

本书适用于参加英语口语辩论赛的选手  
在校大学生练习口语者以及广大英语爱好者

# 你也可以成为 英语辩论 高手

策略板块 | 实战板块 | 评析板块 | 模拟板块 | 辩手感言

主编：张刚 杜晓冰 副主编：单丽雯 于洋 王国鹏 主审：赵亚翔

YOU CAN BE AN  
EXCELLENT DEBATER



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

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主编◎张刚 杜晓冰 副主编◎单丽雯 于洋 王国鹏 编者◎李沿围 翁金 张文政 孙强

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风驰电掣般的应变速度，火花四溅的唇齿鏖战。你来我往、唇枪舌剑的轮回中，我们见识了思想的纵横捭阖，我们领悟了智慧的光芒四射，我们体验了语言的流云溢彩。语言的魅力、思辩的魅力让我们年轻的心热情盈盈、豪情满满。辩论可以流动为音乐，可以谱写为诗篇。

这是一本助您成为英语高手的独家秘籍，这里拥有练习口语的第一手语言素材——精彩辩辞，这里提供一个展示辩论技艺的场景——辩论现场，这里有小试牛刀的阵地——模拟辩论。你来辩，还你意想不到的喜悦。

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日前，英语辩论赛开展得如火如荼。不仅有“外研社杯”全国英语辩论赛这样全国性的辩论赛，各大高校也纷纷组织校内英语辩论赛，范围越来越广。英语辩论赛得以迅速发展的原因主要在于，英语辩论赛不仅可以锻炼参赛者的英语语言运用能力，还可以考查学生的逻辑思维能力、反应能力及其对社会热点问题的判断力。参加英语辩论赛对于选手来说是巨大的挑战，不仅要求选手有广泛的知识，更注重考评选手的综合素质，这是英语辩论赛与其他英语竞赛的不同之处，也是优势所在。本书力求为读者展示异彩纷呈的辩论现场，并附有模拟辩论和练习题，让大家在唇枪舌剑中体会英语语言的魅力、体验思辩的魅力。

本书共有 12 个单元，每个单元包括如下几个板块：

## **策略板块 (Strategy)**

主要是向读者展示英语辩论屡试不爽的论辩招数。

## **实战板块 (In the Debate)**

主要是向读者展示辩论现场，并创设一个展示正反两方辩手精彩辩词的平台（辩词为中英文互译的形式）。

## **评析板块 (Comment)**

主要讲评辩论技巧的应用。

## **模拟板块 (Let's Debate)**

这是操练板块，具体形式是模拟辩论赛。

## **练习板块 (You Are the Debater)**

主要提供辩题和要点提示，供读者练习。

### 辩手获奖感言 (Prize Speech)

书中收集了一些优秀辩手关于英语辩论赛的感言，告诉读者英语辩论高手是如何炼成的。

#### 本书特色：

1) 本书是目前少有的关于英语辩论的参考资料，对参赛选手及广大英语学习爱好者而言具有极高的参考价值和收藏价值，对今后参加英语辩论赛的选手具有重要的指导意义。

2) 辩论的有效策略介绍是本书的一大亮点。

3) 精彩辩词及点评向读者展示语言以及思辩的魅力。

4) 模拟辩论，创设操练的情景。在操练中，英语能力突飞猛进。

5) 优秀辩手的精彩感言更为广大的英语爱好者提供了炼成英语高手的独家秘籍。

本书适合广大在校大学生、参加英语口语辩论赛的选手以及广大英语爱好者使用。此外，本书亦可作为大学英语教师的备课参考书。

由于编者的学识和水平有限，虽倍加仔细和用心，但仍难免有错漏之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

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# Unit 1



## | Strategy 策略 ●

### ● Striking the Vitals 攻其要害 |

This strategy aims at promptly identifying the vitals of the other side, holding fast to the vitals and attacking forcefully so as to completely overwhelm the rivals.

