



漫話細說 ChatGPT

展示館解說高階英語訓練

Think Softly · Exploring Deeply

ChatGPT: Thinking Softly, Exploring Deeply Advanced English for Exhibition Narratives

漫話細說 ChatGPT — 展示館解說高階英語訓練



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2025.7.24 / 28

Advanced English
高階英語

Century Mysteries
英語世紀之謎

- 很重要
- 很常用
- 常犯錯

- 長期未徹底了解
 - 善用 ChatGPT
 - 邏輯通用法則
- Universal Rules of Logic

Universal Rules of Logic

- 冠詞
- 單複數名詞
- 名詞片語
- 複合名詞
- 對等連接詞
- 附屬連接詞
- 修飾詞
- 現在式
- 現在進行式
- to V, V-ing, V, V-ed

語言學習工具

善用 ChatGPT + 字典

ChatGPT + Google + 權威字典：劍橋 (Cambridge) 與 朗文 (Longman)

使用ChatGPT或閱讀時，遇單字，可同時查劍橋或朗文字典

- ✓ 專注拼字 (spelling)
- ✓ 看詞類 (parts of speech)：名詞 (n.)、及物動詞 (vt.)、不及物動詞 (vi.)、形容詞 (adj.)、副詞 (adv.)、連接詞 (conj.)
- ✓ 看音標與發音 (phonetic transcription & pronunciation)
- ✓ 閱讀例句 (example sentences)、讀例句、聽例句 (朗文字典)

使用 朗文字典 (Longman) ， 還可進一步：

- ◆ 閱讀**搭配詞 (collocations)**：學會自然造詞
- ◆ 閱讀**語料庫 (corpus)**：從真實句子中學習
- ◆ **跟讀練習 (shadowing)**：聽句子、模仿說話
- ◆ 記下**實用語塊 (chunks)**：常見片語與結構，提升寫作與口說用語

⊘ 不使用 App 於課程學習

- App 的用途，是在你熟悉（本）課程架構與學習方式之後，用來：
- 自我測驗
- 補充延伸
- 廣泛提升**閱讀 (reading)** 與 **聽力 (listening)** 能力的工具。

廣泛閱讀、練習口說 (Keith) >> 增進聽力

利用 ChatGPT 練習寫作（ Writing ）：

① 先自我嘗試（ Try ）自己撰寫提示詞（ prompt ）：

首先自己用英文輸入想要問的提示詞，然後看ChatGPT如何回答。

這個過程可以學會英文的表達（ expressions ） — 用字遣詞（ **Diction & Phrases** ）

② 觀察ChatGPT回應的用字遣詞 (Diction & Phrases)

閱讀 ChatGPT 的回應 (response) ，注意其用字 (**diction**) 與常用語塊 (**phrases** 或 **chunks**)

例如：提示 (prompt)

我可以說：DALL·E是ChatGPT的一種模式嗎？

Can I say: DALL·E is a model of ChatGPT?

ChatGPT回答：

It's more accurate to describe DALL·E as a model developed by OpenAI, similar to ChatGPT, but designed for generating images instead of text.

(更準確地說，DALL·E 是由 OpenAI 開發的模型，類似於 ChatGPT，但它是設計用來產生圖像，而非文字的。)

提示 (prompt) :

為什麼我們會稱 ChatGPT 為生成式 AI ? 請修改我的提示並回答。

英文 prompt :

Why do we call ChatGPT is Generative AI? Please correct my prompt and answer it.

ChatGPT回答：

Corrected Prompt:

Why do we call ChatGPT a type of Generative AI, or more precisely, why is it considered a form of Generative AI? Please correct my prompt and answer it.

為什麼我們稱 ChatGPT 為一種生成式 AI？更精確地說，為什麼它被認為是生成式 AI 的一種？請修改我的提示並回答。

ChatGPT回答 (續) :

ChatGPT is considered a type of Generative AI because it generates human-like text based on patterns it has learned from vast amounts of training data. It doesn't just retrieve information — it creates new responses token by token. That's what defines it as "generative."

ChatGPT 被認為是一種生成式 AI，因為它能根據從大量訓練資料中學到的模式產生類似人類的文字。

它不只是擷取資訊，而是**逐個語詞 (token by token)**地創造新的回應。

這正是它被稱為「生成式」的原因。

③ 直接請 ChatGPT 修正prompt 並回應。

主動請 ChatGPT 修改你原本寫的提示詞（ prompt ），並給出回應。

- 可以即時看到修改後的英文表達。
- 增進寫作的 ability 。

■ 實例：

首先用英文輸入提示詞，然後看ChatGPT如何回答。
並請（ChatGPT）修改提示詞後再回答。

■ 原提示詞：

First, try to write prompt **by yourself**, and to see what ChatGPT responds.
Please correct my prompt and answer it.

■ 修改後符合 native speaker 的習慣用法、語氣自然的表達：

First, try **writing a prompt on your own and see how ChatGPT responds. Then, ask it to correct your prompt and provide a response.**

✓ 實用提示詞：

- 請修正我的提示詞並回應

Please correct my prompt and answer it.

- 請你可以幫我修訂提示詞，然後再回答嗎？

Could you revise my prompt and then give your response?

- 請先檢查並潤飾我的提示詞，再回答

Please check and refine my prompt before answering.

