

**Bible, Academic and Fine Arts**

**NACS  
State  
Competition  
Manual**

**Handbook of Rules — Updated 2015**

**\*\*New and changed rules are written in RED\*\***

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# NACS Competition Manual

## General Information



# General Information

## Purpose

The NACS Bible, Academic and Fine Arts Competition has been organized to provide a challenge toward excellence among the students on Nebraska. This competition will allow Christian young people to develop disciplined skills in various areas of proficiency so that they might better serve the Lord throughout their lives. Certainly a worthy goal of Christian education is to follow the example of our Savior who “.....increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man” (Luke 2:52).

## Eligibility

Students from NACS member schools and non-member home schools who are in grades 1 through 12 may compete.

## Limitations

Only projects started since the last NACS Bible, Academic, and Fine Arts Competition may be entered for participation in the current festival.

A student cannot compete more than once in the same category (example -- Jr. High Choral Group and Sr. High Choral Group).

Contestants in a group competition may advance to a higher level if it is necessary for a school to make that adjustment (example: a Jr. High student may perform in a Sr. High group). Contestants can only advance levels, and never compete in a lower level. If a Jr. High student advances to a Sr. High level, then he cannot compete in that same group category in Jr. High competition.

Each student may participate in only one large vocal ensemble and one small vocal ensemble

## Number of Entries

Where competition is structured for a single individual or small ensemble, the school may have three entries (per category); where a larger group is concerned, such as large ensemble, reader's theatre, choir, etc., only one group will be allowed per school (per category). A school may have 4 entries for academic testing and photography.

## Festival Ratings

In a festival rating system the students do not compete directly against each other, rather, they are evaluated as to whether their performance is Good, Excellent, or Superior for students of their age and ability.

## Competition Placing

Students in grades 7-12 will be competing against other students in their various grade divisions. Awards will be given for first, second, and third places. In some instances, when less than three students are participating in a specific event, the following grading scale is used to determine placement:

90 - 100 points	1st place
80 - 89 points	2nd place
70 - 79 points	3rd place

## Time Limits, Disqualification, and Penalties

Students will be penalized for going over time or under time in any category of competition where time limits are established. When a student violates his time limit by more than one minute, the student will be disqualified. If the limit is 8-10 minutes, then the student will be disqualified if he goes over one full minute or under one full minute. However, if he is over time or under time, but not by one minute, points or a fraction of a point will be deducted which will prevent an otherwise first-place winner from placing first, a second-place winner from placing second, or a third-place winner from placing third. Exception: The time limit for an academic test cannot exceed one hour.

## Trophies

Trophies will be awarded to the school scoring the highest number of points in each of the five areas of competition (Academic, Music, Speech, Art, and Bible.) The recipient schools will be decided as follows:

- A. Each 1st place winner will earn 3 points for the represented school.
- B. Each 2nd place winner will earn 2 points for the represented school.
- C. Each 3rd place winner will earn 1 point for the represented school.

Trophies will also be awarded to the school with the highest percentage of winners in each of the five areas (Academic, Music, Speech, Art, Bible). This will be determined by dividing the school's total number of points by the school enrollment for Junior / Senior High. These trophies can be earned by both large and small schools and are to encourage improvement and quality of performance.

For purposes of school trophies, elementary scores are not included. Trophies are awarded to schools only and not homeschools.

## Dress and Conduct Code

NACS believes that our Bible, Academics & Fine Arts Competition should have the highest standards of competition and Christian testimony. Therefore, all participating students and adult sponsors are expected to display the utmost respect for and strict adherence to these standards. Failure to do so may result in disqualification.

### The Dress Code:

Girls and ladies will wear dresses or skirts that reach the middle of the knee or longer, and necklines will not be exceedingly low or open in the front or back.

Boys and men will wear a neck tie, neat shirts with a collar, tucked in, dress slacks and dress shoes. A sport coat or suit is preferable, but is not required. Hair should be short—off the collar and ears, one inch above the eyebrows, tapered in the back, combed, with no long sideburns. No beards or mustaches will be permitted for students.

**\*\*\*If a participant does not follow the dress code, they may be disqualified and asked not to perform.\*\*\***

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### The Conduct Code:

The conduct of students is expected to meet the standard for believers in I Timothy 4:12. Patience, kindness, and good sportsmanship are the exemplary rule to follow at all times for all students, sponsors, parents, and visitors. Insubordination or disruptive behavior by any student, sponsor, parent, or visitor toward any judge(s) or competition official(s) will not be tolerated. Behavior which does not exemplify a Christian will be grounds for disqualification from competition.

Violating NACS or the host institution's disciplinary rules and regulations may result in disqualification from all events and/or disqualification from the following year's competition. The NACS Competition Office will make the final decision in all disciplinary situations.

Any individual vandalizing or stealing the property of the host institution or of a student attending the host institution will be subject to disqualification and possible immediate expulsion from the competition.

Inappropriate behavior during the award ceremony could result in a school's disqualification from all events and/or disqualification from the following year's competition. This includes inappropriate behavior in response to the presentation of awards to groups and to individual students during the awards program. The result of such behavior can be the recall of presented awards and/or exclusion from the following year's competition.

# **NACS Competition Manual**

## **Area One: Bible**





# Area 1: Bible

## Junior/Senior High Bible Quizzing

Bible Quizzing is a "jump quizzing" competition that tests Bible knowledge and speed of recall. Two or three opposing teams are challenged by an oral question, and any team member responding first is given opportunity to answer within a time limit. Points are scored for correct answers and penalties assessed for incorrect and incomplete answers. Both individual and team scores are kept. The highest scoring team is declared winner at the game's end. Competition proceeds as in a single or double-elimination tournament (determined by the competition committee after all registrations are submitted.)

### 1. Quiz Panel

- a. The quiz panel will determine any contested decision upon request of the quizmaster and will declare the winner.
- b. The quiz panel will consist of the quizmaster, two scorers, the timekeeper, and two judges.
- c. The quiz panel will be appointed and instructed by the coordinator.
- d. All decisions by the quiz panel will be final.

### 2. Team Membership

- a. Each school may enter one team per grade grouping.
- b. Each team will be composed of two to five members and alternates.
- c. The Jr. High team must consist of students no higher than grade 9.
- d. The Sr. High team may include younger students, but students may only participate on one team per school.
- e. It will be at each school's discretion to determine grade representation.

### 3. Team Coaches

- a. Each team's coach will be present during competition.
- b. Although the number of coaches for pre-contest preparation will be at the school's discretion, each team will have only one officially present coach during competition.
- c. The coach will be responsible for the behavior of the team at all times.
- d. The coach's behavior will be considered as team behavior and as such will meet the contestants' dress and conduct code outlined in the general rules.
- e. The coach may lodge a protest with the tournament director solely after a game has been completed. The judges will entertain no protests at any time. Protests presented to the tournament director courteously will be treated courteously.

## NACS Competition & Festival Manual – Area 1: Bible

### 4. Study Cycle

The study cycle for the selection of Bible books to be studied will conform to the cycle announced by the AACS. That cycle follows:

<b>2015-2016</b>	<b>Hebrews, 1 &amp; 2 Peter</b>
<b>2016-2017</b>	<b>Romans, James</b>
<b>2017-2018</b>	<b>Mark, 1, 2, &amp; 3 John, Jude</b>
<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>1 &amp; 2 Thessalonians, 1 &amp; 2 Timothy, Titus</b>
<b>2019-2020</b>	<b>Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon</b>
<b>2020-2021</b>	<b>John</b>

**The King James translation will be the only authorized translation for all tournament purposes.**

### 5. Pre-game Procedure and Seating Plan

- a. The quizmaster will face the opposing teams and judges.
- b. Two or three opposing teams will be seated so they both clearly see and hear the quizmaster and to see the scoreboard.
- c. Each school's contestants will sit as a team numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
- d. Each team will chose a captain and a co-captain.
- e. The official mode of response will be announced and explained prior to play. A buzzer-and-light system may or may not be used.
- f. The quizmaster will review the rules and game procedure and answer any related questions preceding play.

### 6. Game Procedure

- a. A game will consist of twenty (20) correctly answered regular or toss-up questions or 20 minutes, whichever comes first.
- b. Regular Questions: A game will commence with the reading of a regular question by the quizmaster to the teams.
- c. If no quizzers responds within ten (10) seconds after the reading of a question, the question will be tossed out and another read to continue play.
  1. Tossed-out questions will not constitute any of the twenty regular questions.
  2. Team members may confer before any quizzers is recognized.
- d. After the reading of a regular question, the first team member to come to full stature in a continuous motion or whose light is first lit will be recognized by the quizmaster as the team spokesman for that question and will be addressed by numbers, for instance, "Number Three."
- e. Interrupted Question: The reading of a regular, toss-up, or tiebreaker question may be interrupted by a quizzers, but he must then answer the question without hearing it read in its entirety.

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- f. The timekeeper will deem the quizmaster's verbal recognition of the quizzer as the signal to start the clock.
  - 1. Thirty seconds will be allowed in which to answer the question in its entirety.
  - 2. 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. The answer must begin with something substantive. The words "the answer is" are not allowed as part of the 10-second answer.
  - 3. If the quizzer fails to begin his answer within the ten seconds, it will constitute an error.
- g. Upon a 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.
  - 1. Each individual quizzer's points will be tallied on a separate score sheet.
  - 2. During the competition, any quizzer having correctly answered six - Twenty point questions (quizzing out) will leave the game.
    - He may be replaced by an eligible substitute.
    - He will not return to the current game.
    - Should the team captain quiz out, the co-captain will assume the role of challenger.
- h. At the timekeeper's call of time, any incorrect or incomplete answer will constitute an error.
  - 1. Thirty seconds will be allowed in which to answer the question in its entirety.
  - 2. During the competition, any quizzer having made six errors (erroring out) on regular or toss-up questions will leave the game.
    - He may be replaced by an eligible substitute.
    - He will not return to the current game.
    - Should the team captain error out; the co-captain will assume the role of challenger.
  - 3. Beginning at the fourth team error, ten penalty points for each error will be deducted from the team's score.
    - The first three team errors will not affect a team's score.
    - 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.
- i. Toss-up Questions - After penalty points have been assessed for the incorrect answer to a regular question, the regular question will be re-read and will constitute a toss-up question.
  - 1. Only the remaining teams may vie to the response of this challenge.
  - 2. If no contestant responds within ten seconds, the question will be tossed out.
  - 3. A correct answer to a toss-up question will score twenty points for the answering contestant's team.
  - 4. Beginning at the fourth team error, an incorrect answer to a toss-up question will deduct ten points from the team's score.

