



Mazu Mania: A Great Pilgrimage That Unifies the People



六主仙閣



(圖/擷取自網路)

Taoist Goddess







- **pilgrimage:**

A journey, often a long one, undertaken to a sacred place or shrine as an act of religious devotion or to seek spiritual significance.



The Choises of Lin Mo



**You're 10. You can comprehend everything you read.
What would you choose to do?**

**A. Learn the arts of
divination**

B. Study Buddhist books

C. Play outside with friends

**D. Find the source of a
plague**



**You're 13. A Taoist priest says you have "rare gifts."
What would you do?**

A. Shut the door on him

**B. Tell him you only follow
Buddhism**

C. Learn skills from him

D. Offer him a big meal



You're 16. You sense your father & brother are drowning! What would you do first?

A. Try to send your spirit to save them

B. Pray to GuanYin for a miracle

C. Find the Taoist priest for help

D. Run to the beach screaming



Your mom interrupts you in your rescue! What happened then?

A. You save both your father & brother	B. You only save your father; your brother drown
C. You only save your brother; your father drowns	D. You fail to save either of them



You're 21. A drought hits. The cruel, unvirtuous governor asks for rain. Your answer is?

A. Refuse (he beats his wife)

B. Agree (the people are suffering)

C. Agree (if he pays you in gold)

D. Tell him to ask the Taoist priest



Months later, the governor confesses & changes his actions. He asks again. What would you do?

A. Blame him for the drought	B. See his sincerity and agree to help
C. Still refuse (he's faking)	D. Tell him it's too late



You're 23. You fight against 2 demons. They lose the battle. What would you do?

A. Banish them from the land

B. Destroy them

C. Make them your loyal generals

D. Imprison them in a well



You build an army to protect sailors. Who would be the head of the army?

A. The Taoist priest who taught you

B. Yourself

C. The guardian of the seas, Hai Yan Gong

D. Your two generals, Qianliyan & Shunfenger



**You're 28. You no longer wish to live among mortals.
What do you do?**

A. Build a temple

**B. Go to the mountains
with your generals to
ascend**

C. Travel to Taiwan

**D. Move away with your
parents**



Mazu Reading Worksheet: Timeline of Mazu's Life



Mazu's parents prayed
for another kid, and they
got Mazu.

From a young age, Mazu
comprehended everything she
read and stayed home
studying Buddhist books.

When Mazu was born,
the room glowed and was
filled with fragrance.



When Mazu was 13, a Taoist priest came to teach her rituals.

Mazu sent her spirit out to sea to save both her father and brother, but she only saved her father.

At 16, Mazu brought an end to a local plague.



Seeing the governor's sincerity,
Mazu agreed to pray and
brought rain to the land.

At the age of 28, she
spiritually rose in the
mountains, achieving
enlightenment.

