ESD 英语演讲与辩论文库
主　编：樊启青
副主编：李　溪　万江波
主　审：何京锴
策　划：李娟娟

Parliamentary Debate: Formats and Strategies

樊启青 编著

议会制辩论：架构与攻略

ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

ESD 英语演讲与辩论文库
主　编：樊启青
副主编：李　溪　万江波
主　审：何京锴
策　划：李娟娟

樊启青 编著

议会制辩论：架构与攻略

ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

议会制辩论：架构与攻略：英文 / 樊启青编著.
—杭州：浙江大学出版社，2013.5
ISBN 978-7-308-11042-6

I. ①议… II. ①樊… III. ①议会制—辩论—研究—英文 IV. ①H019

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 014471 号

安徽大学图书馆 藏书 lib.ahu.edu.cn

议会制辩论：架构与攻略
Parliamentary Debate: Formats and Strategies
樊启青　编著

责任编辑　张　琛 (zerozc@zju.edu.cn)
封面设计　十木米
出版发行　浙江大学出版社
(杭州市天目山路 148 号　邮政编码 310007)
(网址：http://www.zjupress.com)
排　　版　杭州中大图文设计有限公司
印　　刷　富阳市育才印刷有限公司
开　　本　710mm×1000mm　1/16
印　　张　11.25
字　　数　255 千
版 印 次　2013 年 5 月第 1 版　2013 年 5 月第 1 次印刷
书　　号　ISBN 978-7-308-11042-6
定　　价　32.00 元

版权所有　翻印必究　　印装差错　负责调换
浙江大学出版社发行部邮购电话　(0571)88925591

● “2010年浙江省本科院校第二批省级实验教学示范中心建设项目”成果之一

Series on English Public Speaking and Debating
Chief Editor: Fan Qiqing
Deputy Chief Editors: Li Xi Wan Jiangbo
Reviewer: He Jingkai
Project Initiator: Li Juanjuan

Parliamentary Debate: Formats and Strategies

Fan Qiqing

英语演讲与辩论文库编委会

主　编： 樊启青
副主编： 李　溪　万江波
主　审： 何京锴
策　划： 李娟娟

国际编委

G. Rhydian Morgan (英国)
Leela Koenig (荷兰)
Sharmila Parmanand (菲律宾)
William Bernard Jones (英国)
Julia Mikić (克罗地亚)
Maja Nenadović (斯洛文尼亚)
Suthen Thomas (Tate) (马来西亚)
Yoni Cohen-Idov (以色列)

国内编委（以姓氏拼音首字母为序）

程轶群　独立辩论培训师
葛　静　华东政法大学
何　静　复旦大学
黄　坚　福建农林大学
李　勇　广西大学
裴　蕾　西安建筑科技大学
冉继军　外交学院
王博佳　西安外国语大学
王　欣　独立辩论培训师
谢雅舒　四川外语学院
张琳琳　天津外国语大学
周仕宝　绍兴文理学院
樊启青　浙江万里学院
龚　萍　上海大学
何京锴　独立辩论培训师
李　溪　北京外国语大学
陆文玥　大连外国语大学
彭念凡　广州大学
万江波　复旦大学
王成林　中国药科大学
王　欣　广东外语外贸大学
张春悦　中央财经大学
周　静　西北师范大学
朱晓宇　浙江大学

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

Editing Committee

Chief Editor: Fan Qiqing
Deputy Chief Editor: Li Xi Wan Jiangbo
Reviewer: He Jingkai
Projector Initiator: Li Juanjuan

International Committee Members

G. Rhydian Morgan (UK)
Julia Mikić (Croatia)
Leela Koenig (Holland)
Maja Nenadović (Slovenia)
Sharmila Parmanand (Philippines)
Suthen Thomas (Tate) (Malaysia)
William Bernard Jones (UK)
Yoni Cohen-Idov (Israel)