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5. 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.
6. When competition consists of only two teams, toss-up questions will carry A value of twenty points and incorrect answers will not be penalized.
- j. 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.
  1. The first team member to rise may attempt to answer a free question without fear of penalty upon error, termed "attempt."
  2. No other attempts to answer will be permissible.
  3. A correct answer to a free question scores ten points for a team.
  4. 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."
- k. Tie Score - In the event of a tie score after the twentieth question, single regular questions will be asked until the tie is broken, termed "tie-breaker" questions.
  1. Individual scores and errors will continue to be tallied.
  2. If the twentieth question is answered in error, the entire round will continue to completion, toss-up and, if necessary, free questions included. Thereafter, the single tiebreaker questions will continue until a winner is declared as in a sudden-death play-off.
  3. 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 out of the contest and the game will continue until a tie-breaking question produces a loser.
  4. The same process just described will be followed if two teams are tied for first place honors at the end of a game. Remember: each game involving three teams will have a high and middle winner and one loser.
- l. Time-Outs - A coach may call two time-outs during a game.
  1. Time-outs will be allowed after the answer of one question and before the reading of the next.
  2. Time-outs will be no longer than one minute.
  3. No time-outs will be allowed after the seventeenth question has been read.
  4. A time-out will not be necessary for substitutions that become necessary At the quizzing out or erroring out of team members.
    - Voluntary substitutions require the calling of time-outs.
    - Other teams may substitute contestants during one team's time-out.
    - A time-out may be called for a team conference.
- m. Fouls - The following actions will constitute fouls:
  1. Talking or conferring by any team members between the time the quizzer has been recognized and the time points are awarded or penalties assessed.
  2. Any part of the hands or feet touching the chair during the reading of a question.
  3. Failure of a quizzer to come to full stature in a continuous motion.

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4. A team's display of an overly antagonistic attitude toward officials and rulings.
  5. A disagreeable attitude evidenced by indiscreet challenging.
  6. Any behavior not conducive to the Christian spirit.
  7. For every three fouls, ten points will be deducted from that team's score.
  8. 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.
- n. Challenges - Any opposing team's answer may be challenged if it is believed that incorrect information has been ruled correct by the quizmaster.
1. Challenges must be made before the free question is asked or before the following regular question is asked.
  2. Only a team captain may challenge by raising his hand and stating, "Excuse me, I would like to challenge."
  3. Such challenge must be made immediately following the awarding of the points for the question in challenge..
  4. The quizmaster, with or without counsel of the quiz panel, will have sole authority to accept or reject the challenge.
  5. Should a challenge be sustained, points which would have been awarded will be withdrawn but no penalty points be assessed against the team.
  6. Should a challenge be overruled, no points will be deducted from the challenging team's score.
  7. Answers to any question, regular or toss-up, free or tie-breaker will be considered open to challenge if:
    - It is believed that incorrect information was considered correct; or
    - 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 competition.
7. Questions and Answers
- a. No unanswered (tossed out) questions will be asked again until all questions have been asked once during the entire competition. All questions and answers will be based on the King James Version as stated under rule 4 Study Cycle.
  - b. 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.
8. Description of question forms and acceptable answer forms
- a. Interrogative Question Form: a question constructed by the use of a direct key word(s) from Scripture together with an interrogative and answerable by a paraphrased word or phrase..
    1. Interrogatives will be limited to selections from this list: who, whom, what, why, where, when, which, how.
    2. Interrogative questions drawn from Scriptural context without the Inclusion of direct key word(s) will not be permissible.

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3. Interrogative questions will include the book and chapter citation from which the question is drawn.
4. Example: Question: In Jesus' trial in the wilderness in Matthew 4, Jesus was led by whom? Answer: The Spirit
  - b. Finish the Verse Question Form: a verse completion question answerable by a direct Scriptural quotation without the reference citation.
    1. Finish the verse questions will begin with the statement, "Finish this verse," and quote a portion of a passage, stopping at the point where the quizzier is to finish quoting the verse verbatim.
    2. Finish-these-verses questions will begin with the statement: "Finish these verses," and quote a portion of a passage, stopping at the point where the contestant is to finish at least two but not more than three succeeding verses verbatim, and states the number to be quoted.
    3. No quizzier will be expected to cite references in finish-the-verse questions
    4. Example: Question: Finish this verse, "He came unto his own..."  
Answer: "And his own received him not."
  - c. Reference Question Form: a question citing a reference with or without the use of a key word(s) answerable by paraphrased phrase and/or indirect quotation.
    1. Reference questions should begin with the phrase "According to..." followed by a reference and the stated question.
    2. Reference questions will be acceptable if they refer to either verse and chapter citation or to chapter citation alone.
    3. Reference questions may or may not use interrogatives.
    4. Reference questions are answerable with paraphrased quotations as opposed to verbatim quotations.
    5. Example: Question: "According to Matthew 4, Jesus answered Satan in which manner?" Answer: "He quoted the Scripture: It is written, man should not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God; Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve."
  - d. Quotation Question Form: a total recall question that states an exact Biblical reference and is answerable by a direct verbatim quotation.
    1. Quotation questions will begin with the phrase, "Quote this verse..." and follow with a book-chapter-verse reference.
    2. Quotation questions will be answerable with the repeating of the Reference followed by the verbatim quotation of the verse cited.
    3. Example: Question: Quote this verse: John 1:4 Answer: John 1:4 "In him was life; and the life was the light of men."

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### 9. Determination of Correctness of Answers

- a. An answer will be considered correct only if it will have been correctly and completely stated within the thirty-second time limit.
  1. Answers to quotation and finish-the-verse questions must be verbatim And complete within the time limit.
  2. When answering reference and interrogative questions, if a quizzer will Be 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 complete and correct, the answer will be considered correct.
- b. An answer that would require clarification for understanding will constitute an error.
- c. Quoting a verse word for word in response to an interrogative or reference question will constitute an error.
- d. An answer to a finish-the-verse or quotation question in which there is any deviation from verbatim quotation of Scripture, i.e., any addition, omission, reversal, or change of words, will constitute an error.
- e. An answer will be considered correct if a proper name is mispronounced..
  1. The quizmaster may request clarification by spelling.
  2. An incorrect spelling of the proper name will constitute an error.
- f. 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.
- g. Only the first answer from a quizzer will be considered. Starting over to make a correction will constitute an automatic error.
- h. Any incorrect information will constitute an error.
- i. Any incomplete answer at the call for time will constitute an error.
- j. When a quizzer has finished his answer, he should be seated.

### 10. Determination of Winner

- a. The team with the highest score at the end of the twentieth question or sudden death tiebreaker will be declared the winner in a two-team quiz.
- b. The team with the highest score at the end of the twentieth question or sudden death tie-breaker will be declared the high winner in three team quiz competition. The team with the second highest score will be declared the middle winner. The last place team will be considered the loser of the game. In other words, each game with three teams will have two winners and one loser.
  1. The advantage of being a high winner is the draw of opponents as the contest eliminated quizzing teams.
  2. The quizmaster will determine the teams competing in each game.
  3. Rule 7b will help the quizmaster determine this selection of teams to participate in each game.

## Elementary Bible Sword Drill

1. Quizmaster
  - a. Has general oversight of the contest.
  - b. Explains rules and procedures.
  - c. Sets the tone for a proper atmosphere.
  - d. Reads the assignment clearly and fairly.
  - e. Determines if answers given are correct (by means of a judge).
  - f. Assigns a judge to determine 1st and 2nd place winners and other non-place winners
  
2. Judge
  - a. Serves under the direction of the Quizmaster.
  - b. Rules on the correctness of any answer referred to them by the Quizmaster.
  - c. Assures that rule-offending contestants are penalized as per Scoring Rules.
  
3. Participants
  - a. Three contestants will represent each school in grades 3-4
  - b. Three contestants will represent each school in grades 5-6.
  
4. Materials Needed
  - a. The Competition Coordinator will provide the Quizmaster with a current Sword Drill Booklet and a copy of the NACS Competition Manual. He will insure the availability of an adequate classroom free from distraction and equipped with table and chairs for the officials.
  - b. NACS will provide each contestant with a hard bound KJV Bible.
  - c. **NACS will send a copy of the current Sword Drill Booklet to each school.**

**It is each schools responsibility to make a copy for each participant.**

5. Type of Drills
  - a. Scripture Searching--The Scripture reference is given.
  - b. Unfinished Quotation--The leader quotes the first part of a verse of Scripture. The contestant must know its location and turn to it in the Bible.
  - c. Character Drill--The name of a Bible character is given. The contestants must find the name of the person in the Bible verse.
  - d. Book Drill--The name of a book in the Bible is given. Contestants must find the book and be ready to tell which book comes before and which follows it before stepping forward.
  - e. Topical Drill--The leader gives a word or phrase and the contestant must find this contained in a verse of Scripture. Each may have a different passage.
  - f. Doctrinal Drill-- The leader asks the group to find a verse in the Bible setting forth some Bible doctrine.  
For example: "Find a verse proving that all have sinned." The plan of salvation can be worked into this drill.



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IN EACH DRILL, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE BOOK DRILL, THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCES MUST BE STATED BEFORE AND AFTER EACH DRILL VERSE.

### 6. Scoring

- a. Ten points shall be awarded to the first contestant to step forward; five points to the second; and one point to each of the others who step forward before time is called.
- b. The contestant must have his finger on the correct passage (or book) before stepping forward and shall remain at attention with Bible open and finger on the correct passage (or book) until the judge directs the contestants to step back to their original position. If a contestant steps forward, but realizes that he does not have the correct verse and steps back, he may not step forward again. An infraction of this rule draws a ten-point penalty.
- c. If a Bible is held improperly, a penalty of ten (10) points will be incurred.
- d. A continuous infraction of the rules or unbecoming conduct will disqualify a contestant from further participation. The decision rests with the judges.
- e. The Sword Drill is properly judged with three (3) judges.
- f. The timekeeper should use a regular stopwatch if available. A timepiece with a large secondhand may be substituted when necessary.
- g. In the final round, the contestant with the highest number of points shall be declared the winner. The contestant with the second highest points shall be declared the runner-up. In the event of a tie, those contestants alone shall be given two additional assignments in a tie-breaking drill.

### 7. Special Instructions

- a. Essential for groups of 7 or more contestants
- b. Divide contestants into equal groups, if possible, of seven or less contestants.
- c. Each group will participate in a match called a round to determine the two final round winners. A very large group will necessitate run-off rounds of preliminary winners. Because contestants are placed in preliminary rounds at random, it is possible to have all or more of the best Sword Drillers in the same preliminary round. Thus, the top scorers, at the rate of two per round, in the total preliminary rounds will advance to the final round.  
Example: 4 preliminary rounds would produce 8 finalists determined by their score regardless of their place in preliminary competition
- d. In each round, 3 assignments from each type of drill will be given.
- e. All rounds except the final must be conducted exclusive from other Sword Drill contestants. Spectators will be allowed, space and conditions permitting.

