

—The Most Prestigious English Debating
Competition in China

第十届
“外研社杯”全国英语辩论赛
章程

CONSTITUTION
OF THE TENTH “FLTRP CUP”
NATIONAL ENGLISH DEBATING
COMPETITION

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PART I**GENERAL RULES****总则**

1. INTRODUCTION

比赛介绍

“FLTRP Cup” National English Debating Competition (hereafter referred to as “the Competition”) is the only national English debating event in China. Inaugurated in 1997, the Competition is organized by Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press (hereafter referred to as “FLTRP”), coordinated by English Speaking Union and China Universities English Speaking Association (now China English Language Education Association).

“外研社杯”全国英语辩论赛(以下称“比赛”)是中国唯一的全国性英语辩论赛事,创办于1997年,由外语教学与研究出版社主办,国际英语口语联盟和中国高校英语口语协会(现为中国英语教学研究会)协办。

2. FORM OF COMPETITION

比赛形式

The Competition adopts ‘parliamentary debating style’, as defined in Part II.

比赛采用议会制辩论形式,具体组织形式见第二部分。

3. REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE COMPETITION

参赛资格

A debater must be a registered full-time undergraduate of Chinese nationality in a Chinese territory educational institution (Those who have won overseas awards of the past CCTV Cup English Speaking Contest or past FLTRP Cup National English Debating Competition are excluded.).

辩手必须是在中国大专院校就读的全日制中国籍在校本科生(不包括曾获得往届“CCTV杯”全国英语演讲大赛或往届“外研社杯”全国英语辩论赛出国奖项的选手)。

PART II**RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY****DEBATING STYLE****议会制辩论赛组织形式**

1. The Competition shall be run in two main phases: Phase one, known as the ‘Preliminary Rounds’ and Phase two, known as the ‘Knock-out Rounds’:
辩论赛分两个阶段进行：第一阶段为循环赛，第二阶段为淘汰赛。
2. The First Round of Phase one will be randomly drawn, the match-ups announced, thirty minutes preparation time allowed.
第一阶段首轮比赛的对阵形式以及正反方由电脑随机确定。
确定辩题后，双方辩手有 30 分钟辩题准备时间。
3. The preliminary rounds are power-paired in accordance with the following provisions.
第一阶段比赛为加权循环赛制，比赛分组将遵循“强强相遇”的原则，具体做法如下。
 - 3.1 At the conclusion of each preliminary round, teams should be ranked in order of:

- a) The numbers of wins and losses of each team.
 - b) The aggregate team points scored by a team
 - c) Ballots (A 5:0 team with 14 ballots is ranked ahead of a 5:0 team with 12 ballots)
 - d) Head to Head Record (if teams have met during one or more of the preliminary rounds).
- 循环赛每一轮比赛结束后，辩论队将按下面原则排序：
- a) 每队输赢场次
 - b) 每队的累积分数
 - c) 评委通过率
 - d) 相遇分（两队相遇时的胜负记录）
- 3.2 Then teams should be divided into pools according to the win-loss ratio.
接着辩论队根据输赢场次分组。
 - 3.3 If there are an odd number of teams in a pool, a team will be randomly drawn from the pool below and placed into the upper pool.
如果某一组队数为奇数，则从下面一组随机挑选一支队伍提升到该组。
 - 3.4 All teams in the pool are then ranked in order of their speaker points. The teams should then be paired in a “high-low” pattern, where the highest ranked team in a particular pool should meet the lowest team; the second ranked team should meet the second lowest, and so on.
输赢场次相同的一组里的队伍按照积分从高到低排序，积分最高的队同该组积分最低的队辩论，积分第二的队伍与积分

倒数第二的队伍辩论，以此类推。

4. At the conclusion of Phase one, the top 16 ranked teams will advance to Phase two, the knock-out rounds. The various contests will be known as octofinals, quarterfinals, semifinals and the grand final.

