

Cross Examination Debate



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UIL - Superconference

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Objectives



- Why debate
- Debate vocabulary and ideas
- Time Format
- Speakers' duties
- Research

Objectives (Continued)



- Writing briefs
- The affirmative case and formats
- Note taking in rounds/Flowing
- Cross-examination
- Practice/Tournaments

Why Debate?

- There are many reasons to debate. The greatest reason is the benefits that debate offers.
 - Debate is linked to increase in SAT & ACT scores due to the vocabulary used.
 - Debate increases a person's notetaking ability, which usually translates into improved grades .
 - Debate teaches research skills, logic, reasoning, public speaking abilities, and future career options.
 - Over 50% of the members of Congress and a majority of today's lawyers were high school debaters.

Why Debate (Cont.)

- Debate is like every other opportunity a person faces. Debate takes commitment, discipline of effort, and the ability to listen.
- Why offer the activity – more information at
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f2ZrKMr5zrY&list=PL9mwdS7lhUkdLM7s_3y-cVqBxx_zgAuUZ

Debate Vocabulary

- Resolution or proposition or topic to be debated. This year's resolution in cross examination (CX) debate is –

Resolved: That the United States federal government should substantially increase its non-military exploration and /or development of the Earth's oceans.

Debate Vocabulary (Cont.)

- Cross examination, or CX, debate is team debate against another team. Two debating against two with one to three judges in the room, and possibly a time-keeper.

Debate Vocabulary (Cont.)

- The two teams are called the –
 - Affirmative – supports the resolution and requires change from the present system. Typically referred to as the aff.
 - Negative – this team usually rejects the idea that change is needed. Typically referred to as the neg.

Debate Vocabulary (Cont.)

- **Stock Issues** –
 - Topicality – the intent area of the wording of the resolution. The plan and any definitions (if presented) are usually the focus of topicality arguments.
 - Harms – the aff must show enough harm to warrant change. Harm must be significant.
 - Inherency – the aff must show the status quo is not able to resolve the harms cited either structurally or attitudinally.
 - Solvency - the workable proposal of the aff to fix the harms and overcome inherent flaws pointed out.

Debate Vocabulary (Cont.)

- Status quo – the present system
- Disadvantages – the neg can advance disadvantages, also known as Dis Ads or DAs, to show what new and serious problems might occur such that the cure might be worse than the illness being debated.
- Justification – aff obligation to show why the entire topic needs to be adopted rather than just a portion.

Debate Vocabulary (Cont.)

- Constructives – the first four major speeches in a debate round used to establish positions of each side. The position should include initiating, refuting and extensions of arguments.
- Rebuttals – speech used to rebuild or extend a position/argument. **NO** new arguments are to be presented in rebuttals. This does not exclude the presentation of new evidence that extends from a position advanced in a constructive speech.

Debate Vocabulary (Cont.)

- Flowing/flow sheet/ flows – a detailed method of taking notes during a debate.
- Refutation – position directed against a particular argument.
- Extension – use of additional evidence and/or reasoning to support a position you have already advanced.
- Argument – position supported by proof comprised of evidence and/or reasoning.

Debate Vocabulary (Cont.)

- Spreading – use of rapid speech to maximize the number of positions, extensions a speaker is advancing
- Prep time – time used by a team for preparation for an upcoming speech.
- Novice – a first, academic year CX debater.
- Negative Block – the middle speeches in a CX round where the negative speakers have back-to-back speeches.

Debate Issues

- Burden of Proof – the aff must show a serious problem exists in the status quo, an inability in the status quo to stop it from continuing, and a plausible way to fix it within the scope of the resolution.
- Prima Facie – a Latin term meaning, “at first glance/appearance.” This term is used to describe an aff case that, after you have heard it for the first speech, should have all the components necessary to meet the “burden of proof”, such as meeting all stock issues.

