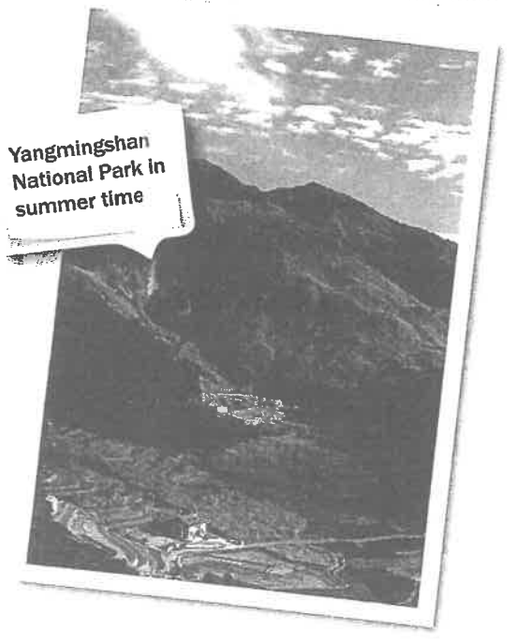
Unit 2

Climate

Word Bank

Tropic of Cancer	humidity n.	blossom n.	chilly a.
tropical a.	a variety of	crowded a.	value v.
subtropical a.	fierce a.	spectacular a.	escape v.
seldom adv.	offshore a.	eye-catching a.	accompany v.
	mild a.	delicate a.	destructive a.

4 Reading Passage


Yangmingshan National Park in summer time

Taiwan's climate is hot and rainy, making it easy for plants to grow. Around 2,500 mm of rain falls on Taiwan every year. The **Tropic of Cancer** crosses central Taiwan, which makes Taiwan's climate half **tropical** and half **subtropical**.

It can be extremely hot in summer. The temperature **seldom** drops below 30 degrees Celsius and the **humidity** is high. It's a great time to enjoy the cool mountains and **a variety of** water activities. Visitors are suggested to wear hats and sunglasses and put on sunscreen as well.

From July to October is the typhoon season. Several typhoons pass by or hit Taiwan during this time of year. These storms can be **fierce** and cause great damage. Visitors must avoid coastal areas and **offshore** islands during a typhoon.

In spring, the weather tends to be **mild** and pleasant. It's the perfect time to visit scenic spots outside the cities and enjoy a wide variety of flower **blossoms**.

Typhoons may

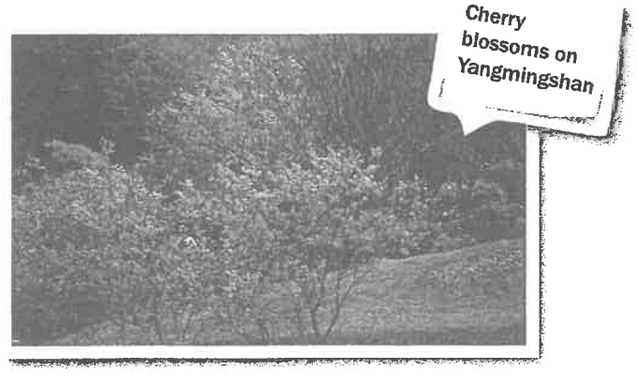

bring about mudflows. flood cities. blow down trees and destroy houses.

The Plum Rain Season comes in mid May and lasts until June. During this time, it is quite likely that you will be caught in a shower. An umbrella is a must for tourists during the rainy season.

In autumn, it is cool and the humidity starts to drop. It is as pleasant in autumn as in spring.

Although Taiwan is very hot, the north can get quite cold during the winter. It can get even colder at the summits of Taiwan's high mountains. Up there, the temperature can drop to as low as -10 degrees Celsius. There is even snow on the ground. People travel to the mountains, such as Mount Hehuan 合歡山, just to see the snow. So, don't forget to pack some warm clothes if you're visiting Taiwan at this time of year.

Taiwan has lots of things to see. There are beautiful temples and **crowded** night markets in almost every city. Just outside the cities is the countryside, which is often **spectacular**, with beautiful mountains, rivers, and forests. There are also several flower seasons in Taiwan. Each of them has its own unique features and is very **eye-catching**. Every year, during the cherry blossom season, families go to places like Alishan 阿里山, Yangmingshan 陽明山, and Wulai 烏來 to see these **delicate** pink blossoms.


Cherry blossoms on Yangmingshan

Quiz

1. What kind of climate does Taiwan have?
2. What disasters can typhoons bring about?
3. When is the Plum Rain Season?



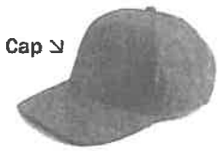
↑ Flip-flops

Conversation 5



Down jacket ↘

Ethan	What about the weather? It's pretty hot, right?
Laura	Most of the time, but not always. In the north, winters are often **chilly** and occasionally very cold.
Ethan	Really? What do people do to heat their homes?
Laura	There isn't much central heating in Taiwan because it's not cold for very long. People usually use small electric heaters and put on more layers of clothing.
Ethan	What about in the mountains? How cold is the winter up there?
Laura	It can be surprisingly cold in the mountains during winter. A friend of mine who went camping there one year said it dropped to -10 degrees Celsius.



Cap ↘



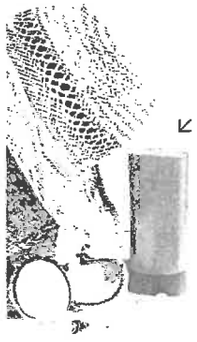
↙ Sunglasses



↖ Umbrella



Rain boots ↗



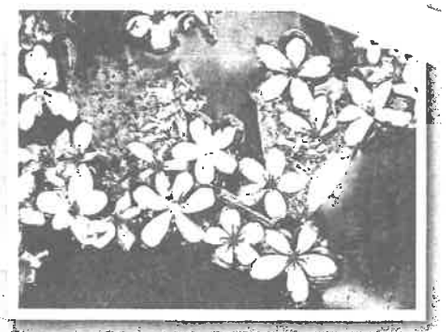
↙ Sunscreen

Ethan	I suppose Taiwanese people **value** the mountains. They give them a great chance to go out and enjoy nature.
Laura	Yes, mountain areas are becoming more and more important. People go there to **escape** the heat of summer and view the beautiful flowers and plants.
Ethan	So, in summer, it's really hot!
Laura	Definitely. There are also typhoons during the summer.
Ethan	Is it very stormy during a typhoon?
Laura	Yes, a typhoon is usually **accompanied** by strong winds and heavy rain, which can be very **destructive**.

Seasonal Festivals



Alishan Cherry Blossom Festival
阿里山櫻花季



Miaoli Tung Flower Season
苗栗桐花季



Yangmingshan Flower Festival
陽明山櫻花季

Wulai Cherry Blossom Festival
烏來櫻花季

Baihe Lotus Festival
白河蓮花季



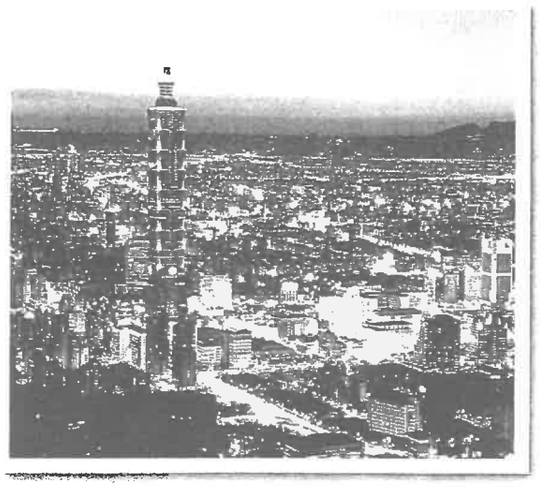
Unit 3

Population

Word Bank

density n.	take over	mixture n.	battle n.
inhabit v.	rule (over) v.	Hakka n.	drive out
indigenous a.	general n.	manage to	reputation n.
claim v.	Manchu n.	lively a.	
	settler n.	get rid of	

7 Reading Passage



There are over 23 million people in Taiwan. Because Taiwan is very mountainous, most of its population lives on the western plains. There are over 640 people per square kilometer in Taiwan. Taipei, undoubtedly, has the highest population **density** in Taiwan, with over 6.8 million people **inhabiting** this city.

The **indigenous** peoples were the first people to live on the island. Today, there are officially 14 tribes, and indigenous people make up about two percent of Taiwan's population. The largest tribe is the Amis. The Amis live mostly in Hualien and Taitung. The indigenous peoples depend on farming and fishing for a living.

Taiwan's indigenous people were no longer able to live in peace once other peoples began arriving seeking to **claim** power. In 1623, the Dutch **took over** Taiwan. They **ruled over** most of the island until the first large Chinese army arrived in 1661. This army was led by a Chinese **general** named Koxinga 國姓爺 (Zheng Chenggong 鄭成功). He was fighting the **Manchu** Emperor in China and had to escape to Taiwan. He died soon after he got to Taiwan. Following that, many Chinese people came to live on the island. Most of the indigenous people escaped to the mountains, but some stayed on the plains. The ones who stayed behind married the Chinese **settlers**. This is why most Taiwanese people are actually a **mixture** of different races.

