

**CROSS-EXAMINATION DEBATE
BALLOT**

Round _____ Room _____ Time _____ Date _____ Judge _____

AFFIRMATIVE CODE

NEGATIVE CODE

Check the column on each item which, on the following scale, best describes your evaluation of the speaker's effectiveness:

1 - Poor

2 - Fair

3 - Good

4 - Excellent

5 - Superior

1st Affirmative

1	2	3	4	5

2nd Affirmative

1	2	3	4	5

Analysis
Reasoning
Evidence
Organization
Refutation
Ethics
Delivery

1st Negative

1	2	3	4	5

2nd Negative

1	2	3	4	5

Total _____

Total _____

Total _____

Total _____

Total Affirmative Speaker Points _____
Points _____

Total Negative Speaker

Rank speakers 1, 2, 3, 4, with no ties. Rank must correspond to individual points given above. THE WINNING TEAM MUST RECEIVE MORE POINTS.

COMMENTS:

Rank ()

COMMENTS:

Rank ()

1st Affirmative (Name) _____

1st Negative (Name) _____

Rank ()

2nd Affirmative (Name) _____

Rank ()

2nd Negative (Name) _____

Reason for Decision: _____

In my opinion the better debating was done by _____
(Affirmative or Negative) (Code)

Critic's Signature _____

CROSS EXAMINATION DEBATE

- A. CHSAA uses the national topic which is announced in the spring of each year to be used as the topic for the entire following school year.
- B. The topic is a resolution of policy debated by a team of two competitors against an opposing team of two competitors. It involves a question of policy in which the affirmative proposes a change from the status quo.
- C. The format for the debate is as follows:
 - Constructive Speeches-*
 - First Affirmative- 8 minutes
 - 3 minute cross examination by negative
 - First Negative- 8 minutes
 - 3 minute cross examination by affirmative
 - Second Affirmative- 8 minutes
 - 3 minute cross examination by negative
 - Second Negative- 8 minutes
 - 3 minute cross examination by affirmative
 - Rebuttal Speeches-*
 - First Negative- 5 minutes
 - First Affirmative- 5 minutes
 - Second Negative- 5 minutes
 - Second Affirmative- 5 minutes
 (Each team is allowed a total of five minutes preparation time during the course of the debate.)
- D. No speaker may follow him/herself. Therefore, while the first and second affirmative speakers may elect to reverse their speaking order in the rebuttal period, this privilege is not afforded the negative team.
- E. Each speaker must question and be questioned.
- F. Electronic retrieval devices are allowed in rounds of competition where scripts and files are permitted. No one will be allowed to video or photograph or create audio recordings of students in rounds of competition. No student shall send or receive information during a round, nor shall a host school provide plug ins or internet access. Please see the rules regarding laptop usage for further information and clarification.
- G. In Policy Debate, debaters must orally deliver the name of the author, title of the source (e.g. title of the book, not chapter; title of journal, not article), and complete date. Please see the debate evidence rules for further information and clarification.
- H. New evidence may be introduced in rebuttals. New arguments may not be introduced in rebuttals. An affirmative response in first rebuttal of a negative argument presented in the last negative constructive is not considered a "new argument" and is, therefore, permissible.
- I. A judge may not ask to see evidence unless that evidence is challenged by the opposing team and the original source is present in the room.
- J. Both sides have burden of clash and must directly refute arguments made by their opponents.
- K. The negative has the presumption (meaning the current system, or status quo, is "innocent unless proven guilty" by the affirmative).
- L. The affirmative has the burden of proof (meaning the affirmative must prove that the status quo must be changed according to the resolution).
- M. The affirmative must propose a plan, as well as present a rationale for adopting the resolution.
- N. There is no prescription for organization of the affirmative or negative cases. Arguments may be presented in any reasonable order.
- O. The plan need not be presented in the first affirmative constructive speech, but if presented in the second affirmative constructive speech it should be in the first part of that speech.
- P. The affirmative team must present a prima facie case which contains **all** of the following elements: (The following "stock issues" must **all** be won by the affirmative for the decision to be affirmative.)
 - Topicality:* Present a case which is a reasonable interpretation of the resolution.
 - Harms/Advantages:* Define a problem
 - Significance:* Show significance of the harm or advantage
 - Inherency/Uniqueness:* Show an inherent factor in the present system which prevents the problem from being solved or the advantage from being gained.
 - Rational plan:* Propose a rational policy which will work to solve the problem or gain the advantage without creating any greater problems in the process. The plan is workable, or able to function as a federal program. It meets needs or gains advantages and its gains are not outweighed by its disadvantages.
- Q. If the negative offers a counterplan, they lose presumption (the status quo is no longer presumed innocent) and the affirmative team no longer has the burden of proof (they no longer have to prove the status quo is guilty of causing significant problems). The negative counterplan must be non-topical, outside the bounds of the resolution, and must solve affirmative harms.
- R. Visual aids are allowed.

PROCEDURES:

1. Schedules and room assignments are furnished the students. Debaters are required to follow the assigned schedule.
2. Critics will rate debaters by selecting appropriate numbers from the continuum on the ballot and adding them.
3. Completed ballots should be turned in at meet headquarters promptly. After the tournament, each ballot is given to the participant via his or her coach.
4. In all debate events, the winning team must receive more speaker points than the losing team. Speaker ranks and points must correspond. No ties are allowed.