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## EXERCISE

Spend an evening, day, or weekend researching issues relating to nuclear power.

1. In groups of three brainstorm the pros and cons of whether nuclear is a “green” solution.
  2. Pick a side and generate as many arguments as you can in support of that side.
  3. Prioritize these arguments but ensure that your top three work together as a case.
  4. As a class, see which (if any) arguments were common to all groups and discuss whether these can meaningfully be built into cases for both sides.
  5. As a class vote to decide the best three arguments. Each student has three votes but can only cast one per argument and only one of their votes can be given to an argument from their own group.
  6. If time allows, have volunteers give short speeches as to why particular arguments should or should not be included on the final list.
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## CHAPTER CHECKLIST

- The aim of preparation is to allow speakers time to analyze the motion and build as much of a case as possible.
  - Preparation is a process that involves developing several arguments, selecting the best, refining and defending them further, and ranking them.
  - Preparation moves from the more general to the more specific. From the topic to the case to the speech.
  - The amount of detailed preparation you can do is in inverse proportion to your place in the speaking order.
  - Test arguments and ideas in prep time before the debate starts.
  - Preparation should be undertaken as a team and the team should take ownership of the case you produce.
  - Those debating in formats that have in-debate prep time must use that time strategically.
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