

What is Parliamentary Debate?

Parliamentary Debate, as its name suggests, is modeled on the British Parliamentary System. Accordingly, motions begin with a phrase such as “**This House believes that...**”, or “**This House would...**” (Here, “House” refers to the Parliament).

A team is called either **Proposition** or **Opposition** depending on the side it is given. Both sides are comprised of two debaters who are modelled members of the House. In the same way as the Parliament, the Proposition supports the motion while the Opposition opposes it. Debaters of each side try to persuade judges to vote for their side within a limited period of time. Debaters will speak in the following order.

■ First Proposition (Prime Minister) Speech	7 minutes
■ First Opposition (Leader of the Opposition) Speech	7 minutes
■ Second Proposition (Member of the Government) Speech	7 minutes
■ Second Opposition (Member of the Opposition) Speech	7 minutes
■ Opposition Reply Speech	4 minutes
■ Proposition Reply Speech	4 minutes

Constructive Speeches

The first four speeches are the constructive speeches. In the First Proposition Speech, the First Proposition Speaker defines the terms of the motion and presents a case for debate. The First Opposition Speaker must refute the Proposition’s analysis presented by the First Proposition Speaker, and provide an argumentation which supports their side. The role of the members is to refute the other side and reconstruct their own stance.

Both speakers on a team can offer Points of Information when they wish to give or ask for information relevant to what the opponent speaker on the floor has said in his/her constructive speech. The speaker on the floor has the right to accept or decline the point.

Reply Speeches

The purpose of the Reply Speeches is to crystallize all the arguments and show judges why her/his team has won the round. No new constructive arguments may be presented.

In a Parliamentary Debate, emphasis is placed on quick thinking and logical argumentation. It requires skills and a sense of humour in order to grab the attention of the audience and persuade them effectively.

Basic Guideline for Debate

This section contains the basic guidelines for debaters in this competition. In addition, all debaters and judges are asked to read and fully understand both the tournament rules

and the judging guidelines.

Characteristics of the debates in this competition

A) There are three main criteria to judge how an individual debater or a team was persuasive; Content, Strategy and Style (Matter, Method and Manner).*

*Refer to "Judging Guidelines"

B) The motion for the debate in this competition is announced 20 minutes prior to the commencement of the debate. Therefore, in this competition, the debate is **EXTEMPORANEOUS** and debaters are required to think on their feet and speak spontaneously.

C) Debaters should be **FLEXIBLE** and reply to most of the arguments the opponent team is making.

D) This is a **DEBATING** competition, not a public speaking competition. Therefore, debaters **should NOT** read out their speeches.

Definition

In this competition intelligent and straightforward definitions of the motions are expected and rewarded. In particular, the definition must be fair to the Opposition and give them an equal case to argue back. The Opposition should accept any definition by the Proposition unless it presents an unreasonable or clearly irrelevant interpretation of the motion, or is true and does not leave the Opposition a side to argue.

Role of each speaker

A) First Proposition Speaker

It is the duty of the First Proposition Speaker to **define** the motion, which describes exactly what the basis for the debate will be. This means that the speaker must (1) explain any ambiguous words, (2) set any limits to the debate, (3) interpret the motion as a whole and state exactly what contention their team is going to try and prove. Furthermore, the First Proposition Speaker must propose the argument(s) to support their case.

B) First Opposition Speaker

The First Opposition Speaker must refute the arguments of the Proposition (perhaps by highlighting inconsistencies or weaknesses) and explain why there is a difference between the two sides. This speaker is the first one to isolate exactly what the debate will be about, by saying which parts of the Proposition case they will agree with and which they choose to dispute. He/She will then go on to explain the structure of the Opposition case

and to prove his/her points.

C) Second Proposition and Opposition Speakers

The second speakers on either team should divide their time between refuting points made by their opponents and continuing with their side of the argument. At the end of a second speech, a brief summary of the whole argument of their side is recommended.

D) Reply Speeches

The Reply Speech is intended to review the major issues of the debate and to leave a lasting impression in the judges' minds that is favourable to the Reply Speaker's own side. A Reply Speaker goes over the various arguments that have already occurred but implies that her/his own side has won. It is important to concentrate on the major areas of difference between the two sides, rather than trivial points or areas of agreement. Her/His job is to remind the judges "exactly where her/his team disagreed in this debate", and then to prove why her/his team's arguments in those areas are superior. She/he is therefore looking at the debate as a whole rather than simply reviewing the individual points one by one. Remember, no new arguments may be introduced into the Reply Speeches.

