

高等学校英语专业规划教材



(3)

英语口语教程

英语演讲与辩论(I)

● 总主编 常俊跃

● 主编 黄滔

● 审校 Marion Wyse

*A Course for Oral English (3):
Public Speaking & Debate (I)*



华中科技大学出版社

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Public Speaking & Debate(I)**

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总 序

随着我国英语教育的快速发展,英语专业长期贯彻的“以技能为导向”的课程建设理念及教学理念已经难以满足社会的需要。专家和教师们密切关注的现行英语专业教育大、中、小学英语教学脱节,语言、内容教学割裂,单纯语言技能训练过多,专业内容课程不足,学科内容课程系统性差,高、低年级内容课程安排失衡及其导致的学生知识面偏窄、知识结构欠缺、思辨能力偏弱、综合素质发展不充分等问题日益凸显。

针对上述问题,我们依托国家哲学社会科学项目“英语专业基础阶段内容依托式教学改革研究”,以内容依托教学理论为指导理论,确定了如下改革思路。

(一) 更新语言教学理念,改革英语专业教学的课程结构。在不改变专业总体培养目标和教学时限的前提下,对课程结构进行革命性的变革:改变传统单一的语言技能课程模式,实现内容课程与语言课程的融合,扩展学生的知识面,提高学生的语言技能。

(二) 开发课程自身潜力,同步提高专业知识和语言技能。内容依托课程本身也同时关注内容和语言,把内容教学和语言教学有机结合。以英语为媒介,系统教授专业内容;以专业内容为依托,在使用语言过程中提高语言技能,扩展学生的知识面。

(三) 改革教学方法手段,全面提高语言技能和综合素质。依靠内容依托教学在方法上的灵活性,通过问题驱动、输出驱动等方法调动学生主动学习,把启发式、任务式、讨论式、结对子、小组活动、课堂发表等行之有效的活动与学科内容教学有机结合,提高学生的语言技能,激发学生的兴趣,培养学生的自主性和创造性,提升思辨能力和综合素质。

本项改革突破了我国英语专业英语教学大纲规定的课程结构,改变了英语专业基础阶段通过开设单纯的听、说、读、写四种语言技能课提高学生语言技能的传统课程建设理念,对英语课程及教学方法进行了创新性的改革。首创了英语专业基础阶段具有我国特色的内容、语言融合的课程体系;率先开发了适合英语专业基础阶段的内容依托课程;系统开发了英语国家历史、地理、社会文化、欧洲文化、中国文化、跨文化交际、《圣经》与文化、功能英语交际、情景英语交际、英语演讲与辩论等教材,以崭新的途径实现英语专业教育的总体培养目标。

经过七年的酝酿、准备、实验,教学改革取得了鼓舞人心的结果。

(一) 构建了英语专业基础阶段内容依托课程与语言课程融合的课程体系。新的课程体系改变了传统单一的听、说、读、写语言技能课程模式,实现了内容依托课程和语言技能课程两种模块的融合;课程包含综合英语、听力、语音、写作、功能英语交际、情景英语交际、英语演讲与辩论、英国历史文化、英国自然人文地理、英国社会文化、美国历史文化、美国自然人文地理、

美国社会文化、澳新加社会文化、欧洲文化、中国文化、跨文化交际、《圣经》与文化;语言技能课程密切关注英语语言技能的发展,内容依托课程不仅关注系统的学科内容,而且也关注综合语言技能的培养。在课程外和课程内两个层面把内容教学和语言教学有机结合,通过内容教学培养学生综合语言运用能力,扩展学生的知识面,提高学生的综合素质和多元文化意识,从根本上改变英语专业学生知识面偏窄、综合素质偏低的问题。

(二) 系统开发了相关国家的史、地、社会文化以及跨文化交际课程资源。在内容依托教学理论的指导下,在实施内容依托教学的关键期——英语专业的第一学年,成功开设了英国和美国的历史、地理、社会文化等课程。第二学年开设澳、新、加等国社会文化,欧洲文化,中国文化,跨文化交际,《圣经》与文化等课程。内容依托教材改变了传统的组织模式,系统组织了教学内容,设计了新颖的栏目板块,设计的活动也丰富多样,教学实践中受到了学生的广泛欢迎。此外还开发了开设课程所需要的大量资源。