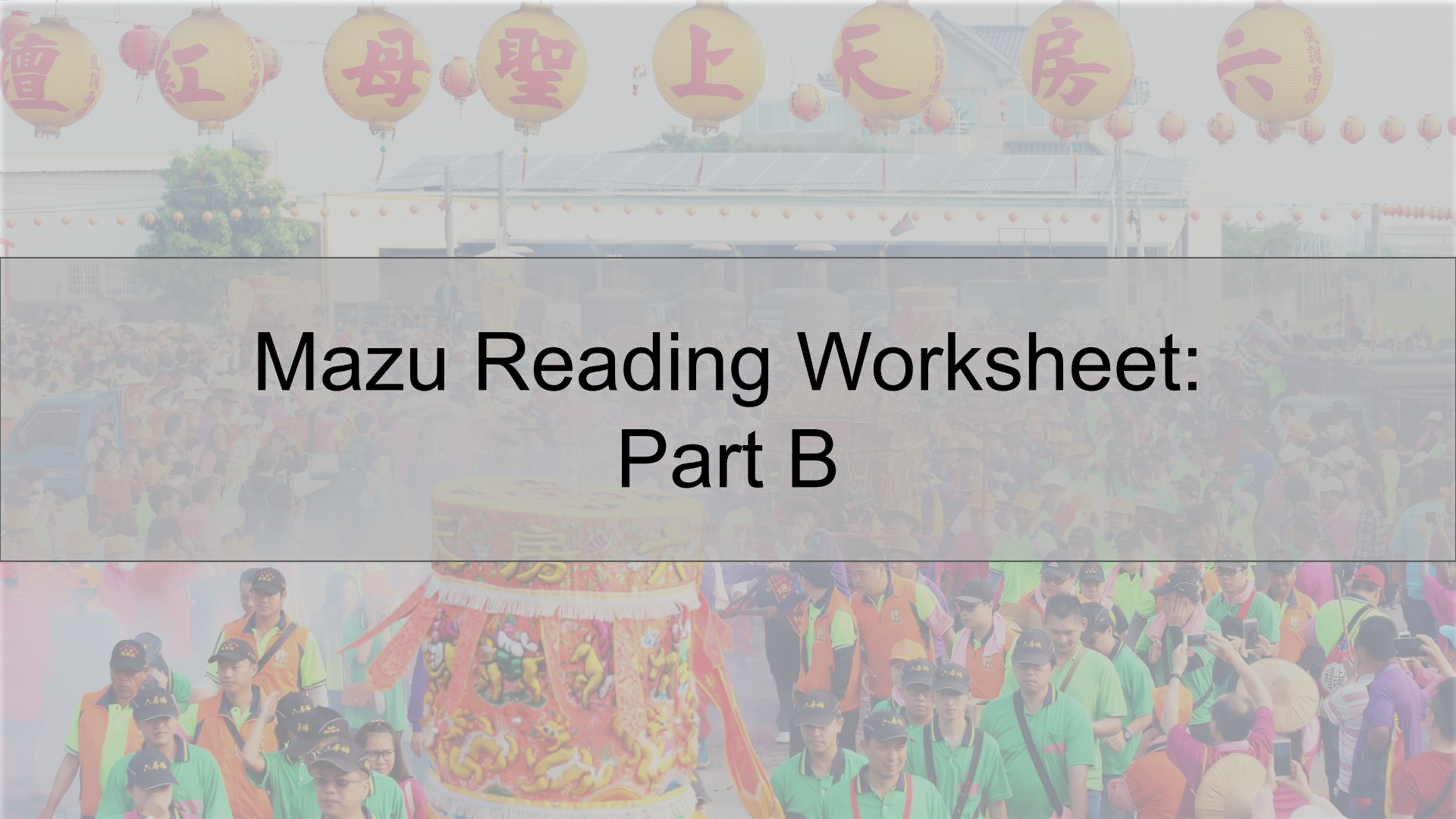
After Mazu won the fight
against the demons, she
appointed them as her
generals.



Mazu Reading Worksheet: Part A



1. E
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. B



Mazu Reading Worksheet: Part B



1. Which of the following best describes the circumstances of Lin Mo's birth?
 - A. A strong, shimmering light brightened the whole room when Lin Mo was born.
 - B. Because Lin Mo cried endlessly, her parents gave her the name, hoping it would bring her peace and silence.
 - C. GuanYin appeared in the dream of Lin Mo's mother because she had gone to pray for having another child.
 - D. **Lin Mo was born in blessings and the hope of her parents, with miracles along**



2. According to the passage, which of the following presents the correct sequence of events in Lin Mo's life?

- A. Recited Buddha's scripture - Saved People - Met the Taoist priest -
Worshipped by People
- B. Recited Buddha's scripture - Worshipped by People - Saved People -
Recruited the Generals
- C. **Recited Buddha's scripture - Met the Taoist priest - Saved People -
Worshipped by People**
- D. Recited Buddha's scripture - Saved People - Recruited the Generals -
Met the Taoist priest



3. How did Lin Mo get her generals and army?

- A. They accompanied the Taoist priest on his journey.
- B. They were a gift from the governor for bringing rain to Putian.
- C. **They decided to follow Lin Mo after being defeated.**
- D. They were found and brought back on Lin Mo's father's journey.



4. Which of the statements below is NOT TRUE about Mazu?
- A. Mazu was called so by the Taiwanese because of the grandma-like warmth and protection Lin Mo provides to the people.
 - B. **Lin Mo fought different battles against demons and governments as a general and won the title of Mazu.**
 - C. After saving a lot of people's lives, Lin Mo moved to the mountains and reached the awakened stage.
 - D. Lin Mo was born with extraordinary signs, marking the remarkable like that awaited her.