The 14 officially recognized indigenous tribes

Amis 阿美族
Paiwan 排灣族
Atayal/Tayal 泰雅族
Bunun 布農族
Rukai 魯凱族
Puyuma 卑南族
Tsou 鄒族
Saisiyat 賽夏族
Tao/Yami 達悟族
Thao 邵族
Kavalan 噶瑪蘭族
Truku 太魯閣族
Sakizaya 撒奇萊雅族
Seediq 賽德克族

Quiz

1. What is the population of Taiwan?
2. Where does most of the population have to live?
3. Who were the first people to live in Taiwan?
4. Who took over Taiwan and when?

Nowadays, the population of Taiwan consists of Taiwanese, also called Hoklo or Holo, mainlanders, and indigenous people. There is also a group of Chinese called **Hakka**. Hakka people have **managed to** keep their own language and customs. Most of the mainlanders came to Taiwan in 1949 because of political problems in China. Today, the population of Taiwan is 70% Hoklo or Holo, 14% Hakka, 14% mainlander, and 2% indigenous. Many foreigners also live in Taiwan.



Koxinga
(Zheng Chenggong)
國姓爺（鄭成功）



Koxinga's Shrine,
Tainan, Taiwan
台南延平郡王祠

Practice

01 Listening

9

Listen to the dialogue and mark the information that you hear.

1. ◯ Koxinga fought the Dutch in 1661.
2. ◯ There are more Hoklo people than indigenous people in Taiwan.
3. ◯ The Amis mostly live on the east coast of Taiwan.
4. ◯ Hakka people have their own language and customs.

02 Reading

Choose the correct answer.

_____ 1. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
(a) Taiwan has the highest population in the world.
(b) There are 8 million people living in Taipei.
(c) Taipei is the most crowded city in Taiwan.
(d) Most of Taiwan's population lives on the east coast.

_____ 2. Most mainlanders come to Taiwan in 1949 because (of)
(a) a natural disaster in China. (b) the population of China was too high.
(c) business opportunities in Taiwan. (d) political problems in China.

_____ 3. Which of the following is NOT true about Hakka people?
(a) They have their own language.
(b) They were the first people to live in Taiwan.
(c) They have a reputation for working hard.
(d) They are a Chinese people who live all over China.

03 Writing

Use the prompts to write a sentence. You'll need to add necessary words or change the verb tenses to make correct sentences.

1. population / Taiwan / 23 million
   The population of Taiwan is over 23 million.
2. largest / tribe / Taiwan / Amis tribe
3. over / 640 / people / square kilometer / Taiwan
4. the Dutch / rule over / Taiwan / until / Koxinga / drive out

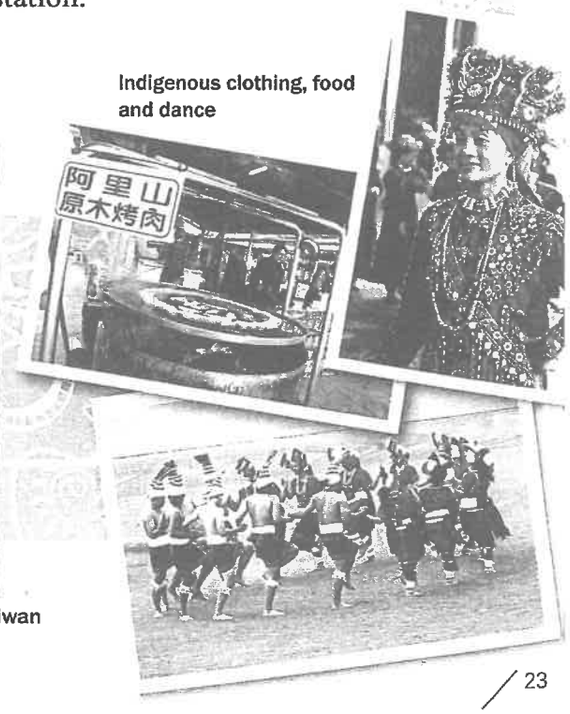
Indigenous Culture

Indigenous culture is an important part of Taiwan's cultural diversity. In the 1990s, there was a revival of indigenous culture even though the government had tried to repress it for many years. Now, indigenous singers, such as A-Mei, have become quite famous. However, it is difficult to see traditional indigenous culture up close. Also, indigenous culture itself is very diverse. There are 14 different indigenous tribes on the island. Each of these tribes has its own unique customs and way of life.

Fortunately, Taiwan has several museums and numerous villages where you can learn about indigenous culture. Indigenous communities can be found all over Taiwan, with many of them concentrated in Hualien, Taitung and Nantou counties. There is also a diversity of indigenous arts such as music, dance, wood carving, weaving and basket weaving. There is even an indigenous TV station.



The Pacuntapana Bridge 排灣族雙流橋 in the Taiwan Indigenous Peoples Culture Park, Pingtung



Indigenous clothing, food and dance



35 Conversation

Ethan — You know, it's a little strange. If people aren't asking if I've already eaten, they're inquiring about whether I'm full or not. What gives?

Laura — I think they're being polite. As you know, Taiwanese people love their food. There's even an old Chinese saying that goes "for people, food is **paramount**."

Ethan — With all the delicious Chinese restaurants around the world, this isn't too surprising. Why are they so interested in food?

Laura — Some people say it's because Chinese people feared not getting enough food to feed their families in ancient times.

Ethan — I suppose there were lots of **famines** back then, eh?

Laura — Famines, **droughts**, and wars. Any of these **disasters** could leave people hungry. This made rice very important.

Ethan — Sounds like the way the Irish feel about potatoes. Potatoes were their main food. As long as you had potatoes, you could survive.

Laura — That's right. Chinese people also **associated** rice and food with prosperity. Rich people could eat as much as they wanted.

Ethan — So, even in modern Taiwan where everyone has enough to eat, people still think this way about food.

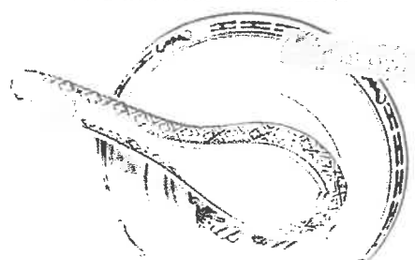
Laura — That's right.

Ethan — Do Taiwanese people have rice with every single meal?

Laura — They do, more or less. Whether they're at home or attending a fancy banquet, rice goes with pretty much everything.

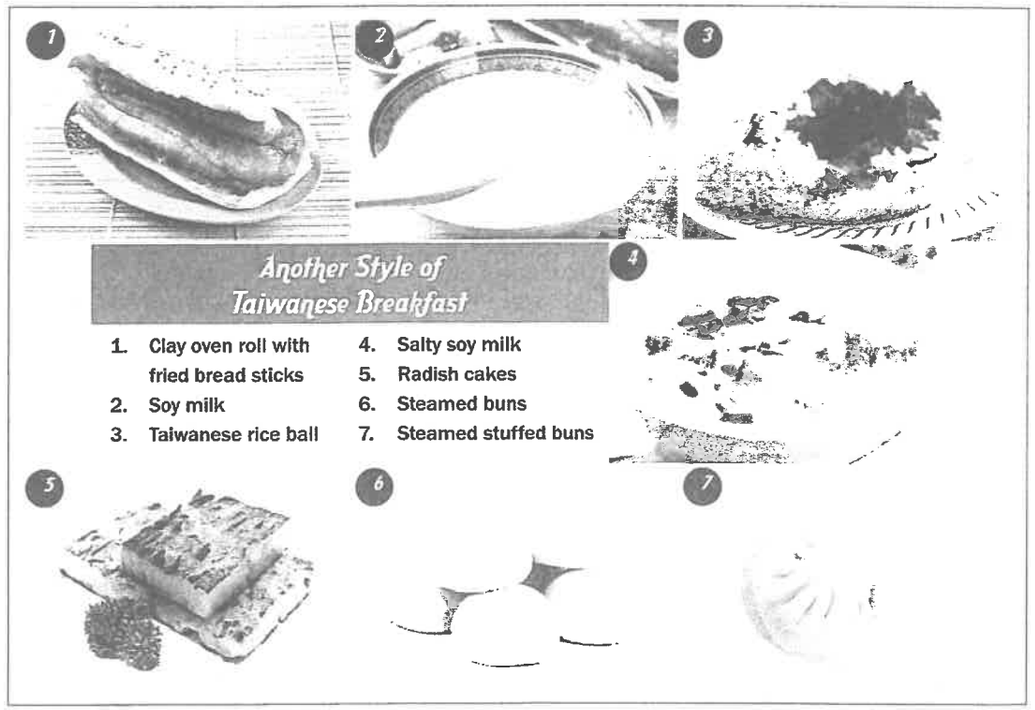
Ethan — So, all of the main Chinese styles are available in Taiwan?

