

Kaohsiung Handbook

高雄手冊

Part I

Living in Kaohsiung

生活篇

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I. Something about Kaohsiung

Kaohsiung City (高雄市) is a city located in southern Taiwan. Kaohsiung began in the 17th century as a small fishing village named "Takao" (打狗), derived from the local aboriginal name meaning "bamboo forest". The name was changed to "高雄" (meaning: "high hero") by the Japanese in 1895, also pronounced "Takao" in Japanese, as they found the original name of 打狗 ("beating the dog") to be vulgar. The modern name of "Kaohsiung" is the pronunciation of "高雄" in Mandarin.



Today, Kaohsiung is the most dense and the second largest city in Taiwan, with a population around 1.51 million. The city sits on the southwestern coast of Taiwan facing the Taiwan Strait. It is an international big harbor serving as an important transit port for the Indian Ocean and a navigation center of Northeast Asia. The city has a flat terrain. Apart from a few isolated hills formed by coral reefs, such as Banping Mountain(半屏山) and Wanshou Mountain (萬壽山), all other areas are plains. Cijin (旗津), opposite to Wanshou Mountain, encircles Kaohsiung Harbor to form a natural breakwater. The Love River (愛河) flows into the harbor through the Old City and downtown.

Even if this is the first time you come to Kaohsiung, you only need a little guidance and then you can find your way quickly from the well-organized street names. There are over 1700 roads and streets in the city, which are connected from south to north by Minzu (民族) Road, Zhongshan (中山) Road and Zhonghua (中華) Road, and from east to west by Jiouru (九如) Road, Jianguo (建國) Road and Zhongzheng (中正) Road. All the names have their own meaning, such as demonstrating the ethnic spirit, advocating the Three

Principles of the People, in memory of the head of state, heroes and men of great merit, and using the name of provinces and counties, numbers, ethics, geography of the place and opinions of local residents. The main streets named in numerical order, which go from east to west, are particularly famous, namely Yisin (一心), Ersheng (二聖), Sanduo (三多), Sihwei (四維), Wufu (五福), Liuho (六合), Cisian (七賢), Bade (八德), Jiouru (九如) and Shihcyuan (十全).

Kaohsiung City is subdivided into eleven districts. They can be grouped into the following four areas.



Downtown Area

Lying to the east of Love River and Kaohsiung Harbor, the midtown has become the cream section of Kaohsiung City. At the early stage of city development, this area was nothing but all fields and farmland; now it is divided into Sanmin (三民), Hsinhsing (新興), Chienchin (前金), Lingya (苓雅), and Chienchen (前鎮) administrative districts.

West River Area

As the name suggests, the west river area is the area to the west of Love River and covers both Kushan (鼓山) and Yencheng (鹽埕) administrative districts. Kushan (literally "Drum Mountain") District got its name from Taku Mountain ("Drum Beating Mountain"), the present-day Shou Mountain (壽山)/Tsai Mountain (柴山). The Kushan District extends to Hsitzu Bay (西子灣) in the south and bounded to the west by Taiwan Strait. The Hsitzu Bay is a scenic tourist attraction where visitors often sigh in admiration at the beautiful slanting sunset.

Old Town Area

To the north of Kaohsiung Harbor, the old town area refers to both Tsoying (左營) and Nantzu (楠梓) administrative districts. This area is called "old town" not because it is the oldest town but because of the fact that it is relatively older than the new town built in 1835 in present-day Fengshan (鳳山).

Harbor Area

Harbor area sprawls across Chichin(旗津), Chienchen(前鎮), and Hsiaokang(小港) administrative districts.

Websites that may help you learn about both Kaohsiung and Taiwan are:

<http://kaohsiungwalking.kcg.gov.tw>

<http://kcginfo.kcg.gov.tw>

<http://khh.travel/tw/en> (Kaohsiung Travel Online)

<http://www.taiwan.net.tw> (Taiwan Tourist Bureau),

<http://w4.kcg.gov.tw/travel> (Kaohsiung Tour Information),

<http://www.sinorama.com.tw>.

II. Some important phone numbers

- Medical Emergency or Fire: 119
- Police or Traffic Accident: 110
- Time Information: 117
- Weather Information: 166, 167
- Directory Assistance: 104(Kaohsiung City) 、 105(Taiwan) 、 106 or 100(Global)
- Long Distance Calls: 002+ country code + area code + telephone number
- ADSL: 0800080412
- Kaohsiung Foreign Affairs Police: (07)215-4342
- Kaohsiung Foreign Affairs Offices: (07)282-0605
- Kaohsiung Office of National immigration Agency (ARC-Alien Registration Certification):(07)282-1400
- AIT/Kaohsiung Branch Office: (07)224-0154
- AIT/After Hours Emergency Number: (02) 2709-2013
- Consumer's Service and Protection: (07)337-3685, 331-6443 ext.1950
- Tourism Bureau Free Toll Number: 0800-011765

III. Daily Life in Kaohsiung

A. Transportation

By plane



Kaohsiung International Airport (KHH) is about twenty minutes to the south of the city center. International flights from Asia arrive daily, with frequent connections between Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport and Kaohsiung. The airport is on the MRT Red Line and is also easily accessible by car or taxi.

Toll free number: 0800-090-108

Domestic information: (07)805-7630

International information: (07)805-7631

Address: No.2, Jhongshan 4th Rd., Siaogang District, Kaohsiung City 812

Website: http://www.kia.gov.tw/english/e_index.asp

The followings are the two major airlines in Taiwan:

- China Airlines

Tel: (07)282-6141

Website: <http://www.china-airlines.com/ch/index.htm/>

- EVA Airways

Tel: (07)536-9301

Website: <http://www.evaair.com/html/b2c/english/>

By train

Taiwan High Speed Rail



With the opening of the Taiwan High Speed Rail line, traveling by train is now a very viable option for getting to Kaohsiung, as the fastest trains from Taipei cover the distance in just 90 minutes. However, note that the HSR terminus is in Zuoying (左營) on the northern outskirts of town, and you'll need to connect to the city center via the MRT Red Line, bus, or ordinary train.



Tel: (02)6626-8000, (02)8789-2000

Website: <http://www.thsrc.com.tw/en/index.htm>

Taiwan Railway



Kaohsiung is also served by the Taiwan Railway Administration's Western Line and Pingtung Line. The city is roughly 4 to 5 hours away from Taipei by normal express train.

Website: <http://www.railway.gov.tw/en/index/index.aspx>

Kaohsiung Railway Station

Tel: (07)235-2376

Address: No. 318 Jianguo 2nd Rd. Sanmin District Kaohsiung City

Website: <http://service.tra.gov.tw/Kaohsiung>

By bus



Ticket prices:

adult NT\$12; concession NT\$6 (Student, 65 year+, disables and one friend, ID required)

The real-time bus information system for Kaohsiung city buses has been established, allowing people to obtain the information regarding the arrival time of next bus from the LED screen at bus stop shelters or by dialing 749-7100, thereby eliminating the uncertainty aroused while passengers wait for the bus.

Bus routs to some frequently visited sites

- **HSR Zuoying Station**

224、301、HSR-Gushan Ferry Pier Line

- **Train Station**

2、12、15、26、28、36、52、53、60、69、71、72、83、88、92、93、100、Airport Line、205、218、224、245、248、301、303、56、101 (on holidays only)、Chaishan Line (on holidays only)、Coast Bus Line (on holidays only)

- **National Museum of Science & Technology**

60、73、201、A Bus Tour of Technology and Arts (on holidays only)

- **Gushan Ferry Pier**

31、50、99、248、Coast Bus Line、Chaishan Line、HSR-Gushan Ferry Pier Line

- **Dream Mall**

2、14、36、70、101 (on holidays only)

- **Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts**

3、73、205、HSR-Gushan Ferry Pier Line

- **Special Bus to Shopping Circle**

100、101 (on holidays only)

- **Kaohsiung Cultural Center**

0-South、0-North、50、52、72、76、77、82、201

- **Kaohsiung Airport**

12、Airport Line、301、Airport-Nanzih Line

- **Lotus Pond**

17、217、301、HSR-Gushan Ferry Pier Line

- **Hsitzuwan Beach**

99、Chaishan Line(On holidays only)、HSR-Gushan Ferry Pier Line

- **Shoushan Park & Shoushan Zoo**

56(On holidays only)

- **Golden Lion Lake**

17、224、33、72、76、77、79、91、92

- **Cijin**

35、Sunny way Bus Line (on holidays only)

- **Cheng Ching Lake**

60、70、79、217

- Talee Isetan Department Stores
25、33、50、76、77、92、100、205、218、Coast Bus Line (on holidays only)、HSR-Gushan Ferry Pier Line、101 (on holidays only)
- Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Department Stores
26、70、83、100、101 (on holiday only)
- Hanshin Department Stores
0-South、0-North、2、11、14、78、100、101 (on holidays only)
- FE21' Mega Shopping Center
12、25、69、70、71、83、100、301、Airport Line、101 (on holiday only)
- Pacific Sogo Department Store
26、70、83、100、101 (on holiday only)
- Blue Lagoon Water Theme Park
25、37

Information regarding bus schedule and routs can be found at the following websites: <http://www.tbkc.gov.tw>

<http://khbus.gov.tw/>

By metro



The KMRT system consists of Orange Line and Red Line, totaling 42.7 km.

The orange line is a west-east line. It starts at National Sun Yat-sen University from the west, and ends at Taliao in Kaohsiung County at the east. The total length of this line is 14.4 km, and it includes 14 stations, 1

main depot, most of which are underground except OT1 station. The red line is a north-south line. It starts from Chiaotou in the north, and ends at Linhai Industrial District in the south. The total length of this line is 28.3km. This line has 23 stations and 2 line depots.

The Red Line offers a handy route from both the THSR Zuoying station and the airport into the downtown core. The travel time of Red line from Linhai Industrial Park to Chiaotou is about 50 minutes. The Orange line from National Sun Yat-sen University to Taliao is about 25 minutes.

Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation(KRTC)

Tel: (07)7939687

Address: No.1 Jung-An Road, Kaohsiung 806

Website: <http://www.krtco.com.tw/en/e-index.aspx>

By bike



Bikes are also common in Kaohsiung, and the large number of locally produced bikes (often rebranded and sold overseas) means purchasing a new bike will often be cheaper relative to its counterpart in other countries (primarily Europe and America). Giant, a well-built, recognized Taiwanese brand, has shops throughout the city, and some of the store managers speak English. Bikes are street legal, even without a helmet, but theft is common for any bike over NT\$3,000. Hardly understandable for most foreigners, even heavy traffic rule violations by cyclists are not fined all over Taiwan until now, but government authorities planning to change this in a not too distant future.

As Kaohsiung is predominantly flat, a great way to see the city is by bike. Riding along the Love River north towards the Art Museum area offers a pleasant ride and some scenery of the old Kaohsiung that is fast disappearing. Pleasant bike routes can also be found around Sun Yet-Sen University and on the coastal side of Shoushan Mountain, but expect a few hills to climb. Cijin Island also offers some nice riding around the streets at the northern end of the island. The City of Kaohsiung has currently constructed 105 kilometers of bike path next to the mountain, along the river, and around the city. They will continue to extend the length of the bike path to 180 kilometers by 2009. There are 7 bike paths in total.

1. West Side Harbor Line Bike Path

The bike path was adapted from an old railway line and is one of the best types of bike

paths. The straight moving line, enough road width and the prior right of way make the path suitable for commuting and recreation. It starts from Fisherman's Wharf and goes through the Pier-2 Art District and Love Pier to Glory Pier.