策略攻其要害是指在辩论过程中，在对方一辩陈词后，迅速地判明对方立论中的要害问题，从而抓住这一问题，一攻到底，以便从理论上彻底击败对方。



## In the Debate 辩论现场

The following episode excerpted from the free argumentation section of the debate “Does the Internet make us closer or more isolated?” is one typical example of the strategy used in this unit which may help you to brush up on the strategy.”

### Motion

**Pro Side** *The Internet makes us closer.*

**Con Side** *The Internet makes us more isolated.*

<p><b><u>Pro</u></b></p> <p>Since letters may have promoted our relations, why don't you think E-mails can get us closer?</p>	<p><b><u>正方</u></b></p> <p>既然书信也能促进人们之间的关系，为什么电子邮件就不能使人们的关系更亲近呢？</p>
<p><b><u>Con</u></b></p> <p>My friends, I have a question to ask. Do you want a visional rose sent by your boy friend viaan E-mail or a love letter written with sweat or a fresh rose?</p>	<p><b><u>反方</u></b></p> <p>请问对方辩友，你愿意你男朋友送你一枝虚幻玫瑰呢，还是希望他送来沾着汗渍的情书和一枝鲜艳的玫瑰呢？</p>
<p><b><u>Pro</u></b></p> <p>Of course it's impossible for me to be always staying with my boy friend. Say, if I go on business somewhere, we have to part for a short while. In this period, E-mail is a more effective way for our communication and we both feel the happiness in heart, don't you think so?</p>	<p><b><u>正方</u></b></p> <p>当然我不可能 24 小时都跟我的男朋友在一起。如果我要到某个地方出差的话，就必须跟他分开一段时间。在这段时间，我和他通过电子邮件交流会更快捷，我们的心里都会感到更甜蜜，你说么？</p>

# Unit 1

<b><u>Con</u></b> <p>So to speak, E-mail has only offered an effective means for the communication between you and your boy friend. But finally, you have to be back home for the reunion with him, and that's the only way you would feel close.</p>	<b><u>反方</u></b> <p>所以电子邮件只是为你和你男朋友的交流提供了一种手段。但你最后还是要回到家与你的男朋友见面才感到亲近。</p>
<b><u>Pro</u></b> <p>We are not denying that the direct communication makes us closer, but we do believe the Internet can make us much closer. You have also admitted that E-mail is the very way of facilitating our communications which make it possible for us to be closer with our far-away friends through communications.</p>	<b><u>正方</u></b> <p>我们不是说面对面的交谈不会让人更亲近, 而是说网络让人更亲近。而且, 对方也承认了通过电子邮件这样一种联系方式, 我们的确可以和远方朋友的关系更为亲近。</p>
<b><u>Con</u></b> <p>So the problem for us to deal with is how to properly make use of the Internet. As the facts lie ahead of us, some people living in the US even do not know their neighbors. Think about it, while you are walking out of this building, there is nothing but cold eyes staring at you, what would you feel then?</p>	<b><u>反方</u></b> <p>所以今天我们的问题就是如何适当地利用网络。现在事实摆在面前, 有的美国人居然连自己的邻居都不认识。假如你走出公寓的大门, 看到的都是冷漠的眼光对着你, 你会作何感想呢?</p>
<b><u>Pro</u></b> <p>If you want to argue on this point, an essential thing you must make clear is how the Internet results in the isolated relationship between our neighbors and us.</p>	<b><u>正方</u></b> <p>如果对方辩友要论证这个论点, 首先必须让大家清楚, 到底网络如何使我们与我们邻居之间的关系疏远了。</p>
<b><u>Con</u></b> <p>It has been investigated that the excessive addiction to the Internet is responsible for that isolation.</p>	<b><u>反方</u></b> <p>据调查, 造成这种疏远的原因就是因为他们过度地沉湎于网络当中。</p>

