

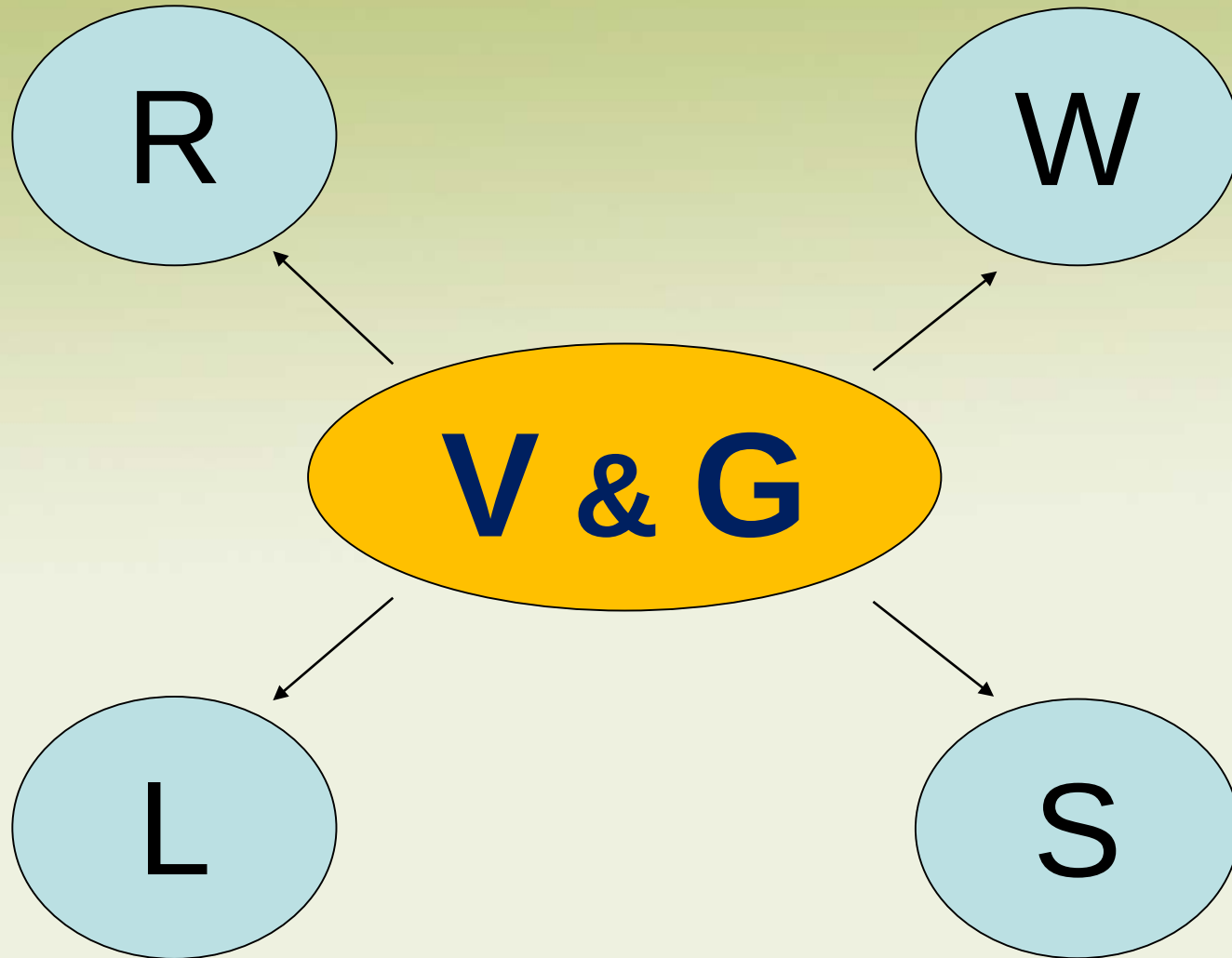
雅思的實力養成與準備策略

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- 識字的**廣度** ⇨ Reading & Listening
- 用字的**準度** ⇨ Writing & Speaking
- 文法的**深度** ⇨ Reading & Listening
- 文法的**效度** ⇨ Writing & Speaking

