

terms of introducing new information and the requirement to focus the adjudicator on one particular worldview becomes correspondingly greater.

- *Prime Minister.* The Prime Minister opens the debate by defining the motion and presenting a general overview of the Government case—what specific arguments the team will use and which speaker will address which arguments. Finally, she tackles one or two substantive arguments herself.
- *Leader of the Opposition.* The Leader of the Opposition responds to the Prime Minister's definition and context by giving the Opposition's general view of the motion and setting out the areas of clash. He then proceeds to rebut the Prime Minister's arguments and presents one or two arguments from his case.
- *Deputy Prime Minister.* The Deputy Prime Minister will usually start by introducing her own speech, although this may require her to remind the audience of what the Prime Minister has said. She then rebuts what has been heard so far from the Opposition, defending the Prime Minister's speech against attacks from the Opposition, and then moves on to making her arguments.
- *Deputy Leader of the Opposition.* Structurally, the speech by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition will be fairly similar to the Deputy Prime Minister: remind, rebut, defend, advance. Depending on how the Opposition's case is structured, however, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is likely to spend more time in rebuttal than her opposite number.
- *Government Whip.* The Government Whip makes an issue-based rebuttal of the Opposition's case and summarizes the case of the Government. She does not introduce new arguments but may introduce new evidence to rebut what the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has said and new examples or analysis to support the Government's case. Generally, however, the Government Whip should err on the side of not introducing material unless she has no choice; her focus should be on drawing together her team's case.
- *Opposition Whip.* The Opposition Whip is expressly forbidden under the rules from introducing new arguments. The structure of his speech is essentially the same as that of the Government Whip but is more focused on analysis and rebuttal. Because the next speech the adjudicators will hear will be from his side, he can set up the reply speech, highlighting the areas of clash in the debate that will allow the Opposition reply speaker to present a thematic overview of the debate to the Opposition's best advantage.