WSDC 2021 Judges Academy (Beginner and Intermediate Sessions)

These slides have been adapted by the WSDC Board, but all credit should be given to the Macau Online WSDC CAP

With thanks to CAP of SG Pre-WSDC 2021, Online WSDC 2020, & Thailand WSDC 2019

Judges Academy
Beginner Session 1

Session Outline

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1. Debate format
    a. Team format and speech times
    b. Speaker roles
    c. Reply speeches
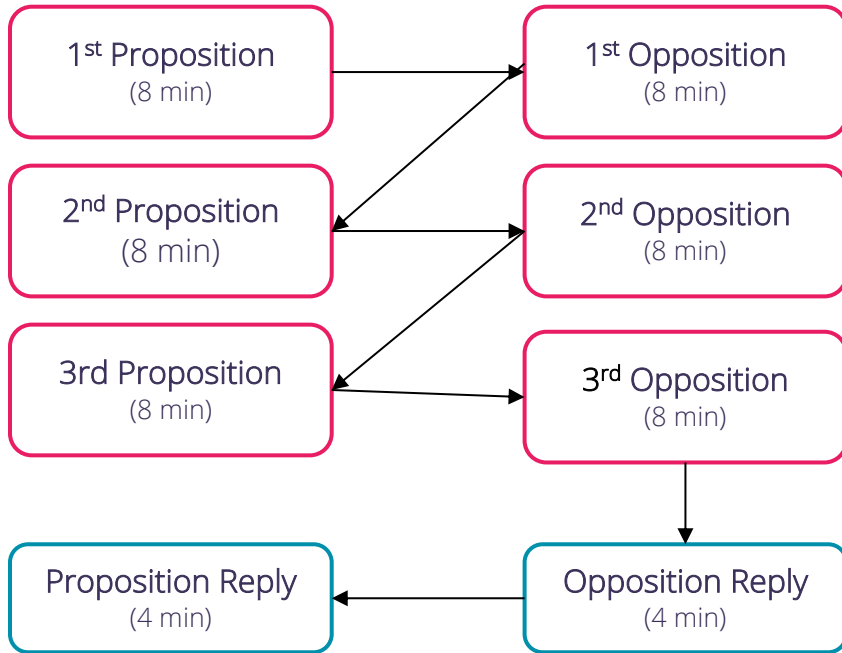2. Judging procedure
    a. Draws
    b. Completing a ballot and voting procedure
    c. Deliberation & oral adjudication
3. Scoring
    a. Roles and rubrics
    b. POIs and reply speeches

Introduction to WSDC Format

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1st Proposition (8 min)	1st Opposition (8 min)
2nd Proposition (8 min)	2nd Opposition (8 min)
3rd Proposition (8 min)	3rd Opposition (8 min)
Proposition Reply (4 min)	Opposition Reply (4 min)

- 2 teams: Proposition and Opposition
  - 3-5 members on a team
  - 3 speakers per team in a debate
- 3 judges per round; each judge has one vote and arrives at their decision independently
- Rounds 1, 3, 5, and 7 are prepared rounds (teams know the motion in advance);
- Rounds 2, 4, 6, and 8 are impromptu rounds (teams have one hour to prepare before the round starts).
- The first three speeches from each team are eight minutes in length and alternate between proposition and opposition starting with the proposition.
- During these speeches, speakers from the opposing team may offer a "Point of Information" (POIs) between the first and seventh minute of the speech (more on this later).
- Teams then delivers a "reply" speech (more later) of four minutes. This is delivered by either the first or second speaker on their team. The "reply" speeches reverse order and begin with the opposition first.

Speaker Roles

	Proposition	Opposition
1st speakers	• Define the motion and establish any relevant frameworks • Introduce action plan ("model") if the team chooses to tackle the motion with one • Introduce and develop constructive material ("arguments")	• Challenge definition if necessary • Bring Rebuttal – this can be both of the plan and proposition's constructive material • Introduce own stance (could be the status quo, or a counter-model) • Bring constructive material[1]
2nd speakers	• Deal with challenges of the definition, if necessary • Bring rebuttal to first opposition speaker • Extend and further develop the constructive case of proposition	• Bring rebuttal to extension and extend and further develop the case of the proposition • Extend the constructive case of opposition, if they have one
3rd speakers	• Extend and further develop their constructive case • Bring rebuttal to Opposition's constructive case, if they have one	• Bring rebuttal to Proposition's constructive case • Extend and further develop Opposition's constructive case, if they have one
Reply speakers	• Bring a holistic overview of the debate • Compare and analyse both teams' argumentative cases • Explain why they think their team won, without adding non-derivative new material	• Bring a holistic overview of the debate • Compare and analyse both teams' argumentative cases • Explain why they think their team won, without adding non-derivative new material

Reply Speeches

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- Reply speeches sum up the debate from the team's viewpoint, including a response to the other team's overall case and a summary of the speaker's own team's case.

- A reply speaker may respond to an existing argument by raising a new example that illustrates that argument but may not otherwise introduce a new argument.

- **Reply speeches are a crucial part of the debate — they can change the result of a debate!**

- Good reply speeches do not just report on the debate that happened, but contribute to the team's overall strategy and approach in the debate, in order to shape how the debate has evolved and panned out

- New weighing of arguments, framing, contextual observations, or examples can all serve this function and are permitted and credited in replies — however, these need to be **clearly derivative** of the existing events in the debate

Questions from WSDC 2019 Judge Test:

Explain the differences and similarities between the Third Opposition speech and the Opposition Reply. *

Your answer

Can the difference between two reply speeches ever be a reason for awarding a debate? Discuss your answer with reference to some examples. *

Your answer

Before the Round - Check the Draw

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👏 **Draw for Round 1** debates start at 19:33 (in Asia/Singapore)

| Scroll Speed | Fast | Medium | Slow | Extra Slow | | Hide Adjudicators | | Text Size | Tiny | Small | Medium | Large | Huge |

Find in Table 🔍

📍⌄	proposition	opposition	Adjudicators
A101	🐸 Singapore	🍺 Germany A	Joshua Park ©, Anastazija Stupar, Judah Purwanto
A102	👂 Kenya Shujaa 1	🆕 CWSDC Monsoon	Uphie Abdurrahman ©, Danielle Swanepoel, Laura Drăgoi
A103	🎎 Germany B	🍎 Malaysia A	Jonathan Yap ©, Aly Barranda, Eric Kazadi, Ngurah Gede Satria Aryawangsa ⓣ
A104	🚀 Slovenia	📕 Nepal Red	Cindy Zhao ©, Manya Gupta, Meike Gärtner