單字文法與聽說讀寫的關係

☞ 文法本身的存在，是作為讓學習者有能力
聽說讀寫的媒介。

☞ 文法因此不是語言學習的目的，也不是學好聽說
讀寫的充分條件，但卻是學好語言的必要條件。

☞ 文法是語言的內在邏輯與秩序，聽說讀寫是反映文法學習成果的外在總體表現。

☞ 文法好，聽說讀寫不一定能樣樣流暢，但聽說讀寫樣樣流暢的人，文法一定好。

☞ 簡單講，文法非萬能，但不懂文法卻萬萬不能。

☞ 總之，單字文法好，聽說讀寫沒煩惱！

單字文法 & 聽說讀寫

在雅思考試中的準備進程

- ☞ 雅思雖然考試項目沒有單字文法，但在準備過程中，勢必要花更多的時間與精神在單字文法的全面學習上。
- ☞ 跳過單字文法，直接準備雅思的聽說讀寫是不可能的。一旦如此，屆時你會發現瓶頸還是在單字文法，這時你得回過頭來重學單字文法，反而浪費更多時間與精神。
- ☞ 你花在單字文法的時間越多，聽說讀寫準備的時間就越短。

- ☞ 在學習的進程上，第一階段應該先花一段完整的時間，專心而密集地**全面提升單字量**、**全方位學通文法**。
- ☞ 一旦有了**單字文法**的**內在實力**，第二階段學習**聽說讀寫**的**外在表現**與解題技巧時，才會事半功倍。
- ☞ **先單字文法**，**再聽說讀寫**，這樣循序漸進的學程，才是準備雅思最有效率與有效果的策略。

識字的廣度

認知型單字

Vocabulary for recognition

(Reading/Listening)

1. Astronomy and Space Science

galaxy	gravity	orbit	axis	eclipse
--------	---------	-------	------	---------

1. The Earth revolves about the _____ which joins the North and South Poles.
2. On Wednesday there will be a total/partial _____ of the sun.
3. Galactic surveys show that distant _____ are not as evenly distributed in space as theory predicts.
4. Enormous energy is needed to launch a spacecraft against _____.
5. The earth _____ the sun once every 365.25 days.

1. Astronomy and Space Science

galaxy	gravity	orbit	axis	eclipse
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5. The earth orbits the sun once every 365.25 days.

2. Meteorology and Climatology

aurora	drought	deluge	precipitation	monsoon
--------	---------	--------	---------------	---------

1. This little stream can become a _____ when it rains heavily.
2. They are hoping desperately that the _____ season is not late.
3. _____ is falling products of condensation in the atmosphere, as rain, snow, or hail.
4. You can hope to see Northern Lights, or _____ borealis to call them their scientific name, between November and February.
5. Millions of people are threatened with starvation as a result of _____ and poor harvests.

2. Meteorology and Climatology

aurora	drought	deluge	precipitation	monsoon
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1. This little stream can become a deluge when it rains heavily.
2. They are hoping desperately that the monsoon season is not late.
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5. Millions of people are threatened with starvation as a result of drought and poor harvests.

3. Geography and Geology

quagmire	crater	savanna	crust	estuary
----------	--------	---------	-------	---------

1. When a large object impacts the Earth, it makes a _____ similar to the ones which we see on the moon.
2. Shifting plates of the Earth's _____ push against each other, triggering volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.
3. The _____ is the part of the mouth or lower course of a river in which the river's current meets the sea's tide.
4. Overnight rain had turned the grass airstrip into a _____.
5. Ten thousand years ago, when the Sahara was a fertile _____, crocodiles flourished, but as the desert spread, they died.

3. Geography and Geology

quagmire	crater	savanna	crust	estuary
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3. The estuary is the part of the mouth or lower course of a river in which the river's current meets the sea's tide.
4. Overnight rain had turned the grass airstrip into a quagmire .
5. Ten thousand years ago, when the Sahara was a fertile savanna , crocodiles flourished, but as the desert spread, they died.

