

CHINESE CULTURE

I. ETHNIC GROUP

A. HAN GROUP

1. **56** – numbers of ethnic group in China
2. **YUNNAN PROVINCE** – an area where minority groups are most concentrated with more than 20 represented.
3. **JILIN PROVINCE** – inhabited by Koreans
4. **HAN** – it is the most populous ethnic group not only in china but also throughout the world
5. **CHINESE LANGUAGE** – it has a long history with a rich vocabulary
6. **ZHE** – poetic drama set to music, usually consisting of four acts
7. **JIAGUWEN** – referred as the ancients Chinese character, it can be found on many bronze vessels of the western Zhou Dynasty.

B. MANCHU GROUP

8. **MANCHU PEOPLE** – they lived in the area to the north of the changbai mountains and in the downstream of the Heilongjiang river in the northeast china which was called an area of “white mountains and black river”.
9. **NUZHEN** – an ancient Chinese ethnic group, was the ancestor of Manchu ethnic group, living in a present day jilin and heilongjiang.
10. **HUANGTAIJI** – he ordered in 1635 that Nuzhen will renamed as manchuria.
11. **NURCHACHI** – used a military system to administer the Manchu people by organizing them into eight banners.
12. **EIGHT BANNER PEOPLE OR BANNER PEOPLE** – another term for people of Manchu.
13. **SAQIMA** – a kind of Manchu candied fritter.
14. **CAO XUEQUIN** – author of the ‘dream of red mansions
15. **LOU CHANGPEI** – linguist and also a calligraphist.

C. MONGOLIAN GROUP

16. **MONGOLIAN PEOPLE** – they are mainly lived in Mongolian Autonomous Region in the frontier areas in northern china, which has a far-flung territory and abundant produce.
17. **XING’AN MOUNTAINS** – home of many rare birds and animals, and the area produces timber, pelts and medicinal herbs.
18. **Mongolian men** – they used to wear a red or blue headpiece.
19. **Nadam fair** – it is an annual grand festival for the Mongolian that held from july to august. It features horse racing, wrestling, archery competition. It is also mean ‘entertainment’ or “happy together”

D. Hui People

20. **Hui ethnic group** –relatively populous among china’s ethnic minority groups. Most of them are muslims.
21. **Lesser bairam, mawlid al nabi, shenji, and corban festival** – major festival of hui ethnic group.
22. **Hua’er** – kind of folk song popular in Gansu and Qinhai provinces and with the hui people.
23. **Hua’er meeting** – happened every year from the first to sixth day of June in the lunar calendar that is held in the Lotus Mountain in Kangle Country, Gansus province, where beautiful songs flow all night.

E. The Zhuang

24. Zhuang – the most populous among the minority groups.
25. Huashan Cliff Murals – a man-made attraction along the Zoujiang river.
26. Bronze drum – made by Zhuang people not only as a musical instrument but also a symbol of power and wealth.
27. Zhuang brocade – has long enjoyed a great reputation, is woven with cotton, silk and floss threads of bright color in exquisite patterns.
28. Liu Sanjie – she was called as the immortal singer in Tang Dynasty, invented Zhuang ballads that still circulate and are sung by various ethnic groups.
29. Antiphonal song day – a traditional Zhuang singing festival, when young men and women dressed in their most splendid attire gather on the hills to sing in antiphonal style.
30. Zhuang people – worship big stones, old trees, lofty mountains, land, dragon, snakes, and their ancestors.
31. Festival of the dead spirits – also called as Ghost' festival that is held on the 14th day of seventh lunar month, when sacrifices are offered to the ancestors and to wild ghosts.
32. Festival of Ox Souls – happened every after the spring plowing when people feed their ox with cooked glutinous rice in five colors and fresh grass to recall the spirit of the dead plowing ox.

F. UYGUR GROUP

33. Uygur – means “rally” or “unity” the most populous. They lived mainly in the area to the the south of Tianshan Mountains in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.
34. Clothes of uygur people – brightly colored and beautiful and all men or women like to wear a diamond shaped skullcap named **gaba**.
35. **Gaipan** – traditionally wear by men, a robe buttoning down the front.
36. **Karez** – an irrigation sytem in dry areas of Xinjiang, which is a series of wells at the bottom by underground channels, so as to draw newly-melt snow in the tianshan mountains and underground water to irrigate sytem.
37. **Young women** – they wear many plaits over the shoulder before marriage, believing the longer the hair, the more beautiful a woman is.
38. **Nang** – a kind of crusty pancake
39. **Zhuafan** – their favorite dish, which is made of rice, mutton, goat oil, carrots, raisins and onions, and eaten with the hands
40. **The story of afanti** – uygur literature and arts which has a long history and a special ethnic style that is familiar to all ethnics group in china.

G. KOREANS GROUP

41. **Chanbai forest sea** – one of the area that have a beautiful mountains and abundant produce. Which not only produce valuable timber such as Korean pine and kahikatea but also ‘Three Treasure in Northeast China.
42. **Yanbian area** – is a well-known “land of rice”.
43. **Kang** – built of bricks or slates, it is a rectangular sleeping platform, which is covered with with a mat and the flues underneath for heating. When a guest visits, he should take off his shoes before entering the room and and sitting on the kang
44. **Kimchi** – one of the special food of Koreans that has a special taste.
45. **Kayago** – stringed indtrument

46. Festival of the aged – activities to extend their wishes to anyone aged over 60.

H. GAOSHAN

47. Gaoshan – earliest residents of the island, mainly distributed in mountainous areas and the Zonggu plain in eastern Taiwan.
48. Qin – a kind of wind musical instrument made of bamboo slices with threaded covers at both ends, played by blowing across holes
49. Xiao – vertical bamboo flute

I. MIAO

50. Miao – relatively populous ethnic group in southwest china.
51. Sheng – a reed pipe wind instrument that has a history of more than 2000 years as it is said.

J. YI

52. Yi – the most populous ethnic group in southwest china.
53. Yi autonomous prefecture of Liangshan – largest Yi community.
54. Torchlight festival – grandest festival of the Yi people.
55. Axi dancing under the moon – famous Yi dance
56. Ashima – a long narrative poem which circulates throughout the country tells a touching story of a Yi girl ashima.
57. Yunnan Baiyao – the white medicinal powder of Yunnan, compounded according to a secret recipe of a folk Yi doctor handed down in the family from generation to generation.

K. DAI

58. Dai – mainly live in the Xishuangbanna area in Yunnan province. “land of peacocks”
59. Water sprinkling festival – is an annual grand festival for the Dai ethnic group.
60. Xiangjiaogu – drum on a pedestal shaped like an elephant’s leg

L. TIBETAN

61. Tibetan – is an old aged one, where there was an ancient regime called the Tubo kingdom.
62. Qinghai – Tibet plateau – over 4000 m above sea level on average and the world’s highest peak.
63. Bada – a piece of specially made white long cloth.
64. Buddhism – Tibetans religion
65. Lhasa – a masterpiece in architectural history listed in the whole cultural heritage list.
66. New year’s day – the grandest festival of Tibetan.
67. April 15 – day when religious ceremonies are held to commemorate the day when Sakyamuni became Buddha and princess Wencheng reportedly reached Tibet.