- 可以即時看到修改後的英文表達。
- 增進寫作的能力。

語塊 (字串 : Chunks) 練習

字串與表達 (Chunks and Expressions)

大都會藝術博物館 (Metropolitan Museum of Art , 暱稱The Met)

Exhibition tour: Making the Met by Steve Martin, 2022



對等連接詞

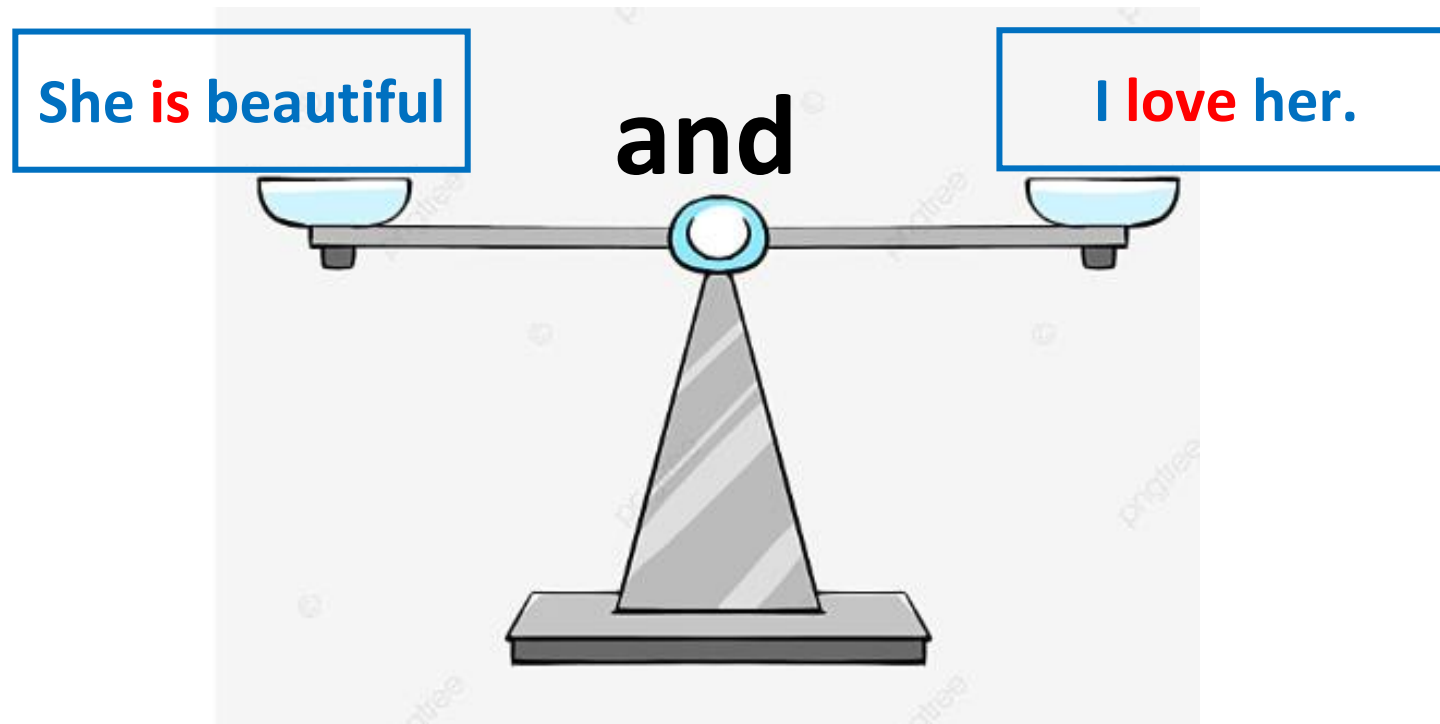
Coordinate Conjunction

Sentence	Correct?	Why
She is beautiful and I love her.	✓ (also OK)	Acceptable in informal writing; short and balanced
She is beautiful, and I love her.	✓ (preferred)	Standard, especially in formal or academic writing
She is beautiful. I love her.	✓	Two separate sentences — clear and correct

