



الجامعة الليبية الدولية للعلوم الطبية
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Debating Guide



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Introduction

Definition of Debate

Debating is a formal method of interactive and representational argument aimed at persuading judges and audience. It is necessary to be able in making definition, limitation, finding the clashes, persuading the arguments and rebuttals and showing suitable evidence.

The benefits of debate

Competitive debate is a challenging and highly rewarding activity for most who become involved in it.

1. **Fun:** The vast majority of the tens of thousands of students who compete in debate tournaments each year will tell you that it's fun. For every person, the experience is a little different, but generally the thrill of competition, the camaraderie of teammates and the travel opportunities make debate fun.
2. **Teammates:** An additional benefit of getting involved is building friendships with teammates who enjoy similar interests.
3. **Public Speaking Skills :**Most people naturally avoid public speaking debate provides a nonthreatening environment to practice these skills so that down the road when you're called on to speak in college or on the job, you'll have the skills necessary to do a great job.
4. **Research Skills:** From traditional library research to the Internet, debate teaches you to become a world-class researcher.
5. **Improved critical thinking skills:** as students evaluate the topic and research it beforehand.
6. **Increased self-confidence:** After debating for a while, students relax and become more confident in what they're doing. This leads to more self-confidence in general.
7. **Debtors acquire better poise, speech delivery, and public speaking skills.**
8. **Also:** Debating will make a concrete positive impact on other areas of your life. It may make you more comfortable in tense situations such as job interview.
9. And remember, although debating may be an intellectual pursuit, that doesn't mean it isn't a lot of fun. It's still a competitive endeavor with lots of tricks and strategies that you can use to outwit your opponents