第一阶段比赛结束后，胜出的 16 个队将进入第二阶段的比赛。第二阶段的比赛包括八分之一决赛、四分之一决赛、半决赛和总决赛。

5. The team emerging victorious at the conclusion of the Grand Final will be recognized as the All-China Champions, and the institution they represent as Champion University/Institution for the year following.

总决赛的获胜队将获得全国冠军称号，其代表的学校获得本年度冠军称号。

PART III

THE FORMAT OF DEBATE

辩论形式

1. A debate shall be adjudicated by a panel comprising an odd number of adjudicators, usually 3. One of these shall be designated as Chairperson by the organizers, and will function as Speaker. It's compulsory for the tutor of each team to act as adjudicator in the Competition.

每场比赛评委人数为奇数，通常是 3 个人，其中一位评委担任“评委主席”做口头评判。每个参赛队的指导老师在比赛中必须义务担当评委。

2. A debate shall be timed by a timekeeper.

每场比赛都有计时员。

3. Each team will comprise the following members.

参赛队伍由下列成员组成：

- 3.1 GOVERNMENT

a) Prime Minister.

b) Member of the Government.

正方

1) 一辩

- 2) 二辩
- 3.2 OPPOSITION
- a) Leader of the Opposition.
- b) Member of the Opposition.
- 反方
- 1) 一辩
- 2) 二辩
- 3.3 Each debating team must be accompanied by an adjudicator.
每支辩论队均须配备一名指导老师，指导老师在比赛过程中须担当评委。
4. Debaters (or members) will speak in the following order:
- i) Prime Minister. (7 minutes)
- ii) Leader of Opposition. (8 minutes)
- iii) Member of the Government. (8 minutes)
- iv) Member of the Opposition. (8 minutes)
- v) Leader of Opposition Rebuttal (4 minutes)
- vi) Prime Minister Rebuttal (5 minutes)
- 辩手按照以下顺序发言：
- 1) 正方一辩 (7 分钟)
- 2) 反方一辩 (8 分钟)
- 3) 正方二辩 (8 分钟)
- 4) 反方二辩 (8 分钟)
- 5) 反方一辩总结 (4 分钟)
- 6) 正方一辩总结 (5 分钟)

5. Point of Information (POI)
- 5.1 POIs are comments made by members directed at the speech of the member holding the floor; POI should be brief, pertinent and preferably witty. Points of order and points of personal privilege are prohibited.
POI 指在对方发言时，针对发言者正在申述的论点提出的本方观点。POI 要简短，切题，机智。严禁针对比赛规则和个人提出问题。
- 5.2 A ‘Point of Information’ must be indicated by a member of an opposing team rising from his/her seat, placing one hand on top of his/her head and extending the other towards the member holding the floor. A member offering a Point of Information may draw attention to the offer by saying “on that point Sir/Madam,” or similar.
陈述 POI 时要从座位上起立，将一只手放在头顶示意，另一只手指向发言的人。提问者可以用类似 on that point Sir/Madam 的话引起发言者的注意。
- 5.3 A member holding the floor must respond to an opposing member, or members offering Points of Information, in one of the following ways:
发言者可采取以下方式回应对方提出的 POI：
A clear gesture or hand signal rejecting the offer
用清晰的手势拒绝对方
A verbal rejection of the offer
语言拒绝
A verbal acceptance of the offer

接受提问

5.4 If a Point of Information is accepted, the point should be phrased as clarification, or comment, and made in two sentences (or less) within 15 seconds.

如果提出 POI 的要求被发言者接受，那么 POI 的陈述要以澄清事实或提出评论为形式，用一两句话在 15 秒内表达出来。

5.5 If a Point of Information is accepted, the speaker accepting it must frame an answer or response to it within the context of his/her speech.

辩手如果接受 POI，那么就应围绕自己的发言回答问题。

5.6 Points of Information may be offered during the first four constructive speeches, after the first single knock of the gavel and up to the second single knock of the gavel. Points of Information may not be offered during the first and last minutes of constructive speeches. Points of Information may not be offered during final two rebuttal speeches.