X She is beautiful, I love her. 《藕斷絲連》

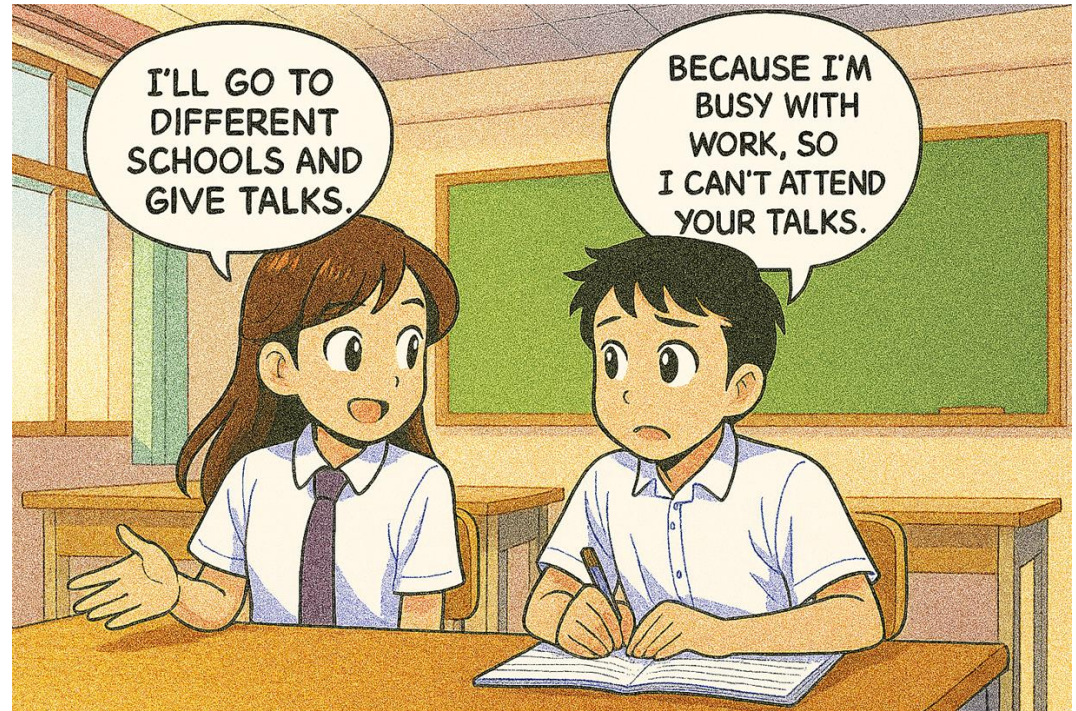
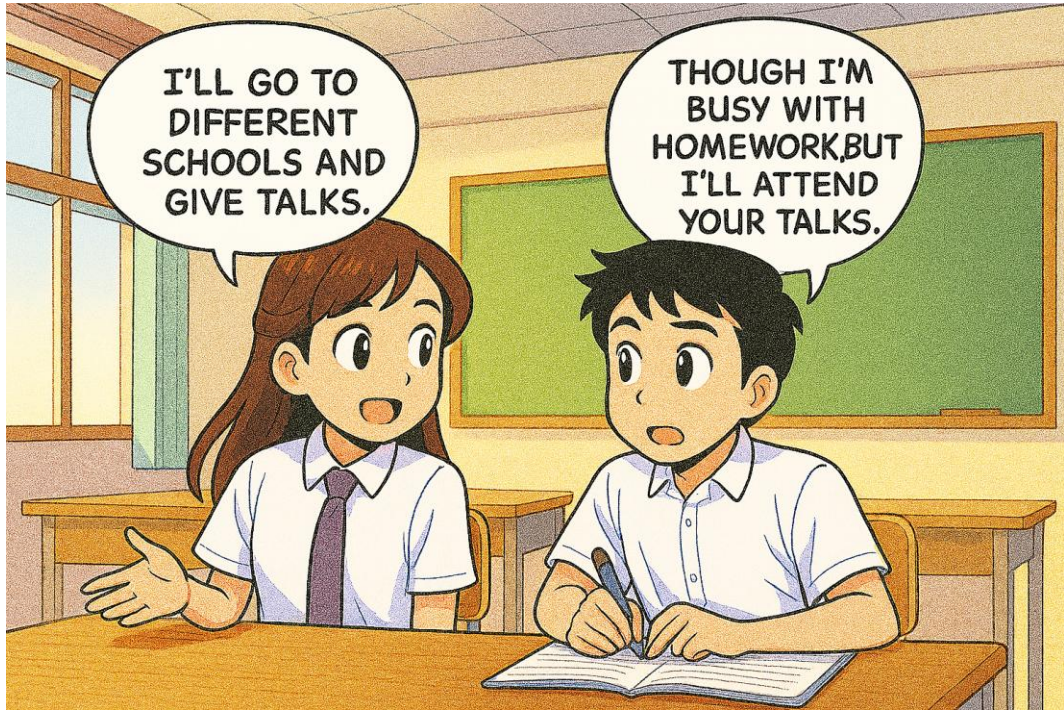
對等連接詞

Coordinate Conjunction

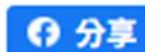


FANBOYS :

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So



連接詞「because」和「so」不能在同一句中連用！



連接詞「because」和「so」
不能在同一句中連用

在中文當中「**因為...所以...**」很自然的是在同一個句子中連用，但**英文只能使用其一**，來看以下例句使用：

because 和 so 的用法

S2 + V2..., so S1 + V1...
= S1 + V1... + because + S2 + V2...
= Because + S2 + V2..., S1 + V1...

- * because 若置於句首，則與後面子句中間須加上逗號。
- * **注意**：because、so 為同表「因果關係」的從屬連接詞，不能同時使用於一個句子中。