Debate Issues

- Burden of Refutation – Once an argument has been advanced and supported by proof that uses evidence or reasoning, the argument must be refuted by the other team with either evidence or reasoning. Assertations are common during refutation.
- An assertion - for debate is an unsupported/unproven/unwarranted statement rather than an argument supported by evidence or reasoning.

Debate Issues

- Presumption – is like our court system wherein innocent until proven guilty. The application is the present system should be considered just fine until proven faulty. The neg enjoys presumption until the aff establishes a prima facie case.
- Fiat – a means to implement a plan, a power given and usually used by the aff. A means to justify that a plan only has to show it should be adopted, not that it will. This does not forgo the aff's responsibility to provide support for solvency.

Debate Issues

- **Spikes** - Spikes are plan components which serve to avoid a disadvantage that the rest of the plan would otherwise cause. They are parts of the plan that do not implement the resolution directly, but rather make the rest of the plan function better. While you cannot claim an advantage from a plan spike, it can prevent you from losing the debate to a persistent Negative team.

Debate Issues

- Plan Text – The part of the plan that stipulates exactly what the affirmative will be doing.
- Offense – arguments given by debaters that provide a reason for you to support a vote for them or their side
- Defense – arguments that negate the opponent's arguments

Debate Issues

- Cross-Apply – Take an argument or piece of evidence made on one issue and use it to answer another argument
- Turn – Making an argument for the other team into an argument for your team
- Kritiks (Pronounced critiques) – Arguments attacking the philosophical implication of something that is done in the round or the mindset created through the argumentation.

Time format

- 8 – 3 – 5 are the general times to remember
- 8 minute constructives
- 3 minute cross examination periods (C-X)
- 5 minute rebuttals
- 8 minute prep period per team

Time format

- Specifically –
 - 8 min – 1st Affirmative Constructive (1AC)
 - 3 min – C-X of 1AC
 - 8 min – 1st Negative Constructive (1NC)
 - 3 min – C-X of 1NC
 - 8 min – 2AC
 - 3 min – C-X of 2AC
 - 8 min – 2 NC
 - 3 min – C-X of 2NC

Time format

- 5 min – 1st Negative Rebuttal (1NR)
- 5 min – 1AR
- 5 min – 2 NR
- 5 min – 2 AR
- *Prep time can be used at any time during the debate by a team. Only 8 minutes total for usage during the round.

Time Format (Cont.)

8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	5	5	5	5
1AC	CX	1NC	CX	2AC	CX	2NC	CX	1NR	1AR	2NR	2AR



*Walking through a
CX round.*

Speaker Duties

- 1AC – present the aff case. Case should be read in a clear, persuasive manner in 8 min.
- C-X – the 2NC speaker should ask questions of the 1AC. Questions should clarify any notes missed by the debater asking the questions or their partner. Also, ask probing questions such as, “What is your inherent barrier?”

Speaker Duties

- 1NC –
 - 1) Presentation of a/any topicality (T) arguments. If T arguments are going to be presented they should originate from this speech. To do otherwise is considered abusive and therefore does not set well with judges.
 - 2) Case side arguments/positions presented at this time. Follow the aff organization.
 - 3) Shell out a disadvantage if any are going to be presented.
- C-X – 1AC ask questions of the 1NC

Speaker Duties

- 2AC – Primary function is to repair the holes in the aff case made by the 1NC. It is best to stay with the organization presented in the 1NC.
 - This is where preparation prior to the round really starts to show. Extension briefs of expected arguments against the case (such as stock issue or really any types of arguments) should be filed appropriately to reduce usage of prep time. Be prepared to answer those attacks with pre-made responses. Do not drop any of the negative's attacks against your case!
 - Point out what wasn't attacked and why you are standing strong!

Speaker Duties

- C-X – 1NC cross-examines the 2AC
- 2NC –
 - Extend the 1NCs DA/s through answering the 2ACs responses to it
 - Shell out any other DA(s) you plan on presenting.
 - Offer any attacks on solvency.
 - Point out any reasoning as to why the aff plan will not work
 - Tell the judge your partner will answer 2AC case remarks in their 1NR
- C-X – 2AC cross-examines the 2NC

Speaker Duties

- 1NR – Keep in mind this speaker should answer the attacks the 2AC made against case arguments. Like earlier there should be evidence of preparation for anticipated attacks against positions advanced so extension evidence should be available. Also, this is the best place for reasoning and logic to earn you points on the top part of a ballot dealing with refutation.

