

PF 选手流程速查

PF Debater Quick Reference

3v3 & 4v4

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PF 选手流程速查

【中文部分】

使用建议：请在比赛前通读本文件，明确自己在每一个发言环节需要完成的任务，并在辩论中有意识地执行下述规范。祝好运！

一、比赛流程与时间分配

公共论坛辩论赛采用 2v2 赛制，每队由两名辩手组成，共包含十一个发言环节。

顺序	环节名称	时长/min	发言人	职责任务
1	立论	4	先手一辩	负责发表立论演讲，陈述己方完整案例； 此阶段只陈述己方观点，不回应对方论点。
2	立论	4	后手一辩	
3	第一次交叉质询	3	双方一辩	必须参与第一轮交叉质询，就案例内容提问并回答对方提问。
4	驳论	4	先手二辩	负责发表反驳演讲，攻击对方案例并防守己方案例。
5	驳论	4	后手二辩	负责发表反驳演讲，攻击对方案例并防守己方案例；第二反驳须额外承担“前线”任务，回应对方对己方案例的攻击。
6	第二次交叉质询	3	双方二辩	必须参与第二轮交叉质询，就反驳内容与防守内容进行提问和回答。
7	小结	3	先手一辩	发表总结演讲，开始“坍缩”论点并进行初步的论点权衡。
8	小结	3	后手一辩	
9	全场交叉质询	3	全体辩手	两位辩手共同参与全场交叉质询，四位辩手均可提问和回答。
10	总结陈词	2	先手二辩	发表最终陈述，有效梳理并强化己方获胜理由，且不得提出任何新论点。
11	总结陈词	2	后手二辩	

依据人数、辩论经验等实际情况，少年班公共论坛辩论赛同时采用 2v2、3v3 和 4v4 赛制，学生可自由选择赛制和组队。由此，2v2 辩论环节安排如上图，3v3 和 4v4 辩论环节安排如下：

3v3

顺序	环节名称	时长/min	发言人	职责任务
1	立论	4	先手一辩	负责发表立论演讲，陈述己方完整案例； 此阶段只陈述己方观点，不回应对方论点。
2	立论	4	后手一辩	
3	第一次交叉质询	3	双方一辩	必须参与第一轮交叉质询，就案例内容提问并回答对方提问。
4	驳论	4	先手二辩	负责发表反驳演讲，攻击对方案例并防守己方案例。
5	驳论	4	后手二辩	负责发表反驳演讲，攻击对方案例并防守己方案例；第二反驳须额外承担“前线”任务，回应对方对己方案例的攻击。
6	第二次交叉质询	3	双方二辩	必须参与第二轮交叉质询，就反驳内容与防守内容进行提问和回答。
7	小结	3	先手三辩	发表总结演讲，开始“坍缩”论点并进行初步的论点权衡。
8	小结	3	后手三辩	
9	全场交叉质询	3	全体辩手	所有辩手共同参与全体交叉质询，四位辩手均可提问和回答。
10	总结陈词	2	先手三辩	发表最终陈述，有效梳理并强化己方获胜理由，且不得提出任何新论点。
11	总结陈词	2	后手三辩	

- 三辩需帮一辩和二辩做场记，协助他们顺利完成质询和驳论；
- 一辩和二辩也需为三辩做场记，协助三辩完成小结和总结陈词。

4v4

顺序	环节名称	时长/min	发言人	职责任务
1	立论	4	先手一辩	负责发表立论演讲，陈述己方完整案例； 此阶段只陈述己方观点，不回应对方论点。
2	立论	4	后手一辩	
3	第一次交叉质询	3	双方一辩	必须参与第一轮交叉质询，就案例内容提问并回答对方提问。
4	驳论	4	先手二辩	负责发表反驳演讲，攻击对方案例并防守己方案例。
5	驳论	4	后手二辩	负责发表反驳演讲，攻击对方案例并防守己方案例；第二反驳须额外承担“前线”任务，回应对方对己方案例的攻击。