## Bible Memory

1. Bible Memory competition will be conducted in the traditional spelling bee fashion.
2. Bible Memory verses are included in Appendix A.
3. The six year cycle is stated below:

<b>2015-2016</b>	<b>Soulwinning</b>
<b>2016-2017</b>	<b>The Triune of God</b>
<b>2017-2018</b>	<b>Sin and Salvation</b>
<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>Prayer</b>
<b>2019-2020</b>	<b>God's Promises</b>
<b>2020-2021</b>	<b>The Wisdom of God</b>

4. Official rules and procedures follow:
  - a. All contestants will stand, forming a single line facing the Bible memory master.
  - b. All contestants will wear clearly readable name cards.
  - c. The master will question from left to right.
  - d. All questions will be taken from the official memory material from the AACS.
  - e. The master will conduct three rounds of quizzing as follows:
    - f. Round 1: Master cites reference, contestant recites verse
    - g. Round 2: Master recites verse, contestant cites reference
    - h. Round 3: Master refers to application of verse; contestant recites both reference and verse.
  - i. Each contestant will be given a question different from the preceding contestant.
  - j. The contestant will not begin speaking until the master's question is completed.
  - k. A contestant will be permitted one error before his elimination.
  - l. Upon commission of his second error, the master will eliminate the contestant with confirmation from the judges.
  - m. The KJV will be the only authorized translation. (New Scofield, New KJV, KJII, etc. are not acceptable)
  - n. The following will constitute errors:
    1. Any incorrect reference citation.
    2. Any deviation from the verbatim quotation of scripture (any omission, reversal, or change of words).
    3. Incomplete answers at the call of time.
    4. Only one error per question may be scored against a contestant.
    5. Pronunciation mistakes will not constitute errors.
    6. Having begun to either cite a reference, quote a verse, or both, a Contestant may stop and begin again, repeating exactly as begun; but in the repeating, there can be no change of reference quotation. If such change occurs, the contestant will be declared in error.

### NACS Competition & Festival Manual – Area 1: Bible

- o. The contestant will have exactly 10 seconds to cite a reference and 35 seconds to quote a verse or verses and/reference.
  - 1. Timing will begin at the master's signal of "time."
  - 2. If the contestant wishes a repetition of the question, he will signify his Request by saying, "please repeat the question" to prevent the starting of the clock.
  - 3. Only one repeat request per person per question will be allowed.
- p. The correct citation or quotation will always be given after a response has been deemed in error, except when only two contestants remain in competition.
- q. After a contestant's elimination, the proceedings continue as normal. The next question from the master's official list will then be given the next contestant.
- r. When the contestants have been reduced to two, provided that each contestant has committed one error, or each contestant is errorless, the elimination procedure changes. At that point, when one contestant commits an error, the opponent will be given opportunity to correctly answer the same question. If the opponent answers correctly that same question plus the next question on the master's list, then he will be declared champion.
- s. If one of the last two contestants commits an error and the other contestant, after correcting the error commits an error on the extra question, then the first contestant may attempt to answer the extra question. If the first contestant succeeds in correcting that error and then correctly answers another question, he will be declared champion.
- t. If both of the finalists commit errors on the same question, both will continue in competition. The master will answer the question correctly, and the competition will continue with the next question directed to the one who erred first on the prior question. The competition will resume under Rule "r" and "s".
- u. Any question relating to the reference or quotation of a verse will be referred to the judges immediately. The deadline for lodging a protest will be before the affected contestant would have received his next question had he not been eliminated. No protest will be entertained after a contested question has been given another contestant. When only two contestants remain, a protest must be made immediately, before the second contestant has begun to answer the question. Or, if both have missed the same question, before the correct answer is given the audience.
- v. In the case of a continuing tie, it is the master's option to continue oral quizzing or to institute written quizzing.
  - 1. In written quizzing, the master will ask questions taken from the memory material. Questions will not be restricted to the oral format previously described.
  - 2. In written quizzing, each misspelled word will constitute an error.
  - 3. In written quizzing, the contestant whose quotations and answers are Most nearly verbatim and whose spelling and punctuation are most nearly perfect will be declared champion.
- w. The master and judges will have complete authority and control. Their decision will be final in any dispute.

## 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 pre-assigned Old Testament books.
2. Standard Academic testing rules also apply.
3. Specific rules:
  - a. The student will take a one one-hour written test.
  - b. Neither Bibles, reference materials, notes, nor study guides will be allowed in the testing room.
  - c. Each student will be expected to provide his own pencils. All examinations and answer sheets will be provided.
4. The six year cycle is stated below:

<b>2015-2016</b>	<b>Joshua, Judges</b>
<b>2016-2017</b>	<b>1 &amp; 2 Samuel</b>
<b>2017-2018</b>	<b>Proverbs</b>
<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>Isaiah</b>
<b>2019-2020</b>	<b>Nehemiah, Daniel, Jonah</b>
<b>2020-2021</b>	<b>Genesis</b>

## 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 pre-assigned New Testament books.
2. Standard Academic testing rules also apply.
3. Specific rules:
  - a. The student will take a one one-hour written test.
  - b. Neither Bibles, reference materials, notes, nor study guides will be allowed in the testing room.
  - c. Each student will be expected to provide his own pencils. All examinations and answer sheets will be provided.
4. The six year cycle is stated below:

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

## Bible Teaching

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

1. Contestants may be either male or female.
2. Each participant will prepare and teach a Bible lesson from ten to fifteen minutes in length. Jr. High lesson will be from 5 – 10 minutes.
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. They do not need to be original.
5. All lessons may be original or from published or unpublished sources.
6. Each participant will submit two copies of his typewritten lesson outline to the judge at the time of presentation.
7. The outline will include the following:
  - a. Outline of lesson content
  - b. Objectives of lesson
  - c. Specific principles to be taught
  - d. Scripture to be taught
  - e. Material required
  - f. Brief summary of lesson
  - g. Bibliography of references

## Bible Preaching

1. **Participant may CHOOSE from the following categories:**

Expository: An expository sermon is one in which a portion of Scripture is interpreted in relation to one theme or central idea. The bulk of the material for the sermon is drawn directly from the passage, and the outline consists of a series of progressive ideas centered on that one main idea.

Evangelistic: 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.

## NACS Competition & Festival Manual – Area 1: Bible

Topical: 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.

2. Entry will be restricted to male participants.
3. Each participant in grades 7-9 will prepare a sermon five to ten minutes in length.
4. Participants in grades 10-12 should prepare a sermon between ten and fifteen minutes in length.
5. Each participant will present two copies of his typewritten sermon outline at the time of delivery.
6. The outline guidelines are as follows:
  - a. It should be done in a standard subordination format
  - b. It should be done in sentence form, with transition sentences
  - c. It should include a written introduction and conclusion
  - d. It should include a title, theme, and Scripture references
7. The King James Version will be the only authorized translation.

# **NACS Competition Manual**

## **Area Two: Music**



## Area 2: MUSIC

### General Rules for All Categories

1. Eligibility: students in grades 1-12 are eligible for all events except as limited below.
2. Each category will have specific guidelines as to the number of students, number of selections, length of selections and eligible instruments. Please refer to the specific guidelines as you prepare.
3. Solos, ensembles and large groups may be accompanied by piano. No other instrument may be used for accompaniment. Taped accompaniments of any sort are not allowed for competition use.
4. The accompanist must be provided by the participant and will not be considered part of the group in size determination. The accompanist may be an adult.
5. No participant or group will perform the same selection in two consecutive years.
6. The competition committee will provide practice rooms and a sign-up system for reservation. The competition committee will provide well-tuned pianos for vocal and instrument accompaniment. Microphones will not be used for any music category. It is expected that smaller groups and soloists will perform in rooms appropriately small for good performance and observation.
7. Failure to comply with NACS rules will result in lowered ratings. In extreme cases, judges may disqualify participants with permission of the Head of Competition.
8. Individuals and groups who plan to compete at the MAACS & AACS National Arts and Academic Competition are responsible to comply with national rules, some of which are different than state rules.
9. Group performances override any individual conflicts.



## Guidelines for Selection of Music

The following will be used to evaluate music for use at NACS Bible, Arts, and Fine Arts Competition. These principles are set forth as a guide to selecting music. It is realized that these guidelines are somewhat narrow in scope. Music that is appropriate in the context of a particular school's chapel or concert may not be appropriate for the NACS State Competition.

### 1. Lyrics

- a. If it is a religious work, the lyrics must be theologically correct, proper for instruction, clearly phrased, and respectful of the dignity of God and the church. Participants should carefully avoid songs with trite messages or songs that project good morals without giving a clear gospel message.
- b. If it is a secular work, the lyrics must be consistent with the educational philosophy of the NACS. The participant should carefully avoid songs of any era that contradict sound Bible teaching or include references to man-centered values. If it is in a foreign language, the literal English translation should be made available to the judges.

### 2. Style of Music

- a. Selections will be from religious, classical, or patriotic music. The term "classical" refers to serious concert music of any historical era, including folk songs and spirituals. Serious twentieth-century idioms are welcome, but not popular music or show tunes.
- b. Music selected must be free of associations with ungodly lifestyles and ideals. Some idioms are too closely associated with immorality to be used in a Christian music festival setting. This includes rock and a variety of popular music genre. Even classical music will contain some material that is acceptable and some that should be avoided.
- c. Songs should be well written, showing a balance of melody, harmony, and rhythm. While rhythmic aspects will be of special concern, a piece of music may possess strongly marked rhythm without implying association with immoral idioms. In any case, the rhythm of the music should not be the dominant compositional technique.
- d. Songs connected with the Christian Contemporary Music movement will not be allowed.
- e. Hymns and gospel songs should be in the form of seriously written musical arrangements. Simple hymnbook or chorus book accompaniments may be used for soloists and groups; however, full arrangements would be better given the nature of a music competition. Personal arrangements of an extended nature should be written and submitted in manuscript. Medleys are acceptable.
- f. Finally, it must be realized that not all songs that fit into the context of a particular ministry will be appropriate for competition use. The purpose of these guidelines is only to select fitting music for our particular competition, not to pass judgment on any school's institutional standards.

## Photocopied Music

1. Contestants will need **one original** copy of each selection of music performed for the judges. Failure to follow this requirement will result in disqualification.

2. Contestants will need the following additional copies of music:

Two photocopies of each selection of music must be submitted to the judges at the time of competition for the purposes of critique, comment, and adjudication. (These copies must be in addition to the original copy.) Failure to follow this requirement will result in disqualification.

3. Other than as stated above, photocopies of music may be used only under the following circumstances:

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

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.

The contestant presents a letter from the publisher or the copyright holder giving permission to copy the music.

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.

4. Please note further the following copyright considerations:

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.

Copyrighted lyrics may not be changed without permission of the copyright holder.

Personal arrangements of a copyrighted work must have the written permission of the copyright holder.

The contestant must number **at least every fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) measure** on the music given to judges (both the original copy and the photocopies). Numbers must be very clear and legible. Numbers may be written in pencil. Judges are instructed NOT to

mark on original music, but may make notations and comments on the photocopies for instructional/educational purposes. Failure to clearly number at least every 5<sup>th</sup> measure will result in an automatic penalty of three (3) points per selection.