II. FOLK CUSTOMS

A. THE SPRING FESTIVAL

68. Chinese new year – happens every day of Lunar month, this is the most important and the most bustling.
69. New year’s eve – time for a happy reunion of all family members, when they sit around the table to have a sumptuous new year’s eve dinner, talking and laughing until daybreak which is called “staying up to see the year out”
70. Zishi – another term for midnight, a period of the day from 11 pm to 1 am.
71. Dumplings jiaozi are eaten because it sounds the same as a “change of the year and the day” in Chinese

96. Grain rain – indicates that the form that day, there will be more rainfall, which is beneficial to the growth of crops.
97. Grain budding – shows that the crop that will ripen in summer start to show plump seeds.
98. Grain in ear – tells people that the wheat has ripened.
99. Slight heat and great heat – indicate the full onset of summer, with the great heat being the hottest day of the year.
100. Limit of heat – shows that scorching summer days will soon be gone.
101. White dew – tells people that the dew appears in the morning to show that the weather is turning cold.
102. Frost's descent – means the appearance of the first frost of the season.
103. Slight snow and great snow – means the arrival of the snowy season.
104. Slight cold and great cold – indicate the degree of coldness in winter, with the great cold being the coldest day of the season.

H. TWELVE SYMBOLIC ANIMALS

105. **SHUXIANG** – also called as shengxiao, an animal used to symbolize when a person born.
106. **GREGORIAN CALENDAR** – commonly used in the world, the year can be expressed by the progression since the start of the Christian era.
107. **Ten word of heavenly stem:**
 - JIA, YI, BING, DING, WU, JI, GENG, XIN, REN, & GUI
108. **12 words of earthly branches**
 - ZI, CHOU, YIN, MAO, CHEN, SI, WU, WEI, SHEN, YOU, XU, HAI,
109. **ZI YEAR** – year of the rat
110. **CHOU** – year of the Ox
111. **YIN** – year of the tiger.

I. FOUR DEITIES – SYMBOL OF AUSPICE IN ANCIENT TIMES

112. **FOUR DEITIES** – kyllin, phoenix, tortoise, and dragon, they are the symbol of propitious omen.
113. **LEGENDARY KYLIN** – it has a deer's body covered all over with scales, one horn on the head, horse's feet and ox's tail. It is considered as animal of morals and benevolence and all previous monarch considered it symbolic of times of peace and prosperity.
114. **Phoenix** – "king of birds" it indicates auspiciousness, peace and good government. Considered as the symbol of power and dignity by ancient monarch.
115. **Tortoise** – is the only existing animal among the four deities, and also animal enjoying the longest life.
116. **Dragon** – is considered as the largest divine animal in China, and its most popular mascot.

J. AUSPICIOUS PATTERNS

117. **DECORATION OF ROOM** – it means expressing their desire for a happy life and celebrations on a propitious time and festive day.
118. **Zhou dynasty** – where the patterns emerged more than 3000 years ago.
119. **Pattern of double happiness** means that the two happy events occur at the same time, representing extreme auspiciousness.
120. **Pattern of good fortune** – and longevity – composed of the character of bats and longevity.
121. **Possession** – means that there is when the pattern is upright or viewed upside down.
122. **Pattern of head ruyi** – an S-shaped wand or scepter, usually made of jade. Symbolizes smoothness and good fortune.

123. Pattern of baiji- one hundred luck, also called as panchang. It has no beginning and no end.
124. Five good-fortunes boding longevity in the center – five bats encircle a Chinese character.
125. Five sectors of good fortune: longevity, wealth and rank, health, morality, and a natural death.
126. Four ruyi enclosing each other – are enclosed and connected with each other on four sides, symbolizing everything goes as one wishes.

K. NAMES OF CHINESE PEOPLE

127. **RANK/TITLE OF NOBILITY** - is used to rank nobles in monarchical states.
128. **GUO** – was the outer wall of a city in ancient time.
129. **INFANT NAME** – informal name for a child, also called as pet name.
130. **SURNAMES OF CHINESE PEOPLE** – it was appeared during the matriarchal society.
131. **3 COMMONEST SURNAMES**: Li, Wang, and Zhang
132. **COMMONEST COMPOUND SURNAMES**: Zhuge, Ouyang, Situ, and Sima
133. **Virtues of names**:
Zhong – loyalty, **Yi** – justice, **Li** – etiquette, **Xin** – Faith
134. Meaning of names in terms of health, longevity, and happiness
JIAN – health, **SHOU** – longevity, **SONG**- pine, representing longevity, **FU**- happiness

L. FOLK TEMPLE FAIR

135. **PINWHEEL** – is a kind of toy made of wooden stick and paper.
136. **DIABOLO** – a kind of toy made of bamboo and wooden.
137. **WHITE CLOUD TEMPLE** – large copper coin. It is said that anyone who can throw a coin through the hole in its center will enjoy good fortune.

M. CHINESE TEA

138. **LONGJING TEA** – produced near the west lake in Zhejiang province.
139. **BILUOCHUN TEA** – produced in the Dongting mountain of Taihu Lake in Wuxian Country in Jiangsu Province, has special features, with good color, fragrance, taste and shape.
140. **Maofeng Tea** – produced in the Huangshan mountains in Anhui Province, is a famous brand of green tea.
141. **Liu'an Guapian tea**-produced in the mountainous area of the Dabie Mountains, is a renowned brand of green tea
142. **Keemun tea**- produced at Qimen County in Anhui Province, is a famous brand of black tea
143. **Dian Black Tea**- Produced in Yunnan province; Dian is another name for Yunnan
144. **Bohea**- produced in the Wuyi Mountains of Fujian Province, is a top-grade oolong tea
145. **Jasmine Tea**- is made by smoking with jasmine.

N. CHINESE WINE

146. **FAMOUS BRAND OF WINE**: Maotai, Five – Grain Liquor, Fren Liquor, Bamboo-Leaf-Green Liquor, Luzhou Liquor, Gujing Tribute wine, Rice wine, Zhanyu Grape wine, and grape wine of the great wall
147. **Tao Yuanning** – a poet in the Jin dynasty, could not live wine for a day.
148. **Li Bai** – great poet in the Tang dynasty could write 100 poems after drinking wine. The more wine he drank.
149. **WU SONG** – a brave man from Liangshan in Song dynasty, drank 18 bowls of wine without a break, and the barehanded, fought a fierce tiger to death.
150. **Maotai** – world famous brand

O. CHINESE CUISINE

151. Shandong Cuisine – is quite famous in northern china.
152. Sichuan cuisine – hot, spicy, and sour. Famous dishes are “chicken with special hot sauce, shredded pork with chilli sauce and peppery hot bean curd.
153. Jiangsu cuisine – is moderately salty and sweet, and it is quite delicious. Famous dishes are “steamed shad”, Nanjing pressed duck and chicken in watermelon
154. Guangdong cuisine – feature exquisite, plentiful and varied raw materials, novel and strangely cooked foods, light, delicious, tender and refreshing taste, sour, sweet, bitter, hot and salty flavoring.
155. Zhejiang cuisine – developed from the local dishes of Hangzhou, Ningbo, and Shaoxing.
156. Fujian cuisine – often takes marine products as its raw material. It tastes light and delicious and the color is beautiful. famous dishes are “fried prawns in the shape of a fish.
157. Hunan cuisine – is mostly seasoned with chili, and features sour, hot, delicious and fragrant taste.
158. Anhui cuisine – made of the choicest delicacies of mountain and wilderness.
159. Mountain delicacies – refers to every kind of precious food produced in the mountains, and delicacies for the wilderness refers to birds or breast hunted for food.