4. Biology

enzyme	photosynthesis	secrete	chromosome	embryo
--------	----------------	---------	------------	--------

1. Each cell of our bodies contains 46 _____.
2. Between the eighth week of development and birth a human _____ is called a foetus.
3. An _____ in the saliva of the mouth starts the process of breaking down the food.
4. Plants' happy knack of swapping carbon dioxide for oxygen during _____ is one of nature's ways of keeping the planet healthy.
5. Saliva is a liquid _____ by glands in or near the mouth.

4. Biology

enzyme	photosynthesis	secrete	chromosome	embryo
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1. Each cell of our bodies contains 46 chromosomes .
2. Between the eighth week of development and birth a human embryo is called a foetus.
3. An enzyme in the saliva of the mouth starts the process of breaking down the food.
4. Plants' happy knack of swapping carbon dioxide for oxygen during photosynthesis is one of nature's ways of keeping the planet healthy.
5. Saliva is a liquid secreted by glands in or near the mouth.

5. Psychology

archetype	anorexia	insomnia	dementia	hallucination
-----------	----------	----------	----------	---------------

1. Reports of _____ and other eating disorders are on the increase, with 6,000 new cases in the UK every year.
2. An _____ is a collectively inherited unconscious idea, pattern of thought, image, etc., universally present in individual psyches.
3. The most common form of _____ is Alzheimer's disease.
4. Auditory _____ are a symptom of schizophrenia.
5. If you suffer from _____, afternoon fatigue, tension headache, and general anxiety, you might be suffering from the effects of caffeine addiction.

5. Psychology

archetype	anorexia	insomnia	dementia	hallucination
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6. Anthropology and Sociology

paleolithic	discrimination	excavation	kinship	hierarchy
-------------	----------------	------------	---------	-----------

1. The _____ of the site is likely to take several years.
2. Different ethnic groups have different systems of _____.
3. The museum has _____ tools made 200,000 years ago.
4. There's a very rigid social _____ in their society.
5. The judge said that _____ against homosexuals is deplorable.

6. Anthropology and Sociology

paleolithic	discrimination	excavation	kinship	hierarchy
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1. The excavation of the site is likely to take several years.
2. Different ethnic groups have different systems of kinship.
3. The museum has paleolithic tools made 200,000 years ago.
4. There's a very rigid social hierarchy in their society.
5. The judge said that discrimination against homosexuals is deplorable.

用字的準度

生產型單字

Vocabulary for production

(Writing/Speaking)

☒ I'll discuss about my reasons in the following paragraphs.

☒ I'll discuss my reasons in the following paragraphs.



✗ I'll discuss about my reasons in the following paragraphs.

✓ I'll discuss my reasons in the following paragraphs.



 Many people complain the poor air quality in the big city.

 Many people complain about the poor air quality in the big city.



✘ Many people complain the poor air quality in the big city.

✔ Many people complain about the poor air quality in the big city.



☒ I joined in many clubs in high school.

☒ I joined many clubs in high school.



✗ I joined in many clubs in high school.

✓ I joined many clubs in high school.



☐ Crowds of people joined the celebration.

☒ Crowds of people joined in the celebration.



✗ Crowds of people joined the celebration.

✓ Crowds of people joined in the celebration.

☒ I was happy that my sister participated in my wedding.

☒ I was happy that my sister attended my wedding.



✗ I was happy that my sister participated in my wedding.

✓ I was happy that my sister attended my wedding.

文法的深度

文法作為解讀的工具

Grammar as a codebreaker

(Reading/Listning)

Grammar in Reading



NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS

2. 'Savory' is a better-known word for _____.

⇒ Certainly our mouths and tongues have taste buds, which are receptors for the five basic flavors: sweet, salty, sour, bitter, and umami, or what is more commonly referred to as savory.

NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS

2. 'Savory' is a better-known word for _____.

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NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS

2. 'Savory' is a better-known word for umami.

⇒ Certainly our mouths and tongues have taste buds, which are receptors for the five basic flavors: sweet, salty, sour, bitter, and umami, or what is more commonly referred to as savory.