## Vocal Categories

1. Male and Female Vocal Solo: Each school may enter up to three students per grade grouping in each category. Vocal soloists will perform one memorized selection within a five-minute time limit.
2. Small Vocal Ensemble: Each school may enter three groups in each grade grouping. These vocal groups may be male, female, or mixed with two to six students. Each group will perform one memorized selection within eight minutes. It may not be directed.

\*Students may participate in only 1 small vocal ensemble

3. Large Vocal Ensemble: Each school may enter one vocal ensemble, numbering 7 to 12 students, per grade grouping. Each group will perform one memorized Selection within eight minutes. It may be directed.

\*Students may participate in only 1 large vocal ensemble

4. Choral Group: Each school may enter one choral group per grade grouping, each group numbering 13-24 students. The group will perform two memorized selections within 12 minutes. It may be directed.
5. Choir: Each school may enter one choir of 25 or more students per grade grouping. The choir will perform two numbers within 12 minutes. **At least one selection must be Sacred and in English. The intent is that the piece be 100% in English. Incidental use of a foreign word or phrase would be accepted. An entire verse in a foreign language would result in penalty.** It may be directed.

## Instrumental Categories

1. Participants will compete as follows:

Intermediate: 3-4 years of instruction/playing

Advanced: 5+ years of instruction/playing

**\*This is based on the number of years playing NOT what you consider the level of difficulty is of the piece you are playing.**

2. Instrumental Solo: Each school may enter up to three instrumental solos per grade grouping, which may include woodwind, brass, or string instruments. Each soloist will play one selection within eight minutes.

**\*Memory is no longer required for Instrumental solos\***

3. Keyboard Solo: Each school may enter up to three soloists per grade grouping who will play a memorized sacred or classical arrangement. Intermediates will play from 1-5 minutes and Advanced will play for 2-8 minutes.
4. Keyboard Duet: Each school may enter three keyboard duets of piano (four Hands-one piano) per grade grouping. Contestants will play one selection from the sacred or classical repertoire within 8 minutes length. Selections need not be memorized.  
(This counts as individual competition, not group.)
5. Small Instrumental Ensemble: Each school may enter up to three small instrumental ensembles of 2-6 students per grade grouping. The ensembles may be any combination of standard band or orchestra instruments and will play one selection within eight minutes. Selections need not be memorized. It may not be directed.
6. Large Instrumental Ensemble: Each school may enter up to one large instrumental ensemble of 7-12 students per grade grouping. The ensemble may be any combination of standard band or orchestra instruments and will play one selection within eight minutes. Selections need not be memorized. It may be directed.
7. Orchestra/Band: Each school may enter one orchestra/band group with 13 or more musicians per grade grouping. They will perform two selections within 15 minutes. Selections need not be memorized. It may be directed.

# NACS Competition Manual

## Area Three: Speech



## Area 3: SPEECH

### General Rules

1. All speech material should be of the highest quality. It should be free from questionable jokes, racial overtones, or anti-American sentiments. All material should be in good taste, of high quality, and from reputable authors. Entries will not be restricted to sacred themes. However, entries that 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 will be permitted), excluding the area of Original Persuasive Oratory.
3. Each student must submit two typewritten copies of his selection to the judges prior to his performance.
4. The student must first introduce himself and cite the name of the selection and author, and then timing will begin. All other remarks related to introducing the selection will be included in the time limit. If a student does not introduce himself as his first spoken words, the timing shall begin immediately.
5. No student or group will perform the same selection in two consecutive years. In addition, the same selection is not to be used by multiple groups from the same school in the same year.
6. Time limits
  - a. All Jr. High/Sr. High categories are 5-10 minutes (except for Acting, Readers' Theatre, and Choric Speaking)
  - b. Grades 1-2 is 30 seconds to 3 minutes
  - c. Grades 3-4 is 2-6 minutes
  - d. Grades 5-6 is 3-8 minutes
7. The following rules apply to Dramatic Interpretation, Oral Interpretation of Poetry, Religious Reading, Declamation, Humorous Interpretation, and Oral Interpretation of Scripture.
  - a. Body movement 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.

## Speech Categories Grades 1-4

### 1. Poetry

The memorized oral interpretation by an individual of a sacred, patriotic, dramatic or humorous selection in poetic form.

### 2. Oratory

The memorized oral interpretation by an individual of a sacred, patriotic, Dramatic or humorous selection.

## Speech Categories Grades 5-12

### 1. Dramatic Interpretation

The memorized oral interpretation by an individual 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 the religious category.

### 2. Oral Interpretation of Poetry

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.

### 3. Religious Reading

The memorized oral interpretation of prose by an individual written to inspire spiritually or convict. The presentation should include dialogue and be dramatic in nature. Selections taken from the Bible are not permitted.

### 4. Humorous Interpretation

The memorized oral interpretation by an individual of a humorous selection. Cuttings are to be taken from published plays or prose.

### 5. Oral Interpretation of Scripture

A memorized oral interpretation by an individual of one long or two short passages from the King James Bible with appropriate introduction and transition.

## NACS Competition & Festival Manual – Area 3: Speech

### Additional Categories for Grades 7-12 Only

#### 6. Declamation

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 Scripture.

#### 7. Acting

A stage performance in which two to six individuals each portray one character without the use of script, costumes, staging, lights, sound effects, or make-up. Cuttings must be taken from published dramatic literature, published plays by a reputable author, or from prose that has been scripted for stage.

- a. 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.
- b. Actors may speak to silent or off-stage characters.
- c. Each actor may portray only one character.
- d. 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.
- e. 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.
- f. Participants must be able to perform their scene(s) in an acting space of approximately 18' x 10'.
- g. Prohibited elements in this category include Readers Theatre performances, full costuming, makeup, lighting, and furniture other than a table and chairs, stools, or boxes.
- h. Time limit: 8-13 minutes

#### 8. Original Persuasive Oratory

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 an audience opinion; only one 3 by 5 card of notes may be used. A typewritten script must be submitted to each judge at performance time.



## NACS Competition & Festival Manual – Area 3: Speech

### 9. Readers' Theatre

- a. The oral presentation of dramatic, poetic, or prose material by a group focused on the audience, utilizing some or all of the following techniques: dramatic "V", 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.
- b. Time limit: 5-13 minutes.
- c. 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.
  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.
  5. Memorization is required.
  6. Any form of literature, poetry or prose, adapted to the Readers' Theatre form will be appropriate for this contest.
  7. All literature must meet acceptable guidelines.

### 10. Choric Speaking

- a. An oral group presentation utilizing some or all of the following techniques: unison speaking, solo speaking, vocal effects, word color, dramatic climax, and group movement. Characters are not to interact with each other as they do in duet acting.
- b. Time limit: 5-13 minutes.
- c. Specific Rules:
  1. Group size consists of seven to fifteen individuals.
  2. The presentation must be memorized.
  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 arrangements and the skillful use of the techniques to move the audience with the chosen material.
  5. Any form of literature, poetry, or prose adapted to Choric Speaking form will be appropriate for this contest.
  6. All literature must meet guidelines.

## Distinctions between Readers' 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.

# NACS Competition Manual

## Area Four: Art



## Area 4: ART

### General Rules for All Categories

1. Each entry must be consistent with the purpose and standards of the NACS Competition as found in the General Information of this handbook.
2. Entries will not be restricted to sacred themes, but entries that reflect sensualism, humanism, or worldliness will be disqualified.
3. Each entry will be the original creation of the participant alone, but the participant may have had advice or instruction.
4. Each entry must have been created since the last NACS Competition.
5. Students should do original drawings or paintings from imagination or actual life; working from a photograph is allowed, but only if the student has strived to be creative in his interpretation of the photograph, rather than trying to copy it exactly. Copying of any existing artwork (painting, drawing, illustration, etc.) is prohibited. Students must submit all copies, photographs, negatives, original patterns, or images that were used in the development of the final product.
6. All two-dimensional (flat) work must be matted, framed or gallery-wrapped canvas.
7. No object (i.e., flowers, plants, furniture, toys, etc.) should be allowed for display other than the work itself.
8. All entries must have appropriate identification of category and contestant by attaching a signed "Statement of Originality" on the artwork.
9. **Art that is not entered into the appropriate category WILL BE disqualified.**
10. **Elementary art is limited to ONE entry per student.**
11. **5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> and Jr/Sr High students may enter only ONE photography category.**

## Categories

1. Monochromatic Drawing
  - a. Monochromatic drawing uses only one color.
  - b. The student may use ink, pencil, charcoal, or another medium; a combination of these media is acceptable.
  - c. Work must be sealed with a protective spray or be covered with clear gloss or acetate, if it is subject to smearing. Artwork in this category should reflect an actual picture or portrait. (See "Design" category, also.)
  
2. Polychromatic Drawing
  - a. Polychromatic drawing uses more than one color.
  - b. Students may use pastels, crayons, colored pencils or another drawing medium; a combination of these media is acceptable.
  - c. Work must be sealed with a protective spray or be covered with clear gloss or acetate, if subject to smearing.
  - d. Artwork in this category should reflect an actual picture or portrait. (See "Design" category, also.)
  
3. Watercolor
  - a. Translucent techniques will be acceptable; use of proper watercolor paper or aqua board is required (secondary only).
  - b. Opaque techniques will be acceptable if the paints used qualify as watercolors.
  - c. Any water-based medium, such as watercolor, gouache, or tempera, may be used.
  
4. Oil/Acrylic Painting
  - a. Oil painting involves the use of oil-based paints on a suitable ground.
  - b. Acrylic painting involves the use of acrylic paints on a suitable ground.
  - c. For oil painting, oil paint and appropriate solvents must be used. For acrylic painting, paints must be the acrylic polymers. Paint should be applied to a ground suitable to the medium. These include, but are not limited to, canvas, wood, and assorted art boards. Additional substances may be used for textural effects, as long as the surface of the work remains paint.
  - d. The work must be completely dry before it is submitted.

