



What do you know about the history of Taiwan?

Taiwan has many famous street foods. Do you know where they come from? Here are the stories behind some popular dishes:

oyster ['ɔɪstə] (n.) 牡蠣 / omelet ['ɑmlɪt] (n.) 煎蛋餅

Oyster Omelet

蚵仔煎



It is said when Koxinga and his **soldiers**¹ reached Tainan, they faced rice shortages. They mixed sweet potato flour, oysters, and vegetables, and then **fried**² them in oil. This dish helped the soldiers overcome their food problems.

braise [breɪz] (v.) 燉煮 / braised [breɪzd] (adj.) 燉煮的

Braised Pork Rice



滷肉飯

When the ROC government relocated to Taiwan in 1949, life was **difficult**³. Meat **was** expensive and usually **enjoyed** mainly during special festivals. For **daily**⁴ meals, people **cut** cheaper pork parts **into** small pieces and braised them. This way, everyone in the family could have some meat. ▶

Dig

The His

Taiwa

Street

從滷肉飯到
細數臺灣





28

本日課程選單

讀之前
想想看

What are your favorite Taiwanese street foods?

Beef Noodles



牛肉麵

In 1949, many people from China moved to Taiwan. They brought different ways of cooking beef from their **hometowns**¹. In the 1950s, Taiwan **received**² help from the US. This included foods like canned beef and flour. People started making beef noodles with these ingredients.

好書等你來抽!

《餐桌上的臺灣史》

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出版社：任性出版

現在就追蹤空中美語臉書

粉絲團，了解抽獎詳情！

4月1日公布得獎名單！

Gua Bao

Gua bao first came from Quanzhou, China. When people from there moved to Taiwan, they made it easier to carry and eat. Its shape looks like a full wallet, **which is considered to bring fortune**. So, bosses often **treat** their workers **to** *gua bao* at year-end banquets.

刈包



All these street foods carry pieces of Taiwan's history. Each **bite**³ tells a story about Taiwan's food **culture**⁴. **A+**

Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◇ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

- ◇ 1. **soldier** ['sɒldʒə] *n.* 士兵；軍人
The **soldiers** returned home after the war.
那群士兵在戰爭結束後歸鄉。
- ◇ 2. **fry** [fraɪ] *v.* 油炸；油煎
George **fries** chicken legs in oil and sells them in the market.
George 用油炸雞腿，然後在市場販賣。
- ◇ 3. **difficult** ['dɪfə,kʌlt] *adj.* 艱難的；難熬的
Dan's parents lost their jobs last year. It's a **difficult** time for his family.
Dan 的父母去年雙雙失業，這對他們家來說是一段難熬的時期。
- ◇ 4. **daily** ['deɪlɪ] *adj.* 每日的；日常的
Lance watches the **daily** news on TV every morning.
Lance 每天早上都會收看電視上的每日新聞。

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- shortage ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ] *n.* 缺乏；匱乏
- overcome [,ɒvə'kʌm] *v.* 克服；解決
- relocate [ri'ləʊkət] *v.* 遷移；重新安置

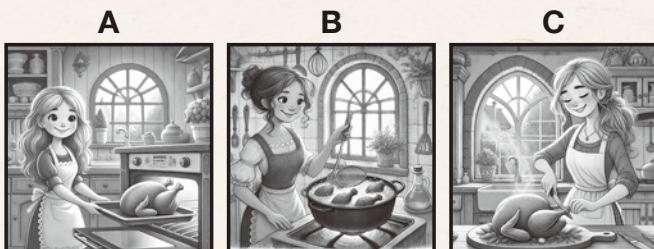


換你試試看

國中教育會考聽力測驗題型



聽句辨圖：選出符合句子描述的圖片。



1.



2.

解答請參閱 p. 70

★ Magic Box ★

★ It is said (that)... 據說...

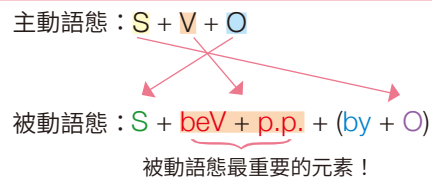
- * 以虛主詞 it 開頭，真正的主詞是後面由 that 引導的名詞子句。
- * 句中說話者不明確或不重要，常用於表達傳聞、普遍觀點或不確定的資訊來源。
- * 在口語或非正式場合，that 常被省略，且不影響句意。

It is said (that) the new movie will be the best one this year.

