

臺灣交換生觀察日記：十件德國人之不可思議

## 10 Things Strange about Germany from the perspective of a Taiwanese Exchange Student

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### 1. 論外食單調種類與昂貴價錢 Costly Eating out and Cooking for Fun

在長住歐洲前我幾乎沒把速食店納入外食名單中，但不幸地，便宜又方便的麥當勞無疑成為我的首選之一。在臺灣，買一個大麥克的價錢（\$NTD 35）有更多運用可能，包括餃類、蛋餅或飯糰，甚至多一到兩倍的價錢就可以獲得三菜一主食的營養便當，加上個人基於健康考量對炸物少有偏好，綜合考量下我顯然沒有在臺灣走進速食店的誘因。

Before living in the Europe I rarely took fast food into consideration as eating out; yet, unfortunately, Mcdonald admittedly turns into one of my priorities, regarding the low price and the convenience. In Taiwan, compared to fast food, the same price (€1) can afford more diverse options, such as dumplings (水餃 / 煎餃), omelets (蛋餅), or rice rolls (飯糰). What's more, a lunch box with staple (rice / noodles), three types of side dishes (vegetables, tofu, etc.) and one kinds of meat (chicken / pork / beef / lamb / fish) is merely doubled or tripled in the costs of fast food (€2-3). On the other hand, I personally have no preference of deep-fried things due to some health factors, Apparently I have no incentives to walk into fast food restaurants under these premises.

但事態在德國完全翻轉。光一個三明治就要價 \$NTD 85 - 150，平均外食更高達 \$NTD 245 - 525，在這樣的情況下速食店的優勢完全被突顯，促使消費者犧牲一點健康換取便宜、簡單又方便的餐點。同時，受制於外食高價和單調性，我不得不洗手作羹湯，成為一介「化學小廚娘(IG: [https://www.instagram.com/yuna\\_in\\_the\\_europe/](https://www.instagram.com/yuna_in_the_europe/))」。簡直福禍相依的最佳典範。

But things in Germany are totally different: The price of one sandwich ranges from €2.5 to 4.5 while one meal normally costs €7-15. In this case, the advantages of fast food restaurants are underlined, which urge consumers to slightly sacrifice their health to get cheap, easy and convenient food as one meal. Simultaneously, driven by the costly price for eating out and the monotonous options, I start to cook by myself and am on my way to become a “chemistry chelf (IG: [https://www.instagram.com/yuna\\_in\\_the\\_europe/](https://www.instagram.com/yuna_in_the_europe/)).” Such disaster lurks within good fortune!

Omelets (蛋餅)



Dumplings (水餃 / 煎餃)



Rice rolls (飯糰)



(Source: the Internet)

## 2. 傳統德式料理與素食人口 Traditional German Meat-based Dishes and the Vegetarians

我驚奇地發現兩個矛盾事實：我的在德交友圈有極高比例的素食主義者，不過偏偏傳統德式料理又極為肉食基底。不若健康而無趣的荷蘭家常菜大多是馬鈴薯泥、燙青菜和少數肉類，德國人熱愛炸豬排、香腸和油煎魚的程度簡直令人不敢恭維。「如果硬要說傳統料理，德國人也吃很多馬鈴薯啦.....不過你說的沒錯，德國飲食對吃素者確實不太友善。」一個德國朋友面帶遺憾地闡述，並進一步詢問臺灣素食人口情況。我想了幾秒斟酌的回答：「儘管我們確實有不少肉類料理，但臺灣在素食人口的世界排名第二。」

One interesting thing is the high proportion of the vegans in my circle of friends in Germany; meanwhile, I noticed the traditional German cuisines are quite meat-based. Unlike healthy but boring Dutch homemade dishes, such as smashed potatoes, boiled vegetables and little meat, Germans are obviously big fans of fried pork, sausages and backfisch. “Well, German people also consume a lot of potatoes when it comes to local cuisines... but you’re right. Traditional German dishes are not that friendly to we vegetarians.” One of my German friends explained to me with pity, and went further with asking the situation in Taiwan. I answered with few-second thinking, “Although we have diverse meat cuisines, Taiwan is one of the Top 3 countries with the highest rates of vegetarianism.”