2. Houjin Creek Bike Path

Houjin Creek is the most northern river in the city. The bike path starts from Dehuei Bridge in the east and stretches west to Singjhong water Gate, with two sides of the path along the riverbanks.

3. Bike Path Connecting Love River and Lotus Pond

It is the longest bike path system in the city. It starts from the estuary of Love River southward and reaches one end of Tiansiang Road northward. It connects Smile Park, Sinjhuang Road, Railway Green Belt and reaches Indigenous Plant Garden. Across Cueihwa Road, the bike path around Lotus Pond has its own system. The route is long and many scenic spots are along the path. Thus it is the representative sightseeing bike path in Kaohsiung. The outdoor coffee shops along Love River, characteristic restaurants in Riverbank Community, and the traditional snake diners in Old Zuoying City Wall area are the energy supply depots along the path.

4. Bo-Ai World Games Bike Path

Bo-ai Road starts from the rear of the train station and goes through New Civic Center and Kaohsiung Arena Shopping Area. It is the central artery of the new town in North Kaohsiung. This route is not only the Bo0ai Landscape Roadway bike path but also the ground path for KMRT Red Line. It provides a more convenient and safer passing space for bicycles.

5. Formosa Boulevard Bike Path

Formosa Boulevard is situated between Kaohsiung Train Station on Jhongshan Road and Singuang Road. Since most of the busiest stations of KMRT Red Line are located in this area, the rearranged roadways were thus born. The sidewalks and bike paths are broad

with many beautiful pistachio trees along the way. This is a new type of bike path that combines the functions of commuting and recreation in Kaohsiung. Formosa Boulevard connects the train station, Nanhua Shopping Area, Central Park, Shinkuchan Shopping area, Sanduo Shopping District and the cross stations of KMRT Red and Orange Lines. This area is the essential business region in Kaohsiung. The bike path creates an atmosphere of peace in the midst of the noisy district. Outdoor coffee shops, green belt parks, and popular commodities can be found all over the area.

6. Cijin Oceanview Bike Path

This bike path is divided into 5 loops with the loops connecting all the scenic spots in Cijin. Riding through Loop 1, you may visit Cihou Lighthouse, Cihou Fort, Tianhou Temple, Cihou Church, Cijin Tunnel of Stars and the coral reef terrain. Loop 2 connects Dijin Beach, Cijin Seaside Park, Seafood Street, and a shipyard. Loop 5 is good for exercising because you can ride from Oceanview Seawall all the way to Pier 2.

7. Cianjhen River Bike Path

This path provides the bikeway between Cueihen Road and Cianjhen Ferry Wharf along Cianjhen River. The environment along the riverbanks is clean and bright.

By taxi



Taxis can be an easy way to get to somewhere unfamiliar, and are fairly common in the city. If you have the business card of a location, or the Chinese characters written down, they can easily get you there far faster than most other means. It is best to get the price in advance, and, if possible, buckle up. Few taxi drivers speak English, and the majority ignores any and all rules of the road. Do not be surprised if they drive the wrong way, up a hill, through heavy traffic. Typically, going from one end of the city to the other should never be more than NT\$400.

More on taxi fare

- I Start : NT\$85 for the first 1.5 kilometers.
- I Meter fare : NT\$ 5 for every 250 meter
- I Postponement time: NT\$ 5 for every 3 minutes if speed under 5km/hr
- I Night hours mark-up: 20% from 23:00 to 06:00
- I Lunar New Year Mark-up: NT\$50 added to metered amount from the day before Lunar New Year's Eve to the 5th day of Lunar New Year regardless of hour of a day.
- I Service charge: NT\$10 for access to trunk. (Some drivers may not charge you for this.)

Toll-free taxi dispatch service

Traffic Police Corps, Police Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government is the pioneer in the country to provide toll-free taxi dispatch service at 0800-001006 to call good quality taxi for citizen.

B. Food

Eating Out

Budget

Night markets are a great place to pick up cheap local foods, including stinky tofu, barbecued squid, red bean pancakes and the like. Don't forget to give your stomach a little while to adjust before you plow into all the fried stuff at the stands. Lunchboxes are common throughout the city, and a choose-your-order buffet take-out typically ranges from 50 to 100 NT\$. The food is typically fried, with a mix of vegetables and meats. The ubiquitous 7-Eleven stores have tea eggs, hot dogs, packaged beverages and junk food. Lunchboxes are also available, including dumplings, spaghetti and curry rice. In addition to restaurants and food stands providing local food at reasonable prices, there are numerous coffee shops, bakeries, and McDonalds.

The followings are a list of the major night markets in Kaohsiung.



Liuhe Night Market

The Liouho Night Market (六合夜市) is a tourism night market in Kaohsiung, and one of the great night markets in Taiwan. It's famous for its various choices of food and local dishes, which attract tourists from many countries. Multiple vendors and patrons fill the market at night. Tourists barter with locals for seafood, handicrafts, clothing, knives, cameras, and even live animals such as monkeys, dogs, and gold fish. With a pedestrian walkway, recreational and dining zone in place, tourists are offered a place to rest and eat. There are also local and overseas street artists giving various cultural performances, so tourists can have a taste of different economical snacks while enjoying a spacious, comfortable and cultural dining area.

▶ Business hours : every night

▶ Address : Zihli 2nd Road to Liuhe 2nd Road of Jhongshan 1st road in Sinsing District

▶ Travel information

Buses : take Number 2 , 12 , 15 , 52 , 60 , 69 , 100 , 248 , 301 buses or Airport Terminal Bus and get off at the Dayuanhuan Stop. Walk about 3 minutes.

MRT : Red Line – Formosa Boulevard Station (R10/05 Stop)

Guanghua Night Market

It is located at the head of Sanduo Road in Lingya District. One hundred food stalls and even more shops are located on both sides of Guanghua 2nd Road, many of which have a history dating back more than 30 years. Visitors may park their cars in front of the stalls or shops to enjoy the gourmet food there.

▶ Business hours : every night

▶ Address : Sanduo 2nd Road and Guanghua 2nd Road of Ershen 1st Road in Cianjhen District

▶ Travel information

Buses : take Number 11, 70, 72, 100 buses and get off at Guanghua Intersection Station. Walk 3 minutes.

Jhongsiao Night Market

Singjhong Tourist Night Market is close to the Sogo shopping center on Sanduo Rd. Jhongsiao Night Market is next to Cingnian Road. Various kinds of snacks sold there are well-known all over Taiwan. Famous for both local and foreign visitors, the night markets are open from noon till midnight. They are ideal places for people to enjoy their midnight snacks and regular meals.

▶ Business hours : every night

▶ Address : Jhongsiao 2nd Road between Cingnian 1st Road and Siwei 3rd road. It's a local market by day.

▶ Travel information

Take Bus : 70, 83, 100 or the Tourism Leisure Bus and get off at the Sanduosan Rd Stop, walk about 3 minutes.

MRT : Red Line – Sanduo Shopping District (R8 Station)

Nanhua Night Market

▶ Business hours : every night

▶ Address : Nanhua Rd from Jhongjhen 3rd Road to Minsheng 1st Road

▶ Travel information

Take Bus : 12 , 15 , 24 , 52 , 69 , 72 , 92 , 100 , 202 , 205 , 218 , 301 , airport terminal line

MRT : Red Line – Formosa Boulevard Station (R10/05 Station)

Sinhong Night Market

▶ Business hours : every night

▶ Address : Guang 2nd Rd between Sanduo 2nd Rd and Ershen 1st Rd in Cianjheng District

▶ Travel information

Bus : take 70 , 83 , 100 buses or tourism bus and get off at Sanduo Rd Stop. Walk for 3 minutes.

MRT : Red Line – Sanduo Shopping District (R8 Station)

Rueifong Night Market

- ▶ Business hours : Tue., Wed., Fri., Sat., Sun.
- ▶ Address : Yucheng Rd and Nanping Intersection in Zuoyin District
- ▶ Travel information
 - Bus : take 91
 - MRT : Red Line – Arena Station (San Min Vocational High School) R14 Stop

Dingshan Night Market

- ▶ Business hours : Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., Sun.
- ▶ Address : Mingcheng 1st Rd and Dingshan St. Intersection in Sanmin District

Wujia Zihciang Night Market

- ▶ Business hours : every night
- ▶ Address : Take Jhongshan 4th Rd and head towards the airport. Turn left on Wujia Rd and you'll hit Zihciang 2nd Rd in 5 minutes.

Fongshan Youth Night Market

- ▶ Business hours : Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun
- ▶ Address : Pass Fongshan Youth underpass and then take a right at Wenhua E. Rd and walk about 200 meters.

Food in night market

【早點】 Breakfast

燒餅	Clay oven rolls(shao bing)
油條	Fried bread stick (you tiao)
韭菜盒	Fried leek dumplings (jiu cai he)
水餃	Boiled dumplings (shui jiao)
蒸餃	Steamed dumplings(zheng jiao)
饅頭	Steamed buns(man tou)
割包	Steamed sandwich(ge bao)
飯糰	Rice and vegetable roll(fan tuan)
蛋餅	Egg cakes(dan bing)
皮蛋	100-year egg(pi dan)
鹹鴨蛋	Salted duck egg(xian ya dan)
豆漿	Soybean milk(dou jiang)
米漿	Rice & peanut milk(mi jiang)

【飯類】 rice

稀飯	Rice porridge(xi fan)
白飯	Plain white rice(bai fan)
油飯	Glutinous oil rice(you fan)
糯米飯	Glutinous rice(nuo mi)
滷肉飯	Braised pork rice(lu rou fan)
蛋炒飯	Fried rice with egg(dan chao fan)

【麵類】 noodle

餛飩麵	Wonton & noodles(hunt un mian)
刀削麵	Sliced noodles(dao xue mian)
麻辣麵	Spicy hot noodles(ma la mian)
麻醬麵	Sesame paste noodles(ma jiang main)
鴨肉麵	Duck with noodles(ya rou mian)
鵝肉麵	Goose with noodles(e rou mian)
烏龍麵	Seafood noodles(wu long mian)
蚵仔麵線	Oyster thin noodles(e a mi shua)
板條	Flat noodles(ban tiao)
米粉	Rice noodles(mi fen)
炒米粉	Fried rice noodles(chao mi fen)
冬粉	Green bean noodle(dong fen)
榨菜肉絲麵	Pork , pickled mustard green noodles (zha cai rou si mian)

【湯類】 soup

魚丸湯	Fish ball soup (yu wan tang)
貢丸湯	Meat ball soup(gong wan tang)
蛋花湯	Egg & vegetable soup(dan hua tang)
蛤蜊湯	Clams soup(ge li tang)
蚵仔湯	Oyster soup(e a tang)
紫菜湯	Seaweed soup(zi cai tang)
酸辣湯	Sweet & sour soup(suan la tang)
餛飩湯	Wonton soup(hunt un tang)
豬腸湯	Pork intestine soup(zhu chang tang)

肉羹湯	Pork thick soup(rou geng tang)
花枝湯	Squid soup(hua zhi tang)
花枝羹	Squid thick soup(hua zhi geng)

【甜點】 dessert

愛玉	Vegetarian gelatin(ai yu)
糖葫蘆	Tomatoes on sticks(tang hu lu)
長壽桃	Longevity Peaches(chang shou tao)
芝麻球	Glutinous rice sesame balls(zhi ma qiu)
豆花	Tofu pudding(dou hua)

【冰類】 ice

綿綿冰	Mein mein ice(mian mian bing)
地瓜冰	Sweet potato ice(di gua bing)
八寶冰	Eight treasures ice(ba bao bing)
花生冰	peanut ice(hua sheng bing)
鳳梨冰	pineapple ice(feng li bing)

