


南京大学英语系 编

# 我是 I am the 英语演讲冠军



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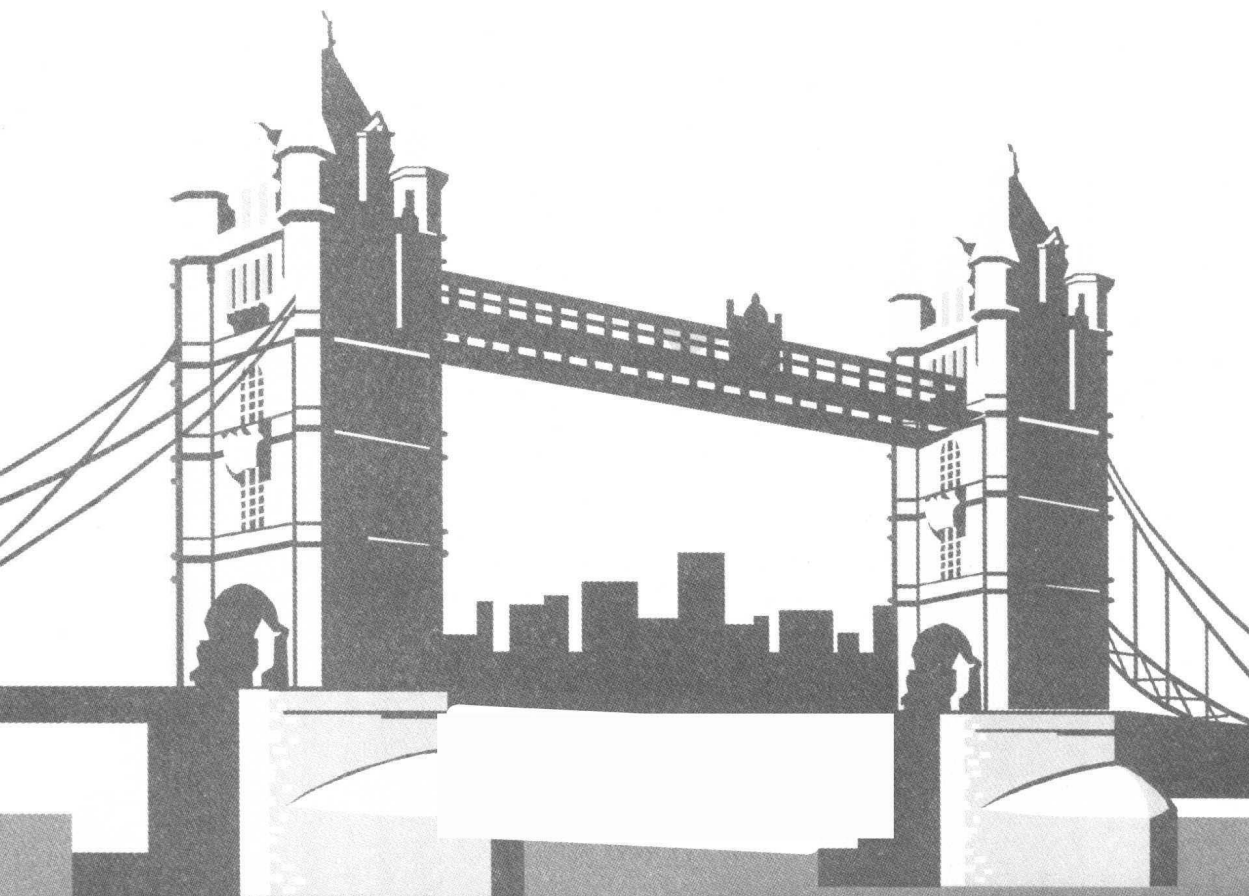
——中国大学生英语演讲获奖作品选

 南京大学出版社

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## 图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据

我是英语演讲冠军/南京大学英语系编.—南京: 南京大学出版社, 2008.4

ISBN 978-7-305-05387-0

I . 我… II . 南… III . 英语—演讲—选集 IV . H 311.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 ( 2008 ) 第 047377 号

书 名 我是英语演讲冠军——中国大学生英语演讲获奖作品选  
主 编 南京大学英语系  
出版发行 南京大学出版社  
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮编 210093  
电 话 025-83596923 025-83592317 传真 025-83328362  
网 址 <http://press.nju.eud.cn>  
电子邮件 njupress@gmail.com ( 编辑部 )  
sales@press.nju.edu.cn ( 销售部 )  
印 刷 溧水秦源印务有限公司  
开 本 787 × 960 1/16 印张 8.75 字数 107 千  
版 次 2008 年 4 月第 1 版 2008 年 4 月第 1 次印刷  
ISBN 978-7-305-05387-0  
定 价 24.00 元 ( 含光盘 )

