

2. *Response*: specify the problem with the argument.
3. *Support*: cite or introduce evidence to support your contention that your preferred alternative is superior.
4. *Explanation*: demonstrate logically that the evidence speaks directly to the argument in question and justifies your claim of a superior position.
5. *Impact*: this stage is optional but you may explain why this argument is of significance to the wider debate and why it benefits your team.

Adjudication

Adjudicators in KP base their decision on the argumentation and evidence introduced in the course of the debate rather than on any prior values or knowledge of competitors. Because of the format's emphasis on education, structure is generally more important than communication style. KP debates are often judged by a sole adjudicator. Judges are also required to provide constructive feedback on the debate, not simply announce the winner.

CHAPTER CHECKLIST

- The Karl Popper format is promoted primarily as an educational tool to encourage critical thinking, tolerance for different views, and respect for ethical principles.
 - The format conceives of debate as a team activity; teams are judged as a unit.
 - The first two speeches are constructive speeches in which the debaters present their basic arguments; the remaining speeches, the rebuttals, are devoted to challenging and defending arguments.
 - All the arguments for each side must be laid out in the first speeches, with later speakers free to develop them.
 - The Negative team does not have to present its own substantive policy.
-