(三) 牵动了教学手段和教学方法的改革,取得了突出的教学效果。在内容依托教学理论的指导下,教师的教学理念、教学方法、教学手段得到更新。通过问题驱动、输出驱动等活动调动学生主动学习,把启发式、任务式、讨论式、结对子、小组活动、课堂展示、多媒体手段等行之有效的活动与学科内容教学有机结合,激发学生的兴趣,培养学生的自主性和创造性,提高学生的语言技能,提升思辨能力和综合素质。曾有专家和教师担心新的课程体系会对语言技能发展产生消极影响。实验数据证明,改革不仅没有对学生的语言技能发展和语言知识的学习产生消极影响,而且还产生了多方面的积极影响。此外,对学生学科知识学习产生的巨大积极影响更是传统课程体系不可能做到的。

(四) 提高了教师的科研意识和科研水平,取得了丰硕的教研成果。项目开展以来,团队对内容依托教学问题进行了系列研究,活跃了整个教学单位的科研气氛,科研意识和科研水平也得到很大提高。课题组已经撰写研究论文 25 篇,在国际、国内学术研讨会交流 12 篇,在国际学术期刊 World Englishes、国内外语类核心期刊《外语与外语教学》、《中国外语》、《外语教学理论与实践》等发表研究论文 8 篇。

教学改革开展以来,每次成果发布都引起强烈反响。在 2008 年 3 月的第三届中国外语教学国际研讨会上,与会的知名外语教育专家戴炜栋教授等对这项改革给予关注,博士生导师蔡基刚教授认为本项研究“具有导向性作用”。在 2008 年 5 月的“第二届全国英语专业院系主任高级论坛”上,研究成果得到知名专家、博士生导师王守仁教授和与会其他专家及教授的积极评价。在 2008 年 7 月的中国英语教学研究会东北地区年会上,改革的系列成果引起与会专家的强烈反响,研究论文获得 3 个优秀论文一等奖,3 个二等奖,1 个三等奖。2008 年 11 月,在中国英语教学研究会年会上,成果再次引起与会专家的强烈反响,博士生导师石坚教授等给予了高度评价。2008 年 10 月和 12 月,本项改革成果分别获得大连外国语学院教学研究成果一等奖和辽宁省优秀教学成果一等奖。2009 年获得第六届国家优秀教学成果二等奖。

在2009年5月的“第三届全国英语专业院系主任高级论坛”上,本项改革成果再次赢得专家和同行的赞誉。在2009年10月的中国英语教学研究会2009年会上,本项改革成果在主旨发言中向我国英语界同仁发布,得到了戴炜栋、文秋芳等知名专家、同行的高度肯定。

目前,该项成果已经在全国英语专业教育领域引起广泛关注。它触及了英语专业的教学大纲,影响了课程建设的理念,引领了英语专业的教学改革,改善了教学实践,必将对未来英语专业教育的发展产生积极影响。

本项改革开展过程中得到了全国各地专家的关注、支持、帮助和肯定。衷心感谢戴炜栋教授、王守仁教授、文秋芳教授、石坚教授、蔡基刚教授、杨忠教授等前辈给予的鼓励和支持,衷心感谢大连外国语学院校领导孙玉华教授、赵忠德教授、杨俊峰教授及其他各位领导的大力支持,感谢大连外国语学院教务处刘宏处长、姜凤春副处长以及工作人员们在改革实验中给予的大力支持,感谢大连外国语学院科研处张雪处长和工作人员们给予的热情帮助,感谢大连外国语学院英语学院领导的全力支持和同事们的无私帮助以及团队成员的共同努力。同时也真诚感谢为我们内容依托教学改革提供丰富教学材料的国内外专家。特别感谢华中科技大学出版社的杨鸥编辑和刘平编辑,没有他们对新教学理念的认同,没有他们对英语专业教育的关注和支持,这套教材不可能如此迅速地面世。

作为一项探索,我们团队成员虽然为打造这套精品教材做出了巨大努力,但由于水平所限,教材中难免存在疏漏和不足,希望全国各地的同仁不吝赐教,希望使用本套教材的师生提出改进意见和建议,以期不断完善教材,为提高英语专业教育的质量共同努力。

常俊跃

2010年6月

于大连外国语学院

前 言

社会的发展总是在对人的能力提出新的要求和挑战。21 世纪被称为“表达的年代”(an age of expression), 这意味着人的沟通能力已经被提高到了一个非常关键的地位。演讲作为一种强有力的表达手段和沟通手段, 日益受到越来越多的领导者、教育者和学习者的重视。