Procedural Overview
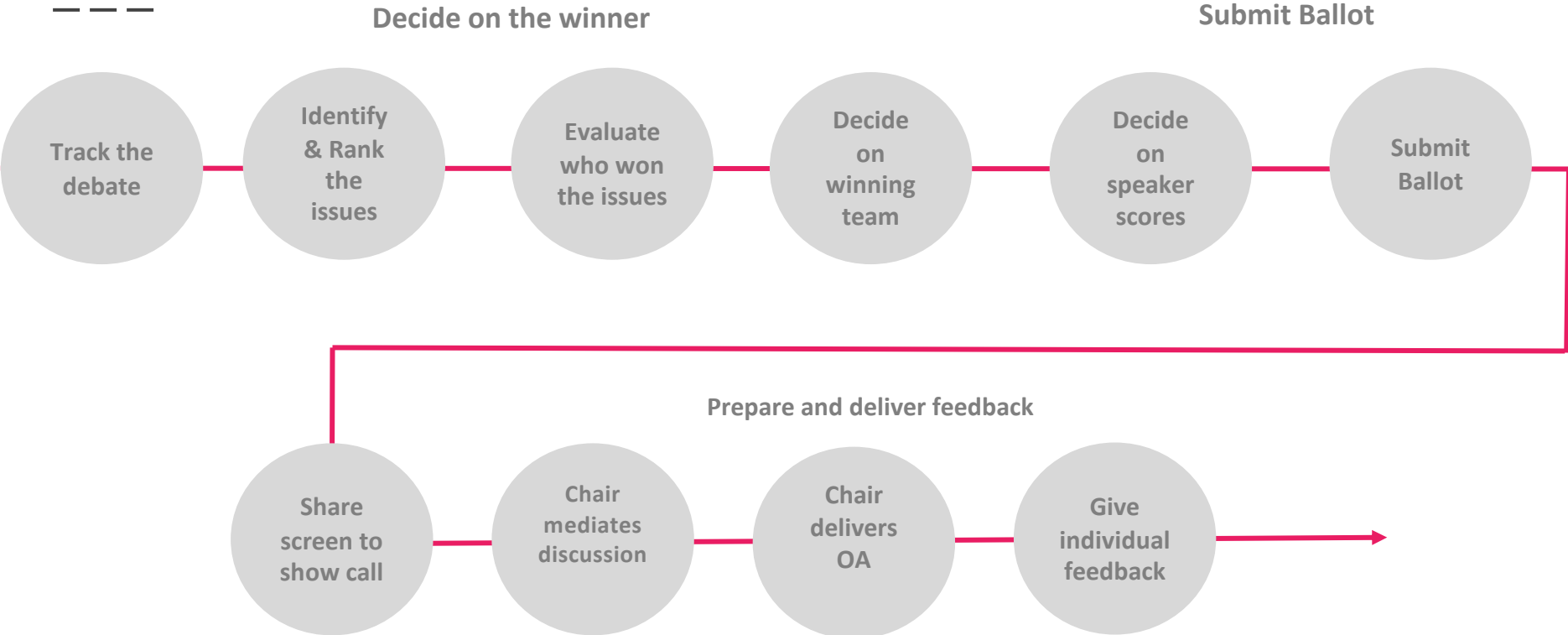
Tracking the Debate

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- Judges need to be able to follow a debate closely and identify issues that will decide the debate as they were presented in the debate.
- What are issues?
  - Issues are often questions that help you decide whether a particular motion should pass
  - Teams will often outline issues themselves as the debate progresses
  - Examples – THW ban alcohol:
    - Is it a legitimate choice to drink alcohol?
    - Does banning alcohol reduce harms on drinkers and their families?
- It is important to identify and issues as they emerged in the debate, do NOT enter the debate and decide what issues should have emerged
  - If you believe that the issue of the economy is an important one, but it did not emerge in the debate, you cannot evaluate it based on this issue. You can however tell teams later on when you provide them constructive feedback AFTER the oral adjudication that it is an issue they could have considered in addition to their existing arguments

Tracking the Debate

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- Not all issues are as important as each other; judges need to identify which issues matter more.
- How to rank issues?
  - Time spent by teams on each issue
  - What did teams explicitly agree on as important? If that's not clear, then what did teams implicitly agree on as important? If that's also not clear, then the reasons given by teams on why a particular issue matters more than other issues (weighing). If there is no explicit weighing, ONLY then enter the debate to decide the ranking of issues (not based on personal biases).
- Examples of Weighing:
  - Size of group impacted
  - Extent of impact
  - Long-term versus short-term harms

The winning team must be the one that wins the most clashes/areas of discussion in the round. True or False?

○ True

○ False

Speaker Scale

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Substantive

Standard	Overall (/100)	Style (/40)	Content (/40)	Strategy (/20)
Exceptional	80	32	32	16
Excellent	76-79	31	31	15-16
Extremely Good	74-75	30	30	15
Very Good	71-73	29	29	14-15
Good	70	28	28	14
Satisfactory	67-69	27	27	13-14
Competent	65-66	26	26	13
Pass	61-64	25	25	12-13
Improvement Needed	60	24	24	12

Replies

Standard	Overall (/50)	Style (/20)	Content (/20)	Strategy (/10)
Exceptional	40	16	16	8
V Good to Excellent	36-39	15	15	7.5
Good	35	14	14	7
Pass to satisfactory	31-34	13	13	6.5
Improvement Needed	30	12	12	6

Comments on Speaker Scale

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- Judges are expected to fill in scores for each category on the ballot.
- The average speech is 70 (28, 28, 14), and the average reply speech is 35 (14, 14, 7).
- Half marks (0.5) are the lowest fraction allowed.
- For reference:

Aztec Open Speaker Tab

Rank	Language Status	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	Avg	Stdev	Num
1	EPL	—	75.17	—	71.83	73.17	74.5	73.668	1.28	4
2	EPL	—	—	—	72.5	73.5	74.33	73.443	0.75	3
3	EPL	72.5	72.33	74.5	—	—	74	73.333	0.94	4
4	EPL	73	71.17	73.83	74.5	72.83	74.5	73.305	1.16	6
5	EPL	—	—	72.83	73.83	72.83	73.5	73.248	0.43	4
6	EPL	—	72.17	—	72.67	73.67	74	73.128	0.74	4
7	EPL	73.17	73.33	—	71.67	—	73.67	72.960	0.77	4
8	EPL	73.17	—	—	73	72.67	—	72.947	0.21	3
9	EFL	73.17	72.33	73.67	72.83	73.67	71.67	72.890	0.72	6
10	EPL	74	—	71.17	—	73.17	—	72.780	1.19	3

Detailed Breakdown

Mark	Standard
60	• Content is not relevant to the motion and what the team needs to prove. • All points made are claims, with no analysis, and are confusing. • The speech is hard to follow throughout, so it is hard to give it any credit.
61-63	• A few marginally relevant claims. • No analysis provided in the claims, which are mainly lines without explanation. • Parts of the speech are clear, but significant parts are still hard to follow.
64 - 66	• Some of the points made are relevant to the debate. • Arguments / rebuttals are made with some explanation and analysis, but with significant logical gaps in the explanation. • Sometimes the speech is difficult to follow.
67 - 69	• Most of the points made are relevant to the debate. • All arguments / rebuttals have some explanation, but it still has logical and analytical gaps in important parts of the argument and lacks evidence. • Mostly easy to follow, but some sections may still be hard to understand.
70	• No major shortfalls, nor any strong moments. • Arguments are almost exclusively relevant, although may fail to address one or more core issues sufficiently. • All arguments have sufficient explanation without major logical gaps and some examples, but are simplistic and easy to attack. • Easy to follow throughout which makes the speech understandable, though style does not necessarily serve to make the speech more persuasive.

Detailed Breakdown

Mark	Standard
71 - 72	• Arguments are all relevant, and address the core issues in the debate. • All arguments have sufficient explanation without major logical gaps and most have credible evidence. Some points raised may have minor logical gaps or deficits in explanation. • Easy to follow throughout. On occasion the style may even serve to make the speech more engaging and persuasive.
73 - 76	• Arguments are relevant and engage with the most important issues. Arguments have sufficient explanation without major logical gaps. • Occasionally, the speaker provides more sophisticated and nuanced analysis, making their arguments hard to attack. • Easy to follow throughout. On occasion the style may even serve to make the speech more engaging and persuasive.
77 - 79	• Arguments are all relevant and well-illustrated, and address the core issues in the debate, with thorough explanations, no logical gaps, and credible examples, making them hard to attack • Easy to follow throughout. The style serves to make the speech's content more engaging.
80	• Plausibly one of the best debating speeches ever given in a schools competition. • It is incredibly difficult to think up satisfactory responses to any of the arguments made. • Flawless and compelling arguments, made with outstanding delivery.

Watch this Proposition 1 speech and score it!

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J0gT27Rzsvw&ab_channel=NZSDCCouncilNZSDCCouncil

(William Price PM – WSDC 2018 R6 – New Zealand vs Korea)

Reply Speeches

Mark	Standard
30	The speaker did not describe the debate as it happened. They misunderstood or misrepresented central arguments and responses.
31-34	Instead of actually identifying or analysing points of clash, speaker mostly just retold the debate as it happened or attempted to keep arguing for their side.
35	Speaker identified the major points of clash between two teams and was able to provide some basic justification for awarding the win to speaker's team.
36-39	Almost perfect overview of the debate. Particular interactions from the debate were analysed and used as evidence for awarding the win to the speaker's team.
40	Flawless analysis of the debate that just occurred. Speaker was able to accurately identify turning points in the debate (including the strongest arguments and rebuttal of their opponents) and why they their side wins on balance

Question from Online WSDC 2020 Judge Test:

Which of the following statements is true about marking in WSDC? Select all correct answers:

- [ ] The maximum score for a substantive speech is 80, the minimum score for a substantive speech is 60.