5. Word Meaning:

A. Which word in paragraph six carries the meaning of “a long period of little or no rain”?

drought (4%)

B. Which word in paragraph seven means “to defeat or bring under control by force”?

subdue (4%)



Mazu Reading Worksheet: Part C



When Mazu was twenty-one, Putian suffered from a severe lack of rain. The local governor visited Mazu and asked for her help, hoping she would pray for rain. However, Mazu refused the local governor due to his (1) mistreatment of his wife and lack of virtue. Months passed, and the governor repented, changing his behavior. As he (2) sincerely confessed his wrongdoing, Mazu changed her mind and prayed for the land. Soon after her prayers, rain poured down, ending the drought.



Pilgrimages







Comprehension Practice



1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Mazu developed a religion that is practiced in Taiwan.
 - B. **The Mazu pilgrimage is an annual event that brings many people together.**
 - C. The Mazu pilgrimage is a religious tradition dating back to the year 300 AD.
 - D. The Mazu pilgrimage is one of the most significant traditions of the Lantern Festival.



2. Which of the following is true about Mazu?

- A. **She is the goddess of the sea.**
- B. She is thought to protect soldiers at war.
- C. She is believed to have been born in autumn.
- D. People celebrate her birthday every two years.



3. What can be inferred about Zhenlan Temple in Dajia?
- A. It is located in northern Taiwan.
 - B. **It is a temple devoted to Mazu.**
 - C. It rules more than 100 temples.
 - D. It was built 200 years ago in the Qing dynasty.



Reading Selection



Paragraph 1



Every year, **more than five million people participate in** the

more than + N = over + N

Mazu pilgrimage. **It is no exaggeration to say that this**

It is not too much to say that

event might just be the world's largest and wildest

birthday party.



The festivities do **not** end **until** the participants **have**
celebrated for nine days and **journeyed over 300**
kilometers in central Taiwan.



Undoubtedly, the Mazu pilgrimage is a can't-miss event for visitors to Taiwan.



Paragraph 2



The pilgrimage **which** honors the sea goddess Mazu **sets out** from Dajia's Zhenlan Temple around her birthday, the twenty-third day of the third month on Taiwan's lunar calender.



The exact date and time, **which vary from year to year**, are **differ from year to year** determined earlier. During the Lantern Festival, temple authorities cast two **half-moon-shaped** wooden blocks to decide the actual schedule.





At the chosen time, **some 200,000 pilgrims set out** from
about/ around 200,000 pilgrims

Zhenlan Temple **on foot** and visit more than 100 temples

過程 **陪伴**
over the course of nine days. They are **accompanied**
over+特定時間=during a period of
time every step of the way by a statue of Mazu, **which** is carried in
a sedan chair.



Although the pilgrims' strength may **wane** during the long journey, **never do their passion and dedication fade.**
their passion and dedication never fade.



Paragraph 3



Apart from being a chance for people to show their devotion
Besides/ In addition to/ Asides from + Ving/ N
to the goddess, this annual festival is a spectacular and
heart-warming event.



The gathering in front of Zhenlan Temple before the pilgrimage begins is a scene **like no other**. **Throngs** of **unique/ one and only** **crowds of people** fill the streets, while the explosive sounds of drums, horns, fireworks, and firecrackers **pierce** the air. **suddenly cut through**





When the statue of Mazu finally emerges from the temple in her sedan chair, the crowd surrounds her, **excited** to **send** ~~and the crowd is excited~~ ► ~~being~~ **excited** **her off** on her long journey. Along the **route**, millions of people also join in the celebration and come out to receive her blessing.



Some even kneel or lie face down on the pavement to allow the sedan chair to pass over them, **which** symbolizes their hope for good luck.

指逗號前的整個句子





In the meantime, locals show their hospitality by **meanwhile/ simultaneously** enthusiastically offering free food, washing facilities, and accommodations to passing pilgrims.



Rarely can such generosity be seen during a religious event. It reflects **not only** the locals' dedication **to** Mazu **but also** the warmth and humanity **that** are **characteristic of** the Taiwanese people.