<p><b><u>Pro</u></b></p> <p>Don't you think it's for want of enough evidence if you argue like that? A professor from Santiago has told us that the desire of making friends really matters in communication. While our debaters on the other side believe that it is due to the Internet that we do not need friends, how could such arguments make us believe?</p>	<p><b><u>正方</u></b></p> <p>对方辩友这样说来, 是不是有欠根据呀。美国圣地亚哥大学的一位教授就告诉我们, 人们需要交朋友的愿望在交往当中至关重要, 对方却说因为网络使人不需要交朋友, 这些我方可不能相信。</p>
<p><b><u>Con</u></b></p> <p>What you referred to is just a way of informational communication instead of emotional communication, isn't that right?</p>	<p><b><u>反方</u></b></p> <p>对方辩友刚才说的只是信息交流, 那等于感情交流吗?</p>
<p><b><u>Pro</u></b></p> <p>Could you be so arbitrary to tell the difference between informational communication and emotional communication? Without the information for communication, how could emotional communication be possible?</p>	<p><b><u>正方</u></b></p> <p>对方怎么可以如此武断地区分信息交流和感情交流呢? 假如没有这些用来交流的信息, 人们何以进行感情交流呢!</p>
<p><b><u>Con</u></b></p> <p>Could you tell us where emotions derive from, reality or the Internet? Is the development of technology bound to result in the development of spiritual civilization?</p>	<p><b><u>反方</u></b></p> <p>感情究竟发源于现实还是网络? 请问对方辩友, 人类技术进步必然导致人类精神文明的进步吗?</p>
<p><b><u>Pro</u></b></p> <p>Someone had ever worried that relations among people would become isolated for the invention of telephones. However, that worry has never come. How do you explain it?</p>	<p><b><u>正方</u></b></p> <p>以前也有人担心说, 电话的出现会使人的关系更疏远, 但是这个忧虑并没有成为现实。您方如何解释呢?</p>
<p><b><u>Con</u></b></p> <p>Telephone is nothing but a simple means of communication. The communication during the</p>	<p><b><u>反方</u></b></p> <p>电话只是人们交流的一种手段。现在很多人到了春节已</p>

# Unit 1

Spring Festival has been replaced by just a call for greetings instead of a new year visit nowadays, how do you explain that this way can make us closer?

## Pro

You think that telephone is one means of communication, so is the Internet. We are not persuading our friends on the other side not to return home once you have communicated with your family via the Internet.

## Con

Internet is not able to realize the simplest gesture language like hugging or showing anger, let alone other activities. I do not understand how Internet makes us closer.

## Pro

I want very much to hug my mom. It is impossible for me to do that for the restriction of time and space. Luckily enough, the Internet helps me to solve that problem. Who else should I be grateful to if not the Internet?

## Con

Do not just dwell on what you have experienced. It is the mass instead of yourself that are facing the problems in need of being tackled. Please let us know whether the gesture language that makes us closer can be realized through the Internet?