National Committee Members

Cheng Yiqun
Fan Qiqing
Ge Jing
Gong Ping
He Jing
He Jingkai
Huang Jian
Li Xi
Li Yong
Lu Wenyue
Pei Lei
Peng Nianfan
Ran Jijun
Wan Jiangbo
Wang Bojia
Wang Chenglin
Wang Xin
Wang Xin (Alcal)
Xie Yashu
Zhang Chunyue
Zhang Linlin
Zhou Jing
Zhou Shibao
Zhu Xiaoyu

总 序

为帮助当代大学生进一步掌握英语演讲与辩论的技巧，加深对国际优秀演讲或辩论选手的思维方式、思辨哲学根基和攻防策略等方面的了解，英语演讲与辩论文库编委会推出了《英语演讲与辩论文库》。该文库具有以下四个特点：

1.《英语演讲与辩论文库》收集的演讲稿全部由国际知名辩手或裁判亲自撰写，包括 William Bernard Jones（2009 年“世界大学生辩论赛”冠军）、Sharmila Parmanand（连续三年荣获“亚洲大学生辩论赛”冠军）、Leela Koenig（2009 年“世界大学生辩论赛”最佳辩手（ESL））、Yoni Cohen-Idov（2011 年“欧洲大学生辩论赛”总裁判长）和 Suthen Thomas（Tate）（2012 年“亚洲大学生辩论赛”总裁判长）等，有一定的代表性。

2.《英语演讲与辩论文库》邀请国内外知名裁判为文库所收集的演讲稿撰写了评判辞。除上述辩手和裁判外，还有程轶群（美国 Hobart and William Smith 大学辩手、2012 年“中国辩论公开赛”冠军和“外研社杯全国英语辩论赛”副总裁判长）、何静（复旦大学英语演讲与辩论队教练和 2012 年“第 16 届全国英语辩论赛”总决赛裁判）、何京锴（2008 年“外研社杯全国英语辩论赛”冠军和“外研社杯全国英语辩论赛”副总裁判长）、李溪（北京外国语大学英语演讲与辩论总教练和“外研社杯全国英语辩论赛”总裁判长）、裴蕾（西安建筑科技大学演讲与辩论队总教练和“第 9 届外研社杯全国英语辩论赛”最佳辩手）、万江波（复旦大学英语演讲与辩论队总教练）、王欣（广东外语外贸大学辩论队总教练和“第 11 届维斯杯国际商事仲裁庭辩论赛”中国赛区冠军）和张琳琳（2011 年“第 15 届外研社杯全国英语辩论赛”冠军队教练和天津外国语大学英语辩论队总教练），等等，有一定的实践性。

3.《英语演讲与辩论文库》所收集的相关演讲与辩论原理的论著由我国改革开放以来最早从事英语演讲与辩论教学工作的专业教师根据自身的教学经验和需求，在充分研读相关经典论著和国际知名演讲人、辩手和裁判亲自撰写的演讲稿的基础上，运用归纳和总结等方法提炼而成，有一定的理论指导性。

4.《英语演讲与辩论文库》为开放性丛书，编委会将不断推出新作品。

樊启青
浙江万里学院
2013 年 5 月

部分参加“第十六届‘外研社·亚马逊杯’全国大学生英语辩论赛”北京总决赛的编委会成员

左一起：王　欣　谢雅舒　张琳琳　周　静　何　静　何京锴　李　溪

右一起：程铁群　李娟娟　王　欣　冉继军　樊启青　龚　萍　李　勇

序言 Preface

Austin Freeley [1] classifies debate into two broad categories. One is substantive debate and the other is educational debate. According to Freeley, substantive debate refers to the authentic debate in legislatures, courts, hearings, and the like. It aims to make real decisions about an issue in the status quo. The focus of the debate is on the decision itself, that is, whether or not a decision can be made after the debate. Educational debate, however, refers to academic debate aimed to provide an educational opportunity for the participants to develop their oratory and reasoning skills and display their talents in these areas. The focus of this kind of debate is on the quality of the arguments instead of the decision. If the audiences care anything about the decision, it would be the decision on who wins the debate. In this book, I intend to use the term academic British parliamentary debate, because the formats and strategies covered are mostly targeted at debate tournaments following the British parliamentary debate style.

