**大学组活动通知**

* 作品截止时间

全国统一地方活动作品截止时间至**2022年12月16日**，各地具体活动时间、地点、形式等内容以所在选区通知为准。

* 作品要求

选手从3种形式自选1种形式来准备作品，三种形式分别是“英文朗诵”“英文自我介绍”“故事撰写和朗读”。分别要求如下：

1. **英文朗诵**

选手从8篇推荐段落中自选1篇进行英文朗诵，模拟舞台现场拍摄不超过1.5分钟的视频，在线提交视频作品。选手可选择推荐段落如下：

* 1. 伟大的南水北调工程Quenching the Dry North’s Thirst

——第2~4段

* 1. 档案馆里的争吵Argument in an Archive

——第2~4段（括号内容不读）

* 1. “为人民服务”的由来The Origin of “Serving the People”

——第4~6段（第一行 caved in）

以上段落正文请见文末附件。

此外，选手还可朗诵**《用英语讲中国故事》（基础级）**书中故事内容，例如但不局限于：

1.4终于找着北了 Finding the Right Direction at Last

1.5 世界领先的中国科技——量子通信Cutting-Edge Technology

1.6 仓颉造字Cang Jie Creates Writing

1.7 至情之作《牡丹亭》A Work of Great Feeling

1.8 雷锋与孩子们Lei Feng and the Children

1. **英文自我介绍**

选手用英语从自身出发展开介绍。自我介绍的内容须含有中国元素，中国元素包含且不限于中国风物、习俗、人物、成就、艺术或精神。

具体形式为：选手面对镜头自我介绍，模拟舞台现场拍摄不超过1.5分钟的视频，在线提交视频作品。

1. **故事撰写和朗读**

选手用英语撰写短篇故事并朗读，须围绕中国元素展开创作内容，请注意不要以选手个人为故事主体。中国元素包含且不限于中国风物、习俗、人物、成就、艺术和精神。你的故事应该有一个清晰的叙事结构，包括“故事开头（介绍背景和主要人物）”“故事主体（叙述主要事件以及故事高潮”和“故事结尾（鼓励创意生动的故事结局）”。

具体形式为：选手撰写创意英语故事，并模拟舞台现场进行故事朗读/背诵，录制不超过1.5分钟的音频，在线提交故事文稿和音频作品。

* 参与建议
1. 荐文资料：请关注微信公众号下载获取更多朗诵荐文资料。
2. 作品规格：在APP中提交1或2个文件。
3. 视频规格：视频文件时长最多1.5分钟，支持格式支持mp4、flv、mkv、rmvb等视频格式文件，视频文件最大200M。
4. 文本规格：支持doc、docx、pdf、txt、jpg、png格式的文稿，文件最大20M。
5. 录制建议：作品须由选手本人展示，视频录制可自行准备背景、PPT、服装道具等来辅助模拟现场；来华留学生和海外组必须使用非母语进行展示；请不要在作品中添加广告内容、雷同内容或抄袭作品等涉嫌作弊等不规范内容。
6. 评审结果：地方活动评审结束后，选手可通过微信公众号收到晋级与否的结果（晋级通知将包含城市活动说明）。

**大学组推荐段落：**

**1.1 South-North Water Diversion Project**

Quenching the Dry North’s Thirst

What is the South-North Water Diversion Project?

As early as 1952, Chairman Mao Zedong, during an inspection of the Yellow River, pointed out, “There is plenty of water in the south of our country, but a shortage of water in the north. If possible, we should borrow some water from the south.” This was the first time the magnificent concept of the South-North Water Diversion Project had been mentioned. This project, as its name suggests, simply means channeling water from South China to the northern parts of the country.

China has quite abundant water resources, putting it sixth in the world in this respect, but there is a water imbalance between the regions – generally more water in the south than in the north.

