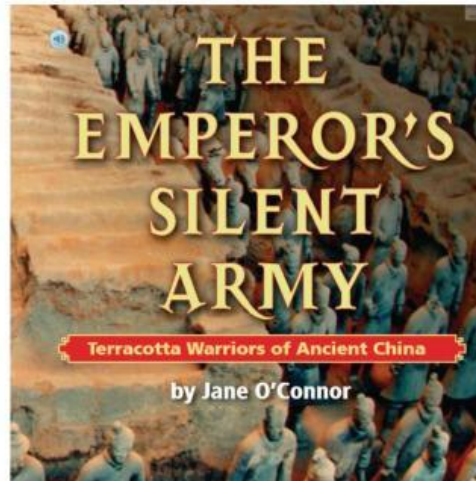


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1. What were the farmers searching for when they stumbled upon the pottery head?

- A. A lost treasure
- B. A place to dig a well due to a drought
- C. Hidden artifacts from ancient civilizations
- D. A spot to plant new crops

2. What did the farmers discover buried in the ground near the persimmon trees?

- A. A rock formation
- B. A clay pot or vase
- C. The pottery head of a man
- D. A buried treasure chest

3. What did the archaeologists find after the initial discovery of the pottery head?

- A. Pieces of clay body parts
- B. Gold and jewels
- C. Terracotta figurines of soldiers
- D. Ancient Chinese manuscripts

4. What other artifacts were discovered along with the terracotta figurines?

- A. Wooden shields and spears
- B. Stone tablets with ancient inscriptions
- C. Real bronze swords, daggers, battle-axes, and arrowheads
- D. Pottery jars and bowls

5. What is one reason the discovery of the terracotta soldiers is considered among the largest and most incredible archaeological discoveries of modern times?

- A. The soldiers were made of gold.
- B. The soldiers were found in perfect condition.
- C. The soldiers number in the thousands and cover several acres.
- D. The soldiers were discovered alongside ancient manuscripts.

6. Who is credited with creating the terracotta army?

- A. The divine Son of Heaven
- B. A group of ancient Chinese scholars
- C. European explorers
- D. Egyptian pharaohs

7. Before Qin Shihuang, what was the political landscape of the region that is now China like?

- A. It was a unified empire with a single ruler.
- B. It was divided into seven separate kingdoms, each with its own ruler.
- C. It was a collection of city-states governed by elected officials.
- D. It was ruled by a council of elders.

8. Why did the ruler of the Qin kingdom choose the title "Qin Shihuang"?

- A. Because it was a traditional title passed down through generations.
- B. Because it meant "first emperor, God in Heaven, and Almighty of the Universe."
- C. Because it was the name of his father.
- D. Because it was a title given to him by a neighboring kingdom.

9. What was Qin Shihuang's greatest fear, according to the passage?

- A. Losing his power and wealth
- B. Growing old and feeble
- C. Dying and not being able to live forever
- D. Being overthrown by his ministers

10. What did Qin Shihuang consume in an attempt to prolong his life?

- A. Powdered jade and mercury
- B. Magic elixirs from the Eastern Islands
- C. Herbal remedies prescribed by his physicians
- D. Salted fish and meat

11. How did Qin Shihuang's ministers conceal his death while transporting his body back to the capital?

- A. By keeping his body hidden in his chariot and delivering meals and reports to it as usual
- B. By announcing his death and having a grand funeral procession
- C. By disguising the smell of his decaying body with salted fish and meat
- D. By burying his body at sea to prevent any rumors of his death

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12. What did the ancient Chinese believe about life after death?

- A. Life after death was completely different from life on earth.
- B. Life after death was full of suffering and torment.
- C. The soul of a dead person could continue to enjoy all the pleasures of everyday life.
- D. Dead souls were reincarnated into new bodies.

13. How did Qin Shihuang protect his tomb from grave robbers?

- A. By hiring guards to patrol the tomb day and night
- B. By placing curses on the tomb to deter intruders
- C. By burying the tomb deep underground
- D. By constructing elaborate traps and mechanisms inside the tomb

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14. Why were the terracotta warriors stationed less than a mile from Qin Shihuang's tomb?

- A. To protect the tomb from natural disasters
- B. To serve as a ceremonial guard during important events
- C. To protect the emperor against any potential enemies for all eternity
- D. To commemorate the emperor's military victories

15. What makes each terracotta warrior unique, despite their uniform appearance from a distance?

- A. Their size and stature
- B. Their weapons and armor
- C. Their facial expressions and features
- D. Their poses and gestures

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16. What advantage do modern artisans have in replicating the terracotta soldiers compared to the ancient potters who originally created them?

- A. Modern artisans have access to better materials for crafting.
- B. Modern artisans have the advantage of using modern kilns that register temperatures exactly.
- C. Modern artisans are more skilled and experienced in pottery making.
- D. Modern artisans are under less pressure and risk than the ancient potters.

17. Why were some of the terracotta soldiers signed by the master potter in charge of a workshop?

- A. To signify the rank of the soldier depicted
- B. To indicate the workshop where the soldier was created
- C. To demonstrate the quality of craftsmanship and serve as a form of quality control
- D. To honor the specific artisan who crafted the soldier

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18. What is believed to have preserved the body of Qin Shihuang from decaying in his tomb?

- A. Jade burial outfit
- B. Silk robes embroidered with dragons
- C. Gem-encrusted crowns
- D. Musical instruments

19. What was the purpose of building a natural-looking hill on top of Qin Shihuang's tomb?

- A. To protect the tomb from natural disasters
- B. To symbolize the emperor's authority and power
- C. To deter grave robbers
- D. To provide a resting place for the emperor's soul

20. Why does the government of China have no plans to excavate Qin Shihuang's tomb?

- A. They believe the tomb should remain undisturbed out of respect for the emperor.
- B. They are unsure of what treasures might be inside the tomb.
- C. They lack the technology needed for such a massive excavation.
- D. They fear the potential curse associated with disturbing the tomb.