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# 序

## Preface

1917年,南京大学的前身南京高等师范学校设立英文专修科,成为中国最早开展英语专业教学的学校之一。南京大学英语系以此为肇始,为国家培养了一代又一代优秀英语人才。1996年英语系迎来办学80周年,三年级学生刘欣在“21世纪杯”全国大学生英语演讲比赛中一举夺魁,随后她去伦敦参加国际英语演讲比赛,又获得第一名。刘欣代表中国大学生首次参加由国际英语联合会(English Speaking Union)举办的高水平英语演讲比赛并获奖,具有特殊意义。继刘欣之后十年中,南京大学英语系先后又有蔡立、洪晔、夏鹏和陈星等四位学生捧回“21世纪杯”,王媛获得全国大学生英语演讲比赛亚军,夏鹏再次在伦敦国际英语演讲比赛中夺魁,而蔡立和陈星也获得“非英语国家最佳演讲者称号”,为南京大学赢得了荣誉。

一年一度的全国大学生英语演讲比赛聚集了来自全国五湖四海的高手,每个参赛学生都很优秀,要脱颖而出很不容易。不到比赛现场,不能充分体会竞争的激烈程度。当年我曾作为刘欣的指导教师,和她一起赴北京参加决赛。记得当时主办方中国日报社是第一次举办“21世纪杯”全国大学生英语演讲比赛,我们也

是第一次参赛,没有任何经验。比赛进行了一天,我在台下观看,心里忐忑不安,直到宣布结果,才松了一口气。后来我曾多次应邀担任全国大学生英语演讲比赛评委,每次都为比赛场上紧张热烈的气氛所感染。对参赛学生来说,全国大学生英语演讲比赛是一种全方位的考验,要求具备出色的英语语言表达能力、机智灵活的反应能力、清晰的思辨力以及良好的心理素质。来自南京大学的学生能够多次获奖,说明从整体上看他们有较强的竞争力,走出了一条成功之路。

近年来,英语演讲在中国不断升温,开始走进课堂,成为英语口语教学的重要组成部分。出版社接连不断推出英语演讲的书籍,指导学生如何进行演讲训练。根据我个人的观察,把握英语演讲的特征,可以从演讲与平时讲话的不同之处入手。中文里“演讲”这个词是用“演”来修饰“讲”,十分贴切,我们不妨从“演”的角度来认识演讲。首先,演讲具有表演性,这要求演讲者特别注意讲话的节奏、声音的质量、面部表情及身体动作。第二,演讲需要演绎。演绎是指从一般原理推出关于特殊情况下的结论,这里泛指逻辑推理方法,即要求演讲者思路清楚,论证严密。第三,演讲要有演义成分。演义原指以史书等材料为基础,增添具体细节,用章回体写成的小说,这里指故事。成功的演讲者往往通过讲述一段具体故事来吸引听众,说明自己的观点。由此可见,英语说得好,不一定就是一个优秀的英语演讲者,正如我们并不是每个人上台都能做出精彩的报告。当然,就英语演讲而言,英语语言表达是基础。没有这个基础是不行的,但光是英

语说得好也是不行的。有人说：演讲是一门艺术，这不无道理。我认为演讲是一门独特的艺术，它集创造性、技能性、逻辑性、表演性为一体。

南京大学的学生在全国大学生英语演讲比赛中数次获奖，得益于老师们的悉心指导。英语系全体教师近年来积极推进教学改革，也是喜事连连：获国家级教学成果奖4次，获国家级教学名师奖，“英国文学”入选首批国家级精品课程，英美文学教学团队入选首批国家级教学团队。南京大学英语系有一支爱岗敬业、关爱学生、刻苦钻研、奋发进取的师资队伍，他们的辛勤付出使学生得以茁壮成长。

为了向读者展示南大学子在英语演讲方面取得的可喜成绩，南京大学英语系在南京大学发展委员会、南京大学教务处、南京大学出版社的支持下，编辑了这部学生英语演讲获奖作品选。本书收录了南京大学英语系六位获奖学生的演讲词以及他们学习英语的心得或参加比赛的感想，还有一直参加指导工作的丁言仁教授的体会，还配有比赛现场视频的多媒体光盘，相信对广大读者会有所启迪。

## 王守仁

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教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会主任委员