Grammar in Listening



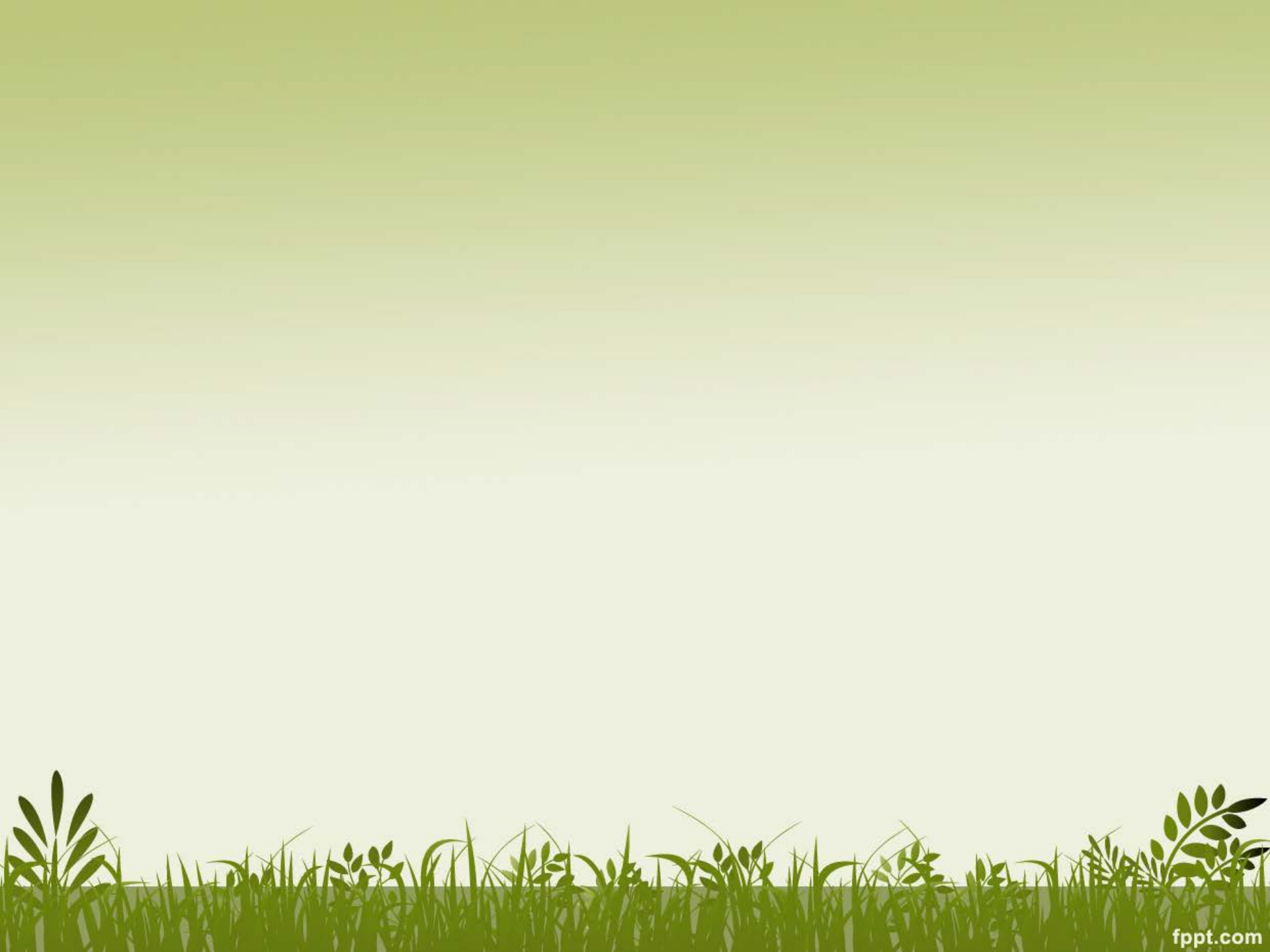
Finally, whatever damage commercial fossil collectors sometimes do, if it weren't for them, many fossils would simply go undiscovered because there aren't that many fossil collecting operations that are run by universities and other scientific institutions. Isn't it better for science to at least have more fossils being found even if we don't have all the scientific data we'd like to have about their location and surroundings than it is to have many fossils go completely undiscovered?



