

ANSWER KEY

Have an Opinion

Model: Opinions of Value, Policy, & Fact

Opinion is the starting point of discussion or debate. Remember that an opinion forms the roof of your debate house which in turn is supported by the pillars and walls of reasons and a foundation of evidence. Just as a roof can have different shapes, opinions can have different types. Opinions usually fall into three main types: *Value*, *Policy*, and *Fact*.

Value: (X is better than Y)

Opinions of Value state that one thing is better than another.

For example: *I think that dogs are better pets than cats.*

Policy: (X should do Y)

Opinions of Policy say that the government or some other type of authority such as your company management or school administration should do something.

For example: *I feel that the government should lower taxes.*

Fact: (X is/was/will be true)

Opinions of Fact state that something is true, was true, or will become true.

For example: *The Earth is getting warmer.*

Read the sentences on the right. Decide whether they are Opinions of Value, Opinions of Policy, or Opinions of Fact and write the appropriate number in the space given. The first one is done for you.



Opinions of Value

1

a. Cats make better pets than dogs.

1

b. Math is more important than English.

3

c. U.F.O.'s have already visited Earth.

2

d. The government should raise taxes.



Opinions of Policy

1

e. Soccer is more exciting than baseball.

3

f. Eating fast food will make you fat.

1

g. City life is better than country life.



Opinions of Fact

2

h. Students should not have to wear uniforms.

2

i. This company should hire more women.

3

j. The deserts of the world are getting larger.

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Have an Opinion

We exchange opinions on many different topics as part of our daily communication with friends, family, classmates, and co-workers. Not only do we have to give our opinions, but we are expected to agree or even disagree with other people's opinions.

•))) **Listen** Listen to these four model conversations at a party. Can you guess the topic of each conversation? Write the conversation topics in the boxes below. Do the speakers agree or disagree with each other? Check (✓) YES if their opinions agree and NO if they have different opinions.

1 Topic: _____

Sandwiches
(Brown bread tastes better than white bread.)

☐ Agree ☒ Disagree

☐ Fact ☒ Value ☐ Policy

2 Topic: _____

Smoking
(Smokers should smoke outside.)

☐ Agree ☒ Disagree

☐ Fact ☐ Value ☒ Policy

4 Topic: _____

The weather
(It is going to rain this weekend.)

☐ Agree ☒ Disagree

☒ Fact ☐ Value ☐ Policy

3 Topic: _____

Michael Jordan
(MJ is the greatest athlete of all time.)

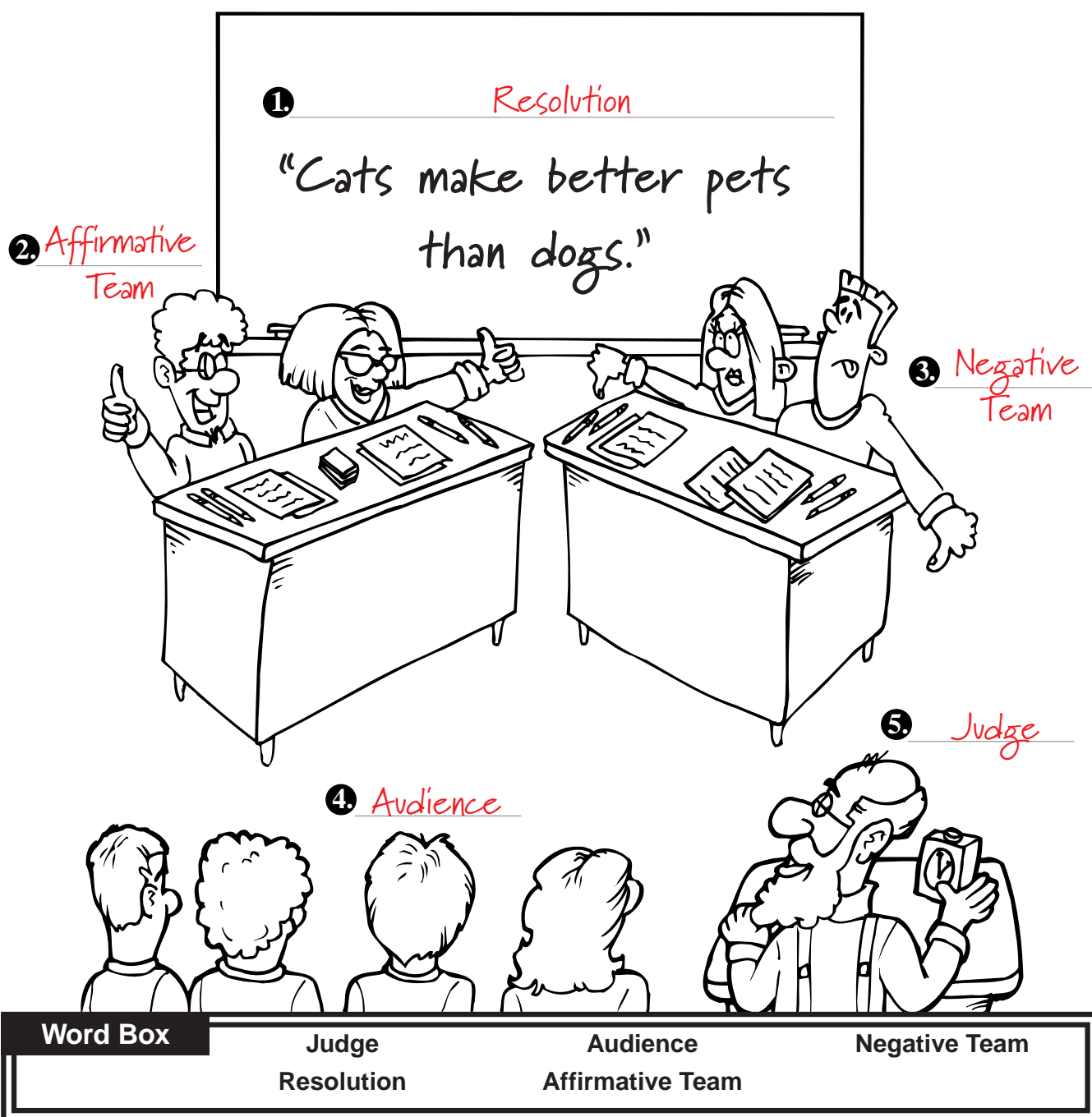
☒ Agree ☐ Disagree

☒ Fact ☐ Value ☐ Policy

Debate Application: Debate Terms

There are some special terms used in debate. The opinion in a debate is called the *Proposition* or *Resolution*. The debate team that agrees with the resolution is called the *Affirmative Team*. The team that disagrees with the resolution is the *Negative Team*. The people in charge of evaluating the debate are called *Judges*.

Look at the illustration below. Label the illustration with the debate words from the word box below.



Debate Application: Debate in the News

Debate is an important part of life. The newspaper is filled with debates. People state their opinions, agree or disagree with each other, or agree or disagree with government, company, or school policy.

Read these opinions from the news. Find the resolution that best matches the issue in the story. Write the number of the resolution in the circle provided.

RESOLUTION NUMBER: 8

LONDON (AP)—Figures released last week showed manufacturing, consumer spending, and construction of new housing all down from a year ago. Even though these economic indicators show signs of a further economic slowdown, the Prime Minister's office Tuesday released a statement showing confidence in the economy. "The fact that interest rates have not increased indicates a healthy, recovering economy," said the Prime Minister's spokesperson.

RESOLUTION NUMBER: 4

OSAKA (Reuters)—A new organization, Consumers United, held its first annual conference here yesterday. The group, founded in January of last year, aims to promote consumer rights in Japan. The main issue of discussion yesterday was ways the government can help the average consumer by improving the economy. Said conference organizer Ichitaro Shintaro, "The government is not doing anything about the economy. The government needs to take a more active role."

1. RESOLUTION:

Whales should be protected.

2. RESOLUTION:

The number of fish is declining because the big ones are eating the small ones.

3. RESOLUTION:

Canadian fish are tastier than Australian beef.

4. RESOLUTION:

The government should take action to improve the economy.

5. RESOLUTION:

The government should not allow the catching of whales.

6. RESOLUTION:

Workers should try to help the economy more.

7. RESOLUTION:

Overfishing off the Newfoundland coast destroys fishing.

8. RESOLUTION:

The economy is getting better.

9. RESOLUTION:

All of the whales in aquariums and amusement parks should be set free.

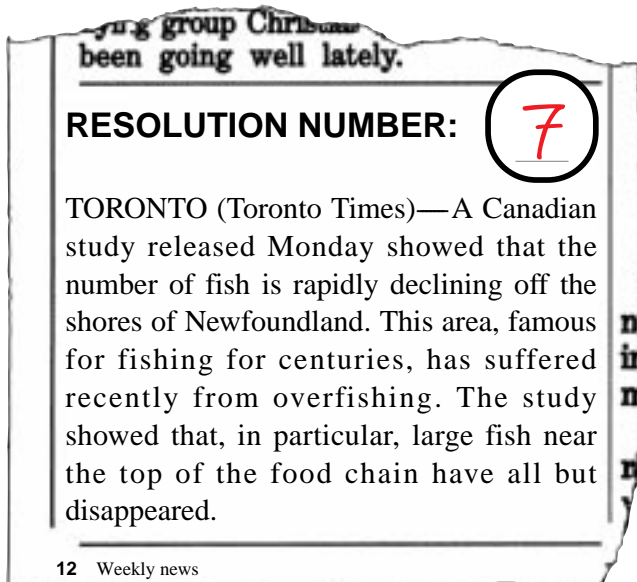
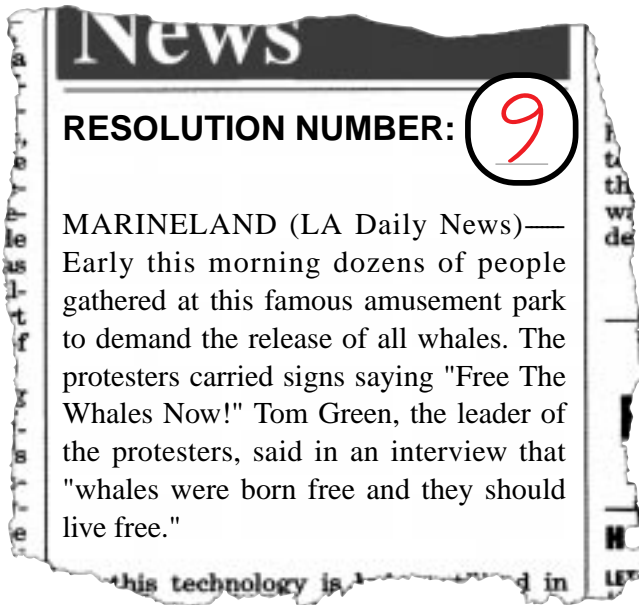
10. RESOLUTION:

It is better to eat fish than to eat beef.

11. RESOLUTION:

Whales should not eat people.

Have an Opinion



ANSWER KEY

More debate in the news! Here are three more newspaper clippings. Read them. Look again at the resolutions below and find the resolution that best matches the issue presented. Write the number of the resolution in the circle provided.

① RESOLUTION:

Whales should be protected.

② RESOLUTION:

The number of fish is declining because the big ones are eating the small ones.

③ RESOLUTION:

Canadian fish are tastier than Australian beef.

④ RESOLUTION:

The government should take action to improve the economy.

⑤ RESOLUTION:

The government should not allow the catching of whales.

⑥ RESOLUTION:

Workers should try to help the economy more.

⑦ RESOLUTION:

Overfishing off the Newfoundland coast destroys fishing.

⑧ RESOLUTION:

The economy is getting better.

⑨ RESOLUTION:

All of the whales in aquariums and amusement parks should be set free.

⑩ RESOLUTION:

It is better to eat fish than to eat beef.

⑪ RESOLUTION:

Whales should not eat people.

ANSWER KEY

Have an Opinion

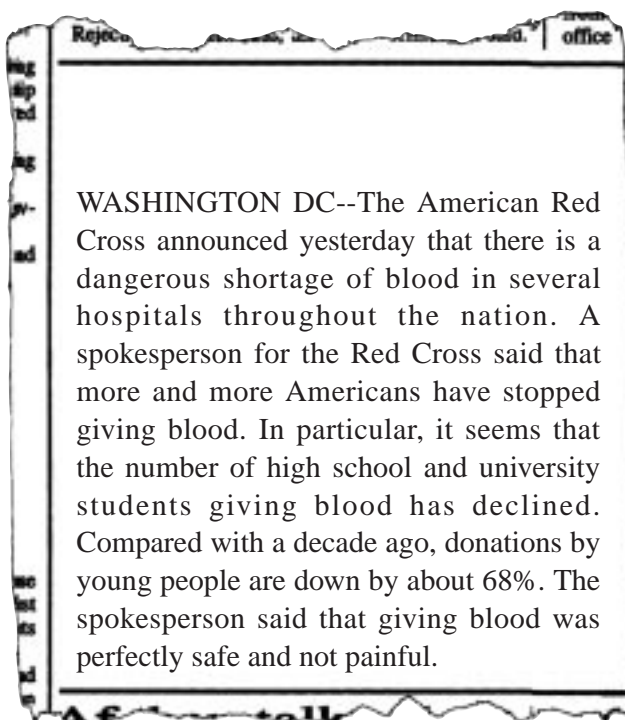
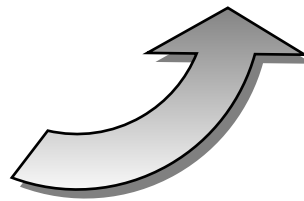
Debate Application: Debate in the News

Read the following two stories from the news. Can you think of the issue being debated?