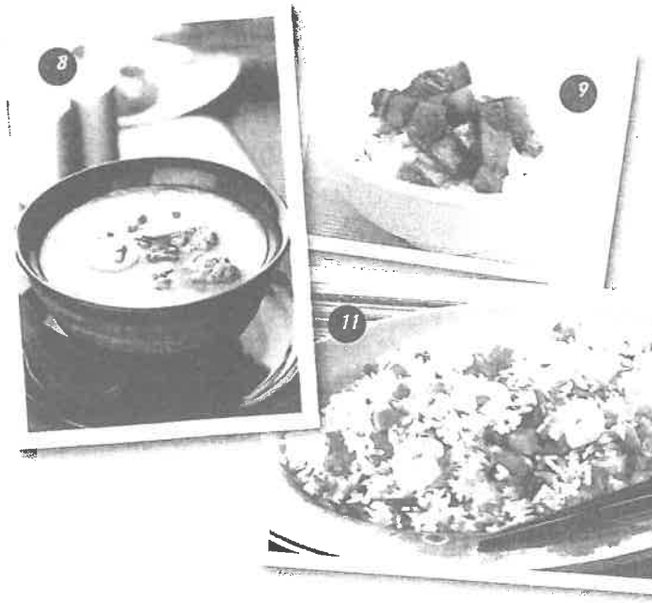
Laura — Yes, that's why it's a great place for food lovers! You can also find various kinds of foreign food in the big cities, such as Thai, Vietnamese, French, and Indonesian cuisine.





Common Breakfast & Rice Dishes in Taiwan





Unit 13

Popular Foods and Drinks

Word Bank

mung bean	spicy a.	mug n.	burst v.
peanut n.	beerhouse n.	quality n.	terrain n.
steam v.	basil n.	renowned a.	
stuffing n.	sesame n.	teahouse n.	
	colleague n.	ethnic a.	

(37) Reading Passage

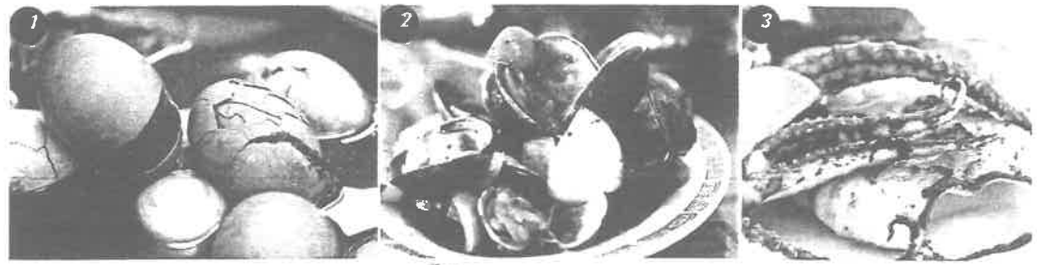


Small steamed dumplings

Many Taiwanese dishes are similar to the ones that come from China, though most have a unique Taiwanese flavor. These include various snacks like **mung bean** cakes, **peanuts**, and tea eggs.

One of the most popular foods among tourists is "**steamed** dumplings." Steamed dumplings come from eastern China. They're also called *tangbao* or "soup dumplings" because of their juicy **stuffing**, made of pork, green onion, and ginger. Restaurants serving steamed dumplings often also offer other Chinese dishes like sour and **spicy** soup, chicken soup, steamed stuffed buns, fried rice, and so on.

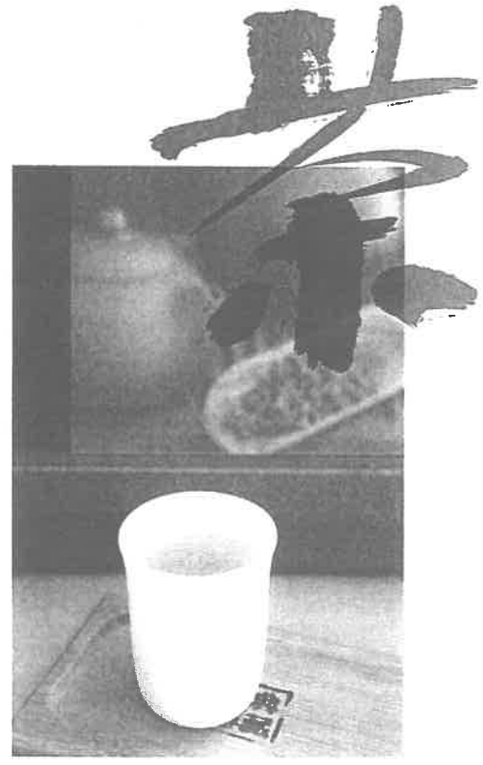
Taiwanese people enjoy having food at local **beerhouses**. Stir-fried clams (with chili pepper and **basil**), three-cup chicken (made with a sauce of **sesame** oil, rice wine, and soy sauce), grilled fish, grilled squid, stir-fried



1. Tea eggs
2. Stir-fried clams
3. Grilled squid
4. Three-cup chicken

vegetables, and deep-fried tofu are common dishes on the menu. When people get off work, they usually get together with friends or **colleagues** at such restaurants to eat fried food and snacks, and drink **mugs** of cold beer!

Taiwanese people also love their drinks. Taiwan has an environment that is good for tea growing. Therefore, Taiwan's tea products are of very high **quality**. When it comes to tea, they enjoy drinking Chinese green tea or oolong tea without milk or sugar. Oolong tea is probably the most popular tea in Taiwan. The two **renowned** Taiwanese teas are Dongding oolong tea 凍頂烏龍茶 and Baozhong tea 包種茶. Taiwanese people will often have tea after their meals or with snacks. The island is full of **teahouses** where you can relax and enjoy anything from a hot pot of oolong tea to a glass of iced black tea with lemon. Maokong 貓空 in Taipei is well known for its numerous teahouses. They're always crowded with local people and visitors on weekends.



Quiz

1. What are some of the dishes served in Taiwan's beerhouses?
2. What are some of the ingredients used to make three-cup chicken?
3. What is the most popular kind of tea in Taiwan?

Practice

01 Listening

39

Listen to the first part of each short dialogue. Match each one with the correct reply.

1. ____
2. ____
3. ____
4. ____
5. ____

(a) Of course. Taiwan has the perfect environment for growing great tasting tea.
(b) Teas like oolong tea and Chinese green tea are drunk without milk.
(c) It's cooked in soy sauce, sesame oil, and rice wine.
(d) It's made of pork, green onion, and ginger.
(e) Things like tea eggs, mung beans, and peanuts are popular snacks here.

02 Reading

Circle the correct option in each sentence.

1. Indigenous, Hakka, and Taiwanese cuisines have all **influenced/stuffed** each other.
2. Getting together with friends or **colleagues/visitors** at the local beerhouse is a popular Taiwanese pastime.
3. For the Taiwanese, tea is a part of their **future/culture** rather than just a drink.
4. Taiwan's teahouses are great places to enjoy a hot **soup/pot** of the island's famous Baozhong tea.
5. Each city in Taiwan has its own special **restaurants/dishes**, but certain ones, like beef noodles, are loved all over the island.

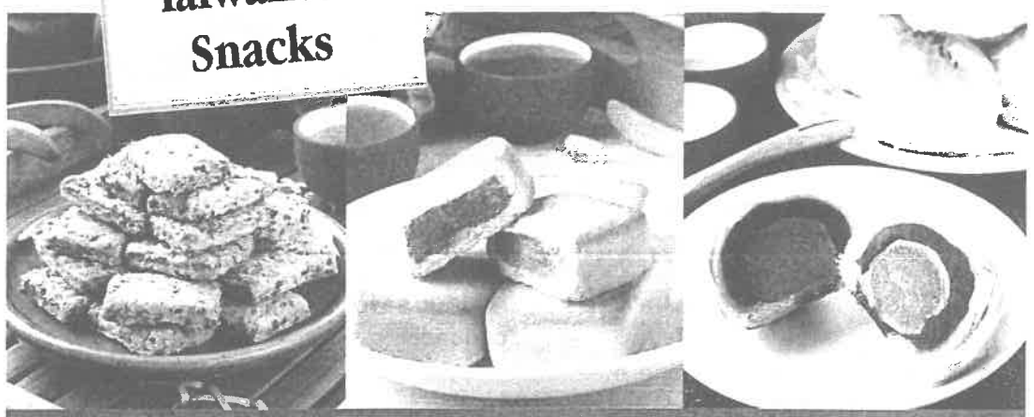
03 Writing

Use the following words to fill in the blanks.

ethnic **renowned** **burst** **beerhouses**

1. Local _____ serve dishes like deep-fried tofu, three-cup chicken and stir-fried clams.
2. Maokong is _____ for its many teahouses, which are often crowded with visitors at the weekend.
3. Taiwanese cuisine is so various because of the many different _____ groups that live on the island.
4. Be careful when taking a bite of a soup dumpling, as the hot soup inside can _____ out and burn your tongue.

