



2008-U3017 (Fall)

•Thursdays 9:10am-12:00Noon, Humanities Bldg 405 (Bldg #612) •Prof. TSAO Office Hours: Wednesdays 2:30~3:30PM

2008 12 25

➔ Schedule for the Second Debate

Resolved: Drinking Milk is Harmful to Human Health

Debate Day 1 (Jan. 7, 2009)

Affirmative Negative

Round 1 Firefox <--> Big Mac

Round 2 Hunter <--> Jalan

Debate Day 2 (Jan. 14, 2007)

Round 1 Jalan <--> Firefox

Round 2 Big Mac <--> Hunter

D.R. 12/25/2008 08:50:00

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Announcement

2008 12 3

➔ Knowledge Test 2

<!--[if !supportLists]-->1. <!--[endif]-->What is the principle use of “stock issues”? What are the five stock issues? Explain each concisely. (20%)

<!--[if !supportLists]-->2. <!--[endif]-->What is the purpose of refutation? What is indirect refutation? Direct refutation? (20%)

<!--[if !supportLists]-->3. <!--[endif]-->What are the three fallacies that occur most often in college debate? Explain and give an example to each. (30%)

4. What is cross-examination? How is it done? (30%)

D.R. 12/03/2008 05:05:00

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Announcement

2008 10 29

- +[Syllabus](#)
- +[Teacher's First Announcement](#)
- +[Student Scores](#)
- +[How to post your assignment](#)
- +[Millions for your thought](#)
- +[Suren Chat Room: Wednesdays 8:00pm](#)

- +[New York Times](#)
- +[BBC English Learning](#)
- +[American Retic](#)
- +[ABC News](#)
- +[EFLpod.com](#)
- +[ESL Cyber Listening Lab](#)
- +[TextBook Link--Summit](#)
- +[These I Believe](#)
- + [_____](#)
- + [_____](#)
- +[The US Democratic Debate\(1/31\)](#)
- +[The US Democratic Debate\(2/20\)](#)
- +[The Vice-Presential Date\(10/2\)](#)

- *[English Speech](#)
- *[English Debate](#)
- *[Freshman English\(U1354\)](#)
- *[Listening\(U1599\)](#)

- ➔ [0-_____ \(3\)](#)
- ➔ [Announcement \(8\)](#)
- ➔ [Challenge \(1\)](#)
- ➔ [Debates \(1\)](#)
- ➔ [Guide Notes \(1\)](#)
- ➔ [H1 \(20\)](#)
- ➔ [H2 \(10\)](#)

→ Sites for Euthanasia Debating

<http://www.euthanasia.com/>

<http://www.euthanasia.org.nz/4/>

From Patrick

D.R. 10/29/2008 03:08:00

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→ A Site with Controversial Issues for Debating References

<http://www.procon.org/>

ProCon.org is a nonpartisan, nonprofit, 501(c)(3) public charity whose mission is "Promoting education, critical thinking, and informed citizenship by presenting controversial issues in a straightforward, nonpartisan primarily pro-con format."

D.R. 10/29/2008 03:06:00

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2008 10 23

→ casebuilding

Case Building

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49582007

Resolved: That the government should admit academic credentials from China.

Affirmative

- I. Admitting academic credentials from China can enhance the quality of Chinese herbal doctors in Taiwan.
 - A. China is the origin of Chinese herb practice.
 - B. China has been devoted to developing Chinese herb practice for a longer time than Taiwan has.
- II. If there are more students from China coming to our universities to study, it will balance the supply-and-demand tension in educational environment. (supply>demand)
 - A. More and more universities, especially for those private universities in Taiwan, are facing the problem of not being able to attracting students to study.
 - B. An legislative committee member () said that from the

→ H3 (8)

→ H3a (14)

→ H4 (9)

→ Introduction (2)

→ speech (1)

→ Tools (1)

→ ____ (3)

→ ____ (5)

→ ____ (3)

→ ____ (4)

→ ____ (4)

→ ____ (5)

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→ ____ (5)

→ ____ (4)

→ ____ (5)

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→ ____ (3)

▼ 2008 (80)

▼ 12/21 - 12/28 (1)

Schedule for the Second Debate

▶ 11/30 - 12/07 (1)

▶ 10/26 - 11/02 (2)

▶ 10/19 - 10/26 (10)

▶ 10/12 - 10/19 (23)

▶ 10/05 - 10/12 (13)

▶ 09/28 - 10/05 (9)

▶ 09/21 - 09/28 (14)

▶ 09/14 - 09/21 (3)

▶ 08/31 - 09/07 (1)

experience of Hong Kong, we can solve the problem of over-supply by absorbing Chinese students.