## NACS Competition & Festival Manual – Area 4: Art

### 5. Sculpture

- a. Sculpture is the art of carving (subtracting), modeling (shaping), or welding (combining) to produce a three dimensional work.
- b. Works from molds are acceptable if the student created the mold and pored the object himself. Molds must be presented with the finished artwork.
- c. Acceptable materials include, but are not limited to the following: wood, plaster, stone, metal, wax, ceramic slip, clay (both fired and unfired), paper-mache, balsa foam, model magic, and friendly plastic. Paper alone is unacceptable. Lego-style blocks are not a suitable sculpture medium.
- d. No objects should be displayed other than the sculpture itself (i.e., flowers, plants, toys).
- e. The project must be placed on an appropriate surface, for display purposes.
- f. **Entries should NOT include models or dioramas.**

### 6. Crafts – No Kits

- a. A craft can be anything three-dimensional that is not strictly a sculpture or a textile.
- b. Types of projects are limited to the following: jewelry making; stained glass; candle making; flower arranging (only if the student has made the flowers); string/thread art; decorative castings (from plaster, etc., as long as the student pours and decorates it himself); wearable art using: appliqué, metal, paints, batik, or tie-die items; basketry; tole painting (on wood or metal); wood burning; sand art; ribbon crafts (both paper and fabric); decoupage; and diorama.
- c. No kits or commercially produced plans, or parts of such, are acceptable. Purchased pin backs or earring backs for jewelry are acceptable.
- d. Entries are to be original and hand made, not copied from a pattern.
- e. Containers and garments used for these projects may be purchased.
- f. **Original student plans (sketches or patterns) must be included with the work.**

### 7. Crafts from a Kit (Valid only for grades 1-6)

- a. Projects made from commercially prepared kits will be permitted and judged separately from those made without kits.
- b. Entries will be judged on their overall quality of completion.
- c. **Written instructions from the kit will need to be included.**

## NACS Competition & Festival Manual – Area 4: Art

### 8. Mixed Media

- a. Mixed media includes two or three-dimensional artwork which combines two or more media, such as paint, ink, pencil, chalk, oil paints, tempera paints, sand, collage, and printmaking.
- b. A collage must be made of two-dimensional materials that were created by the student.
- c. No kits or commercially produced parts are acceptable, such as plastic leaves and any other prefabricated media; all parts are to be handmade, painted, inked, etc.
- d. **Medias used need to be listed on the student's "statement of originality."**

Additional categories grades 5-12

### 9. Design

- a. Entries may be monochromatic or polychromatic.
- b. The student may use any of the drawing medium listed under the monochromatic and polychromatic categories.
- c. Artwork should show a definite design or pattern as opposed to an actual picture or portrait.

### 10. Textiles

- a. Entries will be limited to selections from this listing: macramé: weaving (must show extensive, comprehensive work); string/thread art; quilting; appliqué (hand sewn only); needlework (such as candle wicking, embroidery, crochet, Cross-stitch, knitting, needlepoint, or crewel).
- b. **Kits are not acceptable; however, commercially produced plans or patterns are acceptable. A copy of the plan or pattern must accompany the project.**
- c. **No purchased garments, towels, or similar items are permitted.**
- d. **No objects should be displayed other than the textile itself.**

### 11. Woodworking

- a. Entries will be basic carpentry/cabinet-making projects.
- b. The original design and a simple mechanical drawing done by the student must be submitted with the project.
- c. All production procedures (sawing, mitering, routing, assembling, and finishing) must be done by the student himself; the work may be done under adult supervision.
- d. The maximum size is to be 40 cubic feet.
- e. **No kits permitted.**

## NACS Competition & Festival Manual – Area 4: Art

12. Calligraphy
  - a. Lettering will be done with a broad-nib calligraphy pen, either metal or fiber tipped. Ordinary felt tip markers are not acceptable.
  - b. No traced letters or dry-transfer lettering will be acceptable.
  - c. Any style of calligraphy may be used.
  - d. The entry may contain other elements (for example, illumination), as well as lettering, but the lettering should be the dominant element.
  - e. Lettering should be original: i.e., done by the student himself based on an example supplied by the teacher or taken from a book.
  
13. Sewing
  - a. The participant will sew clothing.
  - b. Entries will be limited to dress or casual attire that is suitable for church.
  - c. Commercially produced patterns are acceptable and will need to be included along with the garment.
  - d. If no pattern is used, please note that on the statement of originality. Entries will be judged on the following:
    1. The quality of the fit of the different pieces of the garment.
    2. The quality of the stitching.
    3. The quality and appearance of the overall garment.
  
14. Photography - Black and White (Film or Digital)
  - a. The photograph must be a single black and white print from digital or film.
  - b. Sepia prints will be accepted in this category.
  - c. The final print surface may not be "touched up" or altered.
  - d. The print will be judged on the basis of composition, aesthetic appeal, and originality.
  - e. The negative or a storage device with the file of the originally captured image is to be submitted with the entry. This should be protected in an envelope taped to the back of the entry.
  - f. The minimum size is to be five inches by seven inches.
  - g. **Photo must be matted or framed.**
  - h. **Only the top 3 pictures will be "scored".**
  
15. Photography – Color (Film or Digital)
  - a. The print must be a single color print from digital or film.
  - b. The final print surface may not be "touched up" or altered.
  - c. The print will be judged on the basis of composition, aesthetic appeal, and originality.
  - d. The negative or a storage device with the file of the originally captured image is to be submitted with the entry. This should be protected in an envelope taped to the back of the entry.
  - e. The minimum size is to be five inches by seven inches.
  - g. **Photo must be matted or framed.**
  - h. **Only the top 3 pictures will be "scored"**



# **NACS Competition Manual**

## **Area Five: Academics**



## Area 5: ACADEMICS

**\*A student may enter Spelling Bee or Chess, NOT both\***

### Spelling Bee

1. Grades 5-6; 7-9; 10-12
2. Spelling Bee shall be conducted in a traditional Spelling Bee format in a double elimination fashion.
3. Contestants may acquire study material by logging onto [www.myspellit.com](http://www.myspellit.com)
  - a. **High School words will not necessarily come from these lists but will come from the same categories.**
  - b. **Jr. High words will come from the language of origin: Arabic, Old English, Greek, Words you need to know, French, German and Italian.**
  - c. **Elementary students can access a study list at [www.aacs.org](http://www.aacs.org) beginning Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>. Words will come from the study list and words used in their History, science, and spelling textbooks.**
4. All contestants shall form a single line facing the Spelling Master.
5. Words shall be given contestants from left to right.
6. A contestant shall be permitted one spelling error before his disqualification.
7. With the approval of the judges, the Spelling Master may give a fuller explanation of the meaning of a word to supplement the dictionary definition(s) quoted.
8. Before spelling the word, the contestant may first write the word.
9. During competition, after the Spelling Master gives the contestant a word, the contestant may also pronounce the word before spelling it, or, if he chooses, not at all.
10. The contestant may request the Spelling Master to re-pronounce the word, define it, or use it in a sentence. The Master shall grant the requests until the Judges agree that the word has been made clear to the contestant. Judges may call an error against any contestant who ignores a request to begin spelling.
11. It is the contestant's responsibility to be sure that he has correctly understood the word.

## NACS Competition & Festival Manual – Area 5: Academics

12. The contestant shall have exactly fifteen (15) seconds to spell the word.
  - a. Timing shall begin at the contestant's repeating the word, at his writing of the word, or at the commencement of the spelling of the word.
  - b. If the contestant wishes clarification or further definition to prevent the starting of the clock, he shall signify his request by saying, "Request a clarification, please," or "Request another clarification, please."
13. Having begun to spell a word, a contestant may stop and begin again, retracing the spelling from the beginning; but in retracing, there can be no change of letters or their sequence from those first spelled. If letters or their sequence is changed in the respelling, the speller shall be declared in error.
14. Upon making his second spelling error, that contestant shall be immediately eliminated from the Bee, and the Master will announce the correct spelling. (The correct spelling of any incorrectly spelled word shall always be given except when only two contestants remain.) The next word on the Master's official competition list shall then be given the next contestant, whether or not elimination occurs.
15. When the contestants shall have been reduced to two, (provided that each contestant has committed one error, or that each contestant is errorless) the elimination procedure changes. At that point, when one contestant misspells a word, the other contestant shall be given opportunity to spell that same word. If the second contestant spells that word correctly, plus the next word on the pronouncer's list, then the second contestant shall be declared champion.
16. If both spellers misspell the same word, both shall continue in the contest, and the one who first misspelled the word will be given a new word to spell.
17. Any question relating to the spelling of a word shall be referred to the judges immediately. The deadline for lodging a protest will be before the affected participant 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 to the audience.

## Academic Tests

1. General Rules
  - a. Competition will be held at each participating NACS School prior to the State Competition.
  - b. Schools will receive one official copy of each test and will be responsible for making the applicable number of photocopies for each student participating within the category.
  - d. A one-hour written examination will be given in each category.
  - e. Examinations will consist of varying numbers of questions.
  - f. Where practical, objective questions will be posed in a variety of forms.
  - h. To preserve the integrity of the test only the student being tested is allowed to see the test when it is administered. No others, including teachers, are allowed to view the test.
  - i. Answers must be recorded on the appropriate answer sheet and not on the test.
  - j. Answer forms must be returned by the deadline for scoring.
  - k. **No school should keep copies of the test or answer forms.**
  - l. **The tests are obtained from the AACS. They are not perfect. Please be advised that when a correct answer is not provided, that question will be thrown out during the grading process.**

In the Senior High categories of Biology, Chemistry and Physics, non-programmable Scientific calculators **WITHOUT** graphing or multiline display capabilities may be used.

Graphing calculators are permitted for Algebra/Geometry and Advanced Math.

Hand-held computers, cell phones or laptop computers are **NOT** permitted.

2. Algebra/Geometry Test--The examination will consist of questions covering:
  - a. Algebra I
  - b. Algebra II
  - c. Geometry
3. Advanced Mathematics Test--The examination will consist of questions covering:
  - a. Trigonometry
  - b. Analytical Geometry
  - c. Permutations, Combinations, and Probability
  - d. Pre-calculus
  - e. Theory of Equations
  - f. Sequences and Series
  - g. Statistics
  - h. Limits
  - i. Advanced Algebra
  - j. Functions Analysis

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- k. Matrix Algebra
  - l. Vectors
  - m. Complex numbers
4. Jr. High Mathematics--The examination will consist of questions covering:
- a. General Math
  - b. Algebra I
5. Elementary Mathematics--The examination will consist of questions covering:
- a. Addition
  - b. Subtraction
  - c. Multiplication
  - d. Division
6. Biology Test--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
7. Chemistry - The examination will consist of questions covering the following:
- 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
8. Physics Test--The examination will consist of questions covering:
- a. Motion
  - b. Energy
  - c. Light
  - d. Electricity
  - e. Heat
  - f. Magnetism
  - g. Physics laws
  - h. Sound
  - i. Metric units

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9. Jr. High Science--The examination will consist of questions covering:
  - a. Life Science
  - b. Earth Science
  - c. Physical Science
  
10. Elementary Science--The examination will consist of questions covering:
  - a. Life Science
  - b. Earth Science
  - c. Physical Science
  
11. Sr. High English Test
  - a. The English examination will consist of questions covering:
    1. Grammar and usage: parts of speech, phrases, clauses, agreement, etc.
    2. Vocabulary in context and spelling recognition..
    3. Mechanics: capitalization and punctuation.
    4. Library: research techniques, bibliography, footnote forms.
    5. Diagramming.
  - b. No composition will be required.
  - c. No questions pertaining to literature will be asked.
  