中国英语教学研究会副会长

2008年4月

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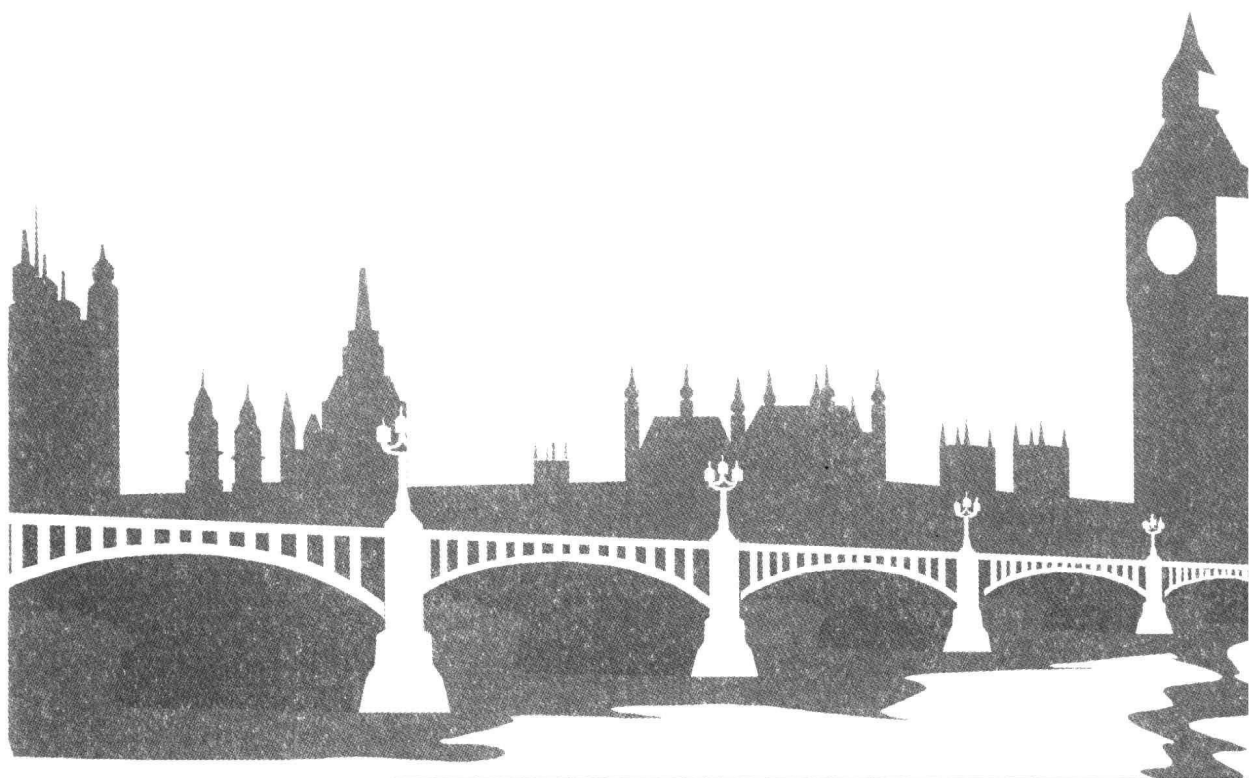
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# 第一部分



## 英语演讲获奖作品选





## 一、刘欣的演讲



刘欣, 南京大学外国语学院英语系 97 届 (1993—1997) 学生。1996 年参加首届“21 世纪杯”全国大学生英语演讲比赛, 获得冠军; 同年代表中国学生赴伦敦参加由国际英语联合会 (English Speaking Union) 主办的国际英语演讲赛 (The International Public Speaking Competition), 再次夺冠, 这是中国大学生在这项比赛中首次获奖。毕业后, 刘欣在中央电视台主持英语节目。



### 精彩演讲词

## Knowing the Consequences of Choice \*

LIU Xin

Over the past Spring Festival, I got involved in a family dispute. Right before I got home, four satellite channels of CCTV were added to the 14 channels we had already had. In prime time at night, they all had interesting shows. Therefore, the five of us — my parents, my sisters and I — had to argue over what to watch. Finally, we agreed that we

\* 1996 年首届“21 世纪杯”全国大学生英语演讲比赛 (北京) 演讲稿

我是英语演讲冠军  
I am the champion



1996年，刘欣在第一届“21世纪杯”全国英语演讲比赛决赛颁奖仪式上接受冠军奖杯。

should watch the “most interesting” program... if we could agree what that was.

However, all of us there remember that for a long time after we had TV, there were only one or two channels available. The increase in options reveals an important change in our life: the abundance of choice.

Fifteen years ago we all dressed in one style and in one colour. Today, we select from a wide variety of designs and shades.