6	第二次交叉质询	3	双方二辩	必须参与第二轮交叉质询，就反驳内容与防守内容进行提问和回答。
7	小结	3	先手三辩	发表总结演讲，开始“坍缩”论点并进行初步的论点权衡。
8	小结	3	后手三辩	
9	全场交叉质询	3	全体辩手	所有辩手共同参与全体交叉质询，四位辩手均可提问和回答。
10	总结陈词	2	先手四辩	发表最终陈述，有效梳理并强化己方获胜理由，且不得提出任何新论点。
11	总结陈词	2	后手四辩	

- 一辩和三辩需互相做场记，协助双方顺利完成各自的辩论任务；
- 二辩与四辩需互相做场记，协助双方顺利完成各自的辩论任务。

二、辩论注意事项

【立论环节】

- 明确辩题，依附于辩题下的每个论点必须具备论点主张、链接、根据与影响四要素，缺一不可。
- 立论稿须提前准备，这也意味着双方一辩应保证内容需通过多次修改与演练，确保能在 4 分钟内以清晰、平稳的语速完成，立论时叙述完整、流畅且自信。
- 一篇立论稿一般设置 3 个左右的核心论点，避免论点过多导致发展不充分，或论点单一被对方攻破核心框架。
- 立论阶段只需陈述己方观点，无需回应对方论点的内容，可以预判对方论点并提出适用于己方的证据，但禁止直接反驳对方论点。
- 立论稿应包含引言，界定关键术语并明确己方论证框架；各论点之间不应交叉重复，且需独立支撑己方立场。但必须避免过度引用：裁判希望听到辩手自己的论证，而非一连串引文。
- 须同时准备正反方立论稿。

【交叉质询环节】

- 整场比赛共设三轮交叉质询，第一轮由双方一辩参与，围绕立论内容展开；第二轮由双方二辩参与，围绕反驳与防守内容展开；第三轮由四位辩手全体参与，针对核心争议点展开。
- 质询时始终面向裁判发言并保持眼神交流，切勿与对手争吵或使用攻击性言辞。

- 追求“感知主导权”，即口齿清晰、音量足够、态度自信但不傲慢。
- 第一次质询应明确辩论需要的基本定义与主要矛盾点，为后续辩论奠基。
- 后两次质询中，提问应指向对方论证的薄弱环节，同时借机重申并强化己方论点。

【驳论环节】

- 驳论应逐一回应对方案例中的所有关键论点，避免出现“遗漏”。
- 第二驳论（后发言方的驳论）须额外承担“前线”任务，即回应对对方对己方案例的攻击，完成论点重建。
- 合理分配时间，既不要忽略防守己方案例，也不要因防守而放弃攻击对方论点。
- 驳论需做到多种角度回应，包括切断链接、扭转链接方向以及对影响进行重新评估，避免把所有反驳集中在同一环节上。
- 在驳论中，辩手应为自己的小结和总结陈词做准备，初步梳理出将在后续环节聚力捍卫的核心论点。

【小结与总结陈词】

- 小结应梳理并汇总立论、驳论、交叉质询中的攻防要点，整合己方核心逻辑。
- 小结同时应开始“坍缩”，依托驳论与质询内容，主动放弃部分争议点，转而聚焦于一到两个最完善的论点，并进行初步的论点权衡。
- 总结陈词须进一步凝练，仅保留一条核心获胜路径，直接为裁判“书写投票理由”，指出对方遗漏的关键点，并说明为何己方获胜，完成权衡比较。
- 总结陈词中严禁提出任何新论点，只有先发言方的总结陈词可以提出新的权衡论证。
- 总结陈词中延伸论点时，必须先简要重申该论点的内容和论证过程，否则评委可能不会在流程表上将其纳入评判。