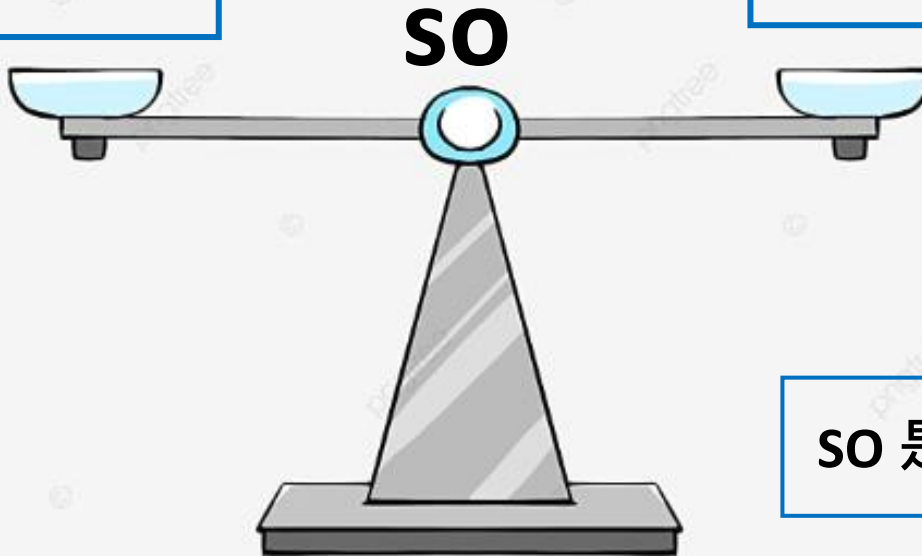
I didn't know the answer, **so** I asked my friend.
= I asked my friend **because** I didn't know the answer.
= **Because** I didn't know the answer, I asked my friend.
我不知道答案，所以我問了朋友。

X Because I'm busy with my homework, so I can't attend your talks.

so 的兩端不對稱

I'm busy with work

I can't attend your talks



對等連接詞
Coordinate
Conjunction

SO 是對等連接詞

FANBOYS :
For, And, Nor, But, Or, So

O Because I'm busy with my homework, I can't attend your talks.

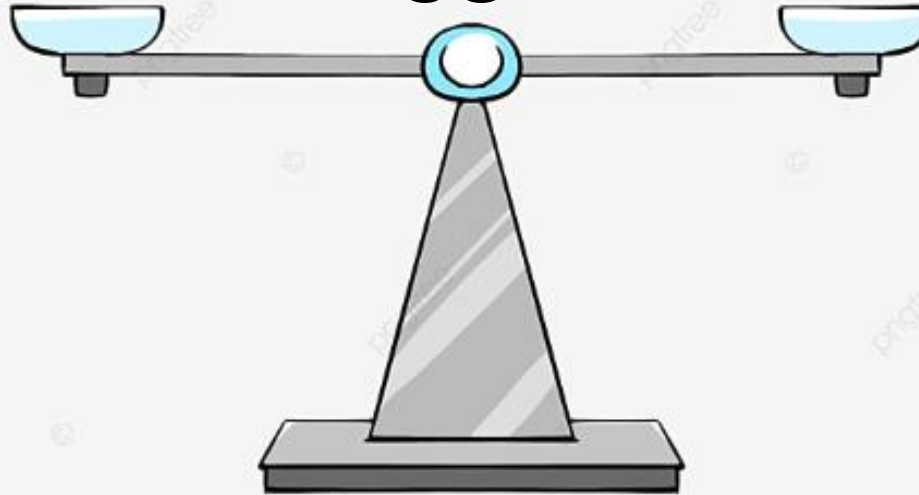
附屬子句

主要子句

I'm busy with work

I can't attend your talks

SO



對等連接詞
Coordinate
Conjunction

FANBOYS :
For, And, Nor, But, Or, So

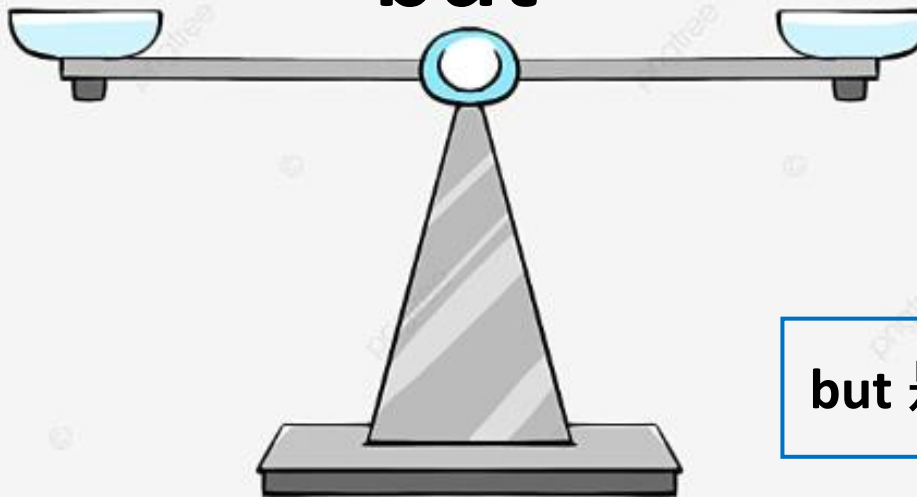
X Though I'm busy with my homework, but I can attend your talks.

but 的兩端不對稱

I'm busy with my homework

I can attend your talks

but



對等連接詞
Coordinate
Conjunction

but 是對等連接詞

FANBOYS :
For, And, Nor, But, Or, So

O

Though I'm busy with my homework, I can attend your talks.