12. Jr. High English--The examination will be the same as the Sr. High rules.
  
13. Elementary English--The examination will consist of questions covering:
  - a. Grammar and usage: parts of speech, verb agreement
  - b. Vocabulary in context and spelling recognition
  - c. Mechanics: capitalization and punctuation
  - d. Diagramming
  
14. World History/Geography Test--The examination will consist of questions covering:
  - a. World History
  - b. World Geography
  
15. United States History/Geography Test--The examination will consist of questions covering:
  - a. United States Geography
  - b. United States History
  
16. Jr. High Geography/History--The examination will consist of questions covering:
  - a. Civics
  - b. U.S. History
  - c. Geography (World)

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17. Elementary Social Studies--The examination will consist of questions covering:
  - a. Geography
  - b. History
  
18. Home Economics Test--The examination will consist of questions covering:
  - a. Food and nutrition
  - b. Clothing
  - c. Housing and home furnishings
  
18. Political Science/Economics--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. Specific test on the nature and historical development of the United States government.
  - c. General principles of free enterprise economic theory.
  
19. Music Theory – **The Jr. and Sr. High tests are the same**
  - a. Objectives for the test will include the following:
    1. Major and minor key signatures
    2. Major and minor scales
    3. Harmony
    4. Part-writing
    5. Figured bass
    6. Cadences
    7. Rhythm and time signatures
  - b. The test does not include melodic dictation or aural recognition.
  
20. Chess
  - a. Chess competition is scheduled during the day of the Festival and Competition.
  - b. We attempt to avoid schedule conflicts on the day of competition.
  - c. NOTE: Stall tactics are not permitted, and the judge will insist that each player keep the game moving. Players may be DISQUALIFIED for unnecessary delay of the game.
  - d. In the event a game is not completed at the end of the time limit, the winner will be determined by the sums of the point value of the captured pieces.
  - e. If contestants fail to appear for a match in a timely manner, they will be disqualified.

# NACS Competition Manual

## Administration





# Administration

## Judges

The individuals who serve as judges during the Festival & Competition are skilled within their area. For their service, the judges receive a nominal fee. Our judges consider their part in the Festival & Competition ministry service and are diligent to be encouraging and fair during the judging process.

Listed below are the guidelines observed by all event judges:

1. Watch each contestant carefully throughout the performance. You won't want to miss important facial expressions if singing. On the judging form, feel free to jot a word or two if necessary, but save detailed notes for the time right after the performance.
2. Please make brief, positive comments to help the students grow from the judging process. For example, "You could improve by ... " rather than "you didn't".
3. Speech: Students may omit or change words and small phrases to bring pieces more in line with Christian values. Do not count off for memorization in such cases.
4. Music: The student will provide each judge with a copy of the original music. You can mark on the copy to let them know where they need improvement or correction.
5. When judging with another individual, please confer at the end of each session as to who should place first, second, third etc. Try to reach an agreement and adjust accordingly. Avoid all ties if possible.
6. Do not disqualify a contestant without conferring with the appointed NACS official first. Clear communication and a spirit of agreement will cut confusion and soothe hurt feelings.
7. Realize that many students do not have access to professional coaching:
  - a. Do not expect a college level performance from a high school student.
  - b. Technical flaws should not override a student's stirring, motivating performance.
  - c. Avoid "blackballing" a student with excessively low scores because of a personal preference on selection or manner of interpretation. (Olympic competitions throw out the highest and lowest scores to avoid these tendencies.)
  - d. Your evaluation may be the only professional help the students receive, so keep all things in perspective, and motivate each student for the future.
  - e. Don't forget the effect of "performance anxiety"!

## Room Coordinators & Hall Monitors

The Room Coordinators and Hall Monitors play an important role in keeping the event day running smoothly and on schedule. It is very important that all event day attendees observe and respect the room coordinators and hall monitors requests.

Many times these workers are students who may feel uncomfortable making a request of an adult. If an event is in progress, the Hall Monitors are trained to refuse entrance into the performance room to avoid interruption and allow the student every opportunity to perform their very best.

### Room Coordinator Responsibilities

1. Resolve student schedule conflicts.
2. If a student indicates he/she will be participating in the event but his name isn't on the schedule or you don't have the paperwork, the student will be referred to the scoring office for assistance.
3. Ensure each judge has the correct, pre-labeled judging forms.
4. Staple all paperwork together. Be sure to include both judging forms and photocopies of speech or music.
5. Double check judges addition and confer with the judge to resolve a discrepancy to ensure the student receives the intended score.
6. For secondary events only: on the event cover sheet, write in the judges' choice for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> place.
7. Ensure all judging forms & paperwork are placed back in the event envelope when the event is completed.
8. A "runner" will periodically visit the competition room to pick up the completed event envelopes and return to the scoring office.
9. Should a "runner" not stop by before the event is over, please return all materials to the scoring office before vacating the competition room.
10. After the event, please put the room back in order.

### Hall Monitor Responsibilities

1. Outside the room will be an event schedule and chair.
2. The Hall Monitor will mark the event schedule when a student has completed their performance so those waiting will know the current status of the schedule.
3. Hall Procedures:
  - a. Close the door when the room is in session.
  - b. No entrance or exit during the performance.
  - c. When necessary, remind folks to keep Quiet in the halls.
4. After the event, please put the chair back in the room and help to put the room back in order.

## Judging Forms

As part of this manual, judging forms are included for your reference. Reviewing these with students as they make their event selections and prepare for the event will help them understand requirements and expectations.

Student event judging forms will be returned to each school for review with the students. The school coordinator is responsible for stopping by the Scoring Office and picking up the envelopes for their school. The host staff tries their best to keep all materials accurately separated. Should a school receive paperwork for a student not in their enrollment, please be courteous and forward to the appropriate student/school.

## Event Registration

Each school will receive a registration package to organize individual student event entries. As part of the registration process, the host school requests the name of the accompanist be included to assist with event scheduling.

## Event Scheduling

**Please be respectful of the time and effort it takes to schedule everyone. Therefore, please DO NOT sign up for several events and then drop them at the last minute.**

All student event enrollments are scheduled in advance, literally to the minute! We do this to avoid the "divide and conquer syndrome" so that family members can watch a student's performance. In addition, we ask the judges NOT to begin a performance early unless all audience members are present.

Each school will receive a draft schedule where they will be expected to review and resolve conflicts by requesting changes with another student/school.

- When schools are making changes, please be respectful of the break & lunch schedule. It makes for a VERY LONG day without a rest or lunch break.

- Event schedule changes must be received by the given deadline to implement within the master schedule.

When all scheduling has been completed, each school will receive a final master schedule that can be used to organize and advise students/families/visitors of event times.

Please stress the importance of respecting the event schedule to each student and their families. If an event gets behind schedule, it's very DIFFICULT to make up time and can negatively impact a student's ability to arrive to subsequent events on time.

# NACS Competition Manual

## Appendix A – Bible Memory



## Appendix A: Bible Memory Verses

### Bible Memory 2015-2016: Soul-Winning

Material to be memorized according to competition levels:

*Junior High:* I, II, V, VI, VII

*Senior High:* All material

- I. The worth of a soul
  - A. A soul is worth more than the entire world (Matthew 16:26).
  - B. A soul is worth God's long-suffering (II Peter 3:9).
  - C. A soul is worth God's love (I John 4:10).
  - D. A soul is worth Christ's sacrificial death (I Peter 2:24).
  - E. A soul is worth Christ's humility (Philippians 2:5–8).
- II. Separation of the soul from God by sin
  - A. Man's nature is sinful (Romans 5:12–14).
  - B. All mankind has committed sinful acts (Romans 3:23).
  - C. Sin separates man from God (Isaiah 59:2).
  - D. Separation from God is darkness (I Peter 2:9).
  - E. Separation from God is spiritual death (John 5:24).
- III. Physical and spiritual death for the unbelievers
  - A. Physical death is not the end of man's existence (John 5:28–29).
  - B. Judgment for sins occurs after physical death (Hebrews 9:27).
  - C. Hell is referred to as the second or spiritual death (Revelation 21:8).
    1. Jesus confirmed the reality of Hell (Luke 16:22–23).
    2. Hell is a place of bodily punishment (Matthew 10:28).
    3. Hell is a place of fire (Mark 9:43–44).
    4. Hell is everlasting (Matthew 25:46).
    5. Hell is the punishment for not believing on Christ (John 3:36).
- IV. Physical death and spiritual life for the believer
  - A. Physical death for the believer is termed "sleep" (I Thessalonians 4:13–15).
  - B. Physical death for the believer is merely absence from the body (II Corinthians 5:6–8).
  - C. The believer shall never experience spiritual death or separation from God (John 11:25–26).
  - D. Eternal life for the believer is both physical and spiritual (I Corinthians 15:42–44).
  - E. Eternal life is the believer's possession now (I John 5:11–13).
  - F. Eternal life will be spent with God (John 14:1–6).
- V. The imperative of soul-winning
  - A. Death is certain (Psalm 89:48).
  - B. Judgment is certain (Romans 2:5–9).
  - C. A man's earthly future is uncertain (Proverbs 27:1).
  - D. Earthly life is uncertain (James 4:14).
  - E. We know the terror of the Lord (II Corinthians 5:11).
  - F. Christ, our Example, came to win souls (Luke 19:10).

## NACS Competition Manual – Appendix A: Bible Memory Verses

- G. Christ commands us to win souls (Matthew 28:19–20).
  - H. To obey Christ’s command is our duty and not our choice (Luke 17:10).
  - I. Christ’s love constrains us (II Corinthians 5:14–15).
  - J. Our love for others should compel us (Mark 12:30–31).
  - K. We are responsible to the lost about us (Romans 1:14).
  - L. It is a sin not to win souls (James 4:17).
- VI. Attributes of the soul-winner
- A. The soul-winner is saved (John 15:5).
  - B. The soul-winner is faithful in prayer (I Thessalonians 5:17).
  - C. The soul-winner’s life evidences truth and righteousness (Ephesians 5:8–10).
  - D. The soul-winner exercises wisdom (Colossians 4:5).
  - E. The soul-winner lives in readiness (I Peter 3:15).
  - F. The soul-winner daily dies to self (Luke 9:23).
  - G. The soul-winner lives a separated life (I Thessalonians 5:22).
  - H. The soul-winner practices faith in God’s goodness (Matthew 7:11).
  - I. The soul-winner realizes he is but a messenger (Matthew 10:20).
  - J. The soul-winner is filled with the Spirit (Ephesians 5:18).
  - K. The soul-winner faithfully reads and studies the Bible (II Timothy 2:15).
  - L. The soul-winner has been obedient to believer’s baptism and church membership (Acts 2:41, 47).
  - M. The soul-winner practices faithful church attendance (Hebrews 10:25).
- VII. 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).

## NACS Competition Manual – Appendix A: Bible Memory Verses

### Bible Memory 2016-2017: The Triune God

Material to be memorized according to competition levels:

*Junior High:* IB, IIB, IIIB

*Senior High:* All material

#### I. God the Father

##### A. His nature

1. God is holy (Psalm 99:9).
2. God is just (Isaiah 45:21).
3. God is love (I John 4:16).
4. God is good (Psalm 118:29).
5. God is merciful (Psalm 100:5).
6. God is long-suffering (II Peter 3:9).
7. God is unchanging (Malachi 3:6).
8. God is incorruptible (Romans 1:23).
9. God is faithful (I Corinthians 10:13).
10. God is true (John 7:28).
11. God is jealous (Exodus 34:14).

