The reading asserts some methods for preventing frog populations from declining and extinction which are challenged by the lecturer. She is of the opinion that the ideas are not practical for slowing down the speed of declining frog populations.

The author argues that a law for prohibiting using pesticides, near threatened frog populations by farmers, should be set, for they are caused breathing problems in frogs. Conversely, the lecturer brings up the idea that this law is not economically practical and fair according to the dependence of the farmers on the pesticides due to the decrease crop losses. Also she claims that if the strict regulations set just for the farms adjacent to the sensitive frog populations, it contribute to the severe disadvantages form them compare to other farms; thus those close farms to the frog populations lose a lot of crops than competing farms.

Furthermore, the reading passage holds the view that antifungal medication should be used to kill fungus, which is caused problems in water absorption in frogs, with heat. On the contrary, the professor underlines the fact that this treatment has to be done for each frog individually. Actually, each frog need to be captured and treated individually which is difficult in a large scale. Besides, this medication does not prevent the frogs from passing the fungus onto their offspring, so this should be done for each new generation which is complicated and expensive.

Finally, it is stated in the article that key water habitats should be protected from excessive water use and development in wetlands in order to the recovery of frog population. In contrast, the speaker dismisses this issue due to the fact that protecting water and wetland habitats would not save frogs, because the disappearance of water and wetlands in not a big treat for frogs populations. Indeed, the big treat is global warming which contribute to the extinction of entire species of those areas. Accordingly, the protecting from excessive use of water and development in wetlands are unlikely to change the water and wetland habitats compare to habitat changes by global warming.

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**Time: 30 min**