Fifteen years ago, we read few newspapers. Today, we read English newspapers like the *China Daily* and the *21st Century*, as well as various Chinese newspapers.

Fifteen years ago, English majors took only courses in language



and literature. Today, we also study Western culture, journalism, business communications, international relations, and computer science.

The emergence of choices marks the beginning of a new era in China's history; an era of diversity, of material and cultural richness, and an era of the rebirth of the Chinese nation.

We enjoy the abundance of choice. But this has not come easily.

About 150 years ago, China was forced to open up its door by Western canons and gunboats. It is through the struggle and sacrifice of generations that we have finally gained the opportunity to choose for ourselves. The policy of reform and openness is the choice that has made all the difference.

Like others of my age, I'm too young to have experienced the time when the Chinese people had no right to choose. However, as the next



刘欣主持2002年“CCTV杯”全国英语演讲比赛。

century draws near, it is time to ask: What does choice really mean to us young people?

Is choice a game that relies on chance or luck? Is choice an empty promise that never materializes? Or is choice a puzzle so difficult that we have to avoid it?

First, I would like to say: To choose means to claim opportunities.

I am a third-year English major. An important choice for me, of course, is what to do upon graduation. I can go to graduate school, at home or abroad. I can go to work as a teacher, a translator, a journalist, an editor or a diplomat. Actually, the system of mutual selection has allowed me to approach almost every career opportunity in China.

Indeed, this is not going to be an easy choice. I would love to work in such big cities as Beijing or Shanghai or Shenzhen. I would also love to return to my hometown, which is intimate, though slightly lagging in development. I would love to stay in the coastal area where life is exciting and fast-paced. I would also love to put down roots in central and western China, which is underdeveloped but holds great potential.

All of these sound good. But they are only possibilities. To those of us who are bewildered at the abundance of opportunities, I would like to say: To choose means to accept challenge.

To us young people, challenge often emerges in the form of competition. In the next century, competition will not only come from other college graduates, but also from people of all ages and of all origins.

With increasing international exchanges, we have to face growing competition from the whole outside world. This is calling for a higher level of our personal development.



Fifteen years ago, the knowledge of a foreign language or of computer operation was considered merely an advantage. But today, with wider educational opportunities, this same knowledge has become essential to everyone.

Given this situation, even our smallest choices will require great wisdom and personal determination.

As we gain more initiative in choice making, the consequence of each choice also becomes more important.

Nuclear power, for instance, may improve our quality of life. But it can also be used to damage the lives and possessions of millions.

Economic development has enriched our lives but brought with it serious harm to our air, water and health.

To those of us who are blind to the consequences of their choices, I would like to say: To choose means to take responsibility. When we are making choices for ourselves, we cannot casually say: "It's just my own business." As policy makers of the next century, we cannot fail to see our responsibility to those who share the earth with us.

The traditional Chinese culture teaches us to study hard and work hard so as to honor our family. To me, however, this family is not just the five of us who quarreled over television programs. Rather, it is the whole of the human family. As I am making my choices, I will not forget the smile of my teacher when I correctly spelled out the word "China" for the first time, I will not forget the happy faces of the boys and girls we helped to send back to school in the mountains of Jiangxi Province. I will not forget the tearful eyes of women and children in Bosnia, Chechnya and Somali, where millions are suffering from war, famine or poverty.



All these people, known and unknown, make up our big human family. At different points, they came into my life and broadened my perspective. Now as I am to make choices for myself, it is time to make efforts to improve their lives, because a world will benefit us all only if everyone in it can lead a peaceful and prosperous life.

## 选择的重要性

刘 欣

去年春节期间,我陷入过一场家庭纷争。在我回家之前,我们家的电视除了已有的十四个频道外又增加了四个卫星频道。晚上的黄金时间,每个频道的节目都很精彩。结果,我们一家五口(父母、两个姐姐和我)为了选台而争执起来。最后,我们决定应当看“最有意思”的节目——如果我们可以就“最有意思”的含义达成共识的话。

不过,我们全都清楚地记得,买了电视后的好长一段时间里,只有一两个频道可供选择。电视频道的增多反映出我们生活中的一个重大变化:选择余地的扩大。

十五年前,我们身着同样的款式,单一的色调。而如今,纷繁的花色和众多的式样让我们挑得眼花缭乱。

十五年前,我们几乎无报可读。而如今,除了大大小小的中文报纸,我们还读上了《中国日报》、《21世纪报》这样的英文报纸。

十五年前,英语专业的学生只能选语言与文学课程。而如今,我们还学习西方文化、新闻、商务、国际关系,甚至还有计