

## **About FSE**

The Foundation for Scholarly Exchange (formerly known as the U.S. Educational Foundation in the Republic of China), supported mainly by Taiwan's Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), and U.S. Department of State via the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), is one of 51 bi-national/bilateral organizations in the world established specifically to administer the Fulbright educational exchange program outside the U.S. Ever since 1957, the Foundation has financed over 1400 Taiwan Fulbright grantees to the U.S. and more than 1000 U.S. Fulbright grantees coming to Taiwan.

In 1962, the Foundation started the U.S. Education Information Center for Taiwan students who need information or guidance about studying in the U.S.

Since 2003, the Foundation has cooperated with Yilan County Government to organize the Fulbright ETA project, with a view to providing high-quality English instruction to students in the county's junior middle and elementary schools. Later, in 2008, the Kaohsiung City Government and the Foundation jointly began to deliver a similar ETA program in Kaohsiung. Currently, there are 28 Fulbright ETA grantees participating in this special project in both places.

FSE is overseen by a Board of Directors comprising five Taiwanese and five U.S. members, with the director of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) as the Honorary Chairman of the Board.

## **The Fulbright Program**

The Fulbright Program was established in 1946 in the aftermath of WWII, as an initiative of Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, who believed that a program of educational and cultural exchange between the people of the United States and those of other nations could play an important role in building lasting world peace.

The purpose of the program is "to enable the government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the other countries." Grants are made to U.S. citizens and nationals of other countries for a variety of educational activities, primarily university teaching, advanced research, graduate studies, and non-academic professional programs in specified fields.

Since 1946, over 250,000 talented people worldwide have been awarded Fulbright Scholarships. It is now the largest, and one of the most prestigious, educational scholarship programs in the world and operates between the U.S. and more than 150 years.

## Preface

Yilan County Government and the Foundation for Scholarly Exchange (FSE) have been in partnership for many years. In 2003, the Education Department of Yilan County Government started to cooperate with FSE to organize the first ever Fulbright English Teaching Assistantship (ETA) project in Taiwan, with a view to delivering high-quality English instruction to students in the county's elementary and junior middle schools.

This year 16 Fulbright ETA grantees have been awarded the opportunity to participate in this special project in Yilan. Under the mentorship of three local TESL/TEFL professors, these young and talented ETAs from the States will work alongside with their partner teachers to co-teach in selected schools in the county. In concert with local English teachers (LETs), they will expose their students not only to authentic English but also to the multi-faceted U.S. culture in its rich variety. Meanwhile, through intensive training, bi-weekly workshops, class observations and others, the three professors from local universities, serving as academic advisers for this project, will help both ETAs and LETs develop and grow professionally.

The Fulbright ETAs will be staying in Yilan County for eleven months, starting from August 1, 2010. After a month-long orientation/training program in Yilan City, they will be placed to local schools in different parts of the county.

The Fulbright ETA project is made possible by a generous contribution to FSE by the Yilan County Government. The team jointly formed by FSE and Yilan County Government look forward to serving all 2010-11 ETAs and LETs from abroad and home.

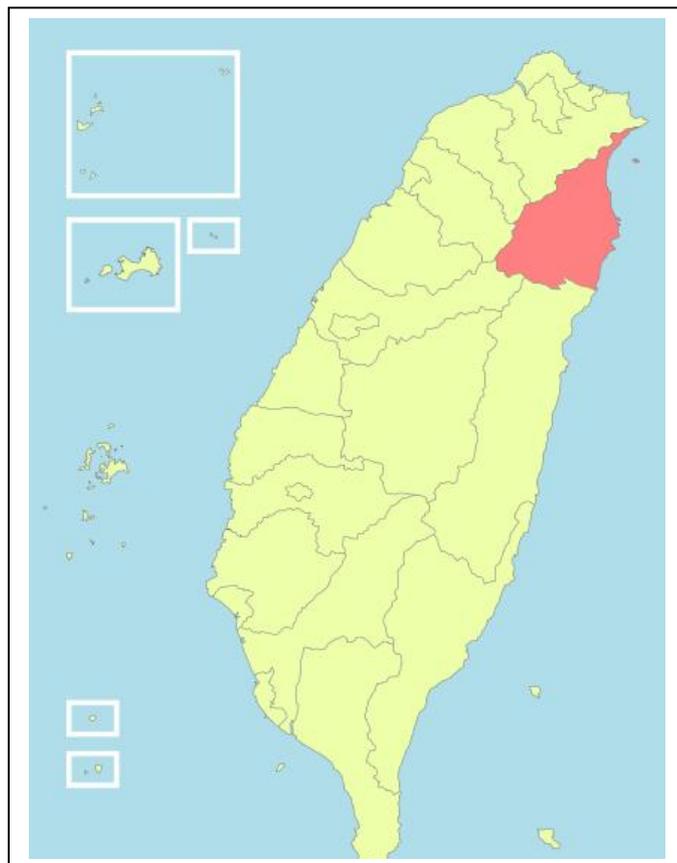
This Handbook has been prepared for the participants of this year's Yilan Fulbright ETA Project. It is divided into three parts, respectively on living in Yilan, teaching in Yilan and summer orientation/training program. In compiling this Handbook, we are deeply grateful to the valuable legacy left by former participants of the ETA project, including members of the Yilan Education Department Advisory Panel, U.S. Fulbright lecturers and ETAs, as well as the supporting staffs from Yilan County Government and FSE.

# **Part I**

## **Living in Yilan**

## I. About Yilan County

Yilan County, where 16 Fulbright English Teaching Assistantship grantees will be placed, has a population of about 400,000 people. Yilan City, the county seat, is a compact town of about 100,000; Luodong, the other major town in the county, is a commercial center with a population similar to that of Yilan City. The county, about an hour's drive from Taipei by freeway, is a strip of land between mountains and the sea, known for its natural beauty and its environmental protection efforts. Like most Taiwan counties, Yilan is very different from what it used to be twenty or even ten years ago. In Yilan County, besides driving cars or using public transportation, local people ride bikes or scooters as means of transportation.



Two annual events—Yilan International Children's Folklore & Folk Game Festival and Yilan Green Exposition—have been very popular, drawing many visitors to the county. There are not only restaurants and food stands providing local food at reasonable prices, but also coffee shops, bakeries, and McDonald's. Turtle Island, an offshore islet, has recently become a tourist attraction—a destination for whale-watching eco-tours, which are available from March through October.

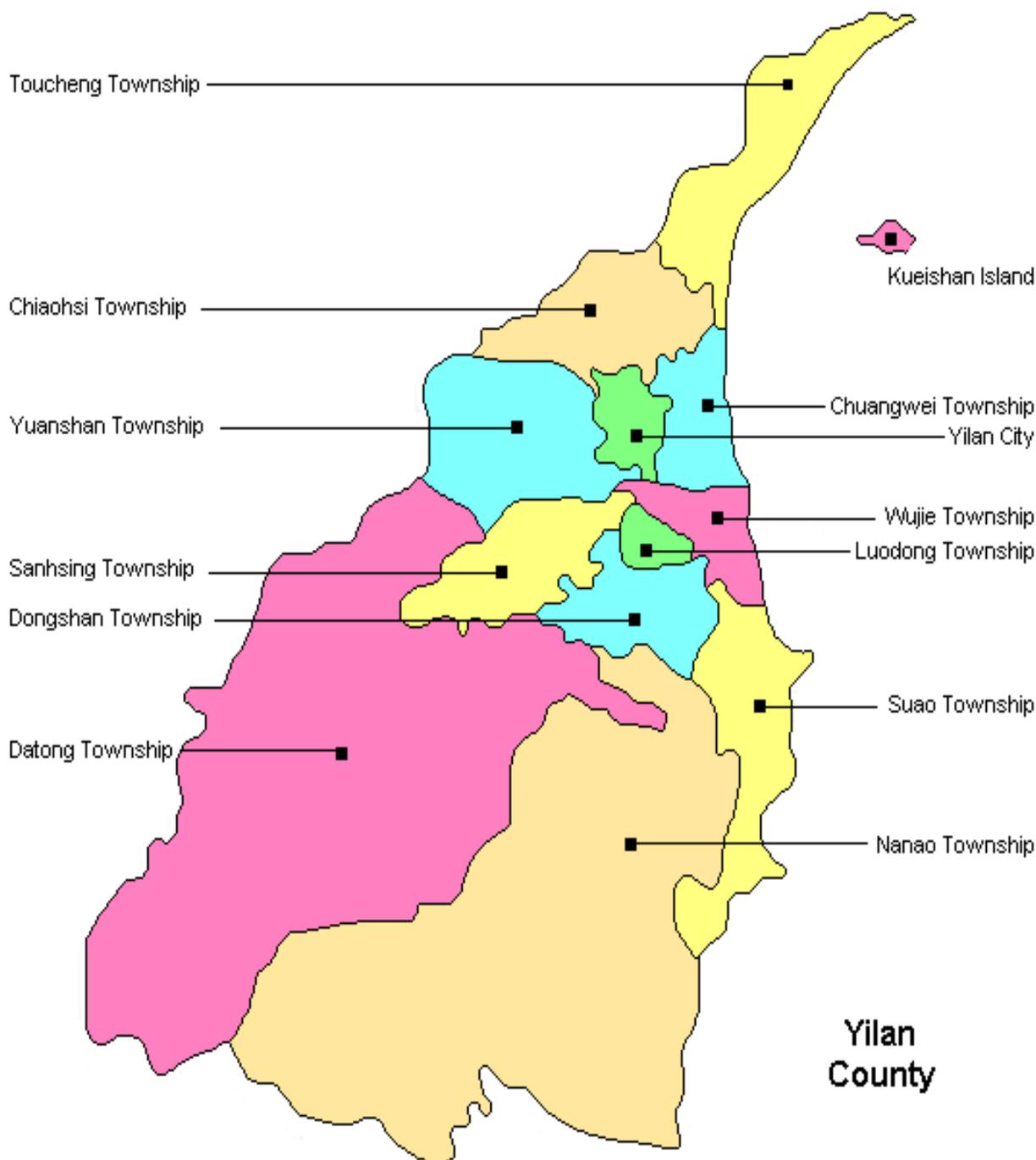
Yilan County is also famous for its wonderful hot- and cold-spring resorts in Jiaosi (Chiaohsi) and Suao respectively. Suao's cold spring is one of the three such springs in the whole world.

The following websites give you more information about both Yilan and Taiwan:

<http://publish.gio.gov.tw>; <http://www.sinorama.com.tw>;

<http://taiwan.net.tw>; <http://tourism.e-land.gov.tw/>

Traveling in Yilan is an encounter with green mountains and the blue sea, and an experience of savoring culture and nature. In Yilan, you may take a cruise to Turtle Island in search of whales and dolphins, bathe in the hot spring in Jiaosi, take a stroll through historic buildings or watch Taiwanese Opera in a temple – all these give you diverse views of Yilan. In Yilan you are bound to meet its natural beauty and hospitable people.



