

**第2回鹿児島県高等学校英語パラメンタリーディベート大会 兼
第8回日本高校生パラメンタリーディベート連盟杯鹿児島県大会 実施要項**

- 1 趣 旨 英語パラメンタリーディベートを通して、生徒の英語での発信力、論理的思考力、幅広い知識、プレゼンテーション力、コミュニケーション力などを高めることをねらいとする。
- 2 主 催 鹿児島県高等学校教育研究会英語部会
- 3 日 時 **平成31年1月14日(月)**

7:50～ 8:30	係役員集合, 準備
8:30～ 8:45	受付
8:45～ 9:00	開会式・諸連絡
9:20～10:00	予選第1試合 (論題発表 9:00)
10:25～11:05	予選第2試合 (論題発表 10:05)
11:30～12:10	予選第3試合 (論題発表 11:10)
12:10～12:50	昼食時間
12:50～13:30	予選第4試合 (論題発表 12:30)
13:45	準決勝進出チーム発表
14:10～14:50	準決勝 (論題発表 13:50)
15:20～16:00	決勝戦 (論題発表 15:00)
16:10～	表彰式・閉会式

- 4 場 所 ラ・サール高等学校
〒891-0114 鹿児島県鹿児島市小松原2丁目10-1 / 099-268-3121
- 5 試合方式 鹿児島県高等学校英語パラメンタリーディベート大会ルールで実施。
- 6 論 題 各試合開始20分前に発表する。
- 7 参加登録 鹿児島にある高等学校(中等学校4年～6年)に在籍する生徒4名でチームを作り、1校2チームまで登録可。試合は3人制。試合ごとに出場選手は変更しても良い。残りの1人はタイムキーパーまたはチェアパーソンの役割を担う。
- 8 審査員 (1)各校帯同ジャッジを1チームごとに1名登録すること。帯同ジャッジは原則としてジャッジトレーニングを事前に受講することとする。
(2)帯同ジャッジ以外にディベート専門部が認めたジャッジを依頼することがあります。
- 9 表 彰 1位チームには優勝カップおよび賞状を授与する。2～3位チームには賞状を授与する。なお上位校は全国大会(HPDU杯)への出場権を得る。
- 10 申込方法 以下の手順で行うこと。
① 申し込むチームは、HPDU of Japan ホームページで「プレエントリー」を必ず行うこと。**12月5日(水)まで**。<https://www.hpdu.jp/>
② ①の後、申込用紙に校長印を押印の上事務局(ラ・サール高校)まで郵送。**12月17日(月)必着**。※高英研HPでも要データ入力。
- 11 その他 以下の日程でジャッジ講習会を実施する。詳細は高英研HP参照。
12月8日(土) 14:00～16:00

【連絡先】

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Debating Rules for HPDU Competition 2018

As of Nov 5, 2018

A. Eligibility

1. Debaters must be a student at a senior high school at the time of the competition.
2. Each debating team is comprised of ~~three or~~ four debaters. In each game, three of four will be debaters and one will be a chairperson or timekeeper.
3. Each team must be comprised of debaters from the same senior high school.

B. Tournament Rules

1. Speakers in a Team

- [a] In a team in a debate, there are three speakers.
- [b] The composition of the team is stable for the duration of the tournament.
- [c] Before a debate begins, each team must write the names of their three speakers in sequence on the board.
- [d] Teams must prepare on their own. Once motions have been released, there must be no contact between debaters in a particular team and their coaches, trainers, observers or any other individual for the purpose of assistance in the context of the debate. Such contact and assistance is "cheating" and will be punished by the disqualification of the teams in question.

2. Use of printed and prepared materials

- [a] Printed and prepared materials may be used during the preparation period.
- [b] No access to electronic media, electronic storage or retrieval devices is permitted after motions have been released, except electronic dictionaries.
- [c] Printed and prepared materials may be accessed during a debate, but MAY NOT be used during a speech.

3. Chairpersons and Adjudicators

- [a] A debate shall be run under the auspices of a chairperson from the affirmative team.
- [b] The outcome of a game will be determined by the adjudicators, independently.
- [c] A debate shall be timed by a timekeeper from the negative team.