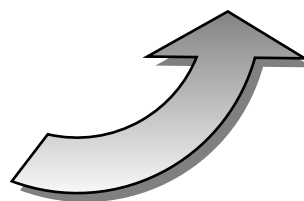
Write a resolution based on each story.



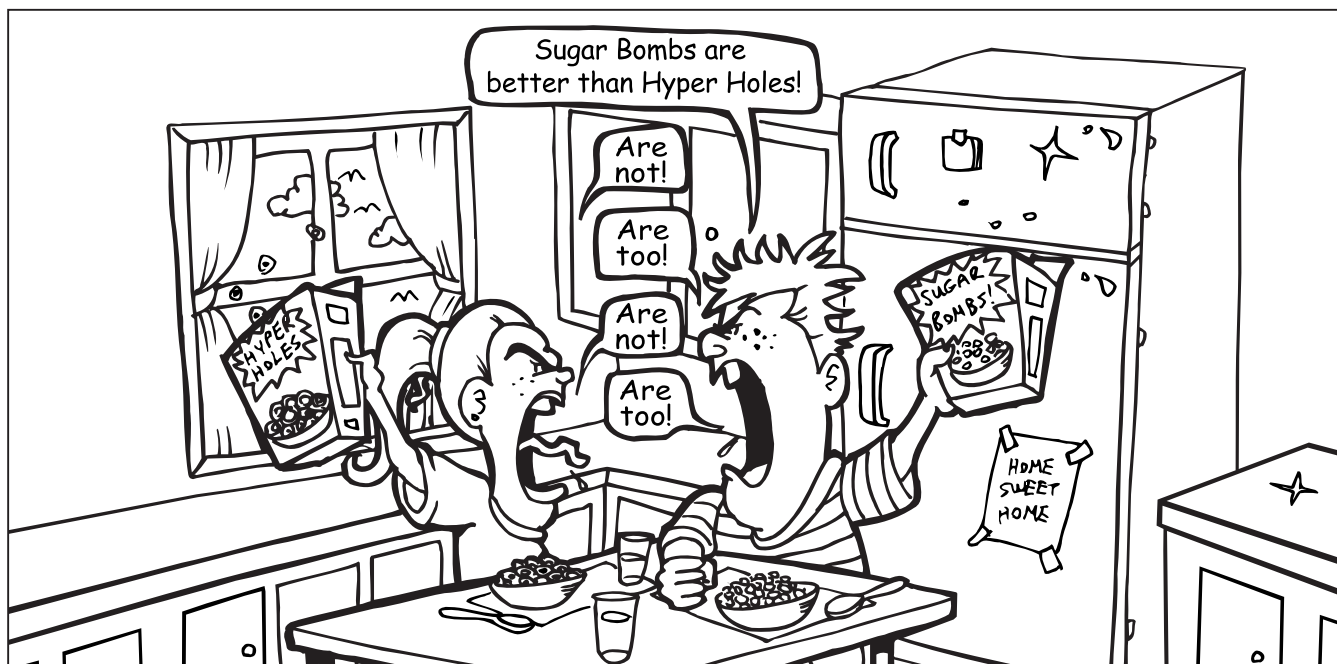
RESOLUTION: *Sample answer: The 3rd Olympics of the new millennium should be held in Beijing / Cape Town / Toronto.*



RESOLUTION: *Sample answer: High school and university students should donate / give blood regularly.*

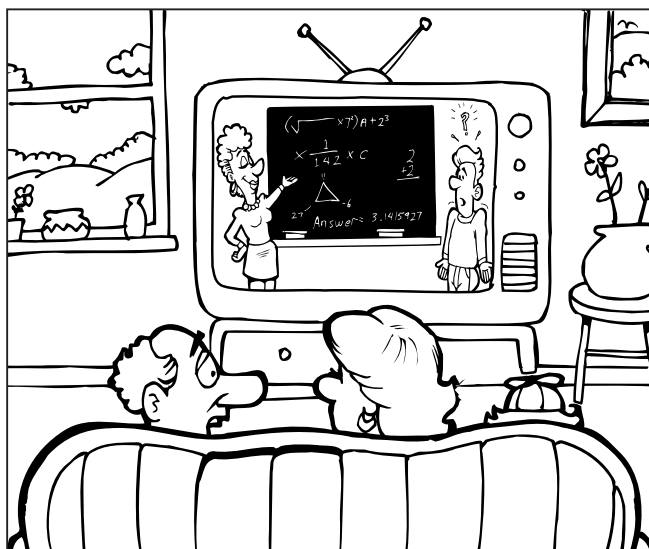


Discover: Explaining your Opinion



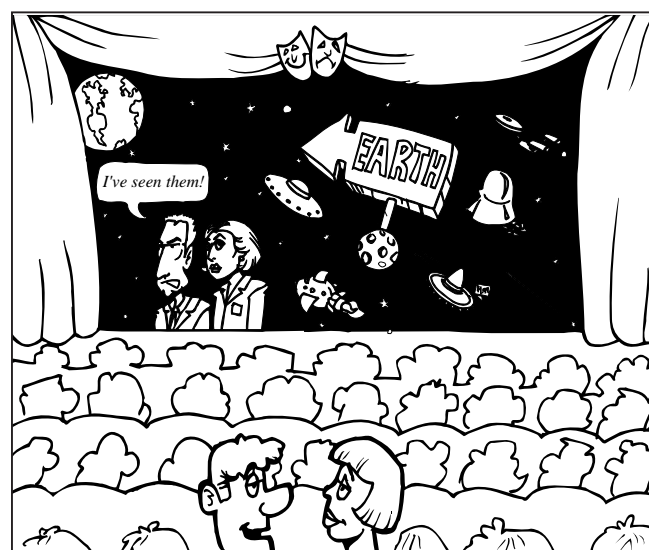
Everyone has opinions but opinions do not stand by themselves! Opinions are based on reasons which must be explained. Without explaining the reasons for an opinion, communication breaks down and becomes childish as with the two children in the illustration above. When explaining, the key point is to provide reasons that other people, not just you, find reasonable and convincing.

•))) **Listen** Listen to the short conversations. What is each person's opinion? What reason do they give? Write the reason under each picture. The first one is done for you.



1. Opinion: Math is the most important subject.

REASON: *We use math everyday!*



2. Opinion: U.F.O.'s have already visited Earth.

REASON: *Many people have seen them.*

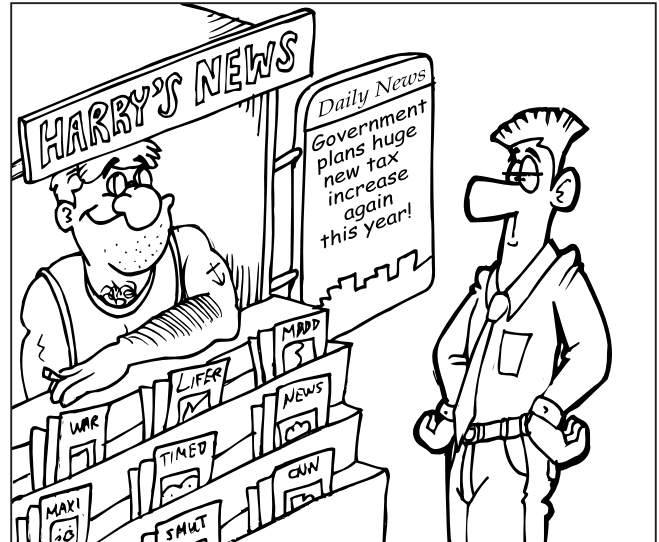
ANSWER KEY

Explaining your Opinion



3. Opinion: Living in the city is better than living in the country.

REASON: *There are so many computer stores in the city.*



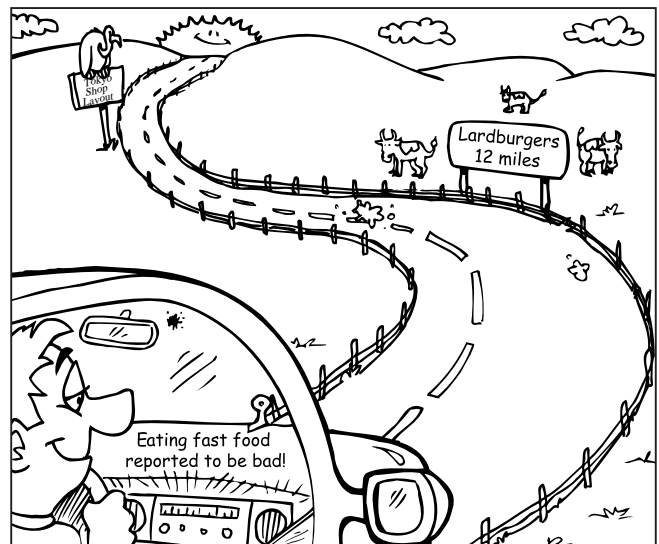
4. Opinion: The government should lower taxes.

REASON: *Lower taxes help the economy to grow.*



5. Opinion: Soccer is more exciting than baseball.

REASON: *In soccer, the action never stops.*



6. Opinion: Eating fast food is not healthy.

REASON: *Fast food is high in fat.*

What did you Discover?

Were you convinced by the reasons? Which reasons were convincing? Which reasons were not? In debate, your job is to convince a judge or an audience to agree with your opinion by providing reasonable explanations. It is the judge's job to decide which team's explanations are most convincing and thus who wins the debate. In this exercise you were the judge. You decided which explanations were reasonable and which were not.

ANSWER KEY

Explaining your Opinion

Language Focus: Giving Reasons

PAIRWORK Now, let's practice giving reasons! Use the forms for comparison, contrast, and cause-and-effect in these four dialogs. Partner A looks at this page. Partner B uses the next page.

A Partner A

Dialog 1:

A: What do you think of Apple computers?

B: (Write Partner B's opinion: *I'm certain that Apple computers are better than Windows computers.*...)

A: Why?

B: (Write Partner B's reason: *Because Apple computers are easier than Windows computers.*...)

Dialog 2:

B: (Write Partner B's question: *Which do you prefer, orange juice or coffee?*...)

A: I think that orange juice is better than coffee.

B: (Listen to Partner B's question!)

A: Orange juice is (healthy/than)coffee. Besides, coffee keeps you awake; orange juice doesn't.

Dialog 3:

A: I think that everyone should own small cars.

B: (Write Partner B's opinion: *Oh, I disagree! I think big cars are better.*...)

A: Are you kidding? Why?

B: (Write Partner B's reason: *Because large cars are safer than small cars and large cars are better for families.*...)

Dialog 4:

B: (Write Partner B's question: *What do you think the government should do for old people?*...)

A: Well, I'm certain that the government should not pay for all their medical costs!

B: (Listen to Partner B's question!)

A: Because if the government pays all medical costs, then it will have to raise taxes!

Explaining your Opinion

ANSWER KEY

Language Focus: Giving Reasons

PAIRWORK Now, let's practice giving reasons! Use the forms for comparison, contrast, and cause-and-effect in these dialogs. Partner B looks at this page. Partner A uses the previous page.

B Partner B**Dialog 1:**

- A:** (Write Partner A's question: *What do you think of Apple computers?*.)
B: I'm certain that Apple computers are better than Windows computers.
A: (Listen to Partner A's question!)
B: Because Apple computers are (easy/use/than) Windows computers.

Dialog 2:

- B:** Which do you prefer, orange juice or coffee?
A: (Write Partner A's opinion: *I think that orange juice is better than coffee.*.)
B: Really, why is that?
A: (Write Partner A's reason: *Orange juice is healthier than coffee. Besides, coffee keeps you awake; orange juice doesn't.*.)

Dialog 3:

- A:** (Write Partner A's question: *I think that everyone should own small cars.*.)
B: Oh, I disagree! I think big cars are better.
A: (Listen to Partner A's question!)
B: Because large cars are (safe/than) small cars and large cars are better for families.

Dialog 4:

- B:** What do you think the government should do for old people?
A: (Write Partner A's opinion: *Well, I'm certain that the government should not pay for all their medical costs!*.)
B: Why not?
A: (Write Partner A's reason: *Because if the government pays all medical costs, then it will have to raise taxes!*.)

Controlled Practice: Gimme one reason...

PAIRWORK Partner A says "Give me one reason why. . ." and reads an opinion from the OPINION BOX below. Partner B answers with the best reason from the REASON BOX on the next page. Then, Partner B says "Give me one reason why. . ." and reads an opinion from their OPINION BOX on the next page. Partner A looks at the REASON BOX below and answers. Repeat until all opinions and reasons have been used.

A OPINION BOX Partner A

"Give me one reason why. . ."

- teenagers should not smoke!
Because if they do smoke, they might get cancer as young adults.
- drinking too much alcohol is not healthy!
Because it causes liver damage.
- the government should raise taxes!
Because it has to provide better medical care for older people.
- it will rain tomorrow!
Because there are many large, black clouds in the sky.
- cats are better pets than dogs!
Because they are easier to take care of.
- only police should have guns!
Because most people don't know how to use guns safely.
- the city is better than the country!
Because there are not as many jobs in the country.
- coffee is better than orange juice!
Because it helps you stay awake; orange juice doesn't.
- Apple computers are better than Windows computers!
Because Macintosh computers have better graphics.

Explaining your Opinion

ANSWER KEY

Controlled Practice: Gimme one reason...