## II. Daily Life in Yilan County

### A. Transportation

Various means of transportation are available for you to get around in Yilan County and travel to other parts of Taiwan. The following is information about different modes of transportation:

#### 1. By Train



**Taiwan Railway:** Yilan is served by the Taiwan Railway Administration's East Line. The city is roughly 1.5 to 2 hours away from Taipei City by normal express train. Website: <http://www.railway.gov.tw/en/index/index.aspx>

#### **Yilan Railway Station**

**Address:** No.1 Guangfu Road, Yilan City, Yilan County;

**Tel:** 03-9323801

#### 2. By Bus



**Kuo-Kuang Bus Company** is the bus company that runs in Yilan County. The bus routes are various (eg. to Toucheng, to Nan Fang Ao, to Taipei, to Keelung, etc.), but, compared with Taipei, the number of routes of scheduled buses is limited.

You can find the bus timetable and other information at:

[http://www.kingbus.com.tw/timeprice\\_ys01.php](http://www.kingbus.com.tw/timeprice_ys01.php)

Two bus companies provide transportation via freeway between Yilan County and Taipei City:

#### **(1) Kamalan Bus Company**

**Kamalan** allows you to buy tickets two weeks in advance for lengthier trips. We recommend you take Kamalan, which has an early stop right at the Technology Building MRT station (on the Brown line) where you should get off. If you want to take it straight to the train station, you will get stuck in traffic and spend excess time sitting on the bus. If you're returning from Taipei on a weekend evening, be sure to purchase tickets in advance; otherwise, you'll be waiting at the bus station for hours.

Website: [http://www.kamalan.com.tw/servicr\\_station.php](http://www.kamalan.com.tw/servicr_station.php)

## **(2) Capital Bus Company**

Capital Bus is on a first-come, first-served basis and starts to sell tickets 1 hour before each bus leaves, but it will take you straight to Taipei 101. If you just want to buy some American groceries at Jason's and some books at Eslite or Page One, this is probably your best option.

Website: <http://220.128.122.55/businfo.html>

### **Bus Terminal:**

- l Yilan City – Yilan Transfer Station, located behind Yilan Train Station.
- l Luodong Township – From the rear exit of Luodong Train Station, go straight on Gongzheng E. Rd. Capital will be to your right; Kamalan will be to your left.

## **3. By Scooter**



### **(1) Driving and Traffic in Yilan County**

Driving in Yilan County can be terrifying for first timers! However, once you understand some of the “rules”, it can be a great way to see the county and have a lot of fun. Motorbikes are not for everyone, but if you decide to give it a try, the motorbike (or scooter) can give you a lot of independence and make your life in Yilan easier. Operating a motorbike is relatively easy, but learning how to maneuver through Yilan traffic might be a challenge. Our advice is to start out by driving small distances on less crowded streets to get the hang of it. It takes a while to gradually become comfortable with your motorbike or scooter. Don't doubt yourself too quickly! In Taiwan a confident driver is a good driver.

### **(2) Buying a Motorbike / Scooter**

In Taiwan there are three basic types of motorbikes: 50cc, 100cc, and 125cc. You can get a brand new or used one. If you are not that comfortable driving fast or do not plan to take longer trips on your motorbike, a 50cc scooter will do just fine. It can be accelerated to a decent speed and is relatively easy to control and move around. However, if you are looking for one with more power and speed, you might want to try a 100cc or a 125cc bike – they can reach higher speeds and handle the hills, bumps, and inclines of some of Yilan's remote areas.

Although the cost of purchasing a brand-new motorbike will be steeper than purchasing a used one, a new motorbike will save you the headache of having to worry about motor or battery problems—major or minor. To avoid motorbike theft, be cautious as to where and when you park yours. Although buying a second-hand or used motorbike will save you some money, you will need to do some shopping around before you make your purchase (despite what the owner may try to tell you). Beware

that looks aren't everything. Don't be surprised if they try to charge you more for a better-looking motorbike with a less than perfect motor. It is more important to own a motorbike that is reliable and sturdy.

When purchasing a brand-new or used motorbike, be sure to ask about the company's service (e.g., repair) policies. Many store-owners will fix your motorbike for free or at a discounted cost. Having a good relationship with the owner and a clear understanding of the store's policy in the beginning will pay off if you need help down the road. Motorbike dealers can easily be found in Yilan and Luodong.

If you need assistance when buying a scooter, your co-teachers or program coordinator can help you.

### (3) Driver's Licenses and the DMV

You need to get your scooter driver's license first before you buy and ride a motorbike. Though spending one morning in the DMV (Department of Motor Vehicles 監理所) to obtain a license is not fun, it is necessary if you want to drive in Taiwan. Most dealers need to see your license before they sell you a motorbike, and having a license with you will definitely help you if you get ticketed, pulled over, or into an accident. It is a serious violation if you ride a motorbike without a valid driver's license.

The DMV is not an easily accessible place for a foreigner, so it is highly recommended that you seek the assistance of your co-teacher or FSE staff when visiting. You need to prepare two photos, a small fee, and a record of a recent physical exam for your driver license test. The physical exam, which can be taken in Yilan Hospital, includes a fairly simple vision test. The DMV also requires that all motorbike drivers take a written or listening test. Those wishing to drive a motorbike of 90cc or above are also required to take a road test.

The written tests are administered throughout the whole day and take about half an hour. While they are in English, be aware that many of the questions are awkwardly worded and poorly translated. Don't be shy to ask the administrator for assistance if you find any questions unclear, because the administrators at the DMV are more than willing to help you pass. Most questions are fairly simple, some bordering on painfully obvious, but you might want to ask for a test preparation booklet at the registration counter to flip through before the test. (Keep in mind that only a Chinese version is available.) The driving test can be taken on the same day as your written test and it is significantly more difficult. Although it appears to be fairly simple, it can be tricky and many people fail at the first turn. It tests your skills at maintaining a slow speed for more than 7 seconds, passing a 25-meter straight line, turning, and following traffic signs and signals. While taking the driving test, you can't put your feet on the ground or even touch it. Getting your license is not as daunting as it seems, and if you are patient, it can be taken care of in one day.

#### **(4) Driving tips (Things to watch out for)**

In Yilan, traffic rules sometimes serve just as guidelines, and there are those who don't obey traffic rules (we call them "dangerous drivers"). A honk of the horn warns you that the person behind the wheel may break a rule or run you over, but people do not honk every time they break a rule – it would be too noisy. People seem to follow the unwritten rule that they can drive in any available space, so don't assume that you will not have oncoming traffic in the lane you are entering.

Watch out for kids, old men on bikes, and people who are turning without signaling. People also make left turns before the traffic starts moving. When a light turns green or is about to turn green, watch out for people turning left. Pass people in intersections – they are liable to turn right into you without signaling.

#### **(5) In Case of Accidents**

As you can guess, accidents do happen in Taiwan. The chaotic traffic makes it difficult to predict when and where accidents can occur, but there are some things you can do to help prevent one from happening to you. First and foremost, don't drive in heavy traffic until you are comfortable and confident on your motorbike. Yilan traffic doesn't leave a lot of room for hesitation or second-guessing. Always remember to put on your lights after dark; this will help drivers see you better on some of the darker alleys and roads.

Be aware of all vehicles on the road, including those in other lanes, across the road, and parked. Signaling, lane changes, and one-way streets are not well-defined in Taiwan. Finally, watch your speed. Though it is tempting to zoom away on empty roads or zip through cars on the streets, speeding is dangerous. Cars and motorbikes will often stop; turn, or pull out without warning and speeding will make it difficult for you to react.

Even the most careful drivers may find themselves involved in a motorbike accident. For this reason you should never drive without your mobile phone and driver's license. If you find yourself in an accident of any kind, stay calm and don't move anything, including both vehicles. If you are physically stable, the first thing you should do together with the other party is:

- 1 Call the police (dial the emergency number 110) immediately!!!**
- 1 Then, call Mr. Trace Chang. Immediately after this, you should call your local English teacher (LET) or a Taiwanese friend. Even if your Chinese is great, a police station or hospital is no place for cultural exchange. Having a Taiwanese person vouch for you and help you communicate can save you time, money, and a lot of headaches.**
- 1 No matter who is at fault, you should refrain from arguing or placing blame until someone has arrived to help you. You may want to take down the license plate number of the other party in case they attempt to leave.**

- I You should also not make any attempt to move your scooter from the scene of the accident. The police are very particular about this. If it is moved, you may be perceived as having tampered with the scene. (If possible, you should also take some photos of this accident, because they will help the police learn the truth.) Accidents can be messy and will most likely take you a while to fully sort out. Remember to stay calm and ask for help when needed.

#### **4. By Bike**



Bikes are also common in Yilan. GIANT, a widely-recognized Taiwanese brand, has shops in the city. Heavy traffic rule violations by cyclists have not been fined in the past, but this is quickly changing. Government authorities are implementing new rules to improve traffic conditions in a not too distant future. Cycling in Yilan is all about taking in the scenery of the expansive Lanyang Plain, which features rice paddies, rivers, and the vast Pacific Ocean. Meet the locals and you will experience the warmth and hospitality of Yilan's people.

The following three paths are rather popular:

##### **(1) Coastal Bike Path**

The path starts near the mouth of Lanyang River inside the Donggang Banyan Park. It follows the coast northwards all the way up to Dafu, passing Guoling along the way. Near Lanyang River you can stop to watch water birds. Part of the path is shaded by the lush greenery of River oaks. During the summer, cyclists enjoy the cool breeze of the ocean and gaze across the sea to admire Turtle Island in the distance.

##### **(2) Dongshan River Bike Path**

Following the bike path between Dongshan Railway Station and Wujie Floodgate near the Water Park, you come across the Zhenzhu Recreational Farm Area, Dongshan River Water Park, and the National Center for Traditional Arts. The Wjshier Jia Wetlands are home to many migratory birds, providing excellent opportunities for bird watching.

##### **(3) Old Caoling Tunnel Bike Path**

This is the first bike path in northern Taiwan that includes an old railway tunnel. Inside the tunnel you can still see some features of the old railway line and hear the sound of the trains now running through a new tunnel nearby. The bike path starts at Fulong Train Station, follows Longlin Street, and then passes through the tunnel. It ends at Shicheng near the coast. You can first take the route through the tunnel and then return from Shicheng to Fulong by following the coastal highway.

## 5. 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 other modes of transportation. It is best to ask for the price of the ride in advance, and, if possible, buckle up. Do not be surprised if taxi drivers drive the wrong way, up a hill, or through heavy traffic.

In order to provide the foreigners with friendly transportation, the front desk at Yilan city hall offers English Taxi call services. “Shengmei Taxi Firm”, a local taxi company in Yilan, has full-time personnel providing English communication services and foreigners can ask for pickup services through the person at the counter to get to different destinations in Yilan easily. Tel: 03-9253300.

You can also take a taxi to Taipei if you are in a hurry. You may hear taxi drivers around the train stations or Yilan Transfer Station say “Taipei” in Chinese or English, meaning he is looking for more passengers to take his taxi (usually up to 4 passengers). The cost of a 4-person shared taxi is around NT\$1,000 to NT\$1,200. If you have the opportunity to take a 4-person shared taxi to Taipei, be aware that you will be sitting with strangers, so don’t be alone. Find a friend to take a taxi with you.