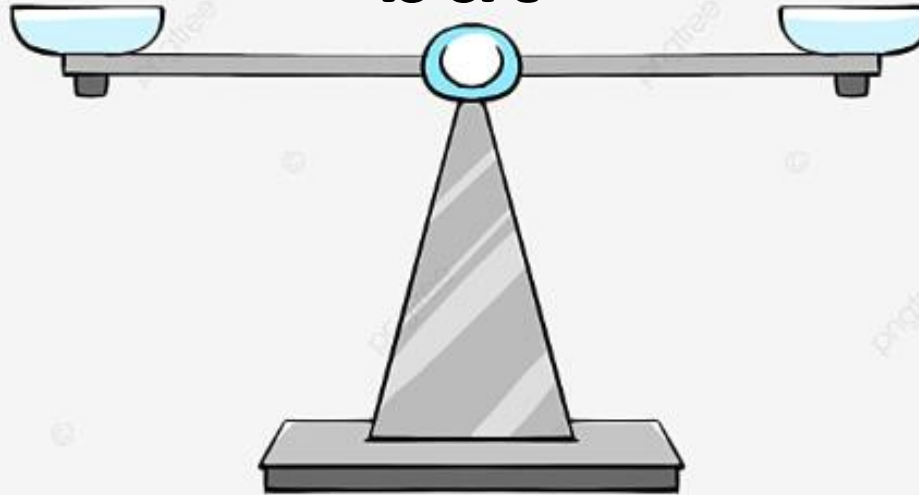
附屬子句

主要子句

I'm busy with my homework

I can attend your talks

but



對等連接詞
Coordinate
Conjunction

FANBOYS :
For, And, Nor, But, Or, So

Though I'm busy with my homework, I can attend your talks.

附屬子句

主要子句

I'm busy with my homework

I can attend your talks

but



對等連接詞
Coordinate
Conjunction

FANBOYS :
For, And, Nor, But, Or, So

I go to different schools, and give talks.

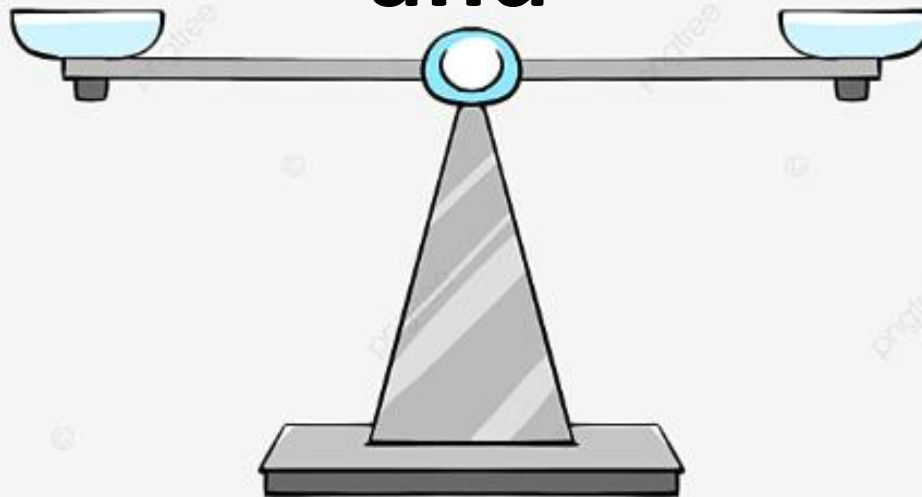
我到很多學校，也有演講。

and 兩端平行並列
兩者都有

I go to different schools

give talks.

and



對等連接詞
Coordinate
Conjunction

我到很多學校，也
有演講。

文法對，語意通，
語用怪怪的

FANBOYS :
For, And, Nor, But, Or, So

O

I go to different schools to give talks.

我到各學校演講。

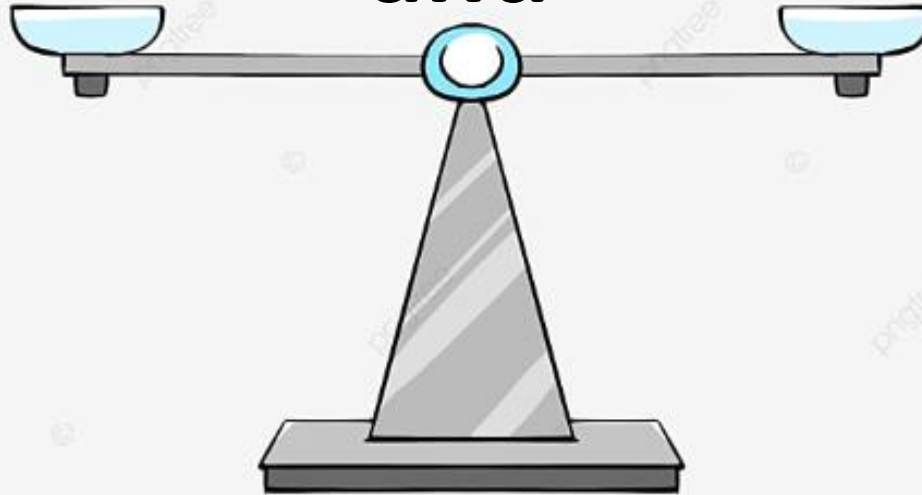
to V
表目的：為了

?

