

FUN IN TAIWAN! The Best Guide to Taiwan

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Table of Contents



Taiwan— The Big Picture 8

	Reading		Dialogs
Chapter 1 Landscape and Climate	Reading	10	Taking a trip in Taiwan 14 Talking about when to visit Taiwan 15
Chapter 2 Reflecting on the Past	Reading	18	Talking about Dutch rule in Taiwan 22 Asking about the Japanese occupation of Taiwan 23
Chapter 3 Cultures, People, and Languages	Reading	26	Chatting about cultural diversity 30 Chatting about language 31
Chapter 4 Religious Practice	Reading	34	Talking about religion 38 Talking about going to a fortune teller 39
Chapter 5 Economic Development	Reading	42	Talking about Taiwan's biggest industries46Talking about unemployment in Taiwan47



Travel and Accommodation 50

Chapter 6 Long-Distance Travel	Reading	52	Calling the Taiwan Railways Administration helpline for information about a train journey <u>56</u> Asking for advice about getting from Taipei to Tainan <u>57</u>
Chapter 7 Traveling in the City	Reading	60	Asking for information in the tourist information center about getting to Taipei's National Palace Museum 64 Getting around Yuanlin, Changhua County 65
Chapter 8 Choosing Accommodation	Reading	68	Checking into a mid-range Taichung hotel 72 Asking a tourist information bureau clerk about accommodation options 73



Food and Beverages 76

Chapter 9 Taiwanese Cooking and Ingredients

Reading 78

Talking about the favorite kinds of food82Talking about a special kind of soup83

Chapter 10 Local Snacks	Reading	86	Discussing a popular kind of snack 90 Asking about coffin sandwiches 91
Chapter 11 Chinese Cuisine in Taiwan	Reading	94	Talking about Chinese food 98 Talking about which restaurant to go to for dinner 99
Chapter 12 The Most Important Meal of the Day	Reading	102	Talking about the breakfast store 106 Having food at a traditional breakfast store 107
Chapter 13 Oodles of Noodles and Dim Sum	Reading	110	Dining in a dim sum restaurant 114 Talking about noodles 115
Chapter 14 Desserts and Beverages	Reading	118	Ordering a beverage at a drinks store 122 Talking about eating shaved ice 123



Shopping Experience 126

Chapter 15 Famous Shopping Areas	Reading	128	Discussing what to do on the weekend 132 Talking about shopping districts 133
Chapter 16 Uniquely Taiwanese Stores	Reading	136	Talking about Chinese medicine stores 140 Asking about general merchandise stores 141

Chapter 17 Local Products	Reading	144	Discussing different kinds of jade 148 Asking about cedar wood products 149
Chapter 18 Historic Shopping Streets	Reading	152	Asking for information about things to do in Taipei 156 Taking a trip to Lukang 157
Chapter 19 Night Market Tour	Reading	160	Buying dinner in a night market 164 Clothes shopping in a night market 165



Scenic Spots and Attractions

168

Chapter 20 National Parks and Scenic Spots	Reading	170	Having a walk in Yangmingshan National Park 174 Talking about Dongsha Atoll National Park 175
Chapter 21 Historic Sites	Reading	178	Planning a trip on the weekend 182 Visiting Fort Antonio 183
Chapter 22 Hot Springs and Railroads	Reading	186	Planning a trip on the Jiji Branch Line 190 Enjoying hot springs 191

Chapter 23 Folk Arts and Practices	Reading	194	Chatting about folk arts 198 Talking about a puppet show on TV 199
Chapter 24 Outdoor Fun	Reading	204	Experiencing paragliding 208 Planning a scuba diving trip 209



Customs and Festivals 212

Chapter 25 Customs and Etiquette	Reading	214	Talking about unlucky numbers218Discussing table manners219
Chapter 26 Holidays and Festivals (1)	Reading	222	Discussing the Chinese zodiac 226 Going to Lantern Festival 227
Chapter 27 Holidays and Festivals (2)	Reading	230	Discussing zong zi, or rice dumplings234Telling the story of Chang E and Hou Yi235



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T aiwan might be a small country, but it is a diverse¹ land with a fascinating² history, beautiful scenery, a wide range of³ cultures, and a strong economy. Visitors to the country might be surprised by just how much there is to see, do, and experience.

Taiwan-The Big Picture



Unit

The history books generally say that Taiwan was discovered in 1544 by Portuguese sailors, but people have actually been making their way here for tens of thousands of years. As a result, there are many different cultures and ethnic groups on the island. In addition to various Chinese ethnic groups, Taiwan **is home to**⁴ a large number of indigenous tribes. More recent immigration has brought people from Southeast Asia and Western nations, and they have also had an impact on everyday life in the country.