【果汁】 juice

甘蔗汁	Sugar cane juice(gan zhe zhi)
酸梅汁	Plum juice(suan mei zhi)
楊桃汁	Star fruit juice(yang tao zhi)
青草茶	Herb juice/Tea(qing cao cha)

【其他類】 others

蚵仔煎	Oyster omelet(e a chien)
棺材板	Coffin(kuan tsai pen)
臭豆腐	Stinky tofu(chou dou fu)
麻辣豆腐	Spicy hot bean curd(ma la dou fu)
天婦羅	Tenpura(tien fu lo)
蝦片	Prawn cracker(hsia pien)
蝦球	Shrimp balls(hsia chiu)
春捲	Spring rolls(chun juan)
雞捲	Chicken rolls(chi juan)
碗糕	Salty rice pudding(wan kuei)
筒仔米糕	Rice tube pudding(tung tzu mi gao)
紅豆糕	Red bean cake(hong dou gao)
綠豆糕	Bean paste cake(lv dou gao)
豬血糕	Pigs blood cake(chu hsien gao)
糯米糕	Glutinous rice cakes(muo mi gao)
芋頭糕	Taro cake(yu tou gao)
肉圓	Taiwanese Meatballs(rou yuan)
水晶餃	Pyramid dumplings(shui jing jiao)
肉丸	Rice-meat dumplings(rou wan)
蘿蔔糕	Fried white radish patty(luo bo gao)
豆干	Dried tofu(dou gan)
當歸鴨	Angelica duck(dang gui ya)

Mid-range

Bagel Bagel is great for disoriented Westerners in search of familiar food. They offer a variety of tasty sandwiches at reasonable prices (150-200 NT\$). Address: 508 Mingcheng 2nd Road. Tel: (07) 558-5709. No. 158 Min-Sheng 1st Road, Kaohsiung. Tel: 07-2223377

Querencia serves multi-national cuisine and changes its menu from time to time. Dish price ranges from NT\$200 to NT\$260. Address: No. 80 Min-Xian St., Kaohsiung. Tel: 07-2822765

Japanese Ka-Li Specialty, as you can tell from the name of the store, serves various Japanese Ka-Li dishes. Dishes are around NT\$100 or NT\$200. Add: No. 122

The Joy of Life has been opened for 10 years and everyday the restaurant is full of dinners. The owner is an interior designer and designed the restaurant in the way that it looks like a green house in someone's backyard. It offers organic juice, fruit ice shed, light meals, noodles and hot-pots. The prices are around NT\$100 to NT\$200 per dish. Add: No.273, Renjih St., Lingya District, Kaohsiung. Tel: 07-2011131

Chief Andre is a European country style restaurant. It offers French country cuisine and changes its menu every 7 to 10 days. The prices range from NT\$200 to NT\$600. Address: No.129, Sintian Rd., Sinsing District, Kaohsiung. Tel: 07-2827412

Me Style is famous for its creative international flavors. It uses local fresh material and blends in French, Japanese, Thai, and Chinese cooking styles to create many special dishes only to be seen at the restaurant. The prices range from NT\$200 to NT\$800. Add: No.25, Jhongshan 1st Rd., Sinsing District, Kaohsiung. Tel: 07-2155522

The Fool's Garden has ice dining space with many large windows open to greenery outside the building. It not only offers fancy meal sets, but also sandwiches, deserts, ice coffee and tea. The prices range from NT\$200 to NT\$400. Address: No.125, Sintian Rd., Sinsing District, Kaohsiung. Tel: 07-2618870.

Rhine Restaurant offers authentic European cuisine, coffee and tea. It opens 24 hours. The price for an afternoon tea order ranges from NT\$150 to NT\$180; for a light meal set, ranges from NT\$280 to NT\$310; for a complete meal set, range from NT\$410 to NT\$880. Address: No. 73 Wufu 2nd Road, Kaohsiung. Tel: 07-2150545

Smokey Joes offers Tex-Mex, including fajitas, tortillas and other Western staples at affordable prices (NT\$170 and up). The menu is in English and the staff usually understands some English as well. They offer a 'VIP' card for people who

spend over NT\$1,000 on 20 separate meals which gives the holder at 10% discount at any store operated by Amy (the owner of Smokey Joes). This includes Mama Mia's, an Italian restaurant located downtown.

General Panchos, a burrito stand approximately 3 blocks from Smokey Joes, offers slightly cheaper mexican cuisine, including taquitos, tacos and burritos. Prices range but stay under 200 NT\$ for a meal.

The Pantheon serves traditional Greek and Mediterranean food at good prices. Known for their Gyro lunch (around NT\$200), they are one of the few (if only) restaurants that serves lamb. They also offer a 20% discount on takeout.

The Spice Shop: An Indian restaurant serving a-la-carte style meals, with each dish ranging from NT\$120 to NT\$270. Address: 508 Mingcheng 2nd Road. Tel: 07- 5585709.

Delicious Thai Cuisine Restaurant: From the huge elephant murals lining the walls, and the soft Thai and Burmese music, to the golden bamboo entrance, everything ties together for a classy Thai atmosphere. Address: No. 110, Sih-Wei 2nd Road. Tel: 07-7169989.

Pacific Spirit Island, named after the park of the same name at University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, is a comfortable restaurant with a big, open patio and a cool breeze. It offers all kinds of dishes, like lamb & Noodle Stew (NT\$150), Cold Sesame Chicken and Noodle salad (NT\$135), and the Seafood Pasta (NT\$280). Address: No. 165, Guang-Jhou 1st St. 1F. Tel: 07-2220078

Foster Hewitt's, is a Canadian owned restaurant. No. 30, Wen-Jhong Road, Gushan. Tel: 07-5550888

Splurge

Ruth's Chris Steak House Address: 25F, 211 Jhong Jheng 4th Road. Tel: 07-2418888

Vegetarian

GiLi Organic Vegetarian Restaurant Address: No. 46, Sih-Wei 2nd Road. Tel: 07-7719304

Savor Vegetarian Restaurant Address: No. 23, Min-Shen 1st Road. Tel: 07-2273333

Phoenix Café Address: No. 125, Mei-Shu-Guan Road, Gushen District. Tel: 07-5501390

Hecto Coffee & Food, a French style vegetarian restaurant. Address: No. 9, Mei-Shu-Guan Road, Gushen District. Tel: 07-5555031

Jen Dow Vegetarian Buffet Restaurant, an excellent vegetarian buffet-style restaurant, takes around NT\$600 for an all-you-can-eat meal. Address: No. 426, Jiou-Ru 1st Road, Sanming District. Tel: 07-3861234

Cooking Yourself

You can buy groceries at the following locations:

- Carrefour Ta Shun Store: No. 1, Lane 117, Ta-shun 3rd Road, Lingya District. Tel: 07-2224088



- COSTCO (Kaohsiung): No. 656, Jhong-Hua 5th Road, Chienchen district. Tel: 07-3380006



- Most department stores have a supermarket at its basement (B1).
- The Sanhe Traditional Market, located at Sanduo Road and Guangjhou 1st Street, offers fresh groceries daily.

C. Beverage & Drinking Water

While tap water is most certainly **NOT** potable, good reverse osmosis filtration will remove bacteria and heavy metals, and is considered safe for consumption. Water dispensers, which resemble gas stations, are present throughout the city. However, they, along with many of the bottled water brands, are suspect. Both have been found, in the past, to simply bottle or distribute tap water. To avoid ingesting non-potable water, only purchase bottles that are sealed with an expiration date clearly printed on the bottle. Often, it is easier to simply purchase green tea at a stand or a convenience store, or a soft drink. Restaurant water is safe, with the exception of some lunchbox eateries and stands on the street.

Two local beer companies, Tsingtao and Taiwan Beer, are ubiquitous throughout the island and can be purchased by visitors cheaply with little hassle about age restrictions.

Most major soft drinks are available, and tea stands on almost every corner offer concoctions of fruit, yogurt, green tea, the Taiwanese specialty "bubble tea," and a variety of other flavors.

Here are some nice coffee / tea shops in Kaohsiung.

Can Café

Loacated in the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Art district, Can Café is a place where art meets fashion. With a double-layered and high-ceiling interior design, it has

created an open yet cozy space. With selected framed famous artworks hanging on the walls, the shop is soaked in an atmosphere of fine art.

Tel: (07)555-7126

Address: No. 106 Meishu E. 2nd Road, Gushan District

Apartment Café

As you walk into the café, you'll get a feeling of traveling back in Time. When the aroma of coffee and musical melody fill the air, it will make you instantly feel relaxed and at home.

Tel: (07)215-3434

Address: No. 227, Ren-Yi St., Cianjin District

Love River Cafe, and Art and Literary Square

At night, along the scenic path by the Love River, two cafes with different styles, Love Rive Mambo and Golden Love River, attract many visitors to enjoy their aromatic coffee by the sparkling ripples of the river. With music, literature, and art, they create a magic of the harbor city to offer people a relaxing massage for their hearts and souls.

Chain Story Coffee

- I Starbucks
- I Crown & Fancy
- I 85°C Bakery Cofe



Tea House

Hun Shui Tang Cultural Tea House

The tea house offers a wide variety of traditional Chinese tea, snacks, and light meals. It also sells dried tea leaves and tea pots. It has two locations in Kaohsiung

Zhong-Shen Store: No. 1, Linsen 3rd Road, Cheinzhen District TEL : 07-3336738

He-Ping Store: No. 138 1F, Heping 1st Road, Lingya District TEL : 07-2231436

D. Shopping

New Jyuejiang Shopping Area

As Kaohsiung's business district moved eastward, a new shopping center developed across from the former President Department Store on Wufu Road. This new center of commerce is so named because it is operated on a model similar to that of the original Chueh Chiang Market, although it is far more upscale.

Transportation: By Bus 12,77,25,50,52,69,71,76,72,202; By Metro Red Line 《Central Park》

Yuanshu Yujhu Shopping Area

This is a shopping zone not only with merchandise of exotic atmosphere, but also full of Harajuku taste. No matter whether you are male or female, old or young, all are welcome to explore the fashionable items sold here.

Transportation: By Bus 12,52,92,100,301,69,71,72,202,205,218

Yencheng Jyuejiang Shopping Area

This market is located around the inter-section of Wufu Road and Cisian Road Its hey day was in the 1950s and 1960s, when it was a bustling entertainment center for visiting sailors and a specialized market for imported goods. Some of the shops still exist, and a number of bars and pubs still attract foreign and local visitors alike.

Transportation: By Bus 14,50,82,88,248

Shoe Street

Kaohsiung residents all know that the best place to find bargains on shoes is Talien Street. Shoe manufacturers located along this street sell their footwear throughout Taiwan.

Transportation: By Bus 73,92

Changming Street and AnNing Fashion Zone

Changming Street and AnNing Street fashion zones are ideal places for visitors to buy cheap, fashionable, good quality clothes. In this fashion zone, most of the vendors or shops sell women's fashion and provide lots of choices and bargain prices. Come and visit these places for

inexpensive and fashionable clothes from the latest boutiques.

Transportation: By Bus 12,24,26,36,52,53,56,82,83,92,93,100,245

Singjhong Flower Market

Along Singjhong 1st Road, between Min-cyuan Road and Fuhsing Road, is a cluster of more than 40 florists. The enchanting fragrances wafting from these shops can delight passers-by day and night.

Transportation: By Bus 12,71,202

Nanhua Night Market

This relatively new night market is located adjacent to the Kaohsiung General Post Office and specializes in garments. With its bright lights, concentration of garment vendors, huge variety of products, and reasonable prices, this is the best place in the city for young people to shop for clothing.

