Tpo48

Summaries the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage

According to the reading, author asserts that frog populations have decreased recently, so in this regard, they have proposed plenty of methods to solve problem of declining frog populations. The lecturer; however, disagrees and challenges these solutions made by reader and presents that none of the methods is practical and useful.

First, the reading passage states that some laws that prohibit farmers from employing pesticide near sensitive frog population must be established. Pesticides as harmful factors contributing to lots of problems particularly, breathing problem to the frogs. So if there is a law to forbidding pesticides, it will reduce the negative effect of these chemical substances to environment including where frogs live. In contrast, the speaker underlines the fact that seriously, reducing using pesticides is neither economical nor fair because farmers rely on the pesticides to prevent insects from damaging farm crops, not only can they decrease crops loss, but also can compete in market better. Besides, if farmers have to follow and obey the strict regulations without allowing to apply pesticides, they will lose crop yields in compare to the other farmers in other place that regularly use pesticides.

Furthermore, the reading holds the idea that frogs should be protected from fungus infection by using antifungal medication. Because fungus has a deadly effect on the frog through increased thickness of skin, therefore frog population have declined due to die of dehydration since cannot absorb water from the thick skin. On the other hand, the lecturer brings up the idea that treatment must be applied to individual and each frogs, so it will be large scale and difficult as well, since it requires to capture and treat each frog. Moreover, curing cannot prevent fungi passing on offspring in other words, new generation should be treated again by using anti fungous drug which will be complicated and expensive indeed.

Finally, the author claims that natural habitat should be kept and protected as the best place to lay frog’s egg which are threatened by human activities like excessive water using. Conversely, the professor dismisses this issue due to fact that while preserving of lack and marsh as an ecosystem is a proper decision, it cannot save frog population, as a matter of fact, human activity such as excessive water use is not a biggest threat; meanwhile, global warming is a real threat which has contributed to disappear of wetlands and water habitat; therefore, the aforementioned claims by reading cannot inhibit ongoing habitat changes by global warming.

420 words

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