Debate Format

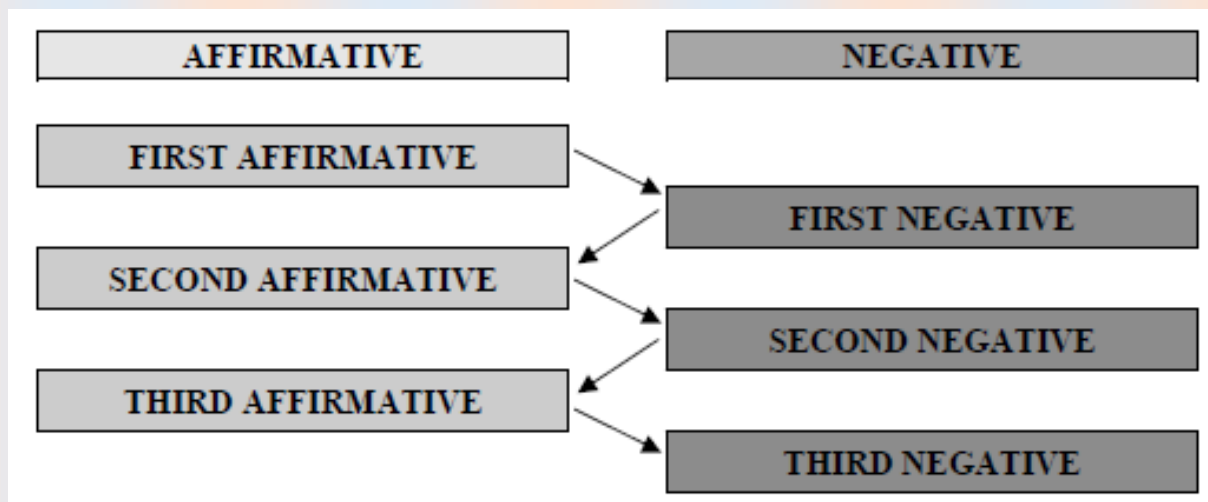
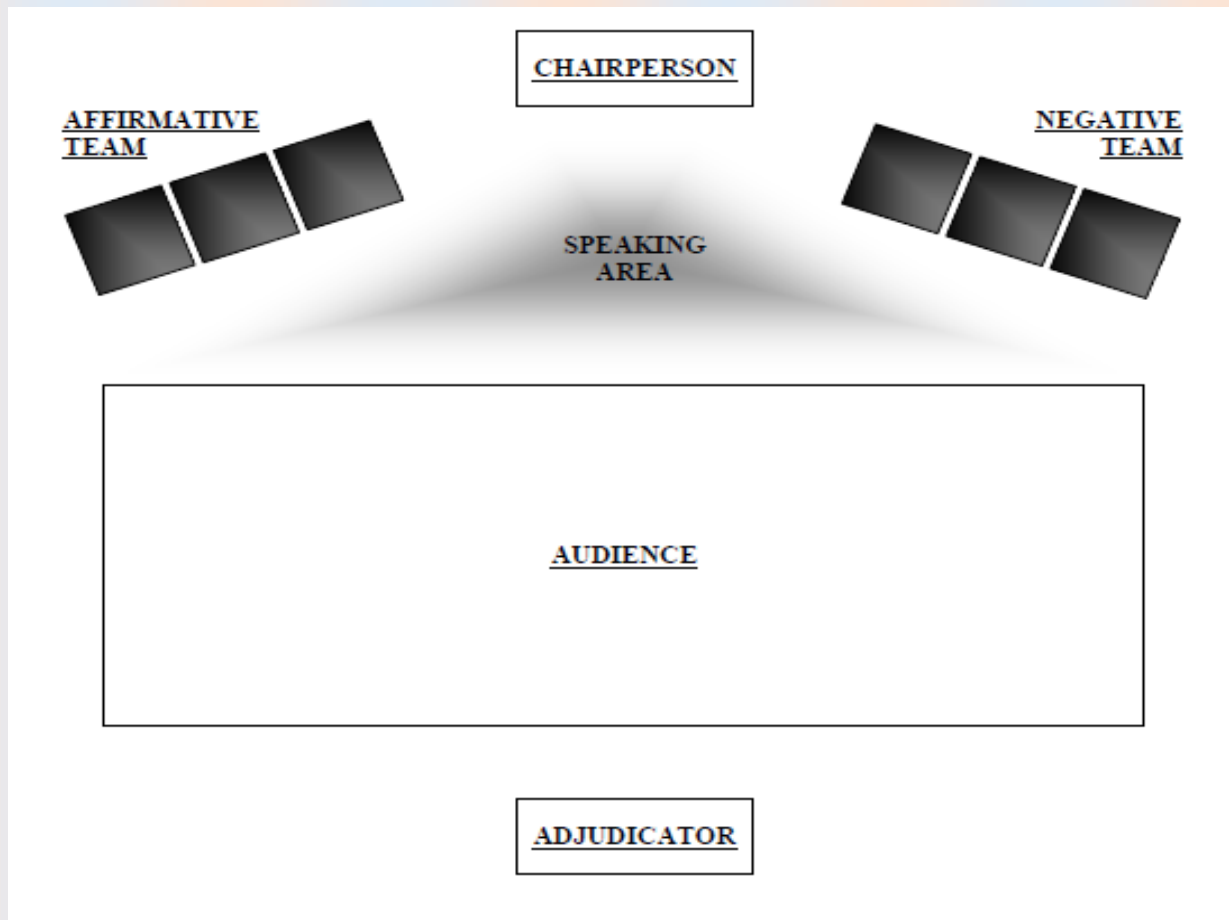