Academic British parliamentary debate is a competition of ideas and requires a good command of language skills, thinking skills and rhetorical or persuasive skills. To debate in English for us Chinese debaters is even more challenging because we are required to debate in a language which is not our native tongue. This book is prepared to answer most frequently asked questions in academic British parliamentary debate tournaments.

There are altogether six modules in this book. In Module 1, I answer frequently asked questions concerning the British parliamentary system and debate tournaments, including the basic ideas of the British Parliament and the fundamental issues of

---

1 Freeley, Austin. Argumentation and Debate. Cited in McCroskey, J. C. (1962). Still more debate over debate. *The Forensic of Pi Kappa Delta* [J], 48: 7-9.

debate tournaments regarding different tournament styles, motions, cases, and POIs. In Module 2, I discuss the basic structures and strategies of the Prime Minister's speech, answering questions on the construction of the three most fundamental elements: how to begin a Prime Minister's speech, how to build the substantiation part of a PM's speech, and how to conclude a Prime Minister's speech. In Module 3, I cover two basic issues in the Leader of the Opposition's speech: how to rebut the arguments of the Prime Minister and how to organize the opposition arguments. In Module 4, I describe three different types of strategies including repairing-oriented rebuttal strategies, refutation-oriented rebuttal strategies, and expansion strategies. In Module 5, I focus on extension strategies, namely, how to extend a case in a reasonable way, including how to pick out a missed argument, how to defend a weakened argument, how to expand an existing argument, how to respond to an opposing argument and how to compare the effectiveness of two different models. In addition, I talk about two rebuttal strategies on responding to opposing arguments and questioning consistency. In Module 6, I deal with summary models and strategies on the clash points in the debate round in question.

My debts are many: to Professor Dong Junfeng (董俊峰) at Zhejiang Wanli University who made this book possible with his constant encouragement and inspiring ideas, in particular, to the series of projects designed to reach the goal of "improving students' language proficiency through authentic speeches on systematically designed themes"; to Mr. Rhydian G. Morgan and Ms. Li Xi (李溪，Cecilee) who read the manuscript of the book and offered helpful comments; to Miss Julia Mikić，Miss Maja Nenadović, Miss Leela Koenig，Miss Sharmila Parmanand, Mr. Rhydian G. Morgan, Mr. Suthen Thomas (Tate), Mr. William Bernard Jones, and Mr. Yoni Cohen-Idov, who have contributed to the book with sample debate speeches on a number of motions to make it a better one than it would otherwise have been—these speeches are to be published by Zhejiang University Press in the book S*elected Speeches of International Debate Champions and Best Speakers*; to Ms. Li Juanjuan (李娟娟，June) and Ms. Li Xi who offered me numerous opportunities to act as an adjudicator and put into practice what I have figured out for the book and improve them reasonably; to Professor Steven Johnson, Mr. Loke Wing Fatt, Professor Robert Trapp, and Professor Gary Rybold for their inspiring ideas in their debate training sessions in China; to Mr. Chen Guohe (陈国

和), Director of the Experiments and Assets Administration of Zhejiang Wanli University and Ms. Zhang Honglin (张红琳) from the same department for their constructive suggestions and patient instructions for the project financing the publication of the books; to Mr. Fu Bin (付彬) from Shanghai, Mr. Jin Zuoxiang (金作祥), Mr. Kui Wanchun (奎万春), Mr. Liu Chenhai (刘成海), Mr. Ma Zhiyuan (马志远), Mr. Ye Luming (叶路明), and Mr. You Shuncai (尤顺财) from my home province, Qinghai, for their true friendship and constant encouragement. To them I am profoundly grateful. I must thank Tashi Dorje (扎西多杰), currently a cardiologist at Fudan University, who made it possible for me to witness in Thailand, with the sponsorship from Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press due to his excellent achievement in the 2003 CCTV National Public Speaking Contest, the great impact of competitive parliamentary debate on the development of college students' thinking skills, language skills, and communication skills, which, in fact, initiated my academic interest in competitive parliamentary debate. I must also thank my colleagues, including Mr. Hu Shuyi (胡树毅), Ms. Shen Lemin (沈乐敏), Ms. Wang Honglin (王洪林), Ms. Zhan Minna (占敏娜), Mr. Zhao Genzong (赵根宗), and the members of the Debating Society from Zhejiang Wanli University for their constant support and understanding. I am particularly conscious of how much I owe to Ms. Zhang Chen (张琛) who edited the manuscript and offered helpful comments.

