



B)

# Sporty Conversations about Politics and More Debate & Critical Thinking



This informal learning activity combines sports (e.g. padel) with guided discussion and debate about European politics. Students engage with a Member of the European Parliament in a casual setting, encouraging open conversation and critical thinking. The session includes structured debating and debriefing

## Descriprion of the practice

Students participated in an informal debate on important political issues with Member of the European Parliament, while **engaging in a padel game**. The students split into two groups, practicing their debating skills under the guidance of **DebatUnie** facilitators. Topics such as whether young people should be given voting rights at the age of 16 were discussed, with students presenting arguments for and against. Following the sports session, the **students continued their discussions.** 

#### Teaching methodology

• Sport-based interaction, guest speaker dialogue, structured argumentation, informal civic engagement.

#### **Resources and tools used**

• Sports equipment for padel, debate materials, guest speaker.

#### **Innovative aspects**

 innovatively combines physical activity with political discourse, creating a dynamic learning experience that makes political engagement more accessible and less intimidating for students.

## Target group:

VET students aged 16–20

#### Duration of the activity:

3–4 hours (including sports session and discussion)

## Transferability Tip:

Pair with a civic or history module, or organize before EU elections to boost relevance. Suitable for schools with limited resources, as activities can be scaled to local settings.

### EU Focus Areas:

EU institutions, democratic participation, youth voice, European values.

#### **Contact Information:**

For any queries or additional information, check out our website:

https://euclass.enac.org/



Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.