##### B. His attributes

1. God is invisible, a spirit (John 4:24).
2. God is a distinct being (Exodus 3:14).
3. God is eternal (Deuteronomy 33:27).
4. God is immortal (I Timothy 1:17).
5. God is light (I John 1:5).
6. God is life (John 5:26).
7. God is glorious (Exodus 15:11).
8. God is unique (Isaiah 45:5).
9. God is personal (Romans 8:15).
10. God is omniscient (I John 3:20).
11. God is omnipresent (Jeremiah 23:24).
12. God is omnipotent (Revelation 19:6).
13. God is a trinity with three personalities (Matthew 28:19; II Corinthians 13:14).

#### II. God the Son

##### A. His nature

1. Jesus Christ is God incarnate (Colossians 1:13–15; John 8:58).
2. Jesus Christ is one with the Father (John 10:30).
3. Jesus Christ was virgin-born (Matthew 1:23).
4. Jesus Christ was man (Hebrews 2:14).
5. Jesus Christ was sinless (Hebrews 4:15).
6. Jesus Christ's love is characterized by its greatness (John 15:13).
7. Jesus Christ was obedient to the Father (John 4:34).
8. Jesus Christ was humble (Philippians 2:8).
9. Jesus Christ is truth (John 14:6).
10. Jesus Christ is life (John 11:25).

## NACS Competition Manual – Appendix A: Bible Memory Verses

11. Jesus Christ is changeless (Hebrews 13:8).
- B. His ministry
1. Jesus Christ is the creator (John 1:3).
  2. Jesus Christ is the Word, the expression of God's being (John 1:14).
  3. Jesus Christ came to fulfill the Law (Matthew 5:17).
  4. Jesus Christ is the Saviour (Titus 2:13).
  5. Jesus Christ was the substitutionary lamb, the Atonement (John 1:29).
  6. Jesus Christ is the mediator (I Timothy 2:5).
  7. Jesus Christ is our intercessor (Hebrews 7:25).
  8. Jesus Christ is our High Priest (Hebrews 8:1).
  9. Jesus Christ is the judge (John 5:22).
  10. Jesus Christ is the author and finisher of our faith (Hebrews 12:2).
- III. God the Holy Spirit
- A. His nature
1. The Holy Spirit is God (II Corinthians 3:17).
  2. The Spirit of God is holy (Ephesians 4:30).
- B. His ministry
1. The Holy Spirit imparts life (Job 33:4).
  2. The Holy Spirit convicts of sin (John 16:8).
  3. The Holy Spirit is the author of the new birth (John 3:5; Titus 3:5).
  4. The Holy Spirit indwells every Christian (Romans 8:9).
  5. Through the Holy Spirit we are baptized into the body of Christ (I Corinthians 12:13).
  6. The Holy Spirit is the proof of our salvation (Romans 8:16).
  7. The Holy Spirit is the seal or bond of our eternal salvation (Ephesians 1:13; II Corinthians 1:22).
  8. The Holy Spirit leads the Christian (Romans 8:14).
  9. The Holy Spirit comforts the Christian (John 14:16).
  10. The Holy Spirit teaches the Christian (John 14:26).
  11. The Holy Spirit is our indwelling intercessor (Romans 8:27).
  12. The Holy Spirit glorifies Christ (John 16:14).
  13. The Holy Spirit inspired Scripture (II Peter 1:21; II Timothy 3:16).
  14. The Holy Spirit bestows spiritual gifts (I Corinthians 12:4, 11).
  15. The Holy Spirit controls the submissive Christian (Ephesians 5:18).
  16. The Holy Spirit produces fruit in the Christian (Galatians 5:22-23).



## NACS Competition Manual – Appendix A: Bible Memory Verses

### Bible Memory 2017-2018: Sin and Salvation

Material to be memorized according to competition levels:

*Junior High:* I, II, III, VI, VII

*Senior High:* All material

- 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 afflicts mankind with pain and anguish (Job 14:1).
  - I. Sin brings death which is inescapable outside Christ (James 1:15).
    1. The first death is physical, bodily (Hebrews 9:27).
    2. The second death is spiritual, eternal separation from God, Who is Life (Revelation 21:8).
- V. Sin and the holiness of God are irreconcilable.
  - A. God is righteous (Psalm 119:137).
  - B. God abhors sin (Psalm 5:4-6).
  - C. God knows our sins (Psalm 69:5).
  - D. Sin separates us from God (Isaiah 59:1–2).
  - E. God judges sin (Ecclesiastes 12:14).
  - F. God’s judgment is according to truth (Romans 2:2).
  - G. The Law was given to condemn man’s sins and to show his need for Christ (Galatians 3:24).
  - H. God will not tolerate sin or defilement in Heaven (Revelation 21:27).
- VI. Salvation from sin and death is impossible apart from God’s plan.
  - A. Old Testament sacrifices could not take away sin (Hebrews 10:4).
  - B. The Law cannot give righteousness and life (Galatians 3:21–22).
  - C. Works cannot give righteousness and life (Isaiah 64:6).
  - D. No person or god can provide salvation (Acts 4:12).

## NACS Competition Manual – Appendix A: Bible Memory Verses

- E. Grace, unmerited favor, came by Jesus Christ (John 1:17).
- VII. Salvation from sin and death is made possible by God's plan.
  - A. Jesus Christ is God Incarnate, sent to redeem us (Galatians 4:4–5).
    - 1. The shedding of Christ's blood was necessary for the remission or forgiveness of sins (Hebrews 9:22).
      - a. Our sins were imputed or reckoned to Christ's account (I Peter 2:24).
      - b. Christ was the propitiation or satisfaction for the sins of the world (I John 2:2).
      - c. Christ was our substitute on the cross, and now His righteousness has been imputed to us (II Corinthians 5:21).
      - d. Christ's death reconciles man to God (Romans 5:10).
      - e. We are justified or declared righteous through faith in Christ's redemptive work (Romans 5:1).
      - f. God has removed our sins from us (Psalm 103:12; John 1:29).
      - g. God will never remember our sins (Hebrews 10:17).
      - h. Condemnation for our sins is no longer possible (Romans 8:1).
    - 2. Christ's resurrection proved that He is God, with power over death (John 11:25).
      - a. Christ's resurrection was necessary for proof of forgiveness and justification (Romans 4:24–25).
      - b. Christ's resurrection proves that the saved shall also rise (I Corinthians 15:20, 23).
  - B. Conversion is a sinner's turning from his sin toward God (Acts 3:19).
    - 1. A sinner must repent of his sins (Luke 5:32).
    - 2. A sinner must have faith, or personal trust, in Christ's finished work on the cross (John 1:12; Romans 10:9).
    - 3. While the sinner must exercise repentance and faith by his own will, it is God who leads him to both (Romans 2:4; Ephesians 2:8).
  - C. Regeneration is being "born again" at conversion, and it is accomplished by God (Titus 3:5).
  - D. Salvation is a gift imparted at conversion (Romans 10:10, 13).
    - 1. We are saved from the bondage which makes us continue to sin (I John 3:9).
    - 2. We are saved from sin's penalty and are given eternal life (John 3:36).
    - 3. The completion of our salvation will be the sinless glorification of our bodies (Philippians 3:20–21).
  - E. At salvation, we are sealed with the Holy Spirit as security and indwelt by Him until our final redemption (Ephesians 1:13; I Corinthians 6:19).
  - F. At salvation, we are sanctified or set apart in God's eyes from the unsaved world (Hebrews 10:10).
  - G. At salvation, Christ's intercession for us with the Father begins (Hebrews 7:25).

## NACS Competition Manual – Appendix A: Bible Memory Verses

### Bible Memory 2018-2019: Prayer

Material to be memorized according to competition levels:

*Junior High:* I, IV, V, VI

*Senior High:* All material

- I. Prayer is verbal expression of our feelings and needs to God.
  - A. We pray directly to God (Psalm 5:2).
    1. We are to pray with humility (Psalm 10:17).
    2. We are to pray in Jesus' name (John 16:23).
    3. We are to pray in the Holy Spirit (Jude 20–21).
    4. We are to pray truthfully (Psalm 145:18).
    5. We are to pray boldly (Hebrews 10:19–22).
    6. We are to pray confidently (I John 5:14).
    7. We are to pray about matters persistently, importunately, without shame (Luke 11:8–10).
  - B. We are to pray from the heart, expressing our feelings and thoughts (Psalm 62:8).
    1. Prayer may be audible (Psalm 77:1).
    2. Prayer may be silent because God knows the heart and its thoughts (I Chronicles 28:9).
  - C. We are to pray concerning everything (Philippians 4:6).
    1. Prayer is adoration, expressing praise and thanksgiving (Hebrews 13:15).
    2. Prayer is supplication, expressing a petition for mercy (Psalm 55:1).
      - a. We are to confess our sins and seek forgiveness (Matthew 6:12; I John 1:9).
      - b. We are to express our needs (Matthew 6:11).
      - c. We are to express our desires (Psalm 37:4).
    3. Prayer is intercession, pleading another's cause (Romans 15:30).
      - a. We are to pray for all men (I Timothy 2:1).
      - b. We are to pray for kings and all in authority (I Timothy 2:2)
      - c. We are to pray for our persecutors (Matthew 5:44).
      - d. We are to pray for fellow believers (Ephesians 6:18).
      - e. We are to pray for the sick (James 5:14–15).
      - f. We are to pray for the ministers of the Gospel (II Thessalonians 3:1–2).
- II. The Bible clearly states who may pray.
  - A. Only believers may pray with the assurance that they are heard by God (John 9:31).
  - B. The prayer for salvation from anyone will be heard by God (Romans 10:9, 10, 13).
  - C. While all believers share the privilege of private prayer, prayer in church is to be made by men (Matthew 6:6; I Timothy 2:8).
  - D. The Bible teaches that Christ continues to intercede for believers (Hebrews 7:25).
  - E. The Bible teaches that the Holy Spirit also intercedes for us (Romans 8:26).
- III. It is wrong for the Christian to fail to pray.
  - A. Prayer is commanded (I Thessalonians 5:17).
  - B. Prayer is pleasing to God (Psalm 141:2).
  - C. We will not have if we do not ask (James 4:2).
- IV. The Bible teaches us when to pray.
  - A. The believer's heart is to remain in an attitude of continuing prayer and gratitude to God (Romans 12:12; Ephesians 5:20).