I go to different schools

give talks.

and



我到很多學校，也有演講。

語意通，語用怪怪的

and 兩端平行
並列
兩者都有

FANBOYS :
For, And, Nor, But, Or, So

✓ 英文連接詞 “and” 的常見語意用法 (ROETL)

類型	英文語意說明	中文說明	範例句	中文翻譯
1. Addition (並列)	Adding similar or related actions or states	並列兩個動作或狀態	She sings <u>and</u> dances.	她又 <u>唱</u> 又跳。
2. Sequence (先後)	Implies chronological order	表示時間上的先後順序	He got dressed <u>and</u> left the house.	他穿好衣服後 <u>就</u> 出門了。
3. Result / Effect (因果)	The second clause is the result of the first	表示因果關係	She was sick <u>and</u> stayed home.	她生病了， <u>所以</u> 待在家。

4. Contrast (對照)	Rare, but "and" can contrast ideas subtly	表示輕微對比	He is rich and unhappy.	他很有錢，卻不快樂。
5. Condition (條件)	Sometimes used like "if" in informal speech	表示條件關係 (非正式)	You touch it and it breaks.	你一碰它就壞了。
6. Cause-Effect (因→果)	Like "so," the second is a logical consequence	因→果 的邏輯順序	She is beautiful and I love her.	她很美，我愛她。
7. Contrast-Emphasis (出乎意料)	First clause sets up an unexpected second	突顯或出人意表的語意	He studied hard and still failed.	他很努力讀書，卻還是被當了。

✘ 不能使用“and”的語意 — 類別：目的 Purpose

不可用類型	正確做法	範例錯誤句	建議修改
目的 Purpose	用 "to + V" 表示目的 (C1 Verb Transformation)	✘ I go to different schools <u>and</u> give talks.	✔ I go to different schools to give talks.

Fully Understand the Context

徹底了解語境

To fully understand the context means examining language through three essential dimensions:

1. **Grammar** – Is the sentence structurally correct?
2. **Semantics** – Is the meaning accurate and logical?
3. **Pragmatics** – Is the usage appropriate for the situation, tone, and intent?

It is not enough for a sentence to be correct in form or meaning – it must also make sense in real-world use.

徹底了解語境

表示從語言的三個面向進行全面理解：

1. 語法：句子結構是否正確？
2. 語意：句子意思是否正確，合邏輯？
3. 語用：句子是否符合情境、語氣和意向？

I **go to different schools to give talks.**

我到各個學校去演講。

I **go to different schools, and give talks.**

我到很多學校，也有演講。

(實際語境中，此句很少用。)

✳ 用 "and" 時，中文應翻為：
「也」、「而且也做了...」

✳ 用 "to" 時，中文應翻為：「去
做...」、「為了...」

✳ 若中文語意是「去做某事」，英文必須用 **to + V** 而非 **and**。

IELTS 口說學生最常犯的五個錯誤

5 Common mistakes

4-Step system



The 5 Most Common Mistakes in IELTS Speaking

The 5 Most Common Mistakes in IELTS Speaking 2025.7.20



The Speaking Success System

1. Try
2. Discover
3. Practice
4. Build



The 5 Most Common Mistakes in IELTS Speaking

THE SPEAKING Success System

1 **TRY.** Take a question and try to answer it.

嘗試：找一個問題，試著回答

2

DISCOVER. Watch a native speaker answer the question.

發現：觀察母語人士如何回答 <ChatGPT>

3

PRACTICE. Practice repeating the chunks and answering the same question again.