Rules (in ESUJ Debate)

1 Format of the debate

- 1.1 The debate will consist of two teams comprised of two persons per team, a chairperson/timekeeper, and a judge or a panel of judges.
- 1.2 All registered debaters shall comprise members of the House.
- 1.3 All speakers shall address the Chair, using the formula “Mr. (or Madam) Chairperson” or “Madam (or Mr.) Speaker”.
- 1.4 Each team will be designated either Proposition or Opposition.
- 1.5 The motion and the speaking position will be announced **20 minutes** prior to the commencement of the debate.
- 1.6 All members of the House will act in a courteous manner during the debate.
- 1.7 The debate shall be conducted as follows:

CHAIRPERSON / TIME KEEPER’S INTRODUCTION

First Proposition (Prime Minister) Speech	7 minutes
First Opposition (Leader of the Opposition) Speech	7 minutes
Second Proposition (Member of the Government) Speech	7 minutes
Second Opposition (Member of the Opposition) Speech	7 minutes
Opposition Reply Speech	4 minutes
Proposition Reply Speech	4 minutes

- 1.8 Only the First Speaker on each team may make the Reply Speech.
- 1.9 Debaters must not introduce new arguments in Reply Speeches. However, in the Proposition Reply Speech the speaker may introduce new arguments in his or her refutation only to refute arguments that were first raised in the Second Opposition Speech. New examples, analogies, etc. which support previously introduced arguments are allowed in both Reply Speeches.

2 Time management

- 2.1 Constructive Speeches are seven minutes. Reply Speeches are four minutes. Debaters should not exceed the above mentioned time period by more than thirty seconds, and should continue their speech for at least six and a half (three and a half) minutes.

2.2 The timekeeper will keep debaters informed of the elapse of time by cards. A double knock will sound at the end of seven minutes. If the speaker continues for more than thirty seconds, the judge will ask the speaker to stop speaking.

2.3 Time management will be considered in the evaluation.

3 Preparation

3.1 The Preparation time is 20 minutes. After 20 minutes, the debates will start. All debaters, judges, chairpersons/timekeepers must be prepared to start the round at this time.

3.2 During the first 10 minutes, the Proposition team has the right to use the debating room to prepare. The Opposition team may not enter the debating room during this time.

3.3 All debaters must be in the debating room 10 minutes before the commencement of the round.

3.4 Teams must prepare on their own without support from others. Once the motion is announced, debaters must not receive advice from others.

3.5 Only printed and prepared materials and electronic dictionaries may be used during the 20-minute preparation time and the debate. The use of other electronic media, memory, or search devices, including computers and cell phones is not permitted after the release of motions.

4 Defining the motion

4.1 It is the duty of the First Proposition Speaker to define the motion, which describes exactly what the basis for the debate will be.

The First Proposition Speaker must (1) explain any ambiguous words, (2) set any limits to the debate, (3) interpret the motion as a whole and state exactly what contention the Proposition side is going to try and prove.

Only the First Proposition Speaker can define the motion.

4.2 Once the First Proposition Speaker defines the motion and makes the case statement, the Proposition side must prove the definition, not the motion.

4.3 The definition should be reasonable and state or present:

- i The issue(s) arising from the motion
- ii The meanings of terms in the motion requiring clarification
- iii Clear and logical connections with the wording and the context of the motion

- 4.4 The definition should NOT be:
- i Content (matter) stated as fact, i.e. a truism (a claim that is so obvious or self-evident as to be hardly worth mentioning except as a reminder or as a rhetorical or literary device)
 - ii Circular, i.e. a tautology which proves itself in its own terms and leaves no room for the Opposition to mount a substantive case opposing it
 - iii Time/place specific, unfairly restricting the Opposition's ability to oppose the definition to a specific time and place
 - iv A "Squirrel", which presents no clear or logical connections to the motion and thus denies the opposition reasonable access to the content (Matter) of the motion
 - v Too specialized, i.e. requires more specific knowledge of a particular field than an average reasonable person would have
- 4.5 Only the First Opposition Speaker **has the right, but not the obligation**, to challenge the definition. The definition can be challenged only in the case when the Proposition infringes upon the prohibitions stated in 4.4. If he/she does not challenge the definition, all debaters must accept it.
- 4.6 The First Opposition Speaker must prove the justification of his/her own proposed definition giving the reasons why the original definition proposed by the Proposition has been rejected.
- 4.7 The First Opposition Speaker must provide a substitute appropriate definition to the motion.
- 4.8 The Proposition should not ignore the definition challenge, and the Opposition should not ignore the definition of the Proposition.