Common Taiwanese Snacks



Square cookies | Pineapple cake | Egg yolk shortcake



Mochi | Preserved fruit | Ox tongue shaped pastry



Glutinous rice sesame ball | Green onion cake | Donut



Dried pork slices



41 Conversation

Ethan There are so many night markets in Taiwan. Almost every city has one or more!

Laura Yes. I like to visit the stalls selling delicious snacks. Talk about great eating!

Ethan Hanging around the night markets is such an amazing experience! You can taste a variety of Taiwanese snacks and do some shopping for clothes and crafts as well.

Laura Have you tried stinky tofu yet?

Ethan No. The smell is enough to keep me away. How is that stuff made, anyways?

Laura They put the tofu in fermented milk along with some vegetables and meat and leave it for a month or two. Pretty strong, don't you think?

Ethan It's a little too strong for me, especially when they fry it!

Laura Some people love it, some don't! By the way, you must drink pearl milk tea while you are in Taiwan. It's a distinctive drink here.

Ethan I already did! I love it. The tapioca balls in it are very chewy. What an invention!

Laura It was invented in Taichung. Now it's becoming popular around the world.

Ethan And what is the "small sausage in large sausage"?

Laura It's pretty much like an American hot dog. They wrap a grilled pork sausage in a sticky rice sausage, which is larger. That's where it gets the name.

Ethan I see. I'll definitely get fat if I stay in Taiwan for a month or two!

Laura Haha, and don't forget to end a night market tour with a plate of shaved ice!

Taiwan's Night Markets



Shilin Night Market
士林觀光夜市



Ning Xia Rd. Night Market
寧夏觀光夜市



Raohe St. Night Market
饒河街觀光夜市



Hwahsi Tourist Night Market
華西街觀光夜市



Liouhe Tourist Night Market
六合夜市



Fengjia Night Market
逢甲夜市



Luodong Tourist Night Market
羅東夜市



Keelung Miaokou Night Market
基隆廟口夜市



Hsinchu Du Cheng Huang Temple Night Market
新竹城隍廟口夜市

TAIWANESE SNACKS



Tofu pudding 豆花



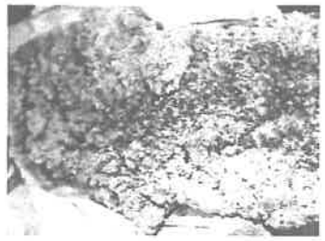
Oyster omelet 蚵仔煎



Oyster thin noodles 蚵仔麵線



Taiwanese fried chicken 鹽酥雞



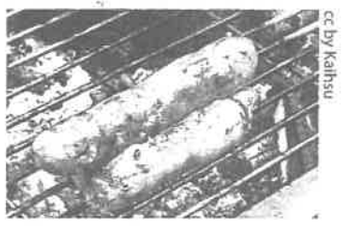
Fried chicken cutlet 雞排



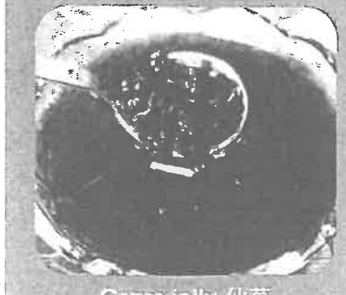
Jelly figs with lemon 檸檬愛玉



Lumpia 潤餅



Small sausage in large sausage
大腸包小腸



Grass jelly 仙草



Taiwanese meatballs 肉圓



Salty chicken 鹽水雞



Taiwanese fried buns 水煎包

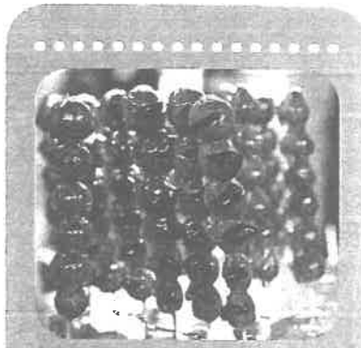


Black pepper cake 胡椒餅

cc by Kaihsu



Stewed food 滷味



Sugar-covered fruit on sticks 糖葫蘆



Pan-fried green onion cakes 蔥油餅



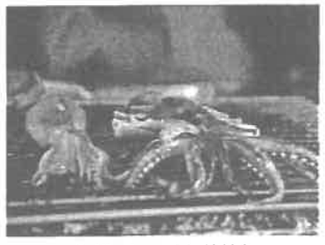
Rice tube pudding 筒仔米糕



Red bean cake 車輪餅



Grilled corn 烤玉米



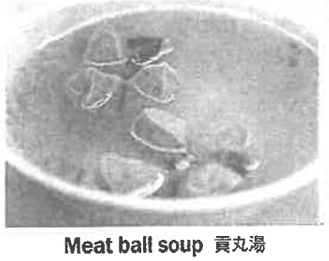
Grilled squid 烤魷魚



Steamed sandwich 刈包



Donshan duck head 東山鴨頭

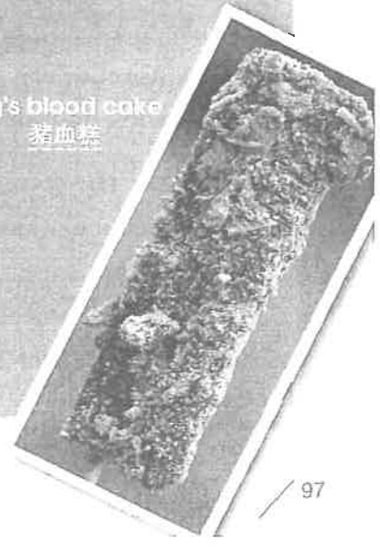


Meat ball soup 貢丸湯



Fish ball soup 魚丸湯

Pig's blood cake
豬血糕



Unit 16

The Lantern Festival and Dragon Boat Festival

Word Bank

lantern n.	disease n.	beehive n.	rower n.
elaborate a.	minister n.	helmet n.	rush v.
glutinous a.	drown v.	commemorate v.	
riddle n.	compete v.	kingdom n.	
	festivity n.	refuse v.	

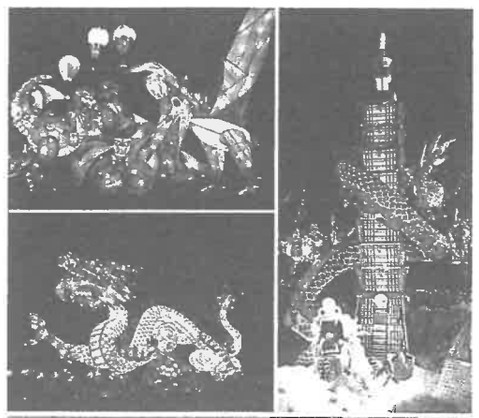
(46) Reading Passage

The Lantern Festival

The **Lantern** Festival takes place on the fifteenth day of Chinese New Year. It is often known as the second New Year, or "little New Year," and it marks the end of the New Year season. During the festival, people make **elaborate**, beautiful lanterns. In the old days, only the rich were able to make these kinds of lanterns. In modern society, everyone can enjoy them, and it has become a special kind of art. Some lanterns are shaped like animals, people, or objects. There are even Taipei 101 lanterns! This is one tradition that has been modernized in a very successful way.

Nowadays, different parts of Taiwan hold public events to celebrate the Lantern Festival. They use modern technology to provide an exciting light display.

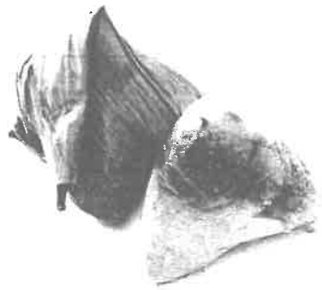
On the night of the Lantern Festival, people traditionally eat sweet **glutinous** rice balls. They are made of glutinous rice, sometimes with sweet stuffing, and served in syrup. Answering **riddles** is another traditional activity.



The Lantern Festivals around Taiwan



Sweet glutinous rice balls



Sticky rice dumplings

The Dragon Boat Festival

Another important event is the Dragon Boat Festival. This festival falls on May 5th on the lunar calendar, and usually takes place in June on the Western calendar. In ancient China, summer was a time of **disease**, so this festival was created to drive away the evil spirits that cause sickness. As time passed, the story of Qu Yuan 屈原 was added. Qu Yuan was an ancient **minister** and poet who **drowned** himself when the king would not listen to his advice. After he jumped into the water, fishermen raced to try and save him. Although they were too late to save his life, they threw sticky rice dumplings into the river to keep the fish from eating his body. This is the story behind the tradition of racing dragon boats and eating sticky rice dumplings during the Dragon Boat Festival.