- [ ] The maximum score for a substantive speech is 100, the minimum score for a substantive speech is 50

- [·] The maximum score for a substantive speech is 80, the minimum score for a substantive speech is 50

- [ ] The average score for style is 28, the average score for content is 32 and the average score for strategy is 28

- [ ] The average score for style is 28, the average score for content is 28 and the average score for strategy is 28

- [·] The average score for style is 28, the average score for content is 28 and the average score for strategy is 14

- [ ] The maximum score for a reply speech is 40. The minimum score for a reply speech is 32

- [·] The maximum score for a reply speech is 40. The minimum score for a reply speech is 30

- [ ] None of the Above

- [ ] Other:

Style, Content, and Strategy - Style (40%)

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- Style deals with HOW the content is presented, and remains an important component of debating online. Whilst some aspects of good style 'in-person' are difficult to judge online, the core components of 'intelligibility' and 'persuasiveness' remain central.

- There are many variants of good style: consider whether the speech made a positive impression beyond strictly the quality of the argumentation or strategy.

- Bad style typically hinders the intelligibility or persuasiveness of the argumentation offered, and could include mumbling, shouting too loudly, or speaking too quickly to be understood.

Question from Online WSDC 2020 Judge Test:

What can you credit as good style? Select all correct answers:

☐ Effective use of humor

☐ Accents that are clear and easy to follow

☐ Time a speaker spent on each argument

☐ Voice modulation and use of pauses to emphasise important points

☐ Use of props such as charts, pictures, diagrams, and drawings

☐ None of the Above

Style, Content, and Strategy - Content (40%)

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- Deals with WHAT is being presented.
- Evaluates the quality of content as if they were written down.
- Covers arguments, rebuttal, content of POIs and responses to POIs.
    - Quality of analysis (missing logical links or logically structured? → claim, explanation, example, conclusion)
    - Quality of examples (broadly applicable or cherry-picked? generalised or personal anecdotes?)
- Even if the material is not explicitly flagged as rebuttal, it may be responsive to the other side's material (could be a style problem, but the content should be credited)
- If an argument or rebuttal is weak / poorly developed, it is generally a content weakness

Style, Content, and Strategy - Strategy (20%)

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- Deals with WHY content is said
- It's the sum of choices that a team makes in order to win a debate.
- Includes:
    - Interpretation and relevance of the motion
    - Time allocation
    - Structuring of the speech (prioritization)
    - Consistency between arguments and speeches
    - Points of Information
- Strategy points are awarded when a speaker identifies and addresses the right issues in the debate, even if they don't analyse these issues very well.

POIs and the POI column

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- Speaker who has the floor has a right to refuse POIs, but as a general rule, should accept at least 1-2. Judges should penalize speakers for not accepting POIs if they were offered (counts as lack of engagement).

- Speakers may offer POIs any time between the 1st and 7th minute - the judge should not intervene to stop a speaker from asking, answering, or refusing a POI during this time.

- Judges should use the POI adjustment column and track how many POIs were offered, offered, and the content of each POI.

- **Useful way to think of POI adjustment column:**
  - Everything that happens within the 8 minutes of a speech is marked within the 3 categories of Style, Content and Strategy.
  - Everything that happens outside is marked within POI adjustment column (if necessary).
  - Can grant or take away up to 2 further points
  - Remember that you cannot add two points where a speech is already excellent, and you cannot subtract to points where the speech is already below average.

E-Ballots

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Tabbycat will allow you to:
- See the draw to check room number and chair/panelist status
- View teams and standings
- Check motions
- Submit feedback on panel
  - Chairs and panelists submit feedback on each other
- **TABBYCAT WILL BE USED FOR BALLOT SUBMISSION THIS TOURNAMENT, but the ballot will look different from previous tournaments**
  - Example on next slide

Ballot from Beyoncé

The Voice USA			AFF
1st Content	28		
1st Style	28		
1st Strategy	14		
1st POI Adjustment	2		
1st	Nick Jonas	72	
2nd Content	28		
2nd Style	28		
2nd Strategy	14		
2nd POI Adjustment	-2		
2nd	Kelly Clarkson	68	
3rd Content	29		
3rd Style	29		
3rd Strategy	15		
3rd POI Adjustment	0		
3rd	Jennifer Hudson	73	
Reply Content	14		
Reply Style	14		
Reply Strategy	7		
Reply	Kelly Clarkson	35	
Result	Lost	Margin	-6.5	248

The Voice UK			NEG
1st Content	29		
1st Style	29		
1st Strategy	15		
1st POI Adjustment	-0.5		
1st	Jessie J	72.5	
2nd Content	28		
2nd Style	28		
2nd Strategy	14.5		
2nd POI Adjustment	0.5		
2nd	Will.I.Am	71	
3rd Content	29		
3rd Style	29		
3rd Strategy	15		
3rd POI Adjustment	1		
3rd	Sir Tom Jones	74	
Reply Content	15		
Reply Style	15		
Reply Strategy	7		
Reply	Jessie J	37	
Result	Won	Margin	+6.5	254.5

Deliberation and Discussion

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- Judges should **<u>individually</u>** deliberate for up to 7 minutes.
- After you have completed your ballot, please inform your chair (if you're a panelist) or wait until your panelists are done as well (if you're a chair).
- After all panelists have screenshared their ballots, the chair is in charge of moderating the discussion process.
- What does the discussion process look like?
  - Chairs may ask panelists for brief summaries of their decisions, important issues they considered, as well as specific thoughts on any issues that came up during the round.
  - Chairs have flexibility in moderating the discussion process, but should cap at 10 minutes.
  - Everyone should be given the chance to speak, and agreements/disagreements should be highlighted and mentioned to teams during the oral adjudication.
- **<u>You cannot change your decision or ballot after discussion begins.</u>**

Oral Adjudication

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- What is the oral adjudication (OA)?
  - The decision of the round, followed by an explanation of that decision (typically capped at 10 minutes)
  - Judges should cover **all major issues regarding style, content, and strategy that factored into the decision**.
  - Speaker scores should not be disclosed.
  - Judges should spend an **equal amount of time** on both teams.

- When discussing content, judges should focus on issues in the debate – which ones were important, which team won which issues and why. Be specific, making close reference to the relevant speeches.

- Judges should be **comparative** when discussing content, style and strategy, and the relative strengths and weakness of each team.

- The chair delivers OA, if they are in the majority. If the chair is dissenting, a panelist may give the OA.
  - The OA incorporates feedback from the panel. In cases of dissent, the judge giving OA should include dissenting views as well.

Judges Academy
Beginner Session 2

Session Outline

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1. Being a strong judge
   a. Introduction to "The Average Reasonable Person"
   b. Deep dive: Style Content and Strategy - How it plays out in an actual debate and how to award marks accordingly
2. Challenges
   a. Being comfortable as a new judge and panelist to make the right decision and discussing it
   b. Dissenting and Disagreeing
   c. Rude/Undermining Panelist and Chairs / rude losing Teams
3. Homework

Introduction to "The Average Reasonable Person" (1)

The knowledge a judge has can significantly change how they see the debate:

1. An expert economist might understand arguments about monetary policy much more intuitively, meaning a team needs to spend less time explaining it;
2. An environmentalist might know that a proposition a team is proposing *actually* does not make sense, even though it seems plausible at face-value

In order to make debate fair, judges have to discard any special knowledge they have — instead we try and look at arguments through

Introduction to "The Average Reasonable Person" (2)

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What you *are* expected to know:

- topics that major international news outlets report on continuously;
- things that a relatively educated person should know (a good rule of thumb: would someone, regardless where from, with a high school education know this?)
- things that attained mass attention / mass following on a global scale. Viral social media content that reached hundreds of millions of people, etc.