III TRADITIONAL VIRTUES

160. Patriotic sentiments – referring to profound feelings for and belief in the motherland, are an important criterion for the Chinese nation to evaluate a person’s conduct and moral level.
161. Patriotic spirit – has been passed on from generation to generation.
162. Yue fei – from song dynasty, served his motherland with selfless loyalty all through his life.
163. Zheng chenggong – a patriotic person of resolve in the ming dynasty, led warship to recover Taiwan at the first attempt after it had been occupied by Dutch colonist for 38 years.
164. Lin Zexu – a statesman of the Qing dynasty, in order to defend national dignity, gave orders to confiscate and burn the opium imported into China by English and American businessmen.
165. Qian Xuesen and Li Siguang – famous scholars who gave up an easy life in foreign countries to return home to resolutely serve china when the motherland needed.
166. Integrity – refers to some good virtues such as upholding the truth, faithfulness and never yielding, honesty and uprightness.
167. The great ideologist _____ in ancient times considered it the highest moral standard not to be corrupted by riches or honors, not to depart from principle despite poverty or humble origin, and not to submit to force or threat. – MENCIUS
168. WEN TIANXIANG – national hero in the Southern Song Dynasty, was unfortunately captured when fighting against Yuan Dynasty soldiers.
169. CHINESE HISTORY – full of such heroism too numerous to mention, which provides a certainty the nation will always continue as a colossus in the world.
170. BELIEF of CHINESE PEOPLE: simple truth, diligence, frugality. For them, it can bring prosperity, either for an individual or a family.
171. VALUES OF CHINESE PEOPLE: labor, treasured the fruits of labor, and considered it a virtue to be diligent and frugal.
172. As early as more than 2000, years ago, _____ deemed it a virtue to be frugal. – CONFUCIUS
173. YAN YING – Prime minister of the state of Qi who wore a fur gown for 30 years, and believed the state of Qi was lucky to have such a prime minister.

174. **SU QIN** – from warring states period read day and night when he was too tired, he would jab his legs with an awl to keep himself awake.
175. **SUN JING** – from the period Han dynasty, tied his hair to a ceiling beam to prevent him dozing off, thus, as he felt sleepy, he would be jerked to wakefulness.
176. **WANG XIZHI** – great calligraphist from Eastern Jin dynasty, practiced calligraphy from his childhood. Each time he finished writing brush; as time passed, a pond in front of his house became a pond of Chinese ink. He also known as the “calligrapher of the first magnitude”.
177. Nowadays, the living and study conditions are better, so there is no need to “read by the light of bagged fire or the reflected light of snow” or bore a hole on the wall to make use of the neighbor’s light to study.
178. **MODEST & COMITY** – are mainly composed of the following elements: first, to know oneself accurately and see one’s own limitation, and never become complacent; second, to detect others’ strong points, tolerate others’ weaknesses, and respect others; third to correctly treat personal interests, give each other precedence, and not to claim credit oneself, or to scramble for fame and gain.
179. **LIN XIANGRU** – from the state of Zhao was given a title of senior official for having rendered outstanding service to the state.
180. **GENERAL LIAN PO** – claimed all the work and always tried to embarrass Lin Xiangru. Lin Xiangru never argued with him.
181. **KONG RONG** – from Han dynasty, was four years old, one day his father bought some pears and Kong rong chose the smallest one. His father asked him why; he said that he was the youngest and should eat the smallest and leave the bigger.
182. **HONESTY** – to be faithful and upright, think and act in the same way, always practice what one say.
183. **TRUSTWORTHY** – is to keep one’s word and not to be hypocritical and deceitful.
184. **CONFUCIUS** – taught his disciples to be honest.
185. **ZENG ZI** – was also an honest person. Once, his wife wanted to go to a market fair and their child cried and demanded to be taken along. His wife coaxed the child out of this by promising that, when she returned, she would kill a pig and cook pork for him. After she returned, she saw Zeng Zi was about to kill a pig and stopped him. But Zeng Zi said, “if you cheat the child, he will never trust you.”
186. **JI BU** – a man who always kept his word from the late Qin dynasty.
187. Being glad to give charities, also called in China “doing good deeds” and righteous deeds, is closely linked to outstanding qualities such as sympathy, justice, kindness, and warm heartedness, and is traditional virtue of the Chinese nation.
188. **HAN XIN** – who later became a general of the Han Dynasty, was so poor that he couldn’t afford to eat.
189. **FAN ZHONGYAN** – was a local official, one of his subordinates died of illness and left behind in a young wife and two children. He gave them financial help.
190. **GUAN ZHONG** – said over 2,600 years ago, it takes a year to grow crops, ten years to grow trees but a hundred years to rear people.
191. **RECORD OF LEARNING** – China’s first monograph on education, it is an idea of “Education first” was proposed, which holds that the prime task of a state is education.
192. **ZHOU DYNASTY** – more than 3000 years ago, the government established schools of different scales at different levels according to administrative divisions, and officials acted as a part-time teachers.

193. **CONFUCIUS** – in the period of spring and autumn 770 -476 BC, he opened a private school in his hometown, and put forward the idea that any person, whether of high or low social status, poor or rich, had the right to receive an education.
194. **RESPECT FOR THE TEACHER**: can be seen in all aspects of social life. The teacher could be excused from etiquette when meeting the emperor, and officials should bow down meeting the teacher. Teachers were also called “Honorable Master” or “sir” and give them respect and priority in daily life.
195. September 10 – celebration of teacher’s day in China in order to demonstrate public esteem for them.
196. **RESPECT THE AGED AND CARE FOR THE YOUNG** – it is a fine tradition of the Chinese nation.
197. **WARRING STATES** – during this period Mencius said that one should respect the elderly relatives of other people as one’s own, and take good care of others’ children as one loved one’s own.
198. **HUANG XIANG** – from eastern Han dynasty treated his father with filial respect from childhood. In order to let his father sleep more comfortably, he cooled his sleeping mat with a fan in summer and warmed the quilt by himself in winter.
199. As early as the _____, the government issued orders many times advocating and encouraging and rewarding behavior related to treating the old with filial respect. – **HAN DYNASTY**
200. In the _____, when emperor Kangxi and emperor Qianlong reigned, they held large scale activities to show respect for the aged; each time, the emperor held a banquet for more than 1000 men aged 65 and over in his palace. – **QING DYNASTY**
201. **ADVICE TO MY SON & PARENTAL INSTRUCTION** – books on educating children left by ancient men that are precious tracts on moral education.
202. **MENCIUS MOVED THREE TIMES** – shows the great stress laid on educating children.
203. The tradition of respecting the old and caring for the young has been carried forward in _____. – **MODERN TIMES**
204. **ELDERS DAY & CHILDREN’S DAY** – legal holiday in China.

IV. ANCIENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

205. China is one of the _____ ancient civilization. – **FOUR**
206. The invention of the first seismograph, accurate calculation of _____ in mathematics, creation of the first astronomical instrument, etc. were all centuries ahead of the west. – **PI**
207. **CHINA’S FOUR GREAT INVENTIONS**: compass, gunpowder, papermaking and printing)
208. **COMPASS** – one of the four great inventions of ancient China. Before it was invented, people depended upon the position of the sun and stars to tell the direction when at sea, which only worked when it wasn’t cloudy.
209. **WARRING STATES PERIOD** – it was a period when Chinese discovered that a magnet could indicate south and north, and, on the basis of this feature, made a southward-pointing instrument that was the prototype of the compass.
210. In _____, the compass was being used for navigation at sea. – **NORTHERN SONG DYNASTY**
211. In _____, compass was used spread to Europe via Arabia, and Arabs called affectionately “the eye of sailors”. – **SOUTHERN SONG DYNASTY**
212. **ADMIRAL ZHENG** – made seven voyages across seas to Southeast Asia and around Indian ocean in the early Ming dynasty.
213. **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS** – discovered the new world.