Transportation: By Bus 25

Sanfong Jhong Street

This is a traditional shopping area characterized by grocery goods. As an old shopping area of Kaohsiung, the 400 meters long Sanfong Jhong Street is located on Jianguo 3rd Road. Here you will be astonished by huge piles of a variety of grocery goods, as bustling as Dihua Street of Taipei. Approximately a century ago, there was a river by Sanfong Jhong Street through which the local merchants imported exotic foreign goods. Sanfong Jhong Street was already one of the very few major shopping areas in the old days. It is still the largest grocery goods wholesale center of Kaohsiung today.

Sanfonzon Street used to sell sundry goods and agricultural produce. In line with the transformation of consumption style, this area has been evolved into a zone for those supplies primarily needed or purchased for the lunar New Year period, in the types of grains, processed farm produce, and candies. It is dubbed the Chinese New Year Supply Avenue as well. Quality mushrooms, garlic and other sorts of groceries readily available here on Sanfong Jhong Street. When the Chinese New Year draws near every year, many outside peddlers will join the bustling markets selling even such red-hot supplies including Chinese New Year couplets, New Year red envelopes and the like.

To get there, proceed westward from the Kaohsiung Train Station along Jianguo

Road, cross Zihli Road, and enter Sanfong Jhong Street at the diagonal intersection.

Transportation: By Bus 88,93,205,218,245

Dream Mall

Located in Kaohsiung Multi-Functional Commerce & Trade Park, Dream Mall is adjacent to Jhonghua 5th Road in the east and connected to Chenggong Road in the West. Developed by Uni-President Group, it is the first large-scale international shopping mall incorporating a cinema, theme park and restaurants in southern Taiwan.

Address: No.789, Jhonghua 5th Rd

Tel: (07)973-3888

Website: <http://www.dream-mall.com.tw/>

Transportation: By Bus; By Metro Red Line 《KaisYuan》

President Department Store

Tel: (07)225-5791

Website: <http://www.pz-peace.com.tw/>

Transportation: By Bus; By Metro Orange Line 《Cultural Center》

Talee Isetan Department Store

Tel: (07)261-3060

Website: <http://www.talee.com.tw/>

Transportation: By Bus; By Metro Red Line 《Central Park》

Sogo Department Store

Tel:

(07)338-1000

Website: <http://www.sogo.com.tw/>

Transportation: By Bus; By Metro Red Line 《Sandou Shopping District》

Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Department Store

Tel: (07)336-6100

Website: <http://www.skm.com.tw/>

Transportation: By Bus; By Metro Red Line 《Sandou Shopping District》

Hanshin Department Store

Tel: (07)215-7266

Website: <http://www.hanshin.com.tw/>

Transportation: By Bus; By Metro Red Line 《Central Park》

E. Furniture & Household Supplies

IKEA Kaohsiung

It is the biggest home furnishings store in Southern Taiwan. You can find numerous and practical furnishings at low cost in IKEA. Whatever stage you're in your living, you can find furnishings that suit your needs, and the inspiration for arrangements.

Store hours: 10:00 – 22:00 (Monday to Sunday)

Address: No. 120, Chung-Hwa 5th Road, Kaohsiung

Phone: 07-5377688

Transportation: By bus 2, 14, 36, 70, 72

Working House

It is a chain store with many locations. Some of them are listed below.

Dream Mall

Tel: 07-9703139

Add: B2, No.789, Jhonghua 5th Rd., Cianjhen District, Kaohsiung

President Department Store

Tel: 07-2231419

Add: 13F., No.218, Heping 1st Rd., Lingya District, Kaohsiung

Hanshin

Tel: 07-2154979

Add: 8F., No.266-1, Chenggong 1st Rd., Cianjin District, Kaohsiung

F. Medical

As you'll learn about life in other parts of life in Taiwan, information is handled much differently than in the States. Your head needs to be up because there may not always be fine print to read, just general signals to watch for.

1. If you have a serious illness, especially if you're in an emergency (I mean life-threatening), go to Kaohsiung Medical University's Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital or Chang Gung Memorial Hospital. They have a good reputation in the area have pretty extensive facilities.

- The notion of patient rights is much different here, which means the hospital, can make it very difficult for you to switch hospitals after you've entered.
- Furthermore, some hospitals as a rule don't communicate with other hospitals. If you have surgery one place the other doctor will not contact the first doctor. All they will do is go on the surgeon's report...which the first place probably won't give you if you transfer out.

2. The emergency number is 119. (It sounds like "yi yi jiu").

3. You **HAVE** to keep your own file here. Be diligent about it and keep all paperwork.

4. If you're going to the hospital to check out something, it's best to go with some Taiwanese friends since the place can be a maze. You can make appointments through an automated switchboard, or at the hospital. Often you can just walk in and get a same day appointment. IF you are the first time at a hospital, you have to register whether you've made an appointment or not.

When you get an appointment you get a number and you have to wait. It's not by time, it's by number.

5. Go in with questions ready because the on-deck person is usually waiting in the room with you and the clock is ticking. The doctor always has lots of patient waiting to see, if you not ready for asking any questions, which might waste the doctor's time and your time. Of course, the doctors at Kaohsiung are usually pretty qualified. Just be on top of stuff. There is less privacy and the physician might not see you through the whole process the way you're used to.
6. Don't be afraid to get a second opinion if you have questions. It won't cost a lot and the response can sometimes be quite different.

The followings are some major hospitals in Kaohsiung.

Chang Gung Memorial Hospital at Kaohsiung was established in January 1986. Presently, it has grown to a 2,438-bed world-class medical center with 4,100 dedicated staff delivering health services to an average of 6,900 out-patient and 350 emergency patients daily. It has evolved to be one of centers of excellence in medical service, education, and research in Taiwan.

Address : 123, Ta-Pei Road., Niao-Sung Hsiang, Kaohsiung County
Phone : 886-7-7317123 Fax : 886-7-7318762

TELEPHONE REGISTRATION

Speech	Telephone	Registration	:	886-7-7314345
Daily 03:00 ~ 21:00				
Artificial	Telephone	Registration	:	886-7-7314141
07:00 ~ 17:00 (Saturday until 12:00)				

ON-SITE REGISTRATION

Morning Clinic : 07:00 ~ 11:00
Afternoon Clinic : 07:00 ~ 16:00
Night Clinic : 07:00 ~ 20:30

New patients on the appointment day, please fill out the "New Patient Information Sheet" first, then come to the registration front desk to complete check in procedure. Appointment registration service is for the period of out-patient office hours within the same day and previous fourteen days before visit. If you are unable to come here after completing appointment registration, please cancel it in advance by telephone before the clinic start. If you have three absent records within half year, you can't make any appointment through telephone registration temporarily. Please come to the registration front desk to register by yourself. You

don't need to pay the Registration Fee before the registration. The Registration Fee is paid with the Prescription Charge after the doctor visit. The return patient using appointment registration, please refer to the appointed schedule coming to the clinic waiting room to visit the doctor in sequence.

OUT-PATIENT OFFICE HOUR

Morning Office Hours : 08:30 Begin

Afternoon Office Hours : 13:30 Begin

Night Office Hours : 18:00 Begin

If each clinic has too many patients must postpone the office hour, various end hours mentioned above will accommodate extension. There is no out-patient service in the National Holiday.

CHARGE STANDARD (FEE SCHEDULE)

Health insurance personal status Registration Fee : NT\$ 100 Dollars (Emergency Care : NT\$ 170 dollars)

Health insurance personal status Copayment Cost : NT\$ 210 Dollars (Dentistry, Chinese Medicine : NT\$ 50 dollars, Emergency Care : NT\$ 420 dollars)

The self-provided personal status Registration Fee : NT\$ 100 Dollars (Emergency Care : NT\$ 170 dollars)

The self-provided personal status Doctor Diagnosis and Examination Fee :

Cranial Nerve Medicine, Psychiatry, Children's Psychiatry, Cosmetic out-patient service— NT\$ 250 dollars

Emergency Care— NT\$ 310 dollars

Other Department Service— NT\$ 210 dollars

Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University

Address: No.100, Tzyou 1st Road, Kaohsiung

Phone: 07-3121101

Speech Telephone Registration: 07-3208181, 07-3218753 (24hr)

Real-person Telephone Registration: 07-3212831 (08:00~16:30)

Kaohsiung Municipal United Hospital (Tatung District)

Address: No.68, Jhonghua 3rd Rd., Cianjin District, Kaohsiung

Phone: 07-2618131

Speech Telephone Registration: 07-2164914~16

Real-person Telephone Registration: 07-2728138

Web: <http://w4.kcg.gov.tw/~kmcgh/>

Mingsheng Hospital, Kai-shuan Hospital and Kaohsiung Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital are all located on Kaishuan 2nd Road near the Kaohsiung Normal University.

G. Classes of Interests

Learning Chinese

Kaohsiung is home to a number of Universities. However, unless you are fluent in Mandarin Chinese, the primary focus for visitors will be Language acquisition.

There are two Language Institutes in the city: Taipei Language Institute (TLI) and Wenzao College of Languages.

TLI is located in the heart of downtown Kaohsiung. They focus heavily on spoken and conversational Mandarin, and teach primarily through the use of Hanyu Pinyin.

Wenzao offers courses in a number of languages, including English, French, Spanish and Mandarin. Chinese classes focus on the full spectrum of language, and traditionally begin with BoPoMoFo phonetics and move into character production, tone use and full immersion.

Center of Language and Culture Teaching at National Kaohsiung Normal University and National Sun Yat-sun University also offer Chinese classes.

All four programs are excellent and highly respected. On average, Westerners can become conversationally adept in 6 months to 2 years, depending on intensity of study and frequency of class attendance.

You will receive more information about learning Chinese during the orientation.

Learning Martial Arts

You can find people practicing Tai-Chi in the parks or at the various spots in Kaohsiung Culture Center. Very often you can join them for free and some groups only charge very little registration fee.

If you want to get more formal instructions, you can check out these two martial art studios.

Long Beng Zou Chuang Qi Gong Martial Art School, which teaches traditional Chinese martial arts, including Qi Gong, Tai Chi, and various kinds of swords.

Address: No. 261 1F, Mei-Shu-Guan Road, Gushen district
Phone: 07-5229157, 07-5229150
www.longbeng.com

Bruce Lee Jun Fan Jeet Kune Do, teaches Jun Fan JKD, Jun Fan Gung Fu, Self Defense, Kickboxing, Boxing, Combat Stick, Trapping & Grappling, Kali

Address: 2F., No.199, Chenggong 1st Rd., Cianjin direct
Phone: 0927-020006

Wude Martial Arts Center, teaches Japanese style sword and drumming

Address: No. 36, Den-Shen Street, Gushen district
Phone: 07-5318845

Learning Calligraphy

H. Attractions

Kaohsiung Cultural Center (高雄文化中心)

This center, located on Wufu 1st Rd., is one of the city's oldest cultural venues and now offers a wide variety of cultural and artistic activities. In addition to exhibitions that are held in Chih Mei Hall and Exhibition Hall all year round, a diverse range of performances are held in Chih Te Hall and Chih Shan Hall almost every evening.

Tel: (07)222-5136

Website: <http://www.khcc.gov.tw/English/>

Transportation: By Bus 50、52、72、76、77、82、201、0South、0North。By Metro Orange Line 《Cultural Center》

Love River (愛河)

The Love River or Ai River is a river in southern [Taiwan](#). It originates in [Renwu Township, Kaohsiung County](#), and flows 12 kilometers (8 miles) through Kaohsiung to Kaohsiung Harbor. Love River is the spine of Kaohsiung, playing a similar role to the [River Thames](#) of London. It is of great cultural significance to the people of Kaohsiung and plays an important role in its economy and tourism. A riverside park, the Love River Park, runs along the riverbank in downtown Kaohsiung City. A night market operates in the park, and there are three outdoor cafés, often with live bands. Boats which hold about fifteen people take tourists up and down the river. The scenery is enhanced by attractive city structures near the river, such as the [Holy Rosary Cathedral](#), Kaohsiung Bridge, and the Kaohsiung District Court. Cultural events such as concerts and Lantern Festival are often held by the river.

