

國小社會領域雙語教學資源手冊

英語授課用語

Social Studies
5th Grade



教育部師資培育及藝術教育司

國立清華大學雙語教學研究中心

Table of Contents

5th Grade 1st Semester

Unit 1 Where Is Taiwan?

臺灣在哪裡-----1

Unit 2 Natural Environment

自然環境-----9

Unit 3 Norms in Everyday Life

生活中的規範-----22

Unit 4 The Rights and Responsibilities of the People

人民的權利與義務-----30

Unit 5 Ancestors of Taiwan

臺灣的先民-----35

Unit 6 Discovery of Taiwan

發現臺灣-----41

Table of Contents

5th Grade 2nd Semester

Unit 1 Pioneers in Taiwan from Tangshan

唐山來的拓荒者-----48

Unit 2 The Progress of Taiwan's Modernization

臺灣現代化的進步-----60

Unit 3 Production and Consumption

生產與消費-----68

Unit 4 Financial Management and Investment

理財與投資-----79

Unit 5 Settlement and Population

聚落與人口-----87

Unit 6 Taiwan's Natural Resources and Products

臺灣的自然資源與物產-----99



1st Semester

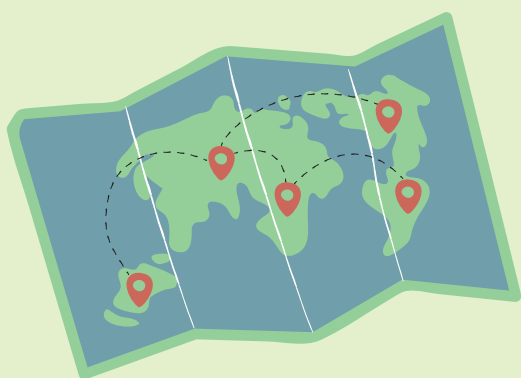
Where is Taiwan?

臺灣在哪裡

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

In this unit, we will get to know about Taiwan's location and to understand our lifestyle and neighboring countries. We will get to know about the geographical location of Taiwan via longitudes and latitudes

在這個單元中，我們會學到臺灣的地理位置，瞭解我們的生活習慣和鄰近的國家。我們會學到臺灣所在的經緯度位置。

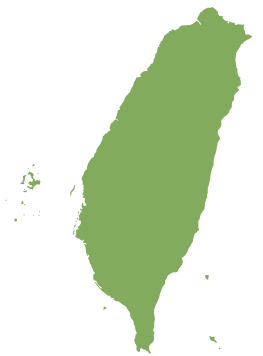


Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

1-1 My Hometown-Taiwan

1-1-1 The Area of Taiwan (臺灣的範圍)

- Taiwan 臺灣
- Kinmen 金門
- Matsu 馬祖
- west 西
- north 北
- narrow 窄
- Africa 非洲
- Europe 歐洲
- the Pacific Ocean 太平洋
- area 面積
- Penghu 澎湖
- east 東
- south 南
- Asia 亞洲
- America 美洲
- the Oceania 大洋洲
- the Indian Ocean 印度洋
- the Atlantic Ocean 大西洋



1-1-2 The Countries and the Oceans around Taiwan (臺灣的鄰國與鄰海)

- country 國家
- Bashi Channel 巴士海峽
- The Philippines 菲律賓
- South Korea 南韓
- Taiwan Strait 臺灣海峽
- East China Sea 東海
- Japan 日本
- China 中國

1-1-3 The Great Location of Taiwan (臺灣優越的地理位置)

- Southeast Asia 東南亞
- Taoyuan 桃園
- transportation center 運輸中心
- migratory birds 候鳥



1-2 The Longitude and Latitude of Taiwan (臺灣的經度與緯度)

- globe 地球儀
- lines of latitude 或 parallels 緯線
- latitude 緯度
- parallel 平行
- the UK 英國
- Greenwich 格林威治
- eastern hemisphere 東半球
- east longitude 東經
- north latitude 北緯
- south latitude 南緯
- subtropical climate 副熱帶氣候
- line of longitude 或 meridian 經線
- longitude 經度
- equator 赤道
- London 倫敦
- observatory 天文臺
- western hemisphere 西半球
- west longitude 西經
- climate 氣候
- Tropic of Cancer 北回歸線
- tropical climate 熱帶氣候
- Tropic of Capricorn 南回歸線

1-3 The Latitude and the Climate (緯度與氣候的關係)

- climate 氣候
- low 低
- hot 炎熱
- subtropical climate 副熱帶氣候
- high 高
- cold 寒冷
- Tropic of Cancer 北回歸線
- tropical climate 熱帶氣候



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

1-1 My Hometown-Taiwan

1-1-1 The Areas of Taiwan (臺灣的範圍)

1. Taiwan area includes Taiwan Island, Penghu Islands, Kinmen, Matsu, Nansha Islands, Dongsha Islands, Diaoyutai Islets, Green Island, Orchid Island, and Liuqui Islands.

臺灣地區包括臺灣本島、澎湖群島、金門、馬祖、南沙與東沙群島、釣魚臺列嶼，以及綠島、蘭嶼、琉球嶼 (小琉球)。

2. The total area of Taiwan is about 36,000 km².

臺灣總面積約 36,000 平方公里。

3. There are seven continents in the world: Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania, North America, South America and Antarctica.

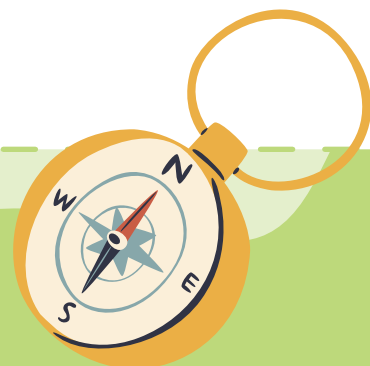
世界有七大洲，分別為歐洲、非洲、亞洲、大洋洲、北美洲、南美洲和南極洲。

4. There are five oceans in the world: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Antarctic Ocean.

世界上有五大洋，分別為太平洋、大西洋、印度洋、北冰洋和南冰洋。

5. Taiwan is an island in East Asia in the western Pacific Ocean.

臺灣位於亞洲東部，太平洋西北方。



1-1-2 The Countries and the Oceans around Taiwan

(臺灣的鄰國與鄰海)

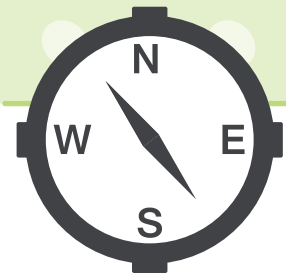
1. Taiwan is surrounded by water.
臺灣四面環海。
2. Taiwan borders the Pacific Ocean to the east, the Taiwan Strait to the west, the Bashi Channel to the south and the East China Sea to the north.
臺灣東邊是太平洋；西邊是臺灣海峽；南邊是巴士海峽；北邊是東海。
3. Countries near Taiwan are: the Philippines to the south, Japan and South Korea to the north, China to the west.
臺灣鄰近的國家：南邊是菲律賓，北邊有日本、南韓，西邊是中國。

1-1-3 The Great Location of Taiwan (臺灣優越的地理位置)

1. Taiwan is located south of Japan.
臺灣位於日本南方。
2. Taiwan is in East Asia.
臺灣地處於東亞。
3. Taiwan is the junction of East Asia and the Pacific Ocean.
臺灣是亞洲東部和太平洋的交界。
4. The average flight time from the international airport in Taoyuan to other major cities in East Asia is the shortest of them all. That makes Taiwan an important transportation center in Asia.
桃園與亞洲東部主要都市間的平均飛行距離是最短的，所以臺灣是亞洲重要運輸中心。
5. A lot of migratory birds pass through or stop at Taiwan.
很多候鳥會經過或在臺灣停留。

1-2 The Longitude and Latitude of Taiwan. (臺灣的經度與緯度)

1. Lines of longitude are also called meridians. (經線)
2. Lines of longitude run between the North Pole and the South Pole.
從北極連接到南極的線稱為經線。
3. Every longitude (longitudinal) line is measured in degrees, called longitude.
每一條經線都有一個度數，稱為經度。
4. The Equator is the line that runs around the middle of the circumference of the Earth and equally divides Earth between the North and South Poles.
將地球從中間橫切的線稱為赤道。
5. The lines of latitude circle Earth and they are parallel to the Equator.
和赤道平行的線稱為緯線。
6. Every line of latitude is measured in degrees.
每一條緯線都有一個度數，稱為緯度。
7. The meridian lies zero degrees longitude. It is also called the prime meridian. It passes through the observatory in Greenwich, England.
零度經線通過英國倫敦格林威治天文臺。
8. The meridians to the eastern hemisphere are called east longitude.
零度經線以東的東半球經度稱為東經。
9. The meridians of the western hemisphere are called west longitude.
零度經線以西的西半球經度稱為西經。
10. The East and West longitude are commonly represented by the initial letters of East and West respectively.
通常用E代表東經，W表示西經。



- 11.The Equator lies zero degrees latitude.
赤道為零度緯線。
- 12.The latitudes above the Equator are called north latitudes.
赤道以北的緯度稱北緯。
- 13.The latitudes below the Equator are called south latitudes.
赤道以南的緯度是南緯。
- 14.N represents north latitudes. S represents south latitudes.
N 表示北緯。S 表示南緯。
- 15.Taiwan lies between latitudes 22 and 25 degrees North, longitudes 120 and 122 degrees East. OR Taiwan lies between latitudes 22°-25° North, longitudes 120° -122° East.
臺灣位於北緯 22 度至 25 度，東經 120 度至 122 度之間。
- 16.Latitude and longitude together can mark the exact location of any place on Earth.
經緯度可以明確地標示出地球上每一個地點的位置。
- 17.A location's latitude is expressed in degrees (°), minutes ('), and seconds (").
位置的緯度以度 (°)、分鐘 (') 和秒 (") 表示。
- 18.The Northern Hemisphere is above the Equator. The Southern Hemisphere is below the Equator.
北半球在赤道以北。南半球在赤道以南。



1-3 The Latitude and the Climate (緯度與氣候的關係)



1. Places located on a higher latitude, close to 90-degree, have a colder climate. Places located on a higher latitude, close to 90°, have a colder climate.
緯度愈高的地方愈寒冷。
2. Places where the latitude is closer to zero degrees have a hotter climate.
緯度愈低的地方愈炎熱。
3. The latitude 23.5-degree North is called the Tropic of Cancer.
北緯 23.5 度線，稱為北回歸線。
4. The Tropic of Cancer passes through Taiwan.
北回歸線通過臺灣。
5. The climate to the north of the Tropic of Cancer is the subtropics.
北回歸線以北，為副熱帶氣候。
6. The climate to the south of the Tropic of Cancer is called the tropics.
北回歸線以南，為熱帶氣候。



Unit 2

Natural Environment 自然環境

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

In this unit, you will get to know about Taiwan's natural environment. The landforms of Taiwan include mountains, hills, tablelands, plains, and basins. Life in Taiwan is closely related to landforms, climate, rivers as well as the coastlines. Let's explore how our life is influenced by our natural environment.

在這單元，我們一起認識臺灣的自然環境。臺灣的地形有山地、丘陵、台地、平原、和盆地。地形、氣候、河川和海岸和我們的生活息息相關。讓我們一起探索自然環境和我們的生活關係。

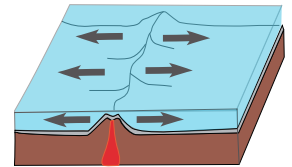


Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

2-1 Landforms of Taiwan (臺灣的地形)

2-1-1 Formation of the Island of Taiwan (臺灣島的形成)

- earth 地球
- Philippine Plate 菲律賓板塊
- hill 丘陵
- basin 盆地
- Eurasian Plate 歐亞板塊
- mountain 山地
- plain 平原
- tableland 台地



2-1-2 Mountains (山地)

- steep 陡峭
- seaside 沿海地區
- Central Mountain Range 中央山脈
- north-south direction 南北走向

2-1-3 Hill (丘陵)

- hill/foothills 丘陵



2-1-4 Tableland (台地)

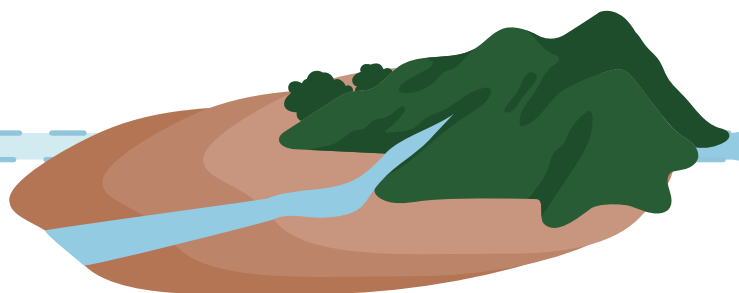
- tablelands/ mesa 台地
- on the top 頂部
- flat 平坦

2-1-5 Plain (平原)

- plain 平原

2-1-6 Basin (盆地)

- basin 盆地



2-2 The Climate of Taiwan (臺灣的氣候)

2-2-1 The Features of Taiwan's Climate (臺灣的氣候特性)

- warm 溫暖
- abundant 充沛
- summer 夏季
- autumn 秋季
- typhoon 颱風
- southwest monsoon 西南季風
- rainfall 雨量
- winter 冬季
- wind direction 風向
- fall 夏季
- northeast monsoon 東北季風
- climate 氣候



2-2-2 Rainfall (雨量)

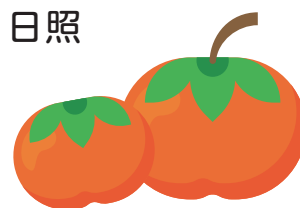
- dry 乾燥
- plenty of 充沛

2-2-3 Temperature (氣溫)

- difference 差異
- air temperature 氣溫

2-2-4 Climate and Daily Life (氣候與生活)

- architectural landscape 建築景觀
- underground house 地下屋
- dried persimmon 柿餅
- industrial activity 產業活動
- sunshine 日照



2-3 The Rivers and Coasts of Taiwan (臺灣的河川與海岸)

2-3-1 The Features of Taiwan's Rivers (臺灣的河川特性)

- river 河川
- flow 流量

2-3-2 Major River in Taiwan (臺灣的主要河川)

- east-west direction 東西走向



2-3-3 Rivers and Reservoirs (河川與水庫)

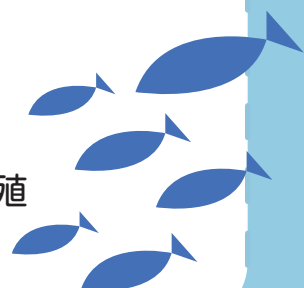
- water for industry 工業用水
- water for irrigation 灌溉用水
- reservoir 水庫
- ecology 生態
- water for household use 民生用水
- tourism 觀光
- affect 影響
- water saving 節約用水

2-4 The Coast of Taiwan (臺灣的海岸)

- coast 海岸

2-4-1 The Western Coast with a Scattering of Sandbars and Lagoons (沙洲與潟湖遍布的西部海岸)

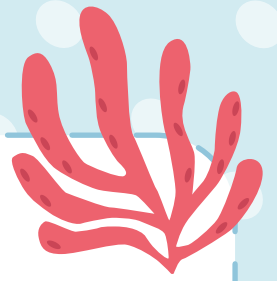
- sediment 泥沙
- lagoon 潟湖
- aquaculture 養殖漁業
- sandbar 沙洲
- fish farming 魚塭養殖



2-4-2 The Southern Coast Rich in Coral Reefs

(珊瑚礁發達的南部海岸)

- coral 珊瑚
- coral reef 珊瑚礁
- shipwreck 船難



2-4-3 Cliff-lined East Coast (斷崖連綿的東部海岸)

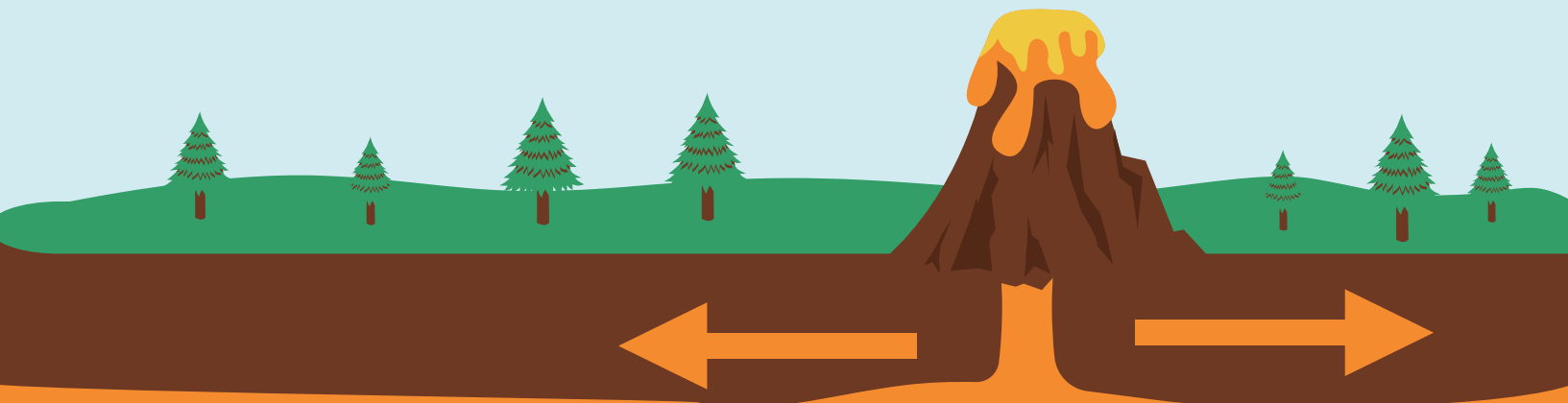
- cliff coast 斷崖海岸
- harbor 港口
- anchor 停泊

2-4-4 Tortuous Northern Coast (曲折多灣的北部海岸)

- cape 岬角
- tourism resources 觀光資源
- rock 岩石

2-5 Outlying Islands around Taiwan (臺灣的離島)

- outlying islands 離島
- volcano 火山
- granite 花崗岩
- fishery 漁業

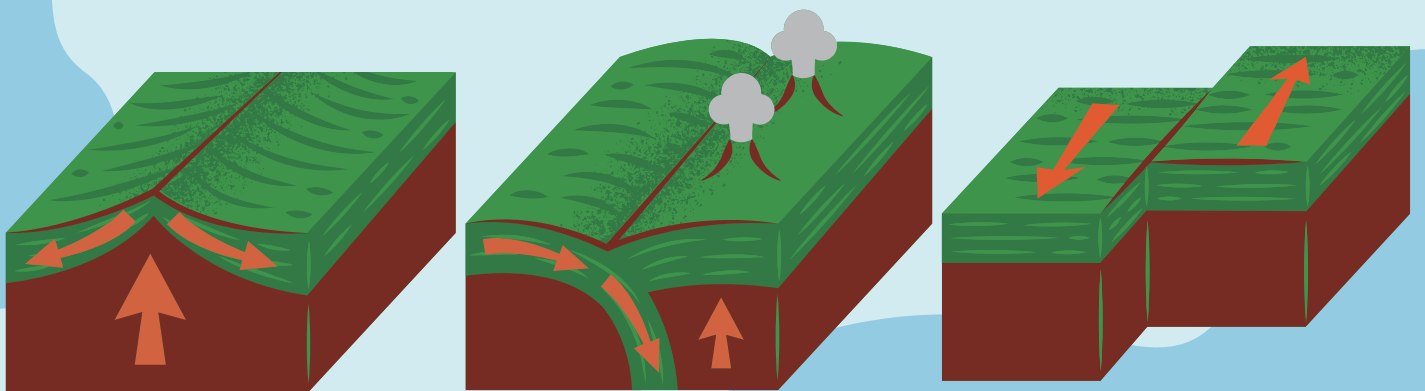


Key Concepts (課程焦點)

2-1 Landforms of Taiwan (臺灣的地形)

2-1-1 Formation of the Island of Taiwan (臺灣島的形成)

1. The Earth's crust is composed of many plates.
地球的地殼是由許多板塊組成的。
2. Taiwan is located on the junction of the Eurasian Plate and the Philippine Sea Plate.
臺灣位於歐亞板塊和菲律賓板塊交接處。
3. Taiwan was formed by the squeezing of the Eurasian Plate and the Philippine Sea Plate for a prolonged period. The movement of these plates caused the land above it to be raised above sea level, developing into an island.
臺灣島是由歐亞板塊和菲律賓海板塊長期擠壓，慢慢抬升出海面而形成的。
4. The major landforms of Taiwan include high mountains, hills, tablelands, plains, and basins.
臺灣的主要地形有山地、丘陵、台地、平原、和盆地。





2-1-2 Mountains (山地)

1. The major features of the high mountains are high and steep slopes located at an altitude of 1,000m or more above sea-level.