PAIRWORK Partner A says "Give me one reason why. . ." and reads an opinion from the OPINION BOX on the previous page. Partner B answers with the best reason from the REASON BOX below. Then, Partner B says "Give me one reason why. . ." and reads an opinion from the OPINION BOX below. Partner A looks at their REASON BOX on the previous page and answers. Repeat until all opinions and reasons have been used.

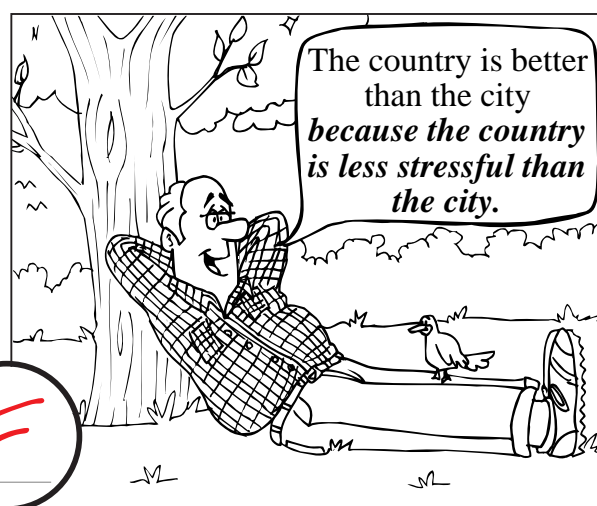
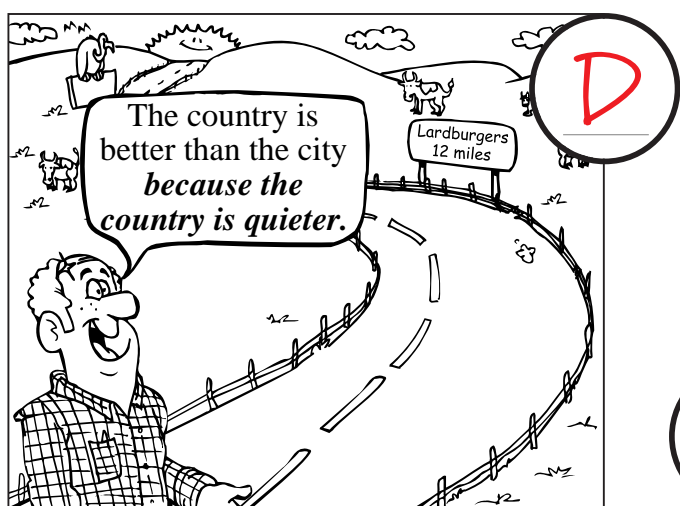
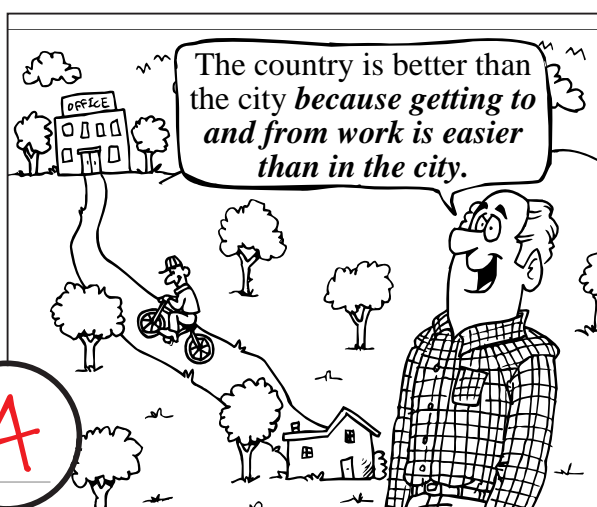
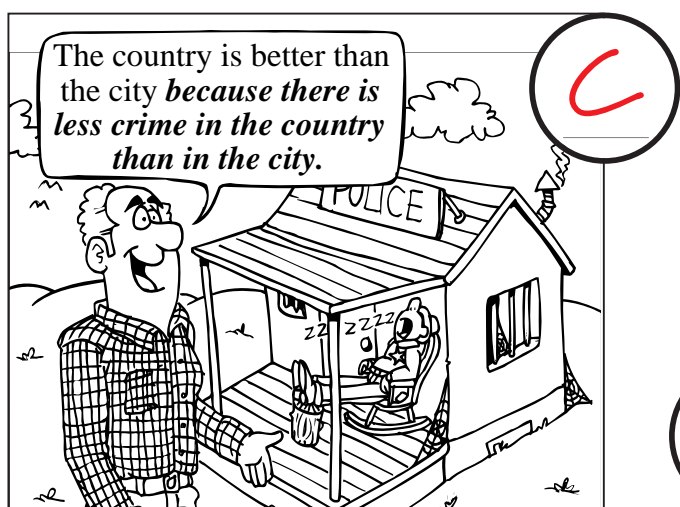
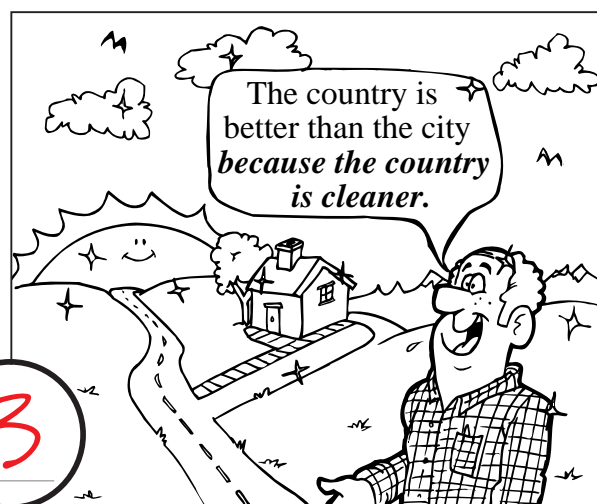
B OPINION BOX Partner B

"Give me one reason why. . ."

- parents should not smoke!
Because if they do smoke, their children will probably smoke, too.
- people shouldn't use telephones while driving!
Because they may have an accident.
- the government should reduce taxes!
Because if taxes are lower, the economy will get better.
- universities should have more female professors!
Because students need more female role models.
- dogs are better pets than cats!
Because they can guard your house and protect you; cats can't.
- the country is better than the city!
Because it is safer. All the criminals live in the city!
- orange juice is better than coffee!
Because it has vitamin C; coffee doesn't.
- Windows computers are better than Apple computers!
Because the hardware and software is cheaper.
- small cars are better than big cars!
Because they produce less air pollution.

ANSWER KEY

Supporting your Opinion



What did you Discover?

There are many different ways of supporting reasons. How many different types were used in this exercise?

Supporting your Opinion

ANSWER KEY

Model: Types of Support

Once an opinion is given and the reasons for holding that opinion are clearly explained, those reasons need to be supported with evidence. Evidence is the concrete foundation that supports the walls and pillars that hold up the Opinion, the roof of our house. Evidence can be in the form of an Explanation, an Example, Statistics or the Opinion of an Expert in the field.

Read the Opinions, Reasons and Supports below. Decide whether the Support given is an Explanation, Example, Statistic or an Expert Opinion. Write your answer in the space provided. The first one is done for you.

OPINION: Cats are better pets than dogs.

REASON: This is because cats are easier to care for than dogs.

SUPPORT:

Example

1. At the CATS'R US pet shop, a cat costs \$100 while a dog costs \$200.

Example

2. My friend had a really big dog, a Great Dane. That dog cost so much to keep because it ate so much food that they had to give it away.

Explanation

3. Cats are smaller so they eat less food, and therefore you spend less money.

Expert Opinion

4. According to the book published in 1998, "How to Choose a Pet" by Dr. Silverhair, cats are cheaper than dogs.

OPINION: Cats are better pets than dogs.

REASON: This is because cats are easier to care for than dogs.

SUPPORT:

Statistic

1. It takes about 15 minutes a day to care for a cat; it takes about an hour to care for a dog.

Example

2. My cat can take care of itself when I go away. It saves its food instead of eating it all at once.

Explanation

3. Cats are independent. They clean themselves, they walk themselves, they don't need care and attention everyday.

Expert Opinion

4. According to a 1998 article in *Cat Magazine* by the famous animal doctor, Dr. Foxglove, cats don't need care everyday.

ANSWER KEY

Supporting your Opinion

This woman believes that the government should lower taxes. She offers her Opinion with a reason and 4 different types of supports.

Label her supports: **Example, Statistic, Expert Opinion or Explanation.**



Opinion	The government should lower taxes.
Reason	Lower taxes will help the economy.
Support 1 <i>Explanation</i>	If taxes are lower people have more money to spend. Companies will sell more and give more people jobs.
Support 2 <i>Example</i>	When America lowered taxes a few years ago, people bought more things.
Support 3 <i>Expert Opinion</i>	According to Dr. Max Moneybags of <u>The Daily Economist</u> , lowering taxes will help business.
Support 4 <i>Statistic</i>	Corporate sales fell by 5% when our government raised taxes last year.

This man believes that the government should raise taxes. Write the letter of the sentence on the right that best fits the label on the left. The first one is done for you.

Opinion	F
Reason	C
Support 1 Expert Opinion	E
Support 2 Statistic	B
Support 3 Explanation	D
Support 4 Example	A



A	Tax increases in Sweden have improved the quality of government services for everyone in that country.
B	It will take 15 million more dollars to complete construction on the new subway.
C	The government needs more money to provide better services.
D	Without more money the government can't provide training for people without jobs.
E	According to the Finance Minister, important services will have to be cut without a tax raise.
F	The government should raise taxes.

•))) Listen and check your answers.

Language Focus: Giving Supports

The supports below are missing some important key words! Use language from the four files on the previous page to complete the sentences below. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Sample Answers:

1. For example, The Economist magazine stated that the economy will improve next year.
2. In his latest book, Professor Kinsey of Harvard University said that there is no doubt that smoking causes cancer.
3. When the world stopped trading with South Africa, apartheid ended.
4. For instance, my grandmother smoked two packs of cigarettes everyday and she died of lung cancer.
5. If we don't save the rainforest the world will die.
6. If teachers didn't give tests, students wouldn't not study.
7. Cellular phones are getting smaller because technology is getting better.
8. Technology is getting better so cellular phones are getting smaller.
9. Two out of seven days of the week begin with the letter "S".
10. Four out of twelve months of the year have 30 days.
11. The winter months cover 25% of the year.
12. If you spent 8 hours a day sleeping and lived to be 75 years old you would have spent 1/3 of your life asleep.
13. The number of fish in the ocean has declined greatly over the last 20 years. For example, in the 1970's, there was a lot of salmon off the coasts of Oregon and Washington. Now, the salmon have almost disappeared.
14. If the government doesn't take action, the number of salmon will not increase.

Supporting your Opinion

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Controlled Practice: One, Two, Three

Form groups of 3 people. The first person reads one of the opinions from the first column below, the second person then reads the reason that best follows that opinion. The third person in the

Opinion

A

Coffee is better than tea...

Answer: 3-S

C

Smoking should be banned in all restaurants...

Answer: 2-Y

E

Old buildings should be torn down and replaced...

Answer: 10-Q

G

Cellular phones shouldn't be allowed on airplanes...

Answer: 1-W

I

Basketball is much more exciting than soccer...

Answer: 8-U

B

The government should raise taxes on gasoline...

Answer: 7-X

D

Wearing glasses is better than wearing contact lenses...

Answer: 9-V

F

There should be no school uniforms...

Answer: 5-R

H

We should take our next vacation in the United States...

Answer: 4-T

J

The government should ban the killing of whales...

Answer: 6-Z

Reason

1

because the electromagnetic waves affect the airplane's guidance system.

3

because it can cause health problems for the other customers.

5

since coffee keeps you awake.

7

because the United States has many famous amusement parks.

9

because school uniforms are not comfortable.

Debate Application: Case Study

We have learned that good debate requires strong reasons. These reasons must have a solid foundation of evidence to support them. Strong evidence supports the reasons, which in turn support an opinion. Finding evidence to support your reasons often requires researching a variety of sources, including newspapers, magazines, books, journals, and the internet. The supports on the next four pages are all on the topic of *capital punishment*, the death penalty for major crimes.

Have you ever thought about capital punishment? Discuss these questions:

- Does your country have capital punishment? For what crimes?
- Which countries have capital punishment? Which countries don't?
- In what ways are people sentenced to capital punishment executed?
- Do you agree with capital punishment? Are you for or against it?

Read the sources below. Mark which sources are for the death penalty, and which sources are against it.

According to a 1990 study by Professor Toru Machigai of the University of Hawaii, 67 people convicted of capital crimes in the United States of America between 1900 and 1986 were actually innocent.

1

☐ For
☒ Against

"What is the difference between capital punishment and murder? The end result is the same: one more dead body, one more sad family, one more grave. Everytime we execute someone we say that human life has no value."

Dr. Christopher Bartlett,
Speech to the U.N., April 1997

2

☐ For
☒ Against

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Supporting your Opinion

There's a claim that it is more expensive for the state to execute a criminal than to imprison him for life. That is not entirely true. It is very expensive to hold someone in prison for life. Life prisoners stay in prison on average for 30 to 40 years at a cost of \$40,000 to \$50,000 per year.

3

☒ For
☐ Against

According to Amnesty International, the international human rights organization, capital punishment does not respect the right of life.

4

☐ For
☒ Against

http://www.liveandletlive.com

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Favorites History Search Address Bar Larger Smaller Print Mail Preferences

Address: http://www.liveandletlive.com Go

Don't kill the innocent. Are we really sure when someone is convicted of a crime?