Introduction to "The Average Reasonable Person" (3)

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What you *must not* take into account:

- specialised knowledge of a topic area that you gained in tertiary education, professional life, personal interest (ie. hobbies);

When evaluating arguments, you are not to credit or discredit them on the basis of this knowledge: ie. if a person without this knowledge would see an argument differently, that is how you should see it.

Introduction to "The Average Reasonable Person" (4)

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Example no. 1: Geographical special knowledge

Argument: "Croatia will have a hard time ascending to the Schengen border-less area because of outstanding border disputes with their neighbours."

Judge with no special knowledge of Slovene-Croat relations: "I am not sure, which parts of the croatian border are disputed, nor am I sure, why is that at all relevant in terms of acceding to Schengen"

Judge from Croatia: "Ah, I understand, the speaker wants to say that due to the legal complications following the contended ruling of the Court of Arbitration in the case of Piran bay between Slovenia and Croatia, Schengen remains a problematic topic of discussion."

NOTICE: when judging an argument, your special knowledge of a geographic area should NOT play in

Introduction to "The Average Reasonable Person" (5)

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Example no. 1: Professional Special Knowledge

Argument: "The International Convention on Ballast Water Management has failed. The US. has, for instance, not ratified the treaty, as well as many other nations."

Judge with no special knowledge of Ballast Water Management: "Fair enough, let us see, how will the other side respond."

Judge that works for the local port authority: "Wrong, the US. actually demanded stricter regulations and is enforcing a more robust standard. The actual problem with the convention is that it is hard to enforce a standard much below 10 viable organisms per cubic meter of ballast water as per the D-2 regulation, due to difficulty of accurate measurement."

NOTICE: when judging an argument, your special professional knowledge should NOT play in.

Introduction to "The Average Reasonable Person" (6)
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Example no. 1: Miscellaneous Special Knowledge

Argument: "Radios are dying, they are being replaced by podcasts and streaming services."

Judge with no special knowledge of radios: "Fair enough, let us see, how will the other side respond."

Judge that happens to know a lot about the history of radio: "Wrong, even though radios may have lost some following due to invention of the television, podcasts and music streaming, they still thrive because people like the mixture of news, laughs and curated music."

NOTICE: when judging an argument, your misellaneous knowledge should NOT play in.

Deep dive: Style Content and Strategy (1)

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Style in terms of context:

- good style can be different in different topics;
- good style can be different for different speakers;
- good style is about effective delivery, which means you need to look at it in the context;
- good style is not about the accent

Deep dive: Style Content and Strategy (2)

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Robustness of argumentation:

An argument can be defined in two ways:

- it is a causal chain with logical steps that go from an accepted assumption to some sort of a conclusion;
- it is a mechanical description of a process;

When we assess the strength of an argument, we are mainly asking ourselves:

- how plausible is it (this depends on the strength of logic);
- how important is it (this depends on speaker's own justification)

Our score of an argument does not depend on the response of the other team.

Classic taxonomy of an argument: statement, explanation, examples, impact

Deep dive: Style Content and Strategy (3)

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Strategy:

- Does the speaker understands what are the issues of the debate?
  - e.g. what clashes has the third speaker chosen?
  - e.g. which arguments has the second speaker negated?
- Is the structure and timing of the speaker's speech good?
  - e.g. has the third speaker run out of time for the most important clash?
  - e.g. have the first or the second speaker run out of time for their argumentation?
- importantly, this is not connected to execution, a speaker might have poor arguments, but, if they have addressed the correct issues, their strategy can still be good:

Being comfortable as a new judge and panelist to make the right decision and discuss it (1)

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Two important principles of making the right decision:

- treat each debate as its own: it is important, that you enter each debate with an open mind. Your preconceptions on what the debate **should** look like should be set aside, your first and most important responsibility is to judge the debate at hand;

- resolve debates in the following steps: 1) determine which issues formed in the debate, 2) determine which team won which clashes, 3) determine which clashes were most important;

Being comfortable as a new judge and panelist to make the right decision and discuss it (2)

Determining which issues formed during the debate:

- if teams provided their own analysis (impacts, weighing), use this analysis: teams should convince you logically that something is important;
- in case teams own analysis of importance of issues is inconclusive, ask yourself, what would an average reasonable person find

Being comfortable as a new judge and panelist to make the right decision and discuss it (3)

Determining which team won which clash:

- take a look into what argumentation teams brought on;
- take a look into how teams responded to argumentation;
- mind that argumentation develops down the bench; an argument that is poor in P1 can become considerably stronger by

Being comfortable as a new judge and panelist to make the right decision and discuss it (4)

Determine which issues outweigh which

- in case one team won some clashes and the other team won the rest, decide which clashes are most important;
- you should use the analysis provided by the teams themselves;
- in case it remains inconclusive, ask what would an average reasonable

Dissenting and Disagreeing (1)

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- if a team convinced you that they win, they won;
- three people are in a panel for a reason. Split decisions are normal. they do not mean that you are a bad judge, but rather that the debate was close, that it could be seen differently and from several perspectives;
- after you reach a decision, you should not in any way try to change the decision, **even if you later think that you should have decided differently.**
- let the rest of the panel know the reasoning behind your decision, so that it can be communicated to the teams;

Rude/Undermining Panelist and Chairs / rude losing Teams (1)

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- if a panel member is hostile or rude, do not hesitate to contact the CAP and equity immediately
- if a losing team wants an explanation of the call, you are welcome to provide it;
- even though you might feel pressured by a team, their coach, or anyone else, do not at any point question your call. you made the call at the best of your ability and in good faith. do not question it. do not under any circumstance tell a team you think you got it wrong. you did not;
- just because you are an adult and they are kids, it does not mean that you have to tolerate hostility. If the debaters are hostile to you, let the CAP and equity know without hesitation.
- it goes without saying that you are always kind!

Homework

Watch this debate:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7BqtpD90ISY

Judge the debate, and then score it. The CAP will do the same

Judges Academy
Beginner Session 3

01

What is "The Tab"

What is "The Tab?"

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How many of you have heard of the word "the tab" in a debate context before?

- Short-form of tabulation, refers to the collection, management, and utilisation of every piece of data that is collected over the course of a tournament
  - Ballots (Speaker scores, Win-Loss records, Ballot counts)
  - Judge feedback score
  - Clashes
  - Draw (the sides/positions of teams and the judges allocated to judge those teams in any given round)
  - The Break (list of teams that advance to the knockout rounds)

What is "The Tab?" - For Our Purposes Today

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How many of you have heard of the word "the tab" in a debate context before?

- Short-form of tabulation, refers to the collection, management, and utilisation of every piece of data that is collected over the course of a tournament
  - ██
  - Judge feedback score
  - Clashes
  - Draw (the sides/positions of teams and the judges allocated to judge those teams in any given round)
  - The Break (list of teams that advance to the knockout rounds)

What is a Ballot?

- The ballot refers to the scoresheet for a debate.
- Components in a score sheet
  - Name of teams
  - Name of speakers
  - Their speaker scores
  - Name of judge
- For an online-WSDC, we will be using an electronic ballot (or e-ballot) that is submitted via a tab system.