Finally, whatever damage commercial fossil collectors sometimes do, if it weren't for them, many fossils would simply go undiscovered because there aren't that many fossil collecting operations that are run by universities and other scientific institutions. Isn't it better for science to at least have more fossils being found even if we don't have all the scientific data we'd like to have about their location and surroundings than it is to have many fossils go completely undiscovered?

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Finally, whatever damage commercial fossil collectors sometimes do, if it weren't for them, many fossils would simply go undiscovered because there aren't that many fossil collecting operations that are run by universities and other scientific institutions. Isn't it better for science to at least have more fossils being found [even if we don't have all the scientific data we'd like to have about their location and surroundings] than it is to have many fossils go completely undiscovered?



文法的效度

文法作為有效溝通的機制

Grammar as a mechanism for effective communication

(Writing/Speaking)

Grammar in Speaking



❌ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit in summer].



✘ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit in summer].

S

V

✘ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit ??? in summer].



❌ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit in summer].

S

V

❌ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit ??? in summer].

S

V

O

☐ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit in summer].

S

V

☐ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit ??? in summer].

S

V

O

☒ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit the beach in summer].



✗ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit in summer].

S

V

✗ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit ??? in summer].

S

V

O

✓ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit the beach in summer].

S

V

O

✗ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit in summer].

S

V

✗ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit ??? in summer].

S

V

O

✓ My hometown is the place [where many tourists visit the beach in summer].

S

V

O

✓ My hometown is the place [which many tourists visit in summer].

O

S

V

Grammar in Writing



Run-on sentences & Sentence fragments



- Run-on Sentences:

1. S + V..., S + V....

2. S + V... V....

- Sentence Fragments:

1. S + ... / ...V....

2. conj S + V....

- Run-on Sentences:

1. S + V..., S + V....



Run-on Sentences

- Nowadays the situation has changed, most people live in cities, only a few live in the country, life is no longer centered around farming.



Run-on Sentences

- Nowadays the situation has changed,

S

V

most people live in cities,

S

V

only a few live in the country,

S

V

life is no longer centered around farming.

S V

Run-on Sentences

- Nowadays the situation has changed.

Most people live in cities and only a few live in the country, so life is no longer centered around farming.



Correct Sentences

- Nowadays the situation has changed.

Most people live in cities and only a few live in the country, so life is no longer centered around farming.

- Run-on Sentences:

1. S + V..., S + V....

2. S + V... V....

Run-on Sentence

✘ Nowadays, there are many people want to eat healthily.

Run-on Sentence

✘ Nowadays, there are many people want to eat healthily.

✓

✓

Correct Sentence

❌ Nowadays, there are many people want to eat healthily.

V

V

✅ Nowadays, there are many people who want to eat healthily.

V

conj

V

Correct Sentence

✗ Nowadays, there are many people want to eat healthily.

V

V

✓ Nowadays, there are many people who want to eat healthily.

V

conj

V

- Sentence Fragments:

1. S + ...



Sentence Fragments

 Making land become forests to provide habitats for animals.



Sentence Fragments

✗ Making land become forests to provide habitats for animals.

gerund phrase = S

✓ Making land become forests provides habitats for animals.

Correct Sentence

✗ Making land become forests to provide habitats for animals.

gerund phrase = S

✓ Making land become forests provides habitats for animals.

gerund phrase = S

V



- Sentence Fragments:

1. ...V....



Sentence Fragments

✘ According to the latest research indicates that coffee benefits health.

Sentence Fragments

☒ (According to the latest research) indicates that coffee benefits health.

prep ph = adv

V

Correct Sentence

✗ (According to the latest research) indicates that coffee benefits health.

prep ph = adv

V

✓ (According to the latest research,) coffee benefits health.

prep ph = adv

S

V

Correct Sentence

❌ (According to the latest research) indicates that coffee benefits health.

prep ph = adv

V

✅ (According to the latest research,) coffee benefits health.

prep ph = adv

S

V

✅ The latest research indicates that coffee benefits health.

S

V

- Sentence Fragments:

1. S + ... / ... V

2. conj S + V

Sentence Fragments

They used to produce foodstuffs and prepare meals by themselves.

**Because this living pattern allowed them to pay attention to the
quality of their daily meals.**



Sentence Fragments

They used to produce foodstuffs and prepare meals by themselves.