4. Preliminary Rounds

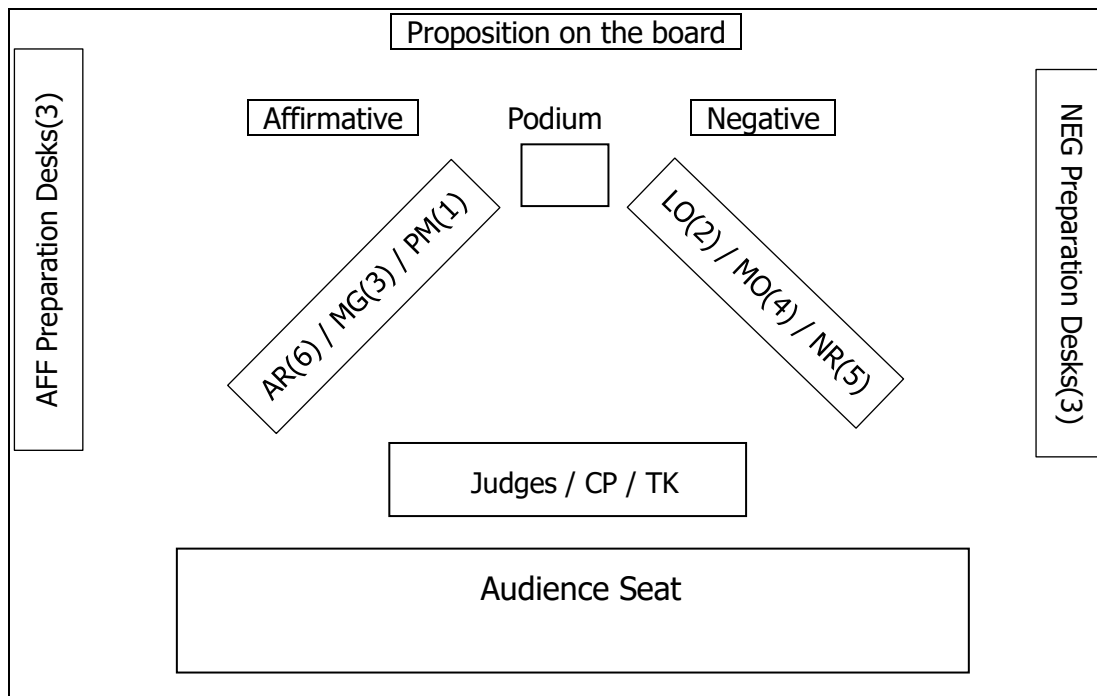
- [a] There are four preliminary rounds.
- [b] The match-ups for all the preliminary rounds are randomly arranged by the board.

5. The Break

- [a] At the end of the preliminary rounds, teams shall be ranked according to the number of wins and speakers' scores.
- [b] The top 4 teams ranked shall debate in Semifinals as follows:
 - Semifinal A – Team 1 against Team 4
 - Semifinal B – Team 2 against Team 3
- [c] The winning teams in the Semifinals shall debate in Finals.

C. Format of Rounds

1. Debaters will have 20 minutes preparation prior to debate.
2. The affirmative teams have the right seats and negative on the left as shown in the figure below.
3. The order of the debate will be as follows: first affirmative speaker (Prime Minister), first negative speaker (Leader of the Opposition), second affirmative speaker (Member of the Government), second negative speaker (Member of the Opposition), negative reply speaker, and affirmative reply speaker as shown in the figure below.
4. Constructive Speeches
 - [a] Each speaker speaks only once during constructive speeches at the podium.
 - [b] Constructive speeches (the first four speeches) will be five minutes in duration.
 - [c] Between 0:30 and 4:30 of a speaker's constructive speech, points of information may be offered by the opposing team.
5. Reply Speeches
 - [a] The reply speeches will be four minutes in duration and the speaker must stand at the podium.
 - [b] In the reply speeches, points of information must not be offered by the opposing team.



E. Adjudication

1. The roles of an Adjudicator

- [a] Judges should mark independently.
- [b] At the end of the debate, the judges must fill in their mark-sheets independently, and hand them to the timekeeper.
- [c] The chief judge gives comments but those should be short, and should explain the result to the debaters and audience. In particular, it should set out the key reasons why the winning team won, and comment on significant matters of debate style or technique that were displayed in the debate. There will be no judge comments after the fourth round. Adjudicators should not give any feedback or comments, including the result of the round, to the debaters.

2. Marking Standard

- [a] Each speaker's constructive speech is marked out of 100, with 40 for content, 40 for style and 20 for strategy.
- [b] The reply speech is marked out of 50, with 20 for content, 20 for style and 10 for strategy. Decimal numbers cannot be used in reply speeches.
- [c] In order to encourage consistency of marks, speeches should be marked within the designated marking range and judges are asked not go outside that range. (See "The Marking Standard" below)
- [d] Judges must award the winning team cumulatively higher speaker points than the losing team.