Taylor Swift (Solo Chair)

The Voice USA			The Voice UK		
Christina Aguilera		‡	Jessie J		‡
1st Total	70		1st Total	70	
1st Content	28		1st Content	28	
1st Style	28		1st Style	28	
1st Strategy	14		1st Strategy	14	
1st POI Adjustment	0		1st POI Adjustment	0	
2nd Kelly Clarkson		‡	2nd Rita Ora		‡
2nd Total	70		2nd Total	70	
2nd Content	28		2nd Content	28	
2nd Style	28		2nd Style	28	
2nd Strategy	14		2nd Strategy	14	
2nd POI Adjustment	0		2nd POI Adjustment	0	
3rd Jennifer Hudson		‡	3rd Will Jones		‡
3rd Total	70		3rd Total	70	
3rd Content	28		3rd Content	28	
3rd Style	28		3rd Style	28	
3rd Strategy	14		3rd Strategy	14	
3rd POI Adjustment	0		3rd POI Adjustment	0	
Reply Kelly Clarkson		‡	Reply Jessie J		‡
Reply Total	35.5		Reply Total	35	
Reply Content	14.5		Reply Content	14	
Reply Style	14		Reply Style	14	
Reply Strategy	7		Reply Strategy	7	

Result	Won	Margin	+0.5	245.5

Result	Lost	Margin	-0.5	245

Winner
The Voice USA (proposition)

The System We Are Using: Tabbycat

- Tabbycat is one of several tabulation systems that are available. For the Macau Online WSDC 2021, we have modified Tabbycat to account for WSDC rules (e.g. need to split scores into sub-scores in content-style-strategy).
- Ran by a number of developers from all over the world who are doing an excellent job adapting Tabbycat to the world of online debating (Shout out to Tabbycat developers!)
- Don't need to know the history behind it, we will run through how to use it later.

02

Your Role as an Adjudicator

Your Role as an Adjudicator

———

- Be present (and if you are not, let us know!)
  - Working assumption: You will judge the rounds you indicated you would be present for.
- Judge the debate
  - Take notes
  - Time the debate also! (in case people drop out)
- Accurately submit your ballot
  - Correct speaking order (name selection on Tabbycat)
  - Correct speaker scores (no math error!)
  - If applicable, correct substitute speech (don't select wrongly!)
- If you are chairing, announce the **correct** verdict (ballots/vote, not consensus)

03

The Technical Stuff

The Technical Stuff: Pre-Tournament

— — —

Pre-Tournament

- About 2-7 days before WSDC, we will send all judges a private URL to the email registered to their names. When all emails have been sent out, we will send a message to notify judges to check their inboxes (including spam box).
- If you did not receive the email from the tab team, immediately message one of the tab team members
- Save the URL (bookmark it). You will use this URL to submit ballots and feedback on other judges.

The Technical Stuff: During the Tournament

———

During the Tournament

- If you indicated availability for a round, please show up for the judge roll call (15 minutes after motion release usually).
- The draw for each round will be found on the Private URL. 5 minutes before the debate begins, refresh your page to get the most updated allocations.
- Fill up the ballot
  - Math addition errors will be caught by the Tabbycat programme and you will be alerted of the error.
- Click submit

Getting Your Private URL

Vũ Anh Tuấn
> To: Benjamin Goh

Monday, 14 Jun, 11:21 PM

Dear Benjamin Goh,
At Singapore Pre WSDC 2021, we are using Tabby Cat system. You can submit your ballots and/or feedback at the following URL. This URL is unique to you — do not share it with anyone, as anyone who knows it can submit forms on your behalf. This URL will not change throughout this tournament, so we suggest bookmarking it.

Your URL is: sqig5eig

See you on Zoom this Friday:
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81521853319 Meeting ID: 815 2185 3319 Passcode: SPWSDC21

Best regards
Tab Team/ Digital Team

Reply | Forward | Quick Reply

The Landing Page of the Private URL (Check your name!)

Test ▾   Draw for Round 1   Motions   Log Out (bengoh)

Private URL for Taylor Swift

ⓘ The URL of this page is personalised to you, Taylor Swift. **Do not share it with anyone;** anyone who knows this URL can submit results and/or feedback for your debates. You may bookmark this page and return here after each debate for the available actions.

✎ Submit Ballot   ›

✎ Submit Feedback   ›

In This Round (Round 1)	Registration (Taylor Swift)
You are the chair adjudicating **The Voice USA** vs **The Voice UK** in **Test**.	**Institution:** Unaffiliated
Adjudicators: Taylor Swift Ⓒ, Beyoncé, Joe Serafini Ⓣ	
Motion: THW ban X	

Find in Table   🔍

Debates

🕐⌄	Prop	Opp	Adjudicators		Motion	🔍
R1	The Voice USA	The Voice UK	Taylor Swift©, Beyoncé, Joe Serafini Ⓣ		Ban X	No ballot

TEST RUNS ON TABBYCAT 2.5.8 (NEBELUNG)
Tabbycat is a source-available project developed by volunteers, and is free to use for tabbing non-profit, non-fundraising tournaments. For a tournament of this size, we suggest a donation of $2. Learn more about donating.

STILL TIMING DEBATES WITH THE STOPWATCH APP?
Using an app designed for debate timekeeping makes speaking and adjudicating easier! Check out Timekept (iPhone/iPad) or Debatekeeper (Android).

NEED BALLOTS?
You can customise and print great ballots from your browser.

🌐 Language   🗨 GitHub   📄 Documentation   ⓘ Support   🔗 Facebook   ☁ Set Up A Copy

Check your role: Chair/Panelist/Trainee

Check your role: Chair/Panelist/Trainee

Check your role: Chair/Panelist/Trainee

Trainees do not submit ballots

To Submit Ballot: Click "Submit Ballot"

Test ▾   Draw for Round 1   Motions

Private URL for Taylor Swift

ⓘ The URL of this page is personalised to you, Taylor Swift. **Do not share it with anyone**; anyone who knows this URL can submit results and/or feedback for your debates. You may bookmark this page and return here after each debate for the ~~...ions.~~

Submit Ballot   ›

~~Submit Feedback~~   ›

In This Round (Round 1)

You are the chair adjudicating The Voice USA vs The Voice UK in Test.

Adjudicators: Taylor Swift Ⓒ, Beyoncé, Joe Serafini Ⓣ

Motion: THW ban X

Registration (Taylor Swift)

Institution: Unaffiliated

Find in Table   🔍

Debates

🕐⌄	Prop	Opp	Adjudicators		Motion	🔍
R1	The Voice USA	The Voice UK	Taylor Swift©, Beyoncé, Joe Serafiniⓣ		Ban X	No ballot

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NEED BALLOTS?
You can customise and print great ballots from your browser.

🌐 Language   🐙 GitHub   📄 Documentation   ❓ Support   ⓕ Facebook   ⬆ Set Up A Copy

This is what the ballot landing page looks like

Select the name of the speaker who is speaking

Key in your scores, select the winner, click submit

3rd Style	28	
3rd Strategy	14	
3rd POI Adjustment	0	
Reply	Kelly Clarkson	
Reply Total	35.5	
Reply Content	14.5	
Reply Style	14	
Reply Strategy	7	

Result	Won	Margin	+0.5	245.5

3rd Style	28	
3rd Strategy	14	
3rd POI Adjustment	0	
Reply	Jessie J	
Reply Total	35	
Reply Content	14	
Reply Style	14	
Reply Strategy	7	

Result	Lost	Margin	-0.5	245

Winner

✓ ---------
The Voice USA (proposition)
The Voice UK (opposition)

Submit Ballot(s)

When submitting this for your IP address will be stored for logging purposes.

TEST RUNS ON TABBYCAT 2.5.8 (NEBELUNG)   STILL TIMING DEBATES WITH THE STOPWATCH APP?   NEED BALLOTS?

If everything goes well, this is what you will see

Common Error 1: Math Error

Enter Results for The Voice USA vs The Voice UK Round 1 @ Test

ⓘ The URL of this page is personalised to you, Joe Serafini. **Do not share it with anyone;** anyone who knows this URL can submit results and/or feedback for your debates. You may bookmark this page and return here after each debate for the available actions.

🔔 There are some problems with this scoresheet. Please review and correct them.
   The total scores for the teams are the same (i.e. a draw).
   Sub-score has sum 35.5, Input score is 35.0 for Side neg Position 4

Debate Information

No speakers spoke twice (no 'iron-person' speeches)	⇕

Scoresheet

Taylor Swift (Chair) Beyoncé (Panellist)

The Voice USA		AFF	The Voice UK		NEG
1st	Christina Aguilera	⇕	1st	Jessie J	⇕
1st Total	70		1st Total	70	
1st Content	28		1st Content	28	
1st Style	28		1st Style	28	
1st Strategy	14		1st Strategy	14	

Common Error 2: Selecting the wrong team

Enter Results for The Voice USA vs The Voice UK Round 1 @ Test

ⓘ The URL of this page is personalised to you, Joe Serafini. **Do not share it with anyone;** anyone who knows this URL can submit results and/or feedback for your debates. You may bookmark this page and return here after each debate for the available actions.

