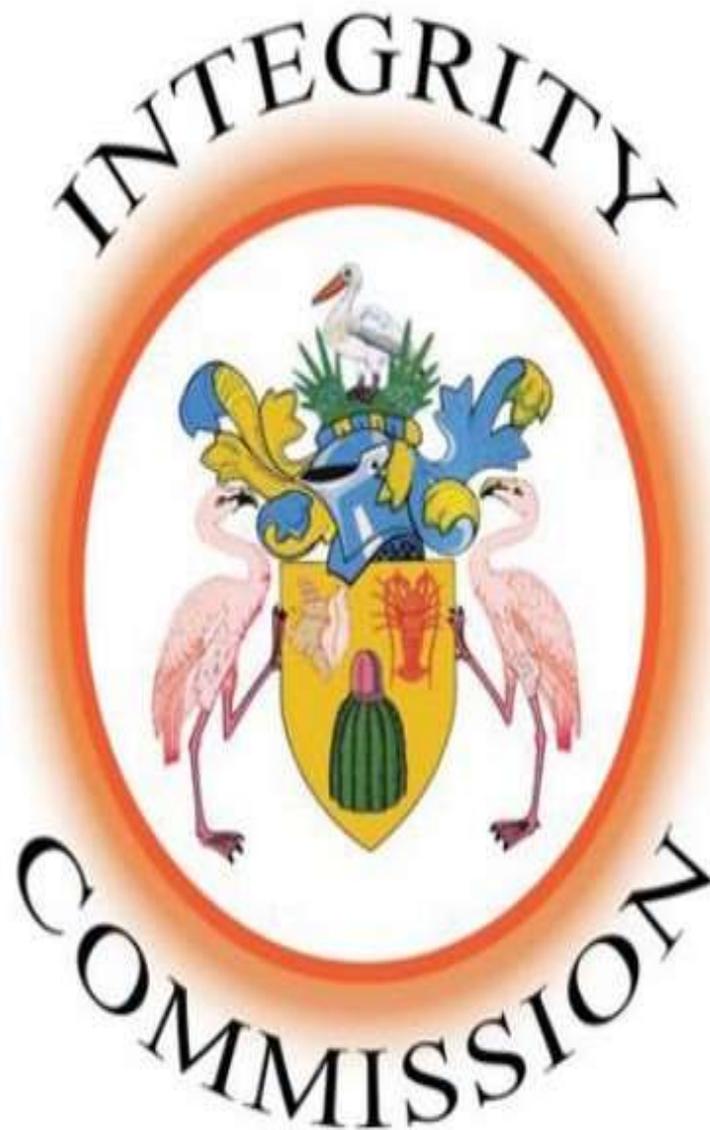


TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS



INTER-HIGH "INTEGRITY" SCHOOLS' COMPETITIONS 2019

INTRODUCTION

Integrity is about honesty, morals and ethical behaviour. These qualities should guide your actions, regardless of the situation or the consequences, especially when there is no one to monitor your decisions or actions.

These competitions are of several to be undertaken by the Integrity Commission in carrying out its mandate of public education initiatives. It also serves to foster in children and our youth an understanding of the standards of integrity which is expected from our citizens.

We therefore request of all School Principals/Teachers to engage all students in our competition activities as a part of a classroom exercise/activity, and where possible assist as many students as possible in their finalized submissions to take part in this and other Integrity Commission activities during the year.

CATEGORIES

There are three (3) categories, namely Primary, Secondary Schools and Community College level amongst both our Public and Private School Institutions.

- ❖ **High Schools (All Forms) – Inter-High Debate Competition and Integrity Poetry Competition.**

RULES AND GUIDELINES

The TCI Integrity Commission reserves the right to publish any submission, broadcast or images from this competition in any of its publications, its website and in any promotional material. All outstanding works will be recognized at a later date.

Deadline for High School Debate Competition is Wednesday and Thursday, 20th and 21st February 2019

As a participant, you will further acknowledge that your name and photos taken at the contest/of your work may be used for media purposes and you will need to authorize the use of your name or image for the purpose of use during any of our Integrity Commission Activities/Promotions.