S

V

[Because this living pattern allowed them to pay attention to the

conj

S

V

quality of their daily meals].

Correct Sentence

They used to produce foodstuffs and prepare meals by themselves,

S

V

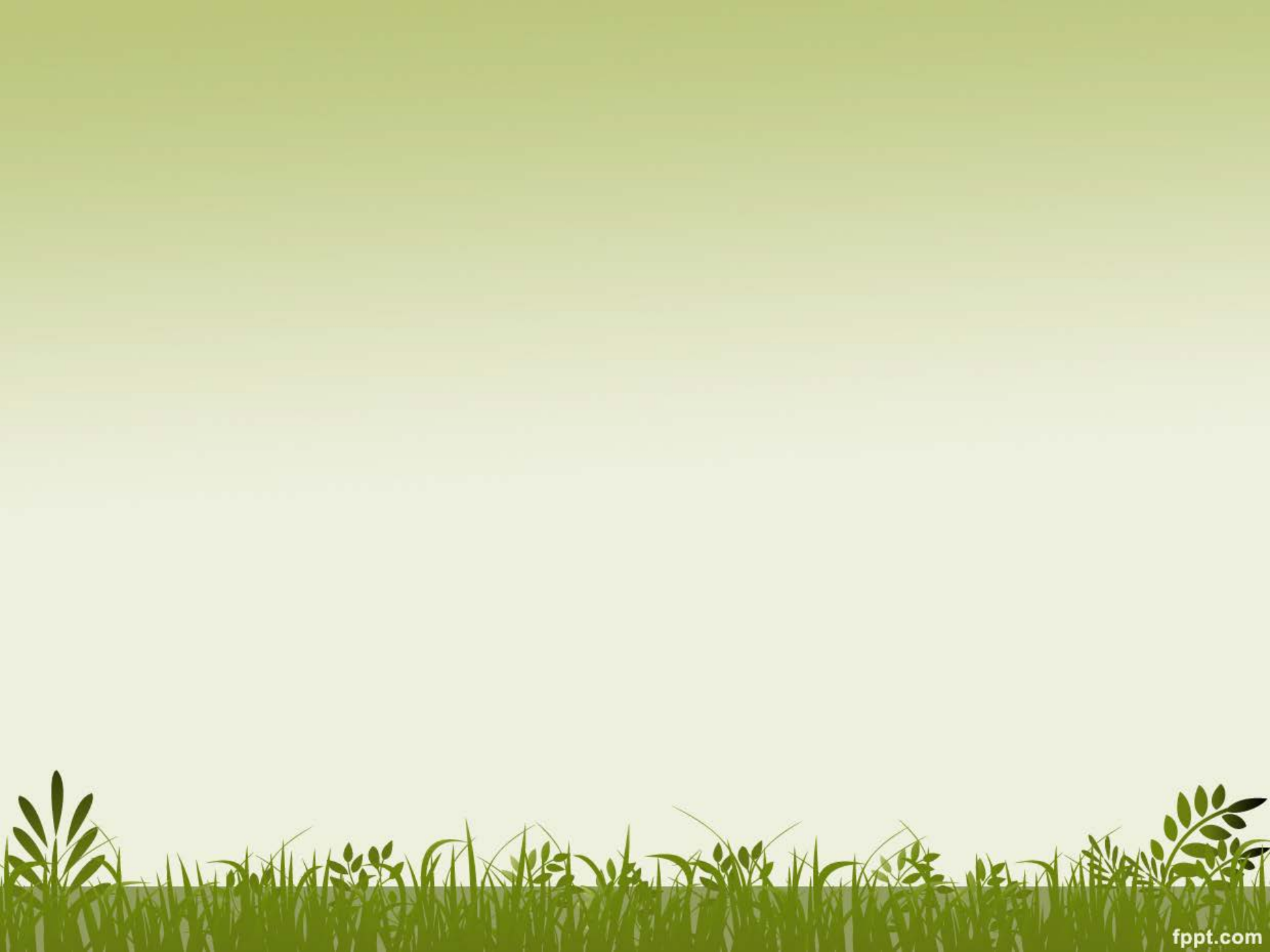
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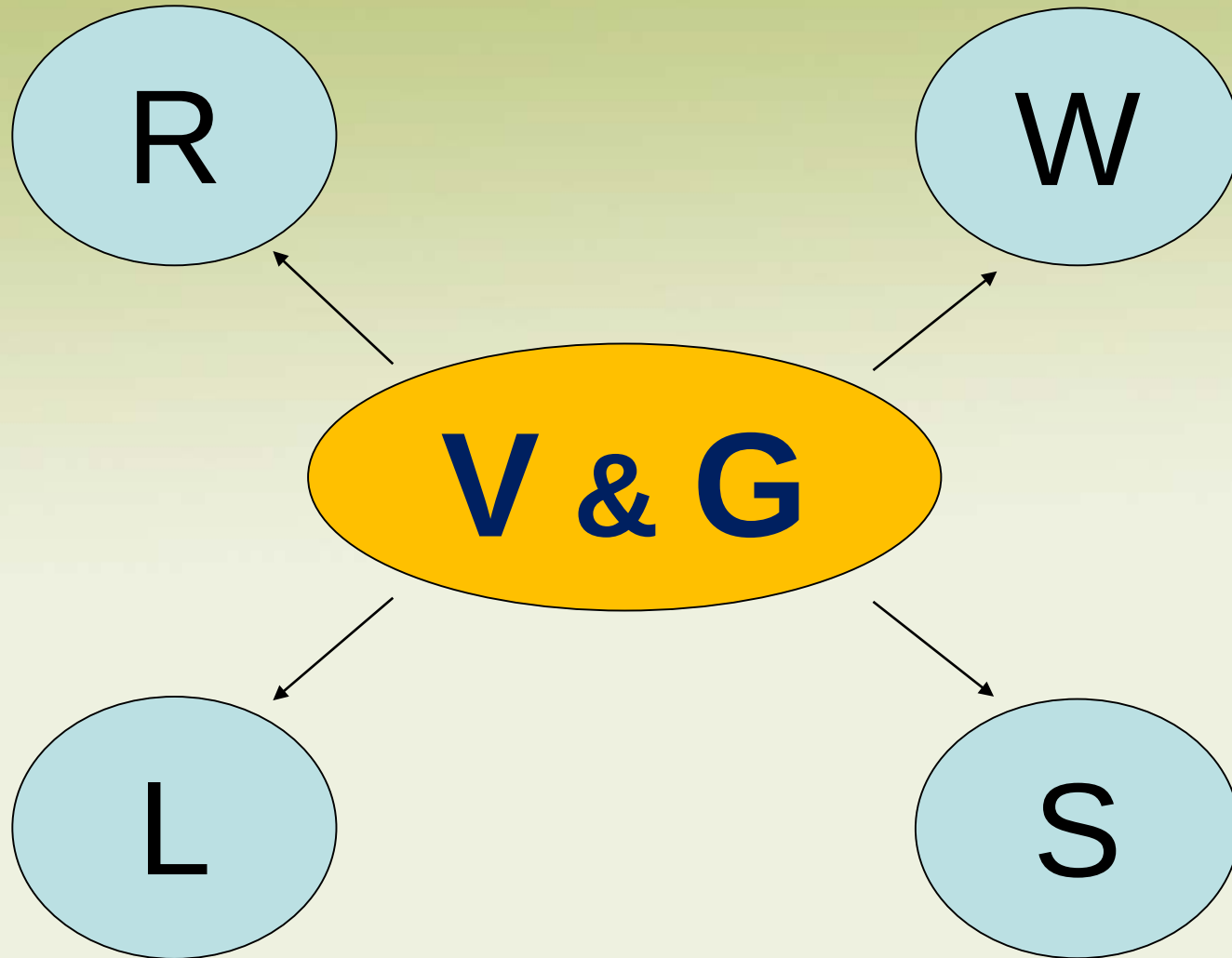
conj