214. Before the papermaking technology was invented, people _____ or wrote Chinese characters on tortoise shells, animal bones, bamboo slices, wooden plates, and thin tough skills. – **CARVED**
215. During this dynasty people made paper from hemp and ramie. – **WESTERN HAN DYNASTY**
216. It was the dynasty when an official named CAI LUN improved the technique after years of experimentation. He used many plant fibers such as bark, rags, torn fishing nets as raw materials, steamed and cooked them with water, then pounded them into pulp, and then spread the pulp evenly on a fine screen and dried it into a kind of thin paper. – **EASTERN HAN DYNASTY**
217. **XUAN** – paper made in Xuanzhou of Anhui province is high quality paper adapted for use in Chinese calligraphy and painting.
218. The technology spread to Korea and Japan in the late _____ and early _____ dynasties. – **LATE SUI and EARLY TANG**
219. Before printing was invented, a scholar had to copy characters one by one if he wanted to create a _____. – **NEW BOOK**
220. Period where block technology was invented, which improved the speed of printing. – **SUI and TANG DYNASTY.**
221. **BI SHENG** – he invented movable type printing after years of experimenting during Northern Song Dynasty. He engraved the characters on small pieces of clay, and heated them until they became hard movable characters
222. **CHINA'S MOVABLE-TYPE PRINTING** – first spread eastward into Korea and Japan, and then westward into Persia and Egypt, and, at last, around the world.
223. The formula of the gunpowder was first discovered by _____. – **TAOIST ALCHEMIST OF ANCIENT CHINA.**
224. **MIDDLE TANG DYNASTY** – it was recorded the method of producing this kind of gunpowder. It was first used to make firecrackers and fireworks, and then used in military affairs in the late Tang Dynasty.
225. **NORTHERN SONG DYNASTY** – gunpowder based weapons such as rockets and cannon were widely used.
226. The invention of gunpowder accelerated the coming of the _____. – **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**
227. **EXHIBITION HALL OF THE MUSEUM IN BEIJING** – where the first model of seismograph restored.
228. **ZHENG HENG** – from the province of Nanyang of Henan province who made the ancient seismograph to determine the direction of an earthquake. It was made of fine copper, and looked like a big cup with a lid. **ZHENG HENG** was also made the first water- driven celestial globe in the world to measure the position of celestial bodies, which was carved with known important astronomical phenomenon. (**FAMOUS SCIENTIST IN THE EASTERN HAN DYNASTY**)
229. **ZU CHONGZHI** – a famous mathematician, astronomer and mechanic in Southern and Northern dynasties. Smart and fond of learning since childhood, he like natural science, literature and philosophy, and later became a world famous scientist.
230. **PI** – one of the work of **ZU CHONGZHI**, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.
231. After calculating more than 1,000 times, he concluded that the value of pi falls between 3.1415926 and 3.1415927; therefore he became the **FIRST SCIENTIST IN THE WORLD** who calculated the value of pi to seven decimal places.

232. Zu Chongzhi also put forward the thesis that the approximate value of pi was $355/113$, which was called _____ (MILU).
233. The value of pi was the most accurate in the world at that time, and Japanese scientists respectfully called it the _____. (ZU CHONGZHI RATIO)
234. HUANG DAOPO –of late Song Dynasty and early Yuan dynasty was from Wunijing of Songjiang. Since she could not bear her parents in law when she was young, she left her hometown and wandered to Hainan island.
235. **HAINAN ISLAND** – the area is abundant in cotton, and the Yi people there had started a textile industry long ago.
236. Combining the advanced textile technique of the Yi ethnic group with the traditional weaving techniques of the Han ethnic group, Huang Daopo also produce textile such as bedding with various patterns called _____. (WUNIJING BEDDING)
237. **HOW DID CHINESE PEOPLE MEASURE TIME DURING ANCIENT TIMES?** (at first, they judged the time according to the position of the sun, the moon and stars in the sky, which was not very accurate.)
238. Later, people designed a kind of hour counter using the sun to determine the time which was called _____. (SUNDIAL)
239. **SUNDIAL** – it is round plate, the surface is carved with 12 hours (zi, chou, yin, mao, chen, si, wu, wei, shen, you, xu and bai), with a copper needle embedded in the center of the surface.
240. **COPPER CLEPSYDRA** – was also called a water clock, hourglass, and sandglass. The earliest clepsydra was a copper pot holding water with a small opening at the bottom and a pole with scales standing the center.
241. As the **CLEPSYDRA** was passed on from generation to generation, it gradually evolved into a set of four pots. These are place in order on a four level wooden stand, the one on the highest level calle the **SUN POT**, and below it the **MOON POT**, **STAR SPOT** and **WATER RECEIVING POT**, respectively.
242. **ABACUS** – was invented on the basis that Chinese used the counting-rod for a long period. It is a rectangular with wooden frame on the four sides and small rods fixed inside strung with wooden beads; a girder across the middle separates the abacus into two parts.
243. With the application of the abacus, people summarized many abacus rhymes, increasing the calculating speed. By the time of the _____ dynasty, people could use the abacus in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, which were widely used in calculating weight, amount, space and volume. (MING)
244. **ACUPUNTURE & MOXIBUSTION THERAPY** – the core of Chinese medicine.
245. **ACUPUNUTERE THERAPY** – involves jabbing especially made needles of different length into the patient's body at certain acupuncture points, treating the patient by twirling or lifting the needles.
246. **MOXIBUSTION THERAPY** – requires the placement of burning crushed dry moxa near or on the skin at certain acupuncture points, treating by the irritation of heat.
247. **WANG WEIYI** – designed and made two bronze human figures marked with acupuncture points, carefully carved 12 channels and vessels and 354 acupuncture points on the figures for the people to use when learning the therapy. This was the earliest bronze human figure for medicinal use in China.
248. **NARCOTHERAPY** – is to disable the body or one part temporarily by drugs or acupuncture, which is usually used in surgical operation.

249. As early as the SPRING and AUTUMN and the WARRING STATES PERIOD, some Chinese doctors had known and recorded the anesthesia function of some drugs
250. HUA TOU – from the Eastern Han Dynasty, a famous doctor that went to the mountains and plains to collect herbs with anesthesia function, such as jimsonweed, which were made into narcotic drugs after being roasted and processed.
251. SHENNONG SHI – of ancient times once tasted 100 herbs in person to distinguish herbal plants.
252. CANON OF MEDICINE OF THE YELLOW EMPEROR – china's earliest extant medical book, it summarized medical experience before the spring and autumn and the warring states period.
253. BIAN QUE – a famous doctor from the warring states period who was the first to use observation, auscultation and olfaction, interrogation, and palpation for diagnosis.
254. OBSERVATION – is to observe the patient's appearance and mental state.
255. AUSCULTATION AND OLFACTION – are to listen to the patient's breathing.
256. INTERROGATION – is to inquire about the onset of the problem and the patient's own feelings, his diet and daily life.
257. PALPATION – is to feel the pulse of the patient.
258. TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE – mainly comes from plants, and also some animals and minerals. These are made into oral or external medicines after being specially prepared.
259. SHENNONG'S MATERIA MEDICA – one of the famous books during Han dynasty, recorded 365 herbs.
260. TAO HONGJING – a well-known doctor of Southern and Northern dynasties added 365 herbs and wrote "Variorum of Shennong's Materia Medica.
261. COMPENDIUM OF MATERIA MEDICA – written by the famous doctor Li Shizhen of Ming dynasty included nearly 2000 medicines and 10000 prescriptions.

