

- 1) What is the question that a judge seeks to answer at the end of the debate? (2 points)

This is the most hotly contested question in debate today. Depending on who you talk to, you will find a variety of different answers including:

- Is the resolution desirable?
- Is the plan desirable?
- Are the political consequences of the plan desirable?
- Are the assumptions of the affirmative team/plan desirable?
- Is the performance of the affirmative team desirable?
- Is the rhetoric of the affirmative team desirable?

- 2) Identify the two primary debate values and list three specific values under each one. (8 points)

- Educational values.
 - a) Research skills
 - b) Topic knowledge
 - c) Speaking skills
 - d) Organizational skills
 - e) Advocacy skills
 - f) Critical Thinking skills
- Competitive values
 - a) Fairness
 - b) Relatively Equal Ground
 - c) Predictability in Preparation

- 3) What is a counterplan? (2 points)

A counterplan is a plan proposed by the negative that serves as a reason to reject the plan.

- 4) What does it mean for a counterplan to compete? (4 points)

A counterplan competes if it is better to do the counterplan ALONE than to do the plan plus all or part of the counterplan.

- 5) What is a permutation? (2 points)

A permutation is a combination of policies. An affirmative introduces a permutation when they argue that the most desirable policy is some combination of the plan and the counterplan.

6) What is an intrinsicness argument? (2 points)

An intrinsicness argument adds something to the affirmative's plan that is in neither the plan nor the counterplan.

7) What are the components of a link turn? (8 points)

- a) No link
- b) The link is not-unique
- c) Turn
- d) Turn is unique.

8) What is an extra-topicality? (2 points)

Extra-topicality simply means that part of the plan is not topical. It does NOT mean that the affirmative is claiming advantages that are not topical.

9) What is a PIC? (2 points)

A PIC is a plan inclusive counterplan which is nothing more than a counterplan that includes part of the affirmative plan.

10) Where does the idea that counterplans have to be non-topical come from? (4 points)

The idea that counterplans have to be non-topical is a hangover from the days where the resolution was generally regarded as the focus of the debate. In the case where the judge was attempting to resolve the "truth" of the resolution, a topical counterplan wouldn't help the negative because if the counterplan was determined to be desirable, it would demonstrate that the resolution was correct. As resolutions have gotten broader, and the plan became the focus of debate, the argument that "counterplans must be non-topical" has been largely rendered meaningless. After all, if the question of the debate is "Is the plan desirable," then it wouldn't make sense to bracket out alternatives to the plan that may be topical.

11) Define presumption (2 points)

Presumption is the belief that the status quo is good (or innocent) and that we ought to prefer to do nothing until prove otherwise. Thus, the affirmative is charged with overcoming presumption by presenting a case which demonstrates a comparative advantage over the status quo.

Score = _____ / 38 = _____ %