经不面对面地交流了，而是通过电话问候一声，这如何使人更亲近呢？

## 正方

对方说了，电话是人们交流的一种手段，而网络也是人们交流的一种手段。我们可不是在鼓励对方辩友通过网络和家人亲近之后就不回家了。

## 反方

现实空间里面的形体语言——拥抱或者愤怒都无法在虚拟空间中使用，我不晓得网络如何让我们更加亲近。

## 正方

我很希望能够跟我母亲拥抱，但是事实上无法做到这一点，因为有时时间和空间上的限制。幸运的是，网络帮助我解决了这个问题，我怎能不感激网络？

## 反方

请您不要总是陶醉在个人的一些事情上。我们今天指的是大众在运用网络的过程中碰到的一些问题。请问对方，这些使人更加亲近的身体语言在网络上能不能够实现？

<p><b><u>Pro</u></b></p> <p>You tell us to stand on the side of the mass. Think about it, during the Indonesian Tsunami, wasn't it the Internet that played a vital role in making us closer?</p>	<p><b><u>正方</u></b></p> <p>对方说要站在大众的立场上看问题,那么我想请问对方同学,当发生东南亚海啸的时候,难道不是网络让人与人之间更亲近了吗?</p>
<p><b><u>Con</u></b></p> <p>It's true that the Internet acted as a strong bond linking those people in southeast and us. However, how could we achieve the further communication with them, such as expressing our regards and care by shoulder-patting and hugging?</p>	<p><b><u>反方</u></b></p> <p>确实,网络在我们和东南亚之间起到了纽带作用。但是,如果我们想与东南亚人民进一步接触,拍拍他的肩膀、拥抱他一下,表示我的慰问,又如何做到呢?</p>
<p><b><u>Pro</u></b></p> <p>Are you telling us that only by way of shoulder-patting we can be closer? Today, we have the opportunity to become bosom friends from the initial acquaintance, isn't it a typical sign of getting closer?</p>	<p><b><u>正方</u></b></p> <p>只有拍拍肩膀我们才会更亲近吗?今天,我们有机会从毫不相识到相知相交,这难道不是更亲近么?</p>
<p><b><u>Con</u></b></p> <p>Are you telling us that the emotions between people can be attained just by the Internet?</p>	<p><b><u>反方</u></b></p> <p>请问对方辩友,你难道能够依赖网络建立起一种感情吗?</p>
<p><b><u>Pro</u></b></p> <p>We can offer our assistance to those sufferers around the world through the Internet. They can still feel our sincerity although the shoulder-patting could not reach. Surely we would be rather sorry if you take it as making us more isolated.</p>	<p><b><u>正方</u></b></p> <p>我们能通过网络去帮助世界各地受难的人们,虽然我无法用手拍拍他们的肩膀,但是我的诚意他们是能够感受到的,这样的关系如果说是更疏远的话,那我们肯定感到非常伤心!</p>



# Unit 1

## Con

From the logic of yours, the transformation of transports from carriages to more advanced vehicles like cars is bound to improve the relationship between father and son. Does it make sense?

## 反方

按照对方的理论, 汽车取代了马车, 交通工具变化了, 那么父子关系也改善了吗?

## Pro

My friends, do you think there is direct relationship between transport and the Internet? Absolutely not!

## 正方

对方辩友, 交通工具和网络到底有什么直接关系? 当然没有。

## Con

Do not forget the truth that face-to-face communication is the assured way to make bosom friends. If not so, how could you make sure that what in front of you is a man instead of a wolf in sheep's skin?

## 反方

别忘了要想与他人成为知己面对面地交流是一种稳妥方式。不然你怎么知道你的对面是一个人而不是一个披着羊皮的狼呢?

## Pro

Are you coming to admit that it's through the way of the Internet we're getting closer? And people are willing to solve those problems impossible for the limitation of time and space?

## 正方

现在对方是不是承认了这个手段能拉近人与人之间的距离呢? 而人们是不是也乐意用这个手段来帮助他们解决事实上时间和空间上所不能做到的事情呢?



## Comment 点评

It is commonly seen in debating competitions that the two sides are being entangled with some minor details, such as a topic, an example or an expression. It turns out to be irrelevant to the subject although the debate seems to be exciting. This is a big error in a debating competition actually. One important strategy under such condition is to tactfully evade the questions posed by the other side and seek the weak points to attack. On most of the occasions, however, what we need is a tough fight against the fundamental and essential problems being faced with. Evading questions immediately after being interrogated is inevitably failing to leave good impression on the adjudicators as well as the audience. It is very likely for them to be mistaking us as avoiding the questions posed. Besides, it is also easy to lose if one side is not offensive enough with the points and concepts of the other. Seizing the vitals of the other side incisively and strongly attack it is an important strategy leading to success.

辩论中常常会出现这样的情况：双方纠缠在一些细枝末节的问题、例子或表达上争论不休，结果，看上去辩得很热闹，实际上已离题万里。这是辩论的大忌。一个重要的技巧就是在这种情况下，要机智地避开对方的问题，另外找对方的弱点攻过去。然而，更多的情况下，我们需要的是善于在基本的、关键的问题上打硬仗。如果对方一提出问题，我方立即回避，势必会给评委和听众留下不好的印象，以为我方不敢正视对方的问题。此外，如果我方对对方提出的基本立论和概念打击不力，也是很失分的。善于敏锐地抓住对方要害，猛攻下去，务求必胜，乃是辩论的重要技巧。