Three hundred and fifty people convicted of capital crimes in the U.S.A. between 1900 and 1986 were innocent of the crimes charged, according to a 1995 study. Some prisoners escaped execution by minutes, but 67 innocent people were actually executed.

(Amnesty International -- Report ACT50/09/98, April 1995)

5

☐ For
☒ Against

In 1934, a man named Leroy Keith murdered another man. He was sent to prison for 22 years, then released. Eight months later he went on a killing spree murdering three more people.

6

☒ For
☐ Against

Supporting your Opinion

ANSWER KEY

The state of Utah brought back capital punishment in January 1977 because in 1976 Utah had 55 murders; in 1977, there were only 44 murders, a 20% decrease.

7

☒ For
☐ Against

According to the London Daily Times, since Great Britain ended capital punishment 30 years ago, 75 citizen have been murdered by released killers.

August 1997

8

☒ For
☐ Against

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "http://www.ilovenewyork.com". The page content includes the following text:

A 1998 study by the New York State Defenders Association showed that the cost of a trial seeking capital punishment is more than double the cost of a trial seeking life imprisonment.

A recent case for murder cost the State of New York \$2.1 million dollars. The cost of the trial, if it had been seeking life in prison rather than the death penalty, was estimated to be less than \$1 million dollars.

9

☐ For
☒ Against

The number of murders declined by 20% in the state of Utah after the execution by firing squad of convicted killer Gary Gilmore in 1977. (Utah State Police Journal, May 1996)

10

☒ For
☐ Against

ANSWER KEY

Supporting your Opinion

The state of Florida estimated that an execution costs the state \$3.2 million dollars while life imprisonment costs approximately \$500,000.

(The Orlando Press, April 1st, 1999)

11

☐ For
☒ Against

In Japan some experts estimate that up to 10% of people executed since 1945 were innocent. Moreover, the number of innocent people convicted of non-capital crimes is thought to be even higher.

(NKK television news special, June 1995)

12

☒ For
☐ Against

According to a United States government report of October 1993, "Many death row prisoners are innocent and there is a high risk that some innocent people will be executed."

13

☐ For
☒ Against

April 11, 1998

Professor discusses crime with university law students

At today's 1998 Law Review forum, Professor Stephen Layson of USNC said that each execution of a murderer prevents

18 other murders. He showed that if we increase executions by 1%, we prevent approximately 105 future murders.

14

☒ For
☐ Against

Supporting your Opinion**ANSWER KEY****Debate Focus: Case Study**

From the sources on the previous pages, fill in the chart below. The reasons have already been filled in for you. Except for famous quotations, don't copy word for word from the sources. Rewrite the supports in your own words.

Opinion: Capital Punishment should be Abolished.

Reason 1: Death Penalty is expensive.

Supports and Sources: (a) An execution costs 3.2 million dollars, 6 times more
than a life imprisonment sentence (Orlando Press 4/1/99)

(b)

Reason 2: Human rights

Supports and Sources: (a)

(b)

Reason 3: Mistakes made

Supports and Sources:

(a)

(b)

Now, think about the other side of the issue. Review the sources, and write reasons 2 and 3. Then, find supports for all 3 reasons.

Opinion: Capital Punishment should be Retained.

Reason 1: *The death penalty prevents crime.*

Supports and Sources: *(a) In 1977, in Utah State, murders decreased 20% the year after Gary Gilmore was executed. (Utah State Police Journal May 1996)*

(b)

Reason 2:

Supports and Sources:

Reason 3:

Supports and Sources:

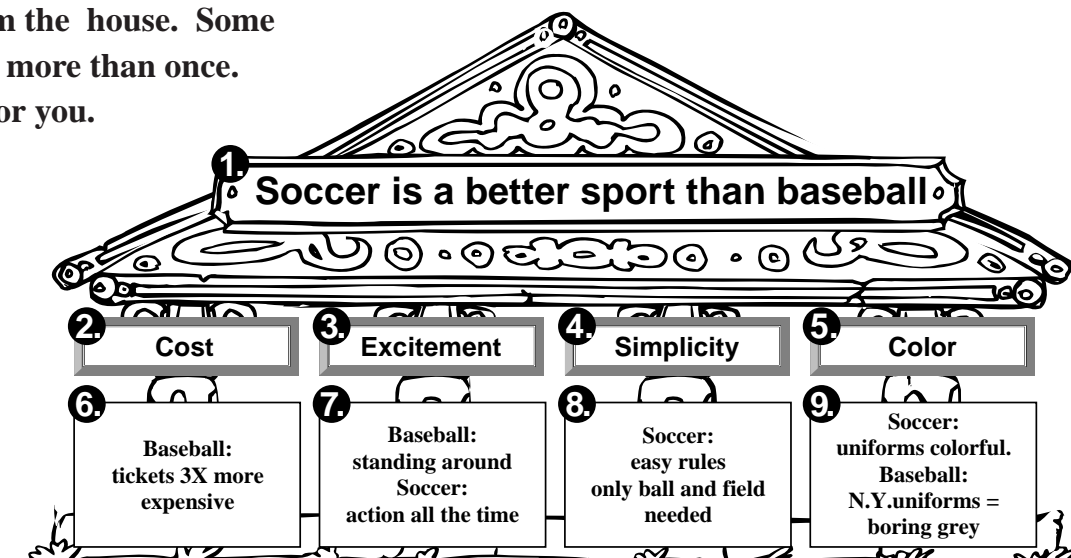
Organizing your Opinion

ANSWER KEY

Discover: Organizing your Opinion

Study the construction of this house. What is the resolution? How many points are there? Look at the first affirmative speech below. Certain key words are missing!

•))) **Listen** Listen to the speech and fill in the blanks with the numbers from the house. Some numbers may be used more than once. The first one is done for you.



First Affirmative Speech

Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen. Today we are debating the resolution, "1". We on the affirmative team strongly support this resolution. We have four reasons: 2, 3, 4, and 5. Our first point is 2. Soccer tickets are much cheaper than baseball tickets. In this city, the price of a ticket to a baseball game is about 6 than the price of a ticket to a soccer game. Our second point is 3. Soccer is much more exciting than baseball. In baseball, 90% of the time the players are just 7. Our third point is 4. Soccer is much easier than baseball. Baseball rules take hours to explain, and you need a bat, glove and baseball diamond to play. Soccer 8. Our fourth point is 5. Soccer uniforms are much more colorful than baseball uniforms. The 9. In conclusion, we have talked about 2, 3, 4, and 5. We have shown that 1. For these reasons, we beg to propose.

What did you Discover?

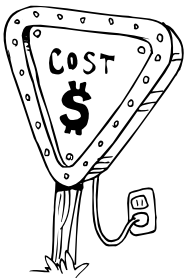
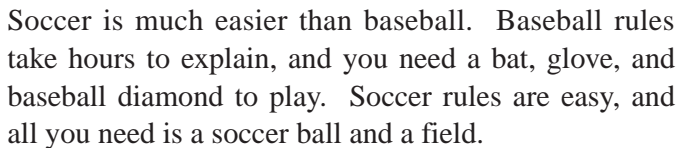
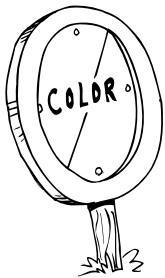
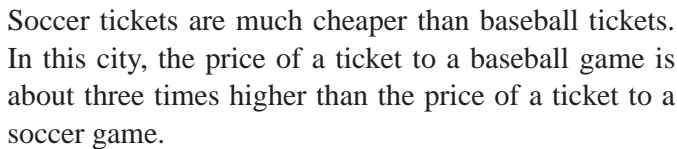

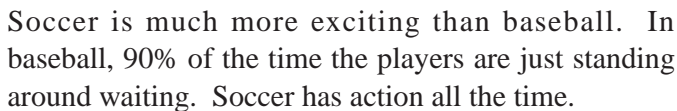
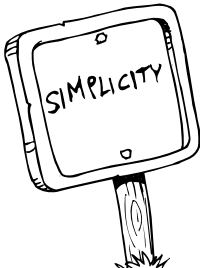
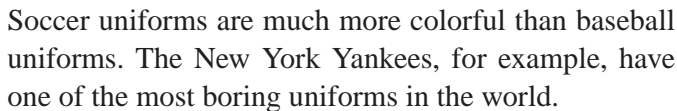
How many times did the speaker mention each part of the house? How many times did she mention the resolution/roof? How many times did she mention the points/pillars? How many times did she mention each support?

In Units 1-3 we learned how to construct a house/case. In this unit we will learn how to organize our presentation.

Discover: Signposts

In debate, reasons are usually given names to make it easy for the debaters to refer to, and for the judges to remember. These names are called *Signposts*. A signpost should be short and easy to remember.

Read the four reasons below. Match the reasons on the right with the correct signpost on the left.

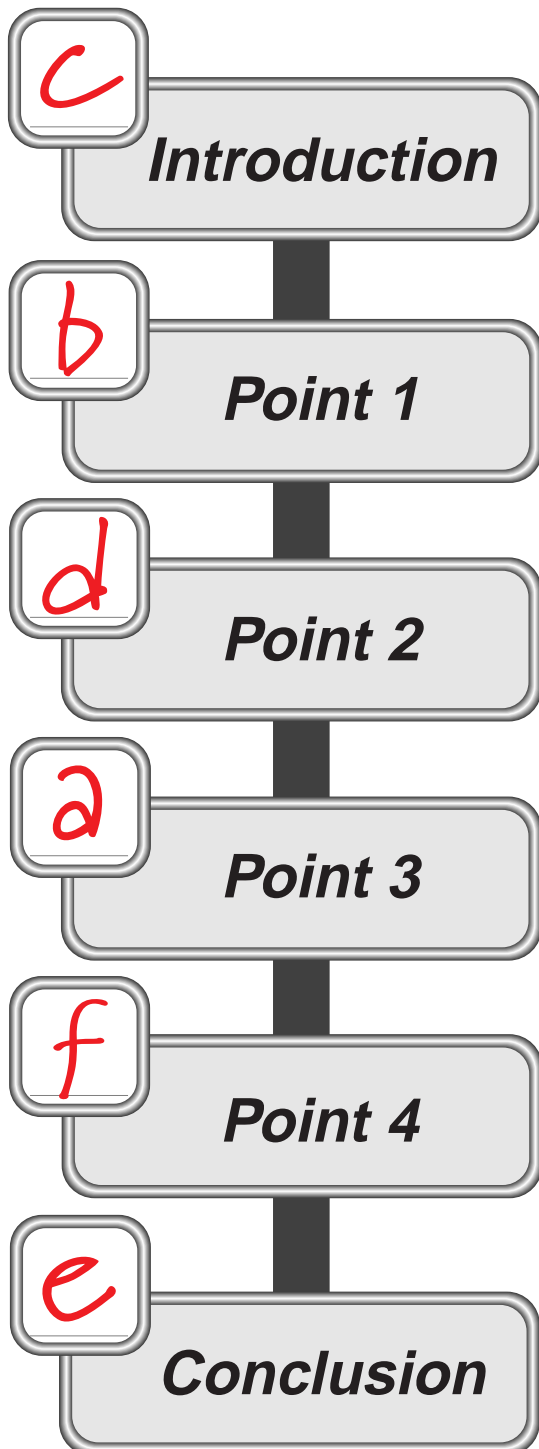
Signpost		Reason + Support
		
		
		
		

Organizing your Opinion

ANSWER KEY

Model: Macro Organization for the 1AC

The first speech in a debate is called the *First Affirmative Constructive* speech, or the 1AC. It is called a constructive speech because it begins construction of the affirmative case/house. The 1 AC has 3 parts: The *Introduction*, to introduce your opinion to the judges and the audience, the *Affirmative Points*, to give your reasons and supports, and the *Conclusion*, to finish your speech. Look at the speech below and match the labels on the left with the speech parts on the right.



a Our third point is simplicity. Soccer is much easier than baseball. Baseball rules take hours to explain, and you need a bat, glove, and baseball diamond to play. Soccer rules are easy and all you need is a soccer ball and a field.

b Our first point is cost. Soccer tickets are much cheaper than baseball tickets. In this city, the price of a ticket to a baseball game is about three times higher than the price of a ticket to a soccer game.

c Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen. Today, we are debating the resolution, "Soccer is better than baseball." We, on the affirmative team strongly support this resolution. We have four reasons: cost, excitement, simplicity, and color.

d Our second point is excitement. Soccer is much more exciting than baseball. In baseball, 90% of the time the players are just standing around waiting. Soccer has action all the time.