## **B. Food**

### **1. Dining Out**

Lunchboxes are common throughout the city, and a buffet take-out typically ranges from NT\$50 to NT\$100. The dishes you can choose from often include a mix of vegetables, fried foods, and meats. The popular 7-Eleven convenience chain stores have tea eggs, hot dogs, packaged beverages and junk food. Pre-packaged, microwaveable meals 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.

Night markets are a great place to pick up cheap local foods, including stinky tofu, oyster omelets, red bean pancakes and the like. Don't forget to give your stomach some time to adjust before you plow into all the fried stuff at the stands.

Luodong Night Market (羅東夜市) is a tourism night market in Yilan County, and one of the great night markets in Taiwan. It's at the center of the Luodong Township and around Zhongshan Park. It's famous for its various food stands and local dishes. Sometimes there are cultural performances performed in its square.

How to get there: Walk straight from Luodong Train Station and turn left on Xing Dong Road (Holiday KTV is on the corner). Keep walking about 5 mins and you will see it.

Dongmen Night Market was also named Triangle Park Night Market in its early days. Its vendors serve delicious snacks, including Pong's Green Onion Pancakes, Dou Hua (tofu pudding), Sticky Tofu, and others, making it a must-see site for tourists.

How to get there: Turn right at the exit of Yilan Train Station (Yi Xing Road). Walk around 10 mins and it will be on your left-hand side. It's across from Grand Boss Hotel and under an overpass.

## Food Selection List

### 【早點】 Breakfast

燒餅	Clay oven rolls (shao bing)
油條	Fried bread sticks (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 rolls (dan bing)
皮蛋	100-year-old eggs (pi dan)
鹹鴨蛋	Salted duck eggs (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】 Noodles

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)
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貢丸湯	Meat ball soup (gong wan tang)
蛋花湯	Egg drop soup (dan hua tang)
蛤蜊湯	Clam 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	Thick soup with pork (rou geng tang)
花枝湯	Squid soup (hua zhi tang)
花枝羹	Thick soup with squid (hua zhi geng)

### 【甜點】 Dessert

愛玉	Vegetarian jelly (ai yu)
糖葫蘆	Tomato-and-pum kebabs (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】 Ices

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)

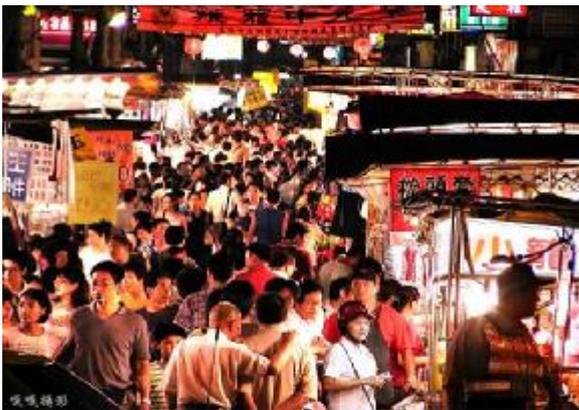
### 【果汁】 Juice

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

### 【其他類】 Others

蚵仔煎	Oyster omelet (e a chien)
棺材板	Coffin bread (kuan tsai pen)
臭豆腐	Stinky tofu (chou dou fu)
麻辣豆腐	Spicy bean curd (ma la dou fu)
天婦羅	Tenpura (tien fu lo)
蝦片	Prawn crackers (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	Cylindrical Rice pudding (tung tzu mi gao)
紅豆糕	Red bean cake (hong dou gao)
綠豆糕	Bean paste cake (lyu 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 patties (luo bo gao)
豆干	Dried tofu (dou gan)
當歸鴨	Angelica duck (dang gui ya)



## 2. Cooking Yourself

You can buy groceries at the following locations:



### (1) Surewell (喜互惠), Wellcome (頂好) and Carrefour (家樂福)

These stores sell most of your basic necessities: meat, eggs, tofu, drinks, chips, etc. as well as clothes, shoes, kitchen supplies and just about everything else for that matter. Most of the food items are Taiwanese, but they do sell a decent variety of American snack foods and candy. Look around and find what you like.

Carrefour is at the basement of Luna Plaza (B2) in Yilan City. Surewell grocery stores around Luodong Night Market and Dongmen Night Market are 24-hour stores. Wellcome is on the left-hand side of Luodong Train Station, in the front.

### (2) Traditional Markets

Traditional markets can be found in the neighborhood of You-ai Department Store, on the same road as Yilan Train Station, or near the Cultural Center every morning, selling fresh vegetables, meat, rice, beans, noodles, etc. They are great places to buy vegetables and meat (usually cheaper than Surewell), but you need to speak some Mandarin Chinese or even Taiwanese there. Check it out and decide for yourself.

There are small fruit markets in Yilan. Most of the fruit they sell is very fresh, especially local seasonal fruit. You can't miss them; try it!

## 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. Often, it is easier to simply purchase green tea at a stand or a soft drink at a convenience store. Restaurant water is safe, with the exception of some lunchbox eateries and stands on the street.

Beer from the local beer company, Taiwan Beer, can be commonly found on the island and purchased by visitors.

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.

The following are some nice coffee shops in Yilan:



### Starbucks

There are three Starbucks in Yilan County. One is at Luna Plaza (1F); one is at the Taiwan National Center for the Traditional Arts, and another is by Yo-Ai Department Store.



### Mr. Brown

It's famous in northern Taiwan. In Yilan, you can find Mr. Brown coffee shops close to scenic spots, such as the one near Wai Ao Beach in Toucheng and another by Orchid Garden in Jiaoxi. Early this year, it is also available on I-Lan University campus.

## D. Shopping

Luna Plaza

新月廣場

Luna Plaza is a shopping mall full of joy and surprises. You can not only shop and take a rest there, but also visit nearby scenic and historic landmarks. Food courts can be found on the fourth floor and B1 floor. Carrefour is on the B2 floor.

Address: No. 6, Lane. 38, Sec. 2, Minquan Road, Yilan City.

Yo-Ai Department Store

友愛百貨

It is the first department store in Yilan and right behind Dongmen Night Market. You can also watch movies here. Address: No. 60, Jiucheng S. Rd., Yilan City

## E. Furniture & Household Supplies



B&Q is comparable to Home Depot in the U.S. It sells furniture and indoor decorations that often require piecing together (DIY). You could also call B&Q "House Improvement Center." You can find practical furnishings at low cost at B&Q.



和樂家居館

HOLA sells fancy furniture and household supplies with good quality.

Store hours: B&Q 10:00-22:00 (Sunday to Thursday);

HOLA 10:00-22:30 (Friday & Saturday)

Address: No. 6, Ming-Sheng Road, Luodong Township

Phone: 03-9552000 (B&Q) /03-9562000 (HOLA)

生活工場

Working House 生活工場

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

Yilan City

Address: 6F, No. 60, Jiucheng S. Rd. (Yo-Ai Department Store 6F)

Phone: 03-9357459

Luodong Township

Address: No. 158, Zhongzheng Rd. Phone: 03-9563659

## F. Medical Care



In case you don't feel well, please contact Mr. Trace Chang, who will recommend English-speaking medical doctors to help you.

The following is the information of three major hospitals in Yilan County:

### 1. National Yang-Ming University Hospital in Yilan City

- Website: <http://www.ilan.tpg.gov.tw>
- Address: No.152, Sinmin Rd., Yilan City, Yilan County, 260 Taiwan
- Phone: 03-9325192 (24 hours)
- Registration phone: 03-9365432

On-site registration	Artificial Telephone registration
Morning: 08:00 - 11:00 Afternoon: 12:00 - 17:00 Evening: 17:00 - 20:30	Morning: 08 : 10 - 12 : 00 Afternoon: 13 : 30 - 17 : 30

- Outpatient service hours:  
Morning: 09:00 - 12:00,  
Afternoon: 14:00 - 17:30  
Evening: 19:00 - 21:00

### 2. Lotung Poh-Ai Hospital

- Website: <http://www.pohai.org.tw/pohai/index.php>
- Address: No. 83, Nan Chang St., Loudong Township, Yilan County, 265 Taiwan
- Phone: 03-9543131
- Registration phone: 03-9545555, 03-9545683

On-site registration	Artificial Telephone registration
Morning: 07:00 - 11:45, Afternoon: 12:00 - 16:45 Evening: 17:00 - 20:15	Morning: 08:00 - 12:00, Afternoon: 13:30 - 17:00 Evening: 18:00 - 21:00

- Outpatient service hours  
Morning: 08:30 - 12:00,  
Afternoon: 14:00 - 17:00  
Evening: 18:30 - 20:30

### **3. Saint Mary's Hospital in Luodong**

– Website: <http://www.smh.org.tw/>

– Address: No. 83 Nan Chang St., Luodong, Yilan County, 265 Taiwan

– Phone: 03-9544106

– Registration phone: 03-9567808 · 03-9545683

– Outpatient service hours

Morning: 08:30 - 12:00,

Afternoon: 14:00 - 17:00

Evening: 19:00 - 21:00

As you learn about life in Taiwan, you will learn that information is handled in a different way from the way it is handled in the States.

- (1) If you have a serious illness, especially if it is an emergency (I mean life-threatening), go to National Yang-Ming University Hospital or Lotung Poh-Ai Hospital. They have a good reputation in the area have pretty extensive facilities.
  - I The notion of patients' rights is much different here, which means that the hospital you first attend may make it very difficult for you to switch hospitals after you've entered.
  - I Furthermore, some hospitals as a rule don't communicate with other hospitals. If you have surgery at one place, your next doctor will not contact your first doctor. They will only go off the surgeon's report; the surgeon may not even let you transfer hospitals in the first place.
- (2) The emergency number is 119. (It is pronounced "yi yi jiu").
- (3) You HAVE to keep your own files here. Be diligent about this and keep all paperwork.
- (4) If you're going to the hospital to check something out, it is 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. You can often just walk in and get an appointment for the same day. If it is your first time at a hospital, you will have to register whether you've made an appointment or not in the past. When you get an appointment you get a number and you have to wait. The length of your wait is not determined by time, but by the number of patients the doctor must see before you.
- (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 patients to see. Just be on top of things. 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 you may receive a different response.

## G. Classes of Interest

### 1. Learning Mandarin Chinese

There is only one MOE-accredited language institute in Yilan, offering Mandarin Chinese instruction: Chinese Language Instruction Center, Fo-Guang University.

Address: No. 257, Zhongshan Rd., Sec. 3, Yilan City

Phone: 03-9313343 ext. 1562

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

### 2. Learning Martial Arts

You can find people practicing Tai-Chi in parks or at various spots in Yilan Culture Center or Luodong Sports Park. Very often you can join them for free.

### 3. Learning Calligraphy

You can contact Fo-Guang University to get information about Calligraphy courses at its branch office in Yilan City.



## H. Tourist Attractions

Within this year, you'll have chance to explore the very famous sites or events by yourselves around Yilan. The following information is provided by the Department of Tourism, Yilan County Government.

### 1. Whale and Dolphin Watching by Turtle Island 龜山島與賞鯨豚

According to the legends, Turtle Island was once a living and breathing turtle with a waving tail. It was thought to be the tutelary god and spiritual landmark of Yilan County. The island itself and the surrounding seas are also great sites for ecological studies because of its volcanic geography. You can also take a marine eco-trip searching for whales and dolphins in a special watching boat while enjoying the ocean view.

