

The collected strength of governments, corporations, academic institutions, medical service providers, charitable organizations, community members, and religious institutions all play crucial roles when we aim to build “community (1)” in the wake of emergencies or disasters. There is an urgent need to (2) a common sense of community and commitment to reduce risks in the aftermath. Dr. Burg has stated that indifference and resistance are the main factors that limit the development of resilience. (3) responses often occur when those who were (4) determined to implement long-term preparation for future disasters are no longer receivers of direct assistance during such emergencies. They (5) lose their willingness and commitment.

However, crisis events can also (6) individuals and community stakeholders with the capacity to undergo (7) changes. In time, they may find the strength to overcome tragedy and find hope. They may choose to cooperate and let go of conflict. These individuals and community groups can both (8) to social change and build long-term resilience. Dr. Burg believes that if we want to build community resilience, we must greatly expand and change (9) community participation strategies. He points out that we must understand local priorities, conduct qualitative and quantitative analyses, share information, and work together to enable local residents and community leaders to plan, organize, (10), contribute, educate. By doing so, they can put these ideas into practice.

|                 |                 |                |              |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (A) construct   | (B) contribute  | (C) originally | (D) negative | (E) resilience  |
| (F) significant | (G) immediately | (H) nurture    | (I) current  | (J) communicate |

What is the ultimate goal of a food critic? The pursuit of excellence is the desire of all professionals, so the (1) of being a food critic is, of course, in being a world-class food critic! In order to achieve this goal, all food critics have to have a(n) (2) pursuit for food knowledge. In addition to recipes, they also need to read a variety of books in order to (3) a large food-related vocabulary. It is also a must to study agricultural products, herbs, seasonings, etc. A culinary master needs to learn the art of cooking (4) his or her life. Therefore, it is necessary to travel around the world in order to (5) in food and wine exhibitions and festivals. Moreover, if a food critic wants to be more professional, he or she has to be (6) in French, German and Spanish so that they can use the most salivating words to inspire the taste buds of readers.

Critics have to write beautifully and brilliantly. As a result, another important (7)

is to study other critics as well as chefs. Good critics need to establish their own writing style, and the best way is to study the works of well-known critics such as Elizabeth David, Calvin Trillin and Robert Courtine. Being (8) and not revealing your identity is an important rule (9) food critics to follow. If recognized at a restaurant, the value of a reviewer's comments will be greatly (10). So a food critic always uses a pseudonym when booking a table and will keep a low profile during the meal.

(A) endless (B) anonymous (C) accumulate (D) reduced (E) proficient  
(F) for (G) throughout (H) participate (I) task (J) glory

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When it comes to going green, a great many people seem enthusiastic. However, the key lies in new technologies, especially those related to the growing digital economy. Nevertheless, does digital life help (1) our wish to protect the environment?

Whenever we do a Google search or view a YouTube video, there is an enormous database that collects, (2), distributes and allows the data to be accessed. Unfortunately, it (3) a great amount of energy and is a main producer of carbon dioxide. The biggest databases require as much energy as a city with a(n) (4) of one million. In fact, they consume 2 to 3 percent of global electricity. According to a study done by Greenpeace, an international non-governmental organization (5) to ensuring the ability of Earth to nurture life in all its diversity, the information technology industry is a major contributor to climate change.

Our personal behavior contribute to this problem as well. While the harmful databases are (6) for it, most data traffic comes from video streaming, for example on YouTube. Moreover, in order to keep up with the latest (7), people tend to throw away their old electronic devices, such as smartphones and laptops, and buy new ones that claim to be (8) with breakthrough technology. What is the solution to the problem? We have to follow the (9) of a few people and companies and turn to clean energy, that is, the kind that does not cause pollution. Luckily, some leading Internet companies are trying to develop more (10) resources. One is even taking a shot at constructing a large power station that can supply solar energy.

(A) devoted (B) population (C) reusable (D) example (E) fulfill  
(F) equipped (G) responsible (H) technology (I) processes (J) consumes