山地地形的特徵是海拔 1,000 公尺以上，地勢高峻，坡度陡峭。

2. The mountain ranges in Taiwan are located in the center and eastern coastal areas.

臺灣的山脈分布在島的中央及東部沿海地區。

3. In Taiwan, there are the Hsuehshan Range, the Central Mountain Range, Jade Mountain Range, Alishan Range, and Coastal Range.

臺灣有雪山山脈、中央山脈、玉山山脈、阿里山山脈、和海岸山脈。

4. The mountain ranges run from the South to the North of the island.

臺灣山脈呈南北走向。

2-1-3 Hill (丘陵)

1. The major features of the foothills are gradual slopes located at an altitude from 100 to 1,000 m or more above sea-level.

丘陵地形是坡度較緩的地形，海拔高度約 100 ~ 1,000 公尺之間。

2. Most of the foothills in Taiwan are located on the western side between the mountains and the plains.

臺灣丘陵大多分布在西部，介於平原與山地之間。

3. Miaoli Hill is an example of a foothill in Taiwan.

苗栗丘陵是臺灣丘陵地形之一。

2-1-4 Tableland (台地)

1. Taiwan's tablelands are located at an altitude of 100 m above sea level, with flatlands on the top.

臺灣的台地地形海拔高度約在 100 公尺以上，是頂部平坦的高地。



2. Most of the tablelands in Taiwan are located on the western side.
臺灣台地大多分布在西部。

3. In Taiwan, there are Linkou Tableland, Taoyuan Tableland, Dadu Tableland, and Bagua Tableland.

臺灣有林口台地、桃園台地、大肚台地、和八卦台地。

2-1-5 Plain (平原)

1. Plains are flatlands lower than 100 meters above sea-level in altitude.

海拔高度約在 100 公尺以下，表面平坦的地形是平原地形。

2. Most of the plains in Taiwan are located on the western side.
臺灣平原大多分布在西部。

3. In Taiwan, there are Chianan Plain, Pingtung Plain, and others.
臺灣有嘉南平原、屏東平原等。



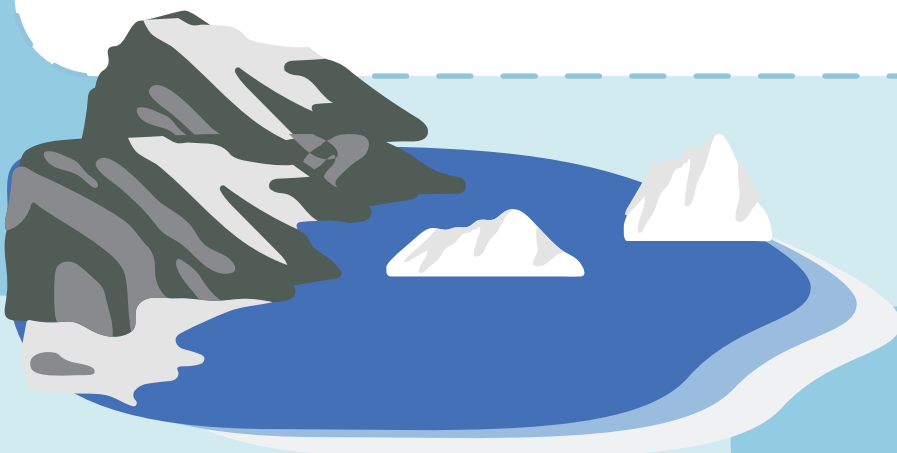
2-1-6 Basin (盆地)

1. The features of basins are that most of them are tall on all four sides with hollows in the middle.

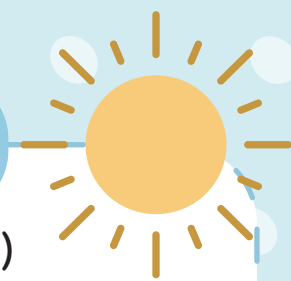
四周高、中間低的地形是盆地地形。

2. Most of the basins in Taiwan are located on the western side.
臺灣盆地大多分布在西部。

3. In Taiwan, there are Taipei Basin and Taichung Basin.
臺灣有臺北盆地和臺中盆地。



2-2 The Climate of Taiwan (臺灣的氣候)



2-2-1 The Features of Taiwan's Climate (臺灣的氣候特性)

1. The climate in Taiwan is warm with plenty of rainfall. The winds blow in opposite directions in the summer and winter. During summer and autumn, there are frequent typhoons.

臺灣的氣候溫暖、雨量豐沛。冬夏風向相反。夏、秋兩季多颱風。

2. In the winter, the northeast monsoon prevails. In the summer, the southwest monsoon prevails.

冬季盛行東北季風。夏季盛行西南季風。

2-2-2 Rainfall (雨量)

1. In the summer, influenced by typhoons and the southwest monsoon, there is plenty of rainfall that is evenly distributed everywhere.

夏季時，受到颱風及西南季風的影響，各地雨量充沛，分布較平均。

2. In the winter, as the north of the island is affected by the northeast monsoon, there is plenty of rainfall. (It rains a lot.)

冬季時，北部受到東北季風影響，時常下雨。

3. In the south, blocked by the mountains, it is dry with scant rainfall.

南部因山地阻隔，乾燥少雨。

4. There is more rainfall in the mountains than in the plains.

山地的雨量比平地多。

2-2-3 Temperature (氣溫)

1. During the summer, the temperature varies a little between the North and the South.

夏季時，南北部氣溫差異不大。

2. During the winter, due to the low altitude in the South, it is comparatively warmer.

冬季時，南部地區因緯度較低，比較溫暖。

3. Although the mountainous areas are located on the same latitude, they are colder than the plains because of their altitudes.

在同一緯度的情形下，山地因地勢高，溫度較平地低。

2-2-4 Climate and Daily Life (氣候與生活)

1. Due to the regional differences in climate, the architectural landscape and industrial activities differ in different regions.

臺灣氣候的地區差異，建築景觀、產業活動都各有特色。

2. The inhabitants in Orchid Island, Taitung County, have built underground houses to shield them from the wind. It has developed into an architectural tradition there.

臺東縣蘭嶼鄉的居民，為了防風，而發展出地下屋的傳統建築。

3. The inhabitants of Hsinpu, Hsinchu County, use sunshine and strong winds to dry persimmons.

新竹縣新埔鎮居民，利用當地的強風、日照晒柿餅。

2-3 The Rivers of Taiwan (臺灣的河川)

2-3-1 The Features of Taiwan's Rivers (臺灣的河川特性)

1. Most of the rivers in Taiwan originate in the Central Mountain Ranges.

臺灣的河川大多源自於中央山地。

2. Most of Taiwan's rivers are short and steep, differing greatly in their rate of flow.

臺灣的河川大多長度短、坡度陡、流速變化大。

2-3-2 Major Rivers in Taiwan (臺灣的主要河川)

1. The rivers of Taiwan mainly flow east and west (from east to west or from west to east).

臺灣的河川呈現東西走向。

2. The rivers in Western Taiwan, such as Danshui River, run into the Taiwan Strait.

西部的河川，例如淡水河，流入臺灣海峽。

3. The rivers in Eastern Taiwan, such as Lanyang River, run into the Pacific Ocean.

東部的河川，例如蘭陽溪，流入太平洋。

2-3-3 Rivers and Reservoirs (河川與水庫)

1. Rivers can provide people with water for household use, industry, farming, and developing tourism.

河川可以提供民生用水、工業用水、農業用水和發展觀光。

2. Due to the drastic changes of the rivers, most of the reservoirs are built across the rivers or streams to hold back water.

臺灣河川流量變化大，臺灣多數河川都興建水庫來攔水。

3. The building of reservoirs will change the natural environments and affect the ecological environments.

興建水庫會改變自然環境，對生態環境造成衝擊。

4. We should maintain the habit of water conservation to protect the natural ecology of the rivers.

我們應養成節約用水的習慣、維護河川自然生態。



2-4 The Coast of Taiwan (臺灣的海岸)

1. Taiwan is surrounded by the sea/ocean on all four sides, with different coastal landscapes in different areas.

臺灣四面環海，各地海岸地形不盡相同。

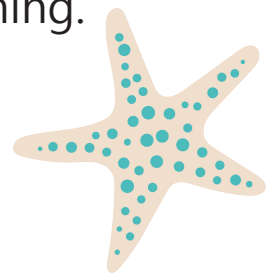
2-4-1 The Western Coast with a Scattering of Sandbars and Lagoons (沙洲與潟湖遍布的西部海岸)

1. Along the west coast, the sea is shallow, with plenty of sandbars and lagoons.

西部海岸地形，大部分是泥沙海灘，海水低淺，有沙洲、潟湖等地形。

2. The sand coast, is suitable for the development of aquaculture, such as fish farming and clam farming.

泥沙海灘地形適合發展魚塭、蚵田等養殖漁業。



2-4-2 The Southern Coast Rich in Coral Reefs (珊瑚礁發達的南部海岸)

1. Along the south coast, due to the clear sea water, sufficient sunshine, and warm weather, it is suitable for the growth of corals.

南部海岸，因海水清澈、日照充足、氣候溫暖，適合珊瑚生長。

2. After the death of the corals, they aggregate into coral reefs.

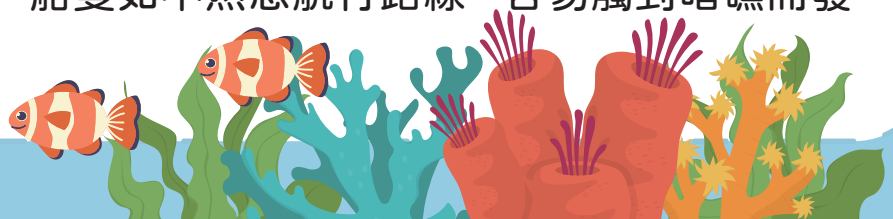
珊瑚死後的骨骼大量堆積形成珊瑚礁。

3. Some of the coral reefs are exposed from the sea, forming the spectacular landscapes of coral reef coasts.

有些珊瑚礁露出水面，形成奇特的珊瑚礁海岸。

4. Some coral reefs are hidden under the sea. Shipwrecks may happen if people are not familiar with the routes.

有些珊瑚礁在水面下。船隻如不熟悉航行路線，容易觸到暗礁而發生船難。





2-4-3 Cliff-lined East Coast (斷崖連綿的東部海岸)

1. In Eastern Taiwan, there are steep cliffs along the coast.
東部為斷崖海岸。
2. These steep cliff make it difficult for ships to anchor, resulting in a lack of harbors.
沿岸缺乏可避風浪的港灣，船隻停靠困難，缺少港口。
3. Without harbors, settlements along these areas would come at a much later time.
沒有港口，外來人口大規模進入東部的時間較晚。

2-4-4 Tortuous Northern Coast (曲折多灣的北部海岸)

1. Along the northern coast, due to the curved bays and capes, there are many harbors.
北部海岸有許多曲折的港灣與岬角，有許多港口。
2. Along the coast, there are many spectacular rocks, which have become important tourism resources.
沿岸有許多奇形怪狀的岩石，形態萬千，是重要的觀光資源。

2-5 Outlying Islands around Taiwan (臺灣的離島)

1. There are many outlying islands around Taiwan, including Penghu Island, Green Island, and Orchid Island. These islands were formed by volcano eruptions under the sea. Liuqiu Island (Xiao Liuqiu) was formed by the protrusion of coral reefs. Both Kinmen and Mazu Islands are granite islands.
臺灣周圍有很多離島。澎湖群島、綠島、蘭嶼是海底火山噴發形成的。琉球嶼(小琉球)是珊瑚礁隆起形成的。金門島及馬祖列島是花崗岩島嶼。
2. Fishery and tourism prosper on those outlying islands around Taiwan.
漁業及觀光業是臺灣各離島主要的產業活動。

Unit 3

Norms in Everyday Life 生活中的規範

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Social norms are shared standards of acceptable behavior by a group of people. In this unit we will learn about social norms, customs, morals, ethics and laws. By following the norms, we can avoid conflicts and uphold social order. We can also learn to respect different cultures.

社會規範是指由一群人能夠接受的行為標準。在這個單元我們會學到有關於社會規範、風俗習慣、道德、倫理和法律。根據這些規範，我們可以避免衝突，我們應該尊重多元的文化。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

3-1 Aspects of Social Norms (社會規範面面觀)

3-1-1 Social Norms (社會規範)

- social norm 社會規範
- social order 社會秩序
- respect 尊重
- custom 風俗習慣
- follow the norm 遵守規則
- differ 不同
- family reunion dinner 團圓飯
- Chinese New Year's Eve 除夕

3-1-2 Moral and Ethics (倫理道德)

- morals and ethics 倫理道德
- friendly 友善的
- criteria 標準

3-1-3 Religions (宗教信仰)

- religions 宗教信仰
- dogmas 戒律
- improve 改善



3-1-4 The Law (法律)

- law 法律
- violator 違法者
- cope with 因應
- suggestion 建議
- arbitrary power 強制力
- punish 處罰
- appeal 陳情
- infringe (break a law) 違背，違反

3-1-5 Social Norms and Social Order (社會規範與社會秩序)

- pursue 追求
- right 權益
- infringe 損害
- obey 遵守

3-2 Understanding the Law (法律你我他)

3-2-1 The Meaning of the Law (法律的意義)

- legislative institution 立法機關
- violate 違反
- be responsible for 為…負責
- citizen 公民
- possess 具備
- basic knowledge of the law 法律常識

3-2-2 The Function of the Law (法律的功能)

- function 功能
- safeguard 保障

3-2-3 Crime and Punishment (犯罪行為及處罰)

- stipulate 規定
- criminal conduct 犯罪行為
- protect 保護

3-2-4 Legal Protection of Children and Adolescents (法律對兒童與少年的保護)

- adolescent 少年
- harm 傷害
- provide 提供
- assistance 協助

3-2-5 The Law in Daily Life (生活中的法律)

- be related to 與…息息相關
- daily life 日常生活
- break the law 犯法
- admit 承認



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

3-1 Aspects of Social Norms (社會規範面面觀)

3-1-1 Social Norms (社會規範)

1. Social norms are guidelines for people in society.
社會規範是人與人互動的過程中，一套可以共同依循的規則。
2. Following the norms, we can avoid conflicts and uphold social order.
遵守規範，我們能避免衝突並維護社會團體的秩序。
3. Social norms change in accordance with social change.
社會規範會隨著社會變遷而調整。
4. Social norms differ in different cultural backgrounds.
不同文化背景所形成的規範有所差異。
5. We should respect, tolerate, and follow the norms.
我們應該尊重、包容並遵守這些規範。
6. Customs are the accumulation of everyday life experiences constituted over a prolonged period of time.
風俗習慣是長時間生活經驗的累積。
7. Eating at a family reunion dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve is a social custom.
在除夕夜吃年夜飯是一種風俗習慣。
8. Moon-watching on Mid-Autumn Festival is a local custom.
中秋賞月是一種風俗習慣。
9. Customs differ in different places around the world.
世界各地的風俗習慣不太一樣。



3-1-2 Moral and Ethics (倫理道德)

1. Morals and ethics are the criteria for interrelationship and guidelines for what is right and wrong.
倫理道德是人與人之間合宜的相處方式和是非判斷的標準。
2. Morals are concerned with principles of right and wrong.
道德是非判斷的標準。
3. Ethics are related to right and wrong conduct of an individual in a particular situation.
倫理是人與人之間合宜的相處方式。
4. Filial piety of parents (Chinese Parental Respect) or being friendly to your classmates is one of the good ethical standards.
孝敬父母或友愛同學是一種好的道德標準。

3-1-3 Religions (宗教信仰)

1. Most religions teach people to improve and cultivate their personalities, conduct benign deeds, and help others.
大部分的宗教都是教人修身養性及行善助人。
2. Religions can comfort people's minds.
宗教具有安定人心的功能。
3. Different religions have different dogmas.
每個宗教都有自己的戒律。



3-1-4 The Law (法律)

1. The law is social norms with arbitrary power.
法律是具有強制力的社會規範。
2. Violators of the law will be punished.
對於違法的人，可以給予適當的懲罰。
3. When some laws do not cope with the issues of the times, we can make appeals and request lawmakers to make suggestions for amendments.
有時法律無法因應時代變遷，我們可以透過陳情、民意代表建議來修訂法律。

3-1-5 Social Norms and Social Order (社會規範與社會秩序)

1. When we pursue our rights, we should not infringe on the rights of other people.
在追求個人權益時，不應損害他人權益。
2. We should obey the law, respect social norms, and uphold moral and ethical standards.
我們要遵守法律，尊重風俗習慣，和提倡倫理道德。



3-2 Understanding the Law (法律你我他)

3-2-1 The Meaning of the Law (法律的意義)

1. The law is made by a legislative institution, prescribing the things people and the government should follow.
法律是立法機關制定的。法律明確規定人民和政府必須遵守的事項。
2. If a person violates the law, one must be responsible for one's misdeeds and be held accountable.
一個人如果違反法律，他必須負一定的責任，或受到制裁。
3. It is a basic requirement for citizens in a modern society to possess basic knowledge of the law.
具備基本的法律常識，是現代公民的必備條件。

3-2-2 The Function of the Law (法律的功能)

1. The function of the law is to safeguard our rights from being infringed upon.
法律的功能是保障我們的權益不被侵犯。
2. The law will be amended in accordance with changes in society.
法律也會隨著社會變遷而修訂。

3-2-3 Crime and Punishment (犯罪行為及處罰)

1. The law stipulates criminal conduct and punishment.
法律明定犯罪行為及處罰方式。
2. The government makes laws and regulations to protect people's rights from being violated.
針對影響他人權力的行為，政府也指定法律加以規範。



3-2-4 Legal Protection of Children and Adolescents

(法律對兒童與少年的保護)

1. The law stipulates how the conduct of children and adolescents is to be followed in order to protect them from being harmed.