據說這部新電影會是今年最好的一部。

★ 被動語態的用法

- * 表示「某人/物被...」，用來強調「承受動作的人/物」，而不是「執行動作的人/物」。
- * 當主動句型中的主詞為 people、they 或是不明確、不重要的訊息時，常改以被動句型表示，並且 by + O 經常被省略。



將主動語態改為被動語態的規則：

1. 將主動語態的受詞變為被動語態的主詞。
2. 將主動語態的動詞改為 beV + p.p. 的結構。
3. 將主動語態的主詞前加上 by，並改成受格。

主動語態：Irene **drew** the pictures during the art lesson.
被動語態：The pictures **were drawn** by Irene during the art lesson.

Irene 在美術課畫了這些作品。

★ cut A into B (phr.) 將 A 切分成 B

* cut 的動詞三態為 cut-cut-cut。

Dad **cut** the bread **into** four pieces to share with the family.

爸爸把麵包切成 4 片，和家人一起分享。

Word Power

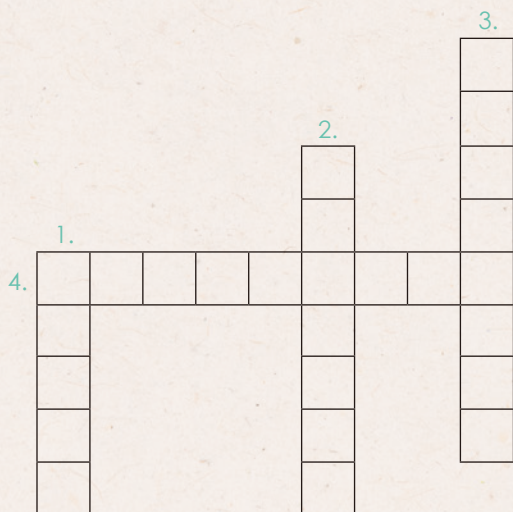
◇ 為1200字 ◆ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

- ◆ 1. **hometown** ['hɒm'taʊn] *n.* 家鄉；故鄉
Nicole moved abroad three years ago and finally went back to her **hometown**.
Nicole 在 3 年前搬到國外，如今終於回到了她的故鄉。
- ◆ 2. **receive** [rɪ'si:v] *v.* 收到；接受
Michelle **received** many gifts from her friends and family on her birthday.
Michelle 在生日時收到許多來自朋友和家人的禮物。
- ◆ 3. **bite** [baɪt] *n.* 一口（食物）
The dumpling was too hot, so Paul waited before he took a **bite**.
水餃太燙了，所以 Paul 等了一會兒才咬一口。
- ◆ 4. **culture** ['kʌltʃə] *n.* 文化
Billy went to a foreign country and enjoyed the different **culture** there.
Billy 出國，並在那兒享受了不同的文化。

換你試試看

縱橫字謎

- down ▶ 1. happening every day
2. to get something
3. you were born and grew up in this place
- across ▶ 4. experiencing troubles, especially with money



解答請參閱 p. 70

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- canned [kænd] *adj.* 裝成罐頭的
- ingredient [ɪn'grɪdɪənt] *n.* 食材
- fortune ['fɔ:rtʃən] *n.* 財富；好運
- year-end banquet ['jɪr'end]['bæŋkwɪt] *n.* 尾牙

★ Magic Box ★

★ 非限定關係子句

先行詞 (人、事、物) , 非限定關係子句 (關係代名詞 (who/which/...) + ...)

- * 非限定關係子句中所指涉的內容不會限定談論的是何者，而是就先行詞或整段話來補充資訊。
- * 非限定關係子句中關係代名詞不可使用 *that*，且關係代名詞前方須加上逗號。

以課文句子為例：

Its shape looks like a full wallet, **which is considered to bring fortune.**

刈包的形狀像個裝滿錢的錢包，被認為會帶來財富。

→ 這邊的關係子句 *which is considered to bring fortune* 修飾的對象為前方一整句話，表示「刈包的形狀像裝滿錢的錢包」這件事情被認為是帶來好運的象徵，為額外補充的資訊，就算拿掉也不影響讀者理解先行詞，為非限定用法。

★ *beV + considered + to V...* 被認為...

The new music event **is considered to** bring more visitors to the city.

這個新的音樂節被認為會吸引更多遊客到這座城市。

★ *treat sb to sth (phr.)* 以某物款待某人

Mom **treated us to** ice cream after we finished all our homework.