Urban Spotlight Arcade (城市光廊)

The Urban Spotlight Arcade (城市光廊) in [Kaohsiung](#) spans from the roundabout of

Wu-Fu 3rd Road and Chung-Hua Road to the intersection of Wu-Fu 3rd Road and Chung-Shan road. It is famous for its light decoration in the evening. The nearby shopping area [Shinkuchan](#) attracts many fashion lovers and fun seekers.

Transportation: By Metro Orange Line 《Central Park》

Shinkuchan shopping center is an extension of Yencheng "Kuchan Block"—the enter port of imported goods in southern Taiwan . As Kuchan Block was on the wane and the downtown hub has been relocated, the shopping and consumption hubs in southern Taiwan have been relocated toward Jhongshan Road , Wufu Road and Jhonghua Road . With the prominent geographical location, Shinkuchan shopping center has lured numerous merchants to land in the zone to develop into enlarged commercial zones to cover ultramodern cinemas, fashion boutiques, jewelry, timepieces, cosmetics, beauty salons, stylish coffee shops, American fast food restaurants, Japanese fast food restaurants and a variety of peddlers. Over the past years, Shinkuchan shopping center has developed itself into the largest imported goods market in southern Taiwan and into the endorser of the fashion of the day. While here at " Shinkuchan shopping center ", you have the choices of the most stylish designer merchandise that are available to you in synch with Paris , Milan , Hong Kong and Tokyo . All commodities here are oriented to teenagers, making the shopping center the optimal hangout place for young consumers in their leisure hours. The Shinkuchan shopping center is dubbed the paradise where teenagers enjoy themselves on fashion, leisure time and shopping excitement.

Shoushan Nature Park

This mountain area, located at the western edge of the city, forms a natural background of verdant tree-covered slopes. The forest here attracts a variety of monkeys, squirrels, birds, and insects, forming a veritable wildlife park. Another treasure of Shoushan (Mt. Longevity) is a cave with enchanting displays of stalactites and stalagmites.

Lianchihtan (Lotus Pond) (蓮池潭)

Lotus Pond (蓮池潭) is a popular tourist destination on the east side of [Tsoying District](#) in [Kaohsiung City](#) in southern [Taiwan](#). Opened in 1951, it is famous for the lotus plants on the lake and for the temples which ring the lake. This lovely man-made lake is situated between Kueishan (Turtle Mountain) and Panpingshan (Half-Level Mountain). Various Chinese-style structures located in and around the lake give it an intensely traditional Chinese flavor, to which a touch of mystery is

added as night falls. The crowds of visitors here are especially thick during holiday periods.

Some famous tourism spots nearby or on Lotus Lake are the [Spring and Autumn Pavilions](#) (春秋閣), the [Dragon and Tiger Pagodas](#) (龍虎塔), and the Confucian Temple (孔廟).

Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts (高雄市立美術館)

Opened in June 1994 in Neiweipei Cultural Park, the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts is one of the city's newest attractions. Its outdoor sculpture grounds display various kinds of artwork, while inside the galleries is a collection of famous calligraphy as well as exhibitions of classical and contemporary art.

Tel: (07)555-0331

Website: <http://www.kmfa.gov.tw/desktop.aspx/>

Transportation: By Bus 70、83、100。

Cijin Ferry (旗津渡輪)

The Cijin Island Ferry connects the [Cijin](#) and [Gushan](#) Districts of [Kaohsiung, Taiwan](#). It is popular with tourists visiting the attractions of Cijin Island. Despite the fact that there are numerous clearly posted signs in Chinese, English, and internationally recognisable graphic symbols, local users of the ferry routinely smoke while in transit. The specified fine is \$3,000.00NT.

A ride on the Ferry costs ten NT (roughly thirty-three cents USD) per one-way ride. It doesn't take longer than twenty minutes to get to Cijin, and once there you can enjoy seafood restaurant after seafood restaurant and a bit of beach.

Former British Consulate at Takao (前清英國領事館)

British Consulate at Takao is a former [British consulate](#) built in 1865 in the city of [Kaohsiung](#). Located in [Gushan District](#) it lies at the peak of Shaochuantou and overlooks Sizihwan Bay and Kaohsiung Port. It currently serves as a cafe in the city.

Holy Rosary Cathedral (前金天主堂)

Holy Rosary Cathedral also called 玫瑰聖母主教座堂 is the oldest [Catholic church](#) in [Taiwan](#), located in the southern city of [Kaohsiung](#). It is the seat of the [Archbishop of Taiwan](#). It was first established in 1860 and rebuilt to its present dimensions in 1928. The architectural style is modeled after both [Gothic](#) and [Romanesque](#). The [cathedral](#) is located just east of the [Love River](#). Mass is held daily, with English mass celebrated at 10:30 a.m. every Sunday. The cathedral is known throughout

Kaohsiung for its annual [Christmas Eve](#) celebrations, which lasts the whole evening before Christmas Day.

National Museum of Science & Technology

After it is completed at Park No. 6 on Chiuju 1st Road, this museum will not only be the largest national educational institution in southern Taiwan but also, in terms of total floor area, the second-largest science museum in the world. In addition to collections that spotlight scientific and technological progress, the museum will have 18 exhibition halls divided into four groups: Scientific History and Continuity, Information and Energy, Technology in Life, and Materials and Machinery.

Tel: (07)380-0089

Website: <http://www.nstm.gov.tw/english/index.asp/>

Transportation: By Bus 70、83、100。

Kaohsiung Film Archives

The Film Library is happy to offer visitors our collection of films, historical documents, and memorable incidents for your multidimensional enjoyment. On the first floor, there is a display room, exhibiting artifacts concerning film (in Chinese). On the second floor, there is an audio-visual room for you to watch the (loaned) movies in the library. Films with bilingual (Chinese and English) subtitles, and old Taiwanese movies of the 1960s such as "Wangkeliu's Trip to Taiwan" offer you incredible entertainment. On the third floor, there is a huge auditorium, offering free movies at a regular schedule for your enjoyment. To be considerate, we have a friendly space for the disabled. Even more, we have a feeding and diaper room for people to take care of their babies.

Tel: (07)551-1211

Address: No. 10, Hohsi Road, Yencheng.

Kaohsiung Music Center

This is actually a studio Park. There are stages inside and outside. There are cafes, starry lamps and water-friendly wood footpaths, so a very romantic mood fills the air. Tel: (07)531-1000

Sizihwan Beach Resort

This is one of Kaohsiung's two bathing beaches. Located beside National Sun Yat-Sen University of Kaohsiung, it is highly popular with swimmers and beachgoers, especially in the late afternoon when the sunset creates a vivid palette of colors over the sea.

Sizihwan Beach

Sizihwan Beach is located to the southwest of Shoushan, about a 20-minute drive from the city center. The beach itself has great natural beauty, and the lights of fishing boats embellish the sea and attract large numbers of visitors and spooning couples along the breakwater, especially at night.

Cijin Island

Originally named Cihou, Cijin is a long, narrow island that forms a natural breakwater protecting Kaohsiung Harbor. The island can be reached from the city either by ferry or through the Harbor Tunnel. This small but scenic island features an over 300-year-old Tienhou Temple, devoted to Matsu, Goddess of the Sea, which is designated as a third-grade national historic site. Cijin is also the only place in Taiwan where you can still ride a three-wheeled pedicab a risk shaw powered by a man dressed in traditional Chinese costume. Yet another favorite attraction here is fresh, delicious, and reasonably priced seafood.

Good Hope Leisure Restaurant

Rebuilt from an old fish market, it is located right opposite to the Shiao Pier Park in Hamasen Port. Just walk along the first canal, where leisure yachts are docked at the pier, and you will arrive at the restaurant, a place shaded with coconut trees and immersed in tropical charm. When night falls, it becomes an ideal place to admire the harbor view.

I. Festivals

Month	Holidays/Festivals	Activities
January	1. 1/1 New Year holidays 2. 1/1 (lunar) Chinese New Year 3. 1/9 (lunar) Birthday of the Emperor of Heaven 4. 1/15 (lunar) Lantern Festival	Lantern Festival: Yicheng Hall on Santo road holds Chikuei activity (worshipping tortoise-shaped food or items for longevity); celebrations are held at the Love River and in Cultural Center; Kuantu Temple offers free noodles; Houchin holds Kanwei Festival.
February	1. 2/19 (lunar) Birthday of Mercy Buddha	Celebrations are held in Taitien Temple, in Yiencheng district
March	1. 3/23 (lunar) Matsu's Birthday	During this month, Kapoks and torch lilies are in full bloom while mynas, Phillipine glossay starlings and Chinese bulbuls feast on nectar in gardens. Matsu's Birthday : Chichin Matsu Temple holds parade tour for the goddess.
May	1. Mother's Day 2. 5/55 (lunar) Dragon Boat	1. Mother's Day: Sales promotions held in

	Festival	department stores. 2. Dragon Boat Festival : dragon boat races are held on the Love River
June	1. Flame flowers bloom 2. 6/24 (lunar) Kuantí's Birthday 3. 6/28 (lunar) Yiya Festival (Birthday of the Master of Cooking)	1. Kuantí's Birthday : Yenchen Kuantí Temple holds parade tour for the deity. 2. Yiya Festival : Contests on "eating" are held in this annual event.
July	1. 7/7 (lunar) Chinese Valentine's Day 2. 7.15 (lunar) Festival for the Deceased	1. Chinese Valentine's Day celebrations 2. Religious ceremonies dedicated to the dead are performed in temples.
August	1. 8/15 (lunar) Mid-Autumn (Moon) Festival	Fireworks display by the Lover River
September	1. 9/28 Confucius's Birthday (Teacher's Day) 2. 9/9 (lunar) Birthday of Nocha (a Chinese deity)	Confucius's Birthday: Commemorative rituals are held in Confucius's temples
October	1. 10/10 National Day	National Day celebrations
November	1. Anniversary of department store(s)	Sales promotions
December		New Year shopping at Sanfengchung Street

J. Garbage Cleaning and Disposal



Kaohsiung City is a city that has both an international harbor and heavy industry. The continuously growing population has already reached 1.5 million. Otherwise, due to the prosperous economy, the amount of garbage has been growing; now the household garbage in the year (2002) is 444,076 tons, and the average daily production is 1,217 tons.

To match the urbanization development and the real needs of the city, the transporting of garbage mainly uses sealed compressive environmental protection vehicles, and the container compressive environment protection vehicles can also assist. The total number of vehicles is 298, and they will be responsible for the cleaning and transporting of garbage in the city. (Cleaning and Transporting Route)

Following the increase of population and the development of industries and businesses, all kinds of social and economic activities are more frequent, and the increasing needs from environmental resources have also increased the load on the environment. To resolve the problem of garbage and also respond to the policy of waste reduction and recycling from Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), Executive Yuan, the bureau has been working hard on recycling, education, and promotion. Establishing people's concepts on waste reduction and recycling. To cooperate with recycling activities, the "Enforcement on Garbage Classification" was implemented on January 1, 2001 to urge the citizens to classify and recycle the garbage and make the recyclable materials have sustainable use.