POI 只能在前四个建设性发言中提出，并仅限于两次“一下槌”之间，第一分钟和最后一分钟内不可以提出 POI；在总结陈词阶段不可以提出 POI。

5.7 Speakers not ‘holding the floor’ may not rise during speech unless it is to offer a ‘Point of Information’. Speakers doing so, or considered to be heckling, barracking or whose behavior is interfering with the acceptable course of a debate will be declared ‘out of order’ or will be ‘called to order’ by the Chairperson.

除非要提出 POI，否则没有轮到发言的辩手不得在别人发言

时起立。如果辩手违反规则发言，或者有扰乱正常比赛的行为，那么此选手将被评委主席宣布犯规。

5.8 Points of information should be assessed according to the effect they have on both the cases of the offering team and the responding speaker (speech and team).

评价 POI 的提出是否得当，应该看它对于正反双方接下来的辩论的影响如何。

5.9 Although not required to, each debater should attempt to take at least two points of information during a speech. The opposing side should attempt to rise at least four times for POIs in each constructive speech. Debaters who fail to seek opportunities to offer POIs or who fail to take POIs during their speech may be penalized by the adjudication panel.

每次建设性发言，每个辩手须至少接受 2 次 POI，对方至少要站起 4 次提 POI。辩手若没有抓住机会提 POI 或者在发言中没有接受 POI，评委可酌情扣分。

PART IV**PREPARATION****准备**

1. Venues to be announced before motions are revealed.
比赛分组和地点在辩题宣布前公布。
2. Three motions are to be announced/revealed to teams 35 minutes prior to the commencement of debates in that round.
辩题在比赛开始前 35 分钟公布。
3. The motion to be debated in a particular chamber between the teams matched therein is to be chosen in the following manner:
每场辩论中对阵双方的辩题按以下方式选择：
 - 3.1 The teams discuss preferred choices separately (less than 2 minutes). Teams should number the motions in order of their preference.
每轮比赛开始前，组委会向各参赛队发放 3 道辩题，参赛队在 2 分钟内把三个辩题按照选择的先后顺序排列。
 - 3.2 Teams compare preferences:
参赛队比较已选辩题的优先顺序：
 - a. third choice motions are automatically vetoed
 - b. if teams' first choice motion is the same, they debate that

motion

- c. if teams' first choice motions are different, but the third are the same, they toss a coin. Government representative calls and if calling correctly, teams debate government's first choice. If calling incorrectly, teams debate opposition's first choice.
 - 1) 两队中任何一队的最不想辩的辩题不用；
 - 2) 如果两个队的首选辩题相同，则此辩题为本场辩题；
 - 3) 如果两个队的首选辩题不同，但是最不想辩的辩题相同，则掷硬币决定，正方代表猜测抛掷结果，如果投币结果与猜测正确，则辩正方首选辩题；如果错误，则辩反方首选辩题。
4. The Government have the right to prepare in chambers (venue), the Opposition prepare in the appointed venue.
正方有权在比赛场地准备，反方在组委会指定的场地准备。
5. Printed and prepared materials may be used during the thirty-minute preparation period. No access to electronic media or electronic storage or retrieval devices is permitted after motions have been released. Printed and prepared materials may be accessed during a debate. The tutor has the right to help the debaters during the thirty-minute preparation.
宣布辩题后，禁止使用任何电子设备，包括电子词典，PDA，手机，手提电脑等等。书面材料在 30 分钟的准备阶段可以使用，在辩论中也可偶尔参照，但不能照本宣读。各参赛队自备参考资料和工具书。指导老师可以在 30 分钟的准备阶段辅

导选手。

6. Teams must arrive at their chamber within five minutes of the scheduled/given time of commencement of debate. Teams failing to arrive in time will forfeit the debate, at the discretion of the chair of the panel.

