**TPO48**

According to the reading, frogs population has decreased or gone extinct in recent years. The decline in frogs population not only adversely influences the ecosystem but also has negative effects on human lives since frogs eat disease-carrying insects. The author proposes some solutions to prevent declining of frogs. The lecturer casts doubt on the solutions proposed in the reading.

First, the author suggests that laws should be passed to ban on using pesticides in farmlands where are near frogs’ habitats. This solution challenged by the lecturer. She says that it is not economically practical and fair. Since farmers rely on pesticides to produce crops to remain in competitive markets. If farmers whose farmlands are close to the sensitive frog population were restricted to use pesticides, they would lose some crops and would have a lower yield than farmers whose lands are not near to endangered frogs' habitats.

Second, the author asserts that the recent treatments of fungus, an infection that kills the frogs, which was discovered should be applied on a large scale of frogs to protect them from this disease. The lecturer, on the other hand, posits that the treatment should be applied to each frog individually and it is so difficult to catch frogs and treat them one by one. Moreover, she mentions that the infection passed from one generation to the next one and it may be presented in offspring frogs, so it should be treated in each generation and it makes this process complicated and expensive.

Finally, it is stated in the reading that human activities in frogs' habitants, which threaten them, is another factor for declining frogs population. The author suggests that habitats should be protected from excessive water use and developments in order to save frogs. Conversely, the lecturer brings the idea that although human activities are not safe, it is not the biggest problem. She cited global warming as a major threat contributing to the disappearance of wetlands. So the negative effects of global warming are more widespread than human activities and prohibiting human activities does not prevent disruptive changes made by global warming.

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