



Get ready



Be positive and engaged



Find Your Voice: Debating

Fight an agrument not a person



Know your audience



Keep your pace and calm



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Навчально-методичний посібник Find Your Voice: Debating має на меті сформувати знання та компетентності студентів з питань підготовки до публічних виступів на дебатах. В посібнику міститься інформація про гнучки навичкі та методи їх опанування, структуру та види дебатів, описано всі кроки по підготовці до дебатів та їх проведенню.

Запропонований посібник призначено для студентів третього, четвертого та п'ятого курсів факультету іноземних мов, що вивчають англійську мову як першу іноземну.

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1. What is the Debate?

A debate is a structured contest over an issue or policy. There are always two sides – one supporting, one opposing – whose main aim is to engage and persuade the audience. Each team is allocated a time they are allowed to speak for and any interjections are carefully controlled. The subject of the dispute is often prearranged so teams may find information to support opinions even if they do not normally agree on them. Thus, we can define debating as a formal structured type of discussion between two teams on a given subject, which often includes a moderator, and an audience.

Generally acknowledged benefits of debating include:

- Allowing you to think about aspects and perspectives you may not have considered.
- Encourages you to speak strategically.
- Improving public speaking skills.
- Learning how to create a persuasive argument.
- When you have to argue against your personal view, you realize that there are two sides to the argument.

Mini Dictionary

To proceed with further points one need understand the main notions connected with debating:

Motion: The motion is the topic under dispute in a debate. It is normally given as a statement that the teams must propose or oppose, e.g. ‘This house would abolish the monarchy’.

Constructive Speech: The first speech given by each debater (both sides) in a round; used to build a case.

Contention: A debate case is organized into contentions – claims made for or against the resolution – usually stated in one declarative sentence.

Cross Examination: It is a questioning period.

Refutation: It means directly attacking the opposing debaters’ arguments