Dragon boat teams from different organizations are made up of students, businessmen, soldiers, and so on. The boats themselves are highly decorated and quite beautiful. This festival isn't just popular in Taiwan. Nowadays, dragon boat teams come from all over the world to **compete** in the races and celebrate this unique festival.



Dragon-boat race

Quiz

1. When is the Lantern Festival?
2. What kinds of lanterns do people make during the Lantern Festival?
3. Who was Qu Yuan?
4. Why did fishermen throw sticky rice dumplings into the river after Qu Yuan's death?
5. Which festival is growing in popularity all around the world?

Practice

01 | Listening

48

Listen to the statements and match each one with the picture that best illustrates it.

a  b  c  d 

1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____

02 | Reading

Choose the correct answer.

_____ 1. Why did the poet and minister Qu Yuan drown himself?
(a) Because he had killed his best friend and felt guilty.
(b) Because the king would not listen to his advice.
(c) Because people did not like his poems.
(d) Because he could not marry the girl he loved.

_____ 2. According to the passage, how was the Lantern Festival different in the old days?
(a) Only rich people could make lanterns.
(b) The lanterns were made out of animal skins.
(c) It was held on the tenth day of Chinese New Year.
(d) People ate nothing for the whole day.

_____ 3. Which of the following does NOT happen on the Lantern Festival?
(a) People solve riddles. (b) People eat glutinous rice balls.
(c) People make lanterns. (d) People race dragon boats.

_____ 4. Which of the following is NOT true about the Dragon Boat Festival?
(a) People eat sticky rice dumplings.
(b) People attend the Yanshui Beehive Fireworks Festival.
(c) It's usually celebrated in June on the Western calendar.
(d) People remember the death of Qu Yuan.

_____ 5. According to the story of Qu Yuan, why did fishermen throw sticky rice dumplings into the river?
(a) To show respect to the river god.
(b) To make their boats lighter.
(c) To stop the fish from eating Qu Yuan's body.
(d) To let the king know that they were angry.

03 | Writing

Use the words to complete the sentences.

disease **minister** **rower** **helmet** **lanterns**

1. To be a good dragon boat _____ you need to have strong arms and lots of stamina.
2. The _____ that people make during the festival are very beautiful and often shaped like animals.
3. People have gotten hurt at the Beehive Fireworks Festival because they didn't wear a _____.
4. Qu Yuan was a famous poet and a wise _____.
5. Summer in ancient China was often a time of _____ and sickness when many people would die.

YANSHUI BEEHIVE FIREWORKS FESTIVAL



A particularly crazy **fireworks** festival **takes place** around the same time as the Lantern Festival every year in Yanshui, Tainan. Rockets and fireworks are shot into the crowds and **explode** around them. The fireworks result in spectacular light and sound effects. People come from all around the world to experience this activity, because although it can be dangerous it is also very exciting. Participants have to wear a helmet and protective clothing. However, some people still get hurt. Thus, improvements are continually being made to the fireworks materials to reduce the danger.



The puppets of Seventh Lord 七爺 and Eighth Lord 八爺 in a parade during Ghost Month

(50) Conversation

Ethan Hmm, I don't know. My family isn't really into sports.

Laura If they want something very Chinese that can be seen all over the island, they could come during "Ghost Month."

Ethan What are you talking about?

Laura They don't worry about bad luck, do they?

Ethan No, they're not very **superstitious**.

Laura Are they easily **frightened**?

Ethan They aren't scared of ghosts, bad luck, **monsters**, or anything like that. Why do you ask?

Laura The Chinese believe that the doors of the underworld are opened once a year and the ghosts get to take a break.

Ethan So that's what you meant by ghosts, bad luck, and so on. So, what do people do during Ghost Month?

Laura Not much. It's a very unlucky time of year.

Ethan Let me guess—people don't get married or buy houses.

Laura That's right. They won't do major things like get married or start a business. But, they will leave food out so that the ghosts won't bother them.

Ethan Well, my family may not like such ghost stories!

Laura If they want to avoid that time of year, the Moon Festival is also interesting.

Ethan I heard it's a day for families to have a **reunion**.

Laura That's correct. Families get together and eat moon cakes and pomelos. Usually, they will have a barbeque outdoors and watch the beautiful full moon.

Chinese Mythology About the Moon

There are many legends about the moon. In Chinese mythology, a story tells about a woman named Chang-e and her husband Houyi 后羿.



They were once immortals. One day, ten of the Jade Emperor's sons turned themselves into ten suns to scorch the earth and caused great pain. Being a great archer, Houyi shot down nine of them to save the earth. However, this enraged the Jade Emperor because nine of his sons had been killed. He drove Houyi and Chang-e out of heaven, and they become mortals.

Seeking to return to immortality, Houyi went to the goddess Xi Wangmu 西王母 and asked for an elixir. She agreed, but this elixir must be shared by Houyi and Chang-e because it was a dosage for two. However, Chang-e accidentally swallowed all of it and found herself floating into the sky until she landed on the moon. There she met a rabbit, named Jade Rabbit. The Jade Rabbit lives on the moon and grinds herbal medicine in a mortar. They keep each other company.

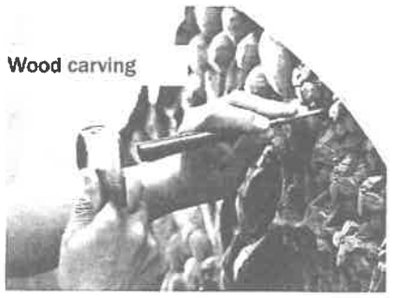
Unit 18

Local Festivals

Word Bank

popularity n.	producer n.	community n.	rite n.
promotion n.	composer n.	gratitude n.	symphony orchestra
varied a.	gather v.	ancestral a.	masterpiece n.
representative a.	passion n.	essential a.	vendor n.
	talent n.	unite v.	souvenir n.

52 Reading Passage


Wood carving

In addition to traditional festivals such as Chinese New Year and the Lantern Festival, there are many indigenous and modern cultural festivals held in Taiwan. Special industries, such as wood carving, have started to gain in **popularity** due to government **promotion**. Examples of industry-related events include the Sanyi Wood Carving Festival 三義木雕藝術節 and the Hsinchu City International Glass Art Festival.

Modern cultural festivals in Taiwan are quite **varied**. The Taiwan International Festival of Art and Spring Scream are very **representative** of this category. The Taiwan International Festival of Art began in 2009. It invites top performers, **producers**, actors, and **composers** from Taiwan and around the world to present dance, music, and drama performances. The festival takes place at the National Theater and National Concert Hall in Taipei. It usually lasts for one and a half months.


National Theater

Spring Scream

春天吶喊 Spring Scream
Taiwan Erlunbi Lighthouse Kenting
春天吶喊
www.springscream.com

Spring Scream is held in Kenting every April. It was begun in 1995 by two Americans living in Taiwan and is now the largest music festival in Taiwan. Hundreds of performing groups and artists **gather** in southern Taiwan to show their **passion** and **talent** for music. There are also stalls selling arts and crafts, clothes, and food. It's one of the most exciting festivals in Taiwan.

If you are traveling through an area where there are indigenous **communities**, such as the east coast, you may be lucky enough to see an indigenous ceremony. Harvest festivals are particularly important among the indigenous tribes as they express the tribe's **gratitude** to the **ancestral** spirits and tribal deities for giving them food. The Amis, Rukai, and Paiwan tribes all celebrate this traditional festival. Singing and dancing are **essential** parts of the festival. However, the Harvest Festival isn't just about being grateful for food. It is also a time to **unite** the tribal members and sometimes to carry out coming-of-age **rites**.

The Harvest Festival of the Amis Tribe—Singing and dancing form the core of this festival.


cc by takunawan

Quiz

1. Where is the most likely place you will see an indigenous festival?
2. What is the Taiwan International Festival of Art? Where does it take place?
3. What is Spring Scream?

Practice

54

01 | Listening

Listen to the short dialogues and fill in the blanks.

1. A: I'm going to travel down the _____. Do you think I'll be able to go to an indigenous festival?
   B: I'm sure you will. It's August, so the Amis will be _____ their _____ Festival.
2. A: We're going to Yingge today. I want to take you to the _____ Festival.
   B: Great! I can't wait to see all the beautiful pots on _____! Maybe I can buy one as a _____.
3. A: Have you heard about _____ Scream? It's this amazing music festival held in _____ every April.
   B: I know. Apparently hundreds of _____ play there, and people party all weekend on the beach.

02 | Reading

Circle the correct option in each sentence.

1. The Taiwan International Festival of Art is **held/representative** in Taipei each year.
2. Taiwan's indigenous tribes express their gratitude to the ancestral **dances/spirits** by holding harvest festivals.
3. At the Yingge Ceramics Festival, you can see many ceramic **masterpieces/shows** and even make your own.

03 | Writing

Unscramble the sentences.

