**TPO 48- integrated**

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The reading claims that due to some changes in the environment, the population of the frog species has been decreased severely. As frogs benefit humans in many cases namely eating disease-carrying insects, several solutions have been considered to resolve this problem. However, the lecturer finds all ideas dubious and presents some evidence to refute them all.

The author argues that the utilizing of pesticides by farmers near frog habitats must be banned since they consist of hazardous chemicals that will spread through farmlands whenever are applied and by entering into frog’s habitat can greatly affect their nervous system leading to their breathing difficulties. Conversely, the lecturer brings up the idea that preventing the usage of agricultural pesticides is not economical or fair for farmers, especially whose farmlands locate near the frog habitats since it would bring about severe disadvantages for them like losing more crops, having lower yield, and as a result being deprived of staying competent in the market.

Furthermore, the reading passage holds the view that providing antifungal treatments would rescue frog populations as they kill the fungus causing their skin to thicken with heat. This medication is indispensable for frogs as they are highly dependent on their skins to absorb water and prevent dehydration. On the contrary, the professor underlines the fact that although this treatment is assumed to be beneficial for frog’s extinction, it has two major problems. First, this medication should be applied individually for each frog, so it requires capturing them one by one which is an arduous and time-consuming task. Second, if supposedly this medication were applied to all the frogs, this process should be continued for their next generations since it does not prevent frogs from passing this disease to their offsprings.

Finally, the reading asserts that protecting water habitats and marshes is another key factor for revitalizing the frog’s populations as the most majority of frogs lay their eggs in the water, but unfortunately water habitats have become vanish through human activities. In contrast, the speaker dismisses the issue due to the fact that it should be noticed that the cardinal factor leading to the water and wetland diminishing is global warming rather than human activities which possess a small influence on this event in comparison with global warming.

About 30 minutes