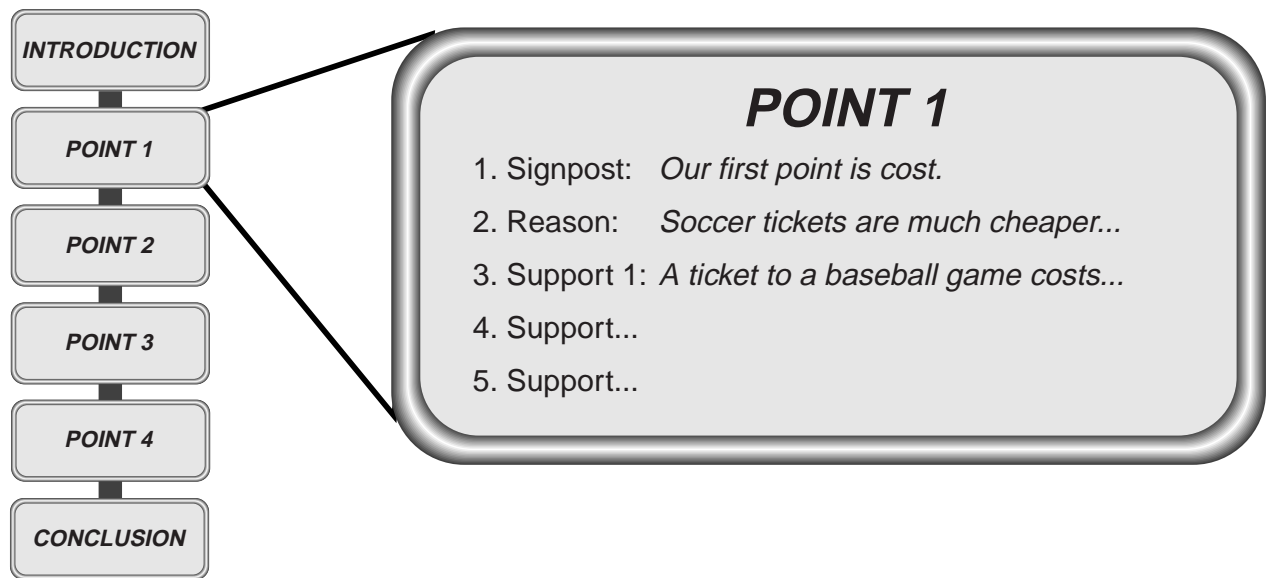
e We have talked about cost, excitement, simplicity, and color. We have shown that soccer is a much better sport than baseball. For these reasons, we beg to propose.

f Our fourth point is color. Soccer uniforms are much more colorful than baseball uniforms. The New York Yankees, for example, have one of the most boring uniforms in the world.

Model: Micro Organization for the 1AC

In the Macro section, you learned that the first speech in a debate has 3 parts: The *Introduction*, the *Affirmative Points*, and the *Conclusion*. Usually, you will have 3 or 4 points in the first speech of a debate. Let's look closer at one affirmative point.

Each Point has 3 parts: the *Signpost*, the *Reason* and the *Supports*. You can have as many supports for a point as you like. Look at this diagram.



Look at the first point. We have underlined the *Signpost*, drawn a box around the *Reason* and circled the *Supports*.

Our first point is cost. Soccer tickets are much cheaper than baseball tickets. In this city, the price of a ticket to a baseball game is about three times higher than the price of a ticket to a soccer game.

Look at the other 3 points and this time you underline the *Signpost*, draw a box around the *Reason* and circle the *Supports*.

Our second point is excitement. Soccer is much more exciting than baseball. In baseball, 90% of the time the players are just standing around waiting. Soccer has action all the time.

Our third point is simplicity. Soccer is much easier to understand and play than baseball. Baseball rules take hours to explain, and you need a bat, glove, and baseball diamond to play. Soccer rules are easy and all you need is a soccer ball and a field.

Our fourth point is color. Soccer uniforms are much more colorful than baseball uniforms. The New York Yankees, for example, have one of the most boring uniforms in the world.

Organizing your Opinion

ANSWER KEY

Language Focus: Debate Introductions

The introduction in a first affirmative constructive speech, the 1AC, has a simple structure.

INTRODUCTION FORMAT

•))) Listen Listen and fill in the words.

Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen. We are debating the resolution

Soccer is a better sport than baseball. We, on the affirmative team, strongly support this resolution. We have 4 reasons: cost, excitement, simplicity, and color.

This is a general format to introduce a debate speech. In the first blank, you give the resolution. In the second blank, you tell how many reasons you have. In the last blanks, you give your signposts.

Pairwork Practice giving constructive speech introductions. Partner A is the speaker and uses the page on the right. Partner B is the judge and uses page 54. Using the format above, the speaker greets the audience, states the resolution, and outlines the affirmative points while the judge listens and writes the resolution and the affirmative points on the clipboard as in the example below. For introductions 1 and 2, Partner A is the speaker and Partner B is the judge. Switch roles for introductions 3 and 4.

Today's Debate:

"Soccer is better than baseball"

- cost
- excitement
- simplicity
- color



Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen. We are debating the resolution, "Soccer is better than baseball." We, on the affirmative team, strongly support this resolution. We have 4 reasons: cost, excitement, simplicity, and color.



Language Focus: Debate Conclusions

The Conclusion in a first affirmative constructive speech also has a simple structure.

CONCLUSION FORMAT

•))) **Listen** Listen and fill in the missing words.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have talked about cost, excitement, simplicity, and color and have clearly shown that Soccer is a better sport than baseball. For these reasons we beg to propose.

This is a general format to conclude a debate speech. In the first blanks, you give your signposts. In the second blank, you repeat the resolution. Finally, you state that for these reasons you support the resolution.

Pairwork Now it is time for you to take a turn behind the podium. Use the Introduction format and the Conclusion format you have learned in the exercises below.

A Partner A

B Partner B

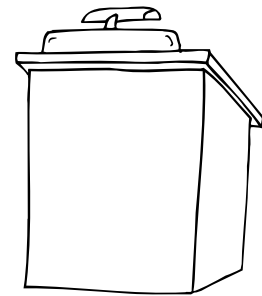
Make an Introduction for this resolution:

Make a Conclusion for this resolution:



Today's debate:
"A small company is better to work for than a large company"

- opportunity
- salary
- flexibility

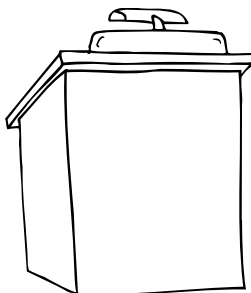


B Partner B

A Partner A

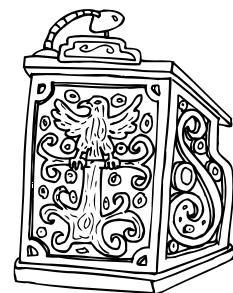
Make an Introduction for this resolution:

Make a Conclusion for this resolution:



Today's debate:
"Homework should be abolished"

- free time
- dating
- sleep



Organizing your Opinion

ANSWER KEY

Controlled Practice: Strip Speech

Form small groups, and read the speech on the next page. The speech has been cut into pieces and mixed up. Put the speech back into the correct order. Write the letter of the piece in the space provided. Three of the pieces have been done for you.

Introduction-Part 1:	.....	F	Support 2a:	.....	G
Introduction-Part 2:	.....	I	Support 2b:	.....	L
Signpost 1:	.....	B	Signpost 3:	.....	O
Reason 1:	.....	J	Reason 3:	.....	A
Support 1a:	.....	E	Support 3a:	.....	N
Support 1b:	.....	M	Support 3b:	.....	D
Signpost 2:	.....	C	Conclusion:	.....	H
Reason 2:	.....	K			

•))) Listen and check your answers.

Form a new group. This time, the teacher will give each student one or more pieces of a new strip speech from page 125 in the back of this book. This time READ your pieces to your group; you must not show the pieces to your group members. Put the speech back into the correct order. Write the letter of the piece in the space provided. The first piece has been done for you.

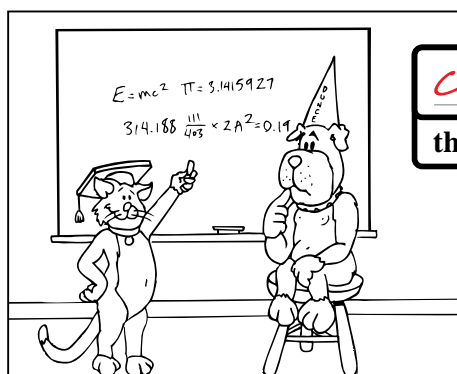
Introduction-Part 1:	.....	f	Support 2a:	.....	f
Introduction-Part 2:	.....	j	Support 2b:	.....	O
Signpost 1:	.....	i	Signpost 3:	.....	e
Reason 1:	.....	h	Reason 3:	.....	b
Support 1a:	.....	n	Support 3a:	.....	k
Support 1b:	.....	p	Support 3b:	.....	I
Signpost 2:	.....	m	Support 3c:	.....	a
Reason 2:	.....	d	Conclusion:	.....	c

•))) Listen and check your answers.

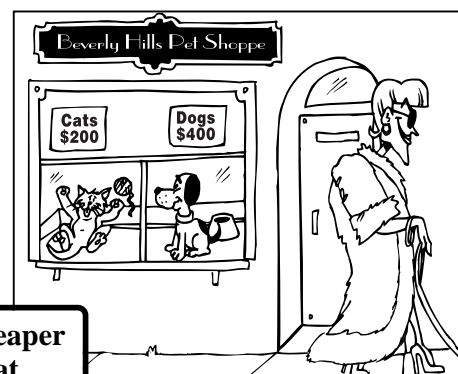
Discover: Refuting Opinions

There are two sides to every story. For every opinion, there is an opposite opinion. For every reason to believe in an opinion, there is also a reason not to believe in it. To really understand an opinion or an issue, it is not enough to see it from just one point of view. True understanding of an issue means to think about the opinion and reasons from both points of view. Let's try that.

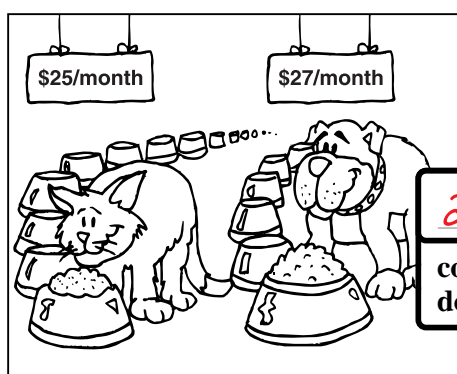
Below are the cat team's reasons why cats make better pets than dogs. Can you find an opposing reason from the next page?



c 1. Cats are smarter than dogs.



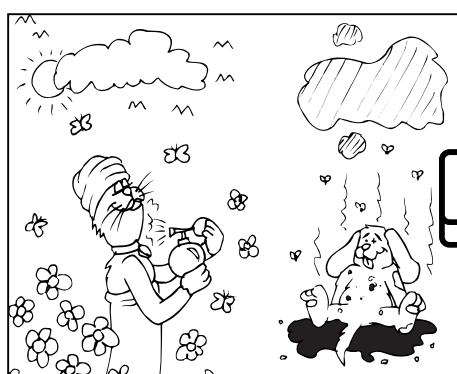
f 2. Cats are cheaper than dogs. A cat costs \$200 dollars; a dog costs \$400.



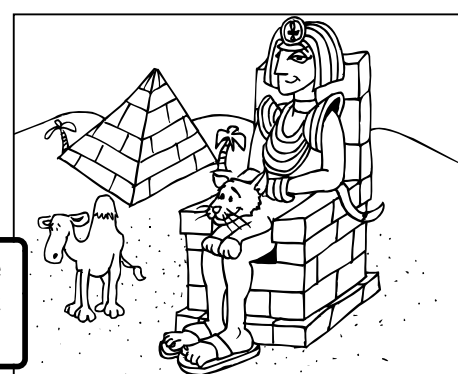
d 3. Cats are cheaper to feed than dogs. A cat costs \$25 dollars a month, a dog costs \$27 a month.



b 4. Cats are cuter than dogs.



d 5. Cats are clean; dogs are very dirty.



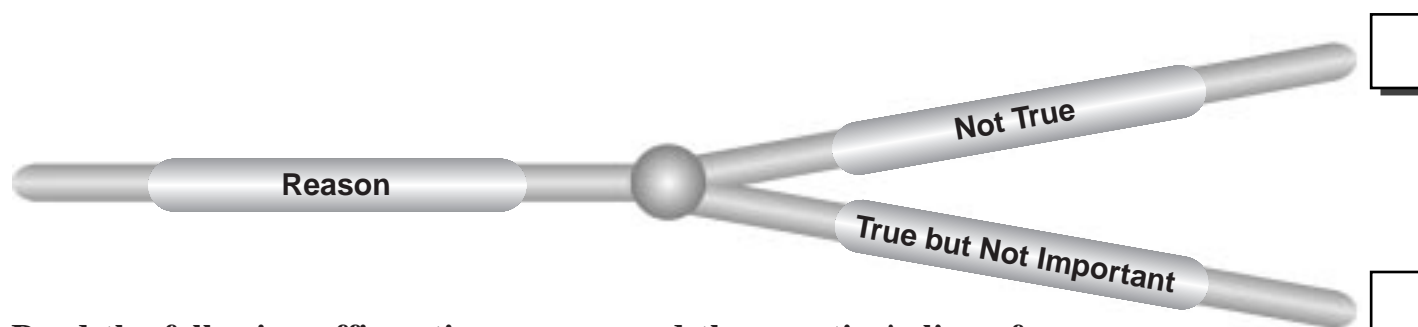
e 6. Cats were the most popular pet in ancient Egypt.

Refuting Explanations

ANSWER KEY

Model: Refuting an Opinion

Refutation, which means to negate or deny something, is used in debate to tell why the opposing team's point is either not true or not important. More specifically, a point can be refuted by saying that it is not true, or that it is not always true, which means that there are some important exceptions. Or we can say it is not necessarily true, which means that there is some doubt about



Read the following affirmative reasons and the negative's line of thought. Check the boxes that best complete the refutation.

Resolution: Cats are better pets than dogs.

1. **Affirmative says:** Cats are better pets than dogs because a cat costs \$100 while a dog costs \$105.



Negative thinks:

\$5 is a very small amount of money.



So this is:

☐ Not True

☒ Not Important

2. **Affirmative says:** Cats are better pets than dogs because cats are smarter than dogs.



Negative thinks:

Dogs are smarter than cats. Dogs can learn to do tricks, cats can't.



So this is:

☒ Not True

☐ Not Important

3. **Affirmative says:** Cats are better pets than dogs because cats are cuter than dogs.