1. Scream / living / two / Taiwan / was / started / by / Americans / Spring / in

   _____

   _____

2. see / can / indigenous / east / often / ceremonies / on / You / coast / the

   _____

   _____

3. Music / place / Sun / Lake / The / October / Festival / takes / year / every / Moon / in

   _____

   _____



Indigenous Festivals

Ear-Shooting Ritual of the Bunun Tribe
布農族打耳祭

Sea Ritual of the Amis Tribe
阿美族海祭

Adulthood Ritual of the Amis Tribe
阿美族成年祭

Harvest Festival of the Paiwan Tribe
排灣族豐年祭

Harvest Festival of the Tao Tribe
達悟族收穫祭

Harvest Festival of the Amis Tribe
阿美族豐年祭

Sea-Howling Ritual of the Pingpu Tribe
平埔族嚎海祭

Night Ritual of the Pingpu Tribe
平埔族夜祭

New Year Ritual of the Punuyumayan Tribe
卑南族跨年祭

Short Spirit Ceremony of Saisiat
賽夏族矮靈祭

Folk Culture Festival of the Atayal Tribe
泰雅族文化祭

Harvest Festival of the Rukai Tribe
魯凱族豐年祭

War Ritual of the Tsou Tribe
鄒族戰祭



Flying Fish Festival of the Tao Tribe
達悟族飛魚祭



Boat Ritual of the Tao Tribe
達悟族船祭

(56) Conversation

Laura How are you finding life in Taipei?

Ethan It's a very interesting place, but everyone is in such a hurry. Taipei can get a little crowded sometimes. On one hand, it's hard to find someplace to be alone. On the other, you never have to feel lonely.

Laura Do you like museums?

Ethan Yes, I do. I love seeing how people lived in the past. I also love old paintings, **pottery**, metal works, and other kinds of art works.

Laura Then you must visit the National Palace Museum. You'll absolutely love it!

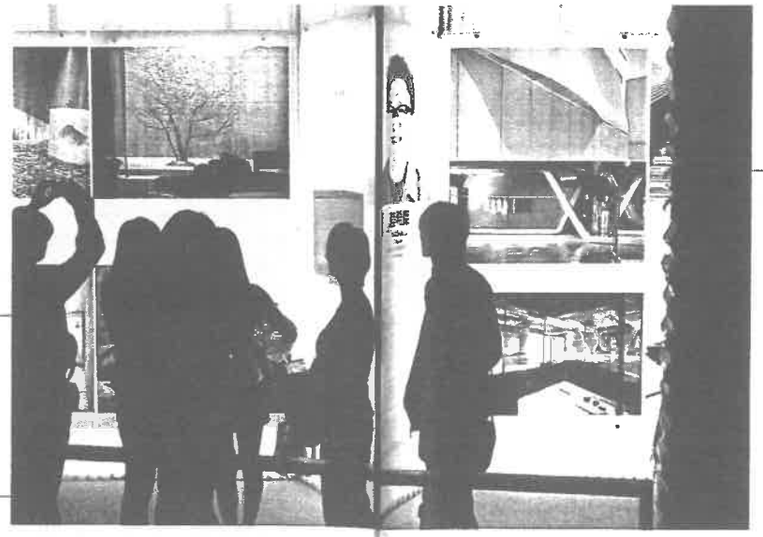
Ethan Where is it?

Laura It's in Shilin district in the northern part of Taipei. It displays the art that was taken from China for **safekeeping** in the 1940s.

Ethan Wow! That sounds pretty risky to move **priceless** art around!

Laura Definitely. What's more, they were moved around several times within China itself before coming to Taiwan. In the end, every piece got here without being damaged.

Ethan That's pretty impressive. The collection must be massive. They don't show it all at once, do they?



Viewing a modern art display

Laura No. There's just too much. They only show a part of the collection. The rest of it is stored. They regularly change what is being displayed.

Ethan Is it all in Chinese?

Laura No, there are signs and tours in English as well.

Ethan What other museums should I visit?

Laura There are quite a few in Taipei. Another one that has been around for a while is the Fine Arts Museum. It displays art from Taiwanese and foreign artists.

Ethan Does it display works from modern artists?

Laura Well, it has artists from the last few hundred years. If you want to see newer works, you can try the Museum of **Contemporary** Art.



Inside the National Palace Museum — Photos by Yuyu

The Taipei Metro



The MRT station

EasyCard

IC token (one-way ticket)

One-Day Pass & Five-Day Pass

Ticket vending machine

Unit 20

Taipei—Attractions

Word Bank

combination n.	landscaping n.	elevator n.
skyscraper n.	commemorative a.	landmark n.
commemorate v.	atmosphere n.	observatory n.
memorable a.	extend v.	preserved a.
	underground adv.	prosperous a.

(58) Reading Passage



Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall

Taipei has lots of temples, museums, old buildings, interesting shops, and other things to see. It's a **combination** of modern architecture and traditional buildings, Chinese and Western culture, green parks and **skyscrapers**, international restaurants and local night markets.

It is very possible that the first attraction you'll want to visit in Taipei is the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall 中正紀念堂. It was built in 1980 to **commemorate** the former president of the Republic of China, and it is home to one of the most charming parks in Taipei. It is very **memorable** because of its traditional Chinese-style walls and buildings, sitting in the middle of a city of Western-style skyscrapers. The memorial grounds have beautiful Chinese-style **landscaping** and pools. The hall contains a large statue of the former president. It is guarded by armed soldiers. There are also exhibition rooms with displays that introduce his life and years as president. A visit to the National Concert Hall and the National Theater, both of which are next to the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall, is recommended.



Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall

The Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall 國父紀念館 is another beautiful memorial in Taipei. It commemorates the life of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of modern China. Although it is smaller than the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall, it is still quite striking. You'll probably notice the grand golden Chinese roof of the main hall as soon as you enter the park. Inside the hall is a large statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a **commemorative** museum, and a cultural center. You can see people walking their dogs, jogging, flying kites, or simply taking a walk on the grounds. It has a very relaxing **atmosphere**.

Taipei 101 opened in 2004 and is now the second tallest building in the world. It is 101 stories (508 m) tall, and **extends** another five stories **underground**. Its **elevators** are not only the fastest in the world, but are also some of the most technologically advanced. There are nice restaurants, offices, and a shopping mall inside the building. The building's New Year's Eve fireworks show is famous the world over.



The world-famous fireworks show of Taipei 101 on New Year's Eve

Quiz

1. What are some of the attractions that can be enjoyed in Taipei?
2. Why was the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall built? And when?
3. What do people usually do on the grounds of the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall?

If you need further information, you should contact the Tourism Bureau at (02) 2349-1500. There is also an information point in Taipei Railway Station. The English-speaking tourist hotline can be reached at 0800-011-765.

Practice

01 | Listening

60

Listen to the dialogue and mark the information that you hear.

1. ◯ The Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall was built in 1980.
2. ◯ Inside the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall is a commemorative museum.
3. ◯ The Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall has a grand golden roof.
4. ◯ The Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall is not as big as the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall.
5. ◯ People like to walk their dogs and go jogging in the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall.

02 | Reading

Choose the correct answer.

_____ 1. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Taipei 101?
(a) It's the world's tallest building. (b) It was opened in 2003.
(c) There is a movie theater inside. (d) It has the world's fastest elevators.

_____ 2. What is the Lin Antai Historical House?
(a) An antique furniture store. (b) A preserved eighteenth-century home.
(c) A memorial to Chang Kai-shek. (d) A one-hundred-year-old temple.

_____ 3. Why was the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall built?
(a) To remember the life of a famous painter.
(b) To increase the amount of green space in Taipei.
(c) To commemorate the father of modern China.
(d) To celebrate the ROC's 50th anniversary.

03 | Writing

Use the prompts to write a sentence. You'll need to add necessary words or change the verb tenses to make correct sentences.

1. Taipei 101 Observatory / open / every day / 9 a.m. / 10 p. m.

_____

2. Lin Antai Historical House / use to / belong / prosperous/ family

_____

3. statue / Chiang Kai-shek / guard / armed /soldiers

_____

Taipei Famous SPOTS



Office of the President
↙ 總統府

National Concert Hall
↙ 國家音樂廳





Chiang Kai-shek Shilin Residence
↑ 士林官邸





National Theater
↖ 國家戲劇院

Taipei World Trade Center
↗ 台北世貿中心



Maokong
↖ 貓空

Taipei City Hall
↓ 台北市政府





Green Lake/Bitan
← 碧潭

Unit 21

Hsinchu and Taichung

Word Bank

municipal a.	benefit n.	process v.	culinary a.
hub n.	expat a.	machinery n.	scientific a.
stuff v.	in turn	textile n.	silicon n.
concentrate v.	pace n.	chemical a.	head v.
	crops n.	malt n.	in addition to

61 Reading Passage

Hsinchu

Hsinchu is the oldest city in northern Taiwan. It's also one of Taiwan's most important industrial areas. It has lots of interesting things to see and it is easily reached from Taipei or Taichung. Some of the sites on offer are: the Hsinchu **Municipal** Glass Art Museum, Shibajian Mountain 十八尖山, and the Chenghuang Temple Night Market 城隍廟口夜市. Hsinchu is also an educational **hub**. It is home to National Chiao Tung University 國立交通大學, which is regarded as one of the island's best technical schools. Some of Hsinchu's specialty foods include rice noodles (*mifen*), meat ball soup, and **stuffed** meatballs.