Speaker Duties

- 1NR continued
 - Roadmap where you are going for the judge to be able to stay up with you.
 - Drop your weakest attacks.
 - Extend those arguments you expect to win the judge's vote on. Be certain to answer each aff response and point out what the aff didn't attack.
 - Be sure to tell the judge why they need to vote for you on the issues you are extending, and why it is a voting issue.

Speaker Duties

- 1AR – the hardest speech in the debate
 - Answer the 2NCs positions advanced, if any.
 - Answer the other attacks (from 1NR)
 - Use a minimum of evidence during this speech (read tag lines if grasping at economy of words) and observe word economy.

Speaker Duties

- 2NR – Focus the debate on the voting issues you expect to win the debate on.
- Cover arguments in the same order they were presented in the debate.
- Point out to the judge why you are winning that particular argument. You may use evidence to extend an argument, not to make a new one.

Speaker Duties

- 2AR – Focus the debate on all voting issues and convince the judge you are winning them all!
 - A good point of reference is the aff case structure to guide the judge through on why you are winning. Point out the other team's argument and why you beat it.
 - Economy of time usage is vitally important.
 - Do not leave a negative argument without at least two good affirmative responses and a reason for the judge to vote for you.

Research



- Bought
- Developed

- Bought /Purchased –
 - Handbooks from many sources –
 - http://www.uiltexas.org/files/academics/speech/Resources_for_Debate_2014-2015.pdf
 - Most common purchases are Baylor Briefs, Communican, and Champcraft.

Research



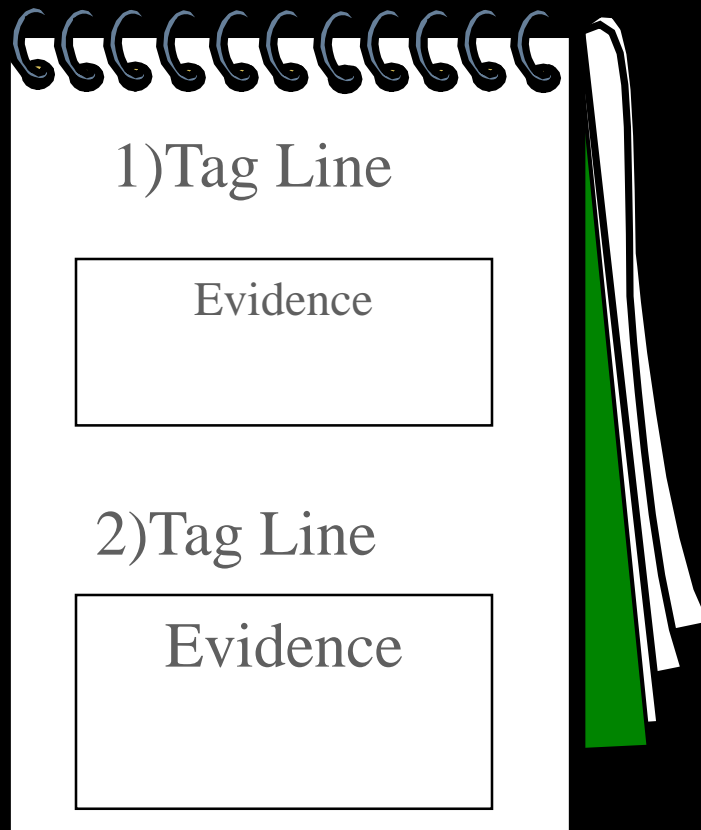
- Bought (Continued)
 - Handbooks are a great place to start for novices. This is not a substitute for developed/original research or original thought. It is really a lead for future research.
 - Prices range from \$20 to \$45 per handbook.
 - This is usually copyrighted material so laws apply. It is not worth the risk!

