

Anglais TD 4

Quizz: Angola nearly lost its national animal to poaching. Here's how a team of dedicated conservationists brought it back

<https://edition.cnn.com/science/angola-giant-sable-antelope-conservation-spc-c2e/index.html>

True/ False:

- 1.The giant sable antelope is a national symbol of Angola
- 2.The giant sable antelope isn't threatened by anthropic activities
- 3.In 2016, it's discover there is only male in the population
- 4.The team found a male in 2009
- 5.Environmental education in the conservation efforts set up by Vladimir Russo
- 6.The giant sable antelope is not anymore considered endangered thanks the conservation success
- 7.Modern technology being used to protect the remaining giant sable population in the wild
- 8.Vaz Pinto's long-term goal is to grow the population to 4000–7000 antelopes

Question:

1. What is the significance of the giant sable antelope to Angola?
2. Why did the giant sable antelope population decline drastically?
3. What major event in Angola exacerbated the antelope's endangerment?
4. How did Pedro Vaz Pinto confirm the existence of giant sable antelopes after the civil war?
5. What was the key challenge faced by the conservation team when they found only female antelopes?
6. Describe the recovery process initiated by the Giant Sable Conservation Project.
7. What role does environmental education play in the conservation efforts according to Vladimir Russo?
8. Why is the giant sable antelope still considered endangered despite the conservation success?
9. How is modern technology being used to protect the remaining giant sable population in the wild?
10. What is Pedro Vaz Pinto's long-term goal for the population size of the giant sable antelope?

Answer:

True/ False:

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. False

Question:

1. The giant sable antelope is a national symbol of Angola.
2. The population declined due to poaching for its horns and meat.
3. The civil war in Angola (1975–2002) worsened the situation.
4. Vaz Pinto confirmed their existence in 2004 through camera trap photos in Cangandala National Park.
5. The main challenge was that there were only females, leading to extinction risk.
6. The team found a male in 2009 to restart breeding efforts.
7. Education raises awareness of the importance of wildlife conservation.
8. Despite progress, poaching pressure still threatens the species.
9. GPS collars and drones monitor the remaining wild population.
10. Vaz Pinto's long-term goal is to grow the population to 500–1,500 antelopes.