

The 8th Week

Online Debate

We Are the One!

Let's explore global issues around the world and learn how to clearly express my opinions! Also, let's consider what I can do as a global citizen to protect the Earth and promote world peace!

Course Title	<i>Online Debate</i>
Course Date	Jul 4, 2024
Textbook	<i>Printouts</i> *Course Materials Link: https://jeueec.moe.go.kr/distance/data.php

Today's issue is...

: [Colorado Released Wolves to Balance Its Ecosystem.](#)

*Source: Cnn10 April 02, 2024

Vocabularies

1. hotshot: 잘 나가는 사람, 유능한 사람
2. depict: 묘사하다, 그리다
3. villain: 악당, 악역
4. havoc: 대파괴, 큰 혼란
5. reintroduce: 재도입하다, 다시 소개하다
6. vote: 투표하다, 투표
7. ballot initiative: 투표 발의안, 국민 발의
8. slim margin: 근소한 차이
9. rural: 시골의, 농촌의
10. howl: 울부짖다, 울부짖는 소리
11. obstacle: 장애물, 방해물
12. eradicate: 근절하다, 뿌리 뽑다
13. voter-mandated: 유권자가 지시한, 유권자에 의해 결정된
14. endanger: 위험에 처하게 하다, 멸종 위기에 처하게 하다
15. capture: 포획하다, 사로잡다
16. set free: 풀어주다, 석방하다
17. wilderness: 황야, 야생지
18. ambassador: 대사, 대표자
19. supervisor: 감독관, 관리자
20. advocate: 옹호자, 지지자
21. interaction: 상호 작용, 교류
22. roam: 돌아다니다, 배회하다
23. hatred: 증오, 혐오
24. wipe out: 완전히 파괴하다, 없애다
25. myth: 신화, 전설

1. misconception: 오해, 잘못된 생각
2. surround: 둘러싸다, 에워싸다
3. predator: 포식자, 약탈자
4. food chain: 먹이 사슬
5. critical: 중요한, 비판적인
6. maintain: 유지하다, 지키다
7. balance: 균형, 조화
8. ecosystem: 생태계
9. rancher: 목장주, 목장 경영자
10. graze: 풀을 뜯다, 방목하다
11. get a hold of: 붙잡다, 움켜쥐다
12. throat: 목구멍, 목
13. hind: 뒤쪽의, 후방의
14. fend off: 막다, 물리치다
15. incursion: 침입, 침략
16. ranch: 목장
17. proposition: 제안, 제의
18. compensate: 보상하다
19. livestock: 가축
20. antelope: 영양
21. migrate: 이주하다, 이동하다
22. non-lethal: 비치명적인
23. measure: 조치, 수단
24. implement: 시행하다, 실행하다
25. element: 요소

Dictations

WIRE: Pop quiz hotshot. Which animal is often depicted as a villain in children`s stories and can be heard from more than five miles away? A lion, a wolf, a dolphin, or a snake? Wolf is your answer here. They`ve created havoc in "The Boy Who Cried Wolf," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "The Three Little Pigs," just to name a few.

Owooooo, sorry, just getting reintroduced to my inner _____. And that`s a lot like what`s happening in Colorado, where people voted to _____ wolves back into their state. That`s the first time ever in the country`s history that a state has voted on this kind of _____ initiative. But as Lucy Kafanov shows us, after the vote passed by a _____ margin, some folks in the more _____ parts of the state weren`t exactly howling with joy.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

KELLY MURPHY, ANIMAL CARE SUPERVISOR, COLORADO WOLF AND WILDLIFE: Humans _____ with wolves is going to be the biggest obstacle that we`re going to be dealing with.

LUCY KAFANOV, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): After being nearly eradicated from Colorado about 80 years ago, wolves are officially _____ in the state. Thanks to the first ever voter-mandated reintroduction of endangered wolves in U.S. history, these wolves, captured in Oregon, were _____ in Colorado`s wilderness last December.

KAFANOV (on camera): You are hungry. I never thought I`d be able to get so close to a wolf.

MURPHY: She`s a very special ambassador.

KAFANOV (voice-over): Kelly Murphy, the Animal Care Supervisor at the Colorado Wolf and Wildlife Center, is one of the advocates who`s helped bring wolves back to the state.

(On camera): Obviously, this is not an _____ we`d ever have in the wild.

MURPHY: Right. Absolutely. If you see a wolf in the wild, our advice is to take a picture and consider yourself lucky because it`s probably never going to happen again.