参赛队必须在比赛开始前 5 分钟到达比赛场地，未能准时到场的参赛队将失去本场比赛资格。

PART V

TIMING

计时

1. It is the duty of the timekeeper to time speeches. The timing of each speech starts at the moment that the member begins speaking.
计时员要严格计时。辩手开始发言时，计时开始。

2. Time signals will be given in the following manner
计时遵循以下规则：
 - i) Prime Minister (7 minutes)
End of first minute - single knock of the gavel. / End of 6th minute - single knock of the gavel./ End of 7th minute - double knocks of the gavel.
 - ii) Leader of Opposition, Member of the Government and Member of the Opposition (8 minutes)
End of first minute - single knock of the gavel. / End of 7th minute - single knock of the gavel./ End of 8th minute - double knocks of the gavel.
 - iii) Leader of Opposition Rebuttal (4 minutes)
End of 1st minute - single knock of the gavel./ End of 3rd minute - single knock of the gavel. / End of 4th minute - double

knocks of the gavel.

iv) Prime Minister Rebuttal (5 minutes)

End of 1st minute - single knock of the gavel./ End of 4th minute - single knock of the gavel. / End of 5th minute - double knocks of the gavel.

1) 正方一辩 (7 分钟)

第一分钟结束——敲一下槌 / 第六分钟结束——敲一下槌 / 第七分钟结束——敲两下槌。

2) 反方一辩、正方二辩、反方二辩 (8 分钟)

第一分钟结束——敲一下槌 / 第七分钟结束——敲一下槌 / 第八分钟结束——敲两下槌。

3) 反方一辩总结 (4 分钟)

第一分钟结束——敲一下槌 / 第三分钟结束——敲一下槌 / 第四分钟结束——敲两下。

4) 正方一辩总结 (5 分钟)

第一分钟结束——敲一下槌 / 第四分钟结束——敲一下槌 / 第五分钟结束——敲两下槌。

3. Overtime Speeches: Once the double knocks of the gavel has sounded, speakers have a 20-second 'grace period', during which they should conclude remarks already under contention. It is not a time for new matter to be introduced, and such new matter will be discounted by the adjudicators. Speakers continuing after this 'grace period' will be penalized in the Method category.

发言超时：在提示铃响后有 20 秒的宽限期，发言者必须在此

期间内完成自己的发言。此时，不得提出新的素材。如果超过宽限期，则扣分。

4. Under time Speeches: If the speaker concludes his/her speech on or near the second single knock of the gavel, he or she will not be penalized for an under time speech. However, if significantly under time, a speaker may be penalized under Method and possibly also under Matter. The latter, assuming that less matter was advanced, or that it was clearly underdeveloped.
- 发言时间不足：如果发言时间远远少于规定的时间，则评委会将此看作没有充分展开自己的观点而给发言者扣分。

PART VI

ADJUDICATION

评判

1. Debates in Phase one of the competition will be adjudicated by an odd number of adjudicators, preferably three adjudicators.
第一阶段的比赛每场通常由三位评委评判。
2. Debates in Phase two of the competition will be adjudicated by a minimum of 5 adjudicators.
第二阶段的比赛每场至少由五位评委评判。
3. Adjudicators will arrive at their decisions on an individual basis, fill in the necessary ballots and pass their completed forms and ballots to the timekeeper. Prior to the announcement of the decision, the Chair may call upon the other panel members for the purposes of discussion.
评委首先单独评判，填写打分表，比赛结束后交给计时员。评判结果严格按照打分表以多胜少得出。在口头评判之前，评委会的主席将召集其他评委会议。
4. At the end of a debate, Chair of a panel will announce the decision and give an oral adjudication within 15 minutes. This is

