

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 – Judge’s Preference (Section III.B.2.a.)

Judges’ Preferences – Determining the competitor who was ranked highest by the most judges.

#### Between two competitors:

Between Competitor A & B, Judge 1 preferred Competitor A over Competitor B, as did Judge 2. Judge 3 preferred Competitor B over Competitor A. Competitor A wins twice (Judges 1 & 2), so A wins the tie.

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
A	a	1	3	6	10	1
B	a	2	6	2	10	2

#### Between three competitors:

Compare each competitor independently against each other competitor. For example, compare A against B to determine the winner. Then compare A against C to determine the winner. Finally, compare B against C. If any competitor won two of the comparisons, they take the top place. The competitor that won one of the comparisons would be in the second spot and the competitor that did not win any would be in the third spot.

Between Competitor A & B, Competitor A wins twice (Judges 1 & 3), so A wins.

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
A	c	6	5	5	16	
B	c	7	3	6	16	
C	c	3	6	7	16	

Between Competitor A & C, Competitor A wins twice (Judges 2 & 3), so A wins.

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
A	c	6	5	5	16	
B	c	7	3	6	16	
C	c	3	6	7	16	

Between Competitor B & C, Competitor B wins twice (Judges 2 & 3), so B wins.

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
A	c	6	5	5	16	
B	c	7	3	6	16	
C	c	3	6	7	16	

Competitor A wins twice, B wins once, and C does not win, so therefore A is 1<sup>st</sup>, B is 2<sup>nd</sup>, and C is 3<sup>rd</sup> out of the tie. In this case, the Competitors were tied at 5<sup>th</sup> place, so A would be 5<sup>th</sup>, B would be 6<sup>th</sup>, and C would be 7<sup>th</sup>.

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
A	c	6	5	5	16	5
B	c	7	3	6	16	6
C	c	3	6	7	16	7

If a head-to-head comparison shows that each competitor won a judge, proceed to the next tie break. (Section III. A.2.b.ii.)

**Between four competitors:**

As with three competitors, compare each competitor independently against each other competitor, following the instructions above.

Example 1:

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
A	A	1	7	2	10	
B	A	4	5	1	10	
C	A	3	2	5	10	
D	A	2	4	4	10	

In the example above, our comparisons give these results:

Competitor	A	vs.	B	=	B wins
	A	vs.	C	=	A wins
	A	vs.	D	=	A wins
	B	vs.	C	=	C wins
	B	vs.	D	=	D wins
	C	vs.	D	=	D wins

Competitors A & D each won twice, and B & C each won once. Therefore, A & D will take the top two ranks and B & C take the bottom two ranks. To break the tie between A & D for first place, look at the head to head comparison for each. When A & D went head to head, A won so A is first and D is second. And when B & C went head to head, C won so C is third and B is fourth.

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
A	A	1	7	2	10	1
B	A	4	5	1	10	4
C	A	3	2	5	10	3
D	A	2	4	4	10	2

If this process drops a competitor to the bottom or top of the room but the others are still tied, start over with the competitors that are still tied and look at Judges' preference again, just between those competitors to determine the placing.

Example 2:

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
A	B	1	7	4	12	
B	B	3	4	5	12	
C	B	5	1	6	12	
D	B	4	5	3	12	

Competitor A vs. B = A wins  
 A vs. C = A wins  
 A vs. D = D wins  
 B vs. C = B wins  
 B vs. D = B wins  
 C vs. D = D wins

Since Competitor C did not win in any head to head competition, Competitor C would get the bottom rank. All the others took two judges each, so you would seek to break the three-way tie by judges' preference between the remaining three.

## Appendix 2 - Decimal Conversion Chart (Section III.B.2.b.)

Judge's Ranking	=	Decimal Conversion
1	=	1.000
2	=	.500
3	=	.333
4	=	.250
5	=	.200
6	=	.167
7	=	.143
8	=	.125
9	=	.111

### EXAMPLE

Student	Round 1						Round 2						Round 3						Prelim		
	Room	J 1	J 2	J 3	Cum	Rank	Room	J 1	J 2	J 3	Cum	Rank	Room	J 1	J 2	J 3	Cum	Rank	Total Cum	Total RR	Dec. Con.
Smith	a	3	3	4	10	3	b	3	5	2	10	2	c	5	2	1	8	2	28	7	
Doe	c	4	3	3	10	3	b	4	3	3	10	3	c	2	1	5	8	1	28	7	

Convert the Judge's rank to the corresponding conversion and add. Competitor with highest decimal conversion (Doe) advances.

Student	Round 1						Round 2						Round 3						Prelim		
	Room	J 1	J 2	J 3	Cum	Rank	Room	J 1	J 2	J 3	Cum	Rank	Room	J 1	J 2	J 3	Cum	Rank	Total Cum	Total RR	Dec. Con.
Smith	a	0.333	0.333	0.250	0.916	3	b	0.333	0.200	0.500	1.033	2	c	0.20	0.50	1.00	1.70	2	28	7	3.649
Doe	c	0.250	0.333	0.333	0.916	3	b	0.250	0.333	0.333	0.916	3	c	0.50	1.00	0.20	1.70	1	28	7	3.532

## Appendix 3 – Leveling Rooms (Section III.C.)

Leveling rooms accounts for the uneven distribution of competitors within the rooms of an individual event. The lowest number of competitors in any room in a particular round of an event is used to level the lowest scores in all the rooms.