### 2. Forest Resort 森林遊樂區

To experience the beauty of mountains in Yilan, you can visit three popular forest resorts, Taipingshan National Forest Recreation Area, Cilan Forest Recreation Area, and Mingchih Forest Recreation Area. Each of them presents different sceneries with their own special geographical forms and plentiful animal species. Taipingshan National Forest Recreation Area includes Jioujihze hot spring and Cueifong Lake. We recommend you visit the three forest resorts over a two or three day trip.

### 3. Wulaokeng Scenic Area 武老坑風景區

Located along the border of Dongshan and Suao, Wulaokeng Scenic Area is a valley shaped by two streams, which has been developed into a camping site. It has a complete ecosystem of stream species because of its clean water. It also has great views and good facilities for water sports and other recreational activities. The "Yilan Green Expo" held each spring has made this scenic area one of the major tourist attractions in Yilan.

### 4. Fushan Botanical Garden 福山植物園

Located in Yuanshan, Yilan County and Wulai, Taipei County, Fushan Botanical Garden is the largest botanical garden in Taiwan. At an attitude of 620 meters, there are various species of birds, insects, animals and plants. The Botanical Garden serves to balance the ecosystem inside the garden for years. Please be environmentally conservative while you're visiting the botanical garden!

Entrance application: book 30 days in advance.

Website: <http://fushan.tfri.gov.tw>

Phone: (03) 922-8900~2

### 5. Jiaosi Hot Spring 礁溪溫泉

It is very rare to have a hot spring on level ground, but the hot spring at Jiaosi is on level ground. During the period of Japanese colonization, people used the technology of well digging to acquire spring water from underground. The hot spring water is clear and odorless, and has plenty of minerals that are good for the skin. Moreover, this hot spring is also good for watering plants and growing vegetables.

Website: <http://jiaosi.e-land.gov.tw/>

### 6. Suao Cold Spring 蘇澳冷泉

The abundant rainfall in Yilan permeates through limestone stratum and the plate tectonic movement releases carbon dioxide that mixes with the water and becomes gassy carbonic acid water. This explains how a cold spring is formed. When you walk into the cold spring you might feel a chill, but your body will get hotter as time goes on. And, it is fun to see gas bubbles cover your entire body. Reputedly, by bathing in it, cold springs cure skin diseases while drinking spring water cures gastrointestinal problems.

### 7. Dongshan River Water Park 冬山河親水公園

“Splashing in water and enjoying greenery” is the theme of the Water Park. Utilizing the special features of Dongshan River, it has developed into an open space integrating “water and green.” A water motif is utilized in different manners for sightseeing, leisure activities, entertainment, and education.

There are boats and water buses that shuttle visitors to the National Center for Traditional Arts. Boat trips and night tours are also available.

### 8. Yilan Delicacies 宜蘭名產

Yilan not only has rich and fertile commodities, but also delicious foods and snacks. Marinated pork liver (膽肝), *goza* (糕渣 deep-fried cube mixed with chicken gravy and corn starch), *zaobing* cake (糟餅 Yilan style dessert), smoked duck (鴨賞), *fengchang* (粉腸 Yilan style sausage), *purow* (卜肉 deep fried pork with batter), fish-ball rice noodles (魚丸米粉 in Yuanshan), Yilan cookies (牛舌餅 ox tongue-shaped cookies), preserved fruit (蜜餞), and Yugan (羊羹 made from the cold spring water of Suao) are among its specialties. As for vegetables, spring onion (青蔥 in Sansing), kumquat (金棗), tomato, water convolvulus (空心菜 in Jiaosi), sponge cucumber (溫泉絲瓜 in Jiaosi) and water bamboo shoot (茭白筍 in Jiaosi) are important agricultural products in Yilan.

### 9. Yilan Green Expo 綠色博覽會

People hope to live in environments with plenty of natural greenery, and the “Green

Expo" blends elements of health, environmental conversation, and ecology to show the meaning of a "green" lifestyle. Via exhibitions, performances, and recreational activities, the Green Expo has gathered the passion of the people of Yilan and successfully attracted over millions of visitors. It also provides creativity and energy to the people of Yilan. You are encouraged to discover the wonders of this amazing "Green" land!

#### **10. Suao Cold Spring Carnival 蘇澳冷泉嘉年華**

Unique in its temperature, Suao Cold Spring is the only cold spring other than those of Italy. In order to attract more people to the cold spring, the Suao Township Office sponsors "Suao Cold Spring Festival" every year. Through various activities, it attempts to communicate the special features of Suao Cold Spring and the regional culture to the masses. At the same time, people can take the opportunity to travel to all the other beautiful attractions in Suao, for example, bird-watching at Wuweigang and visiting Tofu Cape, Matsu Goddess Temple at Nanfeng-ao, Baimi Clogs Village, Wulaokeng Scenic Area, etc. Go and enjoy the charm of Suao!

#### **11. Asia Pacific Traditional Arts Festival 亞太傳統藝術節**

The premier event at Yilan in the fall is the spectacular Asia Pacific Traditional Arts Festival. Beginning in 2000 until now, it has presented a different theme every year, introducing the traditional arts of about 20 countries. Through this event, people have the opportunity to learn more about the traditional culture of the countries around Taiwan in Asian-Pacific. Through academic conferences, art performances, and other activities, people have a full view of the diverse cultures and art performances in the Asia-Pacific. It is held during October of every year at the National Center for Traditional Arts.

Website: <http://rimh.ncfta.gov.tw/>

Phone: (03) 950-7711.

#### **12. Baimi Clogs Village 白米木屐村**

A traditional old house with creative mosaic walls catches your eye with its colorful appearance. Inside the house, there are panels explaining the production process of clogs and displaying all kinds of clogs according to its function and time. We hope you will not only visit the village, but also bring a pair of clogs home with you! The Baimi Clogs Village is an example of a community redevelopment project. If you have more time, you are welcome to color your own pair of clogs and bring home the colorful dreams of this community!

Website: [www.baimi.org.tw](http://www.baimi.org.tw)

Address: 蘇澳鎮永春里（路）174 號

#### **13. Jhenjhu Straw Art Village 珍珠稻草藝術村**

Jhenjhu Straw Art Village is in the nearby Dongshan River and has developed a popular

art form that utilizes “straws.” Pieces the village produces include straw masks, straw paintings, and straw folk toys, etc. The whole community is like a culture and history exhibition venue and is an eco-park for outdoor activities. You can take a relaxing bike trip on the riverbank, take straw craft DIY (Do It Yourself) courses, or simply appreciate straw art exhibitions! The famous Zhuwei B&B accommodations are worth a stop-over.

Website: [www.jenju.org.tw](http://www.jenju.org.tw)

Address: 冬山鄉福東路一段 383 巷 50 號

#### **14. Erlong Village Dragon Boat Race 二龍競渡**

The Dragon Boat Race (扒龍船) in Erlong Village has had over two hundred years of history. In the beginning, people in Kavalan did this to chase away ghosts in the water and to pray for the dead. It is different from normal dragon boat racing, because team members row the boat standing instead of sitting down. The team can also swap out members mid-way. It usually takes five or six turns to complete the race and find the winner. The rules are different from normal dragon boat races, but it is still held during the Dragon Boat Festival each year.

#### **15. National Center for Traditional Arts 國立傳統藝術中心**

It took 8 years and NT\$ 2.2 billion to build the National Center for Traditional Arts. The National Center for Traditional Art is located at Dongshan Scenic Area across the river from the famous Water Park. Simulating “Museum Menjimura” in Japan, it moved historical houses and gathered them in the center in order to conserve them. Moreover, it also invited traditional folk arts to the center to conserve vanishing folk arts. This is a good example of blending a traditional culture with a modern one. The Folk Arts Street shopping area is the most popular area among visitors. This is because all buildings in the area are designed as traditional grocery stores.



## I. Festivals

Month	Holidays/Festivals	Activities
January	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1/1 New Year holiday</li> <li>2. 1/1 (lunar) Chinese New Year</li> <li>3. 1/9 (lunar) Birthday of the Emperor of Heaven</li> <li>4. 1/15 (lunar) Lantern Festival</li> </ol>	Lantern Festival, a very popular festival in Taiwan, signifies the end of Lunar New Year Holidays.
February	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2/19 (lunar) Birthday of Mercy Buddha</li> </ol>	Celebrations are held in various Temples islandwide.
March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 3/23 (lunar) Matsu's Birthday</li> </ol>	Matsu's Birthday: Matsu Temple holds a parade for the goddess.
May	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mother's Day</li> <li>2. 5/05 (lunar) Dragon Boat Festival</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mother's Day: Sales promotions held in department stores.</li> <li>2. Dragon Boat Festival: dragon boat races are held on the Dongshan River.</li> </ol>
June	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Flame flowers bloom</li> <li>2. 6/24 (lunar) Kuantí's Birthday</li> <li>3. 6/28 (lunar) Yiya Festival (Birthday of the Master of Cooking)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kuantí's Birthday: Kuantí Temple holds a parade for the deity.</li> <li>2. Yiya Festival: Eating contests are held at this annual event.</li> </ol>
July	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 7/07 (lunar) Chinese Valentine's Day</li> <li>2. 7/15 (lunar) Festival for the Deceased</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chinese Valentine's Day celebrations</li> <li>2. Religious ceremonies dedicated to the dead are performed in temples.</li> </ol>
August	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 8/15 (lunar) Mid-Autumn (Moon) Festival</li> </ol>	B.B.Q and Fireworks display
September	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 9/28 Confucius's Birthday (Teacher's Day)</li> <li>2. 9/9 (lunar) Birthday of Nocha (a Chinese deity)</li> </ol>	Confucius's Birthday: Commemorative rituals are held in Confucius temples.
October	10/10 National Day	National Day celebrations
November	Anniversary of department store(s)	Sales promotions
December		New Year shopping

## **J. Waste Recycling and Garbage Disposal**



To resolve the problem of garbage and to implement the policy of waste reduction and recycling from the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), the Executive Yuan, Yilan County Government has been working hard on recycling, education, and promotion in an attempt to raise awareness of waste reduction and recycling.

In Yilan, sealed compressive environmental protection vehicles are used to transport garbage. The "Enforcement on Garbage Classification" was implemented on January 1, 2001 and residents are urged to classify and recycle the garbage and make the creation of recyclable materials sustainable.

### **1. Recyclable Garbage:**

- | Waste paper
- | Metal (Iron, Aluminum)
- | Waste containers (PET, PVC, PE, PP, unexpandable PS)
- | Glass bottles (Clear, Brown, Green)
- | Used clothes
- | Paper containers
- | Tetra Pak Brand containers
- | Used tires from vehicles or motorcycles
- | Television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners, computers
- | Thermos bottles, Electromagnetic ovens, rice cookers, electric fans, microwaves, ovens, centrifuge dryers, dryers
- | Disposable dining utensils (including paper made, styrofoam made, and plastic made)
- | Old mobile phones
- | Used CD-ROMs
- | Hogwash, swill, kitchen waste

### **2. Hazardous Garbage:**

- | Used Batteries
- | Waste Lead-Acid Accumulators
- | Environmental Agents Containers
- | Agriculture agents containers
- | Fluorescent Tubes

## Appendix

### Chinese Character Romanization Conversion Chart

In Taiwan, different Romanization systems of Chinese characters have been used. Hanyu Pinyin is now the system recommended by the Ministry of Education, but you will find that some counties still adopt the Tongyong Pinyin system, and the Wade-Giles system is also in use. The following sites contain charts on Romanization, which may be useful to you.

