Ancient Chinese Literature

Directions: Read each question carefully and fill in the blank with the correct answer.

1. Chinese _______________ usually combined vernacular language with music and song.

2. The most important classics in Chinese literature is the _______________.

3. The Classic of History consists of _______________ articles and _______________ parts.

4. Composed by Cao Xueqin, _______________ is one of China’s Four Great Classic Novels.

5. _______________ was one of the earliest Chinese texts to cover topics of Chinese geography and topography.

6. Records of the Grand Historian was written by _______________.

7. The _______________ is a novel that tells the story of the momentous rule of the Han Dynasty when the Chinese empire was divided into three warring kingdoms.

8. _______________ is the official journal of the State of Lu covering the period 722 BC to 481 BC.

9. _______________ is a restoration of the original Classic of Rites.

10. During the State of Lu, _______________ monarchs ruled the country.
Answer Key

Ancient Chinese Literature

Directions: Read each question carefully and fill in the blank with the correct answer.

1. Chinese drama usually combined vernacular language with music and song.

2. The most important classics in Chinese literature is the Book of Changes.

3. The Classic of History consists of 100 articles and four parts.

4. Composed by Cao Xueqin, The Dream of the Red Chamber is one of China's Four Great Classic Novels.

5. The Huainanzi was one of the earliest Chinese texts to cover topics of Chinese geography and topography.

6. Records of the Grand Historian was written by Sima Qian.

7. The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is a novel that tells the story of the momentous rule of the Han Dynasty when the Chinese empire was divided into three warring kingdoms.

8. The Spring and Autumn Annals is the official journal of the State of Lu covering the period 722 BC to 481 BC.

9. Records of Rites is a restoration of the original Classic of Rites.

10. During the State of Lu, twelve monarchs ruled the country.