- to occur in every round of competitive debating except for the knockout rounds.
比赛结束后 15 分钟内，评委会主席将宣布比赛胜负并给出口头评判，淘汰赛阶段只宣布比赛结果，无口头评判。
5. In the event that the Chair is in the minority of the panel's decision, he or she may call upon one of the other panel members to provide an oral adjudication.
当评委主席是少数派的时候，则由多数派中的一个评委做出本场比赛的口头评判。
 6. Chairs may not announce marks, nor indicate the margin of win/loss unless asked to by the Chief Adjudicator of the competition. All adjudicators are expected to observe the confidentiality of individual and team scores, and margins.
除非经过总裁判允许，评委不得宣布比赛分数，也不得给出任何暗示。所有评委要对独立打分的结果和分数保密。
 7. Generally, adjudicators are required to fulfill four duties:
To take clear notes and decide which team won the debate;
To provide reasons for the decision with clarity and objectivity;
To score the debate to reflect the decision;
To provide teams and speakers with constructive feedback.
通常来说，在一场比赛中评委须承担以下四项职责：
做详细笔记并决定胜负方；给出明确客观的评判理由；打分；
就比赛情况给予胜负双方积极点评。

PART VII

DEFINITIONS AND CHALLENGE OF

DEFINITION

定义以及对定义提出质疑

1. The definition is the interpretation of the motion as put forward by the Prime Minister in his opening remarks.
定义就是正方一辩对辩题的解释。
2. The definition should be reasonable.
定义要合理。
3. The definition should state the issue or issues arising out of the motion to be debated, state the meanings of any terms in the motion requiring clarification and display clear and logical links to the wording and spirit of the motion.
做定义时，应该解释清楚辩题中需要澄清的术语，并将定义和辩题的中心内容有机联系起来。
4. The definition should not be
 - 4.1 A truism (a matter stated as fact). This refers to any Definition that forces the Opposition to counter an inarguable fact or truth,

- clearly an impossible task.
- 4.2 A tautology (a definition which, in development, proves itself). (Because neither allows any reasonable substantive case to be mounted in opposition).
- 4.3 Place set (setting an unnaturally restrictive geographical or spatial location as its major parameter).
- 4.4 Time set (setting an unnaturally restrictive chronological duration as its main parameter).
(Because neither allows the opposition reasonable access to Matter).
- 4.5 Wholly unreasonable (displaying no clear or logical links to the original motion) that any person would question the validity, violates the principles of fairness, as it denies the opposition any ‘reasonable’ access to Matter and preparation).
定义不应该是：
真理（事实存在）
同义反复（即循环定义）
定位（人为限定特定的空间或地理位置）
设定时间（人为限制特定的时间跨度作为参照系）
（以上这些将使反方无法准备素材）
完全不合理（定义与所给辩题无清楚逻辑关系，使反方无法准备素材，违背公平原则）
5. The Opposition may only challenge the definition advanced by the Government on the basis of one of the conditions outlined in PART VII-4. The Opposition may not challenge a definition

supplied by the Government on the basis that:

反方只有当正方的定义发生了第七章第四点中提到的错误的情况下，才可以对正方的定义提出质疑，而不能在以下情况下质疑正方所做的定义：

- 5.1 The Opposition's own definition is MORE reasonable.
认为本身的定义更合理。
- 5.2 A better debate will result. Nor may the Opposition re-define terms or words contained in the motion so that a completely different debate is thereby set up. However, an Opposition may contend with the specific or general approach to terminology supplied by the definition of the Government.
认为将会产生更好的辩论效果。反方也不得为偷换辩题而重新定义辩题中的术语。但是，反方可以就正方在定义中使用的术语提出质疑。
6. If the definition advanced by the Leader of the Government contravenes any of the prohibitions set out in term PART VII-4, the Opposition has the right to challenge the definition.
如果正方提出的定义违反第七章第四节中的任何一个规定，则反方有权利质疑正方的定义。
7. The challenge must be made in the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, following a clear statement that the definition is being rejected.
质疑必须由反方一辩提出，并用清晰的陈述告知对方定义受到质疑。

8. In the event of a challenge, the Leader of the Opposition must justify his/her rejection by supplying the grounds on which the original definition has been rejected. Furthermore, a substitute definition must be supplied, which the Opposition benches must then go on to negate. If the Proposition insists its definition is debatable, then the Proposition must point out one way for the opposition to debate.

