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Prime minister debate speech template

There are controversial forms of different rules and different objectives, which form parliaments, with debaters speaking in teams that are and against each other. The two sides spoke for a common special cause: in favor (proposal or government) of and against (the opposition). The movement is problematic. Speakers on the same side must not conflict with each other (knives) each other Debattierklub Wien discuss, especially two variations: 1) Offene Parlamentarische Debatte (OPD), The New York Times and The New York Times. Open parliamentary debate (OPD), is a very used model in the German-speaking circuit. British Parliamentary Style (BPS), British Parliamentary Style (BPS) is a model used in most international competitions such as Europe and world championships. The British Parliamentary System (BPS) Layout British PARLIAMENTARY STYLE British Parliament (BPS) is the most prevalent form of international debate competition. It is mainly used in English and serves as a model for european and world championships. Each side has two teams with two speakers again: the first or open government, and the second government or close, and the other side is the first opposition or the turn, and the opposition second or off. Each speaker will be given seven minutes of talks, all teams prepare for a separate 15-minute debate. Explain and define the question of discussion (movement) and reveal that her team suggested a mechanism for solving a specific problem or principle that her team entered the debate and then confirmed her proposal with arguments. First speaker of opposition (opposition leader) (2) Must be debunked (blamed) the previous speakers, as well as all the following speakers respectively. The opposition leader also explained the key arguments as to why it should stand up against the proposed motion. The second speaker of each team (Deputy Prime Minister) (3) & Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (4) Create and expand the team's controversial line. The second half of the debate will be opened by a third speaker on the government side (members of the government) (5) who is expected to deliver. Extended to previous speeches on behalf of closed government teams. The extension should be a new argument for the debate, which brings debate to different levels and changes the views that see the movement. Third speaker for opposition (member of the opposition) (6) Must follow similarly for his side. The summary task or the speaker whip (6&7) is the conclusion of the discussion. Not allowed to bring new arguments instead, they remind the judges of the debate that takes place in terms of expanding their own team. They don't expect to retell what it is. But to balance the arguments and performances of every team, where the point of the team's clash is and why their team wins the opposition, it's not the first time they've had a game of controversy. All speakers on the other side are given the opportunity to offer so-called data points (POI) to speakers that hold floor POIs can be set as short questions or commands. Each discussion is watched, taken into account and evaluated by several judges (judges). That team came first, which could convince the judges that their own arguments, thus making their position in the debate, were the best in terms of motion. In the event that all four teams largely argue about the democratic impact of the movement (strike point: impact on democracy). Teams from the government side can convince judges by refined analysis that accepting the movement will in fact entail improving the democratic process, and in the rebutal of their opponents, suggesting that these arguments are not fully true or irrelevant to their own. In the competition, the first drop team gets three points, while the second-placed team gets two teams, three, one and the fourth team without a point. In the tournament, these points are added after several preliminary rounds. The best teams are still around knockout (breaking) or directly to the final debate. More information about BPS is available on Wikipedia: government prepared by Jim Hanson and Diana Thomson. Now it's time to build your case. This is the idea for doing this. Restrictions Time to remember, you have 15 minutes to prepare. Take this invaluablely. Here's a timeline for what you should do: 1. Don't take more time or you'll run out of time and there's no case ready or ill prepared. 2.Prepare the outline for your case within ten minutes or less of 3. When you do this, customize your case to avoid and respond to these arguments. If the person as prime minister can, he or she should go practically presenting the case while at least some of this turnaround work occurs (you can talk to each other for a minute or so before the cycle starts to do any adjustment of the case if necessary). 1. Think about the case to support the solution. Choose the case you know as much as possible. This will increase the ability to effectively dispute cases. BIG HINT: prepare cases and arguments first. Tournaments to provide you with the plays of arguments to use for your discussions. 2. Each name objection/observation in your case with short name is easy to flow (if you are not a good person). For example, global devastation, followed by a more concise and memorable explanation. If we don't stop polluting our neighborhoods and communities, we will be fundamentally harmed for our environment. 3. Choose the case that suits the type of resolution you have, the value and resolution of the facts. - The resolution that evaluates something, setting the outline of your case like this: I observed evaluating A. The definition of the key terminology in the solution with a statement on what the solution means using these definitions, B, how do you evaluate the resolution (for example, if the resolution indicates that x is fair, explain what will make something fair). This often involves values: something is justified if it adheres to national security. National security is an important value because (reasoning) Note: Make sure you give you a reason why your value is good. In fact, it helps to compare it to the value you expect the opposition will offer. C. Burden: Explain what the government must prove to win and what the opposition must prove to win II. For most topics, one content can suffice if the topic is an unreasonable drug test. Observing your assessment may say that a violation of privacy will not be answered. Your objection would say that drug testing violates privacy. For two topics, comparing content can suffice, if the topic is better relations with China, it is more important than the accumulation of weapons in Asia. Your values may prevent war as important. 2) Weapons accumulated in Asia increase the risk of war. 2. Blindness means treating everyone equally, regardless of race, gender or other characteristics, unrelated to the effectiveness of the B. Value job: racial harmony is important. Racial unity is needed to keep people together, so that there will be no riots so that people are treated fairly and equally. C. Burden: The government must act affirmatively harms racial unity; the opposition must show affirmative action, help racial unity. B. White men feel that being attacked, C. Minorities are stigmatized by affirmative action, D. The law is no longer considered a fair mechanism to resolve disputes because people view it as