5 Points of Information

- 5.1 Points of Information are offered when a speaker of an opponent team wishes to give or ask for information relevant to what the speaker on the floor has said. For example,
- i To point out a fact that weakens the opponent's argument.
 - ii To indicate a contradictory conclusion.
 - iii To show inconsistency between the competitors on a team.
 - iv To ask questions about statements which are not clear.
- 5.2 Either speaker on the opponent team may make Points of Information during the four Constructive seven-minute Speeches.

- 5.3 Both speakers on a team are strongly encouraged to offer and accept Points of Information during the four Constructive seven-minute Speeches. However, if offered Points of Information are few, it is not absolutely necessary to accept Points of Information. It is a strategic decision for the debaters.
- 5.4 The first and last minutes of the speech are known as “protected time” and Points of Information may not be offered during this time.
- 5.5 A Point of Information may not be made during the four-minute Reply Speeches
- 5.6 To offer a Point of Information, a speaker must stand up and say, “Point of Information” or by any similar expression show that she/he wishes to make a Point of Information. The speaker holding the floor (i.e. giving the Constructive Speech) then has the right to accept or decline the point. If it is declined, the speaker offering the Point of Information must sit down.
- 5.7 Points of Information must not exceed fifteen seconds in length. The clock is **NOT** stopped while they are delivered.
- 5.8 If the Point of Information exceeds fifteen seconds, the speaker on the floor has the right to stop the Point of Information.

6 Points of Order

- 6.1 Points of Order can be made at any time by any debater to call attention to any violation of Tournament Rules. They must be addressed to the **Judge(s)**.
- 6.2 Reply Speeches must not offer any new arguments. Points of Order can be offered to call the attention of the judges when any debater finds a new argument during the Reply Speeches except for the refutation of the Proposition Speaker to the Second Opposition Speaker’s new arguments.
- 6.3 The Judge(s) will acknowledge the Points of Order. The clock will be stopped during the Judge(s)’ acknowledgement. The Judge(s) will rule on the validity of the Point of Order after the debate has ended and the debaters have left the debating room.

7 Criteria for evaluation

The main criteria for evaluation are **Content (Matter)**, **Strategy (Method)** and **Style (Manner)**. The points which should be evaluated for each criterion are as follows:

7.1 Content (Matter)

- Analysis
- Relevance
- Evidence
- Argumentation
- Refutation
- Point of Information

7.2 Strategy (Method)

- Individual Strategy (Organization of Individual Speeches/ Time Management)
- Team Strategy (Organization of the Team's Case /Team Stance/ Roles of Speakers)
- Dynamics of the Debate (Responses to the Key Issues / Frequency of Points of Information)

7.3 Style (Manner)

- Verbal Expressions (fluency, tone, intervals, humour, etc.)
- Non-Verbal Expressions (use of notes, eye contact, gesture, etc.)

Please refer to "Judging Guidelines" for details of the criteria and to the Judge's Score Sheet for the marking scheme.

8 Examples of Penalties

8.1 Examples of **Minor penalties**

- Minor time management problems
- Isolated occasions of discourteous statements
- An overly complex definition
- The acceptance or offering of excessive Points of Information
- Limited new arguments in the Reply Speeches

8.2 Examples of **Major penalties**

- Major time management problems
- Reading of scripted speeches
- Lack of Points of Information offered, accepted, or responded to, according to the frequency of Points of Information
- Repeated personal abuse of opponents

Judging Criteria

The judges' task is to determine which team or teams were most convincing as debaters.

In order to do so we ask that you refer to the **Content, Strategy and Style (Matter, Method and Manner) of the speeches**. A scoring sheet will be provided to assess the competitors' marks. It is expected that the judges will evaluate the debates objectively, setting aside their own views and their specific knowledge on a motion. In the end, however, it is the overall impression of which team made the most convincing presentation of their case that will determine the verdict.

Evaluation Criteria

1. Content (Matter)

Relevance: Was the speech germane to the motion and/or definition? Did it clearly address the issues that needed to be addressed?