[Recycle Items]

Recyclable Garbage

- I Waste Paper
- I Metal (Iron, Aluminum)
- I Waste Containers (PET, PVC, PE, PP , unexpandable PS)
- I Glass Bottles (Clear, Brown, Green)
- I Used Clothes
- I Paper Containers)
- I Tetra Pak Brand Containers
- I Waste Tire from Vehicles or Motorcycles
- I Television, Refrigerator, Washing Machine, Air Conditioner, Computer
- I Thermos bottle, Electromagnetic oven, Rice Cooker, Electric Fan, Microwave, Oven, Centrifuge Dryer, Dryer
- I Disposable Dining Utensils (include paper made, styrofoam made, and plastic made)
- I Waste Mobile phone
- I Waste CD-ROM
- I Hogwash, Swill, kitchen Waste

Hazardous Garbage

- I Waste Dry Batteries
- I Waste Lead-Acid Accumulators
- I Environmental Agents Containers
- I Agriculture agents containers
- I Fluorescent Tube

IV. Cultural Differences

As you may already realize living and working in Kaohsiung can be a great challenge for Westerners, as it is significantly less accustomed to Western culture as Taipei. You very well may find that some people you encounter have never seen a foreigner, let alone know one personally. This can make for a great

learning experience for all involved. Unfortunately it can also lead to frustration, irritation, and inadvertently becoming offended. While it would be impossible to outline or predict all of the cultural differences you will encounter, here are some that you may definitely want to keep in mind.

Staring

Living and working in Kaohsiung you will need to become accustomed to being stared at or watched for no particular reason. In Taiwan staring by children or adults is not considered rude or impolite, but rather an expression of curiosity. While it can be highly frustrating, embarrassing, nerve wracking, or offensive, try to keep in mind that most times it is truly not ill intended. During the first few weeks at your new school do not be surprised if you are watched at all times and in all places. Students will be fascinated at the way you do everything from drink your tea, eat your lunch, and even use the bathroom! Once you are settled and have interacted with the students on a daily basis the stares will taper off and you will find yourself in the spotlight less and less. Most of all try to have a good attitude about it. Even once you are in Kaohsiung for one year almost, everyday you leave your house may still be someone's first encounter with a foreigner and the stares will follow.

Personal Space

You may also find that personal space and barriers are different here in Taiwan. Very often people may stand, sit, walk or drive extremely close to you. This may be quite off putting at first but you will adjust and become more comfortable with it.

Physical Differences

As westerners your bodies will be a source of great curiosity to many of your students and peers. Many people will be fascinated at physical differences like curly hair, large noses, curvaceous figures, or bulky statures. You may receive stares, comments, or questions about these differences that you may find offensive or embarrassing. You may also find that some students are so curious about your physical features they will touch and grab at you. Many are curious at the texture of your hair or skin. The best way to stop this behavior is to inform them right away this is not something you will allow. If you feel unable to do so, speak to your co-teacher and ask her/him for help.

This can be a good opportunity for cultural exchange. You can take this chance to

explain to your students or colleagues or co-teacher that this line of questioning or commenting is considered impolite. It may also be an interesting way to explain the many different types of people who live in America. In addition you may want to be careful of what types of clothing you wear while at school. You may want to choose clothing that does not accentuate some of the more obvious physical differences. For female, you may want to shy away from any clothing that is too revealing, snug fitting, or draws attentions to your curves. Save yourself the embarrassment or irritation of having someone asks you to dress differently and reserve this type of clothing for weekends or trips to Taipei.

Privacy

As you may have heard before many topics that are considered private are commonly discussed in Taiwanese culture. This goes for your students and fellow teachers as well. Do not be surprised if you are asked very early on how much money you make, pay for rent, and paid for your airfare. Additionally many people will want to know the price of American goods and services and salaries. When explaining or answering questions on salaries you may want to put it in a context of the cost of living in America. Ultimately you must decide how comfortable you are answering these types of questions. You can politely decline to answer if you choose. In addition to questions about money, the Taiwanese will also love to ask you about your love life, martial status, and personal affairs. This is truly seen as taking an interest in your life and not intended to be invasive. While you may not be comfortable telling complete strangers your relationship status, answering is harmless and often provides some common ground for conversation.

※If any topics or questions make you feel uncomfortable or you really don't want to answer, you can say: "*ting bu dong* " (This is a Mandarin, that means "I don't understand what you said.") Or you can say: "Sorry, it's a top secret. I can't tell you."

Kaohsiung Handbook

高雄手冊

Part II

Teaching in Kaohsiung

教學篇

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I. Introduction

We believe that your teaching experience in Kaohsiung will be very productive. By the end of the year, we hope that you will be proud of your contribution, learning, and growth. But in the process, you might encounter some difficulties and frustrations. We hope that you will be optimistic and positive. The following are some reminders that you may need in order to make your adjustment easier.

Stipend

Your stipend is paid by the **Bureau of Education in Kaohsiung City**, Therefore, your obligations are to the tasks set forth by the advisory panel, within the framework of the English Teaching Assistant (ETA) Assignment described below. Your work should be done with the benefit of the Kaohsiung children and community in mind.

ETA Assignment

A regular teacher is required to spend **35 hours** in school each week, however, as an exchange fellow, you are not required to spend the full time in the school. We would like you to contribute to cultural exchange within the Kaohsiung community, helping others learn about you and your culture, while learning something about Kaohsiung and Taiwan for yourself. As such, your hours are divided into **Teaching, Workshop, and Cultural Exchange Hours**. You can find a more detailed description below.

Teaching Hours:

The school year includes 200 actual school days, 20 weeks per semester, and 5 days a week. Each class is about 40 minutes in length (45 minutes in junior high school). You will be at a school **20 hours a week**, including the time at English villages and to teach 20 periods of classes a week. Your hours will depend on the schedule arranged between you and your co-teacher for regular classes, and between you and the advisory panel for the English villages.

Workshop:

You will need to attend the regular meeting every other Wednesday afternoon at San-Min Elementary School. These meetings will often include workshops relevant to teaching English and/or Taiwan. These will be opportunities for discussion and professional development.

Cultural Exchange Hours:

In line with the goals of the Fulbright Program, you should spend at least 8 hours a week engaged in some form of Cultural Exchange. This could include time spent **developing and teaching extra classes at school**, learning Chinese (perhaps in class or with language partners), volunteering, or any other form of community involvement. We encourage you to get creative in how you spend these hours. Perhaps you can present a weekly cultural power point to interested staff during lunch, or run a remedial class to bring some students up to speed after school. Perhaps children in a local orphanage would like to play some of the games you tried out in class this week. Whatever you do, make these hours meaningful.

Leave and Holidays

If necessary, you may take up to seven days for paid sick leave per year. You should notify your school in advance whenever possible if you need to take such leave. Your attendance record will be sent each month to the Bureau of Education.

In addition to sick leave, there is "gung jya" (official business) leave, you will get a official document from Bureau of Education, which will allow you to leave the school for purposes related to your teaching or other official business. This will include workshop attendance and English Village attendance.

Christmas is not a holiday in Taiwan. Following are the official holidays when you will not have to be at your school:

February 13, 2009: Lunar New Year (see also "Academic Calendar" for dates of semester break)

June 16, 2009: Dragon Boat Festival

Several national holidays will fall on weekends this year, so will not affect your work schedule, but it is good to be aware of them:

October 3, 2008: Mid-Autumn Festival

October 10, 2008: Double Ten

February 28, 2008: Peace Day

Academic Calendar

As you can see below, the longest free time you will have is between February 11th to 18th,2009. It will be available for you to travel or do whatever you wish.

August 1, 2009: First day of the first semester

January 20, 2010: Last day of the first semester

February 19, 2010: First day of the second semester

June 30, 2010: Last day of the second semester

Other Work

You are not obligated to work beyond the 35 hours per week mentioned above. If you are requested by anyone to do work that appears to be beyond your official duties, check with the advisory panel to see if it is within your assignment.

※No other work is permitted under the terms of your visa.

English in the Classroom

You should speak English in the classroom at all times. Your presence in the classroom reinforces an English environment for the students that they may not get in an English class without a foreign teacher. In addition, one goal is to help students become comfortable speaking in English to a foreign person. If you want to practice Chinese, you are free to do so outside of the classroom.

II. Affairs Relevant to Teaching and Learning (Q & A)

Q1: What aspects should I emphasize in terms of teaching?

A1: You should give priority to teaching practical skills for daily life. You can do this by designing your teaching plan to include lots of listening and speaking drills, role-playing, and learning by singing. To motivate students, you should use teaching methods that help create a vigorous, reflective, and entertaining learning environment.

Q2: How do I create and present activities and lesson plans so that they are well-integrated into the school?

A2: There are two major principles to keep teaching consisted and integrated. First, you should base your prep work on English teaching materials used by the school. You will work closely with your Local English Teacher (LET) to link your activities to the school-based curriculum, and discuss plans and materials ahead of time with your LET.

Q3: Will I be teaching lessons on my own?

A3: Since most students' are at beginning stages of learning English, they should not have lessons taught by a foreign teacher alone. The co-teaching method has been adopted so that you and your LET can teach together to ensure maximum benefit and understanding for the students. You and your LET will have your own co-teaching styles, but ideally you can work together to prepare and implement lessons in a well-managed and positive learning environment.

Q4: How do I know what my role is as a co-teacher? How do I know what part of lessons are mine to teach?

A4: Your co-teaching style will depend on both you and your LET. There are a variety of ways to complement each other in order to create and implement great lessons. You will learn more about different models of co-teaching during an orientation workshop. For now, keep in mind that as a native speaker, you offer a great model for students to develop speaking and listening skills. Work closely with your LET to talk about what your different roles in the classroom will be. It may be best to try out a variety of co-teaching models before you find what works best for you, your co-teacher, and the school.

Q5: How can I make sure my lesson plans benefit school curriculum goals?

A5: To make your lesson plans relevant to the school environment, simply do all you can to learn about your school! Each school has a different culture. You can find out about your school by attending meetings about school curriculum, going to school events to see what students are involved with on a school-wide level, asking co-workers or your co-teacher about their experiences in the school, and learning about parental expectations, school history and future goals, and other features of the school community.

Q6: What should I do to prepare my lessons? Do I need lesson plans, teaching aids, or other materials?

A6: You should make sure that you have prepared before each lesson. This may include writing out a lesson plan, creating or gathering teaching props, correcting and commenting on students' assignments, arranging assessments, and so on. We will spend time during orientation and throughout the year in workshops talking about how to do these things.

Keep in mind that the things you create, from lessons to props, can be used by the school or community after you leave. Perhaps you can submit your lesson plans and activity ideas to the English Neighborhood website (more info during orientation), or create a space at school to make sure LETs can reuse materials in future years.

Q7: What is the measure for grading students' English learning performance?

A7: Under most situations, your LET will be in charge of calculating students grades. You may work together developing, administering, and grading assessments, and may have opportunities to discuss how grades are assigned. However, the final decision for how to assign and calculate grades should rest with the LET.

Q8: Should I take part in every school event and activity?

A8: Once you are assigned a school, we encourage you to take every opportunity possible to become a full member of the school community. You should be welcomed at all school events and activities by the students, staff, and administration. There may be times when you will be asked to contribute to such activities, perhaps leading an activity at school assemblies or even directing students as they practice for a school song competition. While you are only *required* to be in school for 20 hours a week, we encourage you to spend as much time as possible as part of the school community. Don't be limited by the 20 hour assignment, or even the 8 hour cultural exchange assignment. Your school is fortunate to have you and should be duly excited to make you a part of their culture. You can help make all kinds of school events and activities more unique and memorable experiences for the kids.

Q9: What makes a great English teacher?

