



【113 年外交小尖兵英語種籽選拔活動_北區初賽評語】

今年外交小尖兵北區初賽各隊的表現令人激賞，各隊均展現出巧思和創意，呈現出17項永續發展目標和台灣成功案例和優勢。主題涵蓋消除貧窮、消除飢餓、良好健康與福祉、優質教育、性別平等、乾淨水與衛生設施、可負擔的潔淨能源、尊嚴就業與經濟發展、產業創新與基礎建設、減少不平等、永續城市與社區、負責任的消費與生產、氣候行動、保育海洋生態、保育陸域生態、和平正義與有力的制度和夥伴關係等。各隊運用各自的優勢，利用優異的語言能力、演技、歌舞、肢體語言和相關道具等，大展身手，讓人眼睛為之一亮。同時劇本多元有趣，聲音、表情與動作設計自然，英語表達力也在水準之上。

在英語戲劇表現的內容上，絕大部分的團隊所呈現的故事都能扣合SDGs 17項永續發展目標中的一項或多項的主題發揮並呈現生動的故事。讓評審和觀眾能透過表演學習並認識17項永續發展目標的一項或多項的主題，實是難能可貴。以下有幾點提醒：一、戲劇呈現以能扣緊一項目標做深度的發揮和闡釋為最佳，因為同時處理多個目標和主題會造成失焦和不夠深入的問題。二、戲劇呈現應避免政令宣導式的語言與呈現。三、戲劇呈現也應避免呼口號等表現，因為這樣的表現讓整個戲劇呈現顯得突兀、浮誇且不切實際。

此外，談及任何一個主題或發展目標，同時也應留意其延伸性。如 SDG 12 消費與生產。可以從生產消費責任一直談到生命週期，循環經濟或源頭減廢，可以貼近生活，討論過度消費與碳足跡。或是快時尚。又如 SDG 13 氣候行動。並不只限於騎車，隨手關燈，坐捷運等行動，而可談及青年參與氣候談判，空污、健康等長期影響與世代對話、世代正義，或防災與韌性校園、校園碳中和等新興課題。簡短的戲劇，決勝在議題取捨。一旦主題確定，則沉浸在主題框架裡延伸擴張。如此，案例選擇不致於單一刻板，Taiwan can help 的意涵，也得以全力發揮。

在英語表達方面:

To perform well in English-language competitions, students should practice things that will be easily noticed. The most readily noticed characteristic of any spoken language is the **pronunciation** of particular sounds, especially those that contribute to common minimal pairs such as the distinct vowels in **eat/it** and **pain/pen**, and consonants at the ends of syllables or words such as **grandparents** and **congratulations**.

Common possible errors in the pronunciation of sounds during the competition include

long A: change, campaign, capable, facing, demonstrate, rain, remains, vacation

long E: eat, unique, expertise, believe

L: noodles, all, technical, sustainable, people, well, vulnerabilities

M: game, become

Since multi-syllabic English words require one primary stress (and perhaps secondary stress in words of more than two syllables), **syllable stress** is another factor to pay attention to.

Phrasing (where in a sentence to pause) and **emphasis** (indicated by higher volume, higher pitch, and elongation of the emphasized word) allow for easier comprehensibility for listeners and clearer responsiveness to context. Be sure not to pause in the middle of a phrase.

A common problem in stress occurs with a series of two nouns. Generally, when a noun acts as a modifier in front of another noun, emphasize the first noun, not the second: the word “business” in “business opportunities” should be stressed; the word “opportunities” should be said more lightly.

Generally, if a preposition and a pronoun end a phrase or sentence, don’t emphasize either one; say both words lightly: Buy one for me. (Stress neither “for” nor “me.”)
Get me one. (Stress neither “me” nor “one.”)

In terms of content, particular attention should be given to avoiding cliches, which are always noticeable.