# Debate Format & Preparation

Mr. Jolly Axis STEM @ WHS

## What's the purpose?



- To learn about an issue
- To think about it from different angles
- To teach us about that issue
- To convince us that you are knowledgeable about it

### The Process

- 1. Class Survey on topic (Google form -- 30s)
- 2. **Opening Statement** (1 minute)
- 3. Main Argument (2 minutes)
- 4. **Break** to prepare rebuttal (3 minutes)
- 5. **Rebuttal** (1 minute)
- 6. Concluding Statement (30 seconds)

#### Debate Survey: death penalty

	wer only the first question before the debate. After the debate, answer the second question
* Re	equired
Sh	ould capital punishment (the "death penalty") be allowed? *
0	Yes
0	No
0	Unsure
Sh	ould capital punishment (the "death penalty") be allowed? *
0	Yes
0	No
0	Unsure

## 1. Opening Statement



- State the topic
- Give informational background which will prep the audience to hear your point of view
- You can focus on information which supports your point, but don't get into your arguments yet

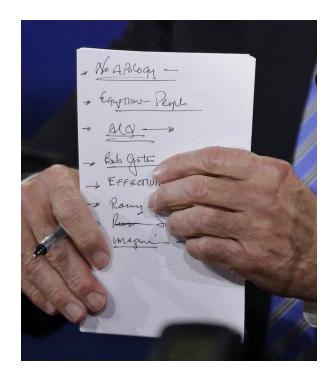
## 2. Main Argument



- NOTE: as the opposing team makes their argument, take notes so you can rebut them as effectively as possible
- Craft a clear, short paragraph for each point
- Focus on at least 3 but no more than 5 points
- Restate your position at the end

### 3. Rebuttal

- Referring to your notes, rebut your opponent's main points one at a time
- You can also rebut points they didn't make as a way of strengthening your argument or if you don't have points to rebut their specific arguments



## 4. Concluding Statement

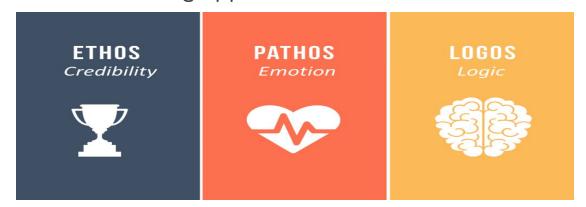
- Restate the topic in different words
- Summarize your main points (like a lawyer making her last statement to a jury)
- Do not introduce new arguments

#### **Conclusion Outline**

- 1. Restate the thesis IN DIFFERENT WORDS.
- 2. Make reference to your hook.
- 3. Summarize main points in ONE SENTENCE.
- 4. Choose a strategy.
  - General to specific
  - Specific to general
  - Give a warning and state the consequences of failing to act
  - Give advice or offer a possible solution.
  - · Tell the reader what he should now think, do, or feel
  - Tell what you really think of the topic.
  - Tell what lessons or truths should now be understood

## What kind of arguments work?

- Ethos -- arguments based upon someone's credibility or upstanding character; they create respect for the speaker
- Pathos -- arguments based upon emotional appeal; they create sympathy with the speaker
- Logos -- arguments based on facts, data, and logic; they create convincing appeals in the minds of the listeners



## **A Bit About Integrity**

Never attack your opponent; the point is to dig into **ideas** and help the audience think critically about the issue.



#### What now?

- Type up your opening statement.
- As you type, read your writing to yourself to make sure it is clear and convincing. Make corrections -- if it's hard for you to read it clearly, it will be even harder for the audience to understand it!
- Practice to ensure that it is just under one minute long.

- Type up your arguments in short paragraphs. As above, read them to yourself and make corrections.
- Practice to ensure that reading all of them takes just under two minutes.