

CNN News Highlights — The Great Bear Rainforest

1) biodiverse	2) double recessive gene	3) intact coastal temperate rainforest	4) solitude	5) subspecies	6) unique
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Behold the Great Bear Rainforest, stretching for 250 miles of beautiful _____ along the coast of British Columbia has part of the largest _____ in the world. It is a wilderness, the size of Ireland and home to one of the most extraordinary creatures on the planet.

The spirit bear is something that's really _____. When you get a pure white bear coming out of a dark green forest, it just looks really magical. And so, we want to protect that.

Spirit bears are actually a _____ of black bear that, due to _____, aren't black at all. But this rare species is just one piece of a vital wilderness.

The Great Bear Rainforest is extremely special. I mean, I think it's probably one of the most _____ places on the planet.

1) ecosystem	2) First Nation	3) outside interests	4) spawning ground	5) thrived	6) unsustainable extraction
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You still get wild things like bears and wolves and abundance of salmon and a bunch of different sea life. You still have old-growth forests, and so we want to keep it like that.

In the heart of this remote expanse is the town of Klemtu, home to a community of the Kitasoo/Xai'xais _____, who've lived and _____ in this region for thousands of years.

This river is right close to the community. We get three species of salmon that come up this river, and this is their _____.

According to a recent report published by the Kitasoo/Xai'xais, this rich _____ suffered from 100 years of _____ of fish, wildlife and forests from _____.

So right now, we're just getting ready to enter Kitasoo Bay, and that's the area probably the most important area.

1) degradation	2) ecotourism	3) engaged	4) marine protected area	5) reconciliation	6) stakeholders
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In June of 2022, they announced the creation of a _____ to preserve the herring stocks that are so vital to both wildlife and the community.

Kitasoo Bay was declared by the military chiefs. It was supported by the community, and it was launched so the rest of the world knows about it. We've _____ provincial governments, federal governments. We've engaged _____, letting everyone know that it's closed. We've left the document open to collaborating.

But the push to reverse a century's worth of _____ actually started more than two decades ago. In 2000, they released their own land and resource protection and management plan aimed at building an economy based on conservation and non-extractive activities like _____.

I think Indigenous knowledge is super important, and I think it needs to be integrated, whether it's wildlife management, fisheries management, ocean management.

You know, I think right now we are in a new era of collaboration. We're in this era of _____. And how do we work together?

1) grizzly bears	2) indigenous	3) managed to	4) non-indigenous	5) province	6) trophy hunting
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How do _____ people and _____ people work together?

Neighboring First Nations first came together in 2012 to issue a ban on _____ of bears. And five years later, thanks to indigenous-led research and analysis, the British Columbian government banned the hunting of _____ across the entire _____.

That was huge, but we knew we weren't quite finished yet.

In July of 2022, just a month after the marine protected area was announced, the government agreed to put a stop to black bear hunting as well. And First Nation leaders say they've now _____ protect half of their territory.

1) debates	2) ingrained	3) negotiation	4) significant	5) stewardship	6) sustainable industries
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We've been working with different levels of government, different levels of stakeholders. It's been a lot of _____, a lot of _____, a lot of science, a lot of collaboration. And I would say, yeah, 2022 is probably the first high-end that we're able to see some _____ progress on some of these files. We have a belief that if you take care of the land, the land will take care of you. And so that's _____ in all of our work here. It doesn't matter if it's in _____, if it's in tourism, if it's in economic development. We want to make sure that we're looking at long-term, _____, and we want to make sure that we have a place that the world can enjoy.

Translation

看看大熊雨林吧，它沿著不列顛哥倫比亞省海岸綿延 250 英里，是世界上最大的完好無損的沿海溫帶雨林的一部分。這是一片荒野，面積與愛爾蘭相當，是地球上最奇特的生物之一的家園。

熊靈是非常獨特的東西。當你看到一隻純白的熊從深綠色的森林中走出來時，它看起來真的很神奇。因此，我們要保護它。

靈熊實際上是黑熊的一個亞種，由於雙隱性基因，它們根本不是黑色的。但這種稀有物種只是一片生機勃勃的荒野。大熊雨林非常特別。我的意思是，我認為它可能是地球上生物多樣性最豐富的地方之一。

你仍然可以看到熊和狼等野生動物，還有大量的鮭魚和許多不同的海洋生物。你仍然有古老的森林，所以我們想保持這樣。

這片偏遠地區的中心是克萊姆圖 (Klemtu) 鎮，這裡是 Kitasoo/Xai'xais First Nation 社區的所在地，他們在該地區生活和繁衍了數千年。

這條河就在社區附近。這條河上游來了三種鮭魚，這裡是它們的產卵地。

根據 Kitasoo/Xai'xais 最近發表的一份報告，這個豐富的生態系統遭受了 100 年來不可持續的從外部利益中提取魚類、野生動物和森林的痛苦。

所以現在，我們正準備進入 Kitasoo Bay，那可能是最重要的區域。

2022 年 6 月，他們宣佈建立海洋保護區，以保護對野生動物和社區都至關重要的鮭魚種群。

Kitasoo Bay 是由軍事首領宣布的。它得到了社區的支持，它的推出讓全世界都知道了它。我們與省政府、聯邦政府進行了接觸。我們讓利益相關者參與進來，讓每個人都知道它已經關閉了。我們已將文檔留給合作。

但扭轉一個世紀以來的退化的努力實際上早在二十多年前就開始了。2000 年，他們發布了自己的土地和資源保護和管理計劃，旨在建設以生態旅遊等保護和非採掘活動為基礎的經濟。

我認為本土知識非常重要，我認為它需要整合，無論是野生動物管理、漁業管理還是海洋管理。

你知道，我認為現在我們正處於一個合作的新時代。我們處在這個和解的時代。我們如何合作？

原住民和非原住民如何合作？

鄰近的原住民於 2012 年首次聯合起來，頒布了一項禁止獵殺熊的禁令。五年後，由於以原住民為主導的研究和分析，不列顛哥倫比亞省政府禁止在全省範圍內獵殺灰熊。

那是巨大的，但我們知道我們還