Publicity Release: All entrants grant the Integrity Commission a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free perpetual license to use and publish each entry in any and all media for exhibition, publicity and any other purposes which the Commission, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate.

HIGH SCHOOL COMPETITION

POETRY WRITING CRITERIA

The poem should be about Integrity, the writer will choose an appropriate title. The Poetry writing deadline is Friday, March 1st, 2019.

THE WRITING PROCESS /

5 marks - Student devoted a lot of time and effort to the writing process and worked hard to make the poem a good read.

3 marks - Student devoted adequate time and effort to the writing process and worked to get the job done.

2 marks - Student devoted some time and effort to the writing process but was not very thorough. Does enough to get by.

1 mark Student devoted little time and effort to the writing process. It appears that the student does not care about the assignment.

EFFORT

5 marks - The poem has no errors.

3 marks - The poem may have one or two errors.

2 marks - There are several errors.

1 mark - The poem has many errors.

TITLE

5 marks - The poem has a title that clearly relates to the poem and adds interest to the theme or message of the poem.

3 marks - The poem has a title that relates to the poem

2 marks - The poem has a title

1 mark -The poem has no title

NEATNESS

5 marks -The final draft of the poem is readable, clean, neat and attractive. It is free of erasures and crossed-out words. It looks like the author took great pride in it.

3 marks - The final draft of the poem is readable, neat and attractive. It may have one or two erasures, but they are not distracting. It looks like the author took some pride in it.

2 marks -The final draft of the poem is readable and some of the pages are attractive. It looks like parts of it might have been done in a hurry.

1 mark - The final draft is not neat or attractive. It looks like the student just wanted to get it done and didn't care what it looked like.

STYLE

5 marks - The poem is written with a great sense of style. The poem has been well thought out and makes sense to the reader.

3 marks - The poem is written with a defined with style. Thoughts are clear to read and understandable.

2 marks -The poem is written somewhat with style. Thoughts are clear to a degree.

1 mark -The poem lacks style and the thoughts did not come out clearly on paper.

VOCABULARY

5 marks -The poem is filled with descriptive vocabulary that appeals to the reader.

3 marks - The poem includes many descriptive elements and is appealing.

2 marks -The poem includes some descriptive words and phrases.

1 mark - The poem lacks description and does not allow the reader to visualize the poem.

DEBATE JUDGING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES FOR HIGH SCHOOL

DEADLINE: WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY 20th and 21st FEBRUARY 2019

The Integrity Commission of the Turks and Caicos Islands in collaboration with the TCI Education Department presents its third annual High School Debate competition on the 20th and 21st February 2019.

Location to be decided. The Integrity Commission will be responsible for air, land transportation, food and accommodation during the competition days.

JUDGE'S GUIDELINES

Each judge is expected to award points with integrity and ensure assessments are objective and transparent.

Judges are expected to carefully and fairly decide the outcomes of the debate. Any judge who cannot fairly decide a particular debate or has some conflict of interest should notify the Public Education Officer/competition coordinator, and remove him/herself from judging. Judges should never seek to judge students from their own school, a school where their children attend or any school they have some affiliation with. Judges are ultimately responsible, for making sure that they will judge debates in a fair and objective manner. There are two outcomes for a debate. The judge must decide the winning side of the debate. That is the team that argued successfully on the topic. If the proposition team proves its case, the judge should reward the proposition team. If the proposition team did not prove its case, the judge should declare the opposition team as the winner. There are no ties in debates. Neither can two teams win a debate nor do both teams lose a debate.

In addition to deciding the winning team in the debate, a judge must award individual points to each of the six debaters (see rubric provided). Students are rated on the scales provided of 0-maximum points allotted once criteria has been met for a perfect performance. A Best Speaker must be identified during the final debate competition which can emerge from any of the two teams as the single individual with the highest overall score (average points allotted by all judges).