Negative thinks:

Some dogs are very cute while some cats are mean and ugly.



So this is:

☒ Not True

☐ Not Important

4. **Affirmative says:** Cats were the most popular pet in ancient Egypt



Negative thinks:

Egyptian history has nothing to do with choosing a pet.



So this is:

☐ Not True

☒ Not Important

5. **Affirmative says:** Cats are better pets than dogs because dogs are very dirty.



Negative thinks:

You can easily give your dog a bath.



So this is:

☐ Not True

☒ Not Important

6. **Affirmative says:** Cats are better pets than dogs because cats have nine lives.



Negative thinks:

There is no proof that cats have nine lives.



So this is:

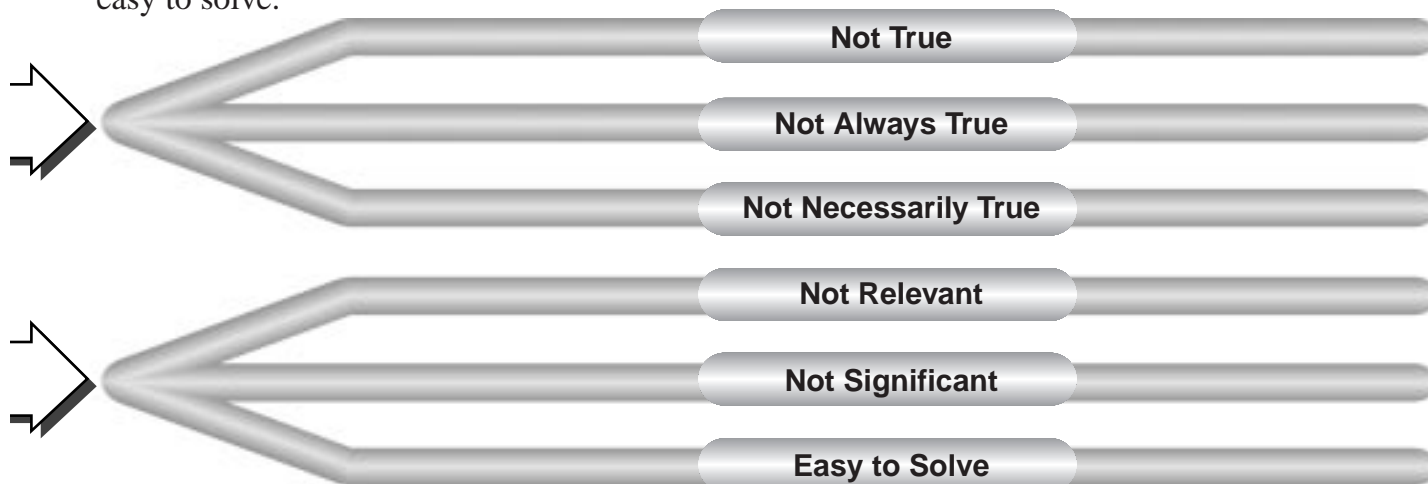
☒ Not True

☐ Not Important

ANSWER KEY

Refuting Explanations

the supporting evidence. If a point is not important, it may be unimportant because it has nothing to do with the resolution and is thus not relevant, or it may be a very small numerical difference and is thus not significant, or finally, it may be a problem that has a simple solution and is thus easy to solve.



Negative says:	This is	<input type="checkbox"/> not true <input type="checkbox"/> not always true <input type="checkbox"/> not necessarily true	<input type="checkbox"/> not relevant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not significant <input type="checkbox"/> easy to solve	because \$5 is a very small amount of money.
Negative says:	This is	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not true <input type="checkbox"/> not always true <input type="checkbox"/> not necessarily true	<input type="checkbox"/> not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> not significant <input type="checkbox"/> easy to solve	because dogs are smarter than cats. Dogs can learn to do tricks, cats can't.
Negative says:	This is	<input type="checkbox"/> not true <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not always true <input type="checkbox"/> not necessarily true	<input type="checkbox"/> not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> not significant <input type="checkbox"/> easy to solve	because some dogs, such as cocker spaniels, are very cute while some cats are mean and ugly.
Negative says:	This is	<input type="checkbox"/> not true <input type="checkbox"/> not always true <input type="checkbox"/> not necessarily true	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> not significant <input type="checkbox"/> easy to solve	because Egyptian history has nothing to do with choosing a pet.
Negative says:	This is	<input type="checkbox"/> not true <input type="checkbox"/> not always true <input type="checkbox"/> not necessarily true	<input type="checkbox"/> not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> not significant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> easy to solve	because you can easily give your dog a bath.
Negative says:	This is	<input type="checkbox"/> not true <input type="checkbox"/> not always true <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not necessarily true	<input type="checkbox"/> not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> not significant <input type="checkbox"/> easy to solve	because there is no proof that cats have nine lives.

Refuting Explanations

ANSWER KEY

Controlled Practice: Making Refutations

With a partner, read these four affirmative points and write a refutation. The resolution is: *“There should be no school on Saturdays.”* If you need help, the people below can give you hints.

Affirmative Points

Refutations

Our first point is *family*. If students don't have school, they will spend more time with their families.



Sample answer:

That's not always true. They will waste time at game centers and talking on the phone.

Our second point is *cost*. If schools are closed on Saturday, the schools will save much money on heating, electricity, and teachers' salaries.



Sample answer:

The cost is not significant. Schools are only open half a day for 2 Saturdays a month.

Our third point is *free time*. If there is no school on Saturday, students will have more free time to enjoy their hobbies and interests.



Sample answer:

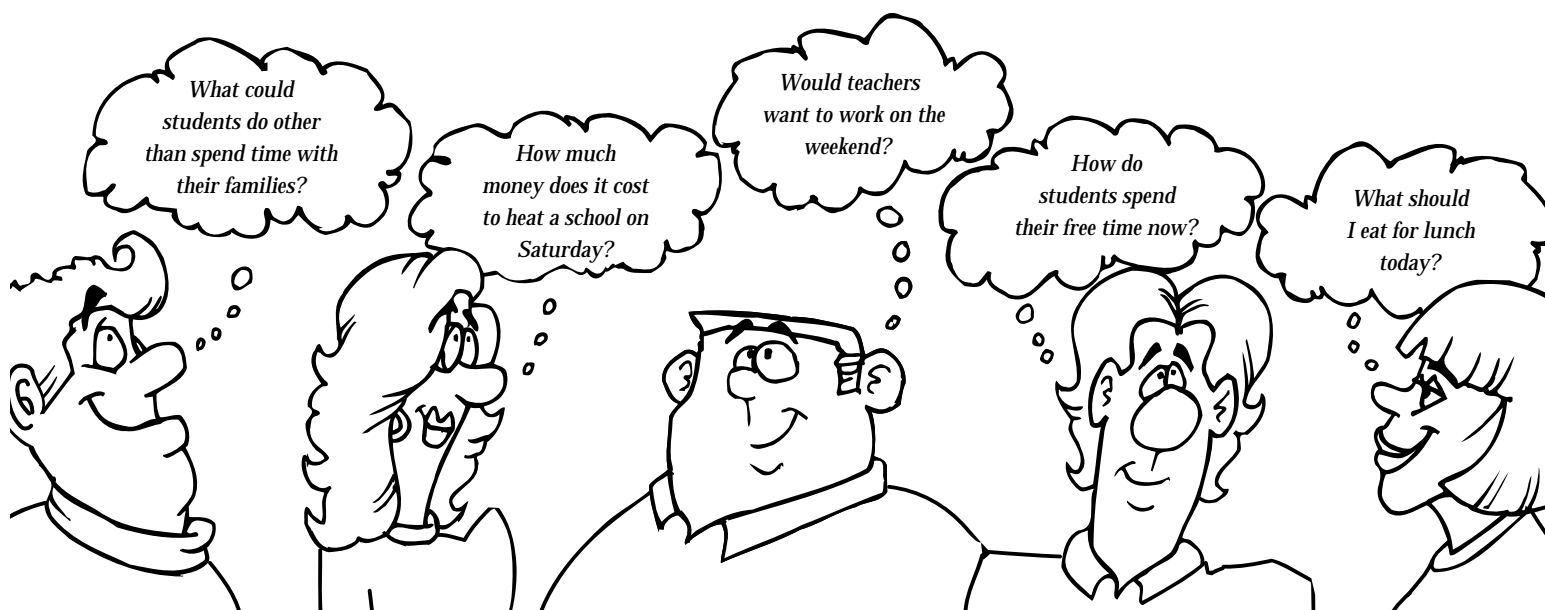
That is not always true. Many students would go to cram schools on Saturday.

Our fourth point is *lesson preparation*. If teachers don't have to teach on Saturday, they will use the time to study or prepare lessons or make tests, etc.



Sample answer:

That's not true! Teachers would just waste time at game centers and talking on the phone!



ANSWER KEY

Refuting Explanations

Controlled Practice: Listen and Write

•))) **Listen** Listen and take notes on the affirmative speech, "*It is better to be married than single.*" Write your refutation for each point in the space on the right.

Practice

Sample Notes:	
Affirmative Speech	Refutation
Resolution: It is better to be married than single.	
1. Housework -help with housework and cleaning -gov't. survey: husbands share work	→ This is not true!! Most husbands still do not help with the housework.
2. Cheaper -share food & rent -lower taxes	→ This is also not true! There is double the food, double the electricity, and double the telephone cost!
3. Love -come home to someone who loves you	→ This is easy to solve!! Get a dog!
4. Advice -talk about your problems -Keeping feelings to yourself is not healthy	→ This is easy to solve! You can get good advice from friends, teachers and family.

ANSWER KEY

Challenging Supports

Controlled Practice: Challenge Supports

•))) **Listen** PART 1: A debater is proving the resolution: “*Cats are better pets than dogs.*” Her first point is that cats are cheaper than dogs. She has six supports, but each support has a problem. Listen and match each support with its problem. The first one is done for you.

Support		Problem
Support 1	● —●	No Source Given
Support 2	● —●	No Explanation Given
Support 3	● —●	No Date Given
Support 4	● —●	The Statistic Is Questionable
Support 5	● —●	The Source’s Expertise Is Questionable
Support 6	● —●	The Source is Biased

•))) **Listen** PART 2: Now, listen again. Stop after each support and practice refuting the support. Use the five-step sequence you have learned. The first one is done for you.

SIGNPOST

Their first point was cost.

REPHRASE

They claimed that the May 1999 issue of Animal Weekly stated that cats are less expensive.

NEGATION & WHY

But this is not necessarily true! The evidence they gave was very questionable.

RATIONALE

They gave no explanation for why cats are cheaper!

Challenging Supports

ANSWER KEY

Debate Application: Question & Refute

PAIRWORK The man below is trying to prove the resolution “*Birds make better pets than cats.*” Partner A looks at these two pages. Partner B looks at pages 86 and 87. Partner A starts.

PET LOVER MAGAZINE — April 1, 1999

“America’s foremost authority on pets”

Average Cost of Feeding a Pet

Catfood	\$1.30
Dogfood	\$1.80
Fishfood	\$1.00
Bird Feed	\$0.25

Mansfield, T. insists the move is pos-
improves the overall
atends

Statistic is
Questionable

1. Reason: Our first point is cost. Birds make better pets than cats because they are cheaper. According to *Pet Lover Magazine*,

the cost of feeding a bird is much, much lower than the cost of feeding other common pets, including cats.



April 1, 1999 The New York Times

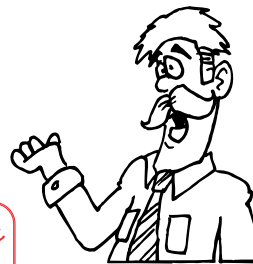
Boxer Not An Animal Lover

NEW YORK (AP) Heavyweight boxer Charles “Killer” Lubetsky said in a prefight interview that he hated all animals and has never had a pet in his life. But if he had a pet, he would have a bird. When asked why he would choose a bird over other pets, Lubetsky replied that “birds are safe.” He said he is afraid of dogs because they bite and of cats because they scratch. “Birds are safe for adults and children,” he said.

Source's Expertise
is Questionable

2. Reason: My second point is safety. Birds are better pets than cats because they are safer. Dogs bite and cats scratch, therefore

birds are safer for both adults and children according to a recent interview with Mr. Charles Lubetsky.



Dr. Dolittle, professor of child development at the University of London, I have always said that birds are the best pet for families with children under 12 months. The singing and chirping of birds help develop in children an appreciation of song and music.

Dr. Dolittle's book, *Child Rearing*, published July 1894

Source is
Outdated

3. Reason: Our third point is child development. Birds are better pets than cats because they benefit young children. In his

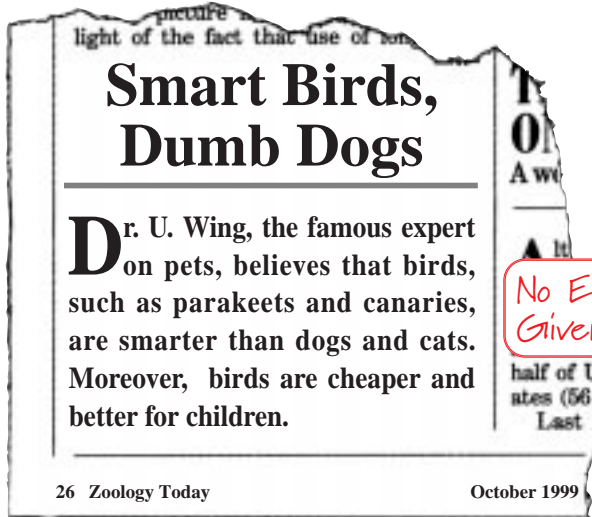
book, *Child Rearing*, Dr. Dolittle says that birds help children develop an appreciation for song and music.