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1. We are to pray at all times (Luke 18:1).
  2. We are to pray day and night (Psalm 88:1).
- B. We are to pray in thankfulness before eating, as exemplified by Christ (Mark 8:6; I Timothy 4:4–5).
- C. We are to pray in times of trouble (Psalm 86:6–7).
- D. We are to pray in times of need (Hebrews 4:16).
- E. We are to pray in times of affliction (James 5:13).
- F. We are to pray when fearful (Psalm 55:5, 16).
- G. We are to pray for restored fellowship after confession of sin (Psalm 51:10, 12).
- V. Answers to prayer may take different forms.
- A. God has promised to answer requests made in His will (I John 5:14–15).
- B. God may answer prayer above our expectations (Ephesians 3:20).
- C. God may answer prayer directly and immediately (Matthew 7:7–11).
- D. God may delay an answer to prayer (Luke 18:7).
- E. God may answer a prayer differently from our request (II Corinthians 12:7–9).
- VI. There are hindrances to answers to prayer which the believer must avoid.
- A. God will not answer if there is unconfessed sin in the heart (Psalm 66:18).
- B. God will not answer prayer if the motive is wrong or selfish (James 4:3).
- C. God will not answer prayer if it is not made in faith (Matthew 21:22).
- D. God will not answer prayer from an unforgiving heart (Mark 11:25–26).
- E. God will not answer prayer made without regard to his will (Matthew 6:10).
- F. God will not answer prayer from an unthankful heart (I Thessalonians 5:18).
- G. God will not answer prayer from a disobedient heart (I John 3:20–22).
- H. God will not answer prayer from an ungriving heart (Luke 6:38).
- I. God will not answer prayer from a heart which is not abiding in Him (John 15:7).
- J. God will not answer prayer from the partners in an inharmonious marriage relationship (I Peter 3:1, 7).

## NACS Competition Manual – Appendix A: Bible Memory Verses

### Bible Memory 2019-2020: God's Promises

Material to be memorized according to competition levels:

*Junior High:* I, III, IV

*Senior High:* All material

- 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: 17–18).
  - D. God's promises are to motivate His children to duty and holiness (II Corinthians 6:17–18; 7:1).
  - E. Although not all promises are made to the Christian, all are for our edification (Romans 15:4).
  - F. God's promises have been confirmed and fulfilled in Christ (II Corinthians 1:19–20).
  - G. Man does not know God's timetable for the fulfillment of His promises (II Peter 3:9).
  - H. God's promises are obtained or possessed through faith (Romans 4:16; Hebrews 6:12).
- II. Scripture describes God's promises in several terms.
  - A. God's promise is called good (I Kings 8:56).
  - B. God's promise is called holy (Psalm 105:42).
  - C. God's promises are called great and precious (II Peter 1:4).
- III. God has given promises concerning the physical welfare of His children.
  - A. God has promised longer life for obedience to Him (Proverbs 3:1–2).
  - B. God has promised longer life for honoring parents (Ephesians 6:2–3).
  - C. God has promised peace and comfort in fear (John 14:27; Philippians 4:7).
  - D. God has promised help in illness (Psalm 41:3).
  - E. God has promised the rest of sweet sleep (Proverbs 3:24).
  - F. God has promised both afflictions and delivery in those afflictions (I Thessalonians 3:3; Psalm 50:15).
  - G. God has promised to dry our tears (Revelation 7:17).
  - H. God has promised renewal of strength (Isaiah 40:31).
  - I. God has promised that nothing shall happen by chance (Proverbs 16:33).
  - J. God has promised children as His heritage (Psalm 127:3).
  - K. God has promised a blessed home life (Proverbs 3:33).
  - L. God has promised preservation of orphans and widows (Jeremiah 49:11).
  - M. God has promised blessings upon the children of godly parents (Psalm 112:1-2; Proverbs 20:7).
  - N. God has promised our basic needs of food, drink, and clothing (Matthew 6:31-32).
  - O. God has promised to meet our every need (Philippians 4:19; Matthew 6:33).
- IV. God has given spiritual promises to those who are saved.
  - A. God has promised abundant life (John 10:10).
  - B. God has promised eternal life (I John 2:25).
  - C. God has promised the indwelling Holy Spirit as the earnest or pledge of His salvation (II Corinthians 1:22).
  - D. God has promised His eternal presence (Hebrews 13:5).
  - E. God has promised that He is slow to anger and merciful (Psalm 103:8).
  - F. God has promised to forget only one thing: our sins (Hebrews 10:17).
  - G. God has promised salvation from His wrath (Romans 5:9).

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- H. God has promised us sonship (Galatians 4:6–7; John 1:12).
- I. God has promised that we will be His heirs (Galatians 3:29).
- J. God has promised the advocacy of Jesus Christ (I John 2:1).
- K. God has promised that He will never change (James 1:17).
- L. God has promised to hear and answer our prayers (I John 5:14–15).
- M. God has promised us victory over spiritual foes (Romans 8:37).
- N. God has promised us angelic protection and care (Psalm 34:7; Hebrews 1:14).
- O. God has promised that nothing can separate us from His love (Romans 8:38–39).
- P. God has promised His enablements to do His calling (I Thessalonians 5:24).
- Q. God has promised rewards for our work (Revelation 22:12).
- R. God has promised that we shall bear life's burdens with His help (Galatians 6:5; Psalm 55:22).
- S. God has promised us chastisement for disobedience for our profit (Hebrews 12:6, 11).
- T. God has promised never to test us beyond our endurance (I Corinthians 10:13).
- U. God has promised a spiritual harvest after labor (Galatians 6:9).
- V. God has promised that He cares for us (I Peter 5:7).
- W. God has promised us courage (II Timothy 1:7).
- X. God has promised wisdom if we ask (James 1:5).
- Y. God has promised victory over death (I Corinthians 15:54–57).
- V. God has given promises concerning eternity to the Christian.
  - A. God has promised us an eternal home in heaven (I Peter 1:3–4).
  - B. God has promised that Christ will return for His own (John 14:3).
  - C. God has promised to those who die before Christ's return that the soul will have immediate entrance into heaven after death (II Corinthians 5:8).
  - D. God has promised that, at Christ's return for His own, the dead in Christ will be bodily resurrected (I Thessalonians 4:16–17).
  - E. God has promised that, whether still living or resurrected, we all shall be changed to immortal beings (I Corinthians 15:51–52).
  - F. God has promised that we shall be like Christ (I John 3:2).
  - G. God has promised that we must appear before the Judgment Seat for reward or loss for our earthly works (I Corinthians 3:13–15).
  - 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).

## NACS Competition Manual – Appendix A: Bible Memory Verses

### Bible Memory 2020-2021: The Wisdom of God

Material to be memorized according to competition levels:

*Junior High:* I, II, IV

*Senior High:* All material

- I. God alone is the source of wisdom.
  - A. Wisdom is with God (Job 12:12–13).
  - B. By wisdom God founded the earth (Proverbs 3:19).
  - C. God’s wisdom is beyond man’s understanding (Romans 11:33–34).
  - D. The wisdom of God is personified in Christ (I Corinthians 1:23–24).
  - E. God’s wisdom, salvation in Christ, was a mystery before its revelation (I Corinthians 2:7–8).
  - F. God’s Word gives wisdom (Psalm 119:130).
  - G. God’s wisdom is perfect and easily entreated (James 3:17).
  - H. God’s wisdom will prevail over man’s wisdom (I Corinthians 1:27–29).
- II. God grants His wisdom to man beginning at salvation and continuing as the Christian seeks it.
  - A. Man must reject the world’s wisdom and believe God’s wisdom at salvation (I Corinthians 1:20–21).
  - B. Wisdom has been revealed to man through the Scriptures by the Holy Spirit (I Corinthians 2:13; II Timothy 3:16).
  - C. Wisdom begins with fearing the Lord and departing from evil (Psalm 111:10; Job 28:28).
  - D. Wisdom comes from seeking God (Proverbs 28:5).
  - E. Wisdom comes from desiring and seeking it (Proverbs 18:1).
  - F. It is God’s will that the Christian be filled with wisdom (Colossians 1:9–10).
  - G. Wisdom should be the principal goal in the life of the Christian (Proverbs 4:7).
  - H. Wisdom may be petitioned from God (James 1:5).
  - I. Wisdom is gained from hearing and receiving instruction (Proverbs 19:20).
  - J. Wisdom proceeds from the Christian’s heart to his speech (Proverbs 16:23).
  - K. Wisdom can be forsaken (Proverbs 4:13).
- III. True wisdom does not exist apart from God.
  - A. Wisdom is not found in human existence (Job 28:12–13).
  - B. Wisdom of this world is foolishness to God (I Corinthians 3:19).
  - C. The natural man cannot discern God’s wisdom (I Corinthians 2:14).
  - D. God’s plan of salvation is foolish in the eyes of man (I Corinthians 1:18).
  - E. The reasonings of the worldly wise are vain (I Corinthians 3:20).
  - F. Wisdom is not synonymous with importance or age (Job 32:9).
  - G. Wisdom apart from God increases grief (Ecclesiastes 1:18).
  - H. Man’s wisdom can pervert him (Isaiah 47:10).
  - I. Wisdom apart from God will not stand (Proverbs 21:30).
  - J. Wisdom in one’s own eyes brings woe (Isaiah 5:21).
  - K. Man’s wisdom ends in death (Proverbs 14:12; 16:25).
- IV. Wisdom is a God-given possession that shapes a joyous, righteous life.
  - A. Wisdom is a preserver of life (Proverbs 2:10–11).
  - B. Wisdom is peace (Proverbs 3:17).
  - C. Wisdom is strength (Proverbs 24:5).

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- D. Wisdom is stability (Isaiah 33:6).
- E. Wisdom is a defense (Ecclesiastes 7:12).
- F. Wisdom is a guide (Ecclesiastes 10:10).
- G. Wisdom is obedience (Matthew 7:24).
- H. Wisdom is more valuable than wealth (Proverbs 8:10–11).
- I. Wisdom is sweet to the soul (Proverbs 24:13–14).
- J. Wisdom is sincere, yet practical (Matthew 10:16).
- K. Wisdom is winning souls (Daniel 12:3; Proverbs 11:30).
- L. Wisdom is living as an example of Christ to the unsaved (Colossians 4:5).
- M. Wisdom is using our life and time to bring honor to God (Ephesians 5:15–17).
- N. Wisdom is exercising discernment between good and evil, good and better (Philippians 1:9–10; Hebrews 5:14).
- O. Wisdom glories only in the Lord (Jeremiah 9:23–24).
- P. Wisdom seeks counsel (Proverbs 1:5).
- Q. Wisdom accepts reproof (Proverbs 17:10).
- R. Wisdom teaches self-control (Proverbs 11:12).
- S. Wisdom teaches the foolishness of mischief (Proverbs 10:23).
- T. Wisdom teaches that humility comes before honor (Proverbs 15:33).
- U. Wisdom teaches the principle of saving (Proverbs 21:20).
- V. Wisdom receives commendation (Proverbs 12:8).
- W. Wisdom promotes health and long life (Proverbs 4:20–22; Proverbs 9:10–11).
- X. Wisdom gains favor (Proverbs 13:14–15).
- Y. Wisdom establishes and furnishes the Christian home (Proverbs 24:3–4).
- Z. Wisdom values eternity (Psalm 90:12).



# NACS Competition Manual

## Appendix B - Judging Forms