KAFANOV (voice-over): Some two million gray wolves once roamed freely throughout North America. But when European settlers arrived, they brought their old-world myths and hatred of wolves with them. By the 1940s, wolves were nearly _____.

MURPHY: There`s so many myths and misconceptions that are surrounding wolves. Sometimes it`s difficult to understand that they`re not exactly true.

KAFANOV: As an apex predator at the top of the food _____, they help keep certain animal populations in check, which in turn helps plants, trees and other wildlife thrive.

MURPHY: They are critical to maintaining the _____ of our _____, and that means that it`s a more productive landscape for ranchers to also graze their cattle.

KAFANOV (on camera): So what did the wolf do to this specific cow?

DON GITTLESON, RANCHER: So he got a hold of her by the throat and then he got a hold of her by the hind leg. It`s healed a lot.

KAFANOV (voice-over): Don Gittleson was fending off wolf incursions on his ranch in northern Colorado long before the ballot initiative.

GITTLESON: We`ve had wolves here for several years.

KAFANOV: They`ve been coming from neighboring Wyoming, which reintroduced wolves in the 90s.

GITTLESON: To me, this is my home. To them, this is their home. And they`re not just going to

leave. See these marks in the snow here?

KAFANOV (on camera): Are those the wolf tracks?

GITTLESON: That`s the last time they came through.

KAFANOV (voice-over): In Colorado, the wolf reintroduction proposition barely passed, with most of the votes in favor of reintroduction coming from urban areas like Denver and Boulder.

GITTLESON: People have very strong opinions about wolves, and it doesn`t matter what side they`re on.

KAFANOV (voice-over): But here in rural Colorado, there`s no confusing which side they`re on. The state compensates ranchers for _____. But because it`s illegal to hunt wolves in Colorado, Don has had to get creative, using donkeys.

GITTLESON: They bite and they bite hard.

KAFANOV (voice-over): Longhorns, and shooting blanks. As for fencing?

(On camera): It`s a pretty big place to put a fence around.

GITTLESON: Yeah, a foot chain link fence to keep the wolves out. I have moose, I have mule deer, I have elk, and I have antelope that cross this country to migrate back and forth. And I would absolutely stop them from doing that. And I`m not _____ that.

KAFANOV (on camera): You care about this landscape.

GITTLESON: So you don`t manage things one species at a time.

MURPHY: We don`t want to just leave it to the ranchers to deal with that _____. There are a lot of organizations and NGOs that are willing to help implement those non-lethal measures because at the end of the day, ranchers and wolf advocates want the same thing. We all want clean air, clean spaces and _____ and _____. And I think that wolves are a very key _____ into making that happen.

Passage

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KAFANOV (on camera): You care about this landscape.

GITTLESON: So you don't manage things one species at a time.

MURPHY: We don't want to just leave it to the ranchers to deal with that on their own. There are a lot of organizations and NGOs that are willing to help implement those non-lethal measures because at the end of the day, ranchers and wolf advocates want the same thing. We all want clean air, clean spaces and healthy environment and ecosystem. And I think that wolves are a very key element into making that happen.

Passage (Korean ver.)

WIRE: 팝 퀴즈! 동화에서 종종 악당으로 묘사되고, 소리가 5마일 이상 떨어진 곳에서도 들리는 동물은 무엇일까요? 사자, 늑대, 돌고래, 또는 뱀 중에서? 정답은 늑대입니다. 늑대는 "늑대가 나타났다," "빨간 모자," "아기 돼지 삼형제" 등 여러 이야기에서 문제를 일으킵니다.

Owooooo, 죄송해요, 제 내면의 늑대를 다시 만나는 중입니다. 그리고 지금 콜로라도에서도 비슷한 일이 일어나고 있습니다. 사람들이 늑대를 다시 그들의 주로 재도입하는 데 투표했습니다. 이는 미국 역사상 처음으로 주에서 이런 종류의 투표가 진행된 것입니다. 그러나 루시 카파노프가 보여주듯이, 투표가 근소한 차이로 통과된 후, 주의 농촌 지역 사람들은 기뻐하지 않았습니다.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

켈리 머피, 콜로라도 늑대 및 야생동물 관리센터 동물 관리 감독관: 늑대와 함께 적응하는 것은 우리가 다루어야 할 가장 큰 장애물이 될 것입니다.

루시 카파노프, CNN 특파원 (화면 밖): 약 80년 전 거의 콜로라도에서 사라졌던 늑대가 공식적으로 주로 돌아왔습니다. 미국 역사상 처음으로 유권자가 의무화한 멸종 위기 늑대의 재도입 덕분에, 오리건에서 포획된 이 늑대들이 지난해 12월 콜로라도의 야생으로 풀려났습니다.