ANSWER KEY

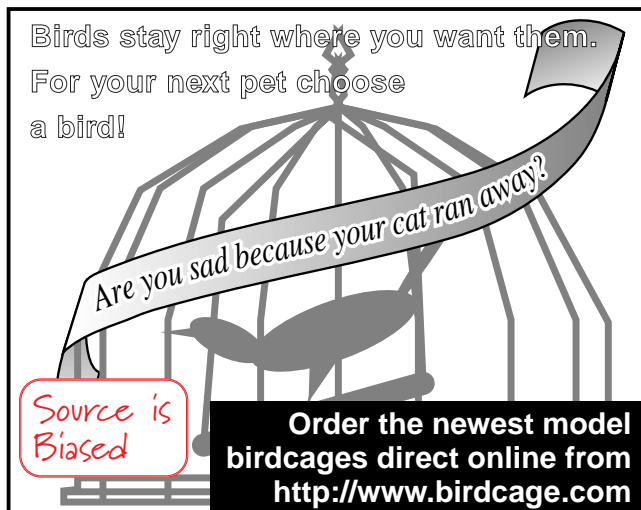
Challenging Supports

STEP 1: Read all six reasons and supports to Partner B. **STEP 2:** Then, Partner B will question the supports. Try to answer Partner B's questions by using the sources to the left of the man. If you can't answer a question, say "Sorry, I don't know." **STEP 3:** Then, Partner B will try to refute your source.



4. Reason: My fourth point is intelligence. Birds are better pets than cats because birds are more intelligent. Recently,

experts say that birds such as parakeets and canaries are actually smarter than dogs or cats.



5. Reason: Our next point is runaways. Birds make better pets than cats because birds never run away. Cats often run away

from their owners; birds do not! Birds are confined in cages; cats are not.



6. Reason: Our team's final point is cleanliness. Birds are better pets than cats because they are cleaner. I have seen it

written that cats are dirty animals that have fleas, while birds are beautiful and clean and never make a mess.



Debate Application: Testing Supports

PAIRWORK Partner B looks at these two pages. Partner A looks at pages 84 and 85. Partner A starts. **STEP 1:** As Partner A reads the six reasons and supports, take notes below.

Proposition: *"Birds make better pets than cats."*

Sample Notes:

Signpost 1: *Cost*

Reason : *Birds are cheaper.*

Support : *The cost of feeding a bird is much cheaper than other pets.*

Signpost 2: *Safety*

Reason : *Birds are safer than cats.*

Support : *Cats scratch, therefore safer.*

Source: *Mr. Charles Lubetsky*

Signpost 3: *Child development*

Reason : *Birds benefit young children.*

Support : *Birds help children develop an appreciation for song and music.*

Source: *Child Rearing by Dr. Dolittle*

Signpost 4: *Intelligence*

Reason : *Birds are more intelligent than cats.*

Support : *Experts say parakeets and canaries are smarter than cats.*

Signpost 5: *Runaways*

Reason : *Birds never run away.*

Support : *Birds are confined in cages; cats are not.*

Signpost 6: *Cleanliness*












Reason : *Birds are cleaner than cats.*

Support : *Cats have fleas; birds are clean.*

ANSWER KEY

Challenging Supports

STEP 2: Now, look at your notes and question the supports. Use the check list below. Keep questioning until you find a weakness in the source.

	IS THERE IS A SOURCE GIVEN?
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (Go to number 2)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO (Question partner)
	
	IS THERE AN EXPLANATION GIVEN?
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (Go to number 3)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO (Question partner)
	
	IS THERE IS A DATE GIVEN?
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (Go to number 4)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO (Question partner)
	
	IS THE STATISTIC QUESTIONABLE?
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (Question partner)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO (Go to number 5)
	
	IS THE SOURCE'S EXPERTISE QUESTIONABLE?
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (Question partner)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO (Go to number 6)
	
	IS IT POSSIBLE THAT THE SOURCE BIASED?
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (Question partner)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO (Give up!)

STEP 3: After you find a weakness, refute the support as follows: Signpost, Rephrase, Negation, and Rationale.

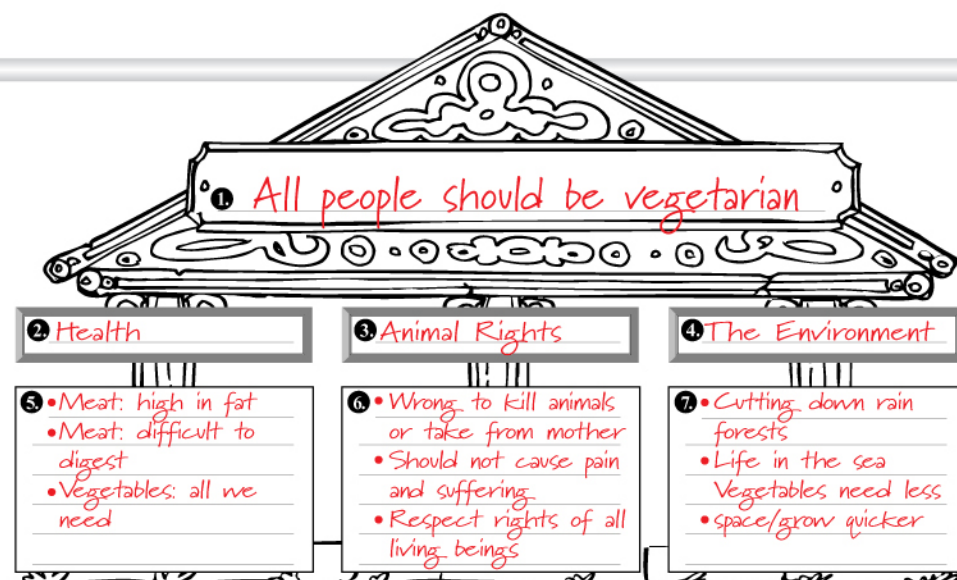
SIGNPOST

REPHRASE

NEGATION & WHY

RATIONALE

explanations and challenging supports, along with the skills you learned for building the affirmative case, and present them systematically to disprove the resolution. Now, listen to a 1AC



☒ This is not necessarily true. It is always possible to raise animals and catch fish without causing any harm at all to the environment.

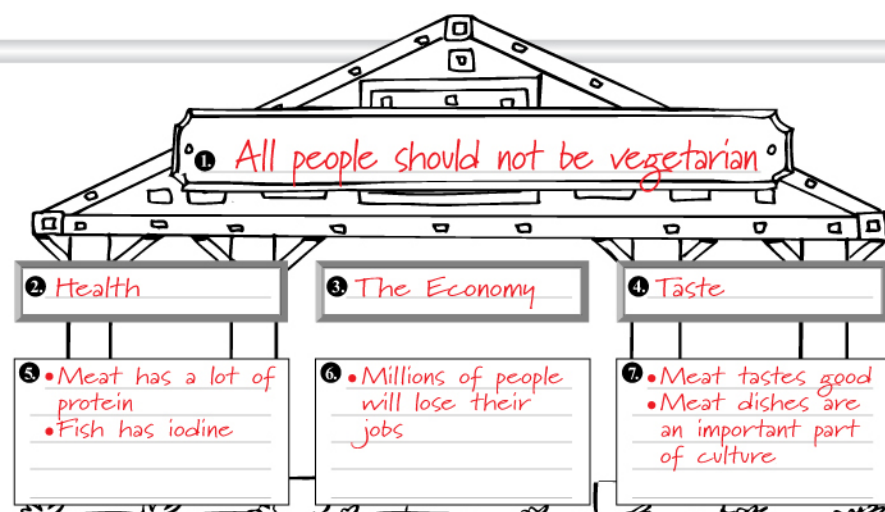
☐ This is not true. Hamburgers taste much better than salad.

☐ That is not important. Vegetables have many important vitamins and minerals.

☒ Animal rights are not as important as human rights. and if we stop fishing or raising animals, millions of people in the food industry will lose their jobs.

☐ It is not true that cows are cute. They are actually rather ugly animals.

☒ It is not true that meat is difficult to digest. Our bodies can digest meat and vegetables.



What did you Discover?

The negative is not just destructive. The negative doesn't simply attack the affirmative's points with refutations. The negative must be constructive and offer a counter-case to the judges as well. This is where the real debate begins.

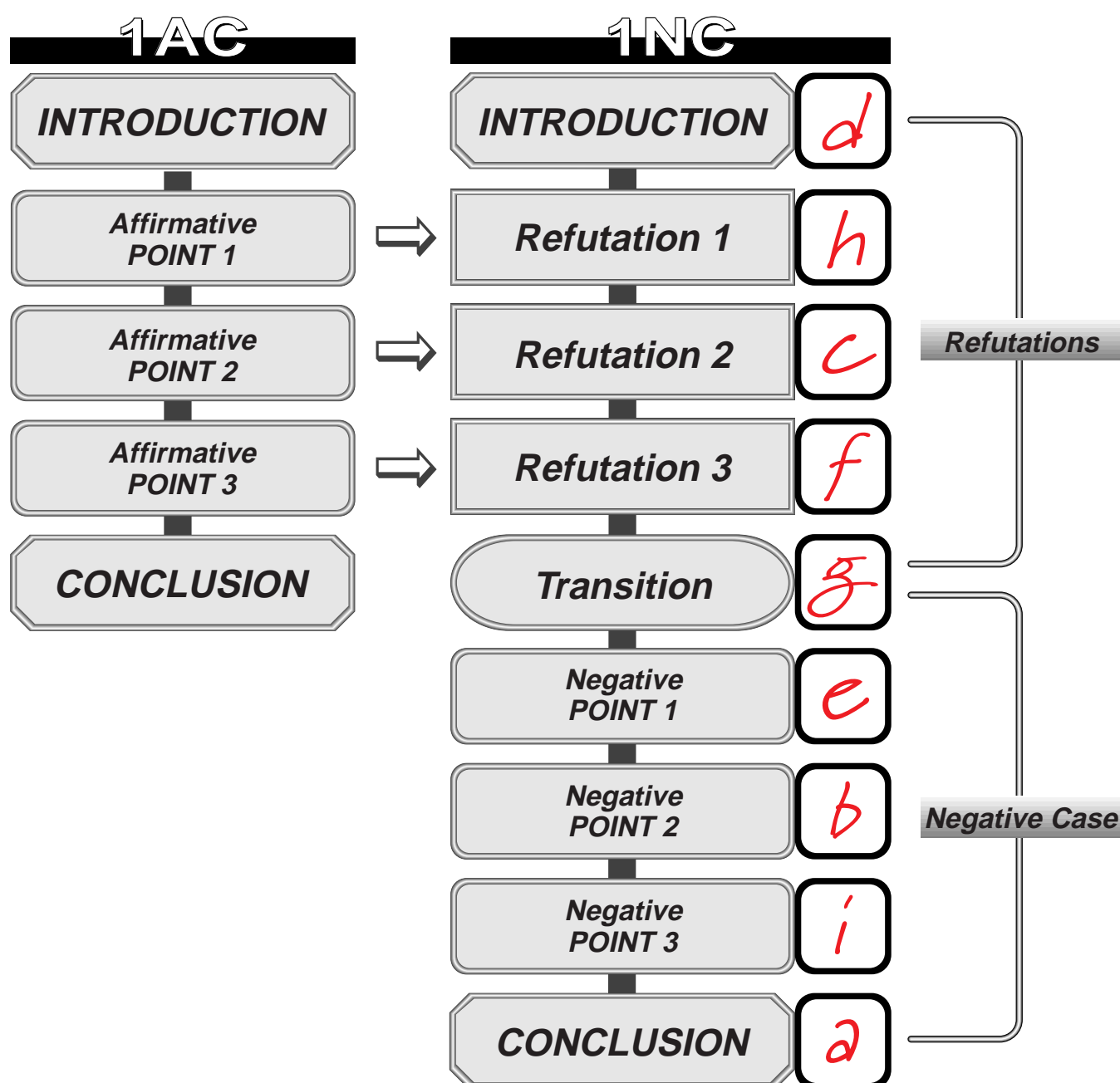
Organizing your Refutation

ANSWER KEY

Model: Macro Organization for the 1NC

The negative team gives the second speech of the debate, the first negative constructive, or the 1NC. The 1NC has 5 parts: the *Introduction*, the *Refutations*, the *Transition*, the *Negative Points*, and the *Conclusion*. The *Introduction* introduces your opinion to the judges and audience. The *Refutations* attack the 1AC, the first affirmative speech. The *Transition* links the refutation portion with the negative case. The *Negative Points* are your own reasons and supports for your opinion and the *Conclusion* finishes your speech.

Look at the first negative constructive speech, the 1NC, on the right page. Write the letter of the portion of the speech next to the appropriate part it fills in the 1NC flowchart below.



