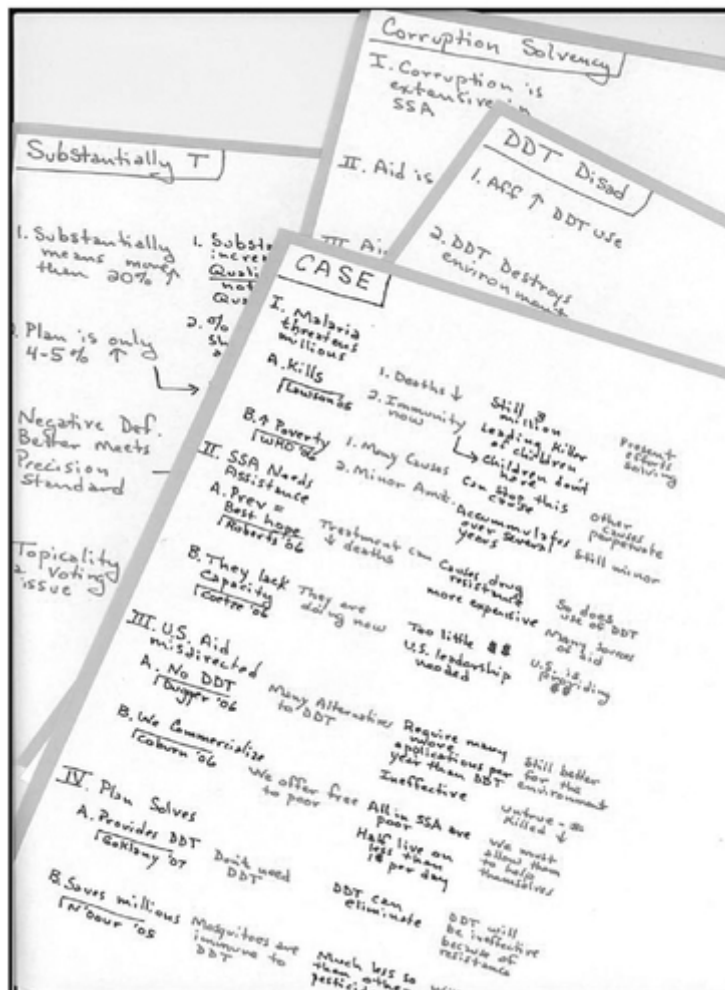


disadvantage is then placed on a separate sheet of paper. In a typical round of policy debate, a complete flowsheet might require eight to ten sheets of paper. Each sheet of paper contains a record of what happened to the argument all the way to the end of the debate.

Keeping an accurate flowsheet requires carefully listening to an opponent's argument. It also requires the use of short labels for arguments. Debaters commonly use the letter *T* to label a topicality argument, *DA* for a disadvantage, *CP* for a counterplan, and *K* for a critique argument. Shorthand symbols quickly evolve for each new resolution. If the resolution uses the term *sub-Saharan Africa*, for example, that will quickly become simply *SSA*.

The following picture might help you conceptualize what a flowsheet looks like. Notice in the picture that each argument is clearly labeled at the top. These labels assist the debater in finding the correct sheet of paper to record arguments while listening to an opponent's speech.



*Example of flowing on paper.*

Before beginning their speeches, policy debaters usually announce a list of the arguments they are about to make; this list is called a *road map*. A first negative