

Chinese Literature

Directions: Read pages 401- 428 in the literature book on Chinese literature. Using the Jane Schaffer model for paragraph construction, write a paragraph completely answering each of the following items: Scoring Guidelines: Accuracy 34% Neatness 33% Completeness 33%

P. 404 - 405

1. To whom is Song 103 addressed? What are the speaker’s complaints about the people of this land?

2. In Song 103? Why does the speaker tell the oriole of her desire to go home?

3. The first five sentences of Song 130 are all questions. What is the significance of the speaker’s many questions? What feelings do they evoke?

4. Point our three lines in Song 130 that state the speaker’s concerns. Paraphrase these concerns in your own words.

5. Choose an example of repetition in each poem. What emotion is expressed by the repeated phrase?

6. In what ways do these poems remind you of songs you know? Could they be set to music and still be revelant today? Why or why not?

P. 409 – 410 from the *Analects*...

1. According to the Master, Confucius, what simple rule of conduct can be acted upon every day?

2. To the Master’s way of thinking, what is wrong with the ‘filial sons’ of his day?

3. In Book II, *Analect 7*, Confucius speaks of filial piety (honoring one’s parents) as more than just a form of good behavior. Why do you think he emphasizes such conduct in his teachings?

4. Which of the Master's sayings is most like the Bible's golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."? What is the main difference between Confucius's saying and the golden rule?

5. One of the maxims in the *Analects* states "A gentleman is distressed by his own lack of capacity; he is never distressed at the failure of others to recognize his merits." Paraphrase this maxim in your own words. Do you agree or disagree with him? Why?

6. How do Confucius's teachings compare you're your views of moral conduct?

7. Many people still quote traditional saying that state rules of conduct, such as "Look before you leap." Or "A penny saved is a penny earned." Why do you think such maxims have stood the test of time?

8. What is a maxim? Create five maxims of your own that would be helpful for someone new to your school.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

7. _____

P. 414 – 416 Taoist Anecdotes

1. In passage 2 from the *Tao Te Ching*, what is the Master's approach to acting and teaching? What happens when she forgets her work?

2. In passage 2, point out one paradox, or apparent contradiction. What truth about life does Laotzu reveal in these lines?

3. In passage 8, in what two ways is water like the Tao? What must one do to gain people's respect?

4. In passage 29, how does Laotzu advise readers to approach the world? How is the Master used as an example of this approach?

5. In passage 29, what does Laotzu mean when he says the world cannot be improved? How does the rest of the passage support this idea?

6. How does Chuang-tzu defy society's expectations in "Wagging My Tail in the Mud?"

7. What does "Wagging My Tail in the Mud" reveal about Chuang-tzu's character? How does the tale reflect Taoist beliefs about the need to be true to oneself?

8. What is Chuang-tzu's purpose in imagining himself a butterfly in "The Butterfly"?

9. What does Lieh-tzu's tale "The Missing Axe" teach about how people tend to judge others?

10. What point is being made in "The Lost Horse" about distinguishing good and bad fortune?