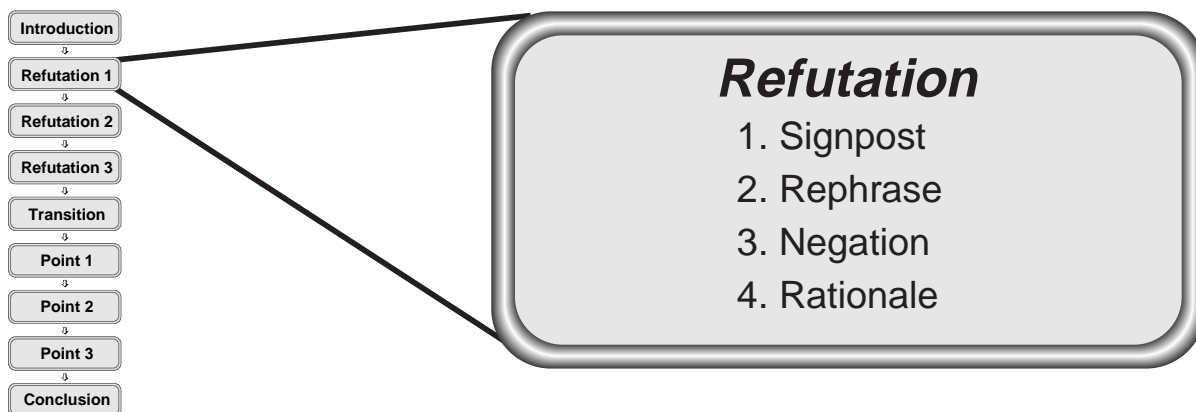
Organizing your Refutation

ANSWER KEY

Model: Micro Organization for the 1NC

You have already learned that the negative speech has 4 parts; the *Introduction*, the *Refutations*, the *Negative Points*, and the *Conclusion*. Let's look closer at the *Refutations*.

Each Refutation has 4 parts; the *Signpost*, the *Rephrase*, the *Negation* which often includes a reason why, and the *Rationale*. You learned about *Signposts* in Unit 3. Rephrase means to repeat the same idea with different words. Negation means to say that something is *NOT*. The Rationale is where you explain your reasoning for why something was *NOT*.



Look at this first refutation. We have underlined the *Signpost*, drawn a box around the *Rephrase*, double underlined the *Negation* and circled the *Rationale* for you.

Their first reason was health. They said that it is not healthy to eat meat because it is high in fat and difficult to digest. We have two responses. First it is not true that meat is difficult to digest. Our bodies are made to digest both meat and vegetables. Second, it is not always true that meat is higher in fat than vegetables. Some vegetables, such as avocados have a lot of fat and some kinds of meat, such as turkey, have very little fat.

Look at this refutation. Underline the *Signpost*, draw a box around the *Rephrase*, double underline the *Negation* and circle the *Rationale*.

Their second reason was animal rights. They said that animals have a right not to suffer. We have two responses. First, it is not true that animals have rights. Rights come from our country's constitution, and our constitution says nothing about animals. Second, animal rights are not as important as human rights. If we stop raising animals and stop fishing, millions of people in the food industry would lose their jobs.

ANSWER KEY

Organizing your Refutation

Controlled Practice: Refutation Format

Below is the 1NC to the 1AC, "All people should have to serve in the army" from the previous page. Form groups and read the speech on the next two pages. The speech has been cut into pieces and mixed up. Put the speech back into the correct order. Three have been done for you.

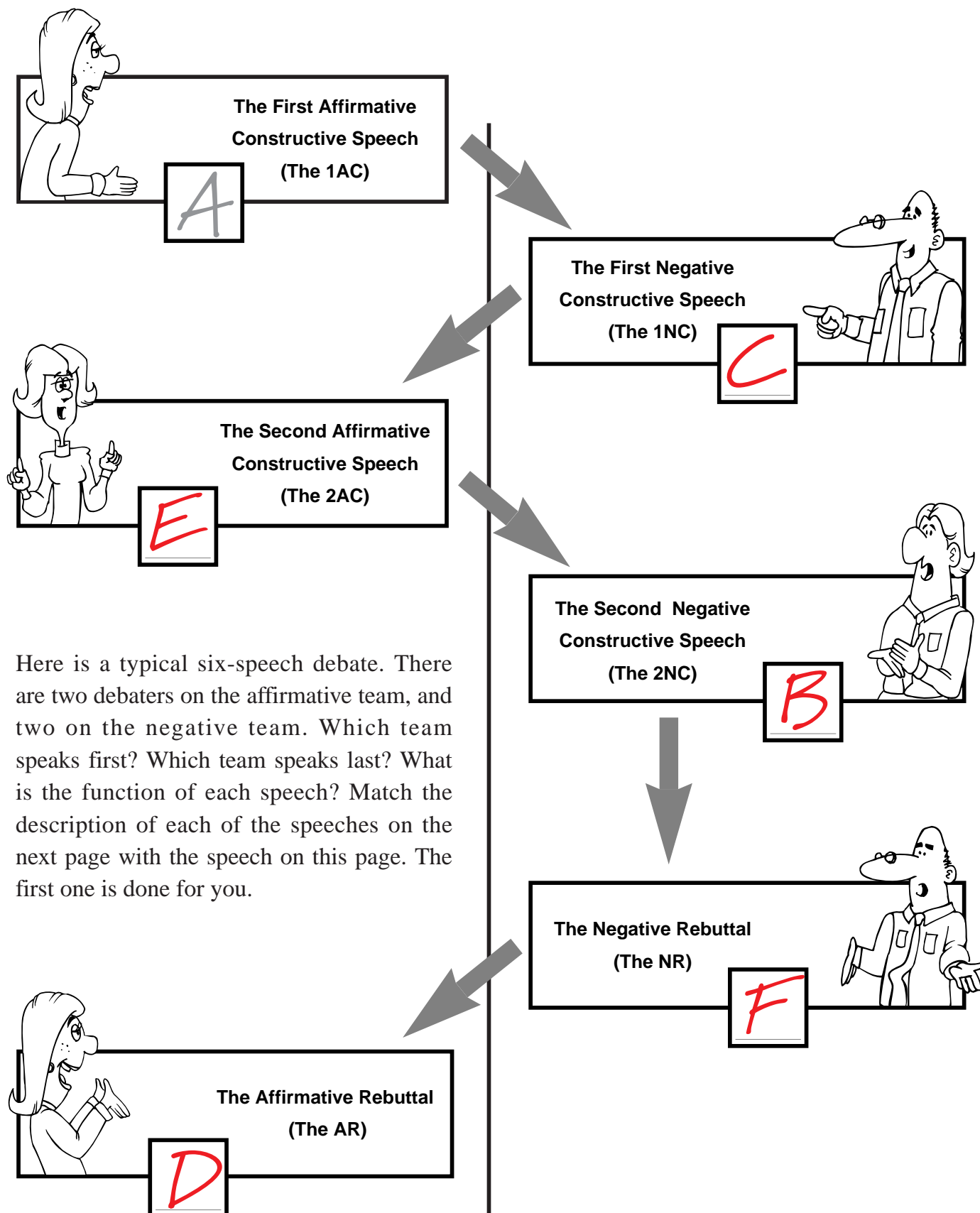
Introduction Part 1	.....	S	Negative Signpost 1:	.....	C
Introduction Part 2:	.....	J	Negative Point 1:	.....	P
Affirmative Signpost 1:	.....	O	Negative Signpost 2:	.....	I
Rephrase 1:	.....	Q	Negative Point 2:	.....	U
Negation 1a:	.....	B	Negative Signpost 3:	.....	V
Rationale 1a:	.....	E	Negative Point 3:	.....	D
Rationale 1b:	.....	M	Conclusion:	.....	G
Affirmative Signpost 2:	.....	N			
Rephrase 2:	.....	X			
Negation 2a:	.....	H			
Rationale 2a:	.....	A			
Rationale 2a:	.....			
Affirmative Signpost 3:	.....	F			
Rephrase 3:	.....	R			
Negation 3a:	.....	L			
Rationale 3a:	.....	W			
Negation 3b:	.....	K			
Rationale 3b:	.....	T			
Transition:	.....	Y			

•))) Listen and check your answers.

Debating an Opinion

ANSWER KEY

Discover: Debating an Opinion



Here is a typical six-speech debate. There are two debaters on the affirmative team, and two on the negative team. Which team speaks first? Which team speaks last? What is the function of each speech? Match the description of each of the speeches on the next page with the speech on this page. The first one is done for you.

Debating an Opinion

ANSWER KEY

Controlled Practice: Rebuttal Speeches

Form small groups, and read the Negative Rebuttal speech on the next page. The speech has been cut into pieces and mixed up. Put the speech back into the correct order. Write the letter of the pieces in the spaces provided. The first piece has been done for you.

Introduction-Part 1:	G	Negative Point 1:	K
Introduction-Part 2:	J	Rebuttal:	L
Point to be Rebutted 1:	B	Negative Signpost 2:	A
Rebuttal:	H	Negative Point 2:	F
Point to be Rebutted 2:	N	Rebuttal-Part 1:	D
Rebuttal:	M	Rebuttal-Part 2:	I
Transition:	O	Conclusion	E
Negative Signpost 1:	C		

Form small groups. The Affirmative Rebuttal speech on page 131 has been cut into pieces and the pieces mixed up and handed out to the class. Put the speech back into the correct order. Write the letter of the pieces in the spaces provided.

Introduction-Part 1:	g	Rebuttal:	r
Introduction-Part 2:	i	Affirmative Signpost 2:	p
Introduction-Part 3:	d	Affirmative Point 2:	m
Introduction-Part 4:	b	Rebuttal:	s
Rebuttal 1:	j	Affirmative Signpost 3:	o
Rebuttal 2-Part 1:	f	Affirmative Point 3:	a
Rebuttal 2-Part 2:	l	Rebuttal-Part 1:	h
Transition:	n	Rebuttal-Part 2:	k
Affirmative Signpost 1:	q	Conclusion	c
Rephrase Attack 1:	e		

Debate Application: Flowing a Debate

1AC

1NC

2AC

First Affirmative Constructive

First Negative Constructive

Second Affirmative Constructive

Resolution: "Cats are better pets than dogs."

1) Cost

-Pet Magazine,
cats \$____, dogs \$____

-cats smaller,

2)

-cats clean,

3)

-

1. not always true

- free dogs at _____

2. not true

- some dogs _____

3. not significant

-\$25 small

? never heard of it

stray dogs are _____

should get pet from professional breeder

not _____!

NO ANSWER!!

1. not _____

- dogs noisy _____

2. not _____, _____

- can _____ a dog

1) Protection _____

-

2)

-dogs can _____

-cats only _____

not _____,

1.

2.

ANSWER KEY

Debating an Opinion

•))) **Listen** Taking notes of a debate is called flowing a debate. **Listen to the following debate on the resolution, "Cats are better pets than dogs." Listen and finish flowing the debate.**

2NC

Second Negative Constructive

NR

Negative Rebuttal

AR

Affirmative Rebuttal

No answer!!

We win!

Cost:

They had no proof.

They lose.

Noise:

They lose.

Expert says you can teach dogs.

No answer!!

textbooks

don't

They lose!

Protection:

We win.

They didn't explain why

a

Alarms are

than dogs.

We win!

Partner said:

No answer!

We win!

not
many nice pets from animal shelter

not
source: Dr Caleb's textbook

alarms are very
you can't an alarm

1. not
mice not a big problem
2.
can buy mousetraps
3.
some cats don't catch mice

:

We win.

they didn't show

•))) Listen Now, listen to the 1NC, and take a flow in the space below.

1NC (listening)

After the 2AC, stop and predict the negative's response. Prepare a 2NC speech in the space below.

2NC_(yours)

ANSWER KEY

•))) Listen Now, listen to the 2NC, and take a flow in the space below.

2NC (listening)

Discover Debate

•))) Listen Now, listen to the NR, and take a flow in the space below.

N'R (listening)

Final Debate

Discover Debate

After the NR, stop and predict the affirmative's last response. Prepare an AR speech in the space below.

AR (yours)

ANSWER KEY

•)) Listen Now, listen to the AR, and take a flow in the space below.

AR (listening)

Look over the flow for the entire debate. Which team do you think has won? Why?

ANSWER KEY

POINT CARD

Nuclear weapons should be abolished.
They are very expensive.

REFUTATION CARD

This point is not true! Nuclear weapons
are no more expensive than other
weapons.

POINT CARD

Nuclear weapons should be banned to make
the world more peaceful. If we have nuclear
weapons, other countries may be afraid and
attack us. If we ban nuclear weapons, other
countries won't want to attack us.

REFUTATION CARD

This is not true. If we have nuclear
weapons, other countries will be
afraid to attack us!

POINT CARD

Nuclear weapons should be abolished
because they are dangerous! Nuclear
weapons are radioactive and harm the
environment. Remember Chernobyl!

REFUTATION CARD

That example is not relevant!
Chernobyl was a nuclear power plant,
not a nuclear weapon!

POINT CARD

Nuclear weapons should be abolished
because they are dangerous! A country
might launch a nuclear weapon by
accident!

REFUTATION CARD

This is not true. There are many
safeguards against accidental launch of
nuclear weapons!

ANSWER KEY

POINT CARD

People should be allowed to have guns.
If people have guns, they can protect themselves.

REFUTATION CARD

That's not always true. Many gun owners don't know how to use guns, so they often have accidents. They don't protect themselves, they shoot themselves!

POINT CARD

People should be allowed to have guns.
You can go hunting if you have a gun.

REFUTATION CARD

That is not true! Just because you have a gun, doesn't mean you can go hunting. You need a car, a hunting license, and innocent animals to kill.

POINT CARD

People should be allowed to have guns.
Having guns is a basic human right.

REFUTATION CARD

That's not true. Human rights include things like freedom of speech. Human rights don't include the right to have guns!

POINT CARD

People should be allowed to have guns because of "popular opinion."
According to a newspaper survey, 70% of the people surveyed agree that people should not have guns.

REFUTATION CARD

That is not relevant! Popular opinion is often wrong.