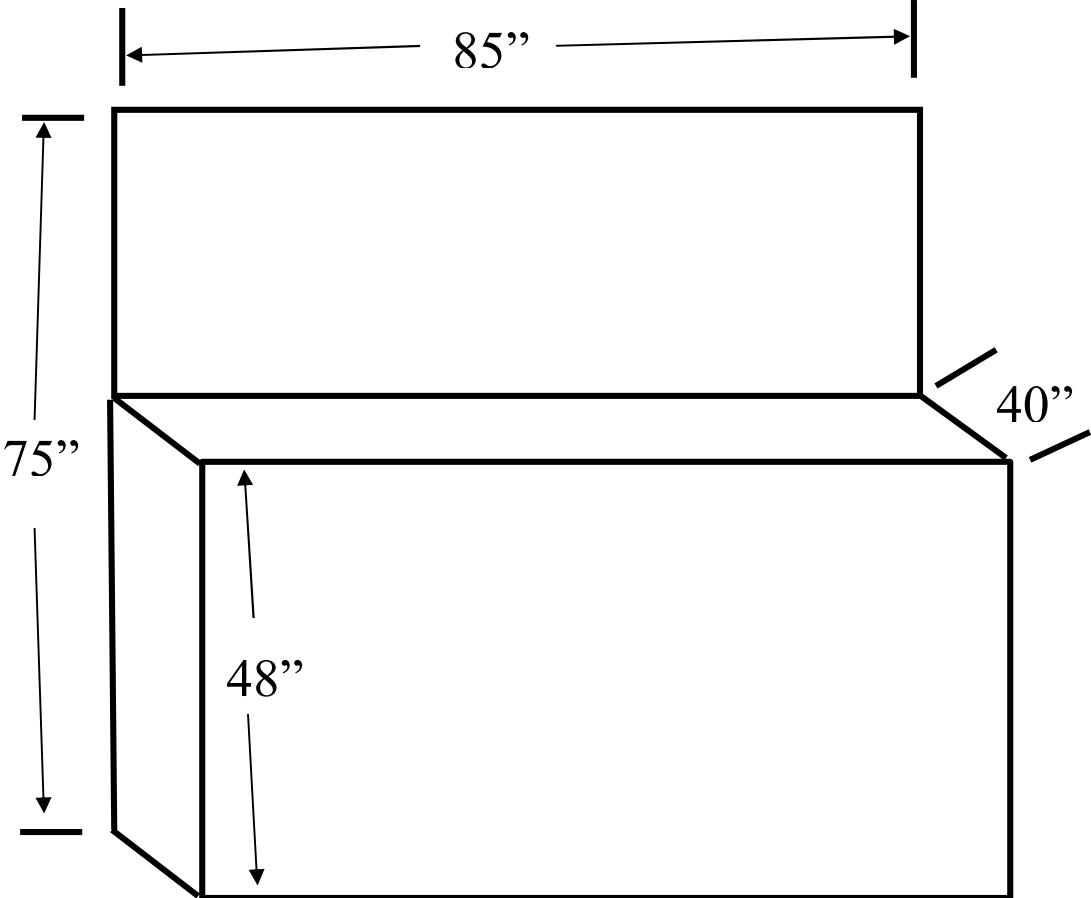
1. An unfair interpretation. If the interpretation is disputed by the negative, it shall rest with the judge whether or not the affirmative is supporting a tenable position.
2. Discourtesy toward opponents. Discourtesy should be penalized according to the seriousness of the offense.
3. Falsification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

Additional Guidelines:

- A. **Technicalities:** The team shall debate the basic principle underlying the proposition. Too much emphasis should not be placed upon a technicality.
- B. **Burden of Proof:** The affirmative carries the burden of proof for the proposition. The negative carries the burden of proof for the counterproposal. Both teams carry the burden of rebuttal.
- C. **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.
- D. **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.

- E. **Irrelevant Arguments:** Arguments as to whether the proposition is constitutional, or whether it will be adopted are irrelevant.
- F. **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.
- G. **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.
- H. **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.
- I. **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.
- J. **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.
- K. **Constructive Solution:** Credit should be given to the team which most nearly approximates a constructive solution to the problems.
- L. **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.