為了保護兒童及青少年不受傷害，法律明定他們不可從事之行為。

2. The law also provides assistance to minority children and adolescents, such as tuition and miscellaneous fees exemption. 法律也提供協助給弱勢兒童及青少年，例如減免學雜費。

3-2-5 The Law in Daily Life (生活中的法律)

1. The law is closely related to our daily life.

法律與我們的生活息息相關。

2. We should respect copyrights when quoting essays and using photos from the internet.

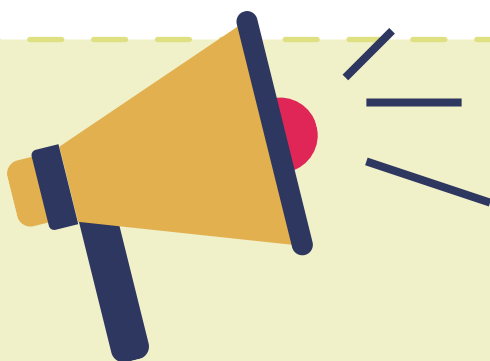
使用網路上的文章、圖片等，應尊重著作權。

3. Every person is eligible to express one's opinions on the internet, but we should not spread rumors or infringe upon other people's privacy.

每個人都可在網路上發表意見，但不能散布不實言論、公布他人隱私。

4. When we break the law, we should admit it without fear of consequence.

一旦犯法，必須勇於承認。



Unit 4

The Rights and Responsibilities of the People 人民的權利與義務

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

In a modernized country, people's basic rights and obligations are stipulated in the constitution. In this unit you will get to know about people's basic human rights and their obligations in Taiwan.

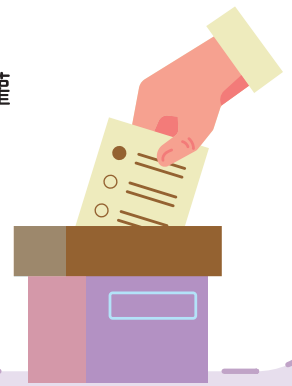
在現代化的國家，人民基本權利和義務明文規範於憲法中。在這單元，你將認識臺灣憲法中所規範的人民基本權利和義務。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

4-1 Rights Basic Rights of the People (人民的基本權利)

- constitution 憲法
- fundamental law 根本大法
- gender 性別
- education 教育
- society 社會
- illegal 非法的
- social wellbeing 社會公益
- existence 生存
- controversy 爭議
- election 選舉
- civil servant examinations 公職考試
- basic 基本的
- equality 平等權
- race 種族
- politics 政治
- liberty 自由權
- interference 干涉
- beneficiary right 受益權
- property 財產
- suffrage 參政權
- recall 罷免



4-2 Obligations People Should Fulfill (人民應盡的義務)

- responsibility 義務
- military service 兵役
- safety 安全
- public construction 公共建設
- male 男性
- the responsibility of military service 服兵役的義務
- democratic society 民主社會
- tax 稅
- uphold 維護
- promote 推動
- fund 經費
- army 軍隊
- cultivate 培養
- receiving education 接受教育

Key Concepts (課程焦點)

4-1 Basic Rights of the People (人民的基本權利)

1. The constitution and the law can protect people's basic human rights, stipulate their responsibilities, and prescribe the domain of the government's organization and duties.
憲法和法律可以保障人民的基本權利，並規範應盡的義務，以及政府的組織與權責範圍。
2. The constitution is the fundamental law of a country.
憲法是國家的根本大法。
3. No law should contradict the constitution.
任何法律都不能與憲法牴觸。
4. The constitution safeguards equality and freedom, the rights of benefit, and political participation of the people.
憲法保障人民享有平等權、自由權、受益權、參政權。
5. Every person is equal in the eyes of the law.
法律之前，人人平等。
6. People of different genders, races, religions, and beliefs should enjoy the same rights and status in education, politics, and society.
不同性別、種族、宗教信仰的人，在教育、政治、社會等方面，都有一樣的權利和地位。
7. Liberty stresses that people should enjoy their freedom without illegal interference.
自由權強調人民享有不受非法干涉的自由。
8. People are free from false arrest and false imprisonment.
人們有不受非法逮捕或拘禁的權利。
9. People are free to choose their places of residence, religion, and beliefs.
人民有自由選擇居住地、信仰及宗教的自由。



10. The basic principles of authentic liberty are not infringing on other people's freedom and not violating their social wellbeing.
真正的自由以不侵犯他人的自由，不違背社會的公益為原則。
11. Beneficiary rights enable people in the country to enjoy the rights of education, work, property, and freedom of choice.
受益權強調國家保障人民享有教育、生存、工作、財產等方面的權利。
12. The government should establish educational institutions at different levels, increase job opportunities, and promote public construction.
政府應該廣設各級學校、增加就業機會、並推動各項公共建設。
13. People can express their opinions to the government to protect their rights
人民可向政府表達意見，維護自己的權益。
14. When people encounter unsolvable controversies, they can make an appeal to the court.
當遇到糾紛無法解決時，可向法院提告。
15. Universal suffrage safeguards people's right in elections recalls, participating in civil servant examinations, holding public office, and other political affairs in the country.
參政權強調人民享有選舉、罷免、參加公務人員考試、擔任公職等參與國家政治事務的權利。
16. Those who are eighteen years old are eligible to vote.
年滿十八歲的人，就能投票。



4-2 Obligations People Should Fulfill (人民應盡的義務)

1. For the survival and sustainable development of the country, people's responsibilities are prescribed.
為了維持生存與永續發展，國家規範人民應盡的義務。
2. These responsibilities include paying taxes, serving military service, and receiving compulsory education.
這些義務包括納稅、服兵役和接受國民教育。
3. To uphold the country's safety and promote public construction, people should pay various kinds of taxes to allow the government to receive the required funds needed.
為了維護國家安全與推動公共建設，需要人民繳納各種稅金來支付所需的經費。
4. To protect people's property and safety, the country must establish an army.
國家為了保護人民和財產的安全，都會設置軍隊。
5. Except for special reasons, every male Taiwanese citizen aged 18 or above is liable for military service.
除非有特殊理由，年滿 18 歲的男性國民有服兵役的義務。
6. To cultivate good citizens, the constitution prescribes that every person has the right to education.
為培養良好的公民，憲法規定人民有接受國民教育的權利和義務。
7. A democratic society is founded based on the rule of law.
民主社會建立在法治基礎上。
8. Everyone should obey the law because the society is ruled by the law.
法治的社會需要人人遵守法律。



Unit 5

Ancestors of Taiwan 臺灣的先民

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Long ago, people's activities have existed in Taiwan. In the Prehistoric Age, there wasn't any written language. In this unit we will learn about Taiwan before the Prehistoric Age and the indigenous cultures in Taiwan.

臺灣從很久以前就有人類居住活動。史前時代沒有文字記載。本章節我們會學習到史前文化與原住民族文化。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

5-1 Plethoric Civilization (史前文化)

5-1-1 Prehistoric Age (史前時代)

- Prehistoric Age 史前時代
- ruins 遺跡
- relics 文物

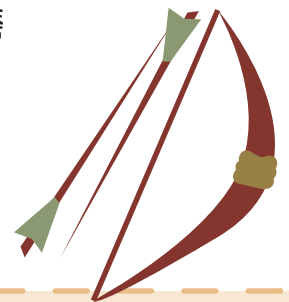


5-1-2 Paleolithic Age (舊石器時代)

- Paleolithic Age 舊石器時代
- fifty thousand 五萬
- gather 採集
- hammer 敲打
- hunt 狩獵
- fire 火
- cook 煮
- light 照明

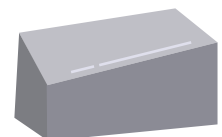
5-1-3 New Stone Age (新石器時代)

- New Stone Age 新石器時代
- simple 簡單
- agriculture 農業
- grinding 研磨
- storage 儲存
- pottery 陶器
- shell mound 貝塚
- jade 玉
- ornament 裝飾品



5-1-4 Metal-Stone Age (金屬器時代)

- Metal-Stone Age 金屬器時代
- iron 鐵
- external trade 對外貿易



5-2 Indigenous Cultures (原住民族文化)

- migrate 移民
- ancestor 祖先
- contact with 聯繫
- lost 遺失
- ritual 儀式
- dance 舞蹈
- refined 精緻
- celebrate 慶祝
- keep contact with 保持聯絡
- settle down 定居
- indigenous people 原住民族
- traditional culture 傳統文化
- tribe 部落
- habitat 居住地
- status 身分
- totem 圖騰
- solve problems 解決問題



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

5-1 Prehistoric Civilization (史前文化)



5-1-1 Prehistoric Age (史前時代)

1. About fifty thousand years ago, there were people living in Taiwan.

大約五萬年前，臺灣島上就有人居住。

2. In the Prehistoric Age, there wasn't any written language. We can only trace the condition of daily life by studying ruins and relics.

史前時代沒有文字。我們只能根據遺址和遺物，推測當時的生活情形。

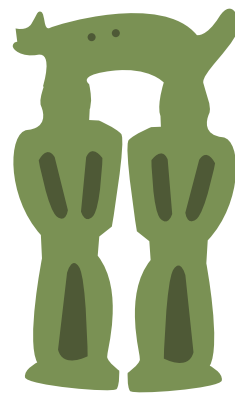
5-1-2 Paleolithic Age (舊石器時代)

1. The Paleolithic Age began about fifty thousand years ago.
舊石器時代大約從五萬年前開始。
2. People lived on gathering fruits, catching fish, and hunting.
人們以採集野果、捕魚、狩獵為生。

3. When people lived in the Paleolithic Age, how did they make stone tools?
在舊石器時代，人們如何製作石器？
4. People created stone tools by knapping, removing small flakes of stone to shape it into an effective implement.
人們用敲打的方式製作石器。
5. People learned how to use fire to cook food.
人們學習如何用火燒烤食物。
6. People learned how to use fire for lighting and warmth.
人們學習如何用火照明與取暖。
7. Changbin Culture in Taitung is a representative culture of the Paleolithic Age.
臺東長濱文化是舊石器時代的代表文化。

5-1-3 New Stone Age (新石器時代)

1. The New Stone Age began at about seven thousand years ago.
新石器時代大約從七千年前開始。
2. Simple agriculture began to develop.
開始發展農業。
3. Stone tools were made by grinding.
用磨製的方式製作石器。
4. Pottery ware was made for storage purposes.
製作陶器儲存東西。
5. Rope-like patterns were printed on the pottery wares.
陶器上面印有繩紋的圖案。
6. Yuanshan Culture in Taipei and Beinan Culture in Taitung were representatives of the cultures in the New Stone Age.
臺北的圓山文化與臺東的卑南文化是新石器時代的代表文化。
7. The shell mound is a salient feature of Yuanshan Culture.
圓山文化以貝塚為特色。



8. A shell mound mainly consisted of the shells of edible mollusks intermingled with evidence of human occupancy.

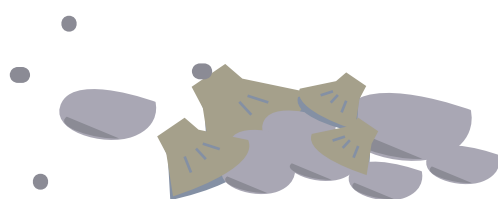
貝塚是當時人類取食貝類後，丟棄的貝殼堆積而成的。

9. Plenty of excavated stone pillars and stone coffins is a salient feature of Beinan Culture.

卑南文化以大量出土的石柱和石棺為特色。

10. Fine jade crafts and ornaments were discovered in the stone coffins.

石棺中有精美的玉器及裝飾品。



5-1-4 Metal-Stone Age (金屬器時代)

1. The Metal-Stone Age began at about two thousand years ago.
金屬器時代大約從兩千年前開始。

2. People learned how to make iron.

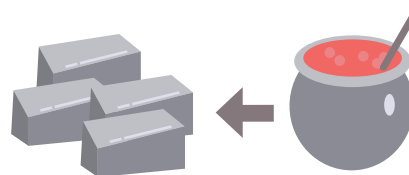
人們懂得煉鐵。

3. Shihsanhang in Northern Taiwan is a representative culture of the Metal-Stone Age.

臺灣北部的十三行文化是金屬器時代的代表文化。

4. External trade began to emerge during the Metal-Stone Age.

金屬器時代已有對外的貿易行為。



5-2 Indigenous Cultures (原住民族文化)

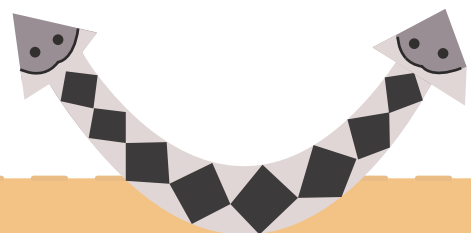
1. A few thousand years ago, people began to migrate to Taiwan and settle down. They were probably the ancestors of indigenous peoples.

到了數千年前，有人陸續到臺灣居住。這些人有可能是臺灣原住民族的祖先。

2. The Pingpu people mainly lived on the plains, hills, and tablelands in Western Taiwan.

平埔族大多分布在臺灣西部的平原、丘陵或台地。

3. The Pingpu people had early contact with the Han people who migrated to Taiwan and explored Taiwan. Therefore, most of the Pingpu people's traditional culture was lost.
他們與來臺墾荒的漢人接觸較早。故大多平埔族的傳統文化已失傳。
4. About the Gaoshan peoples, except for the Tao tribe that lived on Orchid Island, most of them lived on both sides of the Central Mountain Range and Eastern Taiwan.
高山族中，除達悟族住在蘭嶼外，其餘大多散佈在中央山脈兩側及東部一帶。
5. The Gaoshan peoples had less contact with the Han people. Therefore, they preserved more of their traditional culture.
他們與漢人接觸較少，保有較多的傳統文化。
6. The indigenous peoples in Taiwan mainly lived on hunting, fishing, and farming.
臺灣原住民族多以狩獵、捕魚或農耕為生。
7. The Gaoshan peoples developed different rituals in accordance with different seasons of the year.
他們配合一年中的生活節奏，發展出不同的祭典。
8. Most of the traditional houses of the indigenous peoples were built with materials found in their habitats.
原住民的傳統住屋，大多就地取材。
9. Those with noble status would hang refined patterns on their walls or pillars.
地位崇高的人會在牆上、柱子裝飾各種精緻的圖案。
10. In the house of a Rukai chief, they hang the totem of the cobra on the wall.
魯凱族頭目家中牆上有百步蛇的圖騰。
11. Indigenous peoples express their feelings through song and dance.
原住民常以歌舞表達情感。



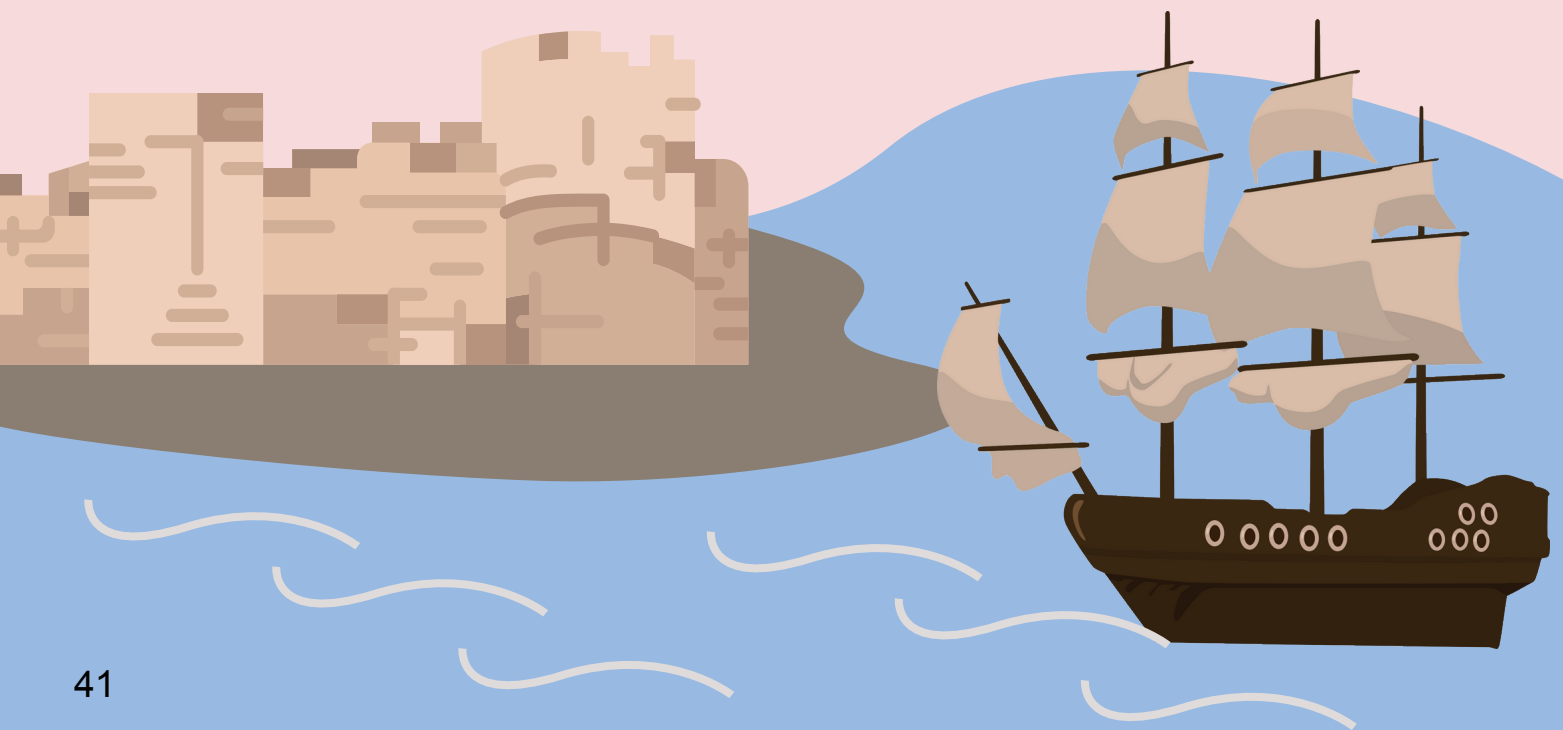
Unit 6

Discovery of Taiwan 發現臺灣

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

In this unit, we will learn about how the Dutch and the Spanish came to Taiwan and ruled Taiwan. During their ruling, Taiwan became a trading point in East Asia. Later Cheng Cheng-kun came and defeated the Dutch. The Han people established the beginning of the settlement in Taiwan.