【全流程通用规范】

- 所有论点都必须“延伸”至后续演讲，否则会被视为已放弃。
- 立论稿禁止引用未公开的私人数据、禁止论点与辩题无关、禁止论点表述模糊（如使用“可能”“也许”等不确定表述）。
- 辩论全程中，立论、驳论、小结、总结陈词的第一句话都应放慢语速，让裁判有时间适应辩手的个人声音。
- 任何发言环节在计时结束后应立即停止；主计可视情况给予最多 15 秒的礼貌宽限，超时必须立即终止。

三、获胜策略：适应裁判

辩论的胜负取决于辩手能否根据裁判类型调整表达与论证方式。

裁判类型	核心要求	关键行为
传统型裁判	说服力与沟通能力是最重要的评判标准。	自信表达，语调起伏，保持眼神交流，给出清晰叙事；交叉质询表现关键；少用晦涩术语。
技术型裁判	必须赢得“流程表”，逐点回应，不允许遗漏。	对每一关键论点都给予回应；在反驳、总结和最终陈述中“坍缩”至最重要论点；必须进行明确“权衡”，解释为何己方论证更重要。

四、论证与证据规范

每一个合格的论点必须具备以下四个核心要素：

- 论点主张：用一句话明确本论点的核心观点。
- 链接：阐明辩题主张与某一具体结果之间的因果关系。
- 根据：为链接提供逻辑或证据支撑，解释因果关系为何成立。
- 影响/结果：量化或描述该论点人们对人们生活的影响。

证据形式方面：

- 卡片：引用专家原话或观点，建立可信度，注明来源资质。
- 分析：辩手自己的逻辑推理，解释和串联卡片，使论证完整。

立论稿写作规范：

- 立论稿理想长度为 725 – 775 词（适配朗读速度约 185 词/分钟及论证的完整性和复杂性），应包含引言、若干论点和简短的结论。
- 引言应界定关键术语，可提出观察以明确双方论证任务。
- 结论应总结主要论点，可回扣引言中的引语或主题。
- 论点之间不应交叉重复，各论点需独立支撑己方立场。
- 避免过度引用：裁判希望听到辩手自己的论证，而非一连串引文。

五、准备与赛中暂停时间

1. 赛程

- 第 10 周至第 16 周。第 10 周周中投票确定辩题；第 10 周周末前发布规则与辩题；第 11 周正式开始备赛；第 16 周进行正式比赛。

2. 赛前准备清单：

- 每个组须准备正反双方两篇立论稿。
- 赛前主计抛硬币决定正反方和发言顺序；猜中方选择立场或顺序之一，另一方选择剩余选项。
- 双方均需向主计提交正反双持的一辩稿。

3. 赛中准备时间（每队共 3 分钟）：

- 可在己方陈词环节开始前或交叉质询前申请，禁止在环节中途打断。
- 使用流程：举手说“Prep please”，主计计时；准备完毕说“Ready”，剩余时间可保留。
- 可一次性用完或分次使用，时间耗尽则停止准备。
- 一方准备时另一方可同步准备且不消耗自身时间。

4. 证据核查暂停：

- 针对对方明确引用的数据、案例或文献发起；无理由任意要求举证不被允许。
- 暂停核查（Evidence Check, pause）：可打断对方发言，比赛暂停，对方出示证据，耗时从申请方准备时间中扣除。
- 继续核查（Evidence Check, continue）：等待对方发言结束后再核查。
- 不得频繁恶意发起，主计有权驳回并记录。

5. 应急暂停：

- 设备故障等突发情况由主计叫停，不占用双方准备时间，赛程顺延。

六、材料提交

1. 提交材料内容：双方一辩稿（含正反方）、评委量准文件、辩手场记。
2. 提交形式：文件电子版（电子文件或图片）压缩包或可访问链接，命名格式“Team X_Groups A&B_ 所有队员中文姓名”，包内文件注明材料名称和队员姓名。
3. 提交截止：比赛结束当日晚 10 点半前
4. 提交地址：发送至 1203645239@qq.com。
5. 注意：逾期或材料缺失将影响成绩评定。

PF Debater Quick Reference

【English Version】

Friendly Reminder: Please read this document carefully before your round. Be clear about the task you must accomplish in each speech, and follow the guidelines intentionally during the debate. Best of luck!