The Judge should consider public speaking skills, argumentation, and team work skills in assigning individual speaker points. After careful deliberation of the outcome of the debate, the judge will complete a ballot, a record of the debate, which should be given to the tournament host/Public Education Officer. The judge will then announce the outcome of the debate to the participating teams. The judge will explain the reasons that a particular side has won the debate. The judge will provide some constructive criticism to help debaters improve in future debates. The judge will then complete the written ballot, providing a detailed description of the reason(s) for the outcome, as well as listing any additional comments to help debaters improve their public speaking and debate skills.

NOTE FOR THE JUDGES

Good judging can be more difficult than good debating, but debate relies on the integrity and skill of the judges to make the right decisions. Many people have their own style of judging or particular debate tactics they admire in rounds. Each judge, however, should have only one goal: to create a level playing field for the debaters. Debaters work very hard and give up a lot of their time to debate. They deserve the best efforts of the judges. Judges are therefore required to:

UNDERSTAND THE BASIC DEBATE FORMAT AND TERMINOLOGY

Debates are structured arguments or discussions. Teams alternate speeches, where they present their own arguments and refute those of the other team. While debaters may use emotion, they should not yell or be rude to one another or to the audience.

Each side must present and prove their arguments. Affirmative teams will be arguing for a particular issue or resolution. Negative teams will be arguing against it. In this competition, teams will not know what side they will argue until the debate is ready to start; there will be little room for flexibility depending on number of teams and arrangements.

Each side has a chance to present their own arguments, as well as to offer rebuttals to the other side's arguments. No new arguments or evidence can be brought up during a rebuttal.

ENFORCE DEBATE RULES

Debates general rules, guidelines and responsibilities are to be upheld by every judge needs during a debate.

- Do not give any feedback during the debate. Share this information only after the debate is over.
- Enforce time limits with the assistance of the timekeeper. Each segment of the speech has a specific time frame. Do not allow debaters to exceed their time limit. Debaters may be allowed to finish their sentence when time is called, but they may not say anything more than that.
- Debaters may not have outside help. Do not allow them to talk with others who are not on their team or to utilize electronic devices during the debate.

LISTEN CAREFULLY

Take notes of each side's arguments. Indicate strengths and weaknesses. You will be given a worksheet to write on. You may also bring your own notebook paper.

- Note when a specific argument has been dropped. One side may bring up a weak point, but if the other side does not refute it, that argument has been dropped. In that case, the "point" goes to the team who used the argument, however weak it may seem.
- Evaluate evidence. As debaters speak, they should cite the sources they are using. If any seem unreliable, irrelevant, or outdated, take note. In some cases, you may ask a debater to verify their evidence.

- Identify any fallacies. Fallacies are arguments that sound logical, but really are not. If you are not familiar with different types of fallacies, do a little research before the debate to learn about them.

CHOOSE A WINNER

This Integrity debate should be judged objectively. It is important that you do not allow personal bias or beliefs about the issue to influence who you choose as winner.

- Decide who presented the most logical argument. Some teams have a solid reason for their side of the issue. If it is a strong reason, supported with the appropriate evidence, you can deem them the winner.
- Determine who presented the most comprehensive argument and responses. In some cases, teams may not have a strong argument, but a set of smaller, more comprehensive reasons for their side of the issue. They may also have strong rebuttals to the other team's arguments. In these cases, you may deem this team the winner.

DEBATE JUDGING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 20TH AND 21ST 2019

The Integrity Commission of the Turks and Caicos Islands in collaboration with the TCI Education department presents its second annual debate and speech competition within the TCI. This document serves as the judging criteria and guidelines for schools (High School/College) and for judges of the competition. Each Team will be expected to formulate responses for both sides of the two moots provided. Each team shall have four (4) representatives in total; however, there will be three (3) speakers only and a rebuttal (4TH speaker). The moot side to be deliberated upon will be decided on competition day, each team will have 30 minutes to prepare prior to commencement of the debate. An additional judge will serve as the tie-breaker in the event there is a tie.