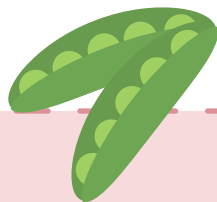
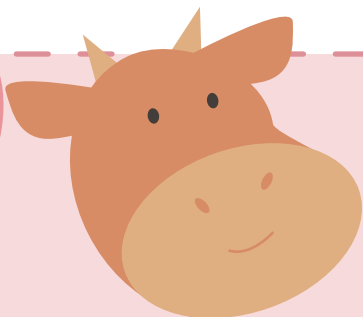
本章節我們會學習到荷蘭人和西班牙人來臺統治臺灣，並使臺灣成為東亞貿易據點。後來，鄭成功擊退荷蘭人，開墾建設臺灣，奠定了漢人的社會基礎。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

6-1 The Redheads From the Sea (海上來的紅毛人)

- pirate 海盜
- base 基地
- rule 統治
- goods 物品
- arrive 抵達
- Dutch 荷蘭人
- castle 城堡
- yellow cattle 黃牛
- export 出口
- buckskin 鹿皮
- church 教堂
- indigenous languages 原住民語言
- rebel 反叛
- uprising 暴動
- trade 貿易
- Catholicism 天主教
- occupy 佔領
- set up 設置
- governance 派官治理
- obtain 取得
- Portuguese 葡萄牙人
- Formosa 福爾摩沙
- Spaniard 西班牙人
- import 進口
- snow pea 豌豆
- cane sugar 蔗糖
- China 中國
- Christianity 基督教
- levy 徵收
- suppress 壓制
- reinforce 加強
- preach 傳教
- be driven off 被驅逐
- international 國際



6-2 The Governance of the Zheng Era (鄭氏時代的經營)

- restoration 復興基地
- stable 安定
- troop 軍隊
- produce 生產
- ascend to the throne 繼承王位
- a series of 一系列
- advantage 優勢
- examination system 考試制度
- difficulty 困難
- solve problems 解決問題
- establish 建立
- massive 大量的
- insufficient 不足
- garrison 駐屯
- launch 推動
- recruit 招募
- Confucian Temple 孔廟
- contact 往來
- celebrate 慶祝
- keep contact with 保持聯絡

Key Concepts (課程焦點)

6-1 The Redheads From the Sea (海上來的紅毛人)

1. In the eleventh to twelfth century, the Han people began to migrate to Penghu Island.
十一、十二世紀，就有漢人移居到澎湖。
2. In the early seventeenth century, Zheng Zhi-Long, a pirate, and his gang came to Taiwan and erected a settlement in Tainan.
十七世紀初，海盜鄭芝龍等人招募漢人到臺灣中南部建立據點。
3. However, China did not set up any governance to rule Taiwan.
中國沒有派官治理臺灣。



4. In the fifteenth century, to obtain goods from Asia, the Europeans kept on finding new routes.
十五世紀，歐洲人為了獲取亞洲物品，不斷尋找新航線。
5. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to arrive in Taiwan. They called the island Formosa, meaning beautiful island.
葡萄牙人最早行經臺灣，稱呼臺灣為福爾摩沙，意思是美麗之島。
6. In the seventeenth century, due to the geographic importance of Taiwan, the Dutch and Spaniards both ruled Taiwan.
到了十七世紀，由於臺灣地理位置的重要，荷蘭與西班牙人也先後統治臺灣。
7. The Dutch built a castle in what is now Tainan as the ruling center.
荷蘭人在今天的臺南地區建城，做為統治中心。
8. During this period, the Dutch imported yellow cattle and peas, and exported cane sugar and buckskin to China and Japan.
荷蘭人引進黃牛和豌豆，並把蔗糖和鹿皮輸出至中國或日本。
9. The Dutch established churches to preach Christianity, built schools to educate people, and romanized indigenous languages.
荷蘭人建立教堂傳播基督教，建立學校，並用羅馬字母寫原住民族語言。
10. The Dutch levied various sorts of taxes.
荷蘭人徵收各種稅金。





11. The Han people were dissatisfied with the levy, so they rebelled against the colonizers.
漢人對稅收不滿，所以他們反抗殖民者。
12. The most important event was the Guo Huai-Yi Incident.
最著名的是郭懷一事件。
13. After suppressing the uprising, the Dutch built Fort Provintia to reinforce their defenses.
在鎮壓後荷蘭人建立普羅蘭遮城加強防衛。
14. The Spaniards came to Taiwan in 1626.
西班牙人在 1626 年來到臺灣北部。
15. The Spaniards built castles and churches in Keelung and Danshui.
西班牙人在基隆、淡水建立城堡與教堂。
16. The Spaniards actively engaged in trade with China and Japan. They preached Catholicism to the indigenous people in Northern Taiwan.
西班牙人向中國和日本積極發展貿易，並向北部原住民族傳播天主教。
17. In 1642, the Spaniards were driven out of Taiwan by the Dutch.
1642 年西班牙人被荷蘭人驅逐。
18. Although the Dutch and Spaniards occupied Taiwan with force, they promoted Taiwan to a base of international trade.
荷蘭人與西班牙人雖然以武力方式占領，但也促使臺灣成為國際貿易的據點。



6-2 The Governance of the Zheng Era (鄭氏時代的經營)

1. To build up a base for the revolt against the Qing Dynasty and restoration of the Ming Dynasty, Zheng Cheng-Gong drove off the Dutch.

鄭成功為了取得反清復明的根據地，趕走荷蘭人。

2. Zheng Cheng-Gong established Cheng Tian Prefecture as the highest administration institution and set up administration districts. After that, the society of Taiwan became more stable.

鄭成功設承天府為最高行政機構，畫分行政區。臺灣社會漸趨安定。

3. As the massive deployment of troops of the Zheng Era arrived in Taiwan, they began to explore and develop the land for agriculture to solve the issue of insufficient food.

鄭氏時代大批軍隊來臺，為了解決糧食不足的問題，採就地拓墾，生產糧食的方式來因應。

4. They mainly explored the land in Southern Taiwan. With Tainan as the center, they began to explore the North.

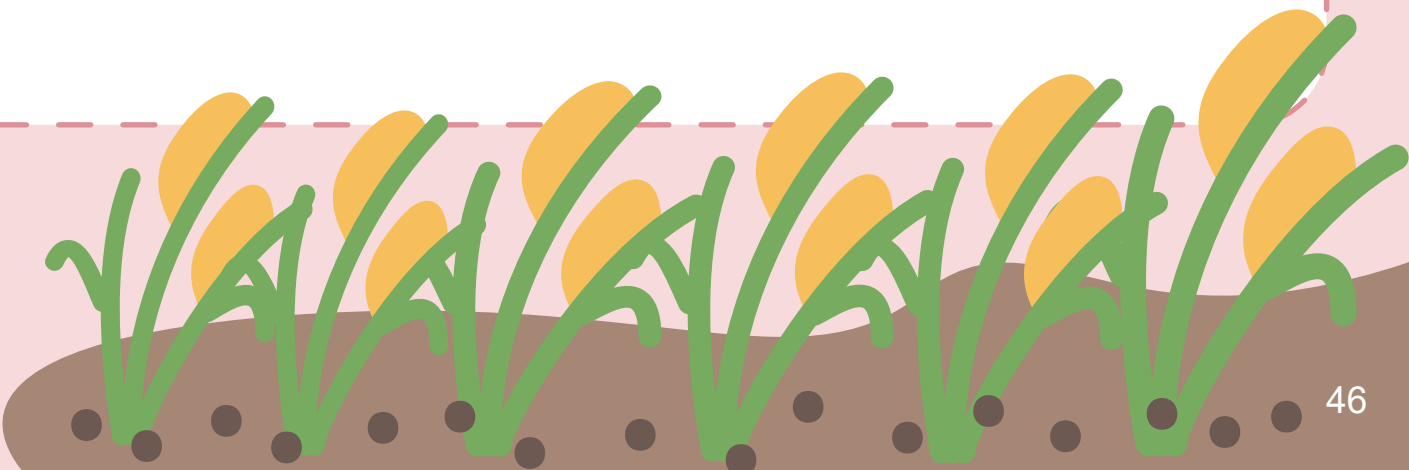
開墾地區以臺灣的南部為主。並以臺南為中心，逐漸往北開墾。

5. At that time, their troops garrisoned in different places, where they explored and developed the land.

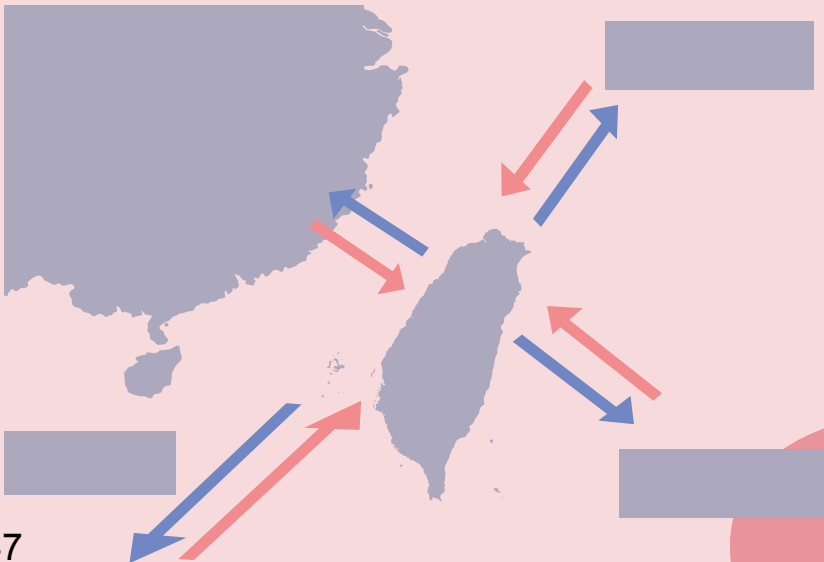
當時將軍隊分散駐守各地，並開墾荒地發展農業。

6. Liuying and Linfengying in Tainan were the places where the troops were stationed and they developed the land.

臺南柳營、林鳳營就是軍隊駐守開墾的地方。



7. After Zheng Jing ascended to the throne, with the help of Chen Jong-Hua, he launched a series of initiatives.
鄭經繼位後，由陳永華輔佐，推動各項建設。
8. Zheng Jing recruited more Han people to come and develop Taiwan's agriculture.
鄭經招募漢人來臺發展農業。
9. They began trading internationally, by exporting cane sugar and buckskin.
他們透過輸出蔗糖與鹿皮開始發展國際貿易。
10. Utilizing the geographic advantages of Taiwan, they conducted trade with China, Japan, and Southeast Asia.
在國際貿易方面，利用臺灣優越的地理位置與中國、日本、東南亞進行貿易。
11. Zheng Jing built Confucian Temples, founded schools, and developed the examination system.
鄭經興建孔廟、設立學校、並制定考試制度。
12. In 1684, Taiwan was ruled by the Qing Dynasty.
1684 年，臺灣成為清朝統治的領土。





2nd Semester

Pioneers in Taiwan from Tangshan 唐山來的拓荒者

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

With the end of Zheng's governance, in 1684, Taiwan has since been incorporated into the territory of the Qing Dynasty. Han people crossed the sea to Taiwan and overcame various obstacles in the process of reclamation. They eventually brought prosperity of agriculture and commerce as well as their traditional culture and religious beliefs. In this unit, we will study the cultural and social development in Taiwan during the Qing Dynasty.

隨著鄭氏時代的結束，在1684年，臺灣從此成為清帝國版圖的一部分。渡海來臺的漢人，在開墾的過程中，克服了種種阻礙，讓臺灣的農業和商業逐漸興盛，也帶來漢人傳統的社會文化與宗教信仰。這個單元我們將了解臺灣於清帝國統治時期的開發，並認識當時的社會與文化。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

1-1 The Rule and Development under the Qing Dynasty (清帝國的統治與開發)

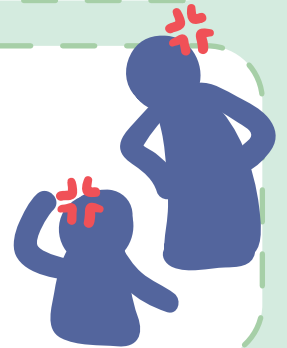
1-1-1 The Regulatory Measures (統治措施)

- territory 領土
- jurisdiction 管轄權
- county 縣
- government 政府
- passive 消極的
- migration 移民 (n.)
- forbidding 禁止的
- established 設置
- policy 政策
- illegally 違法地
- Han people 漢人
- permit 許可證
- migrate 移民 (v.)
- the Qing Dynasty 清帝國時期



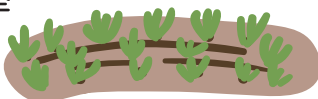
1-1-2 The Society with Immigrants (移民社會)

- Qing rule 清帝國統治
- immigrant 移民者
- fight 抗爭、打架、械鬥
- oppression 壓迫
- uprising 民變
- armed fight 械鬥



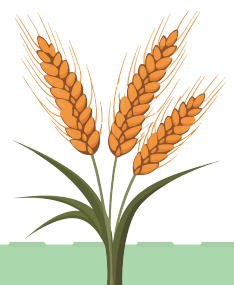
1-1-3 Agricultural Reclaiming and Hydraulic Infrastructure (農業開墾與水利建設)

- reclaim 開墾
- land 土地
- aqueduct 水圳
- indigenous people 原住民



1-1-4 Commercial Activities (商業活動)

- rice 稻米
- cane sugar 蔗糖
- rapid 迅速的
- port 港口
- China 中國



1-2 The Society and Culture in Qing Dynasty (清帝國時期的社會與文化)

1-2-1 Development of education (教育發展)

- private 私人的
- literature 文學
- poetry 詩
- calligraphy 書法
- talented 有才華的

1-2-2 Religious Beliefs (宗教信仰)

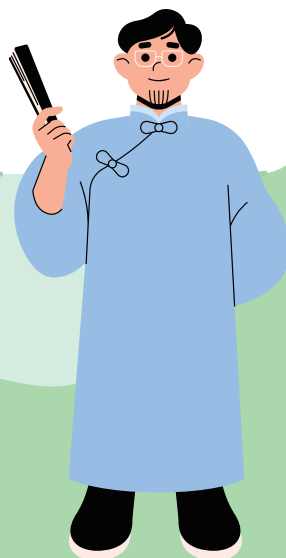
- disaster 災害
- god 神明
- pray 祈禱
- harvest 收穫
- worship 敬神
- temple 寺廟
- resident 居民
- religious belief 宗教信仰

1-2-3 Characteristics of Architecture (建築特色)

- building 建築
- courtyard 庭院
- social status 社會地位
- elegance 優雅
- distinctive 有特色的
- sculpture 雕塑品
- decoration 裝飾品

1-2-4 Traditional Music and Drama (傳統音樂與戲劇)

- drama 戲劇
- honor 尊敬
- entertainment 娛樂
- be passed on 被傳承
- evolve 創新



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

1-1 The Rule and Development under the Qing Dynasty (清帝國的統治與開發)

1-1-1 The Regulatory Measures (統治措施)

1. Taiwan became part of the Qing Dynasty's territory in 1684. The Taiwan Prefecture was established and was under the jurisdiction of Fujian Province. There were only three counties at first, but as more immigrants moved to the north of Taiwan, more counties and sub-prefectures were established to strengthen control.

西元1684年，臺灣納入清帝國的版圖。清帝國在臺灣設置臺灣府，隸屬福建署管轄，以下畫分為三縣。後來隨著移民逐漸往北開發，又陸續增設縣、廳等行政組織以加強控制。

Note from Wiki: Taiwan Prefecture or Taiwanfu was a prefecture of Taiwan during the Qing Dynasty. The prefecture was established by the Qing government in 1684.

2. The Qing government adopted a passive governance policy to Taiwan during the early days. This was mainly to prevent Taiwan from becoming a base for anti-Qing forces.
清帝國統治臺灣初期，採取消極的治理政策。主要目的在防止臺灣再次成為反清的基地。
3. To regulate the migration of Han people to Taiwan, the Qing government implemented various restrictions, such as requiring a government permit to migrate and forbidding migrants from bringing their families.
清帝國頒布了許多限制漢人來臺的規定。例如：必須經過政府批准才能來臺，來臺者也不得攜帶家人等。

4. Despite the regulations, many poor people from Fujian and Guangdong Provinces tried to migrate illegally, resulting in a growing Han population in Taiwan.

雖然有種種的限制，但是福建、廣東一帶許多生活貧困的居民，仍然冒險偷渡，使得臺灣漢人的數量不斷增加。

1-1-2 The Society with Immigrants (移民社會)

1. During the Qing rule in Taiwan, the government was unable to effectively maintain social order. This, along with corruption and oppression among government officials, led to rebellions by the people, also known as “uprisings.”

清帝國統治臺灣時，無法有效維護社會秩序。加上官員的腐敗和壓迫，引發人民集體反抗官府的事件，稱為「民變」。

2. There were many uprisings during the Qing Dynasty. The three largest uprisings are the Zhu Yigui Event, Lin Shuangwen Event, and Tai Chaochuen Event.

清帝國的民變發生頻繁，其中以朱一貴、林爽文、戴潮春事件較為重大。

3. Most of the immigrants from China came from Fujian and Guangdong Provinces. People from the same province usually lived together.

清帝國臺灣的移民，主要來自中國福建和廣東兩省。同宗或同鄉的人結伴來臺後，大多聚居一處。



4. Different groups of immigrants had different languages, social customs, and cultures. Because of these differences, social conflicts happened. Different groups fought for land and water sources. They fought with weapons. These fights are called armed fights (Chinese: 械鬥). For example, there were fights between Fujian people and Guangdong people. There were fights between people from Zhangzhou and Quanzhou. During that period, frequent uprisings and armed conflicts resulted in an unsafe and unstable society.

這些來自各地的移民群體，由於語言、風俗、習慣有明顯的差異。相處時難免會發生誤會與爭執。有時為了爭奪土地、水源等，也會發生衝突。不同群體爆發的武裝衝突事件，稱為「械鬥」，例如：閩粵械鬥、漳泉械鬥。當時，「民變」與「械鬥」的頻繁發生，導致社會動盪不安。



1-1-3 Agricultural Reclaiming and Hydraulic Infrastructure (農業開墾與水利建設)

1. Some Han people carried with them great amount of money, and they recruited farmers to reclaim land. Other Han people, who did not have as much money, collaborated to reclaim land together.

清帝國來臺灣的漢人，有的攜帶大量資金，招募農民開墾大片土地；有的資金較少，則以合作的方式墾荒。

2. People had to obtain a permit from the government to reclaim land. For example, Wu Sha reclaimed Yilan Plain and Jiang Shiouluan reclaimed southeast Hsinchu.

