

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 filtration 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		

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

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