NB: DEBATE MATERIAL AND GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Debaters may use personally prepared research briefs and published material (dictionaries, periodicals, briefing papers, books, etc.) to prepare their speeches. Some References have also been provided on the Integrity Commission Competition website page. Debaters may also consult with coaches, teachers, teammates, classmates, parents, friends, and others. No names are to be called during debate presentation. Students should not speak about any live matters presently being undertaken by the Integrity Commission. This includes any inquiries, investigation or any ongoing matters in court. Students are to focus on principles and facts only and demonstrate a skill in presenting same.

LOGISTICS OF THE 2019 DEBATE COMPETITION:

Day 1

1. **Moot 1** ‘Be it resolved, disclosure of interests by persons in public life will facilitate accountability’ Wednesday February 20th 2019 will be debated by all High schools.

Day 2

2. **Moot 2** ‘Be it resolved nepotism is too costly to the Turks and Caicos Islands, Thursday February 21st by two winning teams from Day 1. A final winner will be chosen by the outcome of this debate.

NUMBER OF TEAMS & DEBATERS

There are two sides (team) in the debate: the proposition side and the opposition side. One debater is known as the **first speaker** for the team; one is the **second speaker** for the team; there’s the third speaker and finally, the team’s **rebuttal speaker**.

SPEAKER ORDER AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The proposition team makes a case for the motion. The opposition team opposes the case made by the proposition team, using direct and indirect rejections. Speakers make their presentations in the following order. The time that is listed is the maximum amount for each speech.

TIME FOR SPEAKERS DURING DEBATES:

Proposer 1, 10 minutes – Opposer 1, 10 minutes

Proposer 2, 7 minutes – Opposer 2, 7 minutes

Proposer 3, 5 minutes – Opposer 3, 5 minutes

Proposer rebuttal 5 min – Opposer rebuttal 5 min

- **First Speaker, Proposition Team 10 minutes**

This speaker makes a case for the motion for debate, providing a proof of the topic with three or four major points.

- **First Speaker, Opposition Team 10 minutes**

This speaker makes several arguments against the proposition team's case and disproves the proposition's major points.

- **Second Speaker, Proposition Team 7 minutes**

This speaker should rebuild and extend upon the proposition's case. This means that this speaker must defend and amplify the original proposition points and contest the opposition's major arguments.

- **Second Speaker, Opposition Team 7 minutes**

This speaker amplifies the opposition arguments against the case, providing new information about why the opposition team should win the debate. This speaker should answer the proposition's answers to the opposition team's original arguments. This speaker emphasizes and builds on facts and arguments made by the first speaker and also accounts for or refutes the proposition's major points.

- **Third Speaker, Opposition Team 5 minutes**

This speaker must put the debate together and explain why, given one or more arguments in the debate, the opposition team should win the debate. This speaker emphasizes and builds on facts and arguments made by their previous speakers and also accounts for or refutes the proposition's major points.

- **Third Speaker, Proposition Team 5 minutes**

This speaker should summarize the issues in the debate and explain why, even with the opposition's arguments, the proposition teams should win the debate. This speaker emphasizes and builds on facts and arguments made by their previous speakers and also accounts for or refutes the opposition's major points.

- **Rebuttal Speaker, Opposition Team 5 minutes**

This speaker must put the debate together and explain why, given one or more arguments in the debate, the opposition team should win the debate. This speaker accounts for or refutes the proposition's major points. This speaker accounts for all remaining major points of the opposition team. **NO NEW ARGUMENTS ARE PERMITTED IN THE REBUTTAL SPEECHES.**

- **Rebuttal Speaker, Proposition Team 5 minutes**

This speaker should summarize the issues in the debate and explain why, even with the opposition's arguments, the proposition teams should win the debate. This speaker accounts for all remaining major points of the opposition team. **NO NEW ARGUMENTS ARE PERMITTED IN THE REBUTTAL SPEECHES.**

PREPARATION TIME

Debaters are given from November- February to prepare before debates are held. This is to allow debaters time for thinking about the topic, researching the main points of arguments for and against the topic, consulting the Integrity Commission or any other relevant entity if necessary and carefully organizing some notes. However, Teams will not know their status of the argument/debate until the day of the competition. See Selection process below.