I. Round Structure & Speech Times

A Public Forum round uses a 2v2 format with two debaters per team and eleven speeches.

Order	Type of Speech	Duration/min	Speaker	Task & Responsibility
1	Constructive	4	First-Speaking First Speaker	Delivers the Constructive speech, presenting their complete case without responding to the opponent's arguments.
2	Constructive	4	Second-Speaking First Speaker	
3	First Crossfire	3	Both First Speakers	Participates in the First Crossfire, asking and answering questions about the cases.
4	Rebuttal	4	First-Speaking Second Speaker	Delivers the Rebuttal speech, attacking the opponent's case and defending their own.
5	Rebuttal	4	Second-Speaking Second Speaker	Delivers the Rebuttal speech, attacking the opponent's case and defending their own. The second rebuttal must include "frontlining" — responding to attacks on one's own case.
6	Second Crossfire	3	Both Second Speakers	Participates in the Second Crossfire on rebuttal and defense.
7	Summary	3	First-Speaking First Speaker	Delivers the Summary speech, beginning to "collapse" arguments and conduct preliminary weighing.
8	Summary	3	Second-Speaking First Speaker	
9	Grand Crossfire	3	All Four Debaters	All Four debaters participate in the Grand Crossfire, asking and answering questions.
10	Final Focus	2	First-Speaking Second Speaker	Delivers the Final Focus speech, crystallizing the path to victory without presenting new arguments.
11	Final Focus	2	Second-Speaking Second Speaker	

Based on practical considerations, such as the number of participants and their prior debate experience, this Public Forum Debate Tournament for the Young Gifted Class will simultaneously employ 2v2, 3v3, and 4v4 formats; students are free to choose their preferred format and form their own teams. Accordingly, the schedule for the 2v2 debate rounds is presented in the diagram above, while the schedules for the 3v3 and 4v4 rounds are outlined below:

3v3

Order	Type of Speech	Duration/min	Speaker	Task & Responsibility
1	Constructive	4	First-Speaking First Speaker	Delivers the Constructive speech, presenting their complete case without responding to the opponent's arguments.
2	Constructive	4	Second-Speaking First Speaker	
3	First Crossfire	3	Both First Speakers	Participates in the First Crossfire, asking and answering questions about the cases.
4	Rebuttal	4	First-Speaking Second Speaker	Delivers the Rebuttal speech, attacking the opponent's case and defending their own.
5	Rebuttal	4	Second-Speaking Second Speaker	Delivers the Rebuttal speech, attacking the opponent's case and defending their own. The second rebuttal must include "frontlining" — responding to attacks on one's own case.
6	Second Crossfire	3	Both Second Speakers	Participates in the Second Crossfire on rebuttal and defense.
7	Summary	3	First-Speaking Third Speaker	Delivers the Summary speech, beginning to "collapse" arguments and conduct preliminary weighing.
8	Summary	3	Second-Speaking Third Speaker	
9	Grand Crossfire	3	All Six Debaters	All Four debaters participate in the Grand Crossfire, asking and answering questions.
10	Final Focus	2	First-Speaking Third Speaker	Delivers the Final Focus speech, crystallizing the path to victory without presenting new arguments.
11	Final Focus	2	Second-Speaking Third Speaker	

- The Third Speaker should flow for the First and Second Speakers, assisting them in successfully conducting their cross fires and rebuttals;
- The First and Second Speakers should likewise flow for the Third Speaker, assisting the Third Speaker in delivering the summary and the final focus.