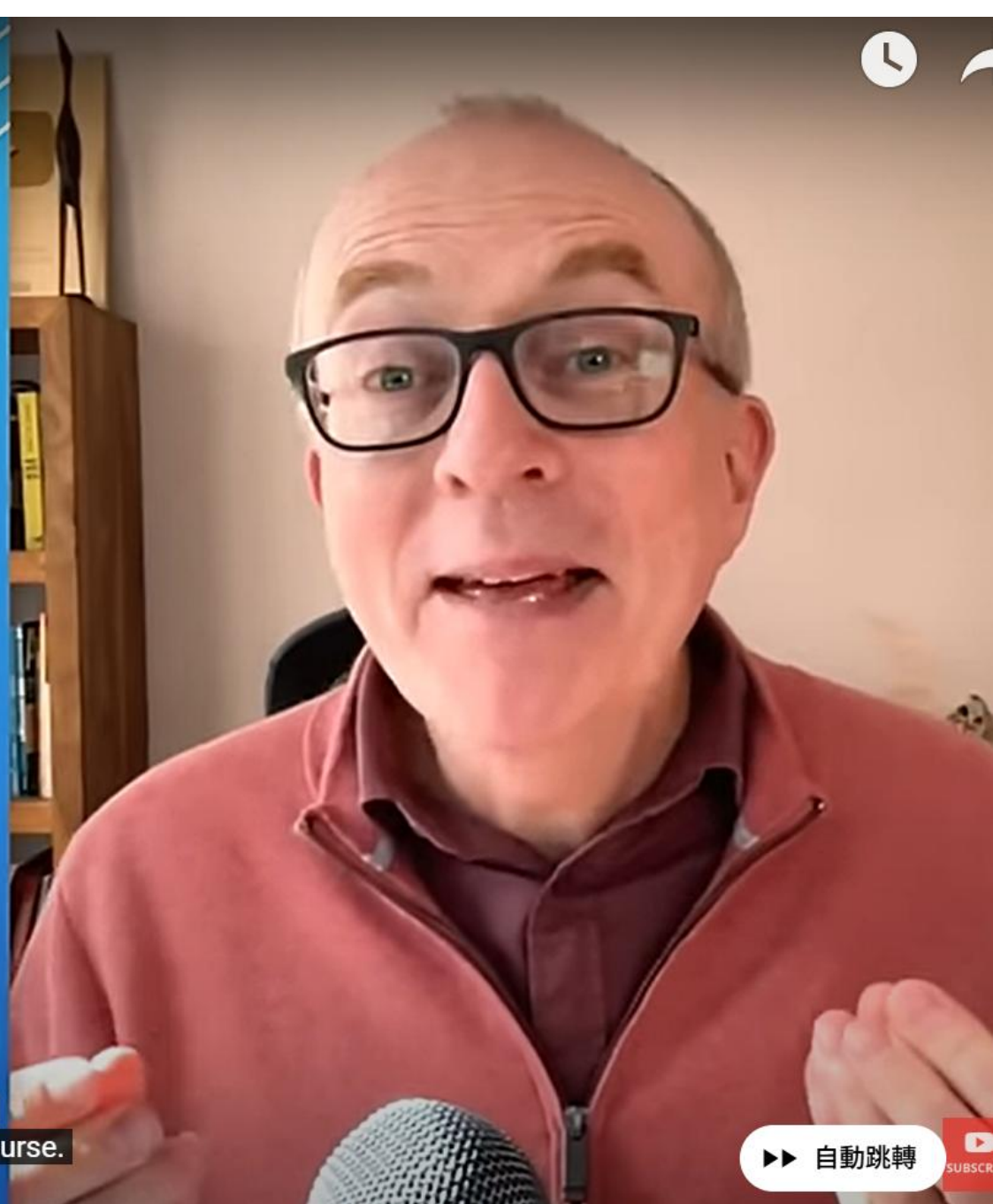
練習：重複練習語塊回答問題 <ChatGPT>

4

BUILD. Give different answers to the same question.

建立：用不同方式回答 <ChatGPT>

It's a system that underpins the whole course.



▶▶ 自動跳轉

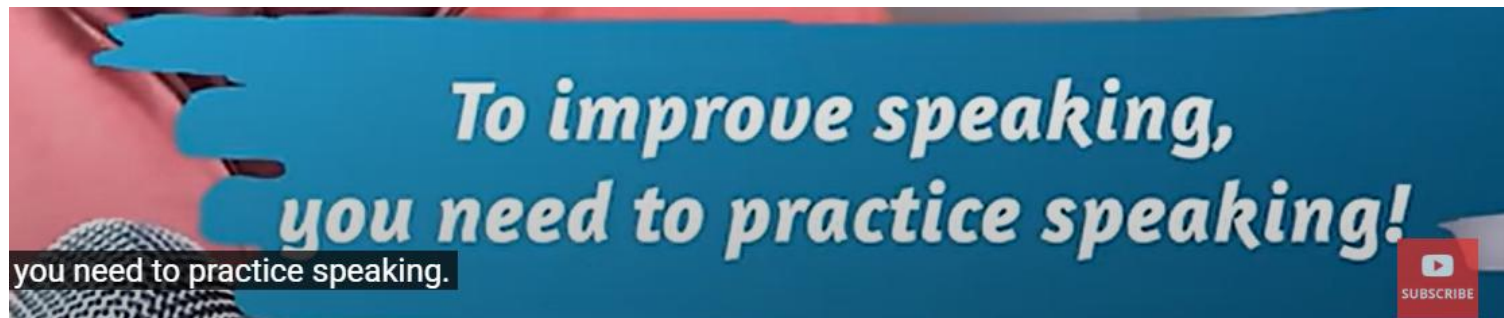


Mistake #1: *Writing and Reading Your Answers Aloud*

X 錯誤一：寫下並大聲朗讀你的答案



寫下一個想法、關鍵字或是一些固定搭配詞



增進口說能力，需要練習口說！

要怎麼做呢?
練習說出答案 (不是用讀的)

What to do instead!

*Practice speaking out
your answer
(without reading)*

So much better to listen to the question

 SUBSCRIBE

Mistake #2: *Memorising Answers*


錯誤二：死記答案

*The skill you need is
flexibility when you speak*
The skill is flexit

技能在於說話時的靈活性，那才是你真正需要的。

You get **tongue-tied**
= you can't speak!

你就會卡住、腦袋空白，說不出話來。



「我從高中開始就靠死記硬背來學英文，這讓我很難講得流利。我每天記單字，但不知道怎麼用在句子裡。」

H

I learn English by rote since I was a high school student. It makes me struggle to speak well. I note vocabulary every day. I do not know how to put it in a sentence.



What to do instead!

Develop *flexibility*
by memorising and
practicing *chunks*

要背和練習的是語塊、片語、
小單位的語言結構，以培養靈
活度。

語塊

A chunk

= 2 or 3 words together

small chunks of language, right?



