

Interviewer: I'm talking with Maxine Felton, a butterfly expert. For more than 20 years she has [redacted] herself to the study of butterflies. What kinds of butterflies do you study, Maxine?

Maxine: I study the monarch butterfly. It is an orange, black, and white butterfly that's [redacted] 10 centimeters across.

Interviewer: What is special about the monarch butterfly?

Maxine: Well, it is the only butterfly that migrates north to south with the seasons, the same way that many birds do.

Interviewer: How interesting! And how do you follow the monarch butterfly migration?

Maxine: Well, I glue little numbered labels on their wings. The labels help me follow their migration patterns. The labels are small, so they don't [redacted] with flying. Nighttime is the best time to glue on the labels, because monarchs stay on the ground at night. Their flying is [redacted] to the daylight hours.

Interviewer: And where do the monarchs go in the winter?

Maxine: Many go to the Mexican Monarch Butterfly Reserve. When the butterflies arrive there, they cover the trees in [redacted] numbers.

Interviewer: That must be a beautiful sight! It sounds like there are plenty of monarchs.

Maxine: Well, actually, there are fewer than there once were. There are various threats to monarchs. For example, in the Butterfly Reserve some [redacted] logging still takes place. In many places, plants such as corn and wheat have [redacted] many of the milkweed plants that monarchs need for food.

Interviewer: I see. Is there any good news for monarch butterflies?

Maxine: Yes, there is. Many new conservation agencies and areas have been [redacted] to protect monarchs. Recently, the World Wildlife Fund, the Mexican government, and Mexican billionaire Carlos Slim [redacted] 100 million dollars in a fund to protect wildlife in Mexico. Part of the money will help to [redacted] the continued protection of monarch butterflies in Mexico.



A woman takes a photo of hundreds of butterflies.

A | Complete the paragraph with the correct form of a word from the box.

approximately
displace

ensure
establish

illegal
interfere

invest
overwhelming

Salmon fishing in the Pacific Ocean is a huge business. In a good year, (1) [redacted] 800,000 tons of salmon are caught, but today salmon populations are facing (2) [redacted] challenges. River dams are one problem. Salmon are migrating fish that must return far up rivers and streams to the spot where they were born in order to reproduce.¹ Dams built on rivers can (3) [redacted] with salmon migration and, as a result, with salmon reproduction. Drift nets in the ocean are another obstacle. These nets, which are 32 feet (10 meters) across and 30 miles (48 kilometers) long, are (4) [redacted] in many countries because they kill too much sea life. Still, certain countries continue to use them.



Salmon swim upstream.

As competition for wild salmon increases, new ways of meeting the demand are being tested. Farmers have (5) [redacted] salmon farms where the fish are raised in saltwater cages. The farms have been very successful, and farm-raised salmon has (6) [redacted] wild salmon in many restaurants. Moreover, some countries have (7) [redacted] money to help raise and release young salmon in rivers and streams. These salmon make their way to the ocean, where they grow to adulthood. Many will be caught and eaten, but the ones that return upstream will produce millions of babies to (8) [redacted] that salmon will survive.