Order	Type of Speech	Duration/min	Speaker	Task & Responsibility
1	Constructive	4	First-Speaking First Speaker	Delivers the Constructive speech, presenting their complete case without responding to the opponent's arguments.
2	Constructive	4	Second-Speaking First Speaker	
3	First Crossfire	3	Both First Speakers	Participates in the First Crossfire, asking and answering questions about the cases.
4	Rebuttal	4	First-Speaking Second Speaker	Delivers the Rebuttal speech, attacking the opponent's case and defending their own.
5	Rebuttal	4	Second-Speaking Second Speaker	Delivers the Rebuttal speech, attacking the opponent's case and defending their own. The second rebuttal must include "frontlining" — responding to attacks on one's own case.
6	Second Crossfire	3	Both Second Speakers	Participates in the Second Crossfire on rebuttal and defense.
7	Summary	3	First-Speaking Third Speaker	Delivers the Summary speech, beginning to "collapse" arguments and conduct preliminary weighing.
8	Summary	3	Second-Speaking Third Speaker	
9	Grand Crossfire	3	All Eight Debaters	All Eight debaters participate in the Grand Crossfire, asking and answering questions.
10	Final Focus	2	First-Speaking Fourth Speaker	Delivers the Final Focus speech, crystallizing the path to victory without presenting new arguments.
11	Final Focus	2	Second-Speaking Fourth Speaker	

- The First and Third Speakers shall mutually flow, assisting each other in successfully completing their respective debating tasks;
- The Second and Fourth Speakers shall mutually flow, assisting each other in successfully completing their respective debating tasks.

II. Debate Guidelines

【Constructive Speeches】

- The resolution must be clearly defined. Every argument under the resolution must include a contention statement, a link, a warrant, and an impact; all four elements are indispensable.
- The constructive speech must be prepared in advance. This means that both first speakers should ensure the content has undergone multiple rounds of revision and practice, so that it can be delivered within the 4-minute time limit at a clear and steady pace, and presented in a complete, fluent, and confident manner.
- A constructive case typically contains around three core contentions; presenting too many risks insufficient development, while having only one risks having the core framework completely undermined by the opponent.
- The constructive speech only presents one's own case. It does not respond to the opponent's arguments. Debaters may anticipate the opponent's points and include evidence applicable to their own side, but directly rebutting the opponent's arguments is not permitted.
- The constructive should include an introduction that defines key terms and establishes the team's framework. Contentions should not overlap and must independently support the team's position.
- Over-quoting/citing must be avoided: judges want to hear the debater's own reasoning, not merely a string of quotations.

【Crossfire】

- There are three crossfires in the round: the first involves the two first speakers and focuses on the constructive cases; the second involves the two second speakers and focuses on rebuttal and defense; the third involves all debaters and centers on the core points of clash.
- Always speak facing the judge and maintain eye contact during crossfire. Never quarrel with opponents or use offensive language.
- Strive for “perceptual dominance”: speak clearly and loudly, and project confidence without arrogance.
- The first crossfire should clarify the basic definitions and key points of disagreement to lay a foundation for the rest of the debate.
- In the second and third crossfires, questions should target weak points in the opponent's reasoning while creating opportunities to reinforce your own arguments.

【Rebuttal Speeches】

- The rebuttal must address every key argument in the opponent's case; “dropping” any critical point will cost you on the flow.
- The second rebuttal (delivered by the later-speaking team) carries the additional duty of “frontlining,” i.e., responding to the attacks made against one's own case and rebuilding the arguments.

- Split time wisely between attacking the opponent's case and defending your own; do not let either side consume the entire speech.
- Diversify the types of responses: use delinks, link turns, and impact turns to pressure the opponent's arguments from multiple angles rather than concentrating all responses on a single point.
- During rebuttal, debaters should begin preparing for their summary speeches and final focus by identifying the core argument that will be carried forward and defended in the later speeches.