#### 1. PinYin and BoPoMoFo ZhuYin Equivalence

<http://terpconnect.umd.edu/~nsw/chinese/pinyin.htm>

#### 1. <http://www.yellowbridge.com/chinese/zhuyin.php>

### Zhuyin and Pinyin Conversion Table

Zhuyin, popularly known as bopomofo, is a system designed to represent the Mandarin Chinese sounds. It is still used in Taiwan as a teaching aid for children and as the phonetic symbols in dictionaries. The pinyin system, on the other hand, was designed in China to be both a phonetic and a romanization system. Since both systems were designed on the same Mandarin dialect, the conversion from one system to the other is straightforward.

The zhuyin system, not being encumbered by the Roman alphabet is more efficient way to represent Mandarin sounds. Although the symbols it uses were derived from Chinese characters, they are not Chinese characters themselves. The ordering of the zhuyin alphabet helps demonstrate the limited number of sounds that exist (excluding the tones, of course). In Zhuyin, a Mandarin syllable can be composed of up to three parts: an initial, a medial, and a final, where one or more parts may be omitted. The set of valid combinations is shown in the following Pinyin Initials and Finals Combination Table.

Labial Initials	ㄅ B	ㄆ P	ㄇ M	ㄈ F	
Dental Initials	ㄉ D	ㄊ T	ㄋ N	ㄌ L	
Guttural Initials	ㄍ G	ㄎ K	ㄏ H		
Palatal Initials	ㄐ J	ㄑ Q	ㄒ X		
Retroflex Initials	ㄓ ZH	ㄔ CH	ㄕ SH	ㄖ R	
Dental Sibilant Initials	ㄗ Z	ㄘ C	ㄙ S		
Medials	ㄟ I, YI	ㄨ U, WU	ㄩ Ü, YU		
Finals	ㄚ A	ㄛ O	ㄜ E	ㄝ E, YE	
	ㄞ AI	ㄟ EI	ㄠ AO	ㄡ OU	
	ㄢ AN	ㄣ EN	ㄤ ANG	ㄨㄥ ENG	ㄦ ER

# **Part II**

## **Teaching in Yilan**



## I. Notes on Taiwan's Education

Confucianism has greatly shaped Taiwanese culture and its highly competitive education system. Tests, competitions, and their results are very important. The most important test is the Joint Entrance Examination, which determines entrance into college. The pressure to attend a top-ranked university continues to greatly affect adolescent life. The school a student attends is of much greater importance than how the student actually performs at the university level and is also thought to indicate (and influence) the student's job prospects. As a result, there is an enormous amount of pressure on high school students.

Students begin to feel academic pressure at a young age. Attendance at a competitive high school is determined by scores from tests taken in junior high school, and elementary school students need to prepare for tests similar to U.S. standardized tests, which include an English test. Outside of regular school hours, many students attend cram schools for subjects like English, mathematics, and natural sciences. In general, children in Taiwan begin worrying about school, exams, and homework at a much younger age than their U.S. counterparts.

Taiwan's education system has been criticized for placing excessive pressure on students and eschewing creativity in favor of rote memorization. Still, Taiwan's literacy rate is over 96% and the system produces pupils with some of the highest test scores in the world, especially in the fields of math and science.

### Elementary School

Students spend six years in elementary school, which begins in first grade and ends in sixth grade. Classes are held Monday through Friday, typically from 7:30am through 4:00pm (or noon on Wednesday). Primary subjects include Mandarin, mathematics, science, social studies, and English. Music, art, and additional language classes (Taiwanese or Hakka) frequently supplement the curriculum. As in middle school, students are typically assigned to the elementary school closest to their registered place of residence. This leads some parents to file their children's household registration with other relatives or friends for the purpose of sending them to better schools.

## School Culture

When you first arrive at your school, other teachers, staff, or administrators might not immediately approach you. There is a chance you could feel like you are being ignored, or going unnoticed. This is not the case; your presence is noticed but some people are shy. You may just have to make the first move integrating yourself into the school's culture. A good way of initiating contact with others is sharing food.

There are many good reasons as to why you should try to integrate yourself into the culture. If you are familiar with a few of the school's staff members or your LET, the school may indirectly communicate with you through them. Communication may be more open this way, as information, advice, or concerns may be communicated through them to you, as others may feel more comfortable having someone else you know in the 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, or, if they are said, they are said in Chinese. Many situations have back stories. If you talk to a number of sources at school regularly, you will stay more informed and have a better sense of your surroundings.

You will find that you have very little alone time at school. There is a great deal of interaction between teachers and between teachers and their students. Actively try to understand the social environment. Try to see what your LET is doing in the classroom, what kind of constraints, goals, and needs they have, and how you can help them out with the skills you possess. Be flexible in your perception of your role in the classroom.

## II. Reminders to Fulbright ETAs

It is hoped that your teaching experience in Yilan will be very productive. By the end of the year, you will, ideally, 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 comes from the contribution made by the Education Department of Yilan County Government; therefore, your obligations are to the tasks set forth by the Department, within the framework of the English Teaching Assistant (ETA) Assignment described below. Your work should be done with the benefits of the Yilan children and community in mind.

## **ETA Assignment**

A regular teacher and co-teacher is required to spend 35 hours in school each week. We encourage you to contribute to cultural exchanges within the Yilan community, helping others learn about you and your culture, while learning something about Yilan and Taiwan for yourself. As such, your hours are divided into Teaching, Workshops, and Cultural Exchange Hours. You can find a more detailed description below.

### **Teaching**

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. You will have to teach approximately 20 classes, including the time (4 classes) at the English Village a week. Your hours will depend on the schedule arranged between you and your co-teacher for regular classes, and half day per week for the English Village.

### **Workshops**

You will need to attend the regular meeting every other Wednesday afternoon at Teacher's Center. These meetings will often include workshops relevant to teaching English and/or Taiwan. These will be opportunities for discussion and professional development.

### **Cultural Exchange**

Within 35 hours, except the 20 classes of teaching at school and English Village, and workshops, you should spend the rest of the time preparing teaching plans with your co-teacher or engage 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 PowerPoint 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.



### III. FAQ: Affairs Relevant to Teaching and Learning

The following Q&As have been suggested by former ETA academic advisers, grantees and supporting staff for the reference of this year's ETA cohort.

***Q1. What are my responsibilities in and out of the classroom as an ETA? These aside, are there other things that might be asked of me?***

The 2009-2010 ETAs taught no more than twenty class periods (40-45 minutes each) per week. Elementary ETAs taught four class periods per week at Yilan County's English Village and sixteen or fewer class periods per week at their school (the exact number varied by school).

Expectations of a foreign teacher's role vary vastly among schools, so it is difficult to make generalizations across the entire program. It might be wise for you and your co-teacher to clarify your responsibilities at the very beginning. When you are not in class, you are expected to lesson plan and contribute to the general well-being of your school. In some cases co-teachers will suggest or assign activities for this time, but if not, you are expected to take initiative and take on projects of your own. Be sure to think about whether you have the time to do what you volunteer to do well while still keeping up with your other responsibilities.

The kinds of responsibilities that Fulbright ETAs take on vary dramatically depending on their individual schools. One Fulbright ETA described her situation in these words: "I found myself voluntarily staying late to prepare for special events or just to get my work done. My co-teacher and I took on a lot of extra projects, so we were always busy and running around. Although we didn't formally get time off or compensation for our extra work, others noticed it and we were given a lot of freedom because of it. My hard work also helped strengthen my relationship with my co-teacher." Another ETA described her experience differently: "My co-teacher has been careful to make sure I enjoyed my time in Taiwan and got a well-rounded experience. This has included her telling me not to worry about doing certain extra activities other Fulbrighters did, even when I would have eagerly taken on more work if asked. Although being excused from additional work made me nervous to start, I am now very thankful."

Some Fulbrighters have filled their spare moments by teaching remedial classes, leading English clubs, practicing English conversation with students, assisting with academic competitions, teaching other teachers, or preparing students for school TV. During lesson-planning time, Fulbrighters often help grade workbooks, tests, and practice sheets, and maintain grading sheets. They also create practice sheets and worksheets to supplement the text, and introduce games and activities to the teaching of the textbook. Holidays and cultural

lessons/activities are often given to Fulbrighters to handle. Also, unless told otherwise, you should attend the faculty meetings and assemblies, even if you don't understand what is being said. You may be required to attend school events on some weekends, but you should be given additional time off for this.

Be prepared to speak a lot, as you are the one with native pronunciation and intonation. Don't do anything that makes you terribly uncomfortable, but be prepared to feel slightly awkward as the American spectacle/ spokesperson in front of the camera, and don't be afraid to get creative. In previous years, one Fulbrighter dressed up as an English-speaking alien on a regular basis, another dressed up as Santa for a field trip to a temple, and a third posed as the Earth Goddess for Earth Day.

Although you may feel obliged, never feel guilty about turning down tutoring jobs, helping teachers read through and translate articles (often for their graduate studies), and turning down any tutoring jobs for which you are offered additional money.

***Q2. What should I expect from my co-teaching relationship? How does the co-teaching relationship work, in terms of lesson planning, lesson execution, classroom management, and interaction beyond the classroom?***

Co-teaching relationships are dependent on many factors. Differences in personalities and educational philosophies will color your interactions with each other, as will the language barrier. In addition, local teachers are often busy—some work part-time around obligations at multiple schools, others perform time-consuming administrative duties as school deans, etc. The amount of time that they have left to coordinate with you will significantly affect the nature of your working relationship.

Patience and politeness are crucial, especially in the beginning. Moving into a close working relationship with a foreigner you've just met is a big adjustment, and it takes time. The key is a careful balance of expressing what you want and need from your job, and adhering to the style and system already in place.

Co-teachers tend to vary in terms of what they want out of their Fulbrighters. Some prefer assistance, giving you a lot of responsibility but relatively little autonomy. Others will offer you greater flexibility and may even allow you a leading role in the classroom, although usually not at the beginning of the year. In rare cases, the co-teacher may simply alternate class periods with you so that you teach independently of each other, but more likely you will collaborate and take turns teaching material throughout the period. Whatever the circumstances, remember that you are a guest in the local teacher's classroom; don't expect to set rules or alter the goals of the class unless your co-teacher expressly gives you leeway to do so.

When behavioral problems arise in students, classroom management is technically the local teacher's responsibility, in no small part due to language practicalities. However, you may be left alone in a classroom at times or asked to help keep students under control, so you should

be aware of how you would like to manage a class. Remember that your co-teacher is more experienced and familiar with teaching methods use in Taiwan. Try to adjust your own style to match his or hers, since the students will respond most effectively to the system they are already used to. Maintaining continuity may also help your co-teacher in the long run, since he or she will remain teaching these students after your departure. If you have suggestions for improving classroom management strategies, feel free to discuss possible implementation with him or her.

