1. What is a debate?

   A. A group presentation

   B. A random conversation

   C. A structured contest with two sides arguing for/against a motion

   D. An emotional argument fight

2. Which team opposes the motion?

   A. Judges    B. Opposition

   C. Audience D. Proposition

3. Which skill means analyzing both sides logically?

   A. Critical thinking        B. Loud arguing

   C. Storytelling      D. Popularity tracking

4. What is a rebuttal?

   A. Introducing new arguments

   B. Countering the opponent's argument

   C. Repeating definitions

   D. Restating your own point

5. What does evidence support in debates?

   A. Clothes   B. Authority roles

   C. Claims    D. Presentation style

6. What is the correct sequence for a strong argument?

   A. Claim → Reason → Evidence → Link

   B. Emotion → Claim → Reason → Vote

   C. Reason → Claim → Definition → Proof

   D. Evidence → Vote → Claim → Emotion

7. What is "refutation"?

   A. Giving judge feedback

   B. Disproving opponent flaws

   C. Repeating your arguments

   D. Ignoring opinions

8. Who holds burden of proof?

   A. Audience                B. Moderator

   C. Proposition side        D. Judges

9. Which rebuttal technique exposes assumptions/fallacies?

   A. Highlighting weaknesses

   B. Emotional pressure

   C. Rebuilding the case

   D. Making jokes only

10. Which of these is a recognized logical fallacy?

   A. Bandwagon argument

   B. Strawman

   C. Expert citation

   D. Team coordination

11. What is a "False Cause" fallacy?

   A. Saying argument is wrong because you dislike the speaker

   B. Assuming something caused an effect just because it came first

   C. Believing older sources are always wrong

   D. Linking two events emotionally

12. What is "Slippery Slope"?

   A. Predicting disaster without proof of inevitability

   B. Providing evidence chains unordered

   C. Using emotional persuasion

   D. Asking mid-speech questions aggressively

13. What is "False Dilemma"?

   A. Appealing to tradition

   B. Limiting choices when more exist

   C. Asking for definitions twice

   D. Using evidence incorrectly

14. What is "Bandwagon"?

   A. Claiming correctness based on popularity

   B. Rebuilding arguments

   C. Countering speaker tone

   D. Using credible experts

15. What is "Ad Hominem"?

   A. Using emotional persuasion

   B. Attacking the person not the argument

   C. Repeating arguments

   D. Evidence linking

16. What is "Circular Reasoning"?

   A. Restating the conclusion as the premise

   B. Making assumptions

   C. Using expert quotes without data

   D. Persuading by repetition

17. Which is an allowed role in formal debates?

   A. Lucky bracelet authority

   B. Influencer researcher

   C. Moderator

   D. Crowd vote coordinator

18. What is "case building"?

   A. Preparing core arguments for your side

   B. Emotional delivery practice

   C. Evidence comparison summaries

   D. Cross-team popularity tracking

19. What is "active listening" in debate context?

   A. Responding to your opponent's points

   B. Speaking confidently

   C. Building cases before speaking

   D. Using evidence chains

20. What is signposting?

   A. Skipping rebuttals

   B. Defending by repetition

   C. Using words like *first, however, therefore* to guide the speech

   D. Unordered evidence delivery

21. Which describes Oxford debate format?

   A. One speaker argues each side, audience votes before/after

   B. Teams debate without evidence

   C. Moderator judges only

   D. Government coordination format

22. What is a Strawman fallacy defense?

    A. Highlight emotion manipulation

    B. Restate the real argument clearly

    C. Call out popularity ≠ truth

    D. Point out authority involvement

23. What is hasty generalization?

    A. Moderating with traditions

    B. Drawing conclusions from too little data

    C. Linking evidence accordingly

    D. Case rebuilding

24. What is "respect etiquette" in debates?

    A. Debating ideas, not people

    B. Sounding emotional but calm

    C. Being inflexible logically

    D. Presenting motion analysis

25. What is a Counter-Argument?

    A. A question mid-speech

    B. A point that challenges your opponent with reasoning

    C. Closing statement repetition

    D. Definition restating

26. Which one is a debate format?

    A. Parliamentary debate

    B. Circular logic contest

    C. Emotion-only fight

    D. Insult-style debate

27. What is delivery evaluation focused on?

    A. Argument relevance only

    B. Research organization

    C. Moderator fairness

    D. Tone, pacing, clarity, confidence

28. Which emotional pressure tactic is a fallacy defense example?

    A. "Your personality isn't the claim, answer the argument itself"

    B. "Address real factors not correlation"

    C. "Speak respectfully with evidence"

    D. "Sport must be neutral emotionally"

29. What is "Appeal to Authority" as a fallacy?

    A. Using reliable experts with data

    B. Saying "X said it, so it's true" without proof

    C. Presenting motions clearly

    D. Team coordination pressures

30. What is a good debater quality?

    A. Calm insults only

    B. Memorizing without evidence

    C. Confidence and composure under pressure

    D. Tradition-only defense