Diagram of puppet stage with dimensions of stage and background space:



DIVISION IV

ART

DIVISION IV - ART

Category 77.	Calligraphy	Category 91.	Non-Categorical Crafts
Category 78.	Pencil Drawing	Category 92.	Folk Art
Category 79.	Ink Drawing	Category 93.	Textiles
Category 80.	Colored Pencil	Category 94.	Still Life Photography
Category 81.	Pastel Drawing	Category 95.	Landscape Photography
Category 82.	Charcoal Drawing	Category 96.	Architectural Photography
Category 83.	Printmaking	Category 97.	Posed Subject Photography
Category 84.	Woodburning	Category 98.	Action Photography
Category 85.	Watercolor	Category 99.	Candid Photography
Category 86.	Oil Painting	Category 100.	Black & White Photography
Category 87.	Acrylic Painting	Category 101.	Assignment Photography
Category 88.	Sculpture	Category 102.	Mixed Media
Category 89.	Ceramics	Category 103.	Digital Media
Category 90.	Crafts		

General Rules:

1. Entries are not restricted to sacred themes, but entries which reflect sensualism, humanism, occultism, or worldliness will be disqualified; basically, any subject detrimental to spiritual edification will not be allowed.
2. Originality
 - a. Each entry will be the original creation of the participant alone, but the participant may have had advice or instruction.
 - b. Students should do original drawings or paintings from imagination.
 - c. Working from a personal photograph is allowed.
 - d. Other photographs may be used if the student has strived to be creative in his interpretation of the photograph, rather than trying to copy it exactly. There must be a significant change, at least 40%, in the artwork when using another person's photograph. Any photograph used must be included with the artwork.
 - e. Copying of any existing artwork (painting, drawing, illustrating, etc.) is prohibited.
 - f. Entries may not include likenesses or representations of any copyrighted or licensed artwork or characters (such as characters or recognizable environments for animated films or any form of sequential art) in part or in whole.
3. Each entry must have been created since the last BCSO competition.
4. Two-dimensional work must be matted.
 - a. Any color mat is acceptable. (*Nationals requires white mats for photography categories.*)
 - b. Framing is permitted in all categories except photography. Photographic entries are not permitted to be framed.
5. Artwork may be signed.
6. All two-dimensional artwork must have a corner envelope tag attached to the front of each project (lower right hand corner) for proper identification. Simply cut the corner of an envelope, slide it onto the mat, tape it to the back corner of the mat. Information must include student name, school letter, student number, student grade in school, and category name. Other work should have a tag affixed by string or other method so the artwork can be identified. ***Schools should make corner tags for junior high competitors colored or highlighted.***
7. Each school must have an art contact person who must sign each judging form. Failure to do so will result in 5% deduction.
8. Judging forms should be folded in half and taped lightly to the back of flat projects. (Masking tape works best.) Judging forms should accompany projects to which they cannot be taped.
9. All artwork should be completely dried/cured before being turned in for display.
10. A title is required for each selection. Failure to include the title will result in a 5% deduction.

Category 77: Calligraphy

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Lettering will be done with a broad-nib calligraphy pen, either metal or fiber tip. Ruling pens, quills, and automatic pens, refillable paint pens, and archival ink monoline pens are also acceptable. Ordinary felt tip markers are not acceptable.
3. No traced letters or dry-transfer lettering will be acceptable.
4. Any style of calligraphy or hand-lettering may be used and should be based on established lettering styles.
5. The entry may contain other elements (color, illustration), but the lettering should be the dominant element.
6. 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. *
7. Attention should be paid to the overall composition or arrangement of words and lines to ensure balance, focus and communication.

*Suggested books for calligraphy examples:

- Calligraphy from Beginner to Expert, Caroline Young, Usborne Publishing, ISBN 0-7460-0426-5.
- Creating Letterforms: Calligraphy & Lettering for Beginners, Rosemary Sasson and Patricia Lovett.
- Calligraphy of Kids, William Boxtick.

Category 78: Pencil Drawing

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. A drawing done using a pencil.
3. No scratch art is allowed.

Category 79: Ink Drawing

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. A drawing done using ink.
3. No scratch art is allowed.

