Sci 10 Debate

Terms:

Resolution: An expression of opinion (for this exercise the resolution should include the word “should” but should not necessarily have the federal government as the actor).

Affirmative Team: The side in a debate that supports or attempts to prove the resolution true. The affirmative team (pro resolution) should come up with several reasons that support their position.

Negative Team: The side in a debate that opposes or attempts to disprove the resolution. The negative team (anti resolution) should come up with several reasons why that support their position.

Research:

* Gather supporting evidence and examples for position taken.

•Anticipate counter arguments and prepare rebuttals.

•Team members plan order and content of speaking in debate.

•Prepare room for debate.

•Establish expectations, if any, for assessment of debate.

Assign judges (peer assessment)

Debate:

Prepare overview of topic for me to introduce topic .

1. the first speaker on the affirmative team presents arguments in support of the resolution. (5 – 10 minutes)
2. The first speaker on the opposing team presents arguments opposing the resolution. (5 – 10 minutes)
3. The second speaker on the affirmative team presents further arguments in support of the resolution, identifies areas of conflict, and answers questions that may have been raised by the opposition speaker. (5 – 10 minutes)
4. The second speaker on the opposing team presents further arguments against the resolution, identifies further areas of conflict, and answers questions that may have been raised by the previous affirmative speaker. (5 – 10 minutes)

Short recess for teams to prepare their rebuttals. (5 minutes)

* The opposing team begins with the rebuttal, attempting to defend the opposing arguments and to defeat the supporting arguments without adding any new information. (3 – 5 minutes)
* First rebuttal of the affirmative team (3 – 5 minutes)
* Each team gets a second rebuttal for closing statements with the affirmative team having the last opportunity to speak. (3 – 5 minutes each)

Rules:

You may use note cards

There cannot be any interruptions.

Speakers must wait their turns.

The teacher may need to enforce the rules.

Post-debate Discussion and Assessment

Debrief and Discussion

Hand in:

* Group Members, Topic, Side
* Bibliography of at least 5 references.
* Your points, with examples

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Analyze ethical implications regarding:​

health, environment, social and political:​

1. **Embryonic Stem Cells**:   Should stem cells be used for research or cures?

*Pro- Healthcare would greatly benefit from the possibilities that stem cells offer*

1. **Embryonic Stem Cells**:   Should stem cells be used for research or cures?

*Con- Healthcare and government should not use embryonic stem cells but adult stem cells because ...*

***2.* Genetically engineered foods:**Should the government regulate/allow genetically engineered food? Should GMO foods have labels? Should Testing be required?

*Pro- agriculture can be more productive, create foods that meet several nutrition needs and help with world hunger*

***2.* Genetically engineered foods:**Should the government regulate/allow genetically engineered food? Should GMO foods have labels? Should Testing be required?

*Con-tampering with food may introduce new herbivore pests, endanger crops and stability by decreasing variety, food allergies.*

**3. Cloning**: Should the government allow cloning for tissues, organs etc..?

*Pro-Cloning of tissues and organs will relieve the strain on the organ donor program, allow people to replace parts that are defective and not be dependent on lifelong drugs.*

**3. Cloning**: Should the government allow cloning for tissues, organs etc..?

*Con- ethical issues, scientific roadblocks, spending of money, use of stem cells (embryonic and/or adult), population ramifications*

1. **Transgenic Organisms:** Should government allow the creating of transgenic organisms?

Pro- we can save endangered species,

**Transgenic Organisms:** Should government allow the creating of transgenic organisms?

Con – loss of genetic diversity, how

1. **DNA Profiling**: Should DNA profiling/ Genetic screening be mandatory?

**Pro** –by submitting DNA for profiling to codis we could save time in courts by quickly proving guilt/innocence with found DNA samples.

1. **DNA Profiling**: Should DNA profiling/ Genetic screening be mandatory?

**Con** – Privacy issues – employers and insurance companies may discriminate against someone with a genetic disorder.

1. **Gene Editing/ Designer babies – should we allow gene editing?**

Pro – Save/improve lives of those with otherwise untreatable genetic disorders

1. **Gene Editing/ Designer babies – should we allow gene editing?** Con –only for wealthy? Eugenics. Who decides what are preferable traits?