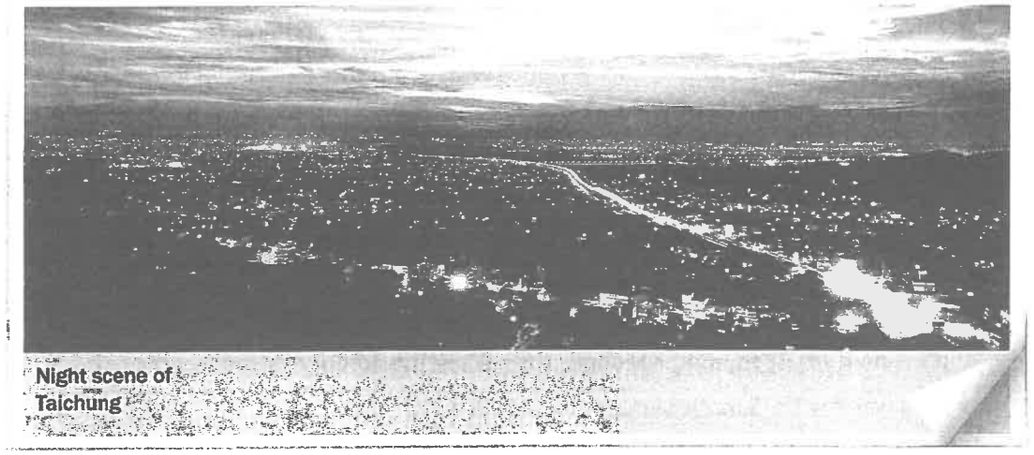


National Chiao Tung University (NCTU)

Although Hsinchu is much smaller than Taipei, it is still very important to Taiwan's economy. This is because Hsinchu has a science park in which several hi-tech industries are **concentrated**. Science parks are being built all over Taiwan, including in Tainan and Taichung, and another one is planned for Kaohsiung. As a visitor, the **benefit** of these science parks is clear. More science parks mean more **expat** workers which **in turn** means more delicious international restaurants!

Taichung

Taichung is the biggest city in central Taiwan. It has a population of over two million people, making it the third largest city in Taiwan after Taipei and Kaohsiung. It is a city that is rich in culture. There are many museums and other attractions. It is also home to many well-known colleges and universities. While Taichung is still a big city, it is far slower and more relaxed in **pace** than Taipei. Many important **crops** are grown in the area surrounding Taichung, such as bananas, sugarcane, and rice. These crops are taken to Taichung for industrial **processing** before they are sent on to other places. Taichung also has some other important industries, such as **machinery**, **textiles**, and **chemical** production.



Night scene of Taichung

Quiz

1. What are some of the foods of Hsinchu?
2. What is one of Taiwan's best technical schools? Where is it located?
3. What is the third largest city in Taiwan?
4. What is Taichung famous for?
5. Which Taichung specialty foods make good gifts?

When it comes to food and drink, Taichung is the place to be. We already know that it's where the world-famous bubble tea was invented. However, it is also the birthplace of "sun cakes," a sweet cake with a **malt** sugar filling. Taichung is also the origin of **culinary** inventions like "chicken feet jelly" and "fengren shaved ice 豐仁冰." On the streets of Taichung you'll find "yixin dried tofu 一心豆干" as well. Taiwanese tourists will often buy these delicious foods when visiting Taichung and take them back home to give as gifts.

Practice

01 Listening

63

Listen to the descriptions and check the thing that you think is being referred to each time.

1.	◯ Hsinchu	◯ Shibajian Mountain
2.	◯ Sun cakes	◯ Meatball soup
3.	◯ National Chao Tang University	◯ Taichung
4.	◯ Bananas, sugarcane, and rice	◯ Machinery, chemicals, and textiles
5.	◯ Chicken feet jelly	◯ Chenghuang Temple Night Market

02 Reading

Choose the correct caption for each picture.



_____ 1.

(a) Science parks are important for Taiwan's economy.
(b) A worker at the Hsinchu Science Park
(c) Science parks are being built all over Taiwan.
(d) The Hsinchu Science Park is similar to Silicon Valley.



_____ 2.

(a) An important crop grown near Taichung
(b) A tasty gift from Hsinchu
(c) Traditional night-market food
(d) Taichung's textile industry

03 Writing

Complete the sentences using the fragments given.

(a) plans to build **(b) in a hi-tech industry**
(c) to Taiwan's economy **(d) fengren shaved ice**

1. Hsinchu is much smaller than Taipei, but it's still very important _____.
2. There are _____ a science park in Kaohsiung similar to the one in Hsinchu.
3. Sun cakes, chicken feet jelly, and _____ are just some of Taichung's famous snacks
4. Hsinchu is a hub for those wanting to get a job _____, and many people move there after they graduate to find work.

Attractions and Food in Taichung



Sun cake



Pearl milk tea

Guguan hot springs 谷關溫泉

Wuchi Fish Harbor 梧棲漁港

Tiezhen Mountain Scenic Area 鐵砧山風景區

Lishan Scenic Area 梨山風景區



Guoxing Well 國姓井 (Sword Well 劍井) in Tiezhen Mountain Scenic Area



Cingjing Farm 清境農場



Wuling Farm 武陵農場





cc by Josephjhong

Sun Moon Lake Ropeway

(68) Conversation

Ethan	I'm really interested in visiting Sun Moon Lake. Every Taiwan travel guide mentions this beautiful lake.
Laura	Yes. You can't travel to Taiwan without paying a visit to Sun Moon Lake. It is one of the most important **scenic** spots in Taiwan.
Ethan	Why is it called Sun Moon Lake?
Laura	It is **composed** of two lakes actually. One of them has the shape of the sun, and the other the shape of a **crescent** moon.
Ethan	Interesting! I guess boating is one of the activities I can do on the lake?
Laura	Yes. Cycling and walking around the lake are really nice, too.
Ethan	Yeah, I can already imagine **cycling** by the lake, while taking in the beautiful mountain **scenery**, and maybe listening to birds singing. What a wonderful day! But, what about swimming?
Laura	Swimming is not allowed in Sun Moon Lake, **except for** the **annual** Swimming Festival.
Ethan	Can you tell me more about the festival?
Laura	Once a year, tens of thousands of people from all over Taiwan gather there to swim across Sun Moon Lake.
Ethan	Sounds exciting.
Laura	It sure is. If you are not so much into sports, you can explore the indigenous culture there. It is home to the Thao tribe.
Ethan	Is it possible that I can stay there **overnight**? It looks like I need more than one day to **appreciate** the scenery along with the local culture.
Laura	Of course. There are a lot of nice hotels around the lake.

The 921 Earthquake



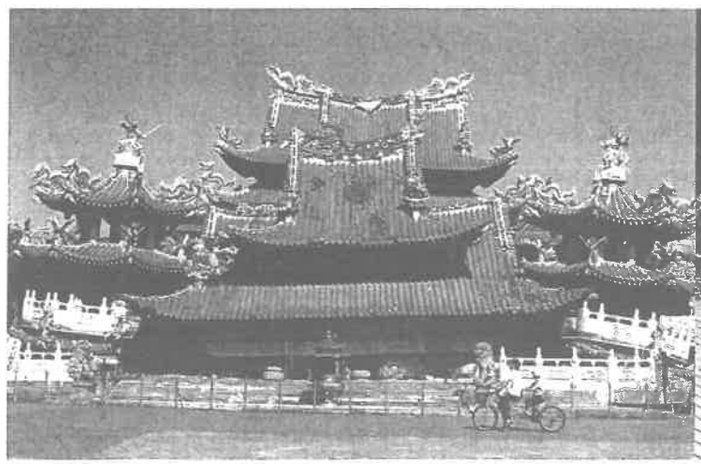
cc by Takoradee

The Jiji Station was destroyed in the 921 Earthquake. It was rebuilt in 2001 and is now a popular tourist spot.

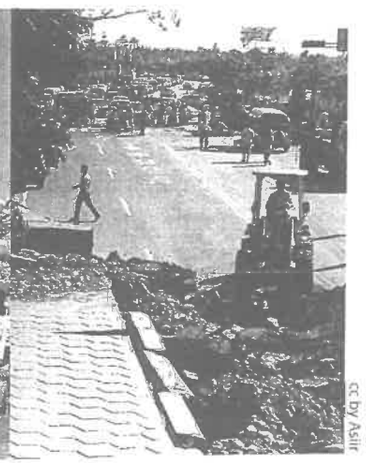
On the 21st of September 1999, an earthquake measuring 7.3 on the Richter scale hit Taiwan. Its epicenter was in Jiji 集集, Nantou County. The main tremor lasted for 102 seconds and was followed by 12,911 aftershocks in the following month. One of the aftershocks even reached an intensity of 6.8 on the Richter scale.