A9: Your main goal as a teacher is a simple one. Your job is to make the students want to learn English, this with only 40(or 45)-minute time slots a week. While this may seem like such a short time (and it is), keep in mind that you want your teaching to be about cultural exchange. Every time they meet you in class, students should be raving to their parents that night about how much fun they have in English class and how much they like their English teachers, both you and your co-teacher alike. Learning English should be remembered by Elementary kids as a positive and fun experience in a safe environment. How do you do this?

Here are a few ideas:

1. Be friendly, approachable and energetic.
2. Take care of your appearance.
3. Make your classes fun, interesting and challenging.
4. Show interest in your students and your school.
5. Participate in extra-curricular activities.
6. Truly care about your job and you students.
7. HAVE FUN WITH THE KIDS!!!

Q10: What about these training sessions and workshops?

A10: To help you adjust to the life and culture here, as well as provide an environment of professional development for both you and the LETs, we have multiple phases of training and workshops.

1. **Orientation Training:** There will be a four-week training session which will cover all kinds of topics, from living in Taiwan to the specifics of co-teaching models and your ETA assignment. We will cover TESOL/TEFL theories, the education system in Taiwan and Kaohsiung, English at the elementary (or junior) level, cultural differences, teaching specific skills (from phonics to reading), classroom management and more. You will receive an orientation schedule which outlines these topics.
2. **On-going Training:** To help you and your LET create an optimal teaching environment for both teachers and students, we will have a series of on-going workshops and training sessions. We will meet every other week for workshops. This time will also provide the opportunity to discuss an issues related to lessons, school life, or daily life.

※**Wednesday afternoons** are blocked off as "no-class" times for elementary teachers in Kaohsiung. During this time, teachers typically participate in research, training, or other forms of professional development.

Q11: So, I will quickly become a co-teaching expert. Will my teaching ever be observed?

A11: Co-teaching is a relatively new practice, and this program doubly-so. As such, there will be observation periods where you can demonstrate your co-teaching style. These may be filmed in order to share with other ETAs, LETs, or other interested parties. These observations will

contribute to an effective program and co-teaching system and are mandatory parts of the ETA assignment.

Q12: Do I have to work during school vacations?

A12: No, you don't need to work during vacations, but if the Bureau of Education has specific conference plans relevant to ETAs, you may be asked to attend.

Q13: Can I tutor on my own time or work in cram schools?

A13: Tutor, yes. Cram school, no. According to the grant contract and your visa stipulations, you may not hold any other employment this year. The Foundation approves of a minimum amount of tutoring, done on your own time, that does not interfere with school work, for which you might be reimbursed. You may be asked by a colleague or friend if you can help tutor them or their children. Only accept should you feel comfortable. You may not work at a cram school or any other institution, and should the government find out about such employment, you could face fines, legal penalties, and/or visa revocation.

III. General Teaching Tips

This section includes some general information that you may find useful. Please read through this carefully – it will save you a lot of headaches down the road.

Classroom management

In order to teach successfully, certain classroom procedures must be established with in the first few classes. When you meet your co-teacher, ask he/she what the rules of the classes are and find out their expectations. Inquire about their role in the class. You may find out your co-teacher already has a great system already in place.

If the co-teacher gives you the larger run of the show, you should act quickly to establish classroom rules of your own. Here are a few simple examples:

1. Students should raise their hands before speaking.
2. If possible, No Chinese in English class. (This will depend on your

- students' ability. You can discuss this with your co-teacher.)
3. All students should come to class with their textbooks and workbooks, or store them in the assigned place in the classroom.
 4. All students should listen when the teacher is speaking.

You may want to set up reinforcement systems to encourage positive behavior. What are some examples of POSITIVE reinforcement?

1. **Encourage children to participate.** If a student is misbehaving, it could be because he or she is bored or feels frustrated. You can encourage students to participate by helping them to respond correctly. Help them along if they are struggling. If they feel pressured, they will stop participating.

2. **Try to have some activities or games that bridge a wide range of English abilities.** This lets the beginner students feel like a part of the class instead of always listening and watching the advanced students.

3. **Ask a problem student to be your teacher helper for the day.** Let him or her hand out paper, collect books, clean the blackboard, etc. Make a teacher helper badge that he or she can wear throughout the class.

4. **Teams.** Divide each of your classes into 4-6 teams. Assign team names (or let them choose their own) and make a poster that remains up the classroom throughout the year. Award points to teams when they answer questions, win games, or behave well. At the end of each class, stamp or place a sticker on the team poster so that the students can keep track of the winning team. At the end of each month, award Super Star certificates to each member of the winning team. If you erase points when a member of a team misbehaves, the other team members will make sure that he or she behaves in the future.

5. **If a problem with a particular student persists, an ETA & LET conference with the student might help.** Talk to the student and explain how much his or her behavior is disrupting others and encourage him or her to fulfill their potential. Let them know that if negative behavior persists, teachers will call their parents.

6. **Buddy system.** Try to pair up beginner and advanced students during

workbook and homework assignments.

7. Reward students for as many things possible. Give stamps and 'high fives' for homework, neatest handwriting, best listener, loudest response, etc. you can also reward students for erasing the blackboard, putting away the flashcards, carrying your books, etc. In the other way, when playing games, participating in an activity or doing homework, try to give some sort of reward (either to the team or the student.) This does not mean doing anything expensive – just give a stamp on their hands or in their books. If you have enough money, you can buy some candy or prize, ex: pencil, sticker, or some small toy to encourage your student at the end of each semester. Studies have shown that intermittent positive reinforcement is the best way to encourage good behavior.

8. Try to find out interest factors in class. If none of the above methods is working for you, try to up the interest factor in class. If you are playing games, encouraging students, rewarding them for participation and yet still having problems, you need to re-think your lesson plans. Does this class prefer a different kind of activity? Is this topic too dull for young children?

Under no circumstances are you to physically or verbally punish a student, tell students to leave the classroom, or leave the classroom yourself. While it might seem like commonsense to NOT do these things, there will be times when you get very frustrated and will lose your temper. If this happens and you feel unable to control your anger, please talk to your co-teacher and explain that you are very upset and that you need to stand at the back of the classroom until you have your temper under control.

Interaction in the classroom

A dynamic classroom is based on the premise that the teacher, student and class work in unison to facilitate the learning process. The teacher should be animated and move around the classroom throughout the lesson. Pitch and tone of voice should be varied to keep the students' interest. Make sure that the spacing of the desks allows you to navigate them. You can try moving around at the beginning of the class, giving 'high fives' or asking questions directly to students. Your warm-up should be dynamic – a song or chant or game that gets the kids moving around and interested in what you are doing. Remember, the warm-up is vital to set up a positive environment where everyone feels active.

Class preparation / Lesson Planning

Please read your school's textbooks' Teacher's Guides for useful suggestions and information on how to teach the textbook lessons. Before you begin your teaching, please discuss with your co-teachers about how they would like to divide the material.

Handwriting practice

For middle and higher graders, please study your textbook before classes, in order to learn the proper order and direction of strokes using a 4-line grid. CONSISTENCY WHEN TEACHING THE LETTERS IS VERY IMPORTANT. As the strokes may differ from the middle grades (3 and 4) to the higher grades (5 and 6) you will have to take special care to remember the proper order and direction of the strokes. As many students have already learned how to print the letters from their cram school instructors, you might encounter a variety of printing styles (for the letter 't' and 'q' in particular). It is up to you and your co-teacher to decide if you want to enforce the textbook's style or if you will make exceptions on a case-by-case basis.

Homework

Throughout the semester, you will be assigning various homework tasks for students. It is important that homework be checked in order for students to understand the importance of completing it. Work with your co-teacher to find the best system for grading homework and providing feedback for students. In some cases, it may make more sense for the ETA to respond to 5th and 6th graders' homework, as they have higher English abilities.

ETA and LET interaction

As noted in the classroom management section, establishing the classroom rules with your homeroom teacher or co-teacher is very important. In addition, consulting and interacting with your fellow teachers in regards to your lesson plans will make your jobs more rewarding and effective.

Effective co-operation and communication between the ETA and LET will be essential in providing your students with the best English education possible. The degree of cooperation will vary school to school, but your lessons and teaching should reflect a complementary partner style relationship.

It is recognized, however, that problems can sometimes occur in these teaching relationships. If this is the case, you may discuss these problems directly with your LET, or bring them up with a member of the advisory panel. While you might appreciate more direct communication, we have found that it is most often better to approach issues with help from someone more accustomed to the local culture and language. The advisory panel is glad to help facilitate communication and help with any issues that may arise.

As problems are often a two-way street, we may need to talk to you and your co-teacher about problems at your school individually. Please do not feel hurt if an LET or another teacher in your school does not discuss problems with you directly. Your LET may often feel embarrassed to bring up any problems with you directly and so would prefer that someone else approach you in private.

I encourage you to be as active as possible in class and in lesson-planning. As you are first introduced to your school, remember that you are somewhat of a guest. You are not here to rewrite a curriculum, revolutionize English teaching, or single-handedly take on a school. You are here to integrate into an existing system, where English has been taught for a number of years. While some of you may have co-teachers who are new to teaching or new to their schools, you may also end up with a teacher who has a wonderful teaching system that they've been using for years. There may be areas where it may be best to defer to the local teacher.

That being said, keep in mind the goals of cultural exchange, and remember that you are here to enhance the learning experience for the children. You and your co-teacher present a new, never before seen dynamic in the classroom. Maintain the initial enthusiasm you arrived with. Be courteous and learn as much as you can about your environment, but if you find yourself not playing as active a role as you'd like in the school, it is up to you to take the initiative to do more. Ask your co-teacher for more ways you can help in class. Prepare lessons and continue brainstorming ideas. Your co-teacher is probably an experienced teacher who may know how to do things most efficiently; that doesn't mean your ideas should take a back seat, even if they might require a little extra effort.

The co-teacher relationship is one of give and take, but as visiting grantees just learning about this environment, there is an extra effort required on your behalf to display what you are capable of in the classroom.

School Culture

When you first arrive, you might not be immediately approached by other teachers, staff, or administrators. There is a chance you could feel like you are being ignored, or are unnoticed. This is not the case; your presence is noticed. You may have to take some of the first steps into the school culture, even if it's not generally your personality to make the first move. Sometimes food can be a good way of initiating this; just offering snacks if you have a lot of something can be a great step.

There are several good reasons why you should advance into the culture. If you know other people in the school it means that people at the school (or your LET) may have someone to indirectly communicate to if they have a problem with something you're doing. This can be how concerns are passed on; they probably won't tell you right out, especially in the case of a perceived language barrier. They may feel more comfortable having someone else you know in school talk to you.

Additionally, you can ask school friends for advice given their familiarity with the school and its culture. Many things in the school will go unsaid. Many things are said, but in Chinese. Many situations have histories. If you talk to a number of sources at school regularly, you will have a better sense of your environment, as well as be more likely to be informed about things in a timely manner.

You will find that you have very little alone time within the school. You will find that there is a great deal of interaction between teachers and students, as well as between teachers. Take an active role in trying to understand the social environment. Try to see what your LET doing in the classroom, what kind of constraints they have, what goals and needs they have, and try to complement this however you're able given your skills and ability. Be flexible in your concept of your role in the classroom.

IV. Administrative Responsibility

1. The responsibility of Bureau of Education

The Bureau of Education will be responsible for work assignment, consultation, communication, management, and evaluation, etc. By the way, Kaohsiung International Education Resource Center instead of you to connect with the Bureau.

2. The responsibility of school administration

School administration should tell you about the rules of school attendance, sick leave and leave for other personal reasons, annual leave and summer/winter vacations, regular examinations for students' learning performance (such as regulations governing whether or not you will take part in the grading procedure as well as methods, and grading standards of examinations), school activities such as anniversary celebrations, and field trips, etc., as well as other significant events listed on the school calendar, and meetings convened routinely for both local English and foreign teachers.