S

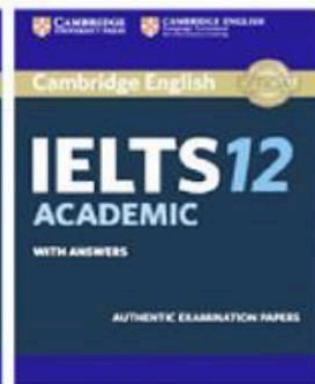
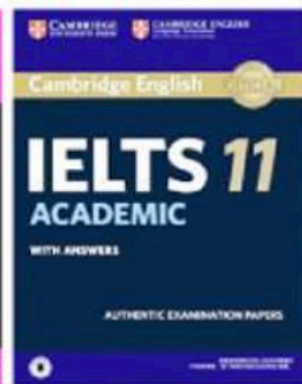
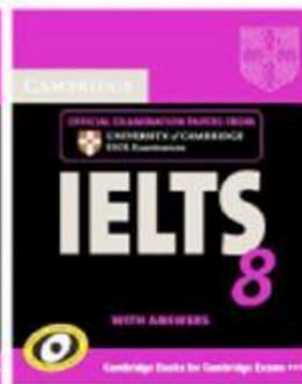
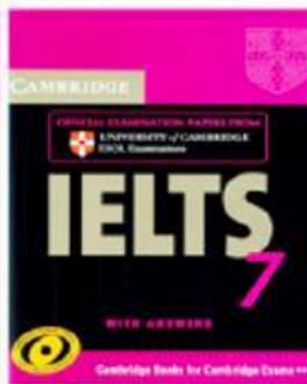
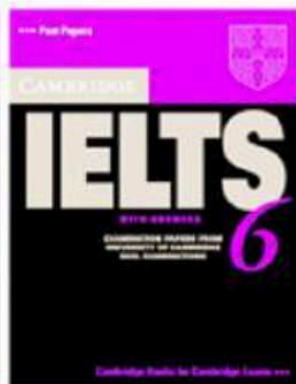
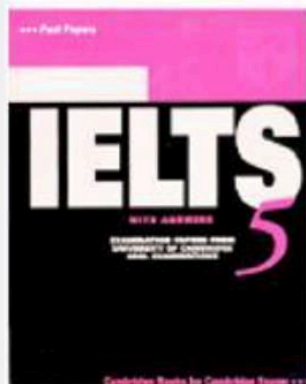
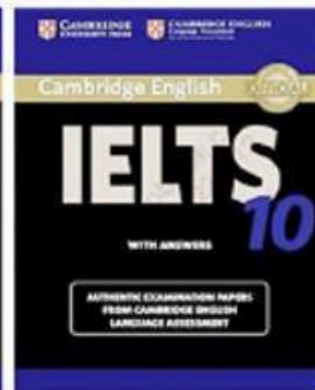
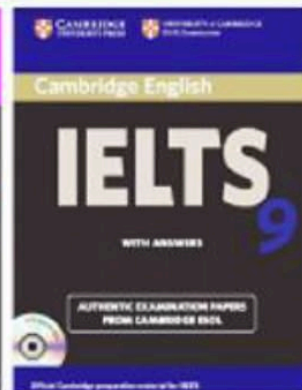
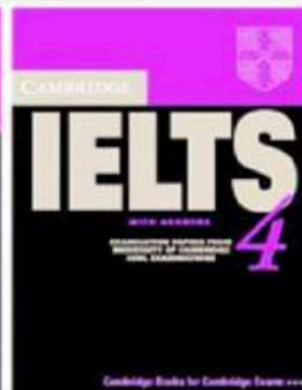
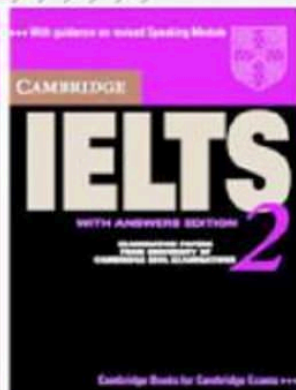
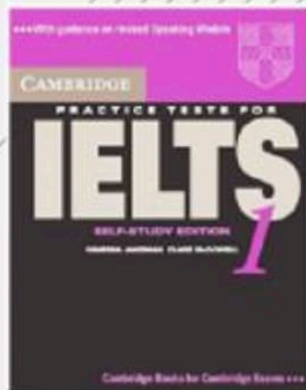
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