Analysis: Did the speaker demonstrate perceptive understanding of the big issues, and relate smaller points to that? Were examples used to prove a point, or merely thrown away? Were unsubstantiated assertions, logical flaws and case contradictions spotted in the opponent's case?

Evidence: The relevance of examples is vital to the persuasiveness of a speaker. You may find as a judge that your expert knowledge in a particular field reveals a mistaken use of example in a speaker's case; however, if the opponent does not highlight this, it is probably unfair to penalise the speaker.

Bearing in mind the above three points, judges should assess the quality of;

Argumentation:

Did the speaker **logically** analyse the topic of the debate with deep understanding and correct knowledge? Did the speaker explain why his/her basic statement stands? Did the speaker provide evidence to substantiate the analysis? Did the speaker conclude the arguments by **linking back to the basic contention** under the topic?

Refutation:

Did the speaker appropriately respond to the arguments made by the other team? Did the speaker find out and attack the weakness of the other team's argumentation? Did the speaker **attack the fundamental logic** of the argument (not every example)?

Content of Points of Information:

Did the speaker raise clear, direct and brief Points of Information to weaken the other team's arguments or strengthen that of her/his own team's arguments? Did the speaker immediately and confidently handle the Points of Information made by the other team?

2. Strategy (Method)

[Individual Strategy]

Organization of Individual Speeches:

Were the speeches clearly structured and easy to follow? Was the team argument logically ordered in a sequence that flowed naturally from point to point? Did the speaker structure his/her speeches into separate categories or issues of concern with appropriate headings?

Time Management:

Did the speaker appropriately allocate her/his time to the speech to complete her/his argumentation? Did they avoid speaking over the time limit or ending the speech long before the time limit?

[Team Strategy]

Organization of the Team's Case:

Did the speakers reinforce each other's argument? Did they carry a coherent team philosophy throughout the round? Did they show different aspects of the topic?

Roles of Speakers:

As described above, each speaker has a role to fill. Did they do their job? Did the First Proposition Speaker define the motion clearly, and was it a fair definition? Did the First Opposition Speaker construct the substantive arguments of the Opposition and refute the Proposition's arguments? Did the Second Proposition introduce the remaining arguments, and respond to the arguments of his/her opponents'? Did the Reply Speakers identify the major issues of the debate?

[Dynamics of the Debate]

Responses to the Key Issues:

Did the speaker understand and respond to the right issues at the right point in the debate without adhering to what was planned during preparation time?

Frequency of Points of Information:

Did the opponent speaker actively participate in the debate by raising Points of Information? Did the speaker allow a reasonable amount of time for the 'waiting period' before raising further Points of Information?

3. Style (Manner)

Verbal Expressions:

Did the speaker speak English with fluency, clarity and appropriateness? Did the speaker effectively adjust the pitch, tone and intervals of her/his statement? It should be noted that the speakers are debating in a foreign language and should not be heavily penalised for lack of fluency and poor articulation. Did the speaker's witty humour grab the attention and support their arguments? (Please note: It is better to give a speech with good logical and rebuttal arguments than a speech delivered smoothly and humorously but lacking in content.)

Non-Verbal Expressions:

Did the speaker avoid reciting or reading texts? (Please note: The use of brief notes, for example on palm cards, is allowed, particularly during the course of the debate when a speaker may need to use them in order to rebut the Opposition.) Did the speaker make eye contact with members of the audience and use effective gestures? Did the speaker sound persuasive and sincere?

Marking Scheme

Marking Range & Scoring Criteria

<p>Marking Range:</p> <h1 style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0;">65-85</h1>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Please write down total scores only ◆ Only whole number scores for constructive speeches ◆ Reply speeches should be marked like constructive speeches & halved. Decimal scores allowed ◆ No low point wins ◆ Margin between the teams must be within 12 points
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Difficult to understand ◆ Very little reasoning ◆ Did not engage with the opponent ◆ Very short speech ◆ Delivery needs improvement

Very Poor

65-69

(32.5-34.5)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Does not fulfill his/her role in the debate ◆ Insufficient or irrelevant reasoning ◆ Insufficient arguments ◆ Not enough engagement against the opponent ◆ Difficult to understand his/her speech ◆ Speech is too short or too long ◆ Poor delivery