figure 1 format

Timeline

Table 1: timeline

Affirmative Constructive	6 Minutes	In this prepared speech, the affirmative presents their arguments in favor of the resolution. The speech should be pre-written.
Cross-Examination	3 Minutes	The 1st Negative Speaker cross-examines the 1st Affirmative Speaker
Negative Constructive	6 Minutes	In this prepared speech, the negative presents their arguments in opposition to the resolution. The speech should be pre-written and is not expected to directly address the arguments made during the affirmative constructive.
Cross-Examination	3 Minutes	The 2nd Affirmative Speaker cross-examines the 1st Negative Speaker
1st Negative Rebuttal	5 Minutes	The purpose of this speech is for the 2nd Negative Speaker to refute the arguments presented in the affirmative constructive.
Cross-Examination	3 Minutes	The 1st Affirmative Speaker cross-examines the 2nd Negative Speaker
Preparation Time	2 Minutes	
1st Affirmative Rebuttal	7 Minutes	The 2nd Affirmative Speaker should first refute the arguments presented in the negative constructive. Then, the speaker should answer the attacks made during the 1st negative rebuttal.
Cross-Examination	3 Minutes	The 2nd Negative Speaker cross-examines the 2nd Affirmative Speaker
Preparation Time	2 Minutes	
2nd Negative Rebuttal	6 Minutes	The 1st Negative Speaker should divide this speech

between the negative and affirmative cases. The debater must both rebuild the negative attacks on the affirmative constructive and then rebuild his or her own case.

Preparation Time 2 Minutes

**2nd Affirmative
Rebuttal 4 Minutes**

The 1st Affirmative Speaker should divide this speech

between the negative and affirmative cases. The debater must both rebuild the affirmative attacks on the negative constructive and then rebuild his or her own case.

Preparation Time 2 Minutes

Negative Summary 3 Minutes

The 2nd Negative Speaker presents their closing argument.

This speech should summarize the primary reasons for the judge to reject the resolution based on the arguments made and evidence presented throughout the debate.

Preparation Time 2 Minutes

Affirmative Summary 3 Minutes

The 2nd Affirmative Speaker presents their closing argument.

This speech should summarize the primary reasons for the judge to affirm the resolution based on the arguments made and evidence presented throughout the debate

During the Debate Step by Step

Table 2: debate steps

Speech #1: The Affirmative Constructive

Time Limit: 6 Minutes

Purpose: The affirmative team presents their arguments in favor of the resolution.

Speaker: The First Affirmative (1A)

This is a pre-prepared speech which provides the primary affirmative arguments in favor of the resolution. While the affirmative team will be able to answer negative attacks later in the debate, they can't bring up "new" main ideas or arguments in their favor. Therefore, it is very important that the affirmative team carefully plan their constructive speech. The speech should contain the very best arguments in favor of the resolution. These are the arguments the affirmative will defend throughout the debate.

The speech should be written to persuade the judge and/or audience. To be persuasive, the speech should be clearly written, it should be well supported with credible evidence, and it should use persuasive and attention-holding language.

Cross-Examination #1

Time Limit: 3 Minutes

Purpose: Question and answer

Participants: The 1st negative speaker asks questions of the 1st affirmative speaker

Cross-examination is an important part of the debate round. This is the only time that debaters

interact directly. There are two main purposes of cross-examination.

Purpose #1 Clarification: First, issues or arguments that are unclear should be clarified. Simple

questions like, "can you please explain your argument against our third contention?" can be

crucial. It is impossible to debate well when you aren't sure of your opponent's arguments.

Cross-examination gives you time to clarify any confusion.

Purpose #2 Exposing Flaws: Second, cross-examination allows you to expose weaknesses in

your opponent's arguments or evidence.

When executed well, such a cross-examination can be

devastating.

Please see the section on cross-examination for more information.

Speech #2: The Negative Constructive

Time Limit: 6 Minutes

Cross-Examination #2

Time Limit: 3 Minutes

Purpose: The negative team presents their arguments in opposition to the resolution.

Speaker: The First Negative (1N)

Just like the affirmative constructive, the negative constructive outlines the main arguments in opposition to the resolution. It is also a pre-prepared speech, meaning it is not expected to directly answer the arguments made in the affirmative constructive. After the two constructive speeches, each team has presented a set of arguments in their favor. The next logical step is for the two teams to begin to directly attack the arguments made by their opponents.