V. SPOKEN AND WRITTEN LANGUAGES

262. CHINESE LANGUAGE – is one of the languages with a written script that has the longest history and is used by the most number of people in the world. Was established more than 3000 years ago.
263. POTUNGHUA – the standard language of chinses which is also called GUOYU in Taiwan, HUAYU in Singapore and Malaysia.
264. SEVEN DIALECTS OF CHINESE LANGUAGE: Northern dialect, wu dialect, xiang or hunan dialect, gandallect, hakka, yue or Guangdong dialect and min dialect.
265. MANDARIN – standard language as well as the common one of the Han people.
266. VERNACULAR CHINESE – is the written language commonly used by modern Han people.
267. NORTHERN DIALECT – represented by Beijing dialect, is commonly used in northeastern china, southwestern china and areas along the Yangtze and Huaihe rivers.
268. WU DIALECT – represented by shanghai dialect, is commonly used in most areas of Hunan province.
269. XIANG OR HUNAN DIALECT – represented by Changsha dialect, is commonly used in most areas of hunan provinces of china.
270. GAN DIALECT – represented by Nanchang dialect, is generally used in Jiangxi province and southeastern Hubei province.

271. **HAKKA** – represented by Meixian dialect of Guangdong province, is mainly used in Northeastern Guangdong province, is mainly used in northeastern Guangdong province, western and northern Fujian province, and southern Jiangxi province.
272. **MIN DIALECT** – is generally used in Fujian province, Chaozhou and Shantou areas of Guangdong province, Hainan province and Taiwan province.
273. **YUE OF GUANGDONG DIALECT** – is generally used in central and southwestern Guangdong province, eastern and Southern Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hong Kong, and Macao.
274. **MANDARIN** – has a Beijing pronunciation as its standard pronunciation, Northern dialect as its basic dialect, and the typical modern vernacular Chinese as its grammatical standard.
275. **XIAOZHUAN** – was the first standard script of the Qin dynasty.
276. **LISHU** – was the standard script of the Han dynasty.
277. **KAISHU** – also called zhenshu, appeared in late Han dynasty, and has been in use till now.
278. **CHINESE CHARACTERS** – constitute one of mankind's oldest system of writing, and have the most users in the world.
279. **JIAGUWEN** – the oldest Chinese characters.
280. **FOUR WORD FORMATION**: Pictography, Self-explanatory, Associative compounds, & Pictophonetic.
281. **PICTOGRAPHY** – refers to the method to draw the form of a thing.
282. **SELF-EXPLANATORY** – are made of up by adding self-explanatory symbols on pictograph, or totally made up of symbols. Which is made up by adding a point on the cutting edge of a knife, pointing on the position of the blade.
283. **ASSOCIATIVE COMPOUNDS** – are combination of two or more symbols represent a new character of a new meaning.
284. **PICTOPHONETIC** – is word-formation method combining one element of a character indicating meaning and the other, sound, into a new word.
285. **JIAGUWEN** – the earliest extant characters in China carved on tortoise shells or animal bones, mainly during the Shang Dynasty.
286. **WANG YIRONG** – A scholar of the Qing Dynasty, who discovered the Jiaguwen.
287. All together more than 100,000 pieces of tortoise shells and animal bones have been excavated from _____. (ANYANG)
288. In the past, people generally considered Jiaguwen of the _____ as the earliest kind of Chinese characters. (SHANG DYNASTY)
289. In _____, a few tortoise shells and animal bones carved with characters were unearthed in suburban Xi'an. (1980)
290. For thousands of years, Chinese people wrote with original complex Chinese characters ancient books as the vast as the open sea, which were rendered great service to the recording of history and the spreading culture.
291. **SHUTONGWEN** – was introduced by the first emperor of Qin Dynasty, which was the first large-scale sorting and standardization.
292. **SIMPLIFIED CHINESE CHARACTERS** – are those with fewer strokes adapted from complex ones with many strokes.

293. After ____, in order to make education universal, the Chinese government simplified Chinese characters in a unified and relatively large-scale way, when more than 2,000 original complex Chinese characters were successively replaced by simplified ones. (1949)

294. **MAJOR METHODS TO SIMPLIFY CHINESE CHARACTERS**

1. Replace complicated basic components with symbols.
2. Retain part of the original complex Chinese characters.
3. Replace the original complex Chinese character with its homophone of simple stroke.
4. Borrow ancient Chinese characters.
5. Transform caoshu (cursive or grass script) into kaishu (regular script) and
6. Replace the phonetic characters.
7. Form new characters by traditional methods.

295. **SIMPLIFIED CHINESE CHARACTERS** – it is one of the working languages of the United Nations at present while original complex ones are still common use in Taiwan province and Hong Kong.

VI. LITERATURE

296. **CHINESE LITERATURE** – is a most dynamic and glorious part of Chinese culture in manifesting its basic spirit and the aspirations and aesthetic pursuits of the Chinese nation with a unique nature and charm.

297. **WORKS OF FICTION OF THE MING AND QING DYNASTIES:**

- The book of songs, Chu Ci poems, Tang dynasties poem, Song Dynasty Ci poems, yuan dynasty Zaju (poetic drama set to music)

298. **CHINESE MYTH** – of remote antiquity were mostly created collectively by the laboring people of the primitive society, circulated and handed down orally until written script was invented to provide a more permanent record.

299. **BEST KNOWN MYTHS:**

- Pangu separates the sky from the earth, Nu Wa makes men, Nu Wa mends the sky (it describes how the world came into being)
- Hou yi shoots down suns, Kua fu chases the sun, Jing wei determines to fill up the sea (reflecting mankind's incessant struggle against nature.
- Shennong Shi Tastes Medicine, Gun and Yu Harness water (written in praise of selfless devotion)

300. **THE BOOK OF SONGS** – is the earliest collection of poems in China. It contains 305 poems created over a period of some 500 years from the early Western Zhou dynasty to the middle of the spring and autumn period.

301. It was said that, in the ____ dynasty, there were officials whose job was to collect poems from the public. There was also a rule requiring officials to compose poems and present them to the emperor for eventual editing and compilation in this anthology. - **ZHOU**

302. At first, the book of songs was known as _____. Confucius used it as a textbook for teaching his disciples. – **POEMS or THREE HUNDRED POEMS**

303. Poems in the book of songs are made up of how many verses? – **FOUR CHARACTER VERSES**

304. **GATHERING VINE** – poem about expresses a young man's anxiety in the absence of his woman. The popular idiom "a day without seeing is like three seasons" originated from this poem.

305. **QU YUAN** – was a famous patriotic poet, and his works were romantic and imaginative.