Poor

70-73

(35-36.5)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Average speech which needs stronger arguments ◆ Key issues not fully covered ◆ Average level of elaboration, examples etc. ◆ Engages with opponent but with simple replies and rebuttals ◆ Average speech organization and delivery

Average

74-76

(37-38)

Break round quality speech

- ◆ Fulfills his/her role in the debate
- ◆ Good logical analysis of topic
- ◆ Has sufficient arguments which are relevant and elaborated with good reasoning and examples
- ◆ Coherent well organized speech which is easy to understand
- ◆ Engages well with good replies and rebuttals against opponent
- ◆ Clear and direct points of information
- ◆ Handles POI promptly with confidence

**Above
Average**

77-79

(38.5-39.5)

Grand final quality speech

- ◆ Exceptionally good argumentation addressing all important issues
- ◆ Extremely good logical analysis of topic providing relevant evidence to substantiate the analysis
- ◆ High level of engagement with the opponent
- ◆ Effective use of POI weakening opponent's arguments and strengthening his/her own team
- ◆ Well organized speech which is clear and extremely persuasive
- ◆ Speech delivered with clarity and confidence

Excellent

80-83

(40-41.5)

- ◆ Flawless brilliant debater

**Once in a
Lifetime
Perfect Debate**

84-85

(42-42.5)

Reaching a Decision

Reaching an accurate and equitable decision is the most important role of the judges. This guide is designed to give judges tips on how to reach a decision and to show the procedures for giving oral adjudication and feedback to the debaters.

As soon as the round has concluded, all debaters and audience are asked to leave the debating room while the judges fill in their score sheets and determine the winning team. Each judge must **independently** reach their decision and fill-in the score sheet within 10 minutes after the completion of the debate. The score sheet will be collected by the Chairperson/Timekeeper of the round room. When reaching a decision, judges are forbidden to consult other judges in the room or anyone else. Judges are asked not to vote or discuss the debate until all the judges have submitted their score sheets. Judges cannot change their decision once her/his score sheet has been submitted. The winning team is decided by the vote(s) of the judge(s). The team receiving the majority of votes wins the debate.

Oral Adjudication

Oral adjudication is a system whereby the judge(s) announce the result of the debate directly to the debaters. After the score sheets have been submitted and the winning team decided, the Chairperson/Timekeeper will call the debaters and audience back into the round room so that the judge(s) can give their oral adjudication. In a room with three judges, the chair judge will give the oral adjudication. In the event that the chair is in the minority, another judge on the panel will give the oral adjudication. The judge should first announce the winning team and then explain the reason(s) for the decision, and if time permits, judges are asked to give constructive advice, comments and feedback to the debaters for future rounds. The feedback can be general indications of the level of the round and the speakers but it should not disclose the specific speaker scores. Oral adjudication must be completed within **30 minutes after the round has concluded**. Debaters are allowed (and encouraged) to receive additional feedback but only when the schedule permits it. Both judges and debaters should return to their designated rooms as soon as the feedback is concluded.

Closed Round

In a closed round, judges will not give an oral adjudication. All judges are prohibited from disclosing the result or the scores of the round to anyone, including judges in other rounds. Judges are asked to return to the Judges' Room after the round without discussing the debate and fill in and submit their score sheets in the Judges' Room.

Tips on Adjudication

During the round, the judge(s) should take accurate notes on all speakers to make sure they can keep track of the arguments given in the round. It will become especially important when, two teams' performances were close, to look back at the notes in order to find the breaking points. Judges should determine the winner based **SOLELY** on the materials given in the round. Please avoid intervening in the given arguments with specific knowledge you have or opinions you personally hold. Please do not overly interpret things that were said by speakers. Please **assess the debate only on the merits of the arguments given in the round.**

A decision should be based on the **relative** performance of the teams in the round. Please do not give an automatic win or loss decision based on things said by one team, but **compare that with the performance** of the other team. Remember that teams can always do better or worse, no matter how good or bad the other team may be. Also, do not set certain standards or expectations that one team has to meet for them to win the round. Compare their performance to the opposing team; not to what you may or may not expect.

Judges should assess the **team as a whole**, rather than an individual speaker or factor, no matter how superior or inferior they might be. One team might have a brilliant manner or superb argument, but if the emotional speech is devoid of meaning, or the brilliant arguments contradict each other, that team should be penalized for it.

When giving oral adjudication, **please announce the result first** before giving reasons or comments about the round. Please try to give the reasoning in a **holistic** and **comparative** manner to accurately describe the way you have reached your decision. Please be **specific** in describing what the speakers said and how you assessed the round.