同时, 在多样、复杂的国际环境中, 跨文化的对话和话语对抗日益频繁, 涉及商务、政治、科研、教育等各个行业和领域。英语是国际交流中必不可少的语言工具, 需要用英语进行演讲的情形包括论文宣读、商业展示、专题报告、声明、谈判、抗辩等等。因此, 在跨文化的沟通活动中, 用英语演讲的能力显得尤其重要和便利。良好的英语演讲能力能帮助演讲者实现强大的影响力、说服力和感染力, 从而在跨文化的语言对抗中立于不败之地。

英语演讲能力是英语综合知识和英语综合能力的全面体现, 同时也是演讲者思维能力、表达能力和人格魅力的集中体现。中国学生学习用英语演讲不是一件简单的事, 这是因为除了综合知识之外, 英语的修辞取向和汉语的修辞取向有明显的区别, 所以学习英语演讲和辩论需要在掌握相关知识的同时攻克语言和技巧(即修辞)这两个难关。

本教材在设计中多管齐下, 旨在帮助中国的英语学习者解决语言和修辞难题。教材在传授演讲和辩论知识的基础上, 注重实际的语言操练, 这使得本套教材不同于普通的英语演讲教材, 具备很强的实用性和可操作性。

本教材主要有以下几个方面的优势和特点。

1. **注重修辞理念:** 演讲是修辞最直接、最精华的体现和成果。然而, 中外对比修辞研究的最新成果表明, 中国学生在演讲稿中所表现出的修辞取向与英语的修辞取向存在较大差异, 尤其体现在语篇模式建构上。因此, 本套教材在 Knowledge Input 部分着重帮助学习者理解英、汉语篇修辞的差异, 引导学习者遵循英语演讲的修辞模式进行语篇建构和观点陈述, 从而提升演讲的修辞价值, 提升其说服力和感染力。

2. **强调语言输入:** 本教材中的 Lexical Power Build-Up 部分为学习者提供了大量实用性很强的预置语块, 适用于各种类型的演讲场合和演讲目的。这些语块的选择是以英语演讲修辞理念为基础的, 所以对语块的操练和运用不仅能提升学习者的语言能力, 而且能进一步深化对修辞思想的理解, 使学习者的演讲风格更加趋近英语演讲修辞的要求。

3. **练习多种多样:** 本教材在 Comprehensive Practice 中为教师和学习者设计了不同层次、不同目的、不同形式的练习。练习主要以口语形式完成, 包括即时理解能力训练、批判性思维训练、语言运用能力训练、演讲和辩论训练、团队合作训练等。这些练习目的明确, 具有很强的

的操作性和娱乐性,教师和学习者可以根据实际情况选择使用,实现在经历中学习,获得最佳的学习效果。

4. **优质素材输入:**本教材中选用的演讲范例和名篇兼顾各种类型、各种风格,具有很强的时效性和针对性,从质量和数量上均能满足各种学习层次的学习者的需求。

5. **内容轻松活泼:**为了补充多样性的学习内容并深化对修辞思想的理解,教材在 Amusement Park 栏目加入了电影中的演讲片段欣赏和歌词欣赏。这些寓教于乐的教材内容不仅为学习者课后的学习提供了素材,而且丰富了语言输入的形式,有助于提升学习者的学习兴趣。

6. **涵盖比赛训练:**现在国内各种英语演讲、辩论比赛日益频繁,因此本教材加入了部分比赛项目的训练内容,包括说服力有备演讲、即兴演讲、回答问题、议会制辩论等各项重要比赛内容。

7. **兼顾阶段需求:**英语专业四级口语考试是英语专业二年级学生面临的重大考试,本教材充分考虑了学生阶段性的需要,根据专业四级口试的要求设立了 New Hurdles 板块,提供了系统的训练材料,组织了系统的训练,以帮助学生在口语测试中充分展示自己的表达能力。

为打造这套精品教材,我们全体编写人员做出了巨大努力。此外,陈胜国、刘男、刘立红、马明洁、解放、许敬、郑兴华等也参与了本书的校对工作。我们希望我们的努力能为推动英语专业教学改革、探索英语专业人才培养的新路做出有益的贡献。

编者

2010年6月

于大连外国语学院英语学院

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Part One

Basics of Public Speaking



Unit 1

Empowering Yourself through Public Speaking

Public speaking, as its name implies, is a way of making your ideas public — of sharing them with other people and of influencing other people. The point is that public speaking is a form of empowerment.