🔔 There are some problems with this scoresheet. Please review and correct them.

The declared winner does not correspond to the team with the highest score.

Debate Information

No speakers spoke twice (no 'iron-person' speeches)   ⇕

Scoresheet

Taylor Swift (Chair) Beyoncé (Panellist)

The Voice USA		AFF	The Voice UK		NEG
1st	Christina Aguilera ⇕		1st	Jessie J ⇕	
1st Total	70 ⇕		1st Total	70 ⇕	
1st Content	28 ⇕		1st Content	28 ⇕	
1st Style	28 ⇕		1st Style	28 ⇕	
1st Strategy	14 ⇕		1st Strategy	14 ⇕	

Special Circumstance: Substitution Speech

What is a Substitution Speech (in WSDC)?

___

- Before the debate begins, debaters are asked to name three (3) members of their team to speak. Once named, only these three members may speak in that round.
- A "substitution speech" occurs when one of the three speakers who was initially designated to speak is unable to speak/complete their speech e.g. Internet droppage,
- There are two possible scenarios and reactions
  - Scenario A: The speaker is speaking and drops off permanently midway
  - Scenario B: The speaker was unable to give a speech at all

Scenario A: Speaker drops off midway

- Teams will have 1 minute to decide between two options:
  - Option A: Have the speech marked as-is (default if team cannot decide)
  - Option B: Have another speaker (who was designated as a speaking member) complete the speech in the remaining time.
- Option A = Proceed as normal
- Option B = Substitution speech → The team would declare that speech to be the substitute speech

E.g. Prop 2 was speaking and is cut off at 4 minutes. Assuming Prop decides to make Prop 1 speak for the remaining 4 minutes, Prop 2 will be the designated substitute speech. Team needs to declare that they are doing the substitute speech and declare who is giving the speech

Scenario B: Speaker is unable to speak at all

———

- If the speaker is unresponsive on Zoom and is unable to rejoin the Zoom call, the team will have to designate one of their two remaining speakers (who were designated to speak in that round) to deliver a substitute speech

E.g. Opposition 1 had just finished their speech. The chair calls for Proposition 2 to deliver their speech but Proposition 2 is unresponsive for 5 minutes. The Proposition decides to have Proposition 1 deliver the Proposition 2 speech instead. In this case, Proposition 2 is the designated substitute speech. The team needs to declare this.

Enter Results for The Voice USA vs The Voice UK Round 1 @ Test

ⓘ The URL of this page is personalised to you, Taylor Swift. **Do not share it with anyone;** anyone who knows this URL can submit results and/or feedback for your debates. You may bookmark this page and return here after each debate for the available actions.

Debate Information

✓No speakers spoke twice (no 'iron-person' speeches)
A speaker spoke twice (an 'iron-person' speech)

Scoresheet

Taylor Swift (Solo Chair)

The Voice USA	AFF		The Voice UK	NEG
1st	Christina Aguilera		1st	Jessie J
1st Total	70		1st Total	70
1st Content	28		1st Content	28
1st Style	28		1st Style	28
1st Strategy	14		1st Strategy	14
1st POI Adjustment	0		1st POI Adjustment	0

Scoresheet

The Voice USA
AFF

1st
Christina Aguilera ⇕
☐ Mark as a duplicate speech

1st Total
70

1st Content
28

1st Style
28

1st Strategy
14

1st POI Adjustment
0

2nd
Christina Aguilera ⇕
☑ Mark as a duplicate speech

2nd Total
70

2nd Content
28

2nd Style
28

2nd Strategy
14

The Voice UK
NEG

1st
Jessie J ⇕
☐ Mark as a duplicate speech

1st Total
70

1st Content
28

1st Style
28

1st Strategy
14

1st POI Adjustment
0

2nd
Rita Ora ⇕
☐ Mark as a duplicate speech

2nd Total
70

2nd Content
28

2nd Style
28

2nd Strategy
14

Key in your scores, select the winner, click submit

3rd Style	28			3rd Style	28	
3rd Strategy	14			3rd Strategy	14	
3rd POI Adjustment	0			3rd POI Adjustment	0	
Reply	Kelly Clarkson			Reply	Jessie J	
Reply Total	35.5			Reply Total	35	
Reply Content	14.5			Reply Content	14	
Reply Style	14			Reply Style	14	
Reply Strategy	7			Reply Strategy	7	

Result	Won	Margin	+0.5	245.5

Result	Lost	Margin	-0.5	245

Winner

✓ ---------
The Voice USA (proposition)
The Voice UK (opposition)

Submit Ballot(s)

When submitting this form your IP address will be stored for logging purposes.

General Note on Marking Substitute Speeches

———

- Unlike other formats, the Substitute Speech is scored as per normal (i.e. do not penalise a speech just because it is a substitute speech).
- Just indicate on the ballot (see next two slides) that the speech given was a substitute speech.

Submitting Feedback: Click "Submit Feedback"

Submitting Feedback on Other Judges

04

Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently Asked Questions

How do I get my private URL?

- Check your email (including spam)
- If you still don't have it, contact a tab team member

I want to re-submit my ballot

- Inform Tab team via Discord #AskTab
- Re-submit on tabbycat

Why is the tab team looking for me?

- Verify results / scores / speaking orders.
- Re-submissions will trigger a chat with tab (to confirm)

I am clashed with Nation X ...

- Clashed = Conflicted from judging
- Inform a tab team member immediately

How do I know if I am judging?

- If you indicated availability, just show up.
- Check the draw.

I need to sit out the next round

- Supposed to judge all rounds
- Inform the designated people immediately

Judges Academy
Intermediate Session 1

Welcome & Overview

Welcome

———

- Introductions
- Purpose of this programme: These training workshops are tailored towards individuals who are familiar with adjudicating WSDC format debates, and as such are designed to enhance your judging ability and prepare you to be strong Chair judges at WSDC this year.
- Content: The two workshop series will cover advanced content including how to understand and best use the WSDC speaker scale, managing panel deliberations and dissent, and delivering coherent oral adjudications, as well as identifying feedback points and representing them to speakers in constructive ways. By the end of the series, judges will be able to successful chair WSDC debates and control panels, as well as effectively provide feedback to teams.

Overview of Sessions

———

- Workshop 1: TODAY!
  - The first workshop of the intermediate series will primarily focus on enhancing adjudicator calls and justifications through in depth discussion on how to interpret, compare and award clashes based on arguments and responses.
  - It will also examine the speaker range and what an average, below average and above average speech usually contains, as well as considering reflective margins between speakers and teams.
  - Finally we will watch a demo debate and practice ballot entry
- Workshop 2: July 18th (9:00am & 5:00pm UTC)
  - The second and final workshop of the intermediate series will examine how to be an effective chair, considering both management of panels, deliberation and dissenting judges.
  - It will also cover how to deliver a coherent and balanced oral adjudication.
  - It will also discuss various approaches to feedback, how to convey criticism effectively and best indicators to look for.

Enhancing Your Calls & Justification

Understanding Clashes

———

- The most effective method for assessing a debate, is to understand the cases brought forward by both teams in respect of the 'Clashes' in the debate.
- Clashes are the broad areas of interest/questions in the debate that the argumentation, rebuttal and weighing falls into; there are usually 2-3.
- To identify the clashes of a debate you should look for
    - The substantive arguments brought by both teams and the way they interact with each other and with rebuttal/responses
    - The division between principle and practical material in the debate
    - Different stakeholders that are affected in the debate (usually in different ways and through unique mechanisms)
    - Separate types of impacts that exist in the debate e.g. social v economic
    - Note: teams will often construct their Third Speeches and Replies around Clashes, these can give an indication of POSSIBLE clashes but are often not the objective and fair clashes that exist in the debate and the ones you should adjudicate based on.