Regardless of a Fulbrighter's role in the classroom, most make a point to not just stand at the back of the room when not teaching. When one teacher is teaching, the other is usually supporting him or her, whether by keeping score on the blackboard or working one-on-one with a struggling student.

As for interaction beyond the classroom, everybody is busy so you can't necessarily expect your co-teacher to be your best friend. However, most co-teachers are very interested in getting to know you and will probably invite you out for a meal at some point. Whether or not you develop a close friendship, it pays to maintain a good relationship with your co-teacher, since you will be working closely with him or her for the entire year.

Be aware that co-teachers vary in terms of their familiarity with the program. Several teachers are unaware of what the Fulbright ETA position is about, why you are there, and what purpose you serve. You may find that you have to answer these questions for yourself to effectively communicate your position to your co-teacher. Be prepared to talk out your role with your co-teacher. During orientation, it may be worth asking individual co-teachers what their expectations of an ETA are before you choose your working partner, so that you can ensure your working styles fit each others'.

**An additional note not concerning co-teaching:**

You are encouraged to be as active as possible in class and in lesson planning. However, as you begin teaching at school, remember that you are somewhat of a guest. You are not here to rewrite a curriculum, but to integrate into an existing system, where English has been taught for a number of years. There may be aspects of teaching with regard to which it may be best to defer to methods of teaching already in place.

That 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. 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 to at school, it is up to you to take the initiative to do more.

***Q3. What should I expect from my school? Are environments, attitudes, expectations, and support systems likely to vary from school to school? How can I prepare for this?***

Like everything else, environments are very different from school to school. Some schools

give a lot of support to Fulbrighters, while others give less. Sometimes it depends on whether the school has had a Fulbrighter in the past and knows what to expect. Be aware that you're entering a work environment with preset politics that you may not be aware of.

In the beginning, you may feel out of place. The students may stare at you, and you may hear a trail of whispered, "*wai guo ren*"s ("foreigner"s) behind you as you stroll down the hall. The children will eventually get accustomed to seeing you, although some of them may never get used to speaking with you.

While preparing for the upcoming months, keep in mind that you should be flexible, friendly, and open. Do not take it personally if you don't immediately receive a significant response. Be independent and rely on yourself to be happy, but ask others for help when needed. Prepare to be patient with shy students and co-workers. If you keep trying, you will likely find yourself comfortably part of the community before you know it.

***Q4. How do I go about building relationships with students, colleagues, and other Taiwanese people if I can't speak fluent Chinese?***

Smile a lot! Studies have shown that body language speaks volumes, so nonverbal communication is key. Try to be friendly and engage people in simple conversation, either in English or Chinese. Even if you only know a little bit of Chinese, you can use it to ask for help learning more. Fulbrighters who did so often found themselves with many co-workers willing to double as informal Chinese tutors between classes. You may consider taking advantage of formal Chinese instruction as well. Many Fulbrighters have attended Chinese classes at Fo-Guang University or studied Chinese with private tutors. Your colleagues will appreciate your interest in learning their language.

Your own efforts aside, be prepared for the reception that you receive to depend in part on your appearance. Keep in mind that people in Taiwan have preconceived notions of what Americans will look like and how they will behave. As a result, some Asian-American Fulbrighters perceive a feeling of initial disappointment from their schools that they are not the blonde-haired Americans previously envisioned. Also, Taiwanese people are sometimes also confused as to why someone who looks Asian doesn't speak perfect Chinese. This situation can be frustrating, but your co-workers will eventually come to understand you better; they may even learn something valuable about American diversity in the process.

On the other hand, Fulbrighters who have Caucasian features have often found that their Taiwanese co-workers are too shy to initiate conversations with them, either because they're afraid they won't have anything in common or because they're embarrassed about their English abilities. In situations like this, it's best to initiate conversations, even if only in simple language. The more you engage your co-workers in verbal and nonverbal communication, the more comfortable they will become around you.

To build relationships with students, learn their English names and make sure they all know the sentences, "How are you? I'm fine, thank you, and you?" Whenever you see students, use their names and ask them how they're doing. Although such a basic exchange doesn't communicate much information, it does send a message to the students that you know them and care about them. You can also get to know your students during breaks between classes and be there for them. They will appreciate your efforts to spend time with them and embrace you as part of the school community.

Finally, be sure to take advantage of social opportunities that come your way--even if you find communication awkward, saying yes to invitations from co-workers and host families may lead to new friendships and great cultural experiences. It will take time and effort, but it's worth it, because building relationships with people from a culture different from your own is what this experience is all about!

***Q5. How should I deal with challenges at school and elsewhere that arise out of cross-cultural miscommunication?***

Not all Yilan residents are used to interacting with foreigners, so it's safe to say that you will have some awkward encounters, even with your co-teachers. In particular, Taiwanese people will often make comments to you about sensitive subjects, such as your weight, salary, or skin color, but this directness is a cultural quirk not intended to be malicious. Also, realize that no matter how good your Chinese is or how much you've studied about Asia, you are likely to make cultural faux pas almost daily. Navigation of cultural gaps is a two-way street, leading one Fulbrighter to explain: "I've found people have been extremely forgiving of my clueless behavior, and so I have in turn forgiven, or overlooked, potentially offensive or hurtful comments." Tolerance and flexibility are great assets in any inter-cultural exchange.

Since Fulbrighters are guests here, most veterans of the program advise treading lightly on unfamiliar ground. In particular, they suggest you avoid direct criticism whenever you are talking about a problem or something you want changed. For example, if you disagree with your co-teacher about a pedagogical method, don't say, "I really don't think that having kids repeat the same sentence 20 times will help them learn it," instead, say, "I'm not very good at teaching using the repetition method. Do you think I could try this other method next time?" Communication will involve a lot of trial and error; be sure to learn from what does and doesn't work so that you will not make the same mistakes.

When misunderstandings occur, have a sense of humor and be respectful towards others, and hope they act the same with towards you. If necessary, seek out mediators to ensure that all sides of a communication problem or cultural clash are clearly understood by everyone involved.

***Q6. Is it okay to speak Chinese, fluent or otherwise, in the classroom? What are the advantages and disadvantages of doing so?***

Follow your co-teacher's lead on this question. Some schools allow or even encourage foreign teachers to speak Chinese in the classroom, whereas others expressly forbid it.

If the choice is yours, there are a number of factors to consider. Those in the English-only camp argue that speaking Chinese in the classroom has a negative effect on the children's English learning. If students come to expect that all English instructions will be followed by a Chinese translation, they may grow lazy about listening when English is being used. They may also become less likely to try speaking English with you if they know that you can understand Chinese.

However, some Fulbrighters have found that their students have too much difficulty with English and simply won't approach their foreign teacher at all unless they know that she or he understands some Chinese. As a result, not speaking Chinese can eliminate one of the best parts of being a teacher: having a relationship with students and letting them know that you are there to listen to them and support them. Many Fulbrighters would argue that establishing this sort of relationship is the foundation of good teaching. In addition, there are some concepts that cannot be explained to children at certain levels without Chinese, since they simply do not understand enough English. Speaking some Chinese in the classroom could lead to fewer misunderstandings and even greater student engagement.

If you know how to speak Chinese, you will be hard-pressed to fool the students into thinking that you speak none. You will likely communicate with your colleagues in Chinese, and the students will overhear. But this can work to your advantage. As one Fulbrighter explains, "I've found the students are encouraged to see my struggle at learning Chinese because they relate it to their own struggle to learn English."

If you are forbidden to speak Chinese in the classroom or decide that you don't want to, make sure that you and your co-teacher are extremely aware of each other's communication needs throughout the entire lesson. If the children don't understand your English instructions, your co-teacher must be prepared to jump in at the right moment with a Chinese translation.

On the other hand, if you decide to speak Chinese in the classroom, avoid the temptation to use too much Chinese for the sake of convenience. Maximizing the students' exposure to English is one of the main reasons for your presence here.

***Q7. Can I tutor on my own time or work in cram school?***

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. A colleague or friend may ask you if you can tutor them or their children. Only accept should you feel comfortable. You may not work at a cram school or any

other institution; should the government find out about such employment, you could face fines, legal penalties, and/or visa revocation.

***Q8. What aspects should I emphasize in terms of teaching?***

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.

***Q9. How do I create and present activities and lesson plans so that they are well-integrated into the school?***

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.

***Q10. How can I make sure my lesson plans benefit school curriculum goals?***

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.

***Q11. What is the measure for grading students' English learning performance?***

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.

***Q12. Should I take part in every school event and activity?***

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.

**Q13. What makes a great English teacher?**

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-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!!!

**Q14. What about these training sessions and workshops?**

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 teaching theories, the education system in, English at the elementary 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.

***Q15. So, I will quickly become a co-teaching expert. Will my teaching ever be observed?***

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.

***Q16. Do I have to work during school vacations?***

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

## **IV. 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 within 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. Use the 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?

### **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.

## **V. How to Work with Your Partner Teachers**

**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.**

## **Appendix**

### **National Benchmarks for English Curriculum in Elemental School**

#### **1. Language abilities**

##### **(1) Listening**

**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**

**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**

**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**

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**

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 Methods of Learning English**

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**

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.

# **Part III**

## **Summer Orientation/Contacts/Forms**

## 2011-12 Yilan ETA Calendar

\*\*\* Please check with your school's calendar for exact dates. \*\*\*

<b>2011</b>		
08/02-25	4 wks	Orientation for ETAs (08/15-25 ETAs & LETs)
08/30	Tue	Schools and Classes begin
09/9-10	Fri-Sat	U.S. Fulbright Grantees Reception at FSE in Taipei
09/12	Mon	Moon Festival (by lunar calendar 08/15) (Chinese holiday)
09/28	Wed	Teacher's Day (Confucius' Birthday, but schools need to work)
10/10	Mon	Double Tenth Day (National holiday, FSE & School-day off)
	Mon-Fri	Mid-term Exams *(Each school has a different schedule, need to check it with LETs.)
11/11	Fri	Veterans Day (US holiday, but schools need to work)
11/25	Fri	Thanksgiving Day (US holiday, but schools need to work)
12/25	Sun	Christmas Day (US holiday, but schools need to work) Some schools might have a Christmas performance party at school.
<b>2012</b>		
01/01	Sun	New Year's Day
01/11-13	Wed-Fri	Final Exams *(Each school has a different schedule, need to check it with LETs.)
<b>TBA</b>		Fulbright Mid-Year Conference (Time subject to change)
01/16	Mon	Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday (US holiday, but schools need to work)
01/18	Wed	Winter vacation begins
01/22-25	Sun-Wed	Chinese Lunar New Year (Chinese holiday)
02/08	Wed	Second semester begins & Classes begin
02/20	Mon	Presidents Day (US holiday, but schools need to work)
02/28	Tue	228 Peace Memorial Day (Chinese holiday, FSE & School-day off)
04/04	Wed	Children's Day & Tomb Sweeping Day (Chinese holiday)
	Mon-Fri	Mid-term Exams *(Each school has a different schedule, need to check it with LETs.)
05/13	Sun	Mother's Day (2 <sup>nd</sup> Sunday of May. Some schools might have celebrations)
05/30	Wed	Memorial Day (US holiday, but schools need to work)
<b>TBA</b>		U.S. Fulbright Grantees Farewell Dinner
06/06	Mon	Dragon Boat Festival (Chinese holiday, FSE & School-day off)
06/13-15	Wed-Fri	Final Examinations for the graduating classes*
<b>TBA</b>		Last day for ETA going to school (Time to change)
06/25-27	Mon-Wed	Final Exams for the remaining classes* ETA luggage packaging & dormitory cleaning/checking
07/01	Sun	Summer Vacation begins *