SELECTION PROCESS:

Tag will be numbered '1', '2' and '3' up to the number of teams represented will be in a bag.

A representative of each competing team will pick a tag from the bag.

Teams picking tags '1' and '2' will debate in the morning, and 3 and 4 the afternoon. Both winners automatically goes through to the final round/moot. However in the case of 3 teams, the winner from the first debate round will automatically advance to the final round and the 2nd place/the loser will have to debate the Team picking tag '3' in the afternoon.

The team picking tag '3' in the case of three schools and 3 and 4 in the case of 4 schools will leave the premises during the morning debate but will also have the option of choosing whether they want to be the proposers or opponents to the debate that afternoon.

This information will be kept confidential by the Public Education Officer until the afternoon debate.

POINTS OF INFORMATION

A Point of Information is a request that the speaker holding the floor yield time to an opponent for a statement (argument) or a question. **Points of Information** (or **POIs**) are a feature of Parliamentary debate, allowing an opposing team member to offer a brief point during the current speech. Points of Information are an important part of any debate that includes them, as they offer a much greater degree of engagement between teams. Furthermore, they allow speakers to demonstrate greater wit and presence of thought than is generally possible in a speech, as they are required to respond instantly to prepared points from their opposition in a logical way.

A Point of Information, also known as a POI, may only be attempted during the middle four minutes of each constructive speech – the 6 minutes speeches of the debate (after the first and before the last minute;

the opening and closing minutes of a speech are identified as ‘protected time’ for the speaker and may not be interrupted by POIs). An accepted POI may not be more than 15 seconds.

ETIQUETTE

In all competitions that allow *Points of Information (POI)*, their use is restricted by a number of rules to allow the speaker to maintain control of their speech. Generally, the procedure for offering a Point of Information is as follows:

1. The opposing team member stands, and offers the point.
2. The speaker then either accepts or declines the point, or else offers to accept it at the end of their sentence.
3. If accepted, the debater that offered the point may then briefly interject a point, question or statement. Generally, they must do this in fifteen seconds or less, and the speaker may cut them off at any point.
4. The speaker must then immediately answer the Point of Information.

A rule of thumb for Points of Information (*POI*), is that each speaker can accept maximum of two during the course of their speech, and offer two to every opposing speaker. Taking fewer Points may be interpreted as cowardice when plenty were offered, while speakers that accept too many risk losing control of their speech. Similarly, it is generally frowned upon for speakers to offer excessive POIs, a practice known as *badgering* that usually results in the adjudicator calling the debate to order.

Points of Information (*POI*), as with any other debating technique, are subject to each speaker's own personal style. For instance, while it is broadly accepted that a debater should stand when offering a point of information, there is no set wording or format for the offer itself. Examples of valid offers, that may be combined with any of several common hand gestures, are:

- "On a point of information."
- "May I have this point sir/miss"
- "On [*subject*] (e.g., *Political capital* or *Feasibility*)"
- "On that point, sir/miss"

Similarly, there is no set way of dealing with a Point of Information. While a speaker would ideally refute or otherwise deal with it on the spot, it is also acceptable for them to refer the opposing member to another part of their speech (i.e., "*I will be dealing with this in greater detail later in my speech.*"), or to refer the entire point to another of their speakers (i.e., "*This point is clearly incorrect, my second speaker will argue...*"). While speakers are not explicitly marked for the quality of their Points of Information or responses to them, they often help to create the impression of skill and improve their overall mark.

TYPES OF POI

Points of Information (*POI*), may be offered in several forms, depending on the style of debating being used. The two most common of these are:

- *Points of Information*, where a debater simply offers an argument or question to the speaker.

- *Points of Misrepresentation*, which allow the opposing team to point out that the speaker is misrepresenting their argument or setting up a Straw man. This point does not even require the speaker's acceptance, as the mere offer of a Point of Misrepresentation highlights that the speaker is unfairly treating their opposition.

For this competition we will utilize “**points of misrepresentation**”

POINTS RECEIVED

This is the speaker's ability to accurately address points offered or weak arguments raised by the opposition's/ proposition and logically and eloquently embed this within their prepared speech presentation effectively to support their team's position as well as refute any misrepresented argument.