306. **CHU CI** – was a new style of poetry to emerge after the book of songs. It originated in the state of Chu in Southern China in the 4th century BC

307. **ASKING HEAVEN (TIAN WEN)** – is a very unique long poem that asks 170 questions in rapid succession.
308. **NINE SONGS (JIU GE)** – is a group of lyrics based on local folk tales and myths, including “the great emperor of the east”, “the lady of the clouds”, “the Goddess of the Xiang River” and the aldy of the Xiang River”.
309. The best representative poet of Chu Ci was _____, who is held in the highest esteem in China – **QU YUAN**
310. **SORROW AFTER DEPARTURE (LISAO)** is a colossal political lyric made up of over 370 lines with 2,400 characters.
311. The use of myths and fantasies, the strange twist of imagination, the vigorous surge of feelings and beautiful verses in _____ demonstrate a unique romanticism that has never faded. – **CHU CI**
312. **YUEFU** – originally referred to the musical bureau in the Han dynasty in charge of collection of folk ballads and poems created by literati, which would then be set to music.
313. The folk song entitled _____ (south of the Yangtze river) depicts the joyous mood of local people gathering lotus. - **JIANGNAN**
314. **THE BRIDE OF JIAO ZHONGQING (KONG QUE DONG NAN FEI)** – the best known which is also the earliest long narrative poem in Chinese history. It gives a vivid accounts of tragedy of two lovers in feudal family.
315. **LIU LANZHI** – a smart, pretty and kind hearted girl, and her husband Jiao Zhongqing, loved each other deeply, but Jiao’s mother was so cruel that she forced them to separate. As a result, both jiao and liu committed suicide and turned into a pair of lovebirds.
316. **THE ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM THE FALL OF THE EASTERN JIN TO THE FOUNDING OF THE SUI DYNASTY** – was a period of confrontation between two powers, one in the north and the other in the south. This period is known in Chinese history as the Northern and Southern dynasties.
317. Folk songs of the Northern and Southern dynasties were created orally by people in the wake of YUEFU songs.
318. **PUN** – the use of a word in such a way as to suggest two or more of its meanings.
319. Folk songs of the _____ were mostly created by ethnic groups and reflected the society and their lives. As the northern was riven by wars, most folk songs had something to do with this aspect. – **NORTHERN DYNASTY**
320. **MULAN CI** – the long narrative poem and the best known of the work of the period above. It praises the heroine Mulan who disguised as a man, joins the army on behalf of her father and wins great merit on the battlefield.
321. **LI BAI** – known as the “deity of poetry”
322. **DU FU** – revered as the “Poetry Sage”
323. **FROM ON THE STORK TOWER** – by Wang Zhihuan
324. **FROM INVITATION TO WINE** – by Li Bai
325. Li Bai’s poem _____ depicts the challenges of entering Sichuan Province
326. **CI** – is one of the forms of ancient poetry and can be sung to music, so it’s also known as musical ci poetry.
327. Ci poetry reached its zenith during the _____ dynasty (**SONG DYNATY**)

328. SU SHI- CI poems are unrestrained, refreshing and smooth. The content of his ci poems are rich in subject matter, some expressing his patriotism, some describing country scenes, some depicting grievance when love ones had to part... his works blazed a new trail for the evolvement of ci poetry.
329. LI QINGZHAO - was an outstanding ci poetess. Her works are exquisite, refined and full of true feelings.
330. XIN QIJI - was the most prolific among the ci poets of the song dynasty. His works are filled with heroism.
331. BOOK OF THREE HUNDRES SONG CI POEMS - sells well, and a number of renowned ci poems have been set to new tunes for singing.
332. FROM THE TUNE LIKE A DREAM - by Li Qingzhao, the poem vividly describes spring scenery.
333. FROM THE TUNE A TTWIG OF A PLUM BLOSSOMS - by Li Qingzhao, it expresses her yearning for her absent husband.
334. FROM DANCE OF THE CAVALRY - by Xin Qiji
335. FROM BUDDHIST DANCERS - by Xin Qiji, which recalls how people suffered from the war and how he regretted not being able to fight at the front.
336. THE ZAJU OF THE YUAN DYNASTY - reflected the many faces of contemporary social reality. and expressed people's wishes to resist oppression and to seek a happy life.
337. GUAN HANQING - was the greatest and most prolific playwright of the time. He created over 60 plays of which 18 are still extant.
338. THE GRIEVANCE OF DOU E - one of the work of guan Hanqing it is bet known of the Zaju tragedies. It tells of a kind-hearted young woman falsely accused and thrown into prison by the local authorities and finally murdered.
339. WANG SHIPU - was another renowned playwright of the period, writing altogether 14 plays of which The West Chamber was considered as a masterpiece in the history of Chinese drama.
340. XUAN ZANG - was a monk who spent 17 years in India to find the Buddhist scriptures.
341. The Literary language developed through classical patterns, and it is used exclusively in writing before _____ 1919.
342. ROMANS OF THREE KINGDOMS - is the earliest complete historical novel in china. the aauthor Lou Guanzhong lived in the late Yuan and early Ming dynasties.
343. OUTLAWS OF THE MARSH - is a novel about a peasant rebellion. The author Shi Naian lived in the late Yuan And early Ming dynasties. Based on popular stories about a peasant rebellion led by a man called Song Jiang in the late Song dynasty.
344. JOURNEY TO THE WEST - is renowned mythical novel. The author Wu Chen'en of the Ming dynasty wrote this book on the basis of stories about Xuan Zang, a monk of the Tang Dynasty who traveled to India in the face of many difficulties to learn the Buddhist scriptures.
345. A DREAM OF RED MANSIONS - is probably the best Chinese classic novel. The author was Cao Xueqin of the Qing dynasty. Through a tragedy of romance between Jia Baoyu of a noble clan and Lin Daiyu, the novel gives an account of the History of feudal clan from its heyday to its final collapse.
346. STRANGE TALES OF LIAOZHAI - is a collection of short stories written in classical Chinese in use before 1919. The author Pu Songling lived in the Qing dynasty.

VII ARTISTIC WORK AND SPORT

347. There are various types of traditional Chinese artistic works that fully manifest the understanding and pursuit of beauty of the _____. – CHINESE NATION
348. CALLIGRAPHY – is a traditional art of writing Chinese characters. After centuries of creation and evolution, calligraphy has become a unique art.
349. The usual styles of calligraphy include seal, official, regular, cursive and running scripts.
350. SEAL SCRIPT – was the representative script of the Qin dynasty.
351. OFFICIAL SCRIPT – Was popularly used in the Han Dynasty.
352. REGULAR SCRIPT DYNASTY – was the result of development of the official script.
353. CURSIVE SCRIPT – is a fast way of writing the regular and official script.
354. RUNNING SCRIPT – is something between the regular and cursive scripts.
355. FAMOUS CALLIGRAPHER: Wang Xizhi, Ouyang Xun, Yan Zhenqing, Liu Gongquan and Zhao Mengfu.
356. Tools used for calligraphy are called _____. – FOUR TREASURES IN THE STUDY; BRUSH, INK STICK, PAPER, AND INK STONE.
357. HOW TO LEARN CALLIGRAPHY? – one first has to learn how to use a Chinese brush. Beginners should start by copying the regular script.
358. SEAL CUTTING – refers to carving with a knife on a block of some substance according to a diagram or calligraphy painted.
359. WEN PENG – 1489 -1573 of the Ming dynasty
360. HE ZHEN – 1604 Dynasty of the Ming dynasty.
361. DING JING – 1695 – 1765 AD of the Qing Dynasty
362. DENG SHIRU – 1743 -1805 AD of the Qing Dynasty
363. QI BAISHI – 1863-1957 AD
364. BLOCK THUS CARVE – is called a seal, characters can be carved in relief or cut deep into the piece of stones or wood, which is called INTAGLIO.
365. At very beginning, a _____ was only used as a token of pledge or a symbol of power. – SEAL
366. TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTING – refers to the execution of a picture on a piece of Xuan paper or silk with a Chinese brush that has absorbed black ink or colored pigments.
367. GU KAIZHI – 345-406 AD of the Jin dynasty
368. WU DAOZI – early 8th century of the Tang dynasty
369. LI SIXUN – 651-716 of the Tang dynasty
370. ZHU DA OR BADASHANREN – 1626-1705 AD of the early Qing Dynasty
371. ZHENG XIE OR ZHENG BANQIAO – 1693-1765 AD of the Qing Dynasty
372. CLASSIFICATION OF CLASSICAL PAINTING: Figurine, Landscape and Flower and Bird.
373. PAINTING OF FIGURINES – matured as early as the Warring States Period and reached its peak during the Tang Dynasty, famous artists in figurines include Gu Kaizhi and Wu Daozi.
374. PAINTING OF LANDSCAPE – first appeared in the Qin dynasty and became an independent category of painting during the Sui and Tang dynasty.
375. PAINTING OF FLOWERS AND BIRDS – focus also includes beasts, fish, insects, etc. it came into being in the Northern and Southern dynasties and became a mature art during the Song dynasty.
376. GONGBI – realistic painting characterized by fine brushwork and close attention to details.
377. XIFYI – freehand brushwork aimed at catching the spirit of the object and expressing the author's