Category 80: Colored Pencil Drawing

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. A drawing done in more than one color.
3. The student may use crayons, colored pencils, or another drawing medium.
4. Washable colored pencils are not permitted. Washable colored pencils may be included in Mixed Media.

Category 81: Pastel Drawing

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. A drawing done in more than one color using pastels

Category 82: Charcoal Drawing

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. A drawing done using charcoal.
3. No scratch art is allowed.
4. Only **black** charcoal shall be used in this category. Different degrees of darkness may be used, however. Any form of charcoal may be used, eg. stick, wood-encased.

Category 83: Printmaking

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Printmaking is a design or picture carved or etched into one surface, then inked and transferred to another surface.
3. The following media will be acceptable: linoleum block, woodcut, etching, dry point, collagraph, silk screen, speedy-carve material, glass, Plexiglass, and glass-like material.
4. The original carved or etched surface must be presented with a finished print.

Category 84: Woodburning

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed – with one exception. Art that is not original to the student may be traced onto the wood prior to burning.
2. A drawing burned into a piece of wood using a variety of woodburning techniques.
3. Art used as a guide or that was traced onto the wood for **must** be included.
4. Trace lines should be burned over or erased before submitting.

Category 85: Watercolor

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Translucent techniques will be acceptable; use of proper watercolor paper is required. Aqua board is also acceptable.
3. Opaque techniques will be acceptable if the paints used qualify as watercolors.
4. Any water-based medium, such as watercolor, gouache, or tempera, may be used.

Category 86: Oil Painting

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Oil painting involves the use of oil based on a suitable ground.
3. 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.
4. The work must be completely dry before it is submitted.

Category 87: Acrylic Painting

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Acrylic painting involves the use of acrylic paints on a suitable ground.
3. 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, if the surface of the work remains paint.
4. The work must be completely dry before it is submitted.

Category 88: Sculpture

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Sculpture is the art of carving (subtracting), modeling (shaping), or welding (combining), to produce a three-dimensional work.
3. Works from molds are acceptable if the student created the mold and poured the object himself.
4. Molds must be presented with the finished artwork.
5. Acceptable materials include, but are not limited to the following: wood, plaster, stone, metal, wax, balsa foam, model magic, and friendly plastic. Paper alone is an unacceptable material for sculpture. Paper as a binding agent and molding material is acceptable, i.e., papier-mache.

6. No objects should be displayed other than the sculpture itself (i.e., flowers, plants, toys).
7. 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.
8. Entries should not include models or dioramas.

Category 89: Ceramics

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Ceramics is the art of modeling (shaping) to produce a three-dimensional work.
3. Works from molds are acceptable if the student created the mold and poured the object himself.
4. Molds must be presented with the finished artwork.
5. Acceptable materials include ceramic slip and clay (both fired and unfired).
6. No objects should be displayed other than the sculpture itself (i.e., flowers, plants, toys).
7. If possible, the ceramic piece should have an attached base. If a board is not attached, then the project should be placed on an appropriate surface, such as a ceramic tile, for display purposes.
8. All entries are to be in “vessel” form. A vessel is designed to carry, contain, or hold something.

Category 90: Crafts

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. A craft can be anything three-dimensional that is not strictly sculpture or a textile, and that conforms to rule #2.
3. Projects **must** be from one of the following categories: 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; tole painting (on wood or metal); sand art; ribbon crafts; decoupage; diorama; beadwork; leather work; metal repousse; punched designs into metal; papier-mache; origami (paper folding); and mosaic.
4. Projects not fitting the above categories will likely be entered as a non-categorical craft and will not be eligible for Nationals.
5. BCSO RULE: Kits are not acceptable; however, commercially produced plans or patterns are acceptable. A copy of the plan or pattern must accompany the project. Purchased pin backs or earring backs for jewelry are acceptable.
6. NATIONAL RULE: No kits or commercially produced plans, or parts of such, are acceptable. Purchased beads, pin backs or earring backs for jewelry are acceptable. Containers and garments used for these projects may be purchased. A commercially produced pattern is allowed only for origami.
7. Entries are to be original and handmade, not copied from a pattern. Containers and garments used for these projects may be purchased. Original student plans (sketches or patterns) must be included with the work.

