

Judge's Guide

What to do:

1. **Record Speaker Names:** At the start of the debate, document the names of each speaker to ensure that scores are accurately assigned to the correct debater.
2. **Manage Time Limits:** Begin the debate and time each speaker according to the designated speaking times. Once a debater's allotted time has expired, cease recording their arguments and responses.
3. **Flow the Debate:** Take detailed notes on each speaker's constructive arguments, refutations, and weighing mechanisms to accurately track the progression of the debate.
4. **Conclude the Debate:** Once all speeches have been delivered, instruct the debaters to wait for a few minutes while the decision is evaluated.
5. **Determine the Winner:** Assess the debate based on the flow, considering argumentation, rebuttals, weighing, and overall persuasiveness. Assign speaker points accordingly.
6. **Submit the Ballot:** Complete the ballot on Tabroom, ensuring all scores and feedback are accurately recorded, then submit the final decision.

PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE SUBMIT BALLOT FIRST, THEN COME BACK TO WRITE FEEDBACK

7. **Disclose the Winner:** Announce the winning team and, if applicable, provide constructive feedback to the debaters.

Format Summary

Speech	Time	Responsibility of Debater
1st Proposition	8 min	Introduce motion, define key terms, set burdens, establish mechanism or model if needed, offer substantive arguments
1st Opposition	8 min	Deal with proposed framework by proposition, clash with proposition arguments, offer own substantive arguments
2nd Proposition	8 min	Clash, offer new substantive arguments, defend 1st speaker's points
2nd Opposition	8 min	Clash, offer new substantive arguments, defend 1st speaker's points
3rd Proposition	8 min	Clash and Summarize Key Issues
3rd Opposition	8 min	Clash and Summarize Key Issues
Opposition Reply	4 min	Crystallize the round
Proposition Reply	4 min	Crystallize the round

FROM NSDA

Evaluating the Round:

In World Schools Debate, motions follow a legislative framework and always begin with the phrase “This House.” The term “House” allows participants to define the entity debating the motion.

There are two primary types of motions: propositions of value and policy motions.

- A proposition of value requires debaters to assess whether the motion is inherently good or bad, whether it has caused more harm than good, or whether it is preferable to an alternative.
- A policy motion challenges debaters to propose a concrete policy aimed at addressing a specific economic, political, or social issue outlined in the motion. The Proposition team must present a feasible policy solution, while the Opposition team can either critique its effectiveness or propose an alternative that better addresses the issue.

Debates should be argued on both practical and principled levels. The practical level focuses on real-world consequences—what would happen if the motion were enacted or rejected—relying

on practical examples and evidence. The principled level examines the underlying values, ethics, and assumptions of the proposed policies or scenarios,

Scoring:

The first three speeches are scored on a scale of 60-80

The fourth speech is scored from a scale of 30-40

- The total number of points for each team is then tallied and the winning team must have more points than the losing team
- Ties and low point wins are not permitted
- Award points according to how well they did on each sector stated below
- For Reference:
 - An average speech should be about 70
 - The best speech you've ever heard in your life should be an 80 (probably won't give any this tournament)
 - No one should get less than a 65 unless they have violated student conduct codes or was disrespectful to the judge and/or their opponents

Content (40%)

- WHAT is being presented
- Do they have good analysis and examples?
- Evaluates the quality of content

Style (40%)

- HOW it is being presented
- Eye contact and hand gestures
- Emotions of speech

Strategy (20%)

- WHY content is being said
- Dealings with POIs
- Addresses right issues of the debate

What makes a good judge:

- **Unbiased:** Has no prior idea who is going to win the debate, setting aside their personal opinion
- **Open-minded:** they are thus willing to be convinced by the debaters

- **Observant:** Listens carefully to what debaters say and doesn't construct ideas that haven't been said, track arguments, responses, and POIs – and are able to fairly and accurately summarize the debate
- **Accountable:** Can justify their decision based on a sound understanding of issues in the debate

FOR MORE DETAILS VISIT

https://www.wsdcd debating.org/_files/ugd/669183_2db98ec5262241309cd81a734ed1e458.pdf