反方一辩提出质疑时，必须提供证据证明自己的质疑是正确的。进而，反方还必须提出一个替换的定义，然后按照这个定义去反驳对方。如果正方坚持认为己方定义是可辩的，那么正方须指出反方可辩的途径。

9. The debate which follows is characterized by the use of the 'even if' argument, unless a truism has been categorically exposed.
除非有真理性的内容出现，否则接下来的辩论一般以使用让步的形式为特征。
10. If the Leader of the Opposition does not challenge the definition, no other speakers may do so.
如果反方一辩没有对正方的定义提出质疑，那么其他辩手就不能提出质疑。
11. The onus to prove that a definition is unreasonable is on the

Opposition.

证明定义不合理的责任在反方这边。

12. Adjudicators will not indicate during the debate which definition they find to be (more) acceptable. But he/she can take the unreasonable definition drew by the Government into consideration.

在辩论过程中，评委不可以暗示哪个定义更加合理，或哪个定义可以接受。但是评委在打分时有权将正方的不合理定义考虑在内。

13. Neither team should abandon either the definitions or the challenges of its opening speakers.

双方队员都不可以对双方一辩的定义或质疑置之不理。

14. Definitions should not require members of the house to have access to, or possess, specific or expert knowledge.

定义内容不得涉及过于专业的知识。

PART VIII

MATTER

素材

1. ‘Matter’ relates to the issues in debate, the case being presented and the material used to substantiate argumentation.
Matter 指辩论过程中的素材，即用来支持定义的论点和论据。
2. The issues under debate should be correctly prioritized (by teams) and ordered (by individuals), dealing with the most important/pertinent first.
素材应该按照由主到次的顺序提出，将最切题、最重要的素材放在前面。
3. Matter should be logical and well reasoned.
素材要符合逻辑而且合理。
4. Matter should be relevant, both to the issue in contention and the cases being advanced.
素材要与辩题密切相关。
5. Matter should be persuasive.
素材要有说服力。

6. Matter will be assessed from the viewpoint of ‘the average reasonable person’. Adjudicators must disregard any special knowledge they have, even though pertinent to the issues under debate.

对素材的评价将以“常人”的观点为标准。评委应该忽略辩手提出的专业知识，即使这种知识很切题。

7. Bias will not affect an adjudicator’s assessment (objective) or evaluation (subjective) of a debate. Debaters must not be discriminated against on the basis of religion, sex, race, fame of their university, sexual preference, age, social status, accent or any disability.

评委不应被偏见所左右。辩手不能因为宗教信仰、性别、种族、学校知名度、性取向、年龄、社会地位、口音或残疾等原因而受到歧视。

8. No ‘new matter’ is to be introduced during Reply Speeches. The Reply Speech presents teams with an opportunity to focus on the major issue(s) in the debate and the way in which both teams approach that ‘point of Clash’. The Reply Speech should also give an ‘optimistic overview’ of the general approach to the debate by both sides and focus on the relative merits of the case by the side Replying, and the relative weaknesses in the case of the opposing team.

在总结陈词过程中不得提出新的素材。辩论双方应利用总结

陈词来重申主要论点及双方立论方法。总结陈词要从总体上对己方的观点给予肯定，同时指出对方的弱点。总结陈词不得继续辩论，也不得将辩题引入新的方面。

9. All speakers should develop ‘positive matter’ in advancing their respective cases. While an Opposition team may win by demonstrating that the Government has not proved the motion true, they should not rely purely on their rebuttal of the Government case and will likely benefit from presenting positive matter in opposition to the motion.