Speech #3: The 1st Negative Rebuttal

Time Limit: 5 Minutes

Purpose: The negative team refutes the affirmative constructive.

Speaker: The Second Negative (2N)

While the 1N delivers the negative constructive, the 2N gets to plan their attack against the affirmative constructive. In this speech, the negative team presents their refutation (answers to) the affirmative constructive. The goal of the negatives is to disprove, or at least minimize, the affirmative arguments.

Speech #4: The 1st Affirmative Rebuttal

Time Limit: 7 Minutes

Purpose: The affirmative team refutes the negative constructive AND rebuilds their case.

Speaker: The Second Affirmative (2A)

The first affirmative rebuttal is one of the most challenging speeches in the debate because it

Purpose: Question and answer

Participants: The 2nd affirmative speaker asks questions of the 1st negative speaker

Cross-Examination #3

Time Limit: 3 Minutes

Purpose: Question and answer

Participants: The 1st affirmative speaker asks questions of the 2nd negative speaker

Preparation Time: 2 Minutes. All debaters are given 2 minutes at this time to prepare for future speeches. This is especially important for the 2nd affirmative speaker who will give the next speech.

Cross-Examination #4

Time Limit: 3 Minutes

Purpose: Question and answer

Participants: The 2nd Negative Speaker cross-examines the 2nd Affirmative Speaker

requires the 2A to do two things. First, he/she must refute the arguments made during the negative constructive (just as the 2N just refuted the arguments made during the affirmative constructive). Next, he/she must rebuild the affirmative case which was just attacked. The first affirmative rebuttal is the longest speech of the debate, but the time must be carefully divided between the two tasks. It is up to the 2A to decide how to divide the time.

Preparation Time: 2 Minutes

<p>Preparation Time: 2 Minutes</p>	<p>Speech #5: The 2nd Negative Rebuttal Time Limit: 6 Minutes Purpose: To rebuild the attacks on the affirmative case and to rebuild the negative case. Speaker: The First Negative (1N) Now it is the negative team’s turn to balance time on both cases. This is the negative’s last chance before the summary to clarify, defend, and strengthen their argument’s. The first negative speaker should defend the negative case and rebuild the negative attack against the affirmative. The negative team should begin to focus on the critical issues of the debate. There is not time to go into great detail</p>	<p>Preparation Time: 2 Minutes</p>	<p>Speech #6: The 2nd Affirmative Rebuttal Time Limit: 4 Minutes Purpose: To rebuild the attacks on the negative case and to rebuild the affirmative case. Speaker: The First Affirmative (1A) The affirmative now gets their last chance before the summary to clarify, defend, and strengthen their arguments. This rebuttal is 2 minutes shorter than the 2nd negative rebuttal, so the affirmative team must continue the focus on the critical issues of the debate.</p>
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over every issue in the debate.

Result	Speech #7: The Negative	Preparation	Speech #8: The Affirmative
	Summary	Time: 2	Summary
	Time Limit: 3 Minutes	Minutes	Time Limit: 3 Minutes
	Purpose: To summarize the reasons why the negative team has won the debate.		Purpose: To summarize the reasons why the negative team has won the debate.
	Speaker: The Second Negative (2N)		Speaker: The Second Affirmative (2A)
	The summary is, of course, the final opportunity to persuade the judge to reject the resolution.		The affirmative summary is the final opportunity to persuade the judge to support the resolution.
	Rather than going issue by issue through both cases, the summary should crystallize the debate into several main arguments for the judge to consider. These arguments should be the key issues in determining the winner of the debate.		Rather than going issue by issue through both cases, the summary should crystallize the debate into several main arguments for the judge to consider. These arguments should be the key issues in determining the winner of the debate.

After the Debate

- Immediately after the debate, it is customary for both teams to shake hands.