Fan Qiqing
Zhejiang Wanli University

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

目 录 Contents

Module 1 Academic British Parliamentary Debate ····· 1
I. Parliament ····· 2
1. The House of Commons ····· 3
2. The House of Lords ····· 3
3. The Government and the Opposition ····· 4
II. Authentic British Parliamentary Debate ····· 4
III. Academic British Parliamentary Debate in WUDC Style ····· 5
IV. Academic British Parliamentary Debate in Asian Style ····· 8
V. Motions ····· 12
1. Motions of Value ····· 13
2. Motions of Policy ····· 13
3. A Closed Motion ····· 13
4. A Semi-closed Motion ····· 14
5. An Open Motion ····· 16
6. Rules for Interpreting a Motion ····· 17
VI. Case ····· 18
1. Case Statement ····· 18
2. Argument ····· 19
3. Evidence ····· 20
4. Integrating Argument and Evidence ····· 20
5. Rebuttal ····· 23
VII. POI ····· 23

Module 2 Format and Strategies of the PM's Speech ····· 25
I. Opening Remarks ····· 27
1. Presenting an Attention Gainer ····· 27
2. Interpreting the Motion ····· 30
3. Claiming the Stance ····· 32
4. Articulating the Solution Plan/Model ····· 33
5. Offering a Preview of the Key Arguments ····· 37
6. Explaining the Burden of Proof ····· 37
7. Describing the Team Line ····· 38
8. Tips for the Opening Remarks ····· 40
II. Substantiation ····· 41
1. Proving Justification ····· 42
2. Proving Workability ····· 43
III. Conclusion ····· 45
IV. Transitional Devices ····· 46
V. Reasoning Strategies ····· 49
1. Creating a Link between Case Statement and Arguments ····· 49
2. Creating a Link between Argument and Evidence ····· 52

Module 3 Format and Strategies of the LO's Speech ····· 54
I. Opening Remarks ····· 55
1. Assumption Model ····· 55
2. Problem Claiming Mode ····· 56
3. Sources for Detecting Problems ····· 57
4. Beginning the Speech with a Stance Statement ····· 58
5. Beginning the Speech by Claiming to Maintain the Status Quo ····· 58
II. Substantiation ····· 61
1. Presenting the Rebuttals and the Arguments Respectively ····· 61
2. Integrating the Rebuttals and the Arguments ····· 63
III. Rebuttal Strategies ····· 67
1. Clarifying the PM's Interpretation or Definition ····· 67
2. Offering Strategic Agreement ····· 69

3. Shifting Concepts ····· 71
IV. Defending Strategies ····· 72
1. Proposing a Counterplan ····· 72
2. Challenging the Burden of Proof ····· 75
3. Comparing Consequences ····· 77
4. Questioning Effectiveness ····· 77
5. Digging out Missed Arguments ····· 77