**Grammatical
chunks**

文法語塊

**Idiomatic
expressions**

成語表達

Phrasal verbs

片語動詞

Lexical chunks

詞元語塊

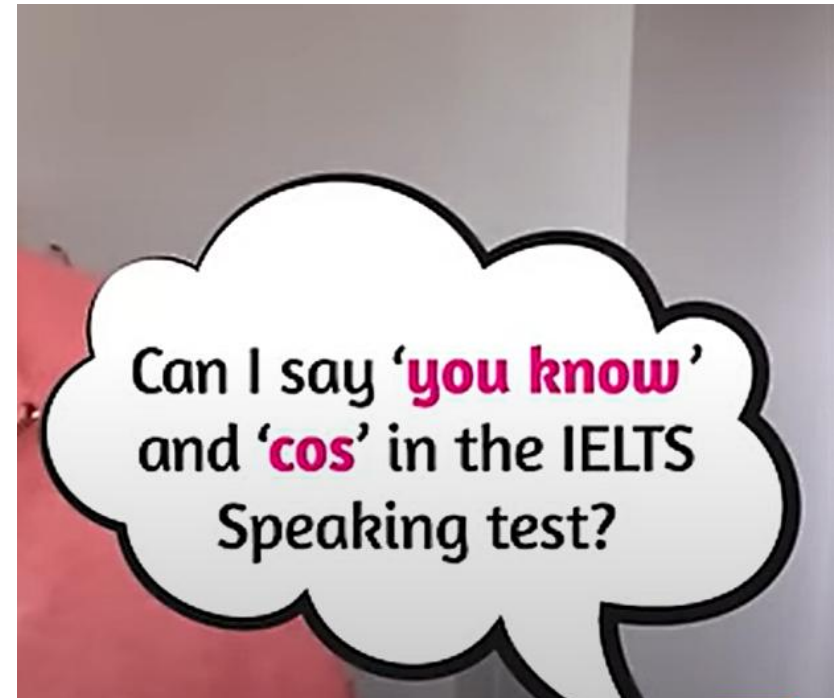
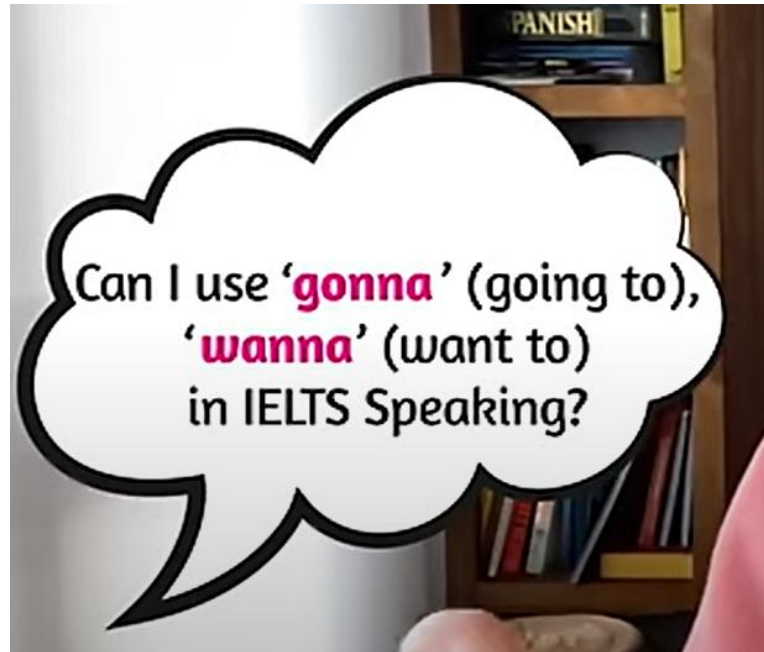
**Learn to *improvise*
not *memorise!***

練習改進

不是死記

Mistake #3: *Using Formal English*

用正式的英文



*IELTS Speaking is a test of
natural, conversational English*

自然的英語對話

What to do instead!

*Practice natural,
conversational English*

練習用自然的英語對話

背單字表

Mistake #4:
Learning Lists of Vocabulary

*Word lists lack
sufficient context*

單字表缺乏情境

What to do instead!

*Learn vocabulary
by topics*

針對主題學
相關字彙



學英語，很辛苦

Mistake #5:
No Pain, No Gain!

What to do instead!

Enjoy your study!

享受學習

重點是：流利與彈性（靈活）

*Fluency and flexibility
are key!*

The Speaking Success System

The Speaking Success System

1. Try
2. Discover
3. Practice
4. Build

1. 嘗試
2. 發現
3. 練習
4. 建立

Step 1. Try

*Take a question
and try to answer*

找一個問題，嘗試自己回答

A spontaneous answer

= a non-prepared answer

自然地回答，不要準備答案。

Step 2. Discover

*Watch a native-speaker
answer the question*

你會發現，自然的口說英語。
你會聽到在該情境下所使用的
語塊 (chunks)

**You will discover
natural spoken English**
**You will hear chunks
in context**

***Don't try to memorise the answer,
memorise the chunks!***

Step 3. Practice

*Practice repeating
the chunks*

重複練習語塊 (chunks)

*Practice answering
the same question again*

一直練習同樣的問題

Synonyms

同義字

Antonyms

反義字

Change tense

變換時態

Substitution

替換

Step 4. Build

*Give different answers
to the same question*

用不同的方式回答同一問題

建立流利度與靈活度
最佳的方法

*You will build flexibility
and confidence*

And when you have that flexibility,

Thank You