Guidance for a Chairperson and a Timekeeper

The Chairperson/Time Keeper ensures that debates run as smoothly as possible and is responsible for controlling the debate.

IMPORTANT!

- (a) You will be assigned a debating room where you will be Chairperson/Time Keeper of the FOUR ROUNDS of the preliminary debates or the final debates. Please go to your debating rooms on time!
- (b) There will be one or three judges for each preliminary debate. There will be three or more judges for the final debates.
- (c) Please collect the profile card with the judge's name and title from each judge.
- (d) The motion will be announced in the Opening Room TWENTY (20) MINUTES before the commencement of the debate. The timekeeper will write the motion and the names of the debaters on the blackboard/whiteboard.
- (e) When 20 minutes have passed, PLEASE START THE DEBATE IMMEDIATELY.
- (f) Please return the profile card to the judge(s) at the end of each debate.

Before the debate

- 1) Make sure that the room is set up as the Room Layout on page 20, and that each judge has a score sheet.
- 2) Make sure that the motion is written on the blackboard/whiteboard.
- 3) Introduce yourself to the speakers and judge(s). Make sure the names of the debaters are written on the whiteboard in the order in which they will be speaking. Ensure you check the pronunciation of any unusual names.
- 4) Check that all competitors, judge(s) and members of the audience are present and seated. The Proposition should sit on your right, the Opposition on your left.

During the debate

1) Start the debate.

“I call this House to order”.

Introduce the judge(s) using the profile card with her/his name and title.

“I would like to introduce the honourable judges for this debate.”

“Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms -----is ----- (state title).”

Introduce all the judges.

2) Announce the motion.

“The motion for this debate is...”

3) Ask the speakers to deliver their proposition and opposition constructive speeches within seven minutes in the following order; First Proposition Speaker, First Opposition Speaker, Second Proposition Speaker, Second Opposition Speaker.

“Now, I call upon the First Proposition Speaker (name of speaker) to deliver the first proposition speech within seven minutes.”

Thank each speaker as they finish:

“I thank the First Proposition speaker. Now I call upon the First Opposition Speaker, (name of speaker), to deliver the first opposition speech within seven minutes.”

“I thank the First Opposition Speaker. Now, I call upon the Second Proposition Speaker, (name of speaker), to deliver the second proposition speech within seven minutes.”

“I thank the Second Proposition speaker. Now I call upon the Second Opposition Speaker, (name of speaker), to deliver the second opposition speech within seven minutes.”

Thank the Second Opposition Speaker and then call on the teams to make their reply speeches (four minutes). Remember that the Opposition reply comes first.

“I thank the Second Opposition Speaker. Now, I call upon the Leader of the Opposition, (name of speaker), to deliver the opposition reply speech within four minutes.”

“I thank the Leader of the Opposition. Now, I call upon the Leader of the Proposition, (name of speaker), to deliver the proposition reply speech within four minutes.”

“I thank the Leader of the Proposition.”

For oral adjudication:

“Now, I close this round. I ask the debaters to please shake hands with their opponents. Thank you for your cooperation. The debaters and audience are asked to wait outside of the debating room until the judge(s) reach their decision.”

For closed debates:

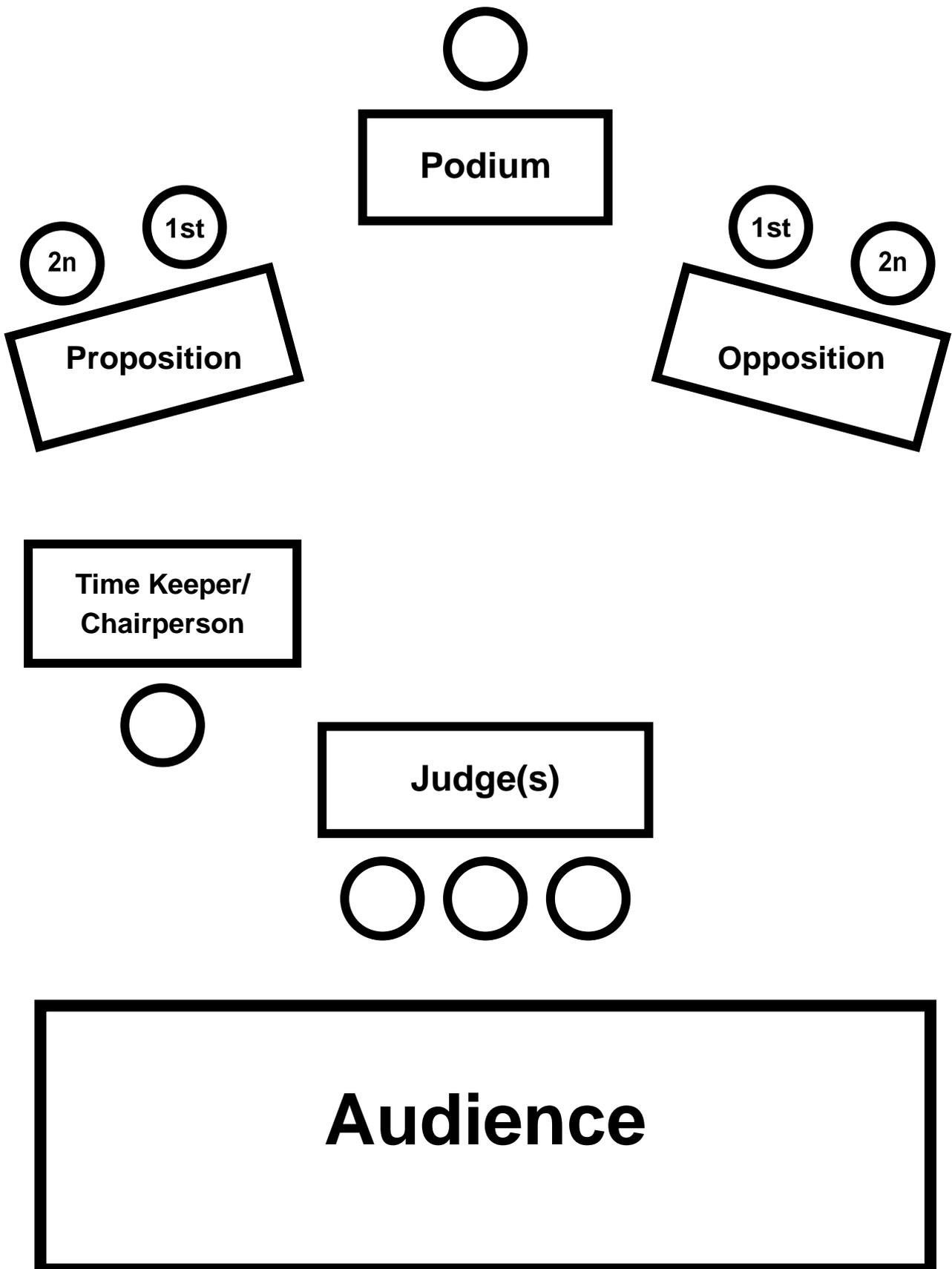
“Now, I close this round. I ask the debaters to please shake hands with their opponents. Thank you for your cooperation. The debaters and judges are asked to return to their designated rooms. ”

After the debate

- 1) **Please do not forget to return the judge’s profile card to each judge.**
- 2) Please ask the judges to complete their score sheets within 10 minutes after the end of the debate. In the case of oral adjudication, the results and comments from the judges will be delivered orally in the respective debating rooms. Oral adjudication must end within 30 minutes after the end of each round. In a closed debate, judges and debaters will return to their designated rooms. No discussion is allowed.
- 3) Please make sure that the room is organised for the next debate. Please erase the debaters’ names and motion from the blackboard/whiteboard.
- 4) Please return to the Chairpersons/ Time keepers’ room and wait for the next round to be announced.

Room

Layout





ESUJ Debating Competition Score Sheet

Judge's Name (please print): _____

Round: _____ Room: _____

Motion: _____

Prop. : _____

Opp. : _____

Speaker's Name	Score	v. Average
1st		(75)
2nd		(75)
Reply		(37.5)
Total		(187.5)

Speaker's Name	Score	v. Average
1st		(75)
2nd		(75)
Reply		(37.5)
Total		(187.5)

NB! Only whole number scores for constructive speeches. Reply speeches should be marked like constructive speeches & halved. Decimal scores allowed. No low / tie point wins. Margin between the teams must be within 12 points.

Please circle the winning bench: Proposition / Opposition Winning Team: _____ (Margin: _____)

Judge's Signature: _____

