06

Ocean pollution is a growing problem. Schools of whales and dolphins have __(1)__ been reported to have died on the beach because they swallowed too much plastic litter. According to experts, the oceans are full of larger pieces of plastic waste, but the main cause of ocean pollution is microplastics. They are "micro" as in they are tiny and unable to be seen with the __(2)__ eye. The microplastics in the oceans come from a wide variety of sources. For example, some of those __(3)__ plastics break down into smaller pieces over time. Besides this, plastic beads are used in many health and beauty products, which are so small that they pass __(4)__ water filtertration systems. Finally, they make their way into our oceans.

Microplastics do harm to fish or other marine creatures. With small fish consuming them, these tiny particles __(5)__ in their bodies. Then, larger __(6)__ eat these small fish along with the microplastics inside them. If we eat sea food, these same microplastics will enter our own bodies. These microplastics can absorb chemicals and then release them in our __(7)__ systems, which is even worse for our health. Thereby, we may be badly affected by the microplastics in the oceans when we eat marine life ourselves.

Ocean pollution has also caused fish populations to decline. One of the reasons is that microplastics kill fish before they reach their __(8)__ age. So, it is harder now for fishermen to acquire a good __(9)__. The growth of some fishing villages, where people used to earn their living by fishing, has been stunted as a result and their young people are moving increasingly to cities. From this perspective, ocean pollution is __(10)__ changing our societal structures. In fact, it may be difficult to overestimate the effects that ocean pollution is having on the world as whole if the problem persists and a solution is not ultimately found.

(A) through (B) predators (C) reproductive (D) accumulate (E) floating (F) also (G) digestive (H) catch (I) occasionally (J) naked

07

Governments, businesses, academic institutions, medical service providers, __(1)__ organizations, community members, and religious institutions always play crucial __(2)__ in the wake of emergencies or disasters. The integration and interaction among them creates something called "__(3)__ resilience", a collective strength to recover in the aftermath. It is without a doubt that constructing community resilience __(4)__ is meant to reduce potential risks and increase a sense of hope, is urgently needed under such circumstances. According to Dr. Burg, the two main factors that limit the development of resilience are indifference and resistance. People immediately lose their willingness and commitment __(5)__ they are not receivers of direct assistance during the emergencies. Once such a negative response occurs, they often give up their determination to implement long-term preparation for future disasters.

However, crisis events can also __(6)__ a stronger sense of community among individuals and community members as a whole and equip them with the capacity to undergo major changes. Those who have __(7)__ affection for where they live can overcome tragedy and find hope over time. __(8)__ losing interest in long-term crisis prevention, they may choose to cooperate and let go of conflict. These

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individuals and community groups can contribute to social change and help build long-term resilience. It is believed that community resilience occurs when we are willing to __(9)__ and change current community participation strategies. Dr. Burg also pointed out that we must understand local __(10)__, conduct qualitative and quantitative analyses, share information, and work together to enable local residents and community leaders to plan, organize, communicate, and contribute together.

(A) roles (B) instead of (C) which (D) community (E) charitable (F) intense (G) when (H) nurture (I) expand (J) priorities

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