

DIALOGUE AND DEBATE

Dialogue is collaborative: multiple sides work toward shared understanding.	Debate is oppositional: two opposing sides try to prove each other wrong.
In dialogue, one listens to understand, to make meaning, and to find common ground.	In debate, one listens to find flaws, to spot differences, and to counter arguments.
Dialogue enlarges and possibly changes a participant's point of view.	Debate affirms a participant's point of view.
Dialogue creates an open-minded attitude: an openness to being wrong and an openness to change.	Debate defends assumptions as truth.
In dialogue, one submits one's best thinking, expecting that other peoples' reflections will help improve it rather than threaten it.	Debate creates a closed-minded attitude, a determination to be right.
Dialogue calls for temporarily suspending one's beliefs.	In debate, one submits one's best thinking and defends it against challenge to show that it is right.
In dialogue, one searches for strengths in all positions.	Debate calls for investing wholeheartedly in one's beliefs.
Dialogue respects all the other participants and seeks not to alienate or offend.	In debate, one searches for weaknesses in the other position.
Dialogue assumes that many people have pieces of answers and that cooperation can lead to workable solutions.	Debate rebuts contrary positions and may belittle or deprecate other participants.
Dialogue remains open-ended.	Debate assumes a single right answer that someone already has.
	Debate demands a conclusion.

¹ Adapted from San Diego Socratic Seminars -- Dennis Gray, Consultant

SOCRATIC SEMINAR STANDARDS

ENGLISH 2 HONORS 1997-98

Each standard will be measured using a range of zero to four.

Four represents superior modeling of a particular standard.
Three represents effective demonstration of a particular standard.
Two represents *some* success at meeting a particular standard.
One represents *little* or *no* success at meeting a particular standard.
Zero represents *no apparent attempt* at meeting a particular standard.

- _____ Works to define abstract terms
- _____ Develops and expands ideas
- _____ Seeks enlightenment
- _____ Takes intellectual risks
- _____ Asks thoughtful questions
- _____ Summarizes ideas of participants
- _____ Demonstrates intellectual flexibility
- _____ Asks for clarification
- _____ Provides examples (and textual citations)
- _____ Works to build collaborative thinking
- _____ Contributes moderately and concisely
- _____ Shows respect for others (and other ideas)
- _____ Thinks before speaking
- _____ Is polite and humble
- _____ Promotes and maintains focus
- _____ Is clear and articulate

SCHOLAR'S NAME _____