- . Taiwanese students will face the pressure from Chinese students, which means Taiwanese students will make much effort to compete with them.
 - A. The desire to do better than others is very common in human nature.
 - B. Some prestigious schools which make it into the top universities in the world, like Peking University, can inspire students in Taiwan whose ranking in the world falls behind.

Negative

- I. There are many cases of false credentials in China, and if we admit the credentials from China, it will cost our human resources to examine the validity of the credentials.
- II. We might lose more students, causing the shutdown of more schools in Taiwan.
 - A. Universities in Taiwan are facing the problem of student shortage.
 - B. Students have more universities to choose from in China.
- III. Admitting academic credentials from China means losing more job opportunities.
 - A. Labor in China is cheaper than that in Taiwan.

Resolved: That the government should legalize voluntary euthanasia.

Affirmative

- . Everyone needs to feel contented about his/her own self-existence. If he/she feels that ending life relieves himself/herself and the family members, he/ she can choose not to be a burden to his/her family anymore (for spiritual or economic reasons).
- . If the person is in a coma or is brain dead, euthanasia is a viable method to end a futile attempt at recovery. Thus, it saves medical resources and let more curable people get more medical resources.
- . The euthanized person may even be of great use to society in a utilitarian manner, if his/her organs are reserved to give those in need.
- . Humans can be called humans only when having the freewill. If humans are deprived of this right, it makes no difference of losing dignity.
 - A. In Dr. Cohen (a German doctor)'s experience, the main motive for requesting death is not only a question of physical suffering. He said, "Generally, personal dignity plays an important role," he said. "People don't want to live on machines; someone may be half

▶ 04/13 - 04/20 (1)

▶ 03/09 - 03/16 (1)

▶ 02/17 - 02/24 (1)

GRE Word of the Day

19 January 2009

[pivotal](#)

crucial 19 Jan

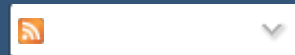


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paralyzed, incontinent. This can be harder to bear than pain. Everyone has a different threshold of what is bearable."

- . The legalization of euthanasia will prevent suffering from botched attempts. If euthanasia remains illegal, some people will be forced to attempt suicide or try to kill loved ones without any help.

Negative

. Many people consider euthanasia/suicide primarily because they are pressured into seeing themselves as burdens on their families and society. So legalizing euthanasia is not humane at all. It doesn't care about sufferers' moods.

A. *USA Today* reported that among older people suffering from terminal illness who attempt euthanasia/suicide, the number suffering from depression reaches almost 90%.

. We are not sure how far medical treatment can improve. If there's hope of existence, we shouldn't give up.

. If euthanasia were to become law, the law would not give rights to the person who dies, but to the person doing the killing.

. Some religious groups strongly oppose the idea of euthanasia. Christians believe that we are the creations of God, and each suffering must imply something. "Down through the centuries and generations it has been seen that in suffering there is concealed a particular power that draws a person interiorly close to Christ, a special grace."— *Pope John Paul*

D.R. 10/23/2008 09:17:00

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H4, _____, _____

➔ Case Building

Resolved: That government should abolish the death penalty.

Affirmative

I Fear for capital punishment is an irreplaceable deterrent form wrongdoing.

A. Death penalty can make people fear.

B. The long tradition of Taiwanese social collective conscious is to punish the wrongdoers with an adequate but mutual punishment for his/her crime.

II Capital punishment can realize social justice.

A. Comfort the victim's families.

B. We cannot ignore the dignity of the whole society for

one criminal's dignity.

III Regulate the use of capital punishment, not abolishing it.

- A. Capital punishment is the baseline of law.
- B. What we should do is to regulate the use of death penalty by using a sound law system to carry it out.

Negative

I That the deterrent of capital punishment are hollow words that can never be proven.

- A. No scientific evidence can grade people's fear for capital punishment or life imprisonment.
- B. You can't make speculation on how people think of death punishment.
- C. According to the research, the implement of capital punishment cannot actually lower the crime rate.

II Capital punishment violates human dignity.

- A. Criminals also have their basic human right.
- B. Law can only limits people's right, but not deprive a person's right to live.
- C. Death penalty violates the Constitution.

III Step by step to gradually abolish capital punishment with a form of complete set.

