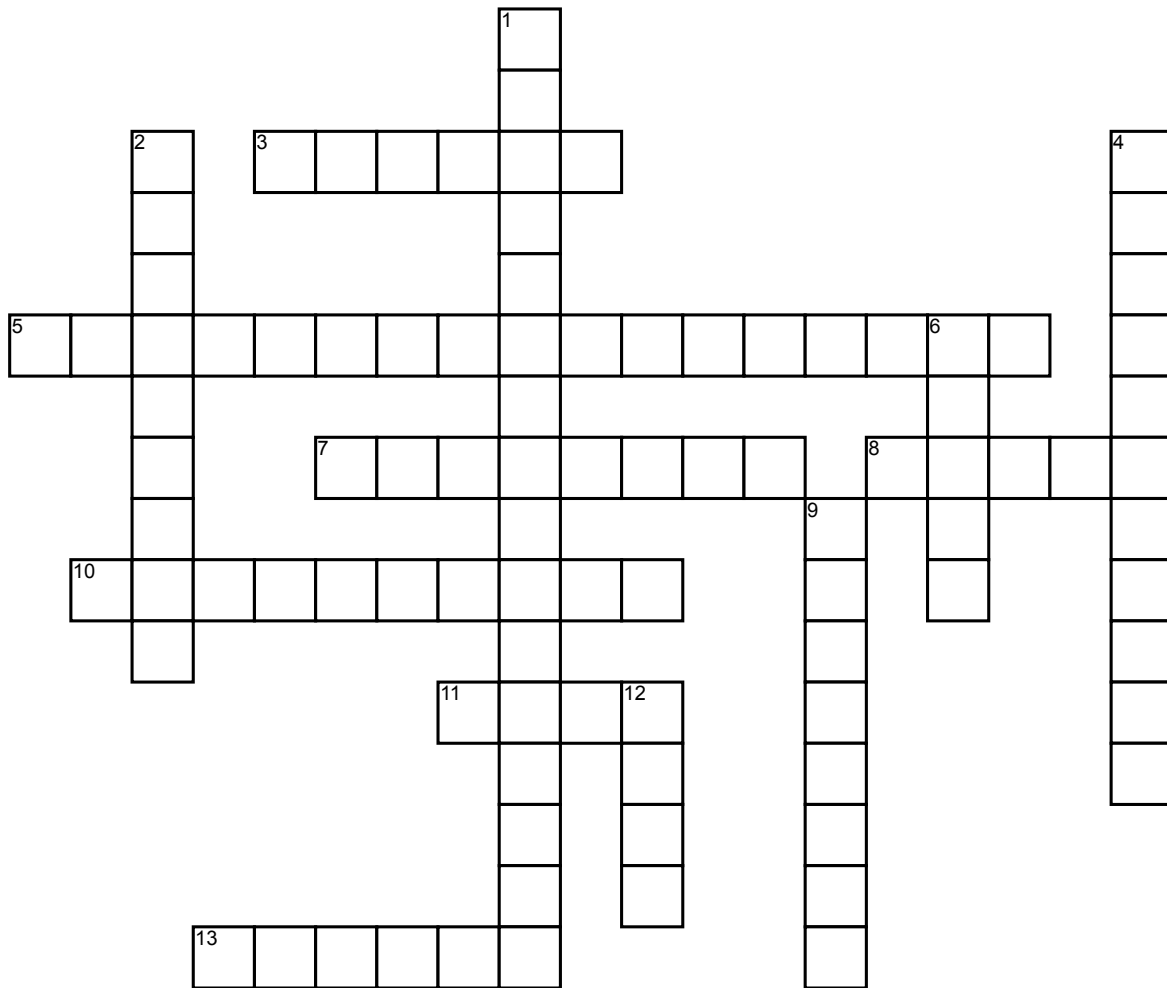


Name: _____

Traditional/Lay LD Debate Terms



Across

3. The written record of the decision in the round.

5. Arguments or world views that are distinct and can not be accepted together.

7. A judge's philosophy or view of debate. Generally, a judge's way of deciding a debate.

8. A statement, or the first step of an argument. The "what" of an argument

10. Main arguments in a constructive speech, often divided into sub-points, A, B, C, etc, for clarity.

11. Pieces of evidence (research)

13. No question of values can be determined entirely true or false. This is why the resolution is debatable. Therefore neither debater should be held to a standard of absolute proof. No debater can realistically be expected to prove complete validity or invalidity of the resolution. The better debater is the one who, on the whole, proves his/her side of the resolution more valid as a general principle.

Down

1. One debater asks questions, another answers, about the debate which is taking place. Cross-examination should be used by the debater to clarify, challenge and/or advance concepts in the round.

2. Explains how the value should be protected, respected, maximized, advanced, or achieved.

4. The side of the debate that defends the resolution.

6. An ideal held by individuals, societies, governments, etc. that serves as the highest goal to be protected, respected, maximized, advanced, or achieved.

9. The position that the affirmative or negative case defends. One's advocacy is tied to not just the resolution, but also the arguments made by the debater in the round.

12. An argument not responded to by a debater.