Category 91: Non-Categorical Crafts

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. This sub-category of “Category 90 – Crafts” is to provide a competitive arena for projects that would meet the criteria of “Category 90 – Crafts” general rule 1, but is not found in the exclusive list of project mediums found in rule 2. Due to the diversity of submitted projects, the judging will place an emphasis on creativity and construction.
3. This category is not intended to allow projects that are “thrown together” but should reflect the same care and expertise as found in the regular list of craft projects. The Non-Categorical Crafts section will be found at the state level only.

Category 92: Folk Art

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Folk Art includes lath wood pictures, copper tooling, string art, and folk woodcarving (cutting into something).

Category 93: Textiles

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Entries will be limited to selections from this listing: macramé; weaving (must show extensive, comprehensive work); quilting; wearable art using applique, paints, silk-dye, batik, or tie-dye items. Purchased garments, towels, or similar items are permitted for these entries.
3. Kits are not acceptable; however, commercially produced plans or patterns are acceptable. The plan or pattern must accompany the project.
4. No objects should be displayed other than the textile itself (no furniture, plants, or other items).

Photography

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Each entry in Categories 94-99 must be color. Category 100 must be black and white.
3. A student may enter a total of five photographs, but only one per category.
4. Photographs may be significantly altered or digitally enhanced. (Nationals is allowing some “touch-up” work. Please specific National rules for details.)
5. Photographs must be titled, and the title is considered for judging.
6. BCSO RULE: No negatives will be required. (Negatives are required at National Competition.)
7. The print will be judged on the basis of composition, aesthetic appeal, and originality.
8. ***The size of the print includes 7 x 10 through 11 x 14 (inches), as well as panorama.***
9. No framing will be permitted for Photography categories; only matting will be permitted.
10. Subjects in photographs should be clothed with clothes consistent with the BCSA modesty policies.
11. There is a limit of five entries per category per school.
12. We will be digitally judging the Photography categories. The following information will give directions for submission. Entries and judging forms need to be submitted by February 2, 2024. Please make sure the judging forms come back to me as a fillable PDF.

When submitting Photography entries, the images must be at least 1,200 pixels on the long edge and be saved with a low compression. Entries should be named with category number, JH or SH, school letter, student number, and title of the image.

Photograph sample: Category 97 – JH – P1401 – Chess Master

Judging form sample: Category 97 - JH - P1401 - Judging Form

Photos for photography and art need to be less than 5 MB in size. You can do this with a photo editor or use an online site like [Compress PDF, PPT, Word, Excel, JPEG, PNG and TIFF online \(wecompress.com\)](#) to reduce the file size.

Double-check the reduced image to make sure the quality is still good - it is usually best to do this with photoshop if you can.

Please submit the photographs to the following email addresses:

Category 94 Still Life Photography - bcsostilllife@gmail.com

Category 95 Landscape Photography - bcsolandscape@gmail.com

Category 96 Architecture Photography - bcsoarchitecture@gmail.com

Category 97 Posed Subject Photography - bcsoposedsubject@gmail.com

Category 98 Action Photography - bcsoaction@gmail.com
Category 99 Candid Photography - bcso candid@gmail.com
Category 100 Black & White Photography - bcso blackwhite@gmail.com
Category 101 Assignment Photography - bcsoassignment@gmail.com

Category 94: Still Life Photography

Definition: Having to do with a man-made arrangement of inanimate objects
Typical example –an arrangement of books on a table
Non-typical example – flowers in a vase (picked flowers are no longer animate).

Category 95: Landscape Photography

Definition: Although a natural or architectural focal point may be present, the main body of the photo is natural scenery.
Photographs in this category should exemplify the concept of landscape or natural scenery. A close-up photo of a natural object should be considered still life or another category.
Typical example – sunset over the range
Non-typical example – rugged shoreline with a lighthouse in the distance

Category 96: Architectural Photography

Definition: The main body of the photo is architecture, or selected (close-up) parts of architecture
Typical example – the US Capitol
Non-typical example – a macro close-up of a rusted doorknob on a door

Category 97: Posed Subject Photography

Definition: A person or animal posing according to given instructions or positioning
Typical example – a formal portrait
Non-typical example – the pet dog begging on command
But with children or pets, it should be obvious that the subject is being posed or responding to instruction. Otherwise, the candid or the action photography categories should be considered.