378. Musical instruments with strong nationalistic characteristics are _____ of Chinese culture – **TREASURE**
379. As early as time of _____ in China, musical instruments existed. There are various types, which can be divided into wind, string, plucked-string and percussion instrument – **PRIMITIVE SOCIETY**
380. **XIAO** – vertical bamboo flute
381. **DIZI** – horizontal bamboo pipe
382. **SUONA** – woodwind instrument with seven holes on top and one underneath
383. **ERBU** – string instrument, two stringed fiddle
384. **JINGHU** – two stringed bowed instrument specially used for Beijing opera
385. **BANBU** – two stringed bowed instrument with a thin wooden soundboard
386. **GUZHENG** – 21 or 25 stringed plucked instrument
387. **GUQIN, PIPA** – a plucked string instrument with a fretted fingerboard, percussion instruments include gong and drums.
388. **EXTANT MELODIES**: the ambush on all sides, spring snow, A hundred birds pay homage to the phoenix, Spring River moon Night, The Moon reflected on the second spring.
389. **A HUNDRED BIRDS PAY HOMAGE TO THE PHOENIX** – won the second prize for folk music at the fourth world youth festival.
390. **CHINA MUSIC TROUPE** – is often invited to perform abroad. In recent years, it has been invited to Vienna to perform in the Golden Hall, and its performances have left deep impression on audiences more used to classical Western music.
391. **GUQIN** – Chinese zither
392. **BEIJING OPERA** – is a widely circulated, most influential opera form in China with a history of almost 200 years.
393. **BEIJING OPERA** combines singing, recital acting and acrobatic fighting.
394. **SINGING** – refers to the singing according to set tunes.
395. **RECITAL** - refers to monologues and dialogues among performers.
396. **ACTING** – refers to the performance of specific bodily movements and facial expressions that have a long tradition.
397. **ACROBATIC FIGHTING** – refers to choreographed martial art.
398. **PEDALS** – means a boat, a whip in the hand means riding on a horse.
399. Without any physical props involved, an actor may perform going upstairs or downstairs, opening or closing a door by _____ – **MERE GESTURES**
400. **XIAO SHENG** – young male role
401. **JING** – bold and unconstrained male role
402. **LAO SHENG** – aged male role
403. **WU SHENG** – young or middle aged role with martial art skill
404. **QINGYI** – dignified woman usually in a black dress.
405. **HUA DAN** – lively and shrewd young woman
406. **WU DAN** – woman with martial art skills
407. **LAO DAN** – aged female role

409. SHENG – refers to male roles, and this can be further divided into lao sheng, xiao sheng and wu cheng.
410. DAN – refers to female roles and can be further divided qingyi, bua dan, wu dan, and lao dan.
411. In the _____, there appeared the “Great Four Dan” namely: Mei Lanfang, Cheng Yaanqiu, Shang Xiaoyun and Xun Huisheng.
412. CHOU – refers to a witty, humorous or cunning male. Renowned actors playing this role include Xiao Changhua and Ma Fulu.
413. CHINA – is a country with a large area and various ethnic groups.
414. PINGJU – opera originated in Tangshan of Hebei province and is popular I Beijing, Tianjin, North China and the Northeast. It is lively close to life, which is suitable to reflect the life of today.
415. YUE OR SHAOXING OPERA – originated in Shaoxing of Zhejiang province and its popular in Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui provinces and Shanghai.
416. YU OR HENAN OPERA – is the local opera of Henan province and is also popular in neighboring provinces. It tunes sometimes high pitched and sometimes mild and sorrowful.
417. HUANGMEI OPERA – is the local opera of Anhui and is popular in Anhui and Jiangxi provinces, and part of Hubei province. This opera is characterized by dancing while singing. It tunes are mild and pleasant.
418. YUE OR GUANGDONG OPERA – is the local opera form of Guangdong province and is also popular in Guangxi and Southern Fujian province.
419. KUNQU (Jiangsu opera) - was honored the title of “masterpiece of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity” by UNESCO.
420. QUYI – is a general term for all kinds of talking and singing performances. It originated from oral literature, the talking, and singing performances of ancient people. It refers primarily to storytelling emphasized by body movement to express feeling.
421. There are still about _____ types of quyi being performed in China, including xiangsheng, dagu, kuaiban, errenzhuang, tanci, shuanghuang. – 300
422. ARTISTICS – means of the comic dialogue are talking, imitating, testing and singing. What makes audience laugh are something called baofu or packages which is jargon of those in the article.
423. COMIC DIALOGUE RIDICULE – are mostly the phenomena of daily life.
424. BEST KNOWN COMIC DIALOGUE PERFORMERS: Ma Sanli, Hou Baolin, Ma Ji, Jiang Kun, Niu Qun, and Feng Gong.
425. XIANGSHENG – comic dialogue
426. DAGU – versified storytelling accompanied by beating of a drum and other instruments.
427. KUAUBAN – talking at the beat of clappers
428. ERRENGZHUAN – song and dance duet
429. TANJI – storytelling accompanied by sanxian fiddle or pipa fiddle.
430. SHUANGHUANG – one man acting in the front and another hidden behind him talking or singing.
431. BAOFU – is a package that is revealed at the right moment to surprise and to make the audience laugh.
432. ACROBATICS – originated from the type of dance, which dancers wearing the fur of beast and sporting animal horn on their head gave a stylized performance of fighting.

