**Integrated Task-TPO 48**

In this set of materials, the reading points out that frog’s species population has dramatically decreased or gone extinct as a result of their habitat change. Accordingly, author proposed three major solutions to address the problem. On the other hand, the lecturer finds all the reading solutions unconvincing and impractical and provides some explanation to reject them all.

First, the reading argues that pesticides, which are chemical substances used order to preventing farmland to be damaged by insects, has hurt frog’s population. Thus, those farmers living near sensitive frog population should be forbidden from exploiting pesticides as a solution to solve frog’s population decline. In contrast, the professor is skeptical about the mentioned solution and brings up the fact that mentioned strategy is neither economically practical nor fair for farmers. The framers should prohibit using pesticides, will have serious issues, since their harvested crops will be drastically lower. Due to the fact that they yield less crops, they cannot compete in market with farmers do not need to obey.

Furthermore, the reading suggests that a type of fungus, which has spread around the world escalates frog’s population decline by thickening frog’s skin; thereby, it results in animal’s dehydrating. On the contrary, the speaker underlines the fact that the discussed method requires each individual frog captured and be treated; accordingly, it is very demanding to do such a plan in large-scale. Moreover, frogs cannot pass this treatment to their off-springs; hence, the process of curing must be repeated over and over for next generations. According to the speaker, considering all the aforementioned reasons lead us to conclude that not only is the proposed method complicated, but also is expensive.

Finally, the reading declares that natural habitats of frog, which are places such as wetlands, are in danger, as a consequence of human activities including extreme utilize of water, and so forth. Conversely, the speaker states that preserving water and wetland habitats are of importance, although this action fail to save fog’s population. That the decisive factor of disappearing wetlands is global warming, prohibiting humans to use those lakes and marshes cannot prevent frog extinction. It should be noted that owing to global warming, many other species have gone extinction, too. The speaker claims that mentioned strategy cannot address frogs decline.

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Total Time: 26 writing + 5 min revise