當時想要開墾的人，必須向政府申請許可證照，才可以進行開墾。例如：開墾宜蘭平原的吳沙和開墾新竹東南地區的姜秀鑾。

3. Han people reclaimed a lot of lands and this often violated the living space of indigenous people. The government then marked boundary lines to separate Han people and indigenous people in order to prevent conflicts.

漢人在開墾時，經常侵犯到原住民的生存空間，清帝國因此特別畫設界線，以隔離漢人和原住民族，避免雙方發生衝突。

4. Han people often crossed border lines illegally, causing the decrease of indigenous peoples' space.

漢人違法越界開墾的情形愈來愈多，迫使原住民族的生存空間愈來愈小。

5. As the Han people expanded their land reclamation, water was increasingly required. They began to construct large aqueducts. Some of the famous examples include the Liu Kung Aqueduct, the Tsao Kung Aqueduct, and the Pa Pao Aqueduct.

隨著拓墾面積的擴大，漢人對於灌溉用水的需求也日益增加，於是積極興建大規模的水圳。例如：瑠公圳、曹公圳、八堡圳等，都是當時著名的水利建設。

6. The Han people encountered many difficulties during reclaiming, but they worked extremely hard. Due to their hard work, Taiwan became an important producer of rice and cane sugar.

雖然漢人開墾時遭遇許多困難，但還是以積極進取的態度和勤儉刻苦的精神，將臺灣逐漸開發成稻米、蔗糖生產的重鎮。

1-1-4 Commercial Activities (商業活動)

1. During the Qing Dynasty, Taiwan exported rice and cane sugar to China.

清帝國時期，臺灣將盛產的稻米與蔗糖銷往中國。

2. Taiwan imported daily necessities from China, including medicine, hardware, building materials, and cloth.

臺灣從中國進口藥材、五金、建材、布料等日常用品。

3. Taiwan and China engaged in frequent shipping and trade, leading to the rapid growth of the trading ports in Taiwan. Three of the most renowned ports are Manka in the north of Taiwan (located in Wanhua District, Taipei City), Lukang in the middle of Taiwan (Lukang Township, Changhua County), and Fucheng in the south of Taiwan (Tainan City).

由於當時貨物往來頻繁，使得臺灣與中國通航的港口，如北部的艋舺（今臺北市萬華區）、中部的鹿港（今彰化縣鹿港鎮）、南部的府城（約今臺南市）等地，快速繁榮起來。

4. The Han people's hard work in reclaiming Taiwan led to rapid growth in agriculture and commerce, which laid a solid foundation for Han Chinese society.

漢人的辛勤開墾和用心經營，不但使臺灣的農業快速發展、商業活動日漸興盛，也奠定漢人社會的穩固基礎。



1-2 The Society and Culture in Qing Dynasty (清帝國時期的社會與文化)

1-2-1 Development of Education (教育發展)

1. There were many types of schools in Taiwan during the Qing Dynasty.
在清帝國時期，臺灣的學校種類很多。
2. There are three types of schools: government schools, private schools, and schools co-managed by both the government and the local community.
主要有政府設立的府學和縣學、私人辦理的私塾，和官民合辦的書院。
3. Students had to study literature in the past. The learning materials included Three Characters Classic, Qianzi Wen, The Hundred Family Surnames, The Four Books, and The Five Classics. Students also need to learn poetry, composition, and calligraphy.
學生學習的教材有三字經、千字文、百家姓，以及四書、五經等，還要練習作詩、作文和書法。

Note1: The "Three Characters Classic" is a well-known children's book in Eastern culture.

Note2: "The Hundred Family Surnames" commonly known as Bai Jia Xing, also translated as Hundreds of Chinese Surnames, is a classic Chinese text.

4. Many talented people came from these schools. They brought great influence to Taiwanese culture.
這些學校培養出許多優秀的人才，影響臺灣文化深遠。

1-2-2 Religious Beliefs (宗教信仰)

1. The Han people were faced with many disasters after they came to Taiwan.

漢人飄洋過海來到臺灣，在陌生的環境中，面臨許多不可預知的天災人禍。

2. They brought with them the gods of their hometowns to pray for peace and good harvest.

為了祈求平安和保佑豐收，往往會將家鄉的神明一起帶來臺灣。

3. They would worship at home. Later, they then build temples for worship.

先在家裡供奉，進而建廟奉祀。

4. Mazu, Baosheng Emperor, Kaizhang Shengwang, and Sanshan Guowang were all brought to Taiwan by immigrants from Fujian and Guangdong Provinces. These gods have had a profound impact on Taiwanese culture.

媽祖、保生大帝、開漳聖王、三山國王等，都是福建、廣東等地移民來的的神明。這些神明對臺灣文化產生了深遠的影響。

5. The temples built for these gods served as community centers, connecting residents and providing a place for festivals and events. They played an important role in the cultural and social life of the Han people in Taiwan.

這些廟宇不但成為當地居民聯絡情感的場所，也是他們重要的精神寄託，更是各地節慶祭典的活動中心。



1-2-3 Characteristics of Architecture (建築特色)

1. Taiwan's buildings were very distinctive.

臺灣的建築很有特色。

2. The general public lived in three-section compound buildings. The houses were suitable for big families. Wealthy people lived in exquisite and beautiful mansions or courtyard buildings to highlight their social status.

一般民眾的住家大多是三合院，適合大家族居住；有些富裕人家住的是精緻優美的宅第或庭園建築，以凸顯自己的社會地位。

Note: Sanhe Yuan is a three-section residential compound with a central main building and two wings attached perpendicular to either side.

3. Both the residential and courtyard buildings, as well as the temples, were expertly designed with a touch of elegance and intricate details.

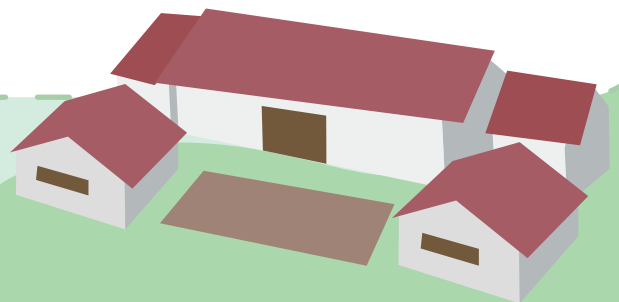
宅第、庭園和廟宇建築，都是經過師傅精心設計，具有華麗、裝飾繁複的特性。

4. Temples, which were the centers of religious beliefs for the Han people, combined the arts of sculptures, paintings, and architecture.

漢人宗教信仰中心的廟宇，融合了雕塑、彩繪、建築等藝術。

5. Some of the decorations of temples included lucky animals, touching stories, and beautiful flowers and trees. These were all valuable works of art with educational meanings.

廟宇的裝飾有的是生動活潑的吉祥動物；有的是忠孝節義的感人故事；有的是栩栩如生的風景花木。這些裝飾都是珍貴的藝術作品，也具有教化人心的意義。



1-2-4 Traditional Music and Drama (傳統音樂與戲劇)

1. Most traditional music and drama in Taiwan originated from Fujian and Guangdong Provinces. However, the forms and content of these performances underwent changes over time. For instance, the original hand-puppet performances transformed into glove-puppet performances. The local opera and mountain song (Hakka style songs) evolved into Taiwanese opera and tea-picking opera. These forms of Taiwanese opera represent the evolution and adaption of traditional culture.

臺灣漢人傳統的音樂與戲劇，大多來自福建、廣東兩省。但是傳入以後，表演的形式與內容，不斷產生變化。例如：原來的掌中戲、歌仔戲、三歌等源自中國的地方戲曲，逐漸發展成布袋戲、歌仔戲和採茶戲等臺灣戲曲。

2. These music and dramas were mainly for temple fairs to honor the gods. They were also important entertainment for people during that time.

這些音樂與戲劇是廟會酬神的主要表演節目，也是當時臺灣民眾的重要娛樂。

3. These cultural practices and traditions have been passed down and have continued to evolve in Taiwan.

經過長期的發展，漢人傳統的宗教信仰、音樂與戲劇等方面，都在臺灣獲得傳承與創新的機會。



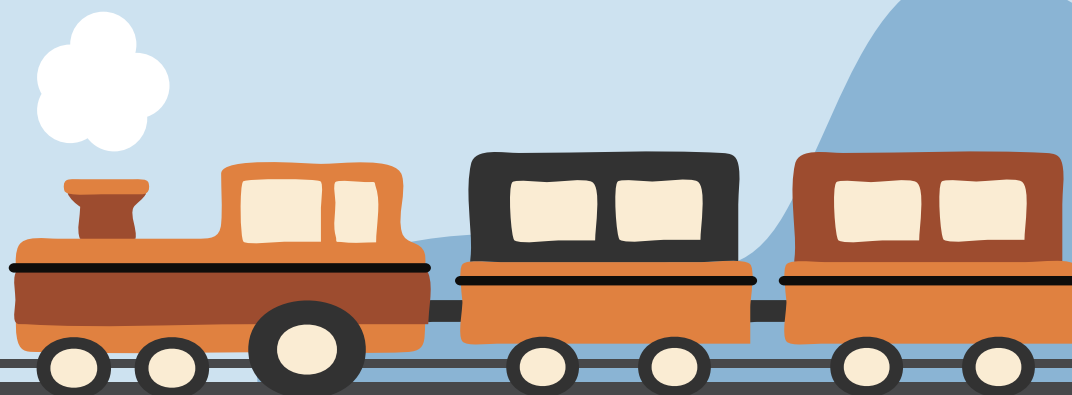
Unit 2

The Progress of Taiwan's Modernization 臺灣現代化的進步

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

After the treaty ports were opened, Taiwan reconnected with the Western world and began to modernize. Later, Taiwan was invaded by Japan and France, prompting the Qing government to adopt a policy of active governance. Through the efforts of Baozhen Shen and Mingchuan Liu, Taiwan gradually became one of the most progressive regions of the Qing government at that time. In this unit, we will learn about the construction and its impact on Taiwan's economy and culture after the opening of treaty ports.

開港通商後，臺灣與西方重新接觸，也揭開了臺灣現代化的序幕。後來日本、法國相繼侵擾臺灣，促使清帝國採取積極的治理政策，經過沈葆楨、劉銘傳等人的努力建設，逐漸使臺灣成為當時清帝國統治下最進步的地區之一。這個單元我們將了解開港通商後的建設對臺灣經濟與文化上的影響。

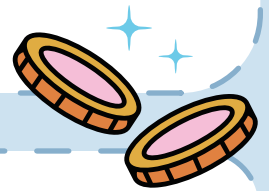


Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

2-1 Opening Treaty Ports During the Qing Dynasty (清帝國時期的開港通商)

2-1-1 Treaty Ports Opening and External Trades (開放港口與對外貿易)

- rice 稻米
- cane sugar 蔗糖
- treaty port 通商港口
- western 西方的



2-1-2 Economics Northward (經濟重心的北移)

- foreign trader 外國商人
- merchant houses 洋行
- international trade 國際貿易
- the opening of treaty ports 開放港口
- camphor trees 樟樹
- mass production 大量生產
- economic center 經濟中心

2-1-3 Western Cultures Brought in by Missionaries (傳教士引進的西方文化)

- missionaries 傳教士
- preach 傳教
- modernization 現代化
- dedication 貢獻

2-2 Construction of Taiwan During the Qing Dynasty (清帝國時期的建設)

2-2-1 Baozhen Shen's Ruling (沈葆楨的經營)

- Mudan Incident 牡丹社事件
- indigenous 原住民
- soldier 軍人
- positive 積極的
- fort 砲台
- reclaim 開墾
- speed up 加速



2-2-2 Mingchuan Liu's Ruling (劉銘傳的建設)

- administrative district 行政區
- tax revenue 稅收
- railway 鐵路
- telegram network 電報線
- post office 郵局
- modernized 現代化的
- thanks to 多虧有…
- the Sino-French War 中法戰爭

Key Concepts (課程焦點)

2-1 Opening Treaty Ports During the Qing Dynasty (清帝國時期的開港通商)

2-1-1 Treaty Ports Opening and External Trades (開放港口與對外貿易)

1. Taiwan is located on the maritime traffic artery between China, Japan and Southeast Asia.

臺灣位於中國大陸、日本與東南亞之間的海上交通要道。

2. Taiwan was abundant in resources such as rice and sugar cane. During the Dutch and Spanish rule, Taiwan was already known to the world.

加上盛產稻米、蔗糖等物資，因此早在荷西時代就已登上國際舞台。

3. Taiwan's connections with other countries were limited during the early Qing Dynasty, so Taiwan was cut off from contact with other countries.

清帝國統治初期，限制臺灣與外國往來，所以臺灣又中斷了與世界各國的接觸。

4. In 1860, the UK and France forced the Qing Dynasty to open Anping, Tamsui, Keelung, and Kaohsiung as treaty ports due to the Second Opium War.

西元1860年，英國和法國利用第二次鴉片戰爭，迫使清帝國開放臺灣的安平、滬尾(淡水)、雞籠(基隆)、打狗(高雄)為通商港口。

Note: The Second Opium War (第二次鴉片戰爭), also known as the Second Anglo-Sino War, the Second China War, the Arrow War, or the Anglo-French expedition to China, was a colonial war lasting from 1856 to 1860, which pitted the British Empire and the French Empire against the Qing Dynasty of China.

5. Taiwan reconnected with the world after the opening of treaty ports.

港口成為臺灣重新接觸西方世界的窗口。

2-1-2 Economics Northward (經濟重心的北移)

1. After the opening of treaty ports, foreign merchants established merchant houses at ports in Taiwan, which promoted international trade.

開港通商後，外國商人陸續在通商港口設立洋行，促進了臺灣的國際貿易。

2. Taiwan had abundant natural camphor trees in the hills and mountains. The mountains and hills were also good for growing tea.

臺灣的丘陵和山地有茂密的天然樟樹，也適合種茶。

3. Northern Taiwan became the main production area for camphor and tea because the foreign traders used their financial resources to engage in the mass production of camphor and tea leaves for export.

來臺通商的外國人，運用他們雄厚的資金，鼓勵北部農民大量生產樟腦和茶葉，作為外銷的商品，使當時臺灣的北部成為樟腦和茶的主要產地。

4. This led to a shift in Taiwan's economic center from the south to the north. Taipei became the new economic center.

臺灣的經濟重心也由南部逐漸移至北部，臺北則成為新的經濟中心。

2-1-3 Western Cultures Brought in by Missionaries

(傳教士引進的西方文化)

1. Many missionaries came to Taiwan after the opening of treaty ports.

開港通商後，有許多傳教士來臺傳教。

2. Some missionaries built churches and preached, while others brought western medical technology and education to Taiwan. For example, Mackay was preaching in northern Taiwan. Barclay and Maxwell were both famous missionaries in southern Taiwan at that time.

有些傳教士不只建立教堂，從事傳教，也積極引進西方的醫療技術和教育事業。例如：臺灣北部的馬偕、南部的巴克禮和馬雅各等，都是當時著名的傳教士。

3. These missionaries played a key role in the spread and development of western culture in Taiwan and helped speed up Taiwan's modernization.

這些傳教士重新帶動西方文化在臺灣的傳播和發展，加速臺灣現代化的腳步。

4. The contributions of these missionaries in the areas of education and healthcare are still respected by Taiwanese people to this day.

直到今日，他們在教育 and 醫療方面的貢獻，仍然深受臺灣民眾的景仰。



2 2 Construction of Taiwan during the late Qing Dynasty (清帝國時期的建設)

2-2-1 Baozhen Shen's Ruling (沈葆楨的經營)

1. Some Okinawa people came to Southern Taiwan and were killed by the indigenous people in 1871. Then, in 1874, Japan attacked Southern Taiwan. This became known as the Mudan Incident.

西元 1874 年，日本以琉球人在臺灣南端被原住民族殺害為藉口，派兵進攻臺灣南部，爆發了牡丹社事件。

2. After the Mudan Incident, the Qing Dynasty sent Baozhen Shen to Taiwan to strengthen military defense. In addition to increasing the number of soldiers and building forts, he also established Hengchun County in the south and Taipei Prefecture in the north of Taiwan.

事件爆發後，清帝國派沈葆楨來臺加強軍事防衛，除了增加兵力，修建砲台外，也在臺灣南部增設恆春縣、北部增設臺北府，以加強控制。

3. Baozhen Shen constructed roads crossing the east and west of Taiwan, which helped to reinforce the government's control over the indigenous people.

沈葆楨在臺期間，修築臺灣東、西部之間的越山道路，加強對原住民族的管理。

4. Baozhen Shen lifted the ban on immigrating to Taiwan, encouraged Han people to move to Taiwan, and to reclaim land to prevent foreign attacks.

沈葆楨建議朝廷廢除清帝國以來種種限制人民來臺的禁令，鼓勵漢人移民來臺開墾，以防止外國侵略的野心。



5. The Qing Dynasty accelerated construction in Taiwan. Their governance policy towards Taiwan turned from a passive approach to an active approach.

從此，清帝國治理臺灣的政策，由消極轉為積極，建設臺灣的腳步也加速邁進。

2-2-2 Mingchuan Liu's Ruling (劉銘傳的建設)

1. There was a war between the Qing Dynasty and France in 1884. This is the Sino-French War. France attacked Penghu, Hobe (old Tamsui), and Keelung. The Qing Dynasty sent Mingchuan Liu to Taiwan to defend against these attacks.

西元1884年，清帝國與法國爆發戰爭，稱為中法戰爭，法國派兵侵擾澎湖與臺灣北部的滬尾(淡水)、雞籠(基隆)等地，清帝國派劉銘傳來臺灣負責防衛，阻止法國的攻勢。

2. The status of Taiwan has become increasingly important after the Sino-French War.
中法戰爭結束後，臺灣的地位更顯重要。
3. The Qing Dynasty separated Taiwan from Fujian Province in 1885, and appointed Mingchuan Liu as the first governor.

西元1885年，清帝國將臺灣從福建省分出，單獨設省，並且任命劉銘傳為第一任巡撫(省的最高首長)。

4. Mingchuan Liu adjusted the administrative districts, increased tax revenue by conducting a land survey, and developed transportation by constructing a railway from Keelung to Hsinchu. He also built a telegraph network and post offices to improve communication. He established western style schools to cultivate talents.



劉銘傳首先調整行政區以加強統治，並積極清查土地，增加賦稅收入。規劃修建雞籠(基隆)到新竹之間的鐵路，發展交通；鋪設電報線、開辦郵政，加強各地的聯絡；創辦新式(西式)學堂，以培育人才。

5. Baozhen Shen and Mingchuan Liu put efforts into constructions in Taiwan. Taiwan advanced toward a modernized society and became one of the most advanced districts under the Qing government's rule.

經過沈葆楨、劉銘傳等人的積極建設，加上西方文化的持續傳入，使臺灣逐漸邁向現代化，成為當時清帝國統治下最進步的地區之一。



Unit 3

Production and Consumption 生產與消費

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Production and consumption are part of our daily lives because they fulfill our needs. In modern society, a division of labor and collaboration, production and consumption are interdependent and drive economic growth.

