

Junior Nationals – SEDA Cross-Examination Style Rules

1st Affirmative Constructive.....	5 min.
1st Affirmative cross-examined by 1st Negative.....	3 min.
1st Negative Constructive.....	5 min.
1st Negative cross-examined by 2nd Affirmative.....	3 min.
2nd Affirmative Constructive.....	5 min.
2nd Affirmative cross-examined by 2nd Negative.....	3 min.
<i>Cross-Examination Style Continued</i>	
2nd Negative Constructive.....	5 min.
2nd Negative cross-examined by 1st Affirmative.....	3 min.
Break.....	5 min.
1st Negative Rebuttal.....	4 min.
1st Affirmative Rebuttal.....	4 min.

- a) The examiner controls the cross-examination. The respondent should be permitted reasonable - but not unnecessary - time to answer questions.
- b) The respondent must answer all relevant questions and must not ask questions except to request clarification.
- c) A debater shall not seek assistance from his partner while asking or answering questions.
- d) Judges should penalize speech-making, irrelevance, flippancy, discourtesy or any attempt to personally discredit an opponent. Judges should also penalize lack of co-operation by a respondent and browbeating and rebutting by an examiner. (Examiners should only ask questions.)
- e) New contentions and evidence may be introduced during cross-examination.
- f) The examiner should ask fair, relevant questions. Questions need not directly relate to the speech just delivered but should relate ultimately to the topic at hand.
- g) If an irrelevant answer is given to a relevant question the moderator, on request or on his own initiative, should order the respondent to answer the question properly.

Junior Nationals – National Debate Style Rules

First Proposition Speaker.....	6 minutes
First Opposition Speaker.....	6 minutes
Second Proposition Speaker.....	6 minutes
Second Opposition Speaker.....	6 minutes

Summary/Rebuttal speeches

First Opposition Speaker.....	3 minutes
First Proposition Speaker.....	3 minutes

- a) Each team consists of two people, and the teams are called the “Proposition” and “Opposition”. Individual speakers are referred to as its First and Second Speakers.
- b) Topics are to be on substantive issues. All motions will start with “This House...”.

- c) No squirreling is permitted.
- d) The first proposition speaker has to define the terms, establish the case line, give the case division (who covers what points), present two or three constructive arguments and make the team's approach crystal clear.
- e) The first opposition speaker must clash with the points just made by the first proposition, advance the case line and case division, and present the first two arguments of the opposition side. Constructive argumentation or refutation may be done first, and the judges will consider the effectiveness of the strategy chosen.
- f) The second proposition speaker has to clash with the case presented by the first opposition speaker, advance one or two more constructive arguments for the proposition, and rebuild the proposition case.
- g) The second opposition speaker should also introduce one or two constructive arguments, clash with the new constructive matter, and summarize the opposition case. He/she should NOT engage in an overall summary/rebuttal of the debate.
- h) The first speaker on each side, starting with the Opposition, will deliver a summary/rebuttal speech, which: summarizes the key themes or ideas in the debate; puts the debate in context; explains the; 'crux', or the internal logic of both cases; and explains why, on this basis, his/her team has to win.
- i) During those speeches no new constructive arguments may be introduced except by the proposition debater who is exercising his/her right to reply to new arguments tendered during the final Opposition constructive speech. He/she can not introduce new lines of reasoning. The counter argumentation and counter example (or even counter illustration) must be in 'close and direct' opposition to the opposition points.
- j) Points of Information (POI's), are a question or statement that debaters interject during an opponent's speech, to gain a tactical advantage. Points of Information should be short and to the point.
- k) Each debater should accept about two POI's and should offer at least two POI's to each opponent.
- l) POI's are only allowed during the constructive speeches, but not during the first and last minutes of these speeches (called "protected time").
- m) To offer a POI, a debater may stand silently, possibly extending an arm. A debater may also simply say "on a point of information", or "on that point". The speaker has control over whether to accept the point. One may not continue with their point of information unless the floor is yielded by the speaker. The speaker may do one of several things:
 - i) reject the point briefly, saying "no thank you" or "not at this time" or politely waving down the speaker. The debater who stood on the point will sit down.
 - ii) accept the point to be asked, and then proceed to address the point. A speaker may address the point briefly and move on, choose to merge an answer into what they were going to say, or state that they will deal with this later on (in which case be sure you do!).
- i) say "just a second", or "when I finish this point", and then yield the floor when they have finished their sentence or thought.
- n) Points of order, points of personal privilege and heckling are all prohibited.