儘管並非素食者，但因為所有姑姑(都因為環境、宗教或健康因素吃素，讓我對素食飲食教條並非太陌生，何況臺灣許多寺廟提供的免費素菜味道不算太差。聞言，朋友興奮地為話題作結：「聽起來棒透了！也許我們該考慮因為『免費午餐』拜訪一波臺灣！」

Despite being omnivores, I am definitely not unfamiliar to the vegetarian food standards because all of my aunties choose whether vegetarian or vegan diets due to environmental,

religious or health issues. Moreover, most temples in Taiwan provide visitors with free vegan meals, and sometimes the tastes are truly nice. “Awesome!” My friends grinned and joked to end up, “Probably we should go to Taiwan for free lunch!”

### 3. 那些知名但不具名的科技品牌 Those Well-known but Unknown Tech Brands from Taiwan

初抵德國我便注意到華碩在當地算是極為熱門的筆電品牌，不過和課堂同學閒聊過程中，我驚訝發現大家對這個臺灣品牌存在不少誤解，包括以為華碩是中國製或日本品牌。當下感覺挺微妙的，不過我還是會試著解釋 Asus、Acer 和 hTC 都是來自臺灣。此外，不只是電子產品，臺灣也以高科技晶片（聯發科、臺積電）、電動機車（Gogoro）、人工智慧（Appier）聞名世界，更別提多不勝數的「隱形冠軍」。通常三秒內，大家再也掩飾不了驚訝表情。

Upon arriving in Germany, I soon noticed that the ASUS was one of the most popular options for laptop users; however, during the conversations with some local students, I surprisingly found their misunderstandings that this brand was from China or Japan. Feeling subtle, I tried to explain, “It’s actually a Taiwanese brand, so are the Acer and the hTC.” Furthermore, not only electronic device, Taiwan is even well-known for its high-tech chips (such as MediaTek and TSMC), electric scooters (Gogoro), and the artificial intelligence (Appier), not to mention the numerous Hidden Champions from Taiwan. Normally in 3 seconds, their jaw-dropping expressions cannot be hidden anymore.

不過讓我同樣不敢置信的，是德國極致慢速網路和悲劇訊號。就算我已經使用當地主要通訊行的預付卡，還是因為網路問題來回奔波門市高達五次，甚至在我的近郊住處完全無法連網！在臺灣，完全沒有訊號可能會發生在山區，不過問題是漢堡根本沒有山，頂多一座人工小山丘。有一次我和德國朋友走進超市，下一秒就發現網路變 2G+，當場讓我傻眼。

Similarly, Germany has one thing that makes me eye-opening: the incredibly slow Internets and the frequently weak connections. As a Vxdxfone user, I went to the store to argue the terrible Internet for 5 times, because at begin there was entirely no signal at my place. In Taiwan, the same thing is likely to happen in the mountainous areas, but obviously there is only an artificial hill in Hamburg. One time my German friend and I walked into a supermarket, and the signal shown on our handys turned into 2G+ immediately! What a weirdly bad connection!

#### 4. 垃圾減量或鼓勵回收？ Reduction or Encouraging the Recycling?

說來尷尬，來德國前兩個月我都因瓶裝飲料的定價和支付金額對不上感到困惑，後來才發現是德國特有的「Pfand System（預付瓶罐費用，等歸還再退款）」。契機是某天課堂討論主題與德國政府在環保上的努力有關，而當話題帶到如何鼓勵回收時有同學提到「瓶罐預付金」。那個瞬間，稍微高出定價的金額和街上普遍的回收自由業突然產生連結。難怪那麼多人願意在街上或火車垃圾桶尋尋覓覓！畢竟預付金額落在 \$NTD 2.45 - 8.75 區間，某種程度還滿好賺的。但回過頭來想，為鼓勵回收提供「鉅額」誘因真的好嗎？

Embarrassingly, I felt confused to pay more than the pricing for almost 1 month until noticing the German Pfand System. One day we discussed the environmental efforts the German government had made in class and the prepaid fees for the containers were mentioned when it comes to the measures to raise the recycling rate. Abruptly I connected the higher prices I got at the stores and the common recycle collectors on the streets. No wonder a plenty of people would like to search for the glass bottle on the trains or streets. It's absolutely a good deal to earn €0.07-0.25 for one bottle! But is it the same good idea to encourage the recycling with such huge incentives?