生產與消費和我們的生活是分不開的，透過生產與消費，可以滿足生活的需要。在現代分工合作的社會裡，生產與消費彼此相互配合，可以促進經濟的發展。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

3-1 Aspects of Production Activities (生產活動面面觀)

3-1-1 Goods and Services (物品和服務)

- meet the needs 滿足需求
- all walks of life 各行各業
- plan 規畫
- supermarket 超市
- hair stylist 髮型設計師
- daily life 日常生活
- provide 提供
- service 服務
- clothing store 服飾店
- customer 消費者



3-1-2 Factors Affecting Production (影響生產的因素)

- consider 考慮
- technology 技術
- increase 增加
- quality 品質
- cost 成本
- market demand 市場需求
- lower-priced 較低價格的

3-1-3 Producer's Choice (生產者的選擇)

- advantage 優勢
- fishing 漁業
- natural resource 自然資源
- want 想要
- farming 農業
- local 當地的
- choose 選擇
- live off the land 靠山吃山



3-2 Consumption and Life (消費與生活)

3-2-1 Satisfying Demand is the Driving Force of Consumption (滿足需求是消費的原動力)

- basic needs 基本需求
- lifestyle 生活方式
- the change of the times 時代改變
- diversified 多樣化

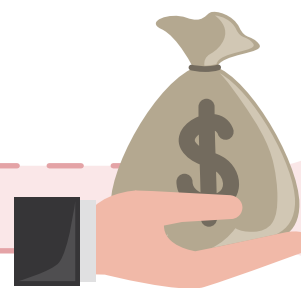


3-2-2 Factors Affecting Consumption (影響消費的因素)

- fashion 流行
- hobby 嗜好
- brand 品牌
- energy saving 節能
- consume 消費
- advertisement 廣告
- price 價格
- environmental protection 環保
- willingness 意願

3-2-3 Needs and Wants (需要與想要)

- evaluate 評估
- priority 優先
- want 想要
- ability 能力
- need 需要



3-2-4 Live Within Your Means, Spend Prudently (量入為出，謹慎消費)

- waste 浪費
- live within your means 量入為出
- unnecessary 非必要的
- expenditure 花費

3-2-5 Safe Consumption, Beware of Fraud (安全消費，提防詐騙)

- Internet 網路
- outflow 外洩
- prey on 被欺騙，坑害
- scam syndicate 或
fraudulent organization
詐騙集團
- financial loss 財務損失
- convenient 便利的
- personal data 個資
- pay attention 留意
- fraud 欺騙
- anti-fraud 反詐騙



3-2-6 Safeguard Consumer Rights (維護消費權益)

- damage 損壞
- flaw 瑕疵
- refund 退錢
- invoice 發票
- Consumer Service Center
消費者服務中心
- Consumer Protection Act
消費者保護法
- replacement 替換品
- receipt 收據
- guarantee 保證書
- proof of purchase 購買證明
- false advertisement 不實廣告
- liable 負有(法律)責任的



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

3-1 Aspects of Production Activities (生產活動面面觀)

3-1-1 Goods and Services (物品和服務)

1. Various industries offer a range of goods and services to satisfy people's needs.

為了滿足人們生活上的需要，各行各業提供各種物品和服務。

2. Some examples are:

A. Farmers grow crops, fishermen catch fish, computer manufacturers produce computers, laborers offer labor services, doctors provide medical care, and drivers offer transportation services.

例如：農夫栽種作物、漁夫出海捕魚、電腦廠商製造電腦、工人提供勞動服務、醫生提供診療服務、司機提供運輸服務。

B. Supermarkets provide a variety of fruits and vegetables to meet our needs for food.

超市提供各式的蔬果，滿足我們對食物的需求。

C. Clothing stores sell clothes and offer different options for customers.

服飾店販賣各式衣服，提供人們許多購買的選擇。

D. Hair stylists design hairstyles and trim hair for customers.

髮型設計師為民眾設計、修剪髮型。

E. Car mechanics repair cars with their professional skills.

修車師傅利用專業技術修理車子。

F. All these occupations have brought us a convenient life.

這些職業為我們帶來了便利的生活。

3-1-2 Factors Affecting Production (影響生產的因素)

1. People get paid for producing.

人們從事生產可以賺取報酬。



2. For most producers, the main purpose is to gain profits.

對大部分的生產者來說，生產的主要目的在於獲取利潤。

3. Producers will consider many factors before production.

Factors include cost, technology, market demand, etc.

生產者在生產前會考慮很多因素，包括成本、技術、市場需求等。

3.1 From a production cost perspective, producers may opt for using less expensive raw materials when cost rise. To cut personal expenses, they may either raise product prices or enhance product quality to attract more customers.

從生產成本來看，當成本增加時，生產者可能會改用價格較低的原料。節省人事開支、提高產品售價，或提高產品品質來吸引更多人購買等方式因應。

3.2 From a technological standpoint, advancements can boost output or speed up production. For instance, replacing manual rice planting with machines will reduce the time needed.

以生產技術而言，技術的進步會使產量增加或生產速度加快。例如：以機器取代人工插秧，因速度加快，所以插秧的時間會縮短。

3.3 As far as market demand is concerned, a company will increase its output to meet the needs of consumers when receiving a lot of orders. On the contrary, if the market demand does not increase or if the order is reduced, the manufacturer may reduce the output accordingly to avoid a surplus of goods.

就市場需求來說，若廠商接到很多訂單，便會增加產量，以滿足市場上消費者的需求。相反的，如果市場需求沒有增加，或者訂單減少，廠商便可能跟著減少產量，以免商品剩餘過多。

3-1-3 Producer's Choice (生產者的選擇)

1. Producers will choose the most beneficial way to produce goods, according to their own conditions and advantages.
生產者會依據本身條件與優勢，選擇對自己最有利的方式進行生產。
2. Agriculture, fishing, livestock farming, and mining often utilize local natural resources for production, which is known as "living off the land."
所謂「靠山吃山、靠海吃海」，是指農、林、漁、牧、礦業，大多都是利用當地的自然資源就近進行生產。
3. The processors require many workers, so they usually set up factories in places with many people and low wages. Banks are usually located on streets with a convenient transportation system to facilitate people with deposits, withdrawals and other services.
加工業者需要大量人力，所以會在人多且工資便宜的地方設廠生產。銀行會將選擇於交通便利的街道上，方便人們辦理存、提款等業務。

3-2 Consumption and Life (消費與生活)



3-2-1 Satisfying Demand is the Driving Force of Consumption (滿足需求是消費的原動力)

1. Human beings have basic needs to maintain life.
為了維持生命，人們有基本的生存需求。
2. When these basic needs are met, some people may want more, such as delicious food, fancy clothes, traveling abroad, or enjoying art and cultural performances.
當這些基本的需求滿足後，有些人可能會想要滿足其他的需求，例如：享用美食、穿華服、出國旅遊或欣賞藝文表演等。
3. As science and technology advance with time, people's lifestyles have become diverse.
隨著時代改變，科技進步，人們的生活方式變得更多樣化。

4. People have more demands nowadays. These demands include healthy foods, comfortable living, airy textiles, sweat-wicking or warm clothing, along with fast and convenient transportation.

現在的人們有很多需求。例如：要求吃得健康，要求住得舒適。衣著材質要透氣、排汗或保暖。往來交通要快速便捷。

5. People consume to meet their diverse needs.

人們透過消費來滿足多樣化的需求。

3-2-2 Factors Affecting Consumption (影響消費的因素)

1. Generally, consumer behavior is influenced by personal needs, income, hobbies, price, fashion, advertising, brand, and considerations such as environmental protection and energy efficiency.

一般而言，個人的需求、收入、嗜好，以及價格、流行、廣告、品牌或環保、節能等因素，都會影響消費者的消費意願。

2. When income increases, consumers' purchasing ability also increases.

當收入增加時，消費者購買的能力也會隨之增加。

3. On the contrary, consumers' purchasing ability decreases when income is low.

相反的，當收入變少時，消費者購買的能力也會跟著降低。

4. Some people buy products in pursuit of popularity.

有人會為了追求流行而購買商品。

5. Some people buy products because of the attraction of the advertisement.

有人受到廣告的吸引而購買商品。

6. Some people buy their favorite products or brands because of personal preferences.

有人因為個人喜好而購買固定產品或品牌。



7. When the prices of products are reduced, consumers will be attracted.

商品降價時，會吸引更多的消費者。

8. Some people have a stronger desire to buy popular products.

有些人會有較強烈的慾望，去購買流行的產品。

9. Consumers sometimes prefer branded products, or environmentally-friendly products.

消費者有時會偏好有品牌，或具有環保標章的商品。

3-2-3 Needs and Wants (需要與想要)

1. While consumption satisfies our needs, it is not an unlimited option as our desires are limitless but our resources are finite.

透過消費雖然可以滿足我們的需求，但是在欲望無窮、資源有限的情形下，我們不能無止盡的消費。

2. Distinguishing needs and wants in life is the correct consumption concept.

分辨生活中的「需要」與「想要」，才是正確的消費觀念。

3. Before consumption, you should first evaluate your ability and give priority to your “needs.”

消費前，應先評估個人的能力，以生活上的「需要」為優先

4. When you have savings, you can go for your “wanted” consumption.

若有剩餘的金錢，再滿足個人「想要」的消費。

3-2-4 Live Within Your Means, Spend Prudently

(量入為出，謹慎消費)

1. Don't chase fads or believe in advertisements blindly. They will lead you to buy inappropriate or unnecessary products.

盲目的追逐流行或迷信廣告，容易買了不合適或不需要的商品。



2. Attracted by coveting giveaways or lucky draws, you are likely to buy too many products. This will cause unnecessary expenditure and waste.

貪圖贈品或抽獎，容易買了過多的商品。這些都會造成不必要的支出，導致浪費。

3. We should live within our means, and make good financial planning. We should develop good financial habits through appropriate spending and saving.

我們應該量入為出，做好金錢的規畫，當用則用，當省則省，養成良好的消費習慣。

3-2-5 Safe Consumption, Beware of Fraud (安全消費，提防詐騙)

1. Some consumers have made purchases through the Internet or TV in order to save time and money.

部分消費者為了節省時間和金錢，透過網路或電視進行購物。

2. Although this consumption method is convenient, it may cause the outflow of personal information.

這種消費方式固然方便，卻可能造成個人資料外流。

3. Once preyed on by fraudulent organizations, people will have financial loss.

一旦被詐騙集團利用，會造成民眾金錢上的損失。

4. Pay attention to consumer safety when shopping.

購物時要注意消費安全。

5. Pay attention to new fraudulent tactics or anti-fraud related information.

要留意新的詐騙手法或反詐騙等相關訊息。

6. Be careful to verify, so as not to be fooled.

謹慎求證，以免上當。



3-2-6 Safeguard Consumer Rights (維護消費權益)

1. When customers purchase faulty products, they may request a refund or replacement from the store or manufacturer within a specified timeframe, using the invoice, receipt, warranty, or proof of purchase as evidence.
消費者買到有問題的商品時，可以憑發票、收據、保證書，或購買證明，於一定時間內，向商店或廠商要求退錢或換貨。
2. Consumers can file a complaint through the Consumer Service Center in the event of a consumer dispute to safeguard their rights.
若發生消費糾紛時，可透過「消費者服務中心」進行申訴，以維護自己的消費權益。
3. In Taiwan, there are Consumer Service Centers in each city and county.
直轄市、縣市政府都設有「消費者服務中心」。
4. You can call the national consumer service hotline, 1950.
你可以撥打全國性消費者服務專線 1950。
5. According to the Consumer Protection Act, if a consumer suffers damage due to false advertisements, the manufacturer must be liable and compensate the consumer for the loss.
依據消費者保護法，消費者如果因廠商刊登不實廣告而導致損害時，廠商須負起責任，賠償消費者損失。
6. The seal of the store will be stamped on the warranty.
保證書上會蓋上店家印章。
7. Sometimes, consumers can go online to log in purchase information to obtain the product warranty.
或者消費者上網登錄購買資訊，享有產品保固。
8. You can go to the store to ask for a refund.
可到賣場要求退費。
9. If the store refuses to give a refund, this may cause a consumer dispute.
若賣場不肯退費，可能會引發消費糾紛。

Resources :



行政院消費者保護會

Consumer Protection Committee, Executive Yuan

<https://cpc.ey.gov.tw/Page/3E1DAE5F687C2125>



Unit 4

Financial Management and Investment 理財與投資

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

We have opportunities to use money anytime and anywhere in our daily lives. Therefore, we should learn how to use money and manage money wisely. Cultivating a correct view of money from an early age will help us do a better job in financial planning and allocate funds reasonably. Then, there is no need to worry about future life.

我們在生活中隨時隨地都有機會使用到金錢，因此，如何使用金錢、管理財富，是我們應該具備的能力。從小培養正確的金錢觀念，有助於我們做好理財規畫，適當的分配金錢。我們就不必擔心未來的生活。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)



4-1 Financial Aspects (理財面面觀)

4-1-1 What Is Financial Management (什麼是理財)

- financial management 理財
- income 收入
- plan 規劃
- allocate 分配
- expense 支出
- use 使用

4-1-2 The Benefits of Bookkeeping (記帳的好處)

- habit 習慣
- consumption 支出
- check 確認
- reduce 減少
- keep account 記帳
- unnecessary 非必要
- meet our needs 符合我們的需求

4-1-3 Method of Bookkeeping (記帳的方法)

- notebook 筆記本
- date 日期
- balance 餘額
- want 想要
- special account book 專用記帳本
- item 項目
- need 需要



4-1-4 Savings Are the Foundation of Money Planning (儲蓄是金錢規畫之本)

- savings 儲蓄
- spend 花費

4-2 Investment Activities (投資活動)

4-2-1 What Is Investment? (什麼是投資?)

- investment 投資
- financial institution 金融機構
- post office 郵局
- stock 股票
- deposit 儲蓄
- bank 銀行
- interest 利息
- profit 獲利



4-2-2 The Risk of Investment (投資的風險)

- make a profit 獲利
- risk 風險
- low-profit 低獲利
- high-profit 高獲利
- lose money 賠錢
- decrease 減少
- low risk 低風險
- high risk 高風險

4-2-3 Invest in Yourself and Share the Proceeds (投資自己與分享所得)

- make money 賺錢
- improve 改善
- learn 學習
- share 分享



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

4-1 Financial Aspects (理財面面觀)

4-1-1 What Is Financial Management (什麼是理財)

1. Financial management is about money planning.
理財就是金錢規畫。

2. Financial management is about allocating income and expenses as well as managing wealth.
理財就是分配收支、管理財富。
3. Lack of financial management concepts may affect personal life due to improper use of money.
缺少理財觀念，可能會因為不當使用金錢，而影響個人生活。
4. We can develop the concept of financial management from an early age.
我們可以從小建立理財觀念。
5. We can accumulate wealth and gradually achieve our life goals.
我們可以累積財富，逐步達成人生目標。

4-1-2 The Benefits of Bookkeeping (記帳的好處)

1. How do elementary school students manage their money?
小學生如何管理他們的金錢？
2. First of all, you can start by developing the habit of bookkeeping.
首先可以從養成記帳的習慣開始做起。
3. From the accounting information, you know where the money is being spent.
透過記帳的資料，你可以知道錢都花在那些地方。
4. What consumption is an unnecessary expense?
哪些消費是不必要的支出？
5. How much money is left? How much can be used for savings?
還剩下多少錢可以用來儲蓄等。
6. Bookkeeping can help us check our own consumption and make expense meet our needs.
所以記帳可以幫助我們檢查自己消費的情形，讓金錢支出能符合自己的需要。
7. Bookkeeping can reduce unnecessary expenses.
記帳可以減少不必要的支出。

4-1-3 Method of Bookkeeping (記帳的方法)

1. We can use a notebook or a special account book to record our income and expenses.

我們可以使筆記本或專用記帳本記錄日常生活中的收入及支出。

2. Write down the date, item, amount of income and expenses, and the balance.

依據日期、項目、收支金額及餘額等資料記錄下來。

3. Through the accounting details, you can check whether each expense is "needed" or "wanted".

透過記帳明細，可以檢查每一筆支出，是「需要」還是「想要」。

4-1-4 Savings Are the Foundation of Money Planning

(儲蓄是金錢規畫之本)

1. Savings are the foundation of money planning.

儲蓄是金錢規畫之本。

2. Savings can be the most important thing in money planning.

儲蓄可以說是金錢規畫最重要的一件事。

3. Saving money can help us reach our goals and achieve greater needs and satisfaction in the future.

儲蓄可以幫助我們在未來達成目標，得到更大的需要與滿足。

4. As a student, while you may not be able to earn money at the moment, you can still focus on learning how to save it.

身為學生雖然現在無法工作賺錢，但可以先學習儲蓄的方法。

5. Some people deduct expenses from income, and save the remaining money as savings.

有些人是收入扣除支出，剩餘的錢再存起來作為儲蓄。

6. If you spend too much money, there will be no money left to save.

如果支出的錢太多，就沒有剩餘的錢可以存下來。



7. Some individuals start their money management by calculating the cost of their necessities and defining their financial goals.

有些人是先衡量需要的花費與金錢規劃的目標。

8. Deduct savings from income and use the remaining money to spend.

把收入扣掉儲蓄，剩餘的錢再用來支出。

9. Force yourself to save and it will be easier to achieve the goal of saving.

強迫自己儲蓄比較容易達成儲蓄的目標。



4-2 Investment Activities (投資活動)

4-2-1 What Is Investment? (什麼是投資?)

1. Investing is the act of using money in the hope of obtaining a reward.

投資是希望運用金錢獲取報酬的行為。

2. There are many ways to invest, such as opening a company, factory or restaurant and so on.

投資的方法有很多種，不論是開設公司、工廠或餐廳等。

3. All of the above examples are investment activities.

都屬於投資活動。

4. Depositing money in financial institutions, such as banks and post offices, is a method of investment. This can earn interest on a regular basis.