- Any evidence or materials that may have been borrowed during the debate should be returned.
- Occasionally, the judge will have a few brief comments for the debaters, which of course, should be listened to respectfully.
- Finally, all debaters should clean up their materials and move to their next debate. If you are competing in the last debate of the day, be sure to rearrange desks or tables that have been moved.
- Please help the tournament host by making sure any trash is disposed of.

Argumentation and Organization

A debate is a series of arguments with different functions, structures, and importance. There are many models of *argumentation* and the most basic model is the *Claim-Support format* which consists of the following:

1. *Sign-posting*: a verbal map that allows the listener to know where to place the argument in the context of the debate.
2. *Claim*: The statement of the argument, it should be brief and powerfully stated.
3. *Support*: which can be done with reasoning and evidence.

There are two specific kinds of debate arguments that you will make often: refutation and extension.

REFUTATION is the process of disproving an argument. There are three ways to answer an argument:

1. Agreement.
2. Modification: partially agree but modify.
3. Refutation: prove it wrong.

EXTENSION is the process of restating and strengthening your argument in a later speech.

Effective extension includes the following:

- 1) **Clarification**: You must make sure that the judge understands your argument.
- 2) **Presenting additional reasoning and evidence**: You need to strengthen your position with more support.
- 3) **Add new (additional) argumentation**: Sometimes it may be advantageous for you to add new ideas in support of a position.

ORGANIZATION

Which can be done by:

1. **Note-taking (Flowing)** This is a set of notes that track the arguments made throughout the debate which allows you to see the entire history of an argument by reading from left to right across the page.
2. **SIGN-POSTING** telling the judge and your opponents “where you are on the flow.” It is stating the argument that you are responding to before you respond.

Research and Evidence

RESEARCH PROCESS

1. Formulate research questions that meets the following criteria:
 - The wording of the question is clear and specific
 - The question can be answered
 - The answer to the question is meaningful
2. Select a Method. Some good methods include The internet, Article databases, books or personal interviews.
3. Have a system for recording your results and take notes.

MAKING EVIDENCE CARDS

When you present evidence in a debate, you actually present three different pieces of information: a tag, a citation, and the body of the evidence.

Step 1: Mark Useful Passages

Step 2: Cut & Paste

Some guidelines for bracketing:

- Cut in context.
- Always cut full sentences.
- A good evidence card is usually 3-7 sentences long.

Step 3: Source Citation & Tag

Step 4: Organize Your Evidence

Conclusion

The process of accumulating evidence might seem complicated, with all the rules about tags and citations and cutting and pasting. Now is a good time to return to basics. Preparing evidence for use in a debate round simply means finding useful quotes, writing down a summary of what the quote says, and writing down where the quote is from.

Debating Tips and Techniques

1. Preparation of your topic
2. Stay on topic
3. Speak slowly, clearly and charismatically
4. Be confident with your topic
5. Think about your body language and what it's saying to your audience
6. Listen and take notes
7. Anticipate your opponent's questions before they're uttered
8. Tell a story or give an illustration with an example to make your point
9. Use a strong conclusion

Terms and conditions

Cross-Examination

Cross-Examination is a Great Debate category where a team of contestants is given the opportunity to actually debate another team head-on. In "CX," the contestant listens critically to the opponent's argument, analyzes and examines the substance of the statements being made, and offers arguments to counter the proposals under discussion.

- AFFIRMATIVE
- OPPOSITION

Rules:

1. **Order of Proceedings: The Draw.** Before CX begins, both competing teams must be in the assigned room several minutes prior to the start in order to provide the presiding judge with the time needed to officially record their names and complete other administrative chores. Once ready, the judge conducts the draw to determine which team is assigned the role of Affirmative and which is the Opposition.
2. **Judge's Evaluation. Eight Minutes.** After the contestants complete their presentations, it is the responsibility of the presiding judge to ensure that each team has the opportunity to file a statement of protest or appeal concerning any aspect of the proceedings (time, technicalities, etc.).
3. **No New Evidence and Arguments in Rebuttals and Rejoinder.** The Members of each respective side shall not introduce new evidence or advance new arguments in the Rebuttal, Closing Speeches and Rejoinder.
4. **All Evidence Must Be Real.** All evidence must be real, factual and properly cited. Fabricated or counterfeit evidence shall be prohibited.
5. **All Evidence Must be Properly Cited.** All evidence must be fully documented with author, title, source, page, and date of publication.
6. **Standard for Citation and Documentation of Sources and Evidence.** The standard is that anybody should easily be able to find the source in a library with the documentation provided.
7. **Must Show Copies of the Evidence.** Upon request of the Judge or the opposing team, teams must be prepared to produce evidence from copies of the original published text or excerpts thereof.

Timekeeper

As the timekeeper, you are responsible for ringing bells to indicate where each speaker is up to in his or her speech. Assuming that there are no points of information, each speaker will receive two ‘bells’:

- A single warning bell. The length of speeches depends on the grade and competition of debate. However, the warning bell is usually rung two minutes before the speaker’s time has expired. For example, if speeches are eight minutes long, a warning bell is usually run at the six-minute mark.
- A final double bell. This indicates that a speaker’s time has expired. A speaker is expected to finish his or her speech shortly after this double bell. If a speaker continues for any significant period of time (for example, thirty seconds or more), the adjudicator will usually stop considering the speech, and will deduct marks. This is to avoid giving an unfair advantage to speakers who speak overtime. Some adjudicators appreciate a summary of speakers’ times. This table can be used for that purpose.

Judgement

Judging is based on these criteria: Manner, content and strategy

Score out of 10, and the lowest score is 5.

- **The manner** is the method used by the speaker to present arguments and evidence, which determines the reasoning and persuasive ability of the speaker.
- **The content** refers to the material presented by the speaker, and this includes assessing the quality of the independent arguments prepared by the speaker, and the quality of his refutation arguments towards the arguments of the opposition.
- **The Strategy** refers to the organization of the speech, and this includes assessing how the speaker has clearly organized the elements of his speech, how he has already understood the main issues of the debate, and how the speaker's arguments are fully consistent with the arguments of his teammates, and how the speech fits perfectly with the time allotted to it.

calculate the total score of manner, content, and strategy:

table 3: evaluation criteria

Evaluation Criteria			level
strategy	content	manner	
10	10	10	Exceptional
9	9	9	Excellent
8	8	8	Very Good
7	7	7	Good
6	6	6	Acceptable
5	5	5	Need development

Total = score of manner + score of content + score of strategy

Forms

Evaluation Form

Table 4: evaluation form

- Team: *AFFIRMATIVE*

s.	Name	Manner	Content	Strategy	Cross-Examination	Total
1						
2						
3						
Summary					N/A	
	total					

table 5: evaluation form 2

- Team: *OPPOSITION*

s.	Name	Manner	Content	Strategy	Cross-Examination	Total
1						
2						
3						
Summary					N/A	
	total					

Chairperson's roles

Table 6: chairperson roles

n.	Duty	√
1	<i>Set up the room before the debate.</i>	
2	<i>Welcome your audience and adjudicator and introduce the debate as a whole.</i>	
3	<i>Introduce the teams and the adjudicator.</i>	
4	<i>Announce the speaking time. Introduce the first speaker. Introduce each speaker in this way. Wait for the adjudicator to signal that he or she is ready before you introduce the next speaker.</i>	
5	<i>After the final speaker has concluded, introduce the adjudicator (when he or she is ready, of course!).</i>	
6	<i>Call a representative of each team to give a vote of thanks. As a general rule, you call a representative of the losing team first, but don't describe them that way!</i>	
7	<i>Conclude the debate.</i> That concludes this evening's debate.(I would like to thank you all for your attendance and support, and wish both teams the best for their future debates)	