The 921 Earthquake caused serious damage to the entire island. Some 2,415 people were killed and 11,305 injured. Lots of buildings collapsed.

All of Taiwan suffered from serious electric power cuts and hampered transportation and communications. Rescue teams came from all over the world to help find survivors and rebuild the disaster areas. It was the most serious earthquake in Taiwan since 1945.



The Wuchang Temple 武昌宮 in Jiji collapsed during the earthquake. The remaining temple structure was kept in place and a new temple was built elsewhere.



cc by Ashir

Damaged road being repaired after the earthquake

Unit 29

Kenting

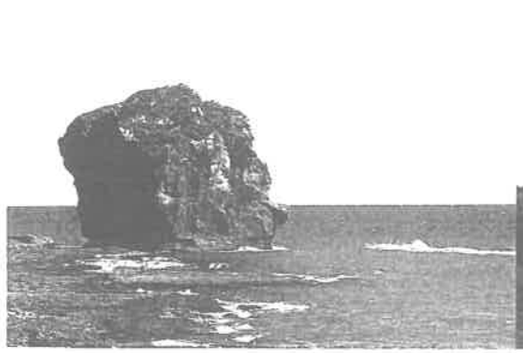
Word Bank

resort n.	reef n.	migratory a.	surf v.
southernmost a.	landform n.	Grey-Faced Buzzard	chime n.
tableland n.	erosion n.	shrike n.	formation n.
coral a.	erode v.	sperm whale n.	indeed adv.
	crouch v.	surfboard n.	tan n.

(85) Reading Passage

Kenting National Park is one of the most famous summer **resorts** in Taiwan. It lies in Pingtung County, in the **southernmost** part of Taiwan, and is the first national park on the island. The park was established in 1984. It measures 333 square kilometers, covering land and sea.

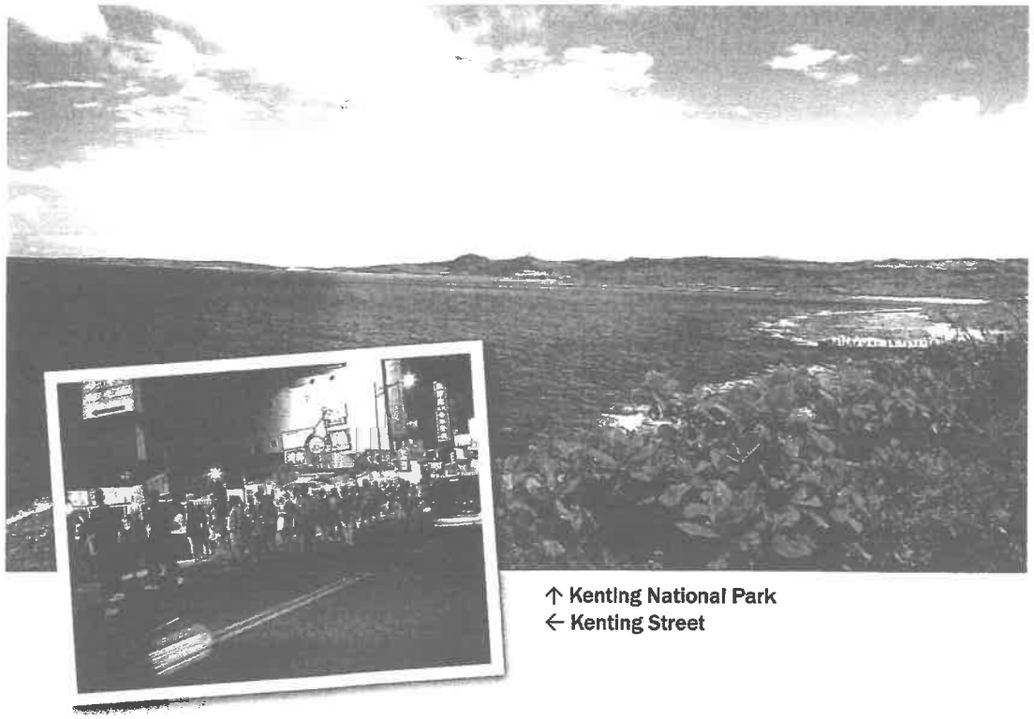
Kenting National Park is composed mostly of hills and **tablelands**. The park's **coral reefs** and other peculiar **landforms** are the result of the earth's crust movements and **erosion** caused by the sea. There are a lot of unique landscapes inside the park. For example, located at the southern tip of the park, Maobitou 貓鼻頭 (Cat Nose Rock) is a typical **eroded** coral reef landform. It was named because it is shaped like a **crouching** cat. Other well-known landscapes include Nanwan Beach 南灣, Chuanfan Rock 船帆石, and Cape Eluanbi 鵝鑾鼻, etc.



Chuanfan Rock (Sail Rock)



Cape Eluanbi



↑ Kenting National Park
← Kenting Street

Due to the tropical climate, there are a variety of animal and plant species. It is the winter resort of many **migratory** birds, such as the **Grey-Faced Buzzard** and **shrikes**. **Sperm whales** and many kinds of dolphins are commonly seen in the sea.

Kenting is very warm throughout the year. For Taiwanese people, it is a place of beaches and sunshine. Young people from all over the island come to Kenting to enjoy the various exciting water sports during the summer. The beaches and streets are full of men in casual trunks and women in bikinis! You may see young people carrying their **surfboards**, either heading for the sea or taking a rest after **surfing** for many hours! Kenting is certainly a place of youth, passion, and energy!

Kenting is home to many large-scale activities, including the famous Spring Scream, which takes place in April every year, and the Wind **Chimes** Festival. There are plenty of tourist spots in the park.

There is also the Kenting Street Night Market. It has a lot of hotels, shops, food stalls, and bars. Visitors can also shop for swimming and water sports gear on this street.

Quiz

1. Where is Kenting National Park located?
2. How were Kenting's landscapes formed?
3. Is Kenting rich in animal and plant species? Why?
4. Name some popular tourist spots in Kenting National Park.

Practice

01 Listening

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Listen to the statements and mark the information you get from each one.

1. ◯ Kenting National Park has been established for more than 25 years.
   ◯ Kenting National Park is in the southernmost part of Taiwan.
2. ◯ Maobitou is a coral reef landform.
   ◯ Maobitou is shaped like an animal.
3. ◯ Kenting stays warm throughout the year.
   ◯ You can see sperm whales in the waters around Kenting.

02 Reading

Choose the caption that best describes each picture.

_____ 1.



(a) You may get a chance to see dolphins near Kenting.
(b) Kenting is a great place for fans of water sports.
(c) It is one of Kenting National Park's many tourist spots.
(d) You can buy swimming gear at the Kenting Street Night Market.

_____ 2.



(a) Kenting Street Night Market
(b) The lighthouse at Eluanbi
(c) The sailboat-shaped Chuanfan Rock
(d) One of Kenting's coral reefs

03 Writing

Fill in the blanks using the words provided.

1. ***landforms, movements, wind***
   The earth's crust _____ along with erosion from the sea and _____ caused many of Kenting's peculiar _____.
2. ***surfboards, heading, months***
   During the summer _____ you're likely to see many visitors to Kenting carrying _____ and _____ for the sea.
3. ***buzzard, weather, migratory***
   The grey-faced _____ and other _____ birds make Kenting their winter home because of the constant warm _____.

Around Kenting

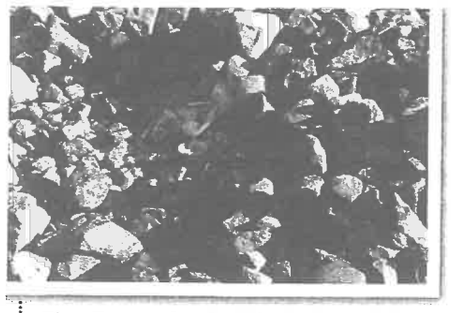


Guanshan 關山
Guanshan is noted for its beautiful sunset.
[Photo by Yuyu]



by Yuyu

Old city gate of Hengchun—South Gate
恆春古城－南門



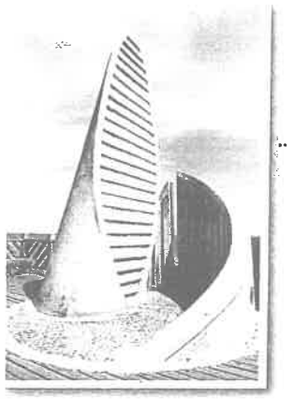
Fire From the Earth
出火

by Yuyu

Old city gate of Hengchun—West Gate
恆春古城－西門



National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium
國立海洋生物博物館



The Southernmost Point
最南點