biased against one group. Treating individuals as a group and then pitting these groups against each other. G. Affirmative action undermines efforts within minority communities to build minority businesses and empowers two tips with government value. / Case facts 1. The broader general topic may create confusion and lead to sample discussion (we have three examples compared to these two situations). Try to be specific - this narrow ground that you have to defend while providing your judges with concrete events. Example: This house believes that the law should be blind, the law decree = the right to assist the blind, suicide = invisible, not viewed by the federal Gov't, so this house believes that the right to assist suicide should not be resolved by the Federal Gov. Policy - Propose an action plan if you have a policy resolution, or if you interpret the resolution of values/facts as a policy solution, then you support an action plan to resolve the issue. To create your case for this, you do the following: For the following discussion, an example came from a resolution: The U.S. should revoke the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement. 1. Show that there are problems in Quo status (note that your proposal must solve any problems you offer), be sure to show that the problem is widespread/many people confront it, and these are dangerous issues (such as causing death, injury, discrimination, environmental destruction, increasing poverty, etc.), for example: free trade is killing jobs, reducing wages, increasing poverty and causing inappropriate working conditions. 2. Show the current policy does not solve the problem, be sure to attack the part of the current policy that your plan will change. Example: NAFTA Failed to protect jobs and working conditions. 3.Specify your specific plan to fix the problem. Avoid obscure messages such as this house to control cloning. What does control mean? Specifically, the U.S. government will ban cloning. Example: The United States will negotiate with Canada and Mexico to repeal NAFTA and replace it with what controls the transfer of jobs, wages and working conditions. 4. Present Solvency (how you plan to solve it) and its advantages (benefits from enforcing your policies) Do not forget to explain each solution/danger that you refer to in the first part of your case. Example: The U.S. transition to NAFTA will be supported by Canada and Mexico and will improve employment, wages and inappropriate working conditions, which reduces poverty. For example, you were meeting Reagan with Gorbachev in 1985, and you have your choice to greatly denuclearize. It then argues for specific decisions about nuclear disarmament. We recommend that you be very careful about running these cases. They have been used less over the years because they tend to build bad and risky cycles for the government because some judges go out of their way to drop the team that runs them and because the opposition tends to get desperate creativity in responding to them and leaving the government with real problems as the debate proceeds. Creative Prime Minister Presentation (Government Case) Here's what you'll do during a constructive prime: 1. Start with the introduction - get attention o use jokes, statistics, history of situations, quotes, stories or personal stories, o Avoid starting speech by reading resolution without catching attention. 1.The odds are the judge just read the resolution before the PM stands up, so it sounds repetitive 2. 2. Apply the required requirements o Define all keywords (ASSUME NOTHING) o After all related terms have been defined, place a resolution to replace your requirements for the term in resolution. Therefore, this house will partner with European countries that want to participate. 4. Place the burden for discussion o you may demonstrate your interpretation of the resolution. i. Reflective Resolution - Your definition is an appropriate interpretation of resolution ii. o Create a burden – tell the judge that the government and the opposition need to prove anything in order to win the round. For example: the government must prove their plans and its advantages over any possible costs. 6. Ask questions (POIs) in a timely manner, o answer as many as three questions o answer the direct and honest questions of o try not to get nervous or prevent; use your answers as an opportunity to explain why your case is so good. o If they start asking fluent questions at the last minute, they can answer only one of them so you can complete your case. 7. Take the last 30 seconds of your speech outlining your position and crystallizing around for your judges. Judge

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