Research



- Developed
 - Sources are
 - Books, periodicals, legal publications, government documents and newspapers.
 - Types of Evidence
 - Facts, statistics, legal reports, quality opinions(known field expert)

Writing Briefs



- Tag line/label – no more than 8 – 10 words on a tag line. Should convey through word economy what the evidence below is conveying.
- Evidence – proof taped to the page which conveys the author's name, source of information being quoted, date, and quote.

Writing Briefs

- Solvency
 - A) X organization exists and solves
 - B) Trend exists
 - C) Trend will continue
 - D) Voting issue
- Topicality
 - A) Violation
 - B) Definition
 - C) Standards
 - D) Voter

Writing Briefs



- Disadvantage/DA
 - Name of DA
 - Link
 - Causal
 - Uniqueness
 - Brink/Threshold
 - Impact/MPX
 - Should cause significant harm – nuclear war

Affirmative Case

- Several different styles. Most traditional is the stock issues format.
- Establishes the affirmative position in the debate round by conveying all voting issues(stock issues), a plan, clear organization, and is persuasive.

Affirmative Case

- Typical wording
 - Start with a strong quote dealing with the center of the resolution, then
 - “Because we agree with the quote above _____ and I stand firmly resolved...(*insert the resolution here*), then
 - You need to have a separate page - “To clarify the resolution we offer the following definitions-” (*typical usage is Black’s Law Dictionary, or Words and Phrases*)

Affirmative Case

- Move to Contention (voting /stock issues) blocks. These are the reason for change. Again the organization should be clear. Typical usage includes an outline format with usage of numerals and lettered subpoints.
- Plan for correction of the problems noted in the contentions presented
 - Includes agent of action
 - Mandates/laws or rules
 - Funding
 - Enforcement