**Tentative Schedule of the Orientation /Training for 2011-12 Yilan ETA Project**

**Week One: Living (ETAs only)**

Time/Date	8/1 ( Mon )	8/2 (Tue)	8/3 ( Wed )	8/4 ( Thurs )	8/5 ( Fri )
08 : 50		Sign in			
09 : 00   09 : 50	Travel from airport to Yilan	<b>Post- Arrival Service (II)</b> 1. ARC application 2. Mobile application	<b>Yilan City Overview</b>	<b>Living in Yilan (II)</b> (Trace + Kelly)	<b>Useful Chinese Expressions</b> (Fo-Guang Univ)
10 : 00   10 : 50					
11 : 00   11 : 50		<b>Orientation Overview</b> Program Goals and Outcomes @10:00-12:00 (Dr. Vocke)		<b>Visit Yilan County Government @11:00-11:30</b> (Dr. Vocke)	
12 : 00   13 : 30	Pizza (FSE) Access to the Internet	Lunch @ Luna Plaza with Dr. Vocke	Lunch break Access to the Internet	Lunch break Access to the Internet	Lunch break Access to the Internet
13 : 30   14 : 30	<b>Post- Arrival Service (I)</b> 1. Take draws for housing 2. Collect passports & make copies 3. Photos taken for ARC	<b>Shopping time for daily necessities</b> (Carrefour @Luna)	<b>Living in Yilan (I)</b> (Trace + Kelly)	<b>Introduction to Schools</b> (Briefing by Participating School Staff)	<b>International Children Game Festival</b>
14 : 30   15 : 30					
15 : 30   16 : 30	Unpack and settle in			Scooter Practice	
Evening	Dinner				

**Tentative Schedule of the Orientation /Training for 2011-12 Yilan ETA Project**

**Week Two: Teaching (ETAs only)**

Time/Date	8/8 ( Mon )	8/9 (Tue)	8/10 ( Wed )	8/11 ( Thurs )	8/12 ( Fri )
08 : 50	Sign in / hand in learning journals				
09 : 00   09 : 50	<b>Overview of English teaching: Myths and Methods</b> (Professor Chern)	<b>Introduction to Taiwan Education System</b> (Dr. Wu & Dale)	<b>Language Arts</b> (Professor Hsieh)	<b>School visit</b>	<b>About Cross Cultural</b> (Professor Hsieh)
10 : 00   10 : 50					
11 : 00   11 : 50					
12 : 00   13 : 30	Lunch break, Prepare for Driving Test, Access to the Internet				
13 : 30   14 : 30	<b>Micro-teaching of reading</b> (Professor Chern)	<b>Good to Know: Culture, Language, and Education</b> (Dr. Wu & Dale) Dr. Wu leaving@15:30	<b>School Visits</b> (Nan-Ao)	<b>School visit</b>	<b>Review School visit &amp; Preference form</b> (Trace & Kelly)
14 : 30   15 : 30		<b>Cultural Shock</b> (Dr. Vocke)			
15 : 30   16 : 30					
16 : 30	Scooter Practice				
Evening		Dinner together			

**Tentative Schedule of the Orientation /Training for 2011-12 Yilan ETA Project**

**Week Three: Teaching (ETAs and LETs)**

Time/Date	8/15 ( Mon )	8/16 (Tue)	8/17 ( Wed )	8/18 ( Thurs )	8/19 ( Fri )					
08 : 50	Sign in and hand in learning journals									
09 : 00   09 : 50	<b>Useful Chinese Expressions</b> (Fo-Guang Univ)	Pairing Discussion	<b>Teaching Activities on Festival and Holidays</b> (LETs sharing: hosted by Eunice).	<b>Listening &amp; Speaking activities</b> (Professor Lan)	<b>Phonic Teaching Demonstration</b> (Jenny Lu)	<b>Open Bank Accounts &amp; Have Physical Check-up</b> (at Yilan Hospital For driver license)				
10 : 00   10 : 50										
11 : 00   11 : 50	School Results Announced Self-introductions by ETAs & LETs			<b>Micro-teaching of listening &amp; speaking</b> (Professor Lan)						
12 : 00   13 : 30	Lunch break, Prepare for Driving Test, Access to the Internet									
13 : 30   14 : 30   14 : 30   15 : 30   15 : 30   16 : 30	<b>Co-teaching Introduction</b> (Professor Hsieh + DVD)	<b>Cross-cultural Activities</b> (Professor Hsieh)	<b>Classroom Management</b> (Teacher Chen 陳一君老師)	<b>Micro-teaching of Phonics Practice</b> (Jenny Lu)	<b>The structure of a lesson</b> (Professor Chern)					
16 : 30										
16 : 30						Scooter Practice				
Evening										

**Tentative Schedule of the Orientation /Training for 2011-12 Yilan ETA Project**

**Week four: Pairing and Settling in (ETAs + LETs)**

Time/Date	8/22 ( Mon ) English camp	8/23 (Tue) English camp	8/24 ( Wed )	8/25 (Thurs )	8/26 (Fri )	8/29 ( Mon )	8/30 (Tue)		
09 : 00   09 : 50	<b>Teaching demonstration</b> @Shin-Nan Elementary school	<b>Teaching demonstration</b> @Shin-Nan Elementary school	<b>Introduction English Village</b>	<b>Teaching Demos</b> @EV	ETAs Move into new apartments	<b>School Orientation</b> (LETs show ETAs the schools)	<b>School Starts!</b>		
10 : 00   10 : 50			<b>Visit English Village</b>						
11 : 00   11 : 50									
12 : 00   13 : 30			Lunch break					Lunch break	Lunch break
13 : 30   14 : 30	<b>Teaching demonstration</b> @Shin-Nan Elementary school	<b>Teaching demonstration</b> @Shin-Nan Elementary school	<b>Take a scooter test</b> @DMV ( <i>ETAs only</i> )	<b>Presentations for Teaching Demos/ Summary about the Orientation</b>	Settle in the new apartments				
14 : 30   15 : 30									
15 : 30   16 : 30									
16 : 30	Scooter Practice								
Evening				End-of-Training Party (hosted by FSE)					

## Regulations for Leave Taking

You have 7 days of paid sick leave and 5 days for emergency leave with pay during the year you serve as an ETA. You should notify your school in advance whenever possible if you need to take any leave. Your attendance record will be sent by Mr. Trace Chang each month to the Department of Education. Taking beyond the limit of seven sick leave days and 5 emergency leave days allowed during the year, a reduction of your salary at a rate of NT\$1,300 per day will occur.

### A. Sick Leave

If you are taking a sick leave, you should notify Mr. Trace Chang and your LET. If you cannot reach anyone, please text a message. When you have class in the morning, please call your LET before 8:00am. Please call Mr. Trace Chang and your LET the moment you decide to take a sick day.

1 or 2 sick days off	Call your LET & Mr. Trace Chang. Send them a text message if they do not answer your phone. <span style="float: right;">↓</span>
	Fill out form within 7 days after the day you take a sick leave and email it to Mr. Trace Chang with her confirmation in reply. <span style="float: right;">↓</span>
	If the form is not received within 7vdays, your leave will be unexcused. You will be under observation if you accumulate 3 unexcused absences.

### B. Emergency Leave

Fewer than 3 days emergency leave	Fill out Form I one week prior to the day you would like to request an emergency leave and email it to Mr. Trace Chang and your LET. <span style="float: right;">↓</span>
	You will need to have their approval in order to complete the procedure. <span style="float: right;">↓</span>
	In the event of urgent leave, without early notification, please call Mr. Trace Chang and your LET immediately and email Form I within 7 days afterwards.

### C. Leave of 3 or More Consecutive Days

For any leaves of 3 or more consecutive days, you need to seek approval from the Foundation by filling out Form I. If you are ill for 3 or more consecutive days for sick leave, a sick leave confirmation report must be completed and submitted, along with a doctor's note.

You can ask for a doctor's note by using the following phrase:

請您幫我填寫一張醫生證明 (*Qíng nín bāng wǒ xiě yī zhāng yī shēng zhèng míng*).

Both the doctor's note and the sick leave confirmation report must be completed and turned into Trace within 7 days of your return to work. If the doctor's note and/or the sick leave confirmation report are not submitted within 7 days after your return to work, your leave will be treated as emergency leave. This could result in a reduction of your salary at a rate of NTS\$1300 per day for every day beyond the limit of 5-paid-day emergency leave allowed during the year.

#### D. Taking leave from English Village classes

Please try not to take any leave during the days you are teaching at English Village, unless you have contracted a terrible illness. There are separated procedures and regulations in the event that you would like to request leave on either a Tuesday or a Friday during which you are obligated to teach at English Village.

#### E. Travel Outside of Taiwan

For all travel outside of Taiwan, for private or official purposes, during the grant period, prior approval from the Foundation is required. Before making any of these out-of-the country vacation or official trips (e.g., to present papers at conferences), the grantee must submit a request at least two weeks in advance and receive an official approval from the Foundation. Failure to comply with this regulation can result in the non-payment of the maintenance allowance, or even revocation or termination of the grant, depending on the situation.

Based on the world-wide Fulbright policy that grantess cannot travel outside of the host country for more than two weeks, the ETA grantee is allowed to travel outside of Taiwan for a maximum of two weeks. This vacation leave with maintenance allowance paid cannot be taken during the first or the last month of the grant period, or while school is in session, since the stipend is paid by the Yilan County or Kaohsiung City governments, and the commitment to teaching is important. The best time to travel is during the winter break, which includes the Lunar New Year holidays. As mentioned above, any travel outside of Taiwan requires the prior approval of the Foundation and travel expenses must be borne by the grantee. Absences that are considered for academic or professional purposes are not counted as part of the two-week leave, but grantees still need to have official approval of the Foundation before making travel plans.