카파노프 (화면에 등장): 너 배고프구나. 내가 늑대와 이렇게 가까이 있을 수 있을 거라고는 생각도 못했어.

머피: 그녀는 매우 특별한 대사입니다.

카파노프 (화면 밖): 콜로라도 늑대 및 야생동물 관리센터의 동물 관리 감독관인 켈리 머피는 늑대를 주로 데려오는 데 도움을 준 옹호자 중 한 명입니다.

(화면에 등장): 분명히, 이는 우리가 야생에서 가질 수 없는 상호작용입니다.

머피: 맞아요. 절대 그렇지 않아요. 야생에서 늑대를 본다면, 사진을 찍고 운이 좋다고 생각하세요. 다시는 그런 일이 일어나지 않을 테니까요.

카파노프 (화면 밖): 약 2백만 마리의 회색 늑대가 한때 북미 전역을 자유롭게 돌아다녔습니다. 하지만 유럽 정착민들이 도착하면서, 그들은 늑대에 대한 옛날의 미신과 증오를 함께 가져왔습니다. 1940년대까지 늑대는 거의 절멸 상태에 이르렀습니다.

머피: 늑대에 대한 많은 미신과 오해가 있습니다. 때때로 그것들이 정확하지 않다는 것을 이해하기 어려울 때가 있습니다.

카파노프: 식물 연쇄의 최상위 포식자로서, 늑대는 특정 동물 개체수를 조절하는 데 도움을 주며, 이는 식물, 나무 및 다른 야생동물들이 번성하는 데 기여합니다.

머피: 늑대는 생태계 균형을 유지하는 데 매우 중요하며, 이는 목장주들이 소를 방목하는 데 더 생산적인 풍경을 의미합니다.

카파노프 (화면에 등장): 그래서 늑대가 이 특정한 소에게 한 일은 무엇인가요?

돈 기틀슨, 목장주: 늑대가 그녀의 목을 물고, 그 다음에는 뒷다리를 물었습니다. 많이 회복했습니다.

카파노프 (화면 밖): 돈 기틀슨은 투표가 이루어지기 훨씬 전부터 콜로라도 북부의 목장에서 늑대의 침입을 막아오고 있었습니다.

기틀슨: 우리는 여기 몇 년 동안 늑대가 있었습니다.

카파노프: 늑대는 90년대에 늑대를 재도입한 이웃 와이오밍에서 오고 있습니다.

기틀슨: 이곳은 내 집입니다. 그리고 이곳은 그들의 집입니다. 그들은 그냥 떠나지 않을 것입니다. 여기 눈 속의 이 자국을 보세요.

카파노프 (화면에 등장): 저게 늑대 발자국인가요?

기틀슨: 저번에 그들이 지나간 자국입니다.

카파노프 (화면 밖): 콜로라도에서 늑대 재도입 제안은 근소한 차이로 통과되었습니다. 재도입에 찬성한 대부분의 투표는 덴버와 볼더 같은 도시 지역에서 나왔습니다.

기틀슨: 사람들은 늑대에 대해 매우 강한 의견을 가지고 있으며, 그들이 어느 편에 속해 있든 상관없습니다.

카파노프 (화면 밖): 그러나 이곳 농촌 콜로라도에서는 그들이 어느 편에 속해 있는지 혼동할 필요가 없습니다. 주에서는 목장주들에게 가축 공격에 대해 보상해줍니다. 그러나 콜로라도에서는 늑대 사냥이 불법이기 때문에, 돈은 당나귀를 사용하는 등의 창의적인 방법을 찾아야 했습니다.

기틀슨: 그들은 물고, 세계 물어요.

카파노프 (화면 밖): 룡혼 소와 빈 총알을 쏘는 것입니다. 울타리에 대해서는요?

(화면에 등장): 울타리를 둘러치는 것은 꽤 큰 일이군요.

기틀슨: 네, 늑대를 막기 위해 1피트의 철망 울타리를 설치하는 것입니다. 나는 무스, 노새 사슴, 엘크, 그리고 영양이 이 나라를 횡단하여 이리저리 이동합니다. 나는 그들을 막고 싶지 않습니다. 나는 그렇게 할 의사가 없습니다.

카파노프 (화면에 등장): 당신은 이 풍경을 소중히 여깁니다.

기틀슨: 그래서 한 종을 한 번에 관리하지 않습니다.