NO NEW ARGUMENTS IN REBUTTAL SPEECHES

Students may present new arguments in any speech in the debate except the final speech for each side, the third speech or rebuttal speech. No new arguments may be offered in these speeches. What is a new argument? It is an issue that does not have a foundation in the debate up to the point of its introduction. It is an entirely new issue, unrelated to earlier arguments. In other words, the rebuttal speakers are able to present new information in their speeches, just so the material is a continuation of a line of argument from the earlier constructive speeches in the debate. Rebuttal speakers are not expected to simply copy and repeat the arguments raised by their partners. New assessment of previously established positions, new argument analysis and examples for continued arguments are acceptable in the rebuttal speeches.

ASSIGNING DEBATE TEAMS OVERALL COMPETITION: WEDNESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 2019

A coin toss will be held and the team winning the coin toss will be able to choose if they want to propose or oppose the moot.

Teams will have 30 minutes to collect their thoughts

The judges will be briefed by the Public Education Officer on the rubric of the competition during this period.

The time keeper will indicate when the 30 minutes have expired and providing that the judges are ready the debate will begin.

In the case of only 3 teams entering the competition; the losing team will be briefed by the Public Education Officer of the position (propose/oppose) taken by Team '3'

Both teams will then have 30 minutes to collect their thoughts.

Time keeper will indicate when the 30 minutes have expired and providing the judges are ready the debate will proceed.

ASSIGNING DEBATE TEAMS FINAL DEBATE: THURSDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY 2019

- 1 Winning teams from the Day 1, the 20th February will debate **Moot 2 “Be it resolved nepotism is too costly, to the Turks and Caicos Islands, on Day 2 Thursday, February 21st 2019.**

The team winning the Coin Toss will decide if they will propose or oppose the Moot.

Both teams will have 30 minutes to collect their thoughts.

Judges will review the rubric with the Public Education Officer during the 30 minute period.

Time keeper will indicate when the 30 minute period has expired and provided that the judges are ready the final will begin.

Judges deliberation 45 minutes

INTER-HIGH DEBATE HIGH SCHOOLS

MOOTS

- 2 ‘Be it resolved, disclosure of interests by persons in public life will facilitate accountability’.
Wednesday February 20th 2019
- 3 ‘Be it resolved nepotism is too costly, to the Turks and Caicos Islands, ’Thursday February 21st 2019

Times will be allotted accordingly:

1st Speaker -10 minutes

2nd Speaker-7 minutes

3rd Speaker-5 minutes

Rebuttal -5-6 minutes

THE CATEGORIES FOR JUDGING SHALL BE:

- Content - 10 marks
- Delivery - 10 marks
- Organization-10 marks
- Points Offered - 5 marks
- Points Taken - 5 marks

- Teamwork - 5 marks
- Time Keeping - 5 marks
- Overall Impression - 10 marks

Total - 60 marks

CONTENT

0-2 marks Weak or irrelevant argument, poorly structured. Inconsistent with previous speakers' definition or an unreasonable attempt to define or redefine the motion. Fails to adequately explore the subject.

3-5 marks Below average argument. Perhaps coherent but clumsy; mainly consistent but stale and lacking in imagination or originality. Has little evidence to support case.

6-7 marks Sound argument. Relevant, reasonable and consistent with a defined structure and coherent points. Introduces some evidence to support argument but fails to reach beyond stereotype formula debate for the topic.

8-9 marks High quality argument, imaginative and coherent. Good points backed up by examples or evidence. Deals fully with the subject and is challenging for the other side to respond to.

10 marks A rare occurrence. A debate winning argument which the other side cannot respond to. Original, well-structured and convincing. Only to be awarded to a very high quality debater.

DELIVERY

0-2 marks Hesitant, floundering; has little idea of what to say; inarticulate, incoherent and obviously lacking in any confidence. Would struggle to make him/herself heard in a larger venue.