— Stephen E. Lucas¹

Unit Goals

- To understand the definition of public speaking
- To understand the power of public speaking
- To understand the importance of public speaking in the age of globalization
- To get ready for public speaking training

Warm-Up

1. In recent years, Chinese leaders have been frequently invited to give speeches in western countries on various occasions. In what ways do you think these speeches help China, or in what ways do they help the leaders themselves?
2. Many successful companies are delighted to have their executives give a speech to their business associates. Or they may welcome the opportunity to speak on TV or in a radio interview. All this is part of the public relations work that a company has to do well. What benefits do you think a company can get from speaking to the public?
3. If a person has difficulty speaking in front of others, can he or she function very well in a position of responsibility or leadership? Why or why not?



Knowledge Input

Public Speaking:

Acquiring Your “Soft Power” in the Age of Expression

Public speaking is the process of speaking to a group of people in a structured, deliberate manner with the intention to inform, influence, or entertain the listeners. Public speaking is a behavior with definite purposes. Successful speeches can often help to achieve a very positive outcome, especially in terms of influencing others' attitudes and choices. To put it more clearly, public speaking is the language of leadership.

“Soft power” is the ability to get what you want through attracting and persuading others to adopt your ideas and values. Soft power rests upon the ability to shape or influence the preferences of others. Soft power means both the ability to attract, and the ability to persuade people and move people to action through clear argument.



The connection between public speaking ability and soft power is obvious. A familiar example would be Martin Luther King, who conveyed the powerful message of non-violence through his inspiring speeches. His leadership in the Civil Rights Movement can be largely attributed to his superb public speaking abilities. A more recent example may be American president Barack Obama, who earned himself a reputation as one of the greatest contemporary orators with his numerous speeches and addresses. It is hard to tell whether he won support and love from his people with his policies or with his speeches. One thing for sure is that no matter how wise his politics might be, he has to make it sound attractive and desirable to his people in his speeches. This is exactly how public speaking can amount to soft power — it can sway listeners' opinion and preference and win you what you want.

Yet, as a student you may wonder: I have no intention of becoming a leader, so why do I need to acquire soft power or do public speaking? Before this question can be answered, it is essential to realize that ours is an age of expression. Ours is also an age of influence. In today's world, one who forms a judgment or opinion but can not express it clearly to others so as to make a difference might as well never have thought at all on the subject². Influence is powerful; expression is the key. Responsible citizens of the globe need to have their bright ideas heard in order to make positive contributions to the world. Public speaking is a powerful tool to practice expression and exert influence.

To any individual, public speaking is closely linked with success. To be successful in any career, you must have the ability to stand on your feet and make a convincing presentation. This is why communication skills — including public speaking — were ranked

first among personal qualities of college graduates sought by employers, according to a recent survey of some top 500 companies. Similarly, the ability to communicate is consistently ranked above professional knowledge when companies and organizations decide whom to hire and whom to promote. As a college student, it is vital that you understand that among the so-called “soft skills”, public speaking skills will lend great strength to whatever you are endeavoring to do. The lack of such abilities and skills will keep your worth from being appreciated and limit your scope of development.

To conclude, in this age of expression and influence, public speaking is a form of empowerment. It can change the world or a person in both small ways and big ways. It offers everyone an opportunity to “make it happen” in things that they care about once they learn how to do it right.

Knowledge Internalization

1. Solo Work

- 1) In international politics, the soft power of a country rests primarily on three resources: its culture, its political values, and its foreign policies. Think about how public speaking can help to promote these elements.
- 2) Besides the ability to communicate effectively, what other personal qualities may add up to an individual’s soft power?

2. Pair Work

- 1) Now that you know public speaking builds up power, think again about Chinese leaders giving speeches in other countries on various occasions. Discuss in what ways these speeches can help China, or in what ways they can help the leaders themselves.
- 2) Do you remember a time when you used public speaking to influence other people in order to reach your goal? Tell your partner about it.

3. Group Work

Form groups of four and each member should contribute to the discussion of the following topics. Then choose a spokesperson for your group and present the result of your discussion to the class.

- 1) Think of a person who is a powerful speaker as well as a successful individual. Tell your group about this person. Tell a story of how he/she managed to influence people with his/her ideas through public speaking.
- 2) In 2007, Chinese President Hu Jintao said at the 17th Party Congress that China needed to increase its soft power. Imagine future scenarios in which you might be working in a global or cross-cultural context. What part can you play to contribute

to the country's soft power in the world?

Comprehensive Input

The following is an excerpt from a radio address made by former American President George W. Bush.³

Good morning.

This week, we received more good news showing that our economy is strong and growing. The Department of Labor reports that our economy has now created jobs for 46 consecutive months. Unemployment is low, consumer confidence is high, incomes are rising, and opportunity is growing across America.