- A. The abolishment of death penalty is a global trend.
- B. Taiwan should take gradual steps to abolish capital punishment rather than give up abruptly by saying it's inapplicable in Taiwan.

Resolved: That the government should legalize voluntary euthanasia.

Affirmative

I Human have the right to decide their own death.

- A. Instead of living without dignity, many patients would rather choose voluntary euthanasia.
- B. Voluntary euthanasia can end up the suffering which patients are not willing to have.

II Euthanasia can release the burden of patients' family.

- A. Euthanasia can relieve family's mental burden.
- B. Patients form the poor family can take off the economic burden.

III Euthanasia can reduce social cost.

- A. It can save the medical and social resources.
- B. We can put superfluous resources to the one who actually need it.

Negative

I Human should respect life.

- A. All human's life is exclusive and priceless, and it should not be taken by unnatural way anyway.
- B. We are given to live, therefore we can't give up our life.

II Our society haven't well-prepared for euthanasia.

- A. Traditional society still think euthanasia is immoral.
- B. Many suitable Supplementary measures have not done.

49382004 Gloria

49680059 Walo

➔ Case Building - Euthanasia & Death Penalty

Resolved: That the government should legalize voluntary euthanasia.

AFFIRMATIVE

- I. Euthanasia is a preferable option to dependence and unbearable suffering for those with terminate illness.
 - A. People with fatal diseases have rights to choose their death.
 1. A 1994 Morgan Poll in Australia showed that 78% of Australians agreed to voluntary euthanasia for patients with fatal diseases or were injured beyond recovery.
 2. Out of 56 adults suffering from cancer and AIDS, 96% felt it was worse to be kept alive under hopeless circumstances with impending death than it would be to die.
 3. 82% felt that total loss of independence would be worse than death.
 4. 73% were so averse to a life of unremitting pain and suffering that they would rather be dead.
 - B. Patients who are denied euthanasia attempt to terminate their suffering by suicides.
 1. An Australia's case of an artist named Neil Savage and his wife who were terminally ill decided to end their lives by a lethal cocktail of drugs and alcohol.
- II. The interests and the wiliness of the dying patients should be respected.
 - A. They should have some manner of control over their dying.
 - B. It is unfair on the family and friends of the patients to have to go through such a nightmare when all they want is to free their loved ones of pain and torment.
 - C. Euthanasia can release the long-lasting of patients.
- III. Euthanasia will save medical resources.
 - A. The saved resources can be use more efficiently on those in need.
 - B. A doctor's responsibility is to extend the life of a patient, but it is meaningless to extend one's death.

NEGATIVE

- I. Euthanasia would not only be for people who are "terminally ill."
 - A. The definition of "terminal" is indistinct.
 - B. Medical experts acknowledge that it is virtually impossible to predict the life expectancy of a particular patient.
- II. Euthanasia is a rejection of the importance and value of human life.
 - A. Patients who want to die may due to depression or to a misapprehension.

- B. There is a "slippery slope" effect that has occurred where euthanasia has been first legalized for only the terminally ill and later laws are changed to allow it for other people or to be done non-voluntarily.

Resolved: That government should abolish the death penalty.

AFFIRMATIVE

- I. A law should ban cruel killing action, not to kill people.
 - A. Death penalty gives no chance for convicts to repent.
 - B. We can't deprive others' right of living.
 - C. The right to live is one of the rights, and right can be restricted, but can't be deprived.
- II. Abolish the death penalty is a global trend.
 - A. 2/3 countries have already abolished the death penalty.
 - B. We should use life sentence instead of death penalty.
 - 1. A 1989s research of death penalty from UN reported that it can't prove that the death penalty is more deterrent than life sentence.
 - C. Death penalty can't decrease the crime rate.

NEGATIVE

- I. To execute the death penalty is the way to prevent the society to be threatened.
 - A. Victims will not be threatened by the convict again.
 - B. From the research in Taiwan, 40% of the ex-convict will commit a crime again.
- II. It's necessary to have death penalty.
 - A. Having death penalty can decrease the crime rate.
 - B. Most people agree death penalty.
 - 1. 78% of public disagree with abolish death penalty.
 - C. Once Philippines, Italy, Switzerland abolished death penalty, but today they have death penalty.
- III. Death penalty saves the cost of the society.
 - A. We don't need to build the jail, and spend money on convicts.

D.R. 10/23/2008 02:03:00

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H4, _____, _____

(Atom)