Category 98: Action Photography

Definition: Primary subject is in premeditated motion, not simply natural movement. This would include—but not restricted to—sports pictures.
Typical example – a golfer hitting a drive down the fairway
Non-typical example – a Ferris wheel photographed to show blur and motion.

Category 99: Candid Photography

Definition: A person or animal that is photographed unposed, informal, unrehearsed, exhibiting natural or spontaneous activity. The idea of spontaneity relates to the subject's activity, not the planning of the photograph. An unplanned "lucky shot" is not the intention of the "Candid" category)
Typical example – a little girl blows out the candles on a birthday cake
Non-typical example – the family dog, asleep on his back

Category 100: Black & White Photography

Definition: A photo from any photographic category that is printed as a black and white photograph.

Category 101: Assignment Photography

Definition: Fulfill the assigned project within the prescribed guidelines. The guidelines for each year's project will be sent to each competing school. The assignment will change each year.

2024 Topic: The student is to submit a photograph, taken by the contestant, which emphasizes "Juxtaposition."

1. The photo may be color or black & white.
2. The photo format may be digital or film.
3. The predominant theme of the photo must be 'Contentment.'
4. The photo may use any manipulation in a photo editing program necessary to create the finished printed.
5. The photo will be judged primarily on the contestant's interpretation of the assignment; however, technical merit will also be considered.
6. All other general rules apply.

Category 102: Mixed Media

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed
2. Mixed Media includes two-dimensional artwork which combines two or more mediums.
3. This includes the use of paint, ink, pencil, chalk, oil paints, tempera paints, sand, collage, and printmaking.
4. 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.
5. Material must be created by the student, with the exception that 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.
6. If the project is three-dimensional, it needs to be entered in non-categorical crafts.

Category 103: Digital Media

1. General Rules listed at the beginning of the Art Division should be followed.
2. Digital Media is a composition or design created, developed, assembled, or finished with the use of computer hardware and software.
3. Digital media may be pixel-based, vector-based, or a combination of the two. It may include typographic elements.
4. The work may be based on a photograph and may include scanned images or art created by the student. However, no stock photography or images not created by the student may be used.
5. 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 as with any piece of fine art.
6. Digital Media will be judged based on composition, aesthetic appeal, originality, and technical achievement.
7. The goal of the category is not to simply place text onto a photo, but to showcase the skill of using a computer to create artwork.

DIVISION V

HOME ECONOMICS

DIVISION V - HOME ECONOMICS

- Category 104. Dolls and Stuffed Toys
- Category 105. Handsewing
- Category 106. Machine Sewing
- Category 107. Needleskills

General Rule: A corner cut envelope, a pinned card, or strung card must be attached to the front of each project for proper identification. Information should include student name, school letter, student number, student grade in school, and category name.

Judging forms should be folded in half and taped lightly to the back of flat projects. Masking tape works best. Judging forms should accompany projects to which they cannot be taped.

Category 104: Dolls and Stuffed Toys

1. Entry must be a stuffed or formed figure of any size which has been made by the contestant.
2. The figure's clothing must be made by the contestant.
3. No kits or portions of kits will be permitted.
4. Projects will be judged on originality, neatness, beauty, and cleverness. A copy of the plan or pattern must accompany the project. If not, there will be a 5% deduction.

Category 105: Handsewing

1. Entries will involve anything done primarily with needle and thread (e.g., smocking, handsewing, counted cross stitch, needlepoint, etc.).
2. Projects will be judged on evenness of stitches, color contrast, and variation (pillow, wall hanging, etc.).
3. Kits are not acceptable; however, commercially produced plans or patterns are acceptable. A copy of the plan or pattern must accompany the project. If not, there will be a 5% deduction.