머피: 우리는 그 문제를 목장주들에게만 맡기고 싶지 않습니다. 비치명적인 조치를 구현하는 데 도움을 주려는 많은 단체와 비정부 기구들이 있습니다. 왜냐하면 결국 목장주와 늑대 옹호자들은 같은 목표를 가지고 있기 때문입니다. 우리 모두는 깨끗한 공기, 깨끗한 공간, 건강한 환경과 생태계를 원합니다. 그리고 나는 늑대가 이를 실현하는 데 매우 중요한 요소라고 생각합니다.

Debate

I. Given the need to protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems while promoting sustainable use, would you support the reintroduction of wolves in Colorado if you were a voter there? Why or why not?

Sample Answer 1

[Claim] Yes, I would support the reintroduction of wolves in Colorado.

[Supporting Reason1] For one thing, wolves help control deer and elk populations, which keeps the ecosystem balanced.

[Supporting Reason2] Also, other places like Yellowstone have shown that bringing wolves back helps the whole environment become healthier.

[Conclusion] So, reintroducing wolves in Colorado would make the ecosystem stronger and more balanced.

Sample Answer 2

[Claim] Yes, I would support the reintroduction of wolves in Colorado.

[Supporting Reason1] To begin with, wolves are crucial for maintaining a balanced ecosystem. When wolves are present, they help keep the populations of other animals like deer and elk in check, which in turn allows vegetation to flourish. This balance supports the overall health of the environment.

[Supporting Reason2] Moreover, the reintroduction of wolves has been successful in other areas, such as Yellowstone National Park, where they have led to a more robust and diverse ecosystem. This shows that wolves can have a positive impact on the natural habitat.

[Conclusion] In conclusion, reintroducing wolves to Colorado would help restore ecological balance and promote a healthier environment, making it a beneficial move for both nature and the community.

2. How can governments and NGOs better support ranchers in adapting to the presence of reintroduced species like wolves?

Sample Answer 1

[Claim] I believe governments and NGOs can help ranchers in a few key ways.

[Supporting Reason1] For example, they can give money to ranchers if wolves kill their livestock. This helps ranchers not lose money.

[Supporting Reason2] Plus, they can teach ranchers new ways to protect their animals, like using guard dogs or better fences.

[Conclusion] In short, giving financial help and practical tools makes it easier for ranchers to live with wolves.

Sample Answer 2

[Claim] I believe governments and NGOs can provide essential support to ranchers in several ways.

[Supporting Reason1] For instance, financial compensation for livestock losses due to wolf predation is crucial. This helps ensure that ranchers are not financially disadvantaged by the presence of wolves and can continue their livelihood without undue burden.

[Supporting Reason2] Additionally, providing resources and training on non-lethal deterrents, such as guard animals, improved fencing, and innovative scare tactics, can help ranchers protect their livestock effectively without harming the wolves.

[Conclusion] Therefore, by offering financial aid and practical tools, governments and NGOs can help ranchers coexist with wolves, making the reintroduction of wolves more acceptable and sustainable.

3. How can we balance economic development with the conservation of natural habitats? Additionally, do you believe that human intervention in ecosystems, such as the reintroduction of wolves in Colorado, is justified? Why or why not?

Sample Answer 1

[Claim] We can balance development with conservation by planning carefully, and yes, human intervention is sometimes necessary.

[Supporting Reason1] For instance, we can design cities and farms to leave space for nature, like parks and wildlife paths.

[Supporting Reason2] Moreover, we need to fix the damage we've already done to nature. Reintroducing wolves can help restore balance in ecosystems.

[Conclusion] Overall, careful planning and fixing past mistakes can help us grow our economy and protect nature. So, bringing wolves back is a good idea.

Sample Answer 2

[Claim] Balancing economic development with conservation is possible through thoughtful planning and responsible intervention.

[Supporting Reason1] Firstly, integrating green spaces and wildlife corridors into urban planning can help preserve natural habitats even as we develop economically. This ensures that wildlife has safe passage and areas to thrive amidst human developments.

[Supporting Reason2] Furthermore, human intervention, like the reintroduction of wolves, is often necessary because we have already disrupted many ecosystems. Bringing wolves back can correct past mistakes and help restore natural balance.

[Conclusion] All in all, by incorporating conservation into development plans and intervening wisely in ecosystems, we can achieve a sustainable balance between economic growth and environmental health. And yes, human intervention, such as reintroducing wolves, is justified when it helps repair and maintain ecological integrity.