把錢存放在銀行、郵局等金融機構是一種投資的方法。這樣可以定期獲得利息。

5. Buying company stocks is a common investment method.
購買公司股票也是一種常見的投資方法。
6. If the company is performing well, part of the profits will be returned to their investors.
若是該公司經營良好，會將部分利潤回饋給投資人。
7. After a period of time, if the price of the company's stock is higher than the original purchase price, it can also be profitable to sell the stock at this time.
如果一段時間後，該公司股票的價格比原先購買的價格高，這個時候賣出股票也可以獲利。

4-2-2 The Risk of Investment (投資的風險)

1. No matter which investment method is used, it is possible to make a profit or lose money.
無論哪一種投資方法，雖然有可能獲利，但也有可能賠錢。
2. This uncertain situation is called risk.
這種不確定的情況，就叫做「風險」。
3. Depositing money in a legal financial institution, the interest is less, but the original deposit amount will not decrease, and the risk is low.
將錢存放在合法的金融機構，雖然利息較少，但原存款金額不會減少，風險較低。
4. Buying stocks may make a higher profit, but if the company does not perform well, you may lose money due to the drop in stock prices.
購買股票可能獲利較高，但若公司經營不善，則可能因股票價格下跌而賠錢。
5. Generally speaking, low-profit investment has a lower risk; high-profit investment has a higher risk.
一般而言，低獲利的投資，風險較低；高獲利的投資，風險較高。

4-2-3 Invest in Yourself and Share the Proceeds (投資自己與分享所得)



1. As a student, we don't have the ability to earn money now.
身為學生雖然還沒有能力賺錢。
2. We can invest in ourselves. Learning all kinds of knowledge and improving our abilities and experience help us find ideal job opportunities in the future.
但可以投資自己，努力學習各種知識，增進各項能力與經驗，幫助我們在未來找到理想的工作機會。
3. You can also plan a part of the money within your ability to help people or groups in need in addition to spending, saving and investing.
個人的金錢規畫，除了用來消費、儲蓄和投資外，也可以在自己的能力範圍內，規畫一部分的金錢，用來幫助社會上需要協助的個人或團體。



Unit 5

Settlement and Population 聚落與人口

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

In the countryside, the country roads are intertwined. In the city, there are many tall buildings and the streets are full of traffic. Have you ever wondered what causes the obvious differences between the two? In this unit, let's observe and find out the answer.

鄉村裡，鄉間小路交織其中。都市中高樓林立，街道上車水馬龍。兩者明顯的差別，你是否曾想過，是什麼原因造成的呢？在這單元，讓我們深入觀察找出答案。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

5-1 Settlement Types and Life Differences (聚落類型與生活差異)

- settlements 聚落
- population 人口
- rural areas 鄉村；農村
- fishing villages 漁村
- indigenous tribes 原住民族部落
- labor work 勞力工作
- city 都市
- town/township 市鎮

5-2 The Evolution of Settlements (聚落的演變)

- distribution 分布
- settlement 定居
- natural environment 自然環境
- transportation convenience 交通便利性
- employment opportunities 就業機會
- migration 遷移
- emigration 人口外移
- settlement change 聚落變遷

5-3 Changes in Taiwan's Population (臺灣人口的變化)

- birth 出生
- death 死亡
- Family Plan 家庭計畫
- declining birthrate 少子化
- aging society 高齡化
- new immigrants 新住民



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

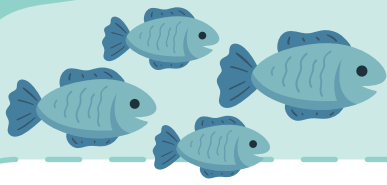
5-1 Settlement Types and Life Differences (聚落類型與生活差異)

5-1-1 Settlement Type (聚落類型)

1. Settlements are formed by the gradual gathering of people.
聚落是由人們逐漸聚集定居而成形的。
2. Different types of settlements such as villages and cities are formed due to different backgrounds and conditions.
由於各個聚落形成的背景與條件有所不同，發展出鄉村、都市等不同類別的聚落。

5-1-2 The Characteristics and Life of Rural Settlements (鄉村聚落的特色與生活)

1. Rural areas are suitable for planting crops due to the flat lands with relatively wide terrain.
農村通常在地勢較為寬廣適合栽種農作物的平地。
2. In the coastal areas, the settlement of fishing villages is common because the conditions are suitable for boats to berth and fisheries to be developed.
沿海灣澳地區，因為具有可以提供船隻停泊及發展漁業的條件，容易形成漁村。
3. Indigenous tribes are widespread in the flat areas of the mountains.
而山地平緩處，則常見原住民族部落的分布。
4. Densely populated villages or tribes usually develop into locations with small service businesses and administrative agencies.
人口較為密集的村莊或部落，則會發展為具有小型服務性商業及行政機關的所在地。



5. Rural life in Taiwan is usually relatively simple and regular. Residents mostly use local resources for production. For example, farming is the mainstay in rural areas. Residents of fishing villages make a living by fishing.

臺灣的鄉村生活，通常較為簡單有規律，居民們大多運用當地的資源從事生產，例如：農村以耕種為主。漁村以捕魚維生。

6. Most of the farming and fishing works are labor works which require manpower. It is quite common for all the families to live together.

由於所從事的多半是勞力工作，基於人力上的需求，家族聚居的情形相當普遍。

5-1-3 The Characteristics and Life of Urban Settlements (都市聚落的特色與生活)

1. Towns are small urban settlements. Located on major traffic routes or flat terrain, towns are also centers for product distribution and trading.

市鎮是較小型的都市聚落，通常位於交通要道或地勢平坦之處，也是物產運銷與買賣的集散地。

2. Take Zhushan Township in Nantou County as an example. There were only a few small villages in the early stages of development. Later, it gradually developed into a town because it is an important traffic route into the Central Mountain Range and eastern Taiwan.

以南投縣竹山鎮為例，早期開發時僅是幾個小村落，後來因為是進入中央山脈及通往臺灣東部的交通要道，漸漸發展為市鎮的規模。



3. Street houses and arcades are architectural features of towns. For example, the preserved street houses and arcades in Douliu City in Yunlin County and Lukang Township in Changhua County have become famous tourist attractions today.

街屋與騎樓是市鎮的建築特色，例如：雲林縣的斗六市、彰化縣的鹿港鎮所保存的街屋與騎樓，現今都成為著名的觀光景點。

4. These arcades serve as gathering places for residents. The residents can socialize and share information about their daily lives there. This has helped to foster a strong sense of community.

市鎮中，各種店家並排為鄰，街屋的騎樓下或雜貨店，是維繫左鄰右舍感情的好地方。

5. Four-to five-story apartments or high-rise buildings with more than ten floors can be seen everywhere in big cities. All kinds of shopping areas, companies and large enterprises are in the city. There are also some museums, parks and historical sites that provide leisure for the public.

四、五層樓的公寓或是十幾層以上的高樓大廈處處可見；各式各樣的商圈、公司行號和大型的事業機構更是到處林立，還有一些提供民眾休閒的博物館、公園、古蹟等。

6. In the cities, the industry and commerce are well developed and transportation is very convenient. People in apartments and skyscrapers live close together, but they don't interact often because the places where they work, types of jobs, and life styles are greatly divergent.

在都市裡，工商業發達，交通便利。公寓和高樓大廈裡的人們，雖然住得近，但彼此從事的行業、工作地點和生活作息往往差別很大，因此互動較少。



5-1-4 Connections to Settlement Life (聚落生活的關連)

1. Different types of settlements and life styles have their own advantages and disadvantages.

不同的聚落類型和生活型態各有其優、缺點。

2. Rural agricultural products, fish catches, leisure sites and vacation sites satisfy the needs of urban residents. The urban medical system and transportation provide a more convenient life for the people in the countryside.

鄉村的農產品、漁獲、休閒度假場地等，滿足了都市居民的需求；都市的醫療體系、交通轉運功能等，則提供了鄉村更為便利的生活。

3. Mutual assistance and cooperation between urban and rural areas are needed to achieve a future of common prosperity.

城鄉之間需要互助合作，才能達到共榮的願景。

5-2 The Evolution of Settlements (聚落的演變)



5-2-1 Population Distribution (人口的分布)

1. Factors such as the characteristics of the natural environment, convenience of transportations, and employment opportunities often affect people's choice of where to live.

自然環境特性、交通便利性及就業機會等因素，常影響人們對於居住地點的選擇。

2. The plains and basins in the western part of Taiwan are relatively low-lying and developed earlier. The industrial and commercial exchanges are frequent due to the favorable conditions such as fertile soil and convenient transportation network. This has created a relatively dense population.

臺灣西部地區的平原和盆地，地勢較為低平、開發較早，在肥沃的土壤、便捷的交通網路等有利的條件下，工商業往來頻繁，人口較為密集。

3. The eastern region was developed late due to the barrier of the Central Mountain Range. Although there are abundant tourism resources, the transportation is inconvenient. There are not many employment opportunities, so the population is relatively small.

東部地區因為受到中央山脈的阻隔，開發較晚，雖然觀光資源豐富，但交通運輸不便、就業機會不多，因此人口比較少。

4. Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu are outlying islands isolated by the sea. The population is not large due to insufficient transportation and land as well as other resources.

至於受到海洋阻隔的離島地區，例如：澎湖、金門、馬祖等，由於交通、土地等各項資源不夠充足，因此，人口也不多。

5-2-2 Population Migration (人口的遷移)

1. In the traditional agricultural era, people kept looking for new farmland and chose to move to a wider land that is conducive to farming.

在傳統的農業時代，人們會選擇遷往利於農耕、土地較為寬廣的地方，尋找新耕地。

2. With the development of industry and commerce, urban areas with convenient transportation, job opportunities, and complete public facilities have become new destinations for immigrants.

隨著工商業的發展，交通便捷、工作機會多、公共設施完善的都市地區，成為移居的新去處。

3. Some local people moved out of the rural and mountainous areas due to the lack of job opportunities.

部分的鄉村和山地地區，因為缺乏適當的工作機會，造成人口外移。



5-2-3 Settlement Change (聚落變遷)

1. The formation of each settlement has its historical origin. The settlements also change with time and space.

每個聚落的形成都有它的歷史淵源，也會隨著時空有所轉變。

2. Some settlements may accelerate population clustering due to the construction of transportation facilities. Some of them may decline due to the transfer of transportation functions and changes of industries. The gap between urban and rural areas are exacerbating.

有些聚落可能因為交通設施的興建而加速人口聚集；有些則可能因為交通轉運功能的轉移，以及產業改變而沒落，使得城鄉差距的情況加劇。

3. Early developed cities such as Lukang and Mengka (now Wanhua) gradually lost their prosperity due to the siltation of river ports and the change of transportation mode. Kaohsiung City, Tainan City, Taichung City, Taoyuan City, New Taipei City and Taipei City have developed into prosperous cities due to convenient transportation and large population.

鹿港、艋舺（今萬華）這些早期的城市，因河港泥沙淤積及運輸方式改為陸運後，漸漸失去昔日繁榮。高雄市、臺南市、臺中市、桃園市、新北市及臺北市因交通較便利、人口較多等因素，發展成繁榮的都市。

4. Some villages or towns gradually declined due to the loss of population, and later regained their vitality by successfully attracting tourists through the cooperation among residents. Some villages or towns, because of the loss of population, gradually declined, and later regained vitality through the consensus and cooperation among residents, successfully attracting tourists and regaining vitality.



5. The Atayal youth in the Dongyue Community in Yilan County combined the traditional wisdom and culture of their elders to regenerate the original countryside and established a community-based industry for experiential activities.

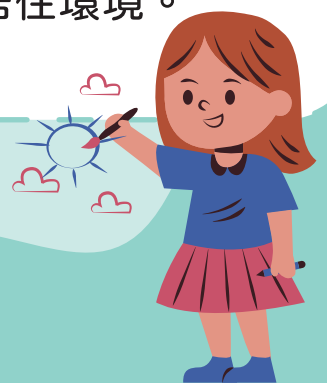
宜蘭縣東岳社區的泰雅族青年結合長輩的傳統智慧及文化，使原來的農村再生，建立了體驗活動的社區產業。

6. Bantou Village in Chiayi County is the place with the largest number of practitioners of fragmented ceramic and koji pottery in Taiwan. However, the decline of traditional industries has caused the young and middle-aged population to leave home in order to make a living. With the joint participation and the promotion of activities of local artists and community residents, it has developed into a "Bantou Fragmented Ceramic Art Village."

嘉義縣板頭村是臺灣剪黏及交趾陶從業人員最多的地方，但是傳統工業的沒落使得青壯年人口紛紛外出工作謀生。在地方藝術家與社區居民的共同參與及活動的推廣下，發展成「板頭剪黏藝術村」。

7. A large number of people gather in cities, which are prone to problems such as insufficient leisure space, traffic congestion, environmental pollution, and alienation of interpersonal relationships. The government should take appropriate measures to address these problems, and the residents must fulfill their civic responsibilities in order to create a better living environment.

都市聚集了大量人口，容易產生休閒空間不足、交通擁擠、環境汙染、人際關係疏離等問題。這些現象，除了政府需採取適當的措施之外，還要居民善盡公民責任，才能營造更好的居住環境。



8. The government should build more parks and green spaces, plan public transportation systems and facilities, and use energy-saving and carbon-reducing materials. Residents can reduce the utilization rate of vehicles by sharing rides. In addition, holding regular social activities and establishing associations can improve the problem of alienation among urban residents.

政府應多闢建公園綠地、規畫大眾運輸系統、興建公共設施及採用節能減碳材質的設備等。居民則可藉由共乘的方式，降低車輛的使用率。此外，定期舉行聯誼活動及成立社團，來改善都市居民人際互動疏離的問題。

5-3 Changes in Taiwan's Population (臺灣人口的變化)

5-3-1 Changes in the Population of Taiwan (臺灣人口數量的變化)

1. Population size is closely related to social and economic development. Underpopulation will affect productivity. Overpopulation will cause resource shortages.
人口的多寡與社會經濟發展息息相關。人口不足，會影響生產力。人口過多會造成資源短缺。
2. It is an important issue for every country to maintain an appropriate population.
如何維持適當的人口數量，是每個國家重要的課題。
3. Changes in population size are affected by factors such as births, deaths, and migration.
人口數量的變化，受到出生、死亡和遷移等因素的影響。
4. When the numbers of new born and immigrants are more than the numbers of death and emigrants, the population of an area is increased.
當一個地區出生及移入的人數多，當地的人口數將有可能增加。

5. During the Japanese colonization, population migration between Taiwan and China was strictly controlled. The change of population in Taiwan during that time was mainly determined by the birth rate and death rate.

日治時期，因嚴格管制臺灣與中國之間的人口遷移，所以，當時臺灣的人口變化主要由出生率與死亡率來決定。

6. Before 1920, both the birth rate and the death rate were high, and the population growth was slow. After 1920, the death rate decreased due to the improvement of public health, but the birth rate remained high so the population began to increase.

西元 1920 年以前，出生率高，死亡率也高，人口成長緩慢；西元 1920 年後，由於公共衛生的改善，死亡率降低，但出生率仍高，人口開始有較多的增長。

7. In the early post-war period, a large number of people immigrated from China, resulting in rapid population growth. Beginning in the 50s of the R.O.C. calendar, in order to solve the problem of population expansion, the government actively implemented the "Family Plan" to encourage birth control.

戰後初期，由中國移入大量的人民，造成人口成長快速。民國 50 年代開始，為了解決人口膨脹問題，政府積極推行「家庭計劃」鼓勵節育。

8. After the 60s of the R.O.C. calendar, the number of late married and unmarried people increased and the population growth gradually slowed down.

民國 60 年代以後，晚婚與不婚者逐漸增多，人口成長漸趨緩慢。

9. It was not until 2008 that Taiwan's population reached 23 million.

直到民國 97 年，臺灣人口才邁入 2,300 萬人。



5-3-2 Phenomenon of Declining Birthrate and Aging Society (少子化與高齡社會的現象)

1. In recent years, people's willingness to bear children is low due to factors such as changes in the concept of marriage and the socio-economic environment. The birth rate continues to decline and the infant population decreases.

近幾年，由於婚姻觀念改變與社會經濟環境等因素，國人的生育意願低落，導致出生率持續下降，造成幼年人口減少。

2. The average life expectancy of the people in Taiwan has been extended, and the number of elderly people over age 65 is increasing.

國人平均壽命延長，65 歲以上的老年人口愈來愈多。

3. This phenomenon of a declining birthrate and an aging society will inevitably increase the burden on the young and middle-aged population. It brings a major impact on social structure and economic development.

這種少子化、高齡社會的現象，勢必加重青、壯年人口的負擔，對社會結構、經濟發展等方面將產生重大的影響。

4. Our government encourages childbearing and tries to maintain a reasonable population growth. Our government also promotes eugenics and health care policies to improve the quality of the population. At the same time, welfare policies for the elderly is carefully planned so that the elderly can live more securely and comfortably.

政府鼓勵生育，推動優生學及維持人口合理成長，推動保健政策，提升人口素質；同時，仔細規畫老人福利政策，讓社會中的長者，生活得更安心、舒適。



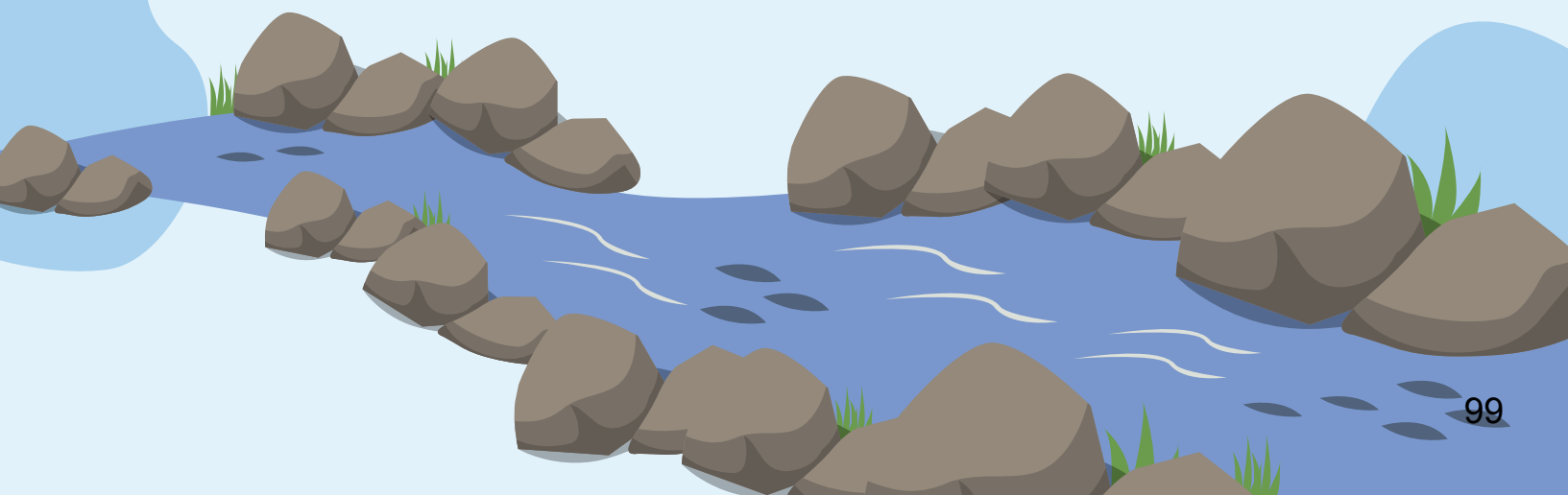
Unit 6

Taiwan's Natural Resources and Products 臺灣的自然資源與物產

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Natural resources are the things from nature that people use to make goods and provide for themselves. These include the ocean, land, and animals. Taiwan has limited natural resources, but people can still use them to develop various industries like farming, forestry, fishing, animal husbandry, and mining. This can help improve people's quality of life and promote social prosperity. However, it's also important to use natural resources in a reasonable and sustainable way, so that Formosa can remain a beautiful home for everyone.