3. Teaching evaluation

- Each school shall assign local English teachers to co-operate with foreign teachers to conduct team teaching and provide some necessary help and needed.
- Foreign teachers have to visit local English teachers' classes regularly to observe their teaching and write the reflection reports.
- If necessary, the committee for Promoting English Education may assign specialists and professionals to offer consultations or supports for both foreign teachers and local English teachers.

4. Leave policies and procedures

Q1.What is the formal procedure of applying for leave?

A1: For details about sick leave and other types of leave for personal reasons, and legal leave with pay, talk to your LET about the administrative personnel assigned to deal with affairs concerning your application for leave. You will arrange with your school about the procedure for taking time off. Typically, to request personal leave you need to make the request at least three days in advance. The school has the right to deny your request.

If you need to take a sick day, you should call and speak to a staff member (your LET or another staff member) at your school. If you can not reach anyone, call a member of the advisory panel. However, if you are calling in sick in the morning and you have a class in the morning, please call your co-teacher or school before 8:00 am.

If you call later than preferred time and the substitute teacher does make the class on time, you will not be penalized. Please note that you are taking the risk that the substitute teacher may not be able to arrive in time for your class if you call too late. If your substitute teacher does not make it on time because you have called in too late, you will have to make up the classes that the substitute teacher missed or is later for. Exceptions are made if there is a very good reason you were not able to notify your employer giving sufficient time to make alternate arrangement. The reason will be evaluated by Bureau of Education.

V. Code of Conduct

1. Participation

In principle, Foreign Teachers should consider themselves part of the school teaching staff and are encouraged to participate in extra-curricular events to which they are invited by the school.

2. School Rules and Regulations

Foreign Teachers must abide by all rules and regulations of the School.

3. Dress Code

Foreign Teachers are required to dress in a decent manner while at school, bearing in mind that many teachers find that they are afforded more respect by the students if they 'dress-up' and convey a professional image.

At school, you typically may not wear:

- ※ miniskirts which do not reach mid-thigh or below; some schools may not allow shorts at all.
- ※ dirty, ripped, wrinkled or patched clothing
- ※ tank tops or tops which expose the midriff area
- ※ sandals, flip flops, or slip on shoes

The Dress Code will partially depend upon the culture of your school. Take cues from your coworkers, but remember that you are representing more than just yourself by what you wear.

4. Language

ETAs should not swear, or use any other vulgar language on school property, or in

areas near the school where students, parents or teachers may overhear.

5. Smoking

ETAs should not smoke on school property or in areas near the school where students, parents or teachers may see.

6. Chewing Gum

ETAs should not chew gum on school property or in areas near the school where students, parents or teachers may see.

7. Preparation for Class

ETAs , like all teachers, need to spend time preparing for lessons. A good, well thought-out and organized lesson plan is required. Please prepare to review your lesson plan with your LETs or any other school personnel before and after school.

8. Punctuality

ETAs must arrive at school at least 5 minutes before their class. Foreign Teachers are required to be on time for class i.e. when the bell rings, the Foreign Teachers should be in the classroom, ready to start teaching.

9. Tardiness and Absence

ETAs are required to report to their school and their co-teachers as well as the project counselors if they are going to be late for class or absent. You should never ask and/or pay a local teacher or anyone else in their school on their own to cover for them when they are going to be late or absent.

10. Class activities

Although lively and exciting teaching techniques are encouraged, at no time should you play games or involve students in activities that endanger their safety. Think through the consequences before you decide how to do something. In addition, you should not use vulgar or contemptuous speech or action during the lesson.

11. Good Performance

ETAs are expected to make all possible efforts to be the best teacher they can be and to continue aiming to improve their performance throughout the contract. Where Bureau of Education feels that an ETAs performance is falling short of the expected standards in any way, you must be receptive to, and accept, all

constructive criticism and/or extra training which the Bureau of Education considers necessary to help you improve your performance.

12. No Corporal Punishment

Corporal punishment is against the law in Taiwan, though you may hear of teachers using it. Under no circumstances may ETAs touch or hit students in anger or frustration, or for the purposes of punishment.

13. Permissible Conduct in Tense or Stressful Situations in Class

In extraordinary situations (not as a regular classroom management technique), where you feel that you cannot continue teaching due to anger, frustration, or any other extreme emotion, move to the back of the classroom until you feel that they are able to continue teaching. If an LET is present, then explain the situation to the LET and tell them that you are unable to continue teaching. Under no circumstances may you leave the classroom during class time for reasons of extreme emotion. Nor may a teacher tell a student to leave the classroom.

14. Cultural Understanding

You should make every attempt possible to understand the local culture so as to avoid misunderstandings and conflicts due to cultural differences.

15. Good Relationships with the Schools and Parents

You should be friendly and co-operative with teachers, schools and parents, and with their local teachers and homeroom teachers in particular.

16. Procedure When Difficulties Arise in Relationships at School or with Parents

Any difficult or delicate issue involving interpersonal relationships between an ETA and an LET or parents should first be discussed with the advisory panel. You are recommended not to try to resolve such problems on your own.

17. Good Relationships with other ETAs

ETAs are expected to be supportive of and to try to maintain friendly relationships with other ETAs. If this is not possible, do not resort to gossip or any other negative means of interacting. Refrain from discussing with others anything about your colleague's behavior or private life in a negative way.

18. Good Community Relationships

In order to maintain a good relationship with the community and to serve as

positive ambassadors, it is important to remain upstanding citizens. This includes showing respect for neighbors and the neighborhood while complying with all laws in Taiwan and rules in the apartment building. In particular, do not:

※ be rowdy at night

※ dispose of trash in any manner other than by enclosing it in prescribed trash bags and putting it out for collection on the allocated collection day or days

※ swear or use any other any other vulgar language in communal areas

Complaints made by neighbors or any negative behaviors will be investigated and dealt with as needed. If necessary, it will punish in accordance with the contract and the law.

19. Acceptable Social Behavior Outside of School

Outside of school, do not break, bend or push the law, and exercise restraint in regards to alcohol.

VI. How to Work with Your Local English Teachers(LETs)

You and your LET will have committed yourselves to a huge relationship that must last ten months within a short time of meeting each other. To make this the most positive experience possible, spend extra time nurturing this relationship. Maintain a good sense of humor, and don't forget to be patient and flexible.

The best way to get to know your LET and create a relationship is to simply spend time with them. Where you may regularly feel an urge to be alone during off time, take a few minutes to initiate a conversation with your LET. You might be surprised how often a five minute conversation gives someone the chance to open up. Additionally, if invited somewhere by LETs or another colleague in the school, we encourage you to participate. By taking extra time, you will have a chance to see your LET outside of the school.

In Taiwanese culture, indirectness is valued and a series of direct questions may seem off-putting. You should naturally be curious about your LET and the school, but if you bombard them with questions, particularly ones seeking their opinions on things like their pedagogical philosophies, behavior management techniques, and opinion on the curriculum in the very beginning of school year, it may be misperceived as criticism. You will have a lot of time to talk to each other throughout the year, so do not rush things. It is also not necessarily the case that every LET particularly appreciates indirectness; you will get a sense for how to communicate just from a few conversations.

Your LETs will know you are far away from home, but may not fully understand just what it feels like to be a foreigner. Some LETs may live with their parents or with their husband's parents. Some won't have a chance to leave Taiwan and may not know exactly what it feels like to be far away from everything familiar. If you feel like your LET or other school colleagues are being insensitive, just remember that it may be a case of misunderstanding, their hearts are in the right places and you have probably committed several cultural faux pas they've let slide.

VII. Appendix

Elementary English Curriculum Guideline

1. Language abilities

(1) Listening

Elementary school level

- 1-1-1 Being able to identify basic English speech sounds
- 1-1-2 Being able to identify basic vocabulary, phrases, and sentence stress patterns.
- 1-1-3 Being able to identify the intonation of questions and statements.
- 1-1-4 Being able to understand common classroom and daily life expressions.
- 1-1-5 Being able to understand simple sentences and dialogs.
- 1-1-6 Being able to understand the main contents of simple songs and rhymes.
- 1-1-7 Being able to understand the main contents of simple children's stories and plays by visual aids like pictures, puppets, and physical actions.

(2) Speaking

Elementary school level

- 2-1-1 Being able to read the alphabet with the correct pronunciation.
- 2-1-2 Being able to read common basic words correctly.
- 2-1-3 Being able to say simple sentences with the correct stress and intonation.
- 2-1-4 Being able to participate in oral practice in class.
- 2-1-5 Being able to introduce oneself in simple English.
- 2-1-6 Being able to use simple classroom expressions.
- 2-1-7 Being able to use basic social mannerism terms.
- 2-1-8 Being able to make simple questions, answers, and statements.
- 2-1-9 Being able to chant simple songs and rhymes.
- 2-1-10 Being able to make simple English speech triggered by pictures.
- 2-1-11 Being able to perform simple role plays prompted by pictures and suggestions.
- 2-1-12 Being able to participate in simple children's plays.

(3) Reading

Elementary school level

- 3-1-1 Being able to identify letters of the alphabet.
- 3-1-2 Being able to read words by using phonics.
- 3-1-3 Being able to identify some sight words.

- 3-1-4 Being able to understand simple English signs.
- 3-1-5 Being able to identify common words in stories, rhymes, and songs.
- 3-1-6 Being able to read and understand simple sentences.
- 3-1-7 Being able to follow the teacher or audio tape in chanting simple songs and rhymes.
- 3-1-8 Being able to follow the teacher or audio tape in reading dialogs or stories aloud from the textbook correctly.
- 3-1-9 Being able to read and understand approximate contents of simple children's stories and plays by visual aids like pictures and diagrams.

(4) Writing

Elementary school level

- 4-1-1 Being able to write printed capital and small letters.
- 4-1-2 Being able to write one's own name.
- 4-1-3 Being able to copy the words previously learned.
- 4-1-4 Being able to copy or imitate simple sentences.
- 4-1-5 Being able to spell and write some common basic words.

(5) General Application Abilities

Elementary school level

- 5-1-1 Being able to identify, read, and write 26 letters.
- 5-1-2 Being able to understand and identify some common English words used in daily life communication.
- 5-1-3 Being able to master at least 200 colloquial vocabulary items productively, and being able to spell and write at least 80 of them that could be used in simple daily life communication.
- 5-1-4 Being able to understand English spelling and pronunciation correspondences by applying phonics, and being able to try to sound words out.
- 5-1-5 Being able to understand some common sentences in daily life (like greetings, acknowledgements, apologies, farewells, etc.), and being able to respond to them properly.

2. The Interests and Methods in Learning English

Elementary school level

- 6-1-1 Being able to pay attention to the teacher's instruction and demonstration.
- 6-1-2 Willing to participate in all oral practice activities.

- 6-1-3 Willing to answer questions from the teacher or classmates.
- 6-1-4 Being able to ask questions of the teacher or classmates actively.
- 6-1-5 Being full of curiosity, and being able to add examples or counterexamples to teacher or classmates' discussion.
- 6-1-6 Accomplishing homework actively.
- 6-1-7 Showing an interest in extracurricular English teaching materials.
- 6-1-8 Being able to notice learned English words in life or media.
- 6-1-9 Willing to enquire about the meaning of English words and trying to imitate them when meeting them in life.
- 6-1-10 Willing to try to use English whenever there's a chance in life.

3. Culture and Customs

Elementary school level

- 7-1-1 Being familiar with the main festivals and customs abroad.
- 7-1-2 Being able to understand the English expressions of our main festivals and customs.
- 7-1-3 Being able to understand what is considered to be good manners internationally.