Since Taiwan is made up of so many different ethnic groups, a lot of languages are spoken here. In addition to the official language of Mandarin Chinese, there are indigenous languages, Hakka, and Taiwanese Hokkien, which is spoken by much of the population. Recent

governments have also worked hard to promote English. Students have to learn the language from an early age, and it can also be seen on official signs throughout Taiwan.





Widespread⁵ immigration has also affected Taiwanese religious practices. But whereas languages have generally remained separate, different religions have **blended**⁶ together. The majority of people now follow a faith that is a mix of Buddhism, Taoism, and traditional folk beliefs. Owing to all of these religious influences, Taiwan is now home to hundreds of different gods that are worshipped in thousands of temples around the island. People worship these gods and their ancestors by offering incense, paper money, which is also called joss paper, and food. Looking around Taiwan, visitors will quickly notice that there's a big difference between Taiwan's urban and rural areas. Towns and cities are usually highly developed with shops and restaurants lining the streets. On the **outskirts**' of built-up areas, you will find factories, industrial zones, and technology parks. Taiwan's economy has **come a long** way⁸ in the last 60 to 70 years. In the early 20th century, it was dominated by agriculture, but it developed quickly after the 1950s. During the 1980s, Taiwan was one of the world's largest manufacturers and it has since developed into a center for hi-tech innovation.



- ¹ diverse a.
- ² fascinating a.
- ³ a wide range of
- ⁴ be home to
- ⁵ widespread a.
- ⁶ blend v.
- ⁷ outskirts n.
- ⁸ come a long way
- ⁹ breathtaking a.
- ¹⁰ pay a visit

Away from the bright lights and industry of the towns and cities, Taiwan's natural scenery is **breathtaking**⁹. Both local people and tourists from around the world enjoy visiting the country's holiday destinations. The Central Mountain Range offers great scenery and enjoyable hikes. Relaxation can be had at Sun Moon Lake or at one of Taiwan's many hot spring resorts, and sandy beaches dot the northern, eastern, and southern coastlines.

Taiwan might be a small place, but it makes a big impact on anyone who learns about it or decides to **pay a visit**¹⁰.

Chapter Landscape and Climate



Central Mountain Range 中央山脈

Yehliu 野柳

Reading (1) 02

T aiwan is located¹ in East Asia. To its west is the Taiwan Strait, which separates the island from China, and the Pacific Ocean lies off its east coast. With a total area of only 35,801 km², Taiwan is a small island. Despite its size, Taiwan is home to a variety of landscapes² including towering mountains, sun-kissed beaches, coral reefs, and idyllic³ lakes. It's one of the most beautiful and geographically varied countries in the world.

The surface of the earth is made up of several massive plates of land, called tectonic plates, and Taiwan sits at the **boundary**⁴ of two of them. Millions of years ago, these plates began pushing against one another, causing the land to rise. As a result⁵, the center of Taiwan is covered by huge mountains.

Jade Mountain, or Yushan 玉山 as it's known in Chinese, is Taiwan's highest peak, measuring 3,952 meters in height. It's situated in Nantou County 南投縣 in the center of the country, and like many of the island's mountains, it's surrounded by thick forests. Hikers climbing the mountain are able to enjoy amazing views.

Taiwan's tall mountains reach all the way to the sea along lengthy sections of the east coast, and there are even mountains close to the capital city of Taipei in the north. Western Taiwan is quite different, though, as it is mostly flat. Since the country's mountainous center is mostly uninhabitable⁶, many Taiwanese people live on the western plains. Much of the country's rice and wheat are grown there as well.

Sandy beaches can be found at <u>Fulong</u> 福隆 in the north and around <u>Kenting</u> 墾丁 in the south. In addition to⁷ its beaches, Kenting is also famous for its coral reefs, which contain hundreds of **species**⁸ of fish.

Taiwan is actually made up of a number of islands. On top of the main island, which is called Taiwan, there's also Green Island 綠島 and Orchid Island 蘭嶼 in the Pacific Ocean as well as a few island groups in the Taiwan Strait. The Matsu Islands 馬祖列島 lie northwest of Taiwan and are only about 20 km from the Chinese coast. Further south, Kinmen 金門 is a mere⁹ 2 km from China. The Penghu Islands 澎湖群島 to the southeast of Kinmen are much closer to Taiwan.



Yushan 玉山



Kenting 墾丁



Although the weather in Taiwan is mostly warm and humid¹⁰, the winters can get quite cold, especially in the north. In Taipei, it's not unusual for the temperature to fall below 15°C in the winter. High up in the central mountains, it often snows between December and February. In other parts of the country, the difference between summer and winter is less obvious. In fact, Taiwan's most southerly region is called Hengchun 恆春, which means "constant spring" in Chinese.

Most of Taiwan's rain falls in the summer months, and July through September is the typhoon season. These extreme weather systems bring strong winds and heavy rain, and they can cause a lot of damage in both urban¹¹ and rural¹² areas.