【Summary and Final Focus】

- The summary speech should synthesize the key points of offense and defense raised in the constructive, rebuttal, and crossfire speeches, and integrate the team's core logic.
- The summary should also begin to "collapse" by strategically abandoning some points of contest and focusing on one or two of the most well-developed arguments, and provide preliminary weighing.
- The final focus must crystallize the round further, retaining only one core path to the ballot. It should directly "write the ballot" for the judge by pointing out key arguments the opponent dropped and explaining why those points lead to your victory, while completing the final weighing comparison.
- No new arguments may be introduced in the final focus; only the first final focus (pro side) may offer new weighing analysis.
- When extending an argument in the final focus, the debater must first briefly restate the argument and explain why it is true. Failing to extend properly means the judge may not consider it on the flow.

【Reminders】

- Every argument must be extended into later speeches; otherwise, it is considered dropped.
- Constructive cases must not cite unpublished private data, must not contain arguments unrelated to the resolution, and must not use vague or ambiguous language (e.g., "maybe" or "perhaps").
- Throughout the debate, the opening lines of the constructive, rebuttal, summary, and final focus should be delivered slowly to give the judge time to adjust to the speaker's voice.
- All speakers must stop immediately when time expires. The timekeeper may grant a grace period of up to 15 seconds at their discretion. If the speaker continues beyond that, the timekeeper must cut them off.

III. How to Win: Judge Adaptation

Types of Judge	Their Core Requirement	Your Behavior
Traditional (Lay/Flay) Judge	Persuasiveness and communication skills are paramount.	Speak with confidence, use vocal variety, maintain eye contact, present a clear narrative; crossfire performance matters; avoid technical jargon.
Technical (Flow) Judge	Win the “flow”: respond point-by-point, no dropping.	Win the “flow”: respond point-by-point, no dropping. Respond to every key argument; “collapse” to the most important point in later speeches; offer clear weighing and explain why your arguments are more important.

IV. Argument & Evidence Standards

Every complete argument must have four elements:

- Contention Statement: A concise sentence expressing the core claim.
- Link: Establishes causal relationship between the resolution and a specific outcome.
- Warrant: Provides logical or evidential support for the link.
- Impact: Quantifies or describes how the argument affects people’s lives.

Forms of evidence:

- Card: Expert quotation to establish credibility; cite source and credentials.
- Analytics: Debaters’ own logical reasoning to explain and connect cards.

Case writing standards:

- Ideal length: 725–775 words, including introduction, contentions, and brief conclusion.
- Introduction defines key terms and may offer observations to set burdens.
- Conclusion summarizes main arguments, possibly referencing opening quotation.

- Contentions must be independent and non-overlapping.
- Avoid over-quoting/citing.

V. Preparation & Pause Time

1. Schedule: Week 10–16 (topic voting, rule release, preparation, submission by end of Week 16).
2. Pre-round checklist:
Every team should
 - prepare pro and con constructive speeches.
 - flip a coin to determine sides and speaking order. Winner chooses side or order; the other team makes the remaining choice.
 - submit constructive case of both pro and con to the timekeeper before the round.
3. In-round Prep Time (3 min per team):
 - Request before your speech or crossfire; never interrupt a speech.
 - Say “Prep please”; timekeeper starts clock. When ready, say “Ready”. Unused time carries over.
 - Can be used all at once or in segments; if it runs out, preparation stops.
 - Opposing team may also prepare simultaneously without using their own time.
4. Evidence Check:
 - Only for explicitly cited data, cases, or sources; arbitrary requests not allowed.
 - Pause: “Evidence Check, pause” – debate pauses immediately, time deducted from requester.
 - Continue: “Evidence Check, continue” – wait until speech ends.
 - Abuse may be denied and recorded by timekeeper.
5. Emergency pause for technical issues does not consume prep time and may adjust schedule.

VI. Material Submissions

1. Contents: constructive speeches of both sides, judges' paradigms/ballots, debaters' flows.
2. Format: single compressed folder or accessible link, named "Team X _ Groups A&B _ Members' Chinese Names"; files must be clearly labeled.
3. Deadline: before 10:30 on the debating day to 1203645239@qq.com.
4. Late or incomplete submissions will negatively affect the final score.