媽媽在我們完成所有作業後請我們吃冰淇淋。

刈包的吉祥寓意

1 刈包內餡夾著滷肉、酸菜、花生粉及香菜，外型酷似飽滿的錢包，因此在尾牙時享用刈包，寓意著來年「錢包滿滿發大財」。

2 刈包的白色麵皮看起來像張開的虎口，咬住豬肉餡料，因此又被稱為「虎咬豬」，臺語發音與「福咬住」相近，意思是「把福氣留住」。在年末享用刈包象徵著吃掉過去一年來的厄運，為新的一年帶來好運。



以下是某美食雜誌內推薦的臺灣小吃。
請閱讀文本後，根據捷運路線圖將正確的店名和捷運站名填入相對應的空格中。



Taipei Main Station

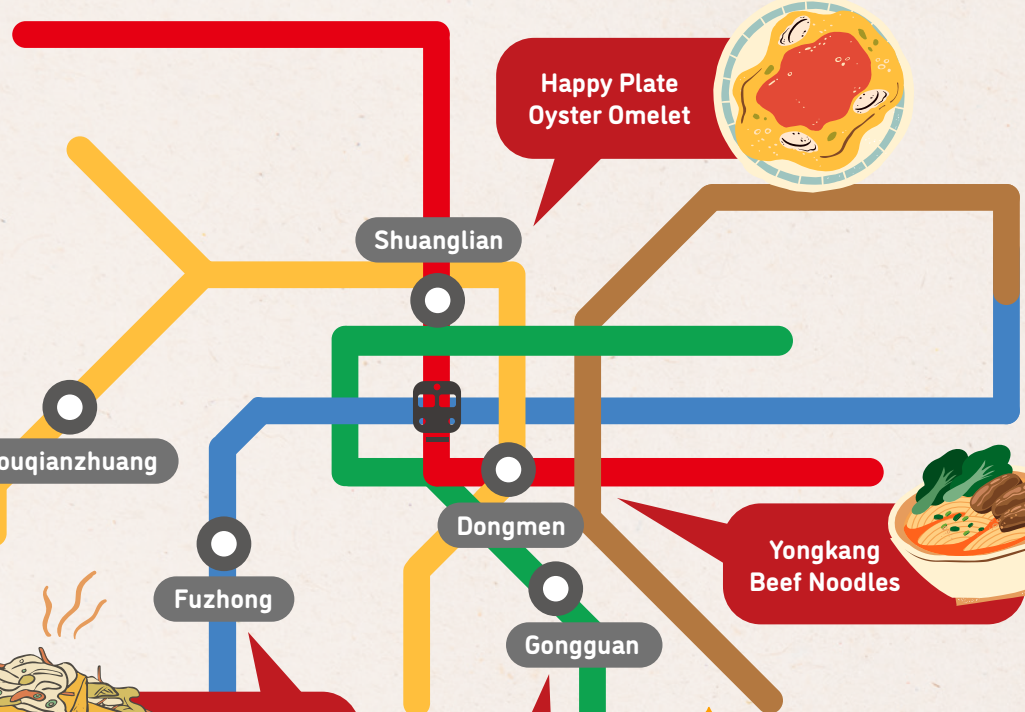
Red Line

Orange Line

Green Line

Blue Line

Brown Line



1 Store: _____
MRT station: _____

These are made from sweet potatoes, sugar, and flour. The ingredients are mixed and shaped into balls. Then, they are fried until golden. These balls get their yellow or purple color from different kinds of sweet potatoes.



4 Store: _____
MRT station: _____

This has a very strong smell, but don't be scared of it! Many people say it tastes much better than it smells. It's crispy outside and soft inside, and is usually served with pickled cabbage.



2 Store: _____
MRT station: _____

This is also called a Taiwanese burger. The soft white bun holds braised pork, peanut powder, and cilantro. This mix of tastes makes it delicious and special.



5 Store: _____
MRT station: _____

This is made with fresh seafood, eggs, and a special type of flour. This dish usually includes oysters, but shrimp is sometimes added. It is often served with a red sauce.



3 Store: _____
MRT station: _____

The dish has pieces of beef, noodles, and a rich soup. The soup is made with special spices and cooked for hours. It is one of the most popular foods, especially during the colder months. Be sure to try it when you visit Taiwan!

- peanut (n.) 花生 / cilantro (n.) 香菜 /
- spice (n.) 香料 / crispy (adj.) 酥脆的 /
- pickled cabbage (n.) 泡菜 / sauce (n.) 醬料

解答請參閱 p. 70