自然環境中的海洋、土地、生物等能提供人類生活和生產所需的物質，稱為自然資源。臺灣自然資源有限，但人民能善加利用，多元發展農、林、漁、牧、礦等產業，提升人們的生活品質，促進社會繁榮。但同時，我們也要堅持合理的開發與保護自然資源的做法，讓福爾摩沙永遠是個美麗的家園。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

6-1 Resources and Life (資源與生活)



- marine resources 海洋資源
- salt 鹽
- capacity 容量
- container ship 貨櫃輪船
- flat 平坦的
- habitat 動物棲息地
- nature reserve 自然保護區
- ocean 海洋
- desalination 海水淡化
- maritime industry 海運業
- limited 有限的
- excessive use 過度開發
- national park 國家公園
- aquaculture 水產養殖

6-2 Product Overview (物產概況)



- agriculture 農業
- fishing 漁業
- mining 礦業
- cane sugar 蔗糖
- hillside 山坡
- forest recreation 森林遊樂區
- forestry 林業
- animal husbandry 畜牧業
- rice 稻米
- high quality 高品質
- soil and water conservation 水土保持
- non-governmental organizations 非政府組織

Key Concepts (課程焦點)

6-1 Resources and Life (資源與生活)

1. People use local resources as the basis for daily needs and economic development.

人們運用當地的自然資源作為日常需求與經濟發展的基礎。

2. How do people use natural resources in Taiwan?

臺灣是如何利用自然資源呢？

3. Let's explore together!

讓我們一起來探索！

6-1-1 Diversified Development of Marine Resources (多元發展海洋資源)

1. Taiwan is surrounded by the sea.

臺灣四周臨海。

2. In the past, seawater was used to produce salt.

早期人們以海水製鹽。

3. The salt industry has a long history of development in Taiwan.

鹽業在臺灣發展已久。

4. Taiwan has a thriving marine ecosystem.

臺灣擁有豐富的海洋生態環境。

5. Taiwan has developed mature technology for desalinating seawater.

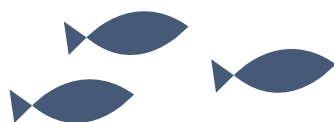
現在臺灣淡化海水的技術成熟。

6. This technology is now used to address water scarcity problems in some areas.

淡化海水的技術可改善部分地區的缺水問題。

7. The ocean is the largest source of water.

海洋是最大的水資源。



8. With advancements in science and technology, seawater is becoming more widely utilized.
隨著科技發展，海水用途更廣。
9. Shipping has the advantages of low cost and large capacity.
海運擁有成本低、載量大的優點。
10. Taiwan's maritime industry is well developed.
臺灣的海運事業發達完善。
11. Container ships travel all over the world, forming a global maritime transportation network.
貨櫃輪往來於世界各地，形成全球化的海上交通網路。

6-1-2 Proper Land Use (適當的土地利用)

1. Taiwan is densely populated and land resources are limited.
臺灣人口稠密，土地資源有限。
2. People in different regions develop varying land use strategies according to the unique terrains and climates.
各地區的人們因應不同的地形與氣候，規畫不同的土地利用方式。
3. The flat terrain in Taiwan allows people to engage in a variety of activities without being restricted by the topography. As a result, it has become the main region for agricultural production, urban development, and public construction.
平地因地勢平坦，人們活動較不受地形限制，是農業生產、都市發展及公共建設的主要地區。
4. The high mountain areas in Taiwan are rich in forest resources and feature unique topographical landscapes, making them ideal for use as natural reserves or forest recreation areas.
高山地區森林資源豐富、地形景觀獨特，多規畫為自然保留區或森林遊。
5. Historically, the coastal areas of Taiwan were primarily utilized for activities such as fish farming, port operations, and industrial production.
沿海地區過去多開闢為魚塢、港口及工業用地。

6. Land provides resources for human life. It also provides space for all living creatures.
土地提供人們生活的資源及萬物生存與活動的空間。
7. People's essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter, transportation, education, and entertainment are all connected to land.
人們在食、衣、住、行、育、樂等各方面的需求，都和土地息息相關。
8. People in Taiwan have developed a wide range of land use methods to support both their daily needs and industrial growth.
為了生活與產業發展等因素，我國人民發展出多元的土地利用方式。
9. The natural environment in some areas have been damaged due to improper development or excessive use.
有些地方因為不當開發或過度利用而破壞部分地區的自然環境。
10. We must cherish every piece of land in order to make sustainable use of our land resources.
為了能永續利用土地資源，我們應珍惜每一處土地。
11. The flat land has good living functions, more employment opportunities, and a dense population.
平地生活機能佳、就業機會較多，人口較為稠密。
12. The government has established nature reserves in Taiwan's high mountain areas to conserve and make responsible use of precious ecological resources.
政府在高山地區設立自然保留區，以規畫、運用珍貴的生態資源。
13. Areas suitable for aquaculture have been developed into fish farms.
利於水產養殖的地區，被開發成魚塭。
14. Some mountainous areas are over-exploited, causing soil and water conservation problems.
部分山區因過度開發，而產生水土保持的問題。

15. Mata An Wetland in Hualien County combines tribal culture with a rich ecological landscape to drive the tourism industry.
花蓮縣馬太鞍溼地以豐富生態景觀結合部落文化，帶動觀光產業。
16. The Changbin Industrial Zone in Changhua County takes advantage of its location near the sea to develop wind power.
彰化縣的彰濱工業區利用臨海的地理位置，發展風力發電。

Note: The Definition of Topography

Topography is the study of the land surface. In particular, it lays the underlying foundation of a landscape. For example, topography refers to mountains, valleys, rivers, or craters on the surface. The origin of topography comes from “topo” for “place” and “graphia” for “writing”.

<https://gisgeography.com/what-is-topography/>

6-1-3 Animal and Plant Resources (動、植物資源)

1. Due to its special natural conditions, Taiwan has formed various habitats and has nurtured a wealth of animals and plants.
臺灣因特殊的自然條件而形成各種不同的棲地環境，孕育了豐富的動、植物。
2. Taiwan's biological resources are currently facing problems such as over-exploitation, habitat destruction, and alien species harm.
目前臺灣的生物資源正面臨過度取用、棲息地遭破壞與外來物種危害等問題。
3. Our government and non-governmental organizations have teamed up to safeguard Taiwan's plant and animal resources.
政府和民間團體共同努力以維護臺灣珍貴的動、植物資源。



4. Our government and NGO groups have taken various measures to address the situation and raise public awareness of the environment, such as creating protected areas, enacting regulations, and holding ecological seminars.

透過立法規範、設置保護區或舉辦生態講習等方式，來推展自然生態保育工作，並建立民眾愛護生態的觀念。

6-1-4 National Parks and Nature Reserves

(國家公園和自然保留區)

1. The protected areas in Taiwan include national parks and nature reserves.

臺灣的保護區包括國家公園和自然保留區。

2. National parks are established to protect unique natural landscapes, wildlife, flora, and historical sites. They are to provide national recreation and research.

國家公園的設立目的在保護特有的自然景觀，野生動、植物及史蹟。國家公園並可提供國民育樂與研究。

3. Natural reserves are established to maintain unique ecology, landscapes, rare animals, or rare plants. Natural reserves serve the purpose of maintaining the natural state of an area. 自然保留區的設立則是為了維護獨特的生態、地景、珍稀的動物或植物。自然保留區以維護區域內的自然狀態為目的。

6-2 Product Overview (物產概況)

1. Taiwan has five major categories of products, including agriculture, forestry, fishing, animal husbandry, and mining.

臺灣有農、林、漁、牧、礦等五大類物產。



2. Each has different development trends due to factors such as people's demands, technological development, and natural reserves.

受人們需求量、技術發展及天然蘊藏量多寡等因素影響，各有不同的發展的趨勢。

6-2-1 Agricultural Products (農產)

1. Rice is the primary crop cultivated in Taiwan. Rice plays a crucial role as a staple food source.

水稻是臺灣最主要的糧食。

2. In recent years, Taiwanese eating habits have changed, gradually reducing the intake of rice.

近年來，國人的飲食習慣與觀念轉變，逐漸減少米飯的攝取量。

3. People's concern about food safety has resulted in an increase in demand for organic rice in Taiwan. Some rice farmers have changed their cultivation methods to meet this demand.

人們注重食品安全，因此對有機米的需求與日俱增。部分農民因此改變水稻的種植方式。

4. Cane sugar was once an important agricultural export in Taiwan. Due to the rise in production costs, competing in the global market was difficult. There has been a substantial decline in sugar cane cultivation.

蔗糖曾是臺灣重要的農業輸出品。隨著生產成本提升，難在國際市場競爭，甘蔗種植面積顯著減少。

5. The cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers have become increasingly significant in Taiwan's agricultural production.

水果、蔬菜和花卉在現今農業生產扮演重要的角色。

6. Farmers cultivate various kinds of fruits depending on the differences in climate and topography of the different regions, 農民視各地區氣候與地形差異，栽培各式各樣的水果。

7. Thanks to advancements in technology, fruits have long been a prominent agricultural product in Taiwan.

技術的發達，因此水果一直是臺灣著名的農產品。

8. Due to the increasing demand for vegetables, the production and varieties of vegetables have increased significantly.

蔬菜隨著國人需求增加，其產量與種類有顯著的提升。

9. Taiwan produces a wide variety of high-quality flowers, with a significant portion being exported.

花卉生產種類多、品質優，多數銷往國外。

6-2-2 Forestry (林業)

1. Taiwan's vast mountainous areas, coupled with the large differences in altitude, have produced rich and diverse forest resources.

臺灣的山地面積廣大，加上海拔高度差異大，因而擁有豐富多樣的森林資源。

2. In the past, excessive deforestation for economic development reduced the area of natural forest land.

過去，為了發展經濟而過度砍伐，使得天然林地面積縮小。

3. Improper development and utilization of hillside land have caused serious soil and water conservation problems.

加上對山坡地不當開發利用，引起嚴重的水土保持問題。

4. To preserve forests, our government has implemented a complete ban on the felling of trees in natural forests.

為了保育森林，政府已全面禁止砍伐天然林木。

5. Natural reserves and forest recreation areas have been established to promote sustainable management and utilization of forest resources.

設置自然保留區與森林遊樂區，以永續經營的理念，維護、利用森林資源。

6-2-3 Fishery (漁產)



1. Taiwan is surrounded by the sea.
臺灣四周環海。
2. The fishing industry has developed rapidly from offshore to distant ocean.
捕撈漁業從近海到遠洋快速發展。
3. The fish catch is not only for the consumption of Taiwanese people, but also for export.
漁獲量不只供應國人食用，還可外銷。
4. However, fishery resources in Taiwan have been gradually diminishing due to factors such as overfishing and coastal environmental pollution.
但由於過度捕撈、沿岸環境汙染等因素，漁業資源已逐漸枯竭。
5. The aquaculture fishery in the west is very prosperous and enjoys the reputation of "aquaculture kingdom." Shrimp, oysters and milkfish are the most cultivated. Fishermen also build advanced breeding equipment to continuously increase production.
西部的養殖漁業十分興盛，享有「養殖王國」的盛名。蝦、牡蠣、虱目魚等養殖最多。漁民建造先進的養殖設備，使產量不斷提高。

6-2-4 Livestock and Minerals (畜牧、礦產)

1. Historically, livestock farming in Taiwan was mainly for farmers' self-sufficiency or as a sideline business.
過去，畜牧多為農家自給自用，或以副業型態經營。
2. As Taiwan's society and economy have flourished, people's demands for meat has risen.
隨著社會經濟繁榮及國人對肉品需求的增加。
3. With the government's support, large-scale livestock farms have been established in Taiwan. They raise various types of livestock such as chickens, ducks, pigs, and cattle.
在政府輔導下，大型的畜牧場成立，飼養雞、鴨、豬、牛等禽畜。

4. Livestock farms provide a consistent supply of meat, eggs, dairy products, and other related goods.

畜牧場提供國人所需的肉、蛋、乳品和相關製品。



5. Taiwan does not have many mineral resources.

臺灣的礦產資源不多。

6. The output of gold, copper, oil, coal and natural gas that have been mined in the past is very small. These must be imported to supply domestic demands.

過往已開採的金、銅、石油、煤、天然氣產量很少。臺灣須以進口供應國內需求。

7. Currently, the majority of mineral development in Taiwan is concentrated in the eastern region. Among those, marble and other minerals are frequently utilized as construction materials.

目前，礦產的開發多在東部。其中大理石等，常作為建築材料。

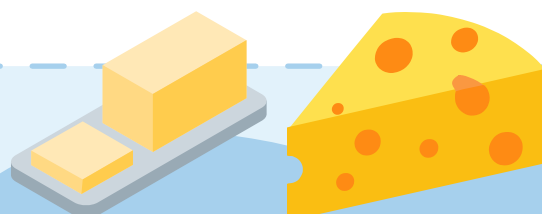
6-2-5 Transformation of the Industry (產業的轉型)

1. After Taiwan joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), low-cost products from all over the world were sold to Taiwan, which had an impact on agriculture, fishery, and animal husbandry.

臺灣在加入世界貿易組織(WTO)後，世界各國低廉的產品銷售到國內，對農、漁、牧產業造成衝擊。

2. In order to comply with the trend of globalized trade, the government and non-governmental organizations have been committed to promoting industrial transformation for many years.

為了順應全球化的貿易趨勢，多年來政府與民間團體致力推動產業轉型。



3. The government has directed some industries to shift towards leisure agriculture and fishery.

政府輔導業者轉型為休閒農業及漁業。

4. Diversified operations can help generate higher profits.

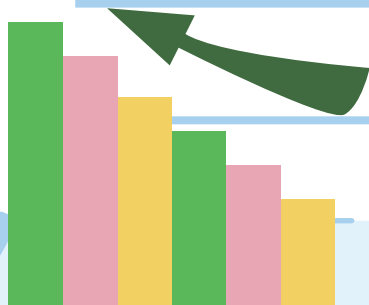
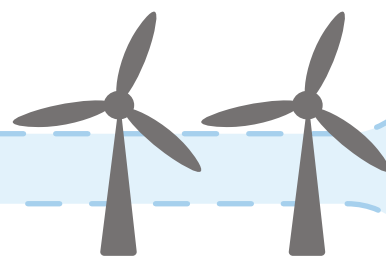
多元經營可以創造更高利潤。

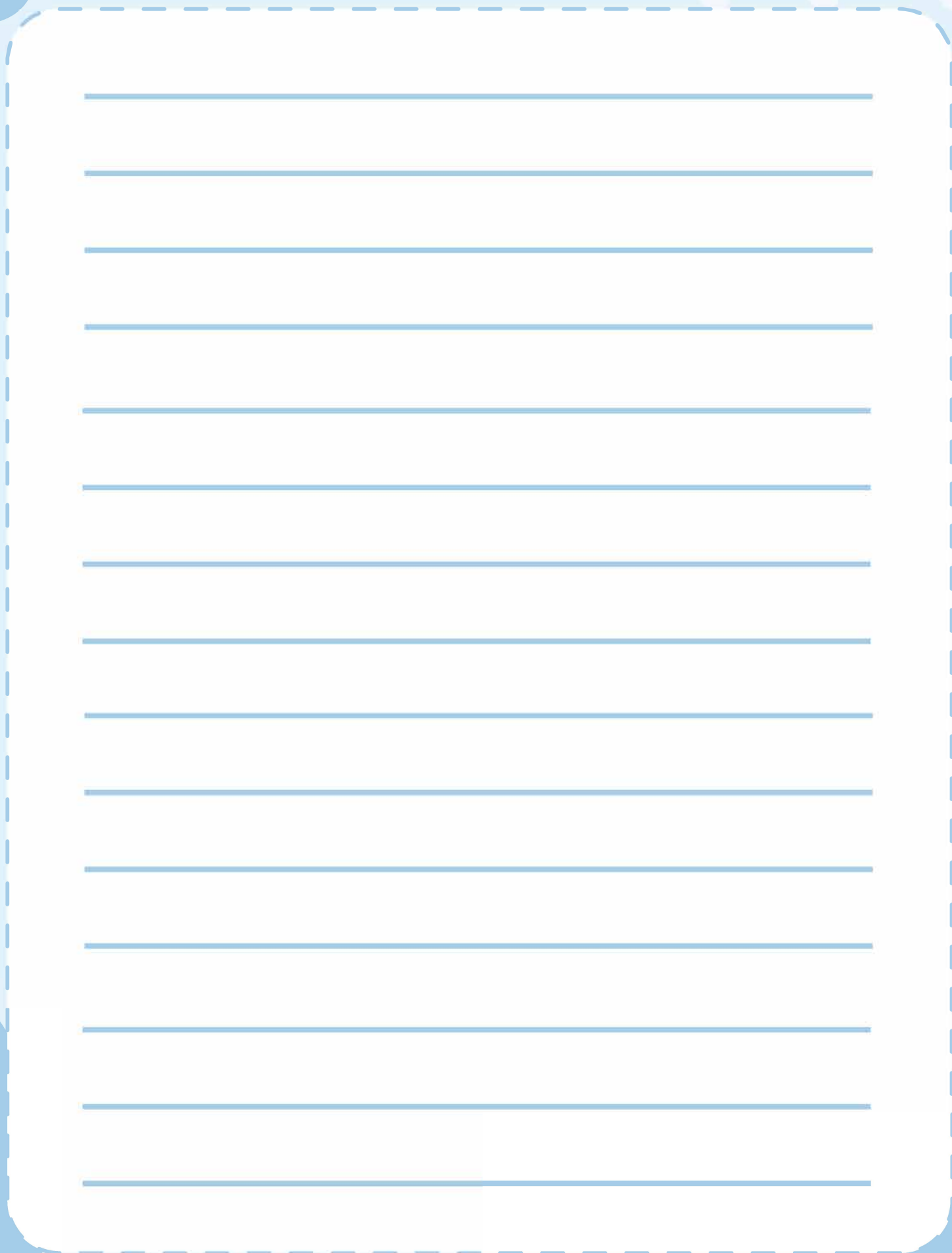
5. Developing organic agriculture is also encouraged to win the recognition of domestic consumers.

發展有機農業，爭取國內消費者的認同。

6. Some industries are actively establishing its own brands, expanding into international markets, and exporting high-quality products.

有些業者也積極建立品牌、拓展國際市場，將高品質的產品銷售到海外。





國小社會領域雙語教學資源手冊：英語授課用語

[五年級]

A Reference Handbook for Elementary School Bilingual Teachers
in Social Studies: Instructional Language in English
[5th grade]

研編單位:國立清華大學雙語教學研究中心

指導單位:教育部師資培育及藝術教育司

撰稿:謝傳崇、周秋惠

主編:簡雅臻

執行編輯:馬霈瑀、高惠瑜、吳宛慈、施佩吟

美術編輯:謝若淨、王葭楷、陳佳琪