3. Marking Categories

- [a] Content (matter) is the logic and relevance to the motion, divorced from the speaking style.
 - (1) If an argument is weak, it should be marked accordingly, even when the other team does not expose its weakness.
 - (2) In deciding the strength or weakness of an argument, judges should not be influenced by their own personal beliefs or specialized knowledge.
- [b] Style (manner) is the way speakers speak and it includes the use of body language and vocal style.
 - (1) Judges should make allowance for different accents, speaking styles and debating terminology.
 - (2) Speakers should not read their speeches, but may use notes that they refer to only occasionally.
- [c] Strategy is the structure and organization of the speech. It has three components:
 - (1) Whether the speaker understands what the issues of the debate are,
 - (2) The structure and timing of the speaker's speech,
 - (3) The structure of the team as a whole.

F. Roles of the Speakers

1. First Speaker of the Proposition (Prime Minister)

- [a] The role of the first speaker of the proposition is to define the topic, establish the issues for the debate, outline the proposition case, announce the case division between the speakers, and present his or her part of the proposition case.
- [b] The proposition may define the topic in any way, provided that the definition -
 - (1) is reasonably close to the plain meaning of the topic,
 - (2) allows the opposition team reasonable room to debate,
 - (3) is not redundant or obvious, and
 - (4) is otherwise a reasonable definition.
- [c] Squirreling, place-setting and time-setting are not permitted
 - (1) Squirreling is—greatly changing the definition to enable a team to argue a pre-prepared argument that it wishes to debate regardless of the motion actually set,
 - (2) Place-setting is the setting of a debate in a particular place,
 - (3) Time-setting is the setting of a debate in a particular time, past or future.

2. First Speaker of the Opposition (Leader of the Opposition)

- [a] In this competition, definition challenge and counter plans are not allowed. Still, if the first speaker of the opposition finds the definition presented by the affirmative side unreasonably, or violating the rules [1.b] or [1.c], he or she should point this out in their speech.
- [b] In responding to the proposition case, the opposition team should produce a positive case of its own, and not concentrate solely on attacking the case presented by the proposition.

3. Second Speakers

- [a] The role of the second speaker of the affirmative side is to support the proposition, by giving examples or new reasons.
- [b] The role of the second speakers of the opposition is to deal with the definition if it is still in issue, respond to the proposition case, and continue with the opposition case as outlined by the first speaker.

4. Proportion of Arguments and Responses

- [a] The more the debate progresses, the more each speaker must spend time dealing with what has been said by previous speakers.
- [b] Hence the more the debate progresses, the less time will be spent by each speaker in presenting a new part of the team case and the more time will be spent responding to the other team's arguments.

5. Reply Speakers

- [a] The role of the reply speeches is to summarize the debate from the team's viewpoint, including a response to the other team's overall case.
- [b] The reply speakers are in reverse order, with the opposition reply first and the proposition reply last.
- [c] Neither reply speaker may introduce a new part of the team case.
- [d] A reply speaker may respond to an existing argument by raising a new example that explains that argument, but may not otherwise introduce a new argument.

G. Points of Information

1. Rules on Point of Information

- [a] During a speaker's constructive speech, members of the other team may offer points of information. However, they cannot do so for the first thirty seconds and the last thirty seconds of a speaker's constructive speech.
- [b] The purpose of a point of information is to make a short point or ask a short question of the speaker.
- [c] Points of information need not be addressed through the person chairing the debate, and may be in the form of a question.
- [d] A point of information should be brief, and no longer than 15 seconds.
- [e] The speaker can refuse to accept a point of information, or to accept it only at the end of the next sentence. However, a speaker must accept some points of information, provided that they have been offered at reasonable times in the speaker's speech.

2. Guideline on Offering and Accepting POI.

- [a] As a general rule, a speaker should accept at least 2 points of information in his or her speech. But a speaker who accepts a significantly greater number of points of information risks losing control of his or her speech.
- [b] Members of the opposing team should not offer an excessive number of points of information to the point that they are barracking.
- [c] As a general rule each team member should offer between 2 and 4 points of information per speech, and should not offer them within a short time of a previous point of information.
- [d] The response by the speaker to a point of information should be included in the mark for that speaker's speech.
- [e] The offering of points of information should be included in the mark for the speaker points.

Annex - The Marking Standard

1. Constructive Speeches (out of 100)

Standard	Style / 40	Content / 40	Strategy / 20	Overall / 100
Excellent	32	32	16	80
Good	31	31	15	77
Above Average	30	30	14	74
Average	29	29	13	71
Below Average	28	28	12	68
Poor	27	27	11	65
Improvement needed	26	26	10	62

2. Reply Speeches (out of 50)

Standard	Style / 20	Content / 20	Strategy / 10	Overall / 50
Excellent	17	17	9	44
Good	16	16	8	40
Above Average	15	15	7	37
Average	14	14	6	34
Below Average	13	13	5	31
Poor	12	12	4	28
Improvement needed	11	11	3	25