Step 1. Determine the least number of competitors in any room during that particular round for that particular event. This will be the lowest score (called the Leveled Score) a competitor can receive in this event for the round.

Step 2. Record the judge scores as awarded on the judge worksheet and rank the rooms without adjustments, based on the cumulative scores.

Step 3. Level each room as necessary by adjusting each competitor's score to the better - their actual score or the Leveled Score. For example, Round 2 of Apologetics has one room with eight competitors and two rooms with seven competitors. The Leveled Score would be 7, and each score of 8 would be adjusted to 7.

Step 4. Do the same with the room ranks.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Change both the judge scores and the room rank *after* the room has been ranked according to the original scores. Room rank is based on the original, unadjusted scores and not the leveled scores.

Simple Example

**Before Leveling**

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
John	a	5	2	1	8	1
Mary	a	3	4	2	9	2
Sue	a	2	5	4	11	3
Tom	a	1	3	8	12	4
Sarah	a	4	6	3	13	5
Bill	a	8	1	7	16	6
Ed	a	6	7	6	19	7
Jane	a	7	8	5	20	8

### After Leveling

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
John	a	5	2	1	8	1
Mary	a	3	4	2	9	2
Sue	a	2	5	4	11	3
Tom	a	1	3	7	11	4
Sarah	a	4	6	3	13	5
Bill	a	7	1	7	15	6
Ed	a	6	7	6	19	7
Jane	a	7	7	5	19	7

More Complex Example: In this example, it appears that after you level the room Sarah and Bill should have swapped positions in room rank, but we do not make adjustments to the original room ranking, even though the cumulative scores shift.

### Before Leveling

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
John	b	1	2	2	5	1
Mary	b	3	3	4	10	2
Sue	b	2	6	3	11	3
Tom	b	5	8	1	14	4
Sarah	b	7	4	5	16	5
Bill	b	8	1	7	16	6
Ed	b	6	5	6	17	7
Jane	b	4	7	8	19	8

### After Leveling

Competitor	Room	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Cum	Rank
John	b	1	2	2	5	1
Mary	b	3	3	4	10	2
Sue	b	2	6	3	11	3
Tom	b	5	7	1	13	4
Sarah	b	7	4	5	16	5
Bill	b	7	1	7	15	6
Ed	b	6	5	6	17	7
Jane	b	4	7	7	18	7

## Appendix 4 – Snaking (Section IV.B.1.b.)

Snaking is the procedure utilized to set the SemiFinal rooms after the preliminary round standings are complete. The following visual example is sometimes helpful to demonstrate how snaking balances the strength in each SemiFinal room.

### EXAMPLE:

Seed the SemiFinal round according to participant performance in preliminary rounds. Rank all participants in order of performance. If the top sixteen advance to SemiFinals, they are ranked 1st through 16th place.

Snake the numbers in the pool as follows:

Group A Rank		Group B Rank
1	→	2
		↓
4	←	3
↓		
5	→	6
		↓
8	←	7
↓		
9	→	10
		↓
12	←	11
↓		
13	→	14
		↓
16	←	15

Sibling placement in each SemiFinal room may be considered as long as the room remains relatively balanced in strength.

Speaker order in outrounds should be randomly determined.

## Appendix 5 – Ranking Non-Advancing SemiFinalists (Section V.B.)

Student	PRELIMS			Swp	Pre PL	SEMIFINALS						PL	
	CUM	RKS	Dec			Rm	J1	J2	J3	CUM	Dec		
Student A	16	5	6.58	6.5	2	A	7	7	1	15	1.29	5	9 <sup>th</sup>
Student B	28	9	4.18	3	13	B	4	3	8	15	0.71	5	10 <sup>th</sup>
Student C	18	4	5.92	7.5	3	A	2	8	5	15	0.83	6	11 <sup>th</sup>
Student D	22	7	5.57	4.5	5	B	5	5	5	15	0.60	6	12 <sup>th</sup>
Student E	21	7	5.28	4.5	4	B	3	7	6	16	0.64	7	13 <sup>th</sup>
Student F	30	10	3.37	2	15	A	6	6	4	16	0.58	7	14 <sup>th</sup>
Student G	29	11	3.57	1	14	A	8	3	8	19	0.58	8	15 <sup>th</sup>
Student H	30	11	3.03	0.5	16	B	8	8	4	20	0.50	8	16 <sup>th</sup>

- Put the SemiFinalists in room rank order (**PL** column). You should have two of each rank (two 5<sup>th</sup> places, two 6<sup>th</sup> places, etc.), one from each SemiFinal room.
- Take each pair of ranked SemiFinalists and go back to Preliminary Standings (**Pre PL** column) to determine which SemiFinalist of the pair should be ranked higher. Student A with PL of 5 and Preliminary Placing of 2 would be ranked 9<sup>th</sup> and Student B with PL of 5 and Preliminary Placing of 13 would be ranked 10<sup>th</sup>.
- Continue with each set of placings until all SemiFinal competitors have been ranked.