433. During the _____ dynasty, acrobatic performance gradually came out of the imperial palace and into the public domain. It was not only performed in towns, but also in the villages. – SONG DYNASTY
434. WUQIAO – of Hebei province, renowned home of acrobatics, holds an annual international acrobatic festival.
435. LION DANCE – is another popular show. Performers dressed like lions prance about and make all kinds of difficult movements to demonstrate majesty and the dauntless spirit of the king of beasts to sound of Gongs and drums,
436. ANCIENT JUGGLING – Is also a traditional item, which has evolved over the centuries through the desire of seasoned jugglers to enhance the difficulty and complexity of their performances to please audiences.
437. VOCAL MIMICRY – is another unique performing item, in which mimic reproduce all sorts of sounds in life such as bird's chirrup, child's wailing, wind and rain, gunfire, all kinds of musical instruments, that are considered most appealing to the audience.
438. CHINESE CHESS – is a game created on the basis of two confronting military formations of that period.
439. CHESSBOARD – is shaped in square, in the middle of which there is a border called the Chuhe river that separates the two sides
440. CHESSMEN – are placed at the points where the lines cross. There are 90 such as intersections. There are altogether 32 chessmen, which divided into two groups.
441. CHARACTERS CARVED ON CHESSMEN – each side has a "marshall" or a "general", two "guards", two "elephants", two "horses", two "chariots", two "cannons" and five "soldiers" each with designated move.
442. Since _____, Chinese chess has been included as an event in the national sport games. –(1949)
443. GO or WEI QI – originated in China, it appeared earlier than Chinese chess, and could date back at least 2,500 years. It is the earliest form of chess in the world.
444. BOARD- is marked with 19 parallel horizontal lines and 19 parallel vertical lines, which form 361 intersections.
445. STONES – are place on the intersections in such a way as to gradually command more territory by with black stones and the other with white stones, possesses 180 of them.
446. GO – was introduced into Japan during the Sui and Tang dynasties.
447. MARTIAL ARTS - a traditional sport item in China, have a long history and rich in variety.
448. 18 – number of standard traditional weapons.
449. 1956 – where national physical culture and sport commission formally listed martial arts as a sport.
450. FIVE TYPES OF MARTIAL ARTS : Boxing, Fighting with weaponry, pair-up exercise, confrontational fighting and collective practice
451. BOXING – is the basis of martial arts and can be divided into long boxing, Taiji boxing, and xingyi boxing.
452. FIGHTING WITH WEAPONRY – can be divided into fighting with a knife, sword, cudgel, spear, etc
453. PAIR-UP EXERCISE – includes fighting with fists, with weapons and fists to weapon fights.
454. CONFRONTATIONAL FIGHTING – is a form of martial arts in which two opponents fight each other.

VIII. ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE

456. ARCHITECTURE- is an important symbol of human civilization.
457. HALL OF MENTAL CULTIVATION – from the imperial palace was where Empress Cixi governed the country.
458. IMPERIAL PALACE – was the residence of the emperor and his family. In order to show supremacy of the imperial house and its authority to rule the country, palace architects in ancient China pursued grandeur and magnificence in their design and construction.
459. COMPLEX – of the imperial palace in ancient China was usually divided into two parts.
460. The _____ used the front part to meet his ministers to handle state affairs, while the rear was used for residential purposes. (EMPEROR)
461. The _____ were all built along central south-north axis, while AUXILIARY buildings stood symmetrically on each side. (MAIN BUILDINGS)
462. ROOFS – made of golden colored glazed tiles. The color was a symbol of imperial power and could only be used by the imperial house.
463. WOODEN BUILDINGS – Were a basic feature of ancient Chinese architecture.
464. Beams, pillars, windows, gates were all made of wood and were painted red to symbolize _____. (HAPPINESS AND GOOD FORTUNE)
465. HALL OF GREAT HARMONY IN THE PALACE MUSEUM IN BEIJING – the largest extant structure built of wood.
466. The base for the huge structures was always _____. (WHITE MARBLE)
467. XHUANG TEMPLE – located in Beijing and built during the Qing Dynasty.
468. CHINA – is a country with various religion.
469. GONG PALACE& GUAN TEMPLE – Daoist structure
470. SI TEMPLE, TA PAGODA, & SHIKKU GROTTO – Buddhist structure
471. QINGZHENCI – is the term for a mosque
472. JIAOTANG – a Christian religion.
473. RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE – built in China have integrated more or less the Chinese style.
474. BUDDHISM – was first introduced into China from ancient India.
475. In India the center of a temple is a _____ – STUPA
476. THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE RESIDENCES OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE: Siheyuan of Beijing, Cave dwelling of the loess plateau in Northwest China, ancient houses of Anhui Province and the earthen tower of Keija or Hakka.
477. SIHEYUAN – a compound enclosed by inward facing houses on four sides, in the alleyways of Beijing. The entrance gate is usually set at the southeast or northwest corner of the compound.
478. CAVE DWELLING – the middle and upper reaches of the Yellow river comprise the loess plateau. People living on the plateau make use of the solid and thick loess to build unique residences.
479. ANCIENT HOUSES OF ANHUI – those houses are mostly built with bricks and wood with high enclosure walls.
480. A little house in a deep compound looks like a small world of art. Architects called them _____
“TREASURES OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL ART.”

482. **CLASSICAL CHINESE GARDEN ART** – is another treasure of Chinese culture. The extant classical Chinese gardens throughout China, with their beautiful scenery and unique structure.
483. The most prominent feature of classical Chinese garden is the emphasis on creating a _____.
- NATURAL FEELING**
484. **ANCIENT GARDEN ARCHITECTS** – successfully integrated man-made scenes into the natural landscape, creating the impression of travelling in a picturesque environment of grotesque peaks, strange rock groupings, flowing water, calm lakes, flowers and plants.
485. **DECORATIVE ART** – is ingeniously merged with the garden scenery. On building there are horizontal boards carved with calligraphy, antithetical couples, and painted beams with carving.
486. **TWO TYPES OF CLASSICAL CHINESE GARDENS:** Royal gardens of the north and Private gardens of the south.
487. **ROYAL GARDENS** – tend to make use of natural mountains and waters and have cluster of stylish architectural structures in imitation of such structure of the whole country.
488. **PRIVATE GARDEN** – are mostly seen in Suzhou, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Yangzhou, such as Zhuozheng garden and Liuyuan garden in Suzhou, Jichang garden in Wuxi, Geyuan garden in Yangzhou. Those gardens are characteristics of ingenious design; with miniature mountains and rivers and variable sceneries, they natural and tranquil.
489. **KIOSK** – refers to small-sized structure with a roof, but without walls.
490. **CORRIDOR** – refers to passageways linking building in a garden. This is not only provide a shelter from the weather but also functions as a guiding line for visitors.
491. **XIE** – refers to a pavilion built on a high terrace, over or by an expanse of water or flowers. A pavilion built by water is called a “waterside xie”, which is used by people to enjoy the surrounding scenery.
492. **PAVILION** – refers to a magnificent building of two or more stories. It provides people with a high point to observe the surrounding landscape.
493. **PAGODA OR TA** – is a traditional Chinese structure. Extant ancient pagodas can be found everywhere in China. It originated in India.
494. **ROMANCE OF THE WHITE SNAKE** – is interred beneath Leifeng pagoda by monk Fa Hai as a punishment.
495. **BRIDGE** – is one of the most important components of ancient Chinese architecture.
496. **BAQIAO BRIDGE IN XIAN** – built in the Han Dynasty, is the earliest bridge with stone piers in China. It is 386 m long with 64 arches. It served as the key passage linking the capital Chang'an and the extensive areas to the east.
497. **ZHAOZHOU BRIDGE IN ZHAOXIAN** – OF Hebei province dates back 1,400 years ago to the Sui dynasty. It is the first single arch stone bridge in the world. Its designer Li Chun was a famous mason.
498. **LUGOU BRIDGE** – has a history of more than 900 years. It is 260 m long with more than 200 stone posts on balustrades on both sides of the bridge.

IX. ARTS AND CRAFTS

499. **EARTHENWARE** – of the primitive society of the Neolithic age are the earliest artistic works.
500. **BRONZE WARE** - shang and zhou dynasty
501. **LACQUER WARE** – Warring state period.
502. **SILK FABRICS** – from Han and Tang dynasties, embroidery of the Song dynasty.