Interpret, Award & Compare Clashes

———

- Once the clashes have been identified in the debate you need to **interpret** them (decide which arguments and rebuttal lie under each one).
    - You should refer to your flow/tracking sheet and place the main argumentation and responses brought by both teams under each clash.
    - Every small sentence proposed by teams does not need to be considered, but you should note the main ideas and analysis
- You then need to **award** clashes to the team who you believe won them
    - You should consider which team convinced you more of their perspective under each clash.
    - Different teams can win different clashes… one team will not necessarily win all of them
    - Be sure that you consider actual analysis… teams who have substituted analysis for examples are not convincing!
- Once you have awarded all the clashes you need to **compare** them between each other
    - This is particularly important if different teams have won separate clashes, but should be done regardless
    - If teams have weighed arguments/clashes in the debate itself (i.e. told you why one area of the debate is more important than another) you should use this to frame your comparisons between clashes
    - If teams have not done this, you need to compare the clashes yourself and consider which clash you believe is more important in the debate.
- Deciding a winner
    - The team that wins the more important clashes wins the debate.
    - Note: it may be that a team wins two clash points but they are significantly less important that the one clash point that another team wins. In this case the team who only wins one clash point could still win.

Judge Interventions (1)

— — —

- What is the right and wrong amount of intervention you as a judge should have in a debate?

Wrong

- Theory of the 'Average Reasonable Person'
  - The knowledge a judge has can significantly change how they see the debate, which points they give credit to, which arguments they are factually true.
  - Given this, judges should discard any special knowledge they have – instead we try and look at arguments through the lens of "the average reasonable person".
- Specialised Knowledge & Personal Views
  - As a judge you should not perceive arguments through the lens of any specialised knowledge of a topic area that you gained in tertiary education, professional life, personal interest (ie. hobbies)
  - You should not think a point is weak because of rebuttal point you can think of, but one that is not made in the debate.
  - You also should not value particular arguments more than others because of your personal views or bias

Judge Interventions (2)

— — —

- What is the right and wrong amount of intervention you as a judge should have in a debate?

Right

- Sense Check
  - You can as a judge 'gut check' arguments to ask if these make sense, are they generally factually true, or is this plausible.
  - To do this you use ONLY the knowledge or reasoning acquired through:
    - topics that major international news outlets report continuously on;
    - things that a relatively educated person should know (a good rule of thumb: would someone, regardless where from, with a high school education know this?)
    - things that attained mass attention / mass following on a global scale. Viral social media content that reached hundreds of millions of people, etc.
- IMPORTANT: There is a difference between identifying a point being illogical and implausible and noting rebuttal that was never made

Speaker Scales

Official WSDC Speaker Scale

— — —

Substantive

Standard	Overall (/100)	Style (/40)	Content (/40)	Strategy (/20)
Exceptional	80	32	32	16
Excellent	76-79	31	31	15-16
Extremely Good	74-75	30	30	15
Very Good	71-73	29	29	14-15
Good	70	28	28	14
Satisfactory	67-69	27	27	13-14
Competent	65-66	26	26	13
Pass	61-64	25	25	12-13
Improvement Needed	60	24	24	12

Standard	Overall (/50)	Style (/20)	Content (/20)	Strategy (/10)
Exceptional	40	16	16	8
V Good to Excellent	36-39	15	15	7.5
Good	35	14	14	7
Pass to satisfactory	31-34	13	13	6.5
Improvement Needed	30	12	12	6

What Do These Scores Means? - Substantives

Mark	Standard
60	• Content is not relevant to the motion and what the team needs to prove. • All points made are claims, with no analysis, and are confusing. • The speech is hard to follow throughout, so it is hard to give it any credit.
61-63	• A few marginally relevant claims. • No analysis provided in the claims, which are mainly lines without explanation. • Parts of the speech are clear, but significant parts are still hard to follow.
64 - 66	• Some of the points made are relevant to the debate. • Arguments / rebuttals are made with some explanation and analysis, but with significant logical gaps in the explanation. • Sometimes the speech is difficult to follow.
67 - 69	• Most of the points made are relevant to the debate. • All arguments / rebuttals have some explanation, but it still has logical and analytical gaps in important parts of the argument and lacks evidence. • Mostly easy to follow, but some sections may still be hard to understand.
70	• No major shortfalls, nor any strong moments. • Arguments are almost exclusively relevant, although may fail to address one or more core issues sufficiently. • All arguments have sufficient explanation without major logical gaps and some examples, but are simplistic and easy to attack. • Easy to follow throughout which makes the speech understandable, though style does not necessarily serve to make the speech more persuasive.

What Do These Scores Means? - Substantives

Mark	Standard
71 - 72	• Arguments are all relevant, and address the core issues in the debate. • All arguments have sufficient explanation without major logical gaps and most have credible evidence. Some points raised may have minor logical gaps or deficits in explanation. • Easy to follow throughout. On occasion the style may even serve to make the speech more engaging and persuasive.
73 - 76	• Arguments are relevant and engage with the most important issues. Arguments have sufficient explanation without major logical gaps. • Occasionally, the speaker provides more sophisticated and nuanced analysis, making their arguments hard to attack. • Easy to follow throughout. On occasion the style may even serve to make the speech more engaging and persuasive.
77 - 79	• Arguments are all relevant and well-illustrated, and address the core issues in the debate, with thorough explanations, no logical gaps, and credible examples, making them hard to attack • Easy to follow throughout. The style serves to make the speech's content more engaging.
80	• Plausibly one of the best debating speeches ever given in a schools competition. • It is incredibly difficult to think up satisfactory responses to any of the arguments made. • Flawless and compelling arguments, made with outstanding delivery.

What Do These Scores Means? - Replies

Mark	Standard
30	The speaker did not describe the debate as it happened. They misunderstood or misrepresented central arguments and responses.
31-34	Instead of actually identifying or analysing points of clash, speaker mostly just retold the debate as it happened or attempted to keep arguing for their side.
35	Speaker identified the major points of clash between two teams and was able to provide some basic justification for awarding the win to speaker's team.
36-39	Almost perfect overview of the debate. Particular interactions from the debate were analysed and used as evidence for awarding the win to the speaker's team.
40	Flawless analysis of the debate that just occurred. Speaker was able to accurately identify turning points in the debate (including the strongest arguments and rebuttal of their opponents) and why they their side wins on balance

Common issues with Scoring

- Use of the Range
  - Judges in WSDC infrequently give scores outside 1 or 2 points from the average → which leads to a clustering of scores all around the 68 - 72 mark, despite the quality of the speeches varying significantly
  - The range in WSDC exists for a reason… make sure to use it!
  - The scores of WSDC should fall along a rough bell curve distribution, where Y is the number of speaks and X is the score from 60 to 80.
  - So while majority of the scores will fall within the average, scores of 65 and 75 are common, and you are quite likely to see them… not all the speeches you see will be 70s.
- How do I know if my 72 is the same as someone else's 72?
  - It is impossible for everyone's perception to be the same (that is why we have panels in the first place!) but it is about trying to achieve equality across Scoring.
  - Remember that the speaker range is not the range of speaker scores **you** see in a tournament, but the range of **possible** speaker scores that exist in debating. Don't base your scores on debates you have seen so far in your judging career but instead...
  - Refer to the marking guide throughout the competition - it is the most accurate reflection of what each score corresponds to.
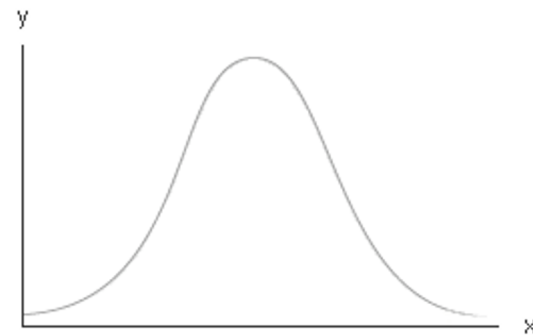
Bell-Shaped Curve

Score These Two First Prop Speeches

_ _ _

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tdd3d6o5TDo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CPP4YJih150

Compare the Scores!