Paragraph 4



Over the years, the Mazu pilgrimage has transformed into more than just a religious ritual, and every year it attracts **all manner of** people—young and old, foreign and Taiwanese. **all sorts/ kinds of**



Thus, the Mazu pilgrimage has been **designated as** one of
be designated as+身份
Taiwan's important national folk customs. For those who
are looking to experience Taiwan's cultural heritage,
make an attempt to
participating in the Mazu pilgrimage is essential!



Graphic Organizer



1. five million people
2. the goddess
3. the twenty-third day of the third month on Taiwan's lunar calendar
4. two half-moon-shaped wooden blocks
5. nine



6. central

7. gather in front of Zhenlan Temple

8. allow the sedan chair to pass over them

9. free food, washing facilities, and accommodations

10. Mazu's statue



Vocabulary



7. **cast** -> cast-cast-casting

8. **devotion**

Catherine's lifelong **devotion to** her faith guided every decision she made, big or small.



14. **kneel** -> knelt-knelt-kneeling

16. **hospitality** -> **hospitable** (adj.)

Norman and his wife are very **hospitable to** guests and even welcome complete strangers with open arms.



17. enthusiastically -> enthusiastic (adj.)

Both kids were **enthusiastic about** the trip to the beach and had got all their toys and towels ready the night before.

20. religious -> religion (n.)

In the Buddhist religion, it is believed that after one dies, one is reborn in a new form.



23. designate -> be designated as

The Mazu pilgrimage has **been designated as** one of Taiwan's important national folk customs.

designate -> designated to V

She was designated to handle the negotiations.



I am **setting out** tomorrow **for** India again. My parents decided to **send me off** at the airport and wait until I depart. **In the meantime**, I feel hungry. Surprisingly, they prepared **all manner of** snacks for my journey. However, I **am looking to** eat them before I board the plane.



3. in the meantime -> meanwhile / simultaneously

4. all matter of -> all sorts of / all kinds of

5. be looking to... -> make an attempt to...



Sentence Pattern



Never do their passion and dedication fade.

Their passion and dedication never fade.



Rarely can such generosity be seen during a religious event.

Such generosity can rarely be seen during a religious event.



絕不	In no way, On no account, By no means, Under no circumstances
從未/很少	Never, Rarely, Seldom
幾乎不	Barely, Hardly, Scarcely
毫不	Little



無處	Nowhere
不但.....而且	Not only...but (also)...
直到.....才	Not until
一.....就.....	No sooner had S + p.p....than + S + Ved



S + beV/ aux./ have/ has/ had + ...

Step 1. Move the **negative adverb** to the beginning of the sentence.

Step 2. Invert **the subject** and **the verb**.

Ted is never late for school.

► **Never is Ted** late for school.



S + V/ Ved + ...

Step 1. Move the **negative adverb** to the beginning of the sentence.

Step 2. Split the verb into **do/ does/ did** and **the base form**.

Step 3. Put **the subject** between **do/ does/ did** and **the base form**.

Melissa rarely goes out after dark.

➡ **Rarely does Melissa go** out after dark.



2. The coach of the team seldom yells at his players.
Seldom does the coach of the team yell at his players.
3. The police hardly believed what
Hardly did the police believe what the witness said.
4. My brother is never late for company meetings.
Never is my brother late for company meetings.
5. The teacher was rarely harsh to his students.
Rarely was the teacher harsh to his students.
6. Students should never miss any class.
Never should students miss any class.



2. Mandy likes to gossip and spread rumors. (barely / Mandy / keep a secret)

Barely can Mandy keep a secret.

3. The water in the river is moving fast, and there are many undercurrents. (never / it / safe / swim near the rapids)

Never is it safe to swim near the rapids.

4. Jenny has three reports to finish this weekend. (Hardly / Jenny / have time / take a break)

Hardly does Jenny have time to take a break.



5. The weather has been fine for a long time. (Barely / it / rain / in this area / last week)

Barely did it rain in this area last week.

6. Kenny's parents put great emphasis on giving their children a healthy diet. (Hardly / Kenny / eat junk food / ever / during his childhood) Even now he stays away from fast food.

Hardly did Kenny eat junk food ever during his childhood.