

C. READING

**IX** Read the passage. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

Every culture has its (1) mythology and legends. They reflect the geography of the culture, the values of the culture, and the history of the culture. Japanese creation myths, for (2), reflect the fact that Japan is an island nation, and the sea and its creatures (3) an important part in these myths. Myths can also (4) us what a culture considers ethical, significant, and central to its ideologies, giving us insight into another culture. A culture's myths, such as those of some Native Americans, tell us (5) about its history. It was the history of peoples that were hunters and gatherers, people whose governing forms did not permit private ownership (6) land or disrespect the natural world. Each myth you (7) has something to tell you about another culture. In general, myths and legends are very important (8) they give us insight into other times and places; and they help us to see how much humankind had and has in common.

X Read the passage.

Hans Christian Andersen was born (1) April 2, 1805, in Odense, Denmark. (2) the Andersen family was not wealthy, young Hans Christian was educated in boarding schools for the privileged. In 1819, Andersen traveled to Copenhagen to work (3) an actor. He returned to school after a short time, supported by a patron (4) Jonas Collin. He (5) writing during this period, at Collin's urging, but was discouraged from continuing by his teachers. Andersen's work first (6) recognition in 1829. He followed this with the publication of a play, a book of poetry and a travelogue. The promising young author (7) a grant from the king, allowing him to (8) across Europe and further develop his body of work. (9) his success as a writer up to this point, Andersen did not initially attract attention for his writing for children. In 1845, English translations of Andersen's folktales and stories began to gain the attention of foreign audiences. (10) then, his stories became English-language classics and had a strong influence on subsequent British children's authors.

1

Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

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|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. on | B. in | C. about | D. at |
| 2. A. Because | B. Therefore | C. Although | D. Despite |
| 3. A. like | B. as | C. is | D. so |
| 4. A. is | B. was | C. named | D. coined |
| 5. A. started | B. began | C. continued | D. both A & B |
| 6. A. reached | B. got | C. gained | D. had |
| 7. A. got | B. took | C. won | D. had |
| 8. A. run | B. travel | C. pass | D. walk |
| 9. A. Despite | B. In spite | C. Despite of | D. Although |
| 10. A. About | B. As | C. Since | D. Of |

2

Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Andersen could study in a good school because his family was rich.
2. His first job was related to writing books.
3. When he decided to write books, someone didn't support him.
4. He received an offer from the King.
5. His books for children drew attention of readers immediately.