Affirmative Case formats

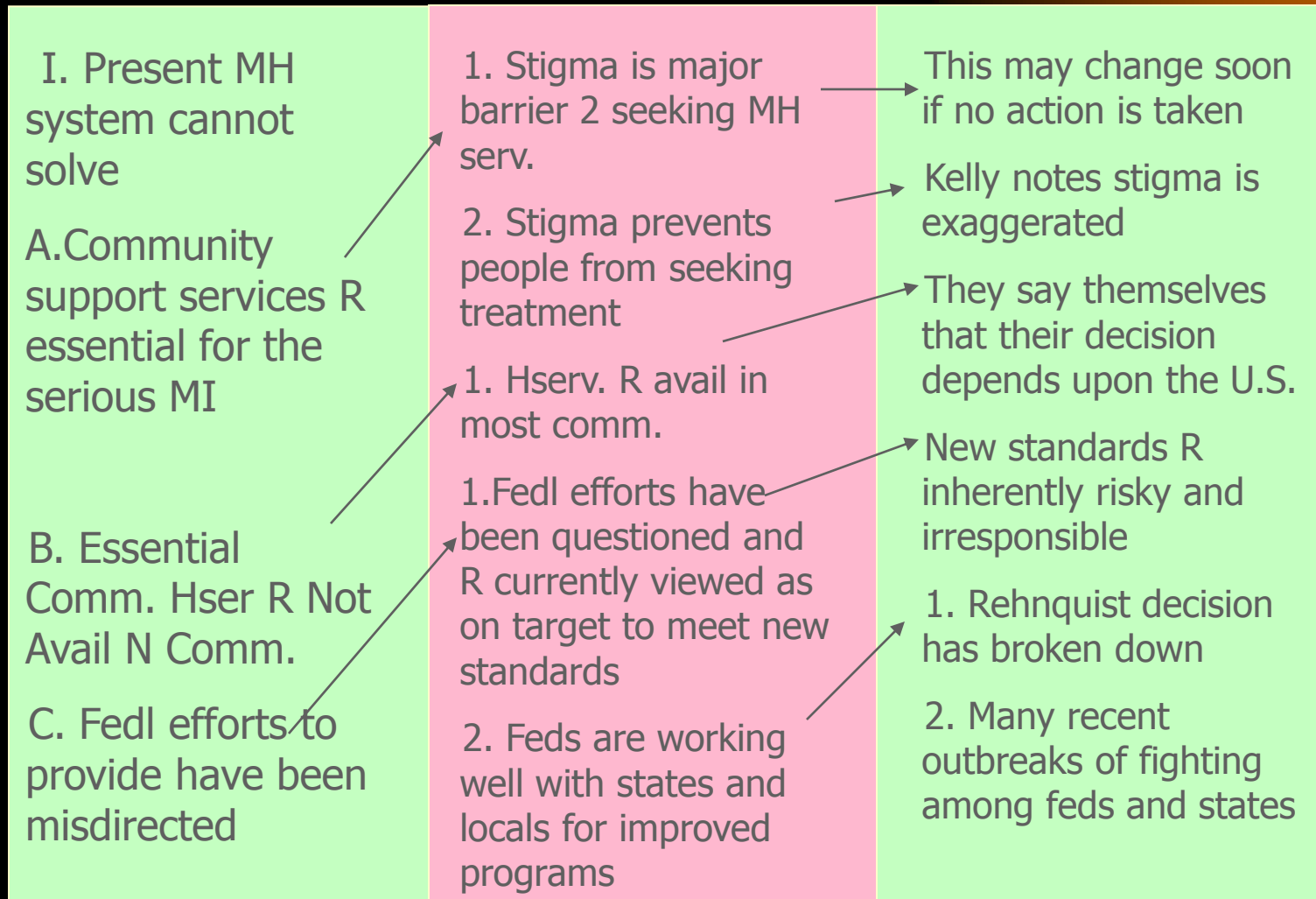


- Various case construction styles
 - Stock Issues
 - Comparative Advantage

Flowing

- A method of note-taking, or tracking development of an argument through several speeches.
- Why flow? You think you can remember it all?
 - 1) to remember what to tell the judge the other team said against your great argument.
 - 2) to point out interrelationships of arguments over several speeches.
 - 3) to remember what points the other team did not touch so you can point out how important these items are to the round and why they help you win the round.
 - 4) for the next time you do research.

Keeping a Flow Sheet



Flowsheet Tips

- Use abbreviations appropriate to the topic (USFG, N=nukes, P=prolif, NonM= Non-Military, Mpx=Impact, etc.)
- Use symbols for common claims: (up arrow for increasing, down arrow for decreasing, right arrow for “causes” or “leads to”, etc.)
- Establish priorities: 1. Contention labels first priority, 2. Evidence reference (Smith, ‘14)second priority, 3. Subpoints third priority, 4. Key words of evidence fourth priority.
- Teach debaters to ask for missed points (in CX).
- Line up flowsheet paper with debaters’ “road-maps”
 - Modified from Rich Edwards(Baylor)

Cross-Examination

- Questioning, clarification time.
 - Goals
 - “Set up” arguments for usage in the next speech.
 - Expose contradictions
 - Point out lack of evidence
 - Attack with questions the logic used in the last speech
 - You may take your flow pad with you, and you may use prep time before questioning to confer with your partner as to any points they want clarified or otherwise

Practice Tournaments

- UIL website has a listing of practice tournaments that is constantly updated
 - The URL is
<http://www.uiltexas.org/academics/invitational-meets>
- Typically have 3 preliminary rounds
- Helps to meet the 8-round rule requirement to advance to the state meet. For more information or clarification see
<http://www.uiltexas.org/speech/debate/clarification-of-the-cx-8-round-rule>

Practice Tournaments

- Dress conservatively.
- Take your prepared work, computer, and flash drive
- Money \$15-20
- Affirmative Case
- Several legal/flow pads
- Change of clothes or at least shoes
- Accordion Folder with Aff case and favorite DAs
- “Listen twice as much as you speak!”

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