

IPDA Debate Speaking Order and Descriptions

Preparation Time (Prep Time)

Each debater is allocated a total of **thirty minutes (30)** of preparation time to be used to strike for the Resolution and prepare for the debate.

IPDA Speech Structure

The structure of an IPDA debate consists of two constructive speeches, two cross-examination periods (CX), and two rebuttal speeches for each debater, followed by a final rebuttal. There are two roles: the Affirmative (Aff) and the Negative (Neg). The Affirmative supports the resolution, and the Negative opposes it.

The following table provides an overview of the speaking order and timing:

Speech	Role	Time Limit (Minutes)	Purpose
First Affirmative Constructive (1AC)	Affirmative	5	Establish the framework, present the Aff's case, and define key terms.
Negative Cross-Examination (NCX)	Negative	2	Neg asks clarifying questions to Aff.
First Negative Constructive (1NC)	Negative	6	Rebut the 1AC, establish the Neg's case, and offer counter-arguments.
Affirmative Cross-Examination (ACX)	Affirmative	2	Aff asks clarifying questions to Neg.
Second Affirmative Constructive (2AC)	Affirmative	3	Address the 1NC's arguments and defend the Aff's original position.

Speech	Role	Time Limit (Minutes)	Purpose
Negative Rebuttal (NR)	Negative	5	Synthesize the Neg's key arguments, explain why Neg wins, and respond to the final remaining Aff points.
Affirmative Rebuttal (AR)	Affirmative	3	Synthesize the Aff's key arguments, explain why Aff wins, and address the main points of the NR.

Speech Descriptions

Constructive Speeches

Constructive speeches are where the main arguments are introduced and initially developed.

- **First Affirmative Constructive (1AC):** This speech introduces the Aff's position on the resolution. The Aff must define any ambiguous terms and present their main arguments, providing evidence and logical reasoning. This speech sets the stage for the debate.
- **First Negative Constructive (1NC):** The Neg uses this time to directly respond to the 1AC. The Neg may challenge the Aff's definitions, refute the Aff's points, and present their own set of arguments (the Neg case) why the resolution should be rejected.

Cross-Examination (CX)

Cross-examination periods are used by the questioning debater to seek clarification, expose inconsistencies, and set up arguments for later speeches. Only the questioner and the speaker whose speech immediately preceded the CX may speak.

- **Negative Cross-Examination (NCX):** The Neg questions the Aff about the 1AC.
- **Affirmative Cross-Examination (ACX):** The Aff questions the Neg about the 1NC.

Second Constructive Speeches

These speeches continue the debate by responding to the opponent's most recent arguments.

- **Second Affirmative Constructive (2AC):** The Aff must answer the Neg's refutations and case from the 1NC. This is a crucial time to defend the original Aff position and continue developing the case.
- **Second Negative Constructive (2NC):** The Neg responds to the 2AC, defending the Neg case and solidifying the attacks made in the 1NC. The focus shifts to lining up the remaining points for the final rebuttal.

Rebuttal Speeches

Rebuttals are shorter speeches where debaters summarize the debate, focus on the most important arguments, and explain why they should be declared the winner. No new arguments are permitted in rebuttal speeches; only new evidence for existing arguments is allowed.

- **Negative Rebuttal (NR):** The Neg's last chance to address the key issues. The Neg should clearly articulate the winning issues for the Neg, grouping arguments and emphasizing the impact of their case.
- **Affirmative Rebuttal (AR):** The final speech of the debate. The Aff must use this time to address the Neg's main points from the NR and clearly explain why the Aff has won the debate based on the criteria established in the constructive speeches.