所有辩手在发展己方观点时要从正面阐述观点（不得一味反驳对方观点或给对方指出错误），反方不可一味反驳正方观点站不住脚，应提出与正方观点相反的论据以证明己方观点。

PART IX

MANNER

辩论风格

1. Manner refers to the presentation and delivery style of a speaker.
Manner 指辩手陈述己方观点的风格。
2. The following list represents some of the elements which are, or may be, subsumed under Manner. The list is intended as a guide, rather than as a number of marking categories. It is the combination of these elements (rather than the accomplishment of each), in various proportions that contributes to an individual speaker's style. The major influence on an adjudicator must be: 'Is the speaker's Manner EFFECTIVE in advancing the case?'
以下仅是评判辩手风格的一些指导性要素而非全部，评委须综合评判辩手的辩论风格。
 - a) Vocal Style: Volume, clarity, pronunciation, pace, intonation, fluency, confidence, and authority.
 - b) Language: Conversational.
 - c) Use of notes: Should not distract, should not be read.
 - d) Eye Contact: With audience.
 - e) Gesture: Natural, appropriate.
 - f) Sincerity: Believability.

- g) Personal Attacks: (derogatory comments are not to be tolerated).
- h) Humor: Effectiveness, appropriateness.
说话方式：音量，清晰度，发音，节奏，语调，流利程度，自信心以及说服力
语言：口语化表达
提示条的使用：不能照本宣科
目光交流
手势：自然、恰当
真诚：要有可信度
不得使用贬低性的言语进行个人攻击
幽默感：要有效、适度
3. Participants in FLTRP Cup must be aware that they will experience many different debating styles from the different universities and experience levels represented therein. There is no single 'correct' or 'right' style to adopt in this competition.
本比赛没有一成不变的“正确”风格。
4. Adjudicators of FLTRP Cup must be aware that for the participants, English is a foreign language. Consideration must be given to the Manner in which a debater presents his or her arguments, but English language competency should not be the exclusive or primary criterion on which an assessment of Manner is made.
评委应该记住英语并非参赛辩手的母语，英语水平可以作为

评分的一个依据，但是评委不能把英语水平作为主要的评分依据。

5. As with Matter (8.7) personal bias must not be allowed to influence an adjudicator's assessment of Manner.
评委不得受个人偏见的影响（参见 8.7）。

PART X

METHOD

辩论方法

1. Method refers to the strategy and tactics employed by debaters and the teams they represent.
辩论方法指的是辩手及其辩论队所采取的策略和方式。

2. The following list represents some of the elements which are, or may be, subsumed under Method. The list is intended as a guide, rather than as a number of marking categories. It is the combination of these elements (rather than the accomplishment of each), in various proportions that contributes to an individual speaker's or team's strategy. The major influence on an adjudicator must be: 'Is the speaker's and team's Method EFFECTIVE in advancing the case?'
以下仅是评判辩论方法的一些指导性要素而非必须和全部，评委须综合评判辩论方法。以下这些要素的有效结合可以体现出辩手及其队伍的辩论方法。
 - a) Organization: The structuring of individual arguments and ordering of collective arguments in the speeches.
 - b) Issue Selection: The identification of relevant points of clash in the round.

- c) Perspective: The ability to explain the relevance of individual arguments to the motion being argued.
- d) Refutation: The willingness and ability to engage and critique the points offered by the opposing team.
- e) Teamwork: The degree to which the members of a team work together to collectively advance a strategy.

论据组织

论点选择

视角

驳斥对方观点

团队合作

- 3. Participants in FLTRP Cup must be aware that they will experience many different debating strategies from the different universities and experience levels represented therein. There is no single ‘correct’ or ‘right’ strategy to adopt in this competition. 本比赛没有一成不变的正确辩论策略。
- 5. As with Matter & Manner (Part VIII & IX) personal bias must not be allowed to influence an adjudicator’s assessment of Method.

评判辩论方法时，评委不得受个人偏见的影响。

PART XI

SCORING THE DEBATE

评分

- 1. There are no draws in competitive debating.
没有平局。
- 2. Teams failing to turn up for the debate on time will lose the debate by the widest possible margin. The winning team in such a case will be given the mean average score for all other rounds debated in the tournament.
没有准时参加比赛的队伍视为弃权。对方队自动获胜，其得分为本轮所有获胜队的平均分。
- 3. Half points cannot be awarded.
不允许出现半分。
(附打分表)

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