3-6 marks Varying degrees of weak to average delivery. Does the speaker appear confident? Can he or she be easily bullied by the other debaters? Does the speaker often lose his/her place? especially when interrupted; can he/she fend off opponents who are trying to make a point?; does the speaker speak clearly and do they have a good standard of grammar?; do they speak too quickly, too slowly, too loud or too quiet?; do they speak to their audience or to the ceiling?; are they reading or using their notes too much?

7-9 marks This is a good quality performance in which the speaker only uses brief notes occasionally, only uses wild hand actions where appropriate and has a confident air which is rarely put off by the acrobatics of other competitors. The speaker speaks clearly and makes eye contact with the panel and the

competitors and does not appear to be rushing or dragging out their speech. A speaker who loses his/her way once but manages to recover effectively can still achieve as high a score as seven or eight.

10 marks Again a rare mark to give; to achieve a perfect ten, the speaker must have no notes, must speak confidently at the perfect tempo and must be able to deal with heckling and requests to give way effectively. He/she must never lose his/her place and appear to have the entire debate under his/her control.

ORGANIZATION

0-2 marks Introduces topic and brings some closure to the debate Does not introduce topic; no closure

3-6 marks Brings closure to the debate

7-9 Closure convinces audience Grabs attention

10 marks Electrifies audience in opening statement

POINT OF INFORMATION/POINTS OFFERED

0-1 marks Offers few points or only stands up when someone else is already standing. Anyone who attempts to offer a point for their own side should receive no higher than one mark.

2-3 marks Offers points throughout the debate but not good points; or offers one or two good points but appears not to participate for much of the debate. Sadly, anyone who offers points but is not accepted even once cannot receive higher than two marks. If the judges feel they deserve it, they can be compensated in the overall impression section.

4-5 marks Offers salient and effective points where accepted and remains interested and involved throughout the debate.

POINTS RECEIVED

0-1 marks Refuses to take any points or seems unable to either answer points or regain thread of the speech.

2-3 marks Attempts to answer points but finds it difficult to answer them. Perhaps takes too many points or too few. Does not always regain flow of the speech.

4-5 marks Confident and effective dealing with points; either answers the point successfully or successfully dismisses it without losing any fluency. Does not take too many points and does not refuse to take them.

TEAMWORK

0-1 marks Fails to maintain consistency of argument within team. Shows little awareness that he/she is part of a two man team. Fails to introduce or develop any of the team-mate's arguments.

2-3 marks Mentions team partner and introduces or refers to forthcoming/previous arguments but appears to do so in a rigid and stunted way which hampers the fluency of the speech.

4-5 marks Good quality teamwork which shows clear evidence of team preparation with each member aware of the topics he/she is to cover to avoid excessive repetition of the partner's arguments. References to partner's arguments appear natural and unscripted.

TIME KEEPING

All speakers in the opening rounds will have five minutes to speak. Speaking too long or too short will cost them marks roughly as follows:

5 minutes exactly - gains 5 marks

up to 15 seconds out - gains 4 marks

between 15 seconds and 45 seconds out - gains 3 marks

between 45 seconds and 1 minute early or late - gains 2 marks

between 1 minute and 1 minute 30 seconds early or late - gains 1 mark

over 1 minute 30 seconds early or late - gains no marks.

OVERALL IMPRESSION

While this can be a fairly subjective section which allows for the judges' discretion. It basically represents a rough average of the other marks but judges can increase or decrease marks taking into account:

- ▶ The difficulty of the motion
- ▶ The position in which they are speaking. (First prop. is hard on a difficult motion; first Opposer is hard on an ill-defined motion; fourth opposers and proposers can be difficult on a motion with little subject matter.)

- ▶ Whether the speaker received disproportionate barracking from the other competitors.
- ▶ Whether the speaker was particularly witty or entertaining.
- ▶ Of course, these notes are general guidelines and it is impossible to score competitors too accurately. If any query arises, however, a judge should always be able to justify the decisions made.

Although this section can be subjective, we do always ask the Judges to score with Integrity; that is fairly, objectively and with transparency.

Thank You!

THE END!