從 2017 年 Eunomia 公布的數據顯示，德國在世界回收率表現第一，而臺灣位居第二。大約十年前，臺灣因不堪過度浮報廢除「回收換錢」這項政策，並回歸思考「回收 3R」真正意義：既然減量在回收之前，對購買行為後的回收提供高額誘因是否有些弔詭？或者我們應該著重發展新環保材質或對浪費的規範？但整體來說，事前收費還是比事後獎金有效率多了。

From the figures reported by the Eunomia in 2017, Germany won the 1st place while Taiwan got the 2nd for the recycling rates all over the world. About a decade ago Taiwan abolished the well-performed bonus system for the recycling. The reason not merely lay in the potential inflated figures but the reflection on the spirit of the 3Rs. If the reduction is prior to the recycling, does it seem tricky to provide incentives to encourage buying and then recycling? Or should we focus on the subsidies of sustainable materials or the regulation of waste? In general, ex-ante fees are definitely more efficient than ex-post ones.

#### 5. 上帝說星期天要休息和上教堂 Sunday is for the Churches!

在荷比盧、西義地區走跳後，我終於確定星期日「什麼都沒開」是德國特有的社會現象。我仍記得，初抵近郊宿舍也是週日，僅有車站附近幾間快餐開著，超市正常發揮半間也沒營業。可想而知，想自煮連買食材都有困難。而基本上我當時僅有的三個選擇就是中式炒麵、土耳其肉捲和美式漢堡。……好喔，傳說中的歐洲社會福利真棒，畢竟勞工本來就不該在週日工作嘛。我在心裡咕噥道，並選了最便宜的炒麵當晚餐。

After travelling around Benelux, Italy and Spain, I finally find “nothing-open” Sunday merely taking place in Germany. I still remembered my first day to the dormitory was Sunday, hence only shops near the train station were open, and unfortunately, no supermarkets were available in that little town about 40 minutes away from Hamburg center. Therefore, even if I wanted to cook by myself, I failed to buy some ingredients. Basically the remaining three options I got were respectively Asian (noodles box), Turkish (Döner) and American fast food (hamburger) restaurants. “That’s probably the so-called European welfare to protect labors from working on weekend,” I told to myself, and chose the cheapest Asian fried noodles as dinner.

「其實德國晚上八點後沒東西還滿扯的。」一個在多特蒙德巧遇的英國背包客對我說，「如果你去倫敦，情況完全不是這樣。」那個瞬間，我才驚覺自己的認知偏差有多嚴重，忍不住脫口詢問英國商店在週日是否營業，並出乎意料地得到肯定回答。仔細想想也不是不能理解，相比其他歐洲國家，德國畢竟比較社會主義一點。我再度自圓其說，直到幾天後一位德國朋友聽完故事後簡單回覆：「雖然根據《商業營業時間法 (Ladenschlussgesetz)》也是有保障勞工的意涵，不過主因應該是週日要上教堂啦。雖然現代人比較不虔誠，但總之就這樣流傳下來了。」好喔，一秒戳破幻想，真的很棒欸。

“It’s actually weird to find nothing open after 8 p.m. in Germany,” one British backpacker I met in Dortmund told me, “If you go to London, it would be totally different.” At that moment, I surprisingly found myself suffered from cognitive bias and blurted out the question about the “store-closing Sunday.” Out of expectation, I got a negative answer from the British visitor. “That says Germany is a left-wing state compared to other European countries,” I tried to persuade myself again, but few days later, one German friend of mine burst my bubble with telling the truth behind the “no-shopping Sunday.” After hearing the entire story he replied with the simple introduction of "Ladenschlussgesetz", “Ah, the reason is more religious: People in the past had to go to the church to honor God. Of course not so many people do that anymore, but it just passes on.” ...Okay, nice.

## 6. 火車突然取消與仍舊淡定的德國人 German style: Always Stay Calm for the Abrupt Cancellations of Trains

如果要分享一件我在漢堡最震驚的事，莫過於火車唐突取消卻仍舊保持淡定的在地人。我的宿舍在距市中心 30 - 40 分鐘車程的小鎮，火車一個鐘頭兩班。儘管說不上便利，但我很喜歡這兒社區獨有的靜謐。某天，為一門早八我早早出現在月臺等候，邊確認本日行程時突然響起一陣廣播，就在火車表定抵達的前幾秒，接著便是人們選擇離開或留下，過程沈默到令人不安。即便對德文理解有限，我清楚意識到某些事正在發生。

If let me tell one astounding thing I've encounter in Hamburg, that is definitely the calm reactions of the local people for the abrupt cancellation of trains. My dormitory is located in a small town, which takes 30-40 minutes to transport to the downtown by the railway, and twice per hour. Despite the inconvenience, I still enjoy the quiet and tranquil neighborhood. One day, I woke up early and headed for the university for the class at 8 a.m. I browsing through the day schedule on the platform, an announcement suddenly caught my attention, exactly at the timing that the train was supposed to arrive. Constraint to my lousy German listening, I had no idea about the announcement itself, but found that people started to move away or chose to stay, in an extremely calm way. "What happened?" Confused by the weird silence, my alarm rang loudly.