**1.1 南水北调**

**伟大的南水北调工程**

“南水北调”到底是怎么回事呢？

早在 1952年，毛泽东同志在视察黄河时就提出：“南方水多，北方水少，如有可能，借点水来也是可以的。”这就是 “南水北调” 宏伟构想的第一次提出。就像这句话里说的，“南水北调” 顾名思义，简单地说就是将南方的水调到北方来用。 我国水资源的总量还是比较大的，在全世界排第6位。但地区分布很不均衡，总体上是南多北少。

**1.2 Calligraphy**

Argument in an Archive

But, ignoring the hubbub, we find that in fact there are only two main argu­ments. When the official rushes to the fore, we find the *jiaguwen* ~~(Oracle Bones, the earliest Chinese characters, scratched on animal bones and tortoise shells)~~ insisting and beating the table: “We are the earliest Chinese characters. On what grounds do you claim that we are not calligraphy?” The tone is heavy enough to crack the tortoise shells upon which the *jiaguwen* were scratched.

Before the muddle-headed official tries to intervene in time, arguments arise on all sides, endlessly.

“It seems to me that they reject us just because we are carved!” The face of a Great Seal character becomes as dark as the bronze vessel he was cast on in either the Shang Dynasty ~~(1600-1046 BC)~~ or Zhou Dynasty ~~(1046-256 BC)~~. He tosses his head, and spits out: “Huh! So what if we are not written with a brush?”

**1.2 书法**

**档案馆里的争吵**

不过别看吵起来乱哄哄的，其实参战的只有两个阵营。管理员冲进来的时候，正看见甲骨文猛敲着桌子咆哮：

“我是保留下来的最早的中国文字，你们凭什么说我不是书法？”语气之重，仿佛让甲骨文所在的龟骨又裂开了一条缝。

一头雾水的管理员还没来得及插话，四方的言论就像开火车一样冲了出去，一节又一节，不见尽头。

“我看，他们是嫌弃我们是刻的吧！”大篆的脸色就像它所在的商周青铜器一样阴沉。它扭过头啐了一口，“哼，你们不就是毛笔写的吗，有什么了不起的啊！”

**1.3 Serving the People**

The Origin of “Serving the People”

In 1944 Zhang Side and some other soldiers were engaged in the task of excavating a kiln for burning charcoal. Just before finishing the job, they checked for places which were not solid enough; these they tamped to make them firmer. Tapping all over with his pickaxe, Zhang Side noticed a faint sound, which, upon listening carefully, he recognized as falling sand. He was alarmed –Something was wrong! Zhang Side was afraid that the roof was not solid, and the kiln was about to cave in!

Zhang Side shouted, “Run! Quickly!” He dragged the comrades who were near him towards the mouth of the kiln. But cracks appeared in the roof of the kiln, which seemed about to collapse as loose earth dropped onto the fleeing men. The ones up ahead managed to escape, but Zhang Side and another comrade were in the rear, and, only a few steps from the entrance, where there was only room for one man to pass at a time, Zhang Side pushed the other man through in front of him, giving no thought to his own safety.

With a crash, the whole kiln caved in.

**1.3 为人民服务**

**“为人民服务”的由来**

1944年，张思德和战士们在陕北执行挖窑烧炭任务。窑洞挖得越来越深，马上就要收尾了。张思德和战友们在窑洞里面四处查看，把不牢固的地方夯实。他拿着铲子这里敲敲那里敲敲，突然听到一阵细碎的声音，再侧耳一听，好像沙石落下来的声音。张思德心中一惊，不好！怕是窑洞顶没有加固好，窑洞要塌！

张思德大呼一声：“快跑！”拉起几个身边的同志就往洞口跑。洞顶一块土坯坍塌带来了更多的裂缝，整个洞顶都在向下塌，泥土噼里啪啦地打在向外跑的人身上、头上。前面的同志已经跑了出去，张思德和一个战士落在最后。两步，一步，眼看洞口就快到了。窑洞狭窄的洞口只能一人通过，张思德想也没想，把身边的同志奋力推了出去。

“轰”的一声，窑洞全部塌陷了。

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