Category 106: Machine Sewing

1. Entries will be restricted to items of clothing or any item in which the finished product is achieved essentially by machine stitching.
2. Patterns designed by the student are not required; however, the pattern and instructions must be included with the project. Garments must be removed from garment bags in order to be judged. (Set up crew will take care of this.) The pattern and the judging sheet must be placed in a zip-lock bag. If not, there will be a 5% deduction. Place a hole in the corner of the bag and slip it over the hanger.
3. Monogramming alone will not constitute a project.
4. All clothing must be of a modest design (no plunging necklines or backs). No dress slits are to be higher than the knee. Bathing suits must be modest. NOTE: Due to the variance of definition of modest, decisions of the judges in reference to the matter will be final.
5. *If the garment does not meet with BCSO standards of modesty, please include the article of clothing that you will wear to make the garment modest. The garment will be disqualified if it does not meet BCSO standards.*

Category 107: Needleskills

1. Entries will involve anything done with large needles (e.g., knitting, crocheting, tatting, etc.).
2. Kits are not acceptable; however, commercially produced plans or patterns are acceptable. A copy of the plan or pattern must accompany the project. If not, there will be a 5% deduction.

DIVISION VI

INDUSTRIAL ARTS

DIVISION VI - INDUSTRIAL ARTS

- Category 108. JH Woodworking
- Category 109. HS Woodworking
- Category 111. JH Metalworking/Fabrication (State Only)
- Category 112. HS Metalworking/Fabrication (State Only)

WOODWORKING AND METALWORKING

One purpose of Industrial Arts classes is to expose the students to the industrial practices prevalent in today's mechanized society. Because of this, projects entered in this division must reflect this as opposed to craft-type projects. For example: student-constructed chair would be acceptable, but a basket woven of veneer strips would be unacceptable. An example from metalworking category would be a welded wood burner as opposed to a candle sconce made from a tin can, or a hand-beaten bowl. This does not eliminate projects from having hand carving or hand metalworking included as a component of the completed project. *When selecting a woodworking project, please be aware that 50% of the woodworking judging form deals with joinery and finishing.*

GENERAL RULES FOR WOODWORKING AND METALWORKING

1. High school projects must be the original design of the student. Junior high projects may be constructed from existing plans. Plans should accompany the project.
2. Projects of original design must be so stated on the background information sheet.
3. Projects constructed from existing plans must include plans with project presentation with any changes clearly marked.
4. Metal punch art is not acceptable.
5. The maximum size in woodworking for National Competition is 40 cubic feet.
6. All production procedures must be done by the student himself; the work may be done under adult supervision.
7. A corner cut envelope, a taped card, a strung card must be attached to the front of each project for proper identification. Information should include student name, school letter, student number, student grade in school, and category name.
8. Judging forms should be folded in half and taped lightly to the back of flat projects. Masking tape works best. Judging forms should accompany projects to which they cannot be taped.

Metalworking (State Only)

Category 111/112. Metalworking/Fabrication

Projects in this category are to be functional in design, as opposed to metalworking better classified as sculpture. Projects may include non-metallic components, although those components will not influence the evaluation of the project.

WOODWORKING BACKGROUND INFORMATION

School Letter _____

Student Number _____

Grade in School _____

Although I did not use them all, I had access to, and permission to use the following power tools during the construction of my project: (indicate yes by a check mark)

____ THICKNESS PLANER

____ ROUTER

____ JOINTER

____ CIRCULAR SAW

____ RADIAL ARM SAW

____ JIG/SABRE/SCROLL SAW

____ TABLE SAW

____ BAND SAW

____ DRILL PRESS

____ HAND DRILL

____ LATHE

____ BELT/FLAT SANDERS

____ SHAPER

____ SPRAYING EQUIPMENT

____ OTHER (list please)

Briefly describe the conditions under which your project was constructed - whether school shop, home shop, garage, friend's shop, etc., and what type of supervision you had, if any. (For example, shop teacher, experienced friend, father, etc.)

The above information will be used to help determine the level of difficulty aspect of your project's grade.

METALWORKING BACKGROUND INFORMATION

School Letter _____

Student Number _____

Grade in School _____

Although I did not use them all, I had access to, and permission to use the following power tools during the construction of my project.

Briefly describe the process used to construct your project.

Briefly describe the conditions under which your project was constructed - whether school shop, home shop, garage, friend's shop, etc., and what type of supervision you had, if any. (For example, shop teacher, experienced friend, father, etc.)

The above information will be used to help determine the level of difficulty aspect of your project's grade.