

一个班级演讲比赛的实例：《我也能帮妈妈分担》为什么拿了好评

假设三年级二班举行“我也能帮妈妈分担”演讲比赛，共八人参加。获得好评的一篇来自陈小雨，题目叫《一只碗的开始》。我们拿它和同场另一篇对比，看差别在哪。

同场的李想开头是：“同学们，我们要体谅妈妈，妈妈为我们付出了很多。”陈小雨开头是：“星期六晚上，我端着六只碗走向厨房，最上面那只晃了一下，我屏住呼吸才没让它掉下来。”两篇的差距在第一句就拉开了：前者是道理，后者是画面。评委在记录表上给陈小雨的“开头”一栏画了星。

洗碗过程段，陈小雨写：“我挤洗洁精，一挤挤了小半瓶，碗里全是泡泡，冲了三遍还有滑感。最后一只碗我冲了五遍，因为它沾了红烧肉的汁。”这段被同学投票选为“最想听的一段”。原因：冲五遍这个数字太真实了，每个洗过碗的同学都懂红烧肉汁有多难洗。细节的共鸣不需要大事，需要共同经验。

写妈妈的笑，陈小雨写：“妈妈过来摸了摸碗底，说‘碗底都冲干净了，我都没注意过碗底’。她笑起来的时候正在擦手，手上的毛巾都没放下。”评委点评时专门提了这句：妈妈边擦手边笑，说明她日常就是这样一边干活一边回应孩子，这个笑不摆拍。对比李想那篇的“妈妈感动地流下了眼泪”，真实感的高下立判。

可改进的一处是结尾。陈小雨结尾写：“以后每天饭后，碗都归我。同学们，你家谁洗碗？也试试从一只碗开始。”问题在连用了两个问句，现场有同学接不上话，节奏乱了一拍。改进办法：删掉第一个问句，只留“也试试从一只碗开始”，陈述句收尾更稳。

这个实例说明：小学中年级的演讲稿，比的是谁敢写自己的笨拙。评委和同学都不缺感动，缺的是可信的细节。把洗碗这件小事写到能闻到洗洁精的味道，稿子就赢了大半。

A Class Speech Contest Case: Why 'I Can Share Mom's Work Too' Won Praise

Suppose class 2 of grade 3 holds a speech contest titled 'I Can Share Mom's Work Too', with eight speakers. The well-received one is Chen Xiaoyu's 'The Start of One Bowl'. Compare it with another entry from the same session and see where the difference lies.

Li Xiang opened with: 'Classmates, we should understand Mom. Mom has given us so much.' Chen Xiaoyu opened with: 'On Saturday night, I carried six bowls toward the kitchen. The top one wobbled, and I held my breath to keep it from falling.' The gap between the two opens on the first sentence: one is a moral, the other is a scene. The judge put a star in the 'opening' column of Chen's score sheet.

In the washing paragraph, Chen wrote: 'I squeezed the dish soap and used almost

half the bottle. The bowls were full of foam, and after three rinses they still felt slippery. I rinsed the last bowl five times because it had braised-pork sauce on it.' This paragraph was voted by classmates as 'the part I most wanted to hear'. The reason: the number five rinses is too true — everyone who has washed dishes knows how stubborn braised-pork sauce is. Resonance in details does not need big events. It needs shared experience.

For Mom's smile, Chen wrote: 'Mom came over and felt the bottom of a bowl, then said, 'Even the bottom is rinsed clean. I never even noticed bowl bottoms.' She smiled while drying her hands, and she had not even put the towel down.' The judge singled out this line in the commentary: Mom smiling while drying her hands shows this is how she responds to her child in daily life, mid-chore. That smile is not staged. Compared with Li Xiang's 'Mom moved to tears', the difference in believability is instant.

The one spot to improve is the ending. Chen wrote: 'From now on, after every dinner, the bowls are mine. Which person washes dishes in your family? Try starting with one bowl too.' The problem is two questions in a row: some classmates could not answer, and the rhythm lost a beat. The fix: delete the first question and keep only 'try starting with one bowl too'. A statement closes steadier than a question.

This case shows: in a middle-grade speech contest, what competes is who dares to write their own clumsiness. Judges and classmates are not short of being moved. They are short of believable details. Write the small act of washing dishes until you can smell the dish soap, and the speech has already won most of the game.