Module 4 Format and Strategies of DPM and DLO's Speeches ····· 79
I. Opening Remarks ····· 80
II. Repairing-oriented Rebuttal ····· 82
1. Model of Repairing-oriented Rebuttal ····· 84
2. Repairing through Clarification ····· 87
3. Repairing through Strategic Agreement ····· 90
4. Repairing through Clarification on the Model ····· 92
5. Repairing Deconstructed Interpretation or Definition ····· 94
III. Refutation-oriented Rebuttal ····· 94
1. Strategic Agreement ····· 96
2. Picking out Flawed Analogies or Examples ····· 98
3. Picking out Irrelevant Arguments ····· 100
4. Proving Insufficient Analysis ····· 101
5. Attacking One-sidedness of an Argument ····· 103
6. Proving Self-contradiction ····· 105
IV. Expansion ····· 106
1. Challenging the Burden of Proof ····· 106
2. Questioning Fairness ····· 107
3. Analyzing the Clash Points ····· 109
4. Detecting a Problem Shared by Both Sides ····· 111
5. Proving Non-mutual Exclusivity ····· 111
6. Defending Mutual Exclusivity ····· 112

Module 5 Format and Strategies of Member Speeches ····· 114
I. Opening Remarks ····· 115

II. Extension ····· 118
1. Defending a Weakened Argument ····· 119
2. Expanding an Existing Argument ····· 122
3. Responding to an Opposing Argument ····· 124
4. Comparing Effectiveness of Two Different Models ····· 127
III. Rebuttal ····· 131
1. Responding to an Opposing Argument ····· 131
2. Questioning Consistency ····· 133

Module 6 Format and Strategies of Whip Speeches ····· 135
I. Opening Remarks ····· 136
1. Beginning the Speech with a Comment on the Principle Issues ····· 136
2. Beginning the Speech with a Summary of the Clash Points ····· 139
3. Beginning the Speech with Questions on the Clash Points ····· 141
4. Beginning the Speech by Claiming Weak Engagement ····· 142
II. Summary Models ····· 143
1. "RA-ADE-RA" Model ····· 143
2. "AHRP" Model ····· 146
III. Summary Strategies ····· 149
1. Highlighting the Extension ····· 150
2. Expanding the Case by Adding New Evidence ····· 154
3. Expanding the Case with In-depth Analysis ····· 158
4. Defending Effectiveness of the Proposal ····· 159
5. Attacking Effectiveness of the Proposal ····· 162

Module 1

Academic British Parliamentary Debate

This module has been prepared recognizing that we are new to the field of debate, more so to debating in English. It focuses on some of the most frequently asked questions concerning academic British parliamentary debate on the basis of the FLTRP Cup, the Asian-United Debate Championship (AUDC—the former All-Asians Intervarsity Debate), and the World Universities Debate Championship (WUDC). To begin with, it introduces the British parliamentary system and what authentic British parliamentary debate looks like. The focus then shifts to the basic issues concerning academic British parliamentary debate, including different styles, motions, cases, and POIs. Note that there are slight differences between the academic British parliamentary debate in the WUDC style and the Asian style, but the principles discussed in this module apply to both. At the end of the module, we should be able to answer the following questions:

- What is a parliament?
- What is the British parliamentary system?
- What is the difference, if any, between the authentic British parliamentary debate and the academic British parliamentary debate?
- What is a motion?
- What is a debate case?
- What is a POI?

I. Parliament

A parliament is a legislature consisting of people who have the power to make, amend or repeal laws. Except for legislation, a parliament also has the obligation to scrutinize the Government in hope that it fulfills its duties and responsibilities properly. In Britain, it consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons is made up of members chosen by the electorate, or people who have the right to vote. The House of Lords comprises members most of whom are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister or of the House of Lords Appointments Commission.

The Party that wins most seats in the House of Commons in a General Election forms the Government and the leader of the Party usually becomes the Prime Minister. The largest minority Party becomes the Opposition.

The parliamentary system originated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and spread to countries like Canada, Australia, India, the Republic of Ireland, Jamaica, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, and Malta. The UK Parliament, which is in the district of Westminster in London, is comprised of the House of Commons and the House of Lords and the Queen. It "examines what the Government is doing, makes new laws, holds the power to set taxes and debates the issues of the day. The House of Commons and the House of Lords each plays an important role in Parliament's work"[1]. "Generally, the decisions made in

1 The UK Parliament. *About Parliament*. Retrieved on June 29, 2011 from: http://www.parliament.uk/about/.

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com