



## 113 年外交小尖兵 - 英語種籽隊選拔活動決賽評審綜合講評

### 1. 英語使用能力及發音

Clarity is the weapon. Don't rush through your speech. Most students' English ability and pronunciation are very good; however, if you cram lots of things in your speech and rush through your speech, the audience might not understand you well. Effective communication relies on clarity. Intonation to me is the most difficult part in speaking English well. If you pay more attention to how native speakers talk in movies, you can have better intonation. This will make you sound more natural instead of sounding like memorizing some texts.

Student contestants overall did an excellent job; their English fluency, cooperative teamwork and general grace in performance were outstanding.

### 2. 內容及切題性

令人印象深刻的內容和影響力：許多團隊分享你們自己個人或學校對永續發展目標（SDGs）的投入，透過參與如走訪偏鄉社區、淨灘、回收計畫等活動，展現了對社會的關懷。同時，你們分享的校園計畫，以及參與教育部和外交部主辦的活動，也令人印象深刻。在政治學中，我們稱之為「全球在地化」，即「思考全球，行動在地」。這正是 SDGs 的精神，鼓勵個人、團體、組織和政府共同朝著共同目標努力。正如諾貝爾獎得主伊莉諾·奧斯特羅姆教授所強調的，地方性的集體行動對於解決公共資源問題至關重要，而你們已經展現了這種精神。請繼續你們今日所分享的這些有意義的工作。

要做一個令人印象深刻的演講，傳達清楚的核心訊息（core message）很重要。演講時，最好將主題鎖定在較小的範圍，然後深入地探討，例如在講 SDGs 議題時，可以選擇 1-2 個議題深入講述即可，不需要講非常多個。還有，當你將訊息傳遞給聽眾時，記得避免抽象或天花亂墜的陳述，而是應該舉明確且清楚的例子讓聽眾明白。

有的演講將 SDGs 與 Integrated Diplomacy 混為一談，容易導致聽眾產生混淆。或引用了多位名人的言論（如 Nelson Mandela、Mark Zuckerberg、JFK），但這

些引言與台灣青年 ( Teens ) 可為 SDGs 做出的貢獻，兩者之間無關聯。或提到國外的例子 ( 如 Germany bio-energy 能源對環境的影響 )，但這些內容與台灣青年並無直接關係。應提供更具體且貼近主題的例子，才能增強說服力。例如快速時尚、未來咖啡館或羅馬尼亞的洪慶齡等，都是實用且符合主題的案例。

There are 17 SDGs, so please justify why you choose one, two, or even four SDGs for elaboration in your speech. The SDGs should be relevant to your life and your age. Otherwise, you tend to be alienated from your draft which might be appropriated from others' experiences online. Examples are important to illustrate your point, but it would be the best if this example is your own personal experience, because you would reveal your sincere and genuine feelings talking about your own experiences.

Content makes up a sizeable portion (40%) of the total score, so it is very much worth your time to make your points interesting and unique.

One advice is to keep in mind the exact wording of the speech prompt/question. This year, we asked speakers to tell us how TAIWAN TEENS/YOUTH can meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. So, any answer that spends most of the time talking about how the Taiwan government/policy makers can achieve these goals is mostly irrelevant. The speech topic requires that students talk about students themselves.

Another piece of advice is not to leave your answer floating in generalities. If you say things like TEENS ARE CREATIVE, AMBITIOUS, etc, that's nice to hear but we would prefer to see/hear a demonstration of creativity rather than just these clichéd sayings. The same goes for the kinds of answers given – at this point it is indeed a cliché to say RECYCLE, BRING YOUR OWN BAG, TURN OFF THE A/C, etc, because this is already government policy, so it's not a unique 'TEEN' activity to meet the SDGs.

However, when it comes to SOCIAL MEDIA and DIGITAL ACTIVISM, this is an area where young people can shine. Therefore, tell us specifically what youth are doing in this area; don't just say 'SOCIAL MEDIA.' Tell us something that we can look up and verify. One example that stayed in my memory was the student who talked about a clothing swap that was promoted on social media, as a way of recycling clothing and avoiding the pollution of fast fashion. I would think that there are many

other such efforts – to protect the environment, to stop bullying, to protect human rights in some way – online in Taiwan.

And very obviously, people could have mentioned the Teen Diplomatic Envoys selection program itself – only two groups did so. But this program gives everyone a push to think about the topic and maybe generate new ideas for how to fulfill these goals, so it is an important way for teens to meet the UN goals!!

Other areas right in front of people’s noses are your daily transportation methods, eating habits (going more plant-based is a global trend), getting in touch with nature by working on a farm or taking care of animals, adopting a stretch of road and making sure it is always clean, etc – all less common as answers than ‘beach clean-up,’ or the like, and therefore BETTER answers in a contest because they are unusual.

Aim for originality in answers but keep it real and local. Someone at your school or in your neighborhood is working toward one of these goals – in terms of human rights protections or environmental protection – and you should find them and talk about them. We can tell immediately if the speech is going to offer clichés, generalities, ‘answers’ that we have heard before 100 times. Try to avoid this, as it will cost you in the contest.

### 3. 臺風

很多團隊成功與觀眾建立連結：你們透過眼神交流和演說中直接致意，成功地與我們和觀眾建立了連結，這點值得讚賞。

團隊精神：你們對彼此支持，互相提醒，展現了深厚的團隊精神。即使在有人忘詞或站錯位置時，夥伴們也能及時協助。這證明了團結的力量，一群人能夠走得更遠。

要能辨別演講比賽和戲劇比賽的不同。在演講比賽中，過多且誇大的手勢或肢體語言會讓聽眾分心。

還有，句子與句子之間的停頓 (pauses) 很重要，一句話中的暫停也很重要，但不要每講兩、三個字就停頓，因為這樣會讓你的句子聽起來很破碎。

最後，聲音的變化 (vocal variety) 在演講中很重要，例如聲音大小、音調高低、及講話速度都應該有變化，但也不要過於極端，例如很高亢的音調會令聽眾覺得刺耳。因此，在追求聲音的變化的同時還是要講求適中 (moderation)。

手勢運用應與內容節奏及換氣相輔相成，以提升表達的流暢性和協調性。

You need to feel the content of your own speech so that your body language and hand gestures are natural. Also, show your cheerful team spirit. Some of you forgot your lines. It's easy to forget your lines, so while you practice, you might need to figure out how to help each other when someone forgets lines. Lastly, don't forget to smile.

各組同學們表現都很優越，應該為自己感到驕傲！