Our Nation's strong economy is no accident. It is the result of the hard work of the American people and pro-growth policies in Washington. Our tax relief has left \$1.1 trillion in the hands of citizens like you to save, and spend, and invest as you see fit.

Over the past three years, we have also held the growth of annual domestic spending close to one percent — well below the rate of inflation. The result is a thriving and resilient economy that is the envy of the world.

Over the past six years, our economy has overcome serious challenges: a stock market decline, recession, corporate scandals, an attack on our homeland, and the demands of an ongoing war on terror. Despite these obstacles, our economy recovered and tax revenues soared, and America is now in a position to balance the Federal budget. To achieve this goal, I sent Congress a budget plan this February that would keep taxes low, restrain Federal spending, and put us in surplus by 2012.

Next week, my Administration will release a report called the Mid-Session Review, which will provide you with an update on our Nation's progress in meeting the goal of a balanced budget. We know from experience that when we pursue policies of low taxes and spending restraint, the economy grows, tax revenues go up, and the deficit goes down.

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Comprehensive Practice

1. Solo Work

Read the speech carefully.

2. Group Work

Form groups of four and discuss the following questions.

- 1) Do you think this speech successfully appeals to the audience? Does the speaker

sound attractive to the audience? How does it manage to win the audience's favor?

- 2) In terms of influencing the audience, what do you think this speech has achieved? Then select a representative and share your understanding with the class.

3. Pair Work

Discuss with your partner how to say the following sentences so that how you sound can help you achieve your purpose most effectively. Pay attention to tone, intonation and stress.

- 1) Unemployment is low, consumer confidence is high, incomes are rising, and opportunity is growing across America.
- 2) Our Nation's strong economy is no accident. It is the result of the hard work of the American people and pro-growth policies in Washington.
- 3) The result is a thriving and resilient economy that is the envy of the world.
- 4) Over the past six years, our economy has overcome serious challenges: a stock market decline, recession, corporate scandals, an attack on our homeland, and the demands of an ongoing war on terror.

Extra Input

- Read the following speeches carefully and then make a comparison. Do you see any difference in the style of the two speeches? Are they equally powerful? Which one do you prefer?

Obama's Victory Speech (Beginning)

Hello, Chicago.

If there is anyone out there who still doubts that America is a place where all things are possible, who still wonders if the dream of our founders is alive in our time, who still questions the power of our democracy, tonight is your answer.

It's the answer told by lines that stretched around schools and churches in numbers this nation has never seen, by people who waited three hours and four hours, many for the first time in their lives, because they believed that this time must be different, that their voices could be that difference.

It's the answer spoken by young and old, rich and poor, Democrat and Republican, black, white, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled and not disabled — Americans who sent a message to the world that we have never been just a collection of individuals or a collection of red states and blue states. We are, and always will be, the United States of America.

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President Hu Jintao's 2008 New Year Speech (Beginning)

Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades and Friends,

As the clock counts down the few remaining hours to the Year 2008, through China Radio International, China National Radio and China Central Television, I am very delighted to extend New Year greetings to Chinese people of all nationalities, our compatriots in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region, and in Taiwan, overseas Chinese and our friends of various countries around the world.

The year 2007 saw new changes in the world and China has also made progress. Chinese people have continued to work shoulder to shoulder in building a well-off society in an all-round way. China's comprehensive national strength has been further strengthened and people's livelihood has further improved. Chinese people have boosted exchanges and cooperation with people of various nations, actively engaged in the proper settlement of issues in the world's hot spots, and pushed for the building of a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity. The 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which convened two months ago, mapped out the grand blueprint for continuing to build a well-off society in an all-round way under new circumstances and accelerating socialist modernization. Chinese people from all ethnic groups are making full use of their diligence and wisdom to make greater efforts to write a new chapter for a better life.

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New Hurdles

1. Retelling

Listen to the passage and retell it immediately after you have heard it.

On May 3, 1980, Candy Lightner's 13-year-old daughter Cari, while walking down a quiet street, was struck from behind by a car. William Busch, the driver of the car, was found to be a habitual drunk driver. Lightner was overwhelmed with anger when she learned that the driver would likely serve little or no time in jail. "I'm going to start an organization because people need to know about this." Thus Lightner started the group MADD — Mothers Against Drunk Drivers.

Lightner quit her job and plunged into lobbying for tougher drunk driving laws. She traveled all over the country giving speeches, speaking out against drunk driving in lectures across the country. She was also active in rallying volunteers, and testifying in public in