<p>&lt;FormI&gt; If you miss school days for all reasons, please fill out form I. &lt;FormII&gt; If you travel overseas and will not miss any school days, please fill out form II.</p>
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**Work Release Request**  
**英語協同教學外籍教師假單**

姓名/Name		
服務學校/Service School		
請假日 Date	From	(yyyy/mm/dd)
	To	(yyyy/mm/dd)
天數	Number of days	
假別/ Type of leave		<input type="checkbox"/> 事假/Emergency leave <input type="checkbox"/> 病假/sick leave <input type="checkbox"/> 其他/other _____
地點/Place you plan to go		
請假理由/Reasons		
其他說明/Others		
聯絡方式/ Contact Information		Email: Phone: Other contacts:

ETA Signature: \_\_\_\_\_(Date)

協同中師/Co-teachers  
同意 不同意

校內行政主管/  
School Administrator  
同意 不同意

學術交流基金會/  
FSE Representative  
同意 不同意

學術交流基金會執行長  
FSE Executive Director  
Yes No

**Overseas Travel Request**  
(When no school days are missed)

Year of Grant offered:

Category of Grant: ETA

Grantee Name:

School you serve:

Proposed Leave: From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Days of Leave:

Place you plan to go:

Contact Information:

Rationale (below please detailed information to fully support your request for leave):

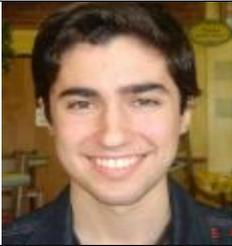
Approved by

Executive Director, Foundation for Scholarly Exchange

## 2011-2012 Fulbright Yilan ETA Grantees List

	Name	Education Background	Photo	Email
1	<b>Caldwell, Lauren Anne</b>	B.A. The University of Virginia East Asian Studies/ Foreign Affairs		<a href="mailto:LaurenCaldwell@gmail.com"><u>LaurenCaldwell@gmail.com</u></a>
2	<b>Dean, Gabrielle Louise</b>	B.A. Elon University International Studies & Communications Asian Studies		<a href="mailto:gdean3@elon.edu"><u>gdean3@elon.edu</u></a>
3	<b>Dick, Emily A</b>	B.A. Amherst College History		<a href="mailto:Emilyadick@gmail.com"><u>Emilyadick@gmail.com</u></a>
4	<b>Dixon, Meghan Mary</b>	B.A. Seton Hall University English/ Communication: Journalism		<a href="mailto:meghan.m.dixon@gmail.com"><u>meghan.m.dixon@gmail.com</u></a>
5	<b>Fogarty, Shane Patrick</b>	B.S. Babson College Economics/ Entrepreneurship		<a href="mailto:sfogarty1@gmail.com"><u>sfogarty1@gmail.com</u></a>

	Name	Education Background	Photo	Email
6	<b>Graves, Lauren Rose</b>	B.A. Colgate University Chinese and French		<a href="mailto:graveslr@gmail.com"><u>graveslr@gmail.com</u></a>
7	<b>Heebner, Dorothy Julia</b>	B.A. University of Michigan – Ann Arbor Political Science, Economics/ International Studies		<a href="mailto:djheebner@gmail.com"><u>djheebner@gmail.com</u></a>
8	<b>James, Christine Elizabeth</b>	B.A. Pennsylvania State University Global Studies/ Professional Writing		<a href="mailto:cej129@gmail.com"><u>cej129@gmail.com</u></a>
9	<b>Lavin, Elaine Sarah</b>	B.A. Bryn Mawr College Psychology		<a href="mailto:elaine.lavin@yahoo.com"><u>elaine.lavin@yahoo.com</u></a>
10	<b>Li, Cherrica</b>	B.A. University of Notre Dame Psychology		<a href="mailto:cli3@alumni.nd.edu"><u>cli3@alumni.nd.edu</u></a>

	Name	Education Background		Email
11	Lieb, Jennifer	B.A. New College of Florida Political Science & Economics		<a href="mailto:jlieb221@gmail.com">jlieb221@gmail.com</a>
12	Marzban, David Daniel Ari	B.S. Pepperdine University International and Area Studies/ Political Science		David.Marzban@ gmail.com
13	Pozehl, Terri Lynn	B.A. Michigan State University International Business/ Asian Studies		<a href="mailto:pozehlte@gmail.com">pozehlte@gmail.com</a>
14	Riskind, Abigail Chorlton	B.A. College of the Holy Cross English / TESOL/ TEFL		<a href="mailto:acrisk11@g.holycross.edu">acrisk11@g.holycross.edu</a>
15	Severson, Daniel Steven	B.A. Bard College Chinese Language & Civilization		<a href="mailto:dss433@gmail.com">dss433@gmail.com</a>
16	Viswanathan, Vidya Bahavani	B.A. Harvard University Political Studies/ French Horn Performance		<a href="mailto:vidyavis@gmail.com">vidyavis@gmail.com</a>

## Yilan ETA Project Advisory Team

Yilan Government Representatives		
Name	Title	E-mail
Mr. Wu Chin- Yung 吳清鏞處長	Director Education Department Yilan County Government	
Ms. Li, Su-ling 李速羚科長	Section Chief Education Department Yilan County Government	
Ms. Yu, Yu-chen 尤毓蓁小姐	Assistant Education Department Yilan County Government	
Mr. Fan, Ming-Hsung 范銘祥秘書	Chief Yilan County Teachers' Counseling Group	
Mr. Wellington Lin 林機勝校長	Principal Yilan Sheen Nan Elementary School (the site of Yilan Elementary School English Teaching Center)	<u>Wellington@ilc.edu.tw</u>
FSE Representatives		
Name	Title	E-mail
Dr. William Vocke 李沃奇博士	Executive Director Foundation of Scholarly Exchange	<u>wvocke@fulbright.org.tw</u>
Prof. Chern, Chiou-lan 陳秋蘭教授	Yilan ETA Project Academic Advisor	<u>clchern@ntnu.edu.tw</u>
Dr. Ivy Haoyin Hsieh 謝灝音教授	Yilan ETA Project Academic Advisor	<u>ivyhhsieh@mail.tku.edu.tw</u>
Prof. Yilin Sun 孫教授	Yilan ETA Project Academic Advisor	<u>yilsun@comcast.net</u>
Ms. Kelly Chang 張純怡小姐	ETA Project Coordinator	<u>kellychang@fulbright.org.tw</u>  0987-867- 565
Mr. Trace Chang 張炎黃 先生	ETA Project Coordinator	<u>tracechang@fulbright.org.tw</u>  0912-2966-17

## Academic Advisers to Yilan ETA Project

### Duties Include:

1. Design training sessions and lead workshops on professional development
2. Advise and counsel ETAs on co-teaching and other matters
3. Offer TESL/TEFL focused courses to ETAs and LETs



Prof. Chern, Chiou-Lan 陳秋蘭主任

Professor and Chairman, Department of English  
University: National Taiwan Normal University 師大

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Prof. Yilin Sun

South Seattle Community College- Seattle, WA, USA  
Department: TESOL/Education

E-mail: [yilsun@comcast.net](mailto:yilsun@comcast.net)

## 2011-2012 ETA Co-Teaching Preferences

Your name:

We will use this form as a guide and the main reference for assigning ETAs to suitable schools. Please fill out this form and rank the school from the one most compatible with you to the one least compatible with you.

Type I	Type II	Type III
1. 中山國小 Jhong Shan 2. 新生國小 Shin Sheng 3. 光復國小 Guang Fu 4. 公正國小 Gong Jheng 5. 力行國小 Syue Jin 6. 宜蘭國小 Yilan 7. 成功國小 Cheng Gong	1. 凱旋國小 Kai Shun / 新南國小 Sheen Nan 2. 大福國小 Gong Guan / 過嶺國小 Guo Ling 3. 大溪國小 Da Xi / 大里國小 Da Li 4. 二城國小 Er-cheng / 湖山國小 Hu Shan 5. 清溝國小 Cing Gou / 廣興國小 Kuanghsing 6. 古亭國小 Gu Ting / 公館國小 Gong Guan 7. 北城國小 Pei-Cheng / 東興國小 Dong Sing	東澳國小 Dong Ao 蓬萊國小 Peng Lai 碧候國小 Bi Hou 金岳國小 Jin -yue

Priority	School	Why this school and what do you like about it? Why do you think you do/do not fit well with the school?
1		
2		
3		

Priority	School	Why this school and what do you like about it? Why do you think you do/do not fit well with the school?
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

<b>Priority</b>	<b>School</b>	<b>Why this school and what do you like about it? Why do you think you do/do not fit well with the school?</b>
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		

Please kindly evaluate the following questions to give us more information to place everyone in the most appropriate school and make further arrangements.

1. The kind of transportation you most prefer to use to get to your school:

- By bike
- By train
- By scooter
- Car pool with LET

2. How would you evaluate your ability to ride a scooter?

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Cannot overcome the fear of imbalance
- Learning now- I believe I can make it through

3. If we find many ETAs ranking the same school as their favorite, how would you like us to make the final decision?

- Do a drawing
- Let Yilan government (the program sponsor) make the decision by referring to this preference form.
- Suggestions:

4. Please state the priority by rank for these three types of schools to indicate your preference, " 1" is the most favorite.

(\* insert the number "1, 2 or 3" into the little square in front of the Type)

- Type I
- Type II
- Type III

## Important phone numbers

- The emergency number in Taiwan is **119**
- Police or Traffic Accident: **110**
- Time information: **117**
- Weather Information: **166, 167**
- Directory Assistance: **104 (Yilan County), 105 (Taiwan), 100 (Global)**
- Long Distance Calls: **002 + country code + area code + phone**
- Yilan Office of National Immigration Agency: **03-957 7661**
- National Yilan Hospital (署立宜蘭醫院): **03-932 5192 (in Yilan City)**
- Lotung Poh-Ai Hospital (博愛醫院): **03-954 3131 (in Luodong Township)**
- St. Mary's Hospital (羅東聖母醫院): **03-954 4106 (in Luodong Township)**
- Tourism Bureau's Toll Free Number: **0800-011765**

## Contacts Us

Foundation for Scholarly Exchange (Fulbright Taiwan)  
Address: 2nd Fl., 45, Yanping S. Rd., Taipei 10043, Taiwan  
Tel: +886-2-2388-2100 Fax: +886-2-2388-2855 [www.fulbright.org.tw](http://www.fulbright.org.tw)

## Addresses of Teacher's Center & ETA Apartments

### Teacher's Center Address

- 宜蘭縣宜蘭市民權路一段 36 號  
No. 36, sec. 1, Minchiuan Rd. I-Lan City I-lan County 260, Taiwan

### Yilan Team

- Tai-Shan apartment  
宜蘭縣宜蘭市泰山路 85 巷 5 號 7 樓之 2  
7F-2, No.5 , Lane 85, Taishan Rd., Yilan City, Yilan county 260, Taiwan
- Guo-Rong apartment  
宜蘭縣宜蘭市國榮路 163 號 2 樓之 1  
2F-1, No. 163, Guorong Rd., Yilan City, Yilan county 260, Taiwan
- Zhong-Shan apartment  
宜蘭縣宜蘭市中山路二段 202 巷 50 號 6 樓  
6F., No. 50, Lane 202, Sec. 2, Zhongshan Rd., Yilan City, Yilan County 26046, Taiwan

### Luodong Team

- Luodong apartment H  
宜蘭縣羅東鎮公正路 575 號 H 棟 5 樓  
H-5F, No. 575, Gong Zheng Rd., Luodong Township, Yilan county 265, Taiwan
- Luodong apartment J  
宜蘭縣羅東鎮公正路 579 號 J 棟 7 樓  
H-5F, No. 575, Gong Zheng Rd., Luodong Township, Yilan county 265, Taiwan

### Nanao Team

- Nanao High School Dormitory  
宜蘭縣南澳鄉大通路 98 號  
No. 98, Datong Rd., Nanao Township, Yilan County 27241, Taiwan