「火車取消了。下一班要等二十分鐘，但這就是進市區的最佳方法。」一位選擇留下等待的乘客回答我的困惑，並進一步挑明現狀：就算選擇其他交通方式，時間只會更久，別掙扎了。比起毫無替代選項的交通方式，更令我不解的是在地人的淡定反應，我脫口而出：「不是啊，居然沒人抱怨也太不科學了？」女士聞言露出疲倦笑容答覆道：「我也不知道為什麼，但這班火車真的經常突然取消。」完全無法理解啊！臺鐵遲到可能是日常，但無故取消完全是另外一件事，何況發生在理應抵達的前一分鐘。總之，自從那天之後，我對每則車站廣播都神經兮兮，直到看到火車本人。

"Well, this train was cancelled. The next one is about 20 minutes later, and it's the best way to go to the center." One passenger who chose to wait patiently answered my confusion, and gave me that suggestion, which implied no better substitutions, neither buses nor trams, in this case. Hearing this, I doubted, "Faced with such a 'surprise', no one complains? How come?" The lady replied with a tiring smile, "I don't know why, but it's pretty normal for this train, believe it or not." That sounds weird! In Taiwan, the railway delay could be common, but absolutely

not for the cancellation, not to mention one minute before the scheduled arrival time! Anyway, from that day on, I keep cautious about every announcement before the train arrives.

## 7. 使用者付費的公廁們 Charged Toilets

在臺灣，大部分的車站或餐廳都把提供免費廁所當作附加服務，因此歐洲的收費廁所對我來說還滿新鮮的。不過，真正讓我在意的其實是速食店外頭負責收費的守門人，讓廁所彷彿在餐廳裡自建國度（無論消費與否，想上就得付錢）。可惜，同樣受限德語能力，我不曾鼓起勇氣向前詢問這類職缺的收入是否全權來自向客人收費。個人猜測，薪水計算應是底薪加上客人隨喜小費，只是我從沒進一步求證。

In Taiwan, whether public transport system (including gas stations) or private dining restaurants (even you don't consume anything!) take providing free toilets as added value; thus, charged toilets in the Europe are pretty fresh to me. Yet, what really drew my attention are the specially-assigned persons to charge at the fast food restaurants, which seem to highlight the facilities as "independent space" aparting from the shops. Again, limited to my German understanding, I never walk to the service persons to ask the calculation of their monthly salary, but it really calls into questions if they can survive by the coins merely paid by the users. In my opinion, the calculation of their salary is likely to sum up both minimum wages and extra tips, though without seeking for any prove.

也許，等我未來德文好一些，能夠用比較不失禮的方式進行訪談吧。

Perhaps in the future, I can figure out a polite expression way to do the interview, with much more fluent German speaking.

## 8. 在鍵盤、發音以及愛稱的文化衝擊們 Y or Z on the Keyboard, R or H in the Pronunciation, and Pig or Bear or Pigbear among lovers

原先第八點是想分享臺灣垃圾車音樂用德國音樂家貝多芬的《給愛麗絲》，不過我幸運在截稿死線當天蒐集到更多專屬德國的「有趣怪事」：包括鍵盤 Y 和 Z 位置、德文 R 發音更接近英文的 H，還有情侶之間令人咋舌的暱稱。關於第一點，在德國同學對臺灣筆電鍵盤上的注音和倉頡符號表示驚訝之前，我從沒認真意識到鍵盤多樣性這件事。禮尚往來，他也向我展示德國鍵盤的特別之處，除了多出幾個特殊德文字母 ü ä ö ß，我居然在打 Y 和 Z 如此普通的字母時迷失在一方鍵盤，後來才發現兩者位置與英文鍵