———

What were the key differences that made one of these speeches an 'average' speech and one a well above average speech?

- Style
  - Variance in Tone
  - Emotion
- Strategy
  - Timing
  - Weighing of material
  - Best case of other team
- Content
  - Direct rebuttal
  - Deeper analysis

Margins

— — —

- The margins between speakers and teams should be reflective of the difference in quality between them.
  - If you believe a debate is very close, and once your add your scores up the margin between teams is 6 points… then your scores are not consistent enough with each other.
  - If you believe a debate was very clearly won by one team, but your margin between the teams is only 1 point… you have not used the range enough and your scores are too similar between teams.
- Margin between individual speeches
  - Speeches given the <u>same score</u> would be of a <u>very similar quality</u>
  - Speeches that differ by a margin of **1 point** of each other would be of a **similar quality**
  - Speeches that differ by a margin of <u>2-3 points</u> would be considered of <u>noticeable difference quality</u>
  - Speeches that differ by a margin of a **4-5 points** would be considered of a s**ignificant different quality**
  - Speeches that differ by of a margin of <u>5+ points </u>would be considered of <u>vastly different quality</u>
- Margin between teams
  - If a team wins by **0.5 points** the debate is **very close**
  - If a team wins by <u>1-1.5 points</u> the debate is <u>close</u>
  - If a team wins by **2-3.5points** the debate is **close but clear**
  - If a teams wins by <u>4-5.5 points</u> the debate is <u>clear</u>
  - If a teams wins by **6+ points** the debate is **very clear**

Demo Debate & Ballot Entry

Entering a Ballot for WSDC Macau Online 2021
___

Please welcome George Chen! :)

Welcome to our Demo Debaters (Hegel)

— — —

Proposition

- Speaker 1: Jena

- Speaker 2: Alice

- Speaker 3: Diya

- Reply:

Opposition

- Speaker 1: Penelope

- Speaker 2: Sarenna

- Speaker 3: Heather

- Reply:

Motion (Hegel): THBT democratic states should not own or run media organizations.

Good luck to both teams!

Motion (Panda): THW implement quotas for African Americans in the US Police Force.

Good luck to both teams!

Welcome to our Demo Debaters (Panda)

———

Proposition

- Speaker 1: Miranda

- Speaker 2: Jiayun

- Speaker 3: Albert

- Reply: Miranda

Opposition

- Speaker 1: Shelley

- Speaker 2: Lucy

- Speaker 3: Angela

- Reply: Shelley

Post Debate Discussion

———

- Thank you to all the speakers!
- Enter your ballot and prepare justification (10 minutes)
- Discussion
  - Result
  - Justification
    - Style
    - Strategy
    - Content
  - Best Speaker & Why
  - Feedback points & areas lacking in the debate

Judges Academy
Intermediate Session 2

Program

1. Introduction to Lesson Content which is:
2. Panels
3. Oral Adjudication (OA)
4. Feedback to Teams
5. Debate from South African Teams

6.   Debate Discussion: Practice Deliberation, OA and Feedback
7.   Deliberation Discussion: Noting OA and Feedback key learnings

2. Panel Discussions

- Prelim round generally have 3

- Elim rounds have between 3 and 15 (Upon CAP discretion)

- We assume all judges mean well as this is largely pro-bono work in the interests of children.

- Therefore all Judges have a valuable voice

Panel Discussions: As a Chair

1. Judge Debate as required (Attentively and Fairly as an average reasonable person)

2. Submit Ballots within time-frame and request the same from Panelists while being courteous

3. Request for and note the votes of Panelists.

4. Announce result based on votes.

5. REMEMBER TO NOTE EVERYONE'S VIEWS ON THE DEBATE

Panel Discussions: As a Chair cont

6. If in minority and "rolled" be polite and explain your RFD first.

7. If in Majority start by dissenting Panelist

8. If Unanimous, request any Panelist to feedback first

9. Based on how the Panelists explain theirs and how comfortable you are giving the OA, decide whether or not you can present the OA.

10. If you simply are in minority and just not able to deliver the OA but the Panelists could do so competently, ask a Panelist

11. If you can deliver the OA do it regardless of Panelist competence.

Panel Discussions: As a Panelist

1. Your voice matters (Counts for an equal vote)
2. Submit Ballot and await chair while reading notes for your RFD
3. When called upon deliver your RFD covering key areas of C, S & S
4. Style often separate but Content and Strategy overlap in clashes
5. Don't worry if Chair is in minority.
6. If Minority ballot chair request you to OA, accept only if comfortable.
7. If delivering OA, make sure to incorporate all the views of Panel especially since it was split.

8. A simple way to have an overview of the Debate is Clashes

3. Oral Adjudication

1. REMEMBER TO INCLUDE EVERYONE'S VIEWS ON THE DEBATE

1. Recommended Structure:

   a) General views of Standard of Debate and common areas of improvement or commandment

   b) Announce result and ballot count

   c) Explain RFD using clashes

   d) Comment on **Style** in each clash by noting how language was used to make the arguments more persuasive. Some judges tend to mention style in the beginning if it was equally matched and thus non-consequential. Don't ignore style esp if it stands out.

NB:Screenshot this slide as it has important notes for Practice Debate!!!

Oral Adjudication cont: Clashes

- Key areas of Discussion in Debate

- Based on how the debaters structured what they mainly contested as well as how that framed itself for the judge.

- Judge has discretion on which clashes are more important but should not exclude what the Teams prioritized in the Debate in making that decision *(Judge has more discretion when a arguments don't fit motion)*

- Discuss clashes in the order of importance, starting with the least important and ending with the most important so as to re-affirm the win

Oral Adjudication cont: Clashes

OA Clash Analysis Structure:

1. List Clashes in ascending order of importance

1. Move to each clash in the following recommended structure:
   a) Name of Clash
   b) What Prop said then what Opp said
   c) What was most important based on the debaters and Judges
   d) What the Majority of judges "felt" about the clash and who therefore won it

3. When moving to the next clash explain why it was more important than the previous one

4. Remember to mention the most important clash last as well as who won it and why so as to re-affirm the result

4. Feedback to Teams

- This is probably the most important part of the Tournament as it directly impacts the experience a Debater can have in the Tournament. ALWAYS PRIORITIZE CHILD EDUCATION

- If Chair always Expect to provide feedback for both Teams

- If Panelist sometimes only one of or none of the teams come. Don't be worried. Just be ready.

- As Chair, try prioritize the losing team as it is more educational.

Feedback cont: Do's and Don'ts

Dos:

1. Polite and Encouraging

2. Engaged with thorough but concise clash analysis

3. Share ideas which could enhance the Teams case without using it as a reason for why they did or did not win and without "Coaching" them

4. Asks for questions at the end of feedback

5. Offer feedback for next team and apply the same process and equal amount of interest and fervor in the team.

6. Praise a good speaker but still share improvement areas

7. Polite but resolute with rude teams and coaches and report to CAP
   and Equity if deemed necessary.

Feedback cont: Do's and Don'ts

Don't's:

1. Condescending towards the standard of Debate/Debaters

2. Disengaged with the Content

3. Mention ideas for the teams' cases as though they are the reason they won or lost.

4. Defensive or shutdown questions of feedback

5. Avoid explicitly Coaching teams (Speaker order) but share ideas

6. Don't Prioritize popular teams in feedback length and depth

7. Don't Isolate a Speaker as the reason for a loss!

8. Don't defensively or offensively argue with rude teams or coaches

5. Practice Debate and Activity

1. Judge the Debate in accordance to all the Guidelines provided today and in previous lessons.

2. Take Specific note of and combine the Structure of the Oral Adjudication (slide 7) and within that, the Clash analysis structure in slide 9 to make a holistic OA

3. Send your OA and feedback (FB) to each speaker to the Adjudication Coach via email. FB on your FB will be sent a day before WSDC 2021.

4. I as the Judge Coach will deliver my OA and Feedback, afterwards,
   anyone who would like to should please share theirs. Otherwise, please send yours to me via email.

Remember…

ALWAYS PRIORITIZE CHILD EDUCATION

THE END…