盤相反。更慘的是，類似困惑也出現在我試圖發德文的 R 開頭的單字（彈舌音在字首讓我超障礙），差別是這次是對方困惑。例如地名 Rahlstedt，德文發音接近「哈需得特」，而非英文的「拉斯德特」，以至於每次我開口沒有德國人懂我想表達什麼。嗯。

Originally, this part was supposed to share Taiwan's musical garbage trucks with the song of Fur Elise - Beethoven, but fortunately I collected more weird things found in Germany on the last day of the closing date: They are Y or Z on the Keyboard, R or H in the Pronunciation, and Pigbear among lovers. For the first instance, I had been not conscious of the diverse keyboards until a German classmate got excited on seeing my laptop with Bopomofo (Taiwan's phonetic symbol) and Cangjie inputs. In return, he displayed his keyboard to show the differences. Aside from the adding letters of ü ä ö ß, I found myself lost on the German keyboard as typing Y or Z, for they got opposite positions in contrast with English one! What's worse, a similar confusion occurred as my tongue tried to pronounce the “R-” words in German, but this time the one getting chaotic was the local I talked to. Take the Rahlstedt for example. The pronunciation sounds more like “Hashted” for me. Thus, readers can easily imagine that German people fail to understand me with the English sound.

### Taiwanese Keyboard



(Source: the Internet)

最後一個例子則是目前為止讓我遭受最強烈文化衝擊的個案，一個超原汁原味的創意德文單字：der Schweinebärchen。這個單字直譯是豬熊，通常用於情侶愛稱……等等、為什麼啦！不管被稱為豬還是熊都讓人不是很能接受吧，為什麼德國人會想結合兩種生物創造出一個新詞彙啦？？？甚至有德國女生直接跟我說如果男友這樣稱呼自己會暴怒，所以現在是說這個充滿調侃欠修理的字是創造出來破壞情侶關係的逆？再不然，唯一解釋大概剩德式幽默跟法文數字一樣令人難以理解。



Lastly, it is a typical, original, weirdly creative German word that brings me the greatest cultural shock so far: der Schweinebärchen. Der Schweinebärchen refers to the Pigbear, normally as nicknames among lovers... Wait, why? It's already not that acceptable to be addressed as "pig" or "bear," but why do German people want to combine them together to create a new term??? Even, the German girls I know tend to get furious if called by their lovers, so does it imply that this word is created to break relationships by an insulting tease way? Otherwise, the German styled humor is as confusing as French numbers, in my personal opinion.

## 9. 難以弭平的東西德歷史 Gap between Eastern and Western Germany

因為對冷戰時期的德國史深感興趣，我很快在安頓後決定造訪位於東德的德勒斯登及萊比錫，怎料此舉招來大票德國朋友不解。「呃，為什麼是東德啊？其實我從來沒去過。」在收到三次類似評論後，我按捺不住好奇發訊息給德國學伴尋求解答，得到一個令人無法信服的回覆：「老實說，我對東德也不太熱衷，大概是因為他們的腔調。」因此，我決定開始收集德國人不想拜訪德東的理由，常見回答包括怪腔怪調、國家財政負擔和衝突的生活方式。

Highly intrigued by the German history during the Cold War, I soon determined to visit Dresden or Leipzig upon settling down, which confused most of my local friends. "Oh, why Eastern Germany? I've actually never been there." An overwhelming curiosity finally urged me to text my German buddy after I received more than 3 replies like this. "To be honest, I am not a big fan of Eastern Germany, either," commented by my buddy, "but mostly because of their accent." Not persuaded by the answer, I started to collect the locals' reasons for not visiting the east of Germany. Aside from the "weird accent", national financial burdens and conflicted lifestyles are the other two major points based on the issue.

「要在他鄉工作很可以啊.....啊，除了昔日東德之外啦。」剎那間，我想起之前在臺灣交換的兩個德國女孩曾經說過類似言論，將我的好奇轉變成困惑。在我印象中，德國向來是在歐盟這個發展不平衡的經濟體扮演領頭羊角色，亦不吝嗇在國際和歷史責任上盡心盡力，例如二戰以來的歷史教育或 1950 年之後的移民政策。兩年前我初訪德國時正值難民潮，大多數德國人對此保持中性的評論仍舊清晰。何況自 1989 年兩德統一都過了快 30 年，這樣強烈的偏見居然遺留到年輕世代！同樣地，我在萊比錫隨機訪問的德東人也有類似隔閡感，即便因為共產垮台赴德西工作多年，卻仍有強烈疏離感，以至於在外打拼 20 餘載終於選擇回家鄉發展。也許，這就是所謂「家家有本難念的經」吧。

“It’s totally okay for me to work in different places... except for the Eastern Germany.” Abruptly, the conversation with two German girls doing the exchange to Taiwan occurred to me, turning my curiosity into confusions. In my opinions, Germany is a state that not only leads the imbalanced EU economy but also takes the international or historical responsibilities, such as the history education after WW2 and the migration policies. Still, it vividly reminds me of the neutral opinions given by local people toward the refugee issues as I firstly visited this country two years ago. Moreover, the merge of the Eastern and Western Germany took place in 1989, but the strong stereotypes last for almost 30 years and pass on to the young generation! Similarly, the Eastern Germans I randomly interviewed in Leipzig expressed their lacking of senses of belonging as working in Western regions due to the collapsing economics at the end of the Cold War, which eventually drove them to back to their hometowns. Perhaps, every country has its own problems.

#### 10. 對臺灣的極端認識 Extreme Understanding of Taiwan

向德國人自我介紹來自台灣後，經常收到的回覆：

##### 5 Common Replies I Encountered as Introducing Taiwan to a German

1. 臺灣？還是泰國啊？ Taiwan Or Thailand? (5%)
2. 臺灣？所以是中國的一部份嗎？ Taiwan? Okay, is that a part of China? (20%)
3. 臺灣有聽過，但不太了解 Taiwan? Heard of it, but don’t know much. (35%)
4. 在我理解上臺灣是個國家沒錯，但你能稍微解釋他跟中國到底怎麼了嗎？ Taiwan, in my opinion, is a country, but can you explain more about the conflicts with China? (30%)
5. 居然是臺灣！我去過，完全跟中國不一樣！ Taiwan! I’ve been there and it is definitely different from China! (10%)

儘管我搜集的有限樣本大抵呈現常態分佈，但整體來說德國人對臺灣印象還是很模糊，而與中國複雜的政治情節更讓介紹難度大增。因此，我稍微試著寫了簡單入手文。

Despite the normal distribution based on my limited random sampling, Germans’ impressions on Taiwan seem ambiguous in general, and the complicated ties between Taiwan and China deteriorates the situation. Hence, I try to give a simple introduction of Taiwan as follows.

作為東亞交通樞紐，臺灣的族群多樣性令人印象深刻，包括漢人（閩南人、客家人）、原住民（17 族）以及東南亞移民，這樣的特點也造就我們多元的飲食文化。不過，令人意外的是，即便華語人口佔大多數，但基於複雜歷史因素臺灣並不存在明定的「官方語言」。此外，絕佳地理位置也讓臺灣的被殖民史和小吃文化差不多豐富，從荷西、日治到國民黨敗走，玲瓏滿目。另外一個能與飲食多樣性相媲美的是臺灣豐富的地景，作為一個海島國家，臺灣有七成以上地貌屬茂密山林，並坐擁東北亞最高峰：玉山（3952 公尺）。

As a trading hub in East Asia, Taiwan is characterized for her group diversity, including the Han people (the Hoklo and the Hakka), the indigenous people (17 tribes), and the immigrants from Southeast Asian countries, which results in a wide variety of original delicacies and cuisines. But astoundingly, due to some complex historical issues, there is no official language in Taiwan despite the dominance of Mandarin speakers. Besides, thanks to the outstanding location, the invasion history of Taiwan, from Dutch & Spanish to Japanese & KMT colonial periods, seems to be the first choice that can perfectly correspond to our diverse food options, followed by the varied landscapes. Surrounded by ocean, Taiwan with 70% coverage with densely forested mountains has the highest peak (Yushan 3952 m) in Northeastern Asia.

大概是作為世界數一數二的高山密集區，臺灣擁有呼吸得到自由氣味的新鮮空氣和可以連線谷歌、臉書、賴的絕佳訊號。最後，在地臺灣人還有和亞熱帶氣溫呈現高度正相關的熱情好客，隨時歡迎旅人到訪！

Probably, as one of the highest densities of tall mountains in the world, the air in Taiwan is fresh enough to breathe the freedom while the signal stays stable for the Google, Facebook and Whatsapp. Lastly, with strong positive correlation with the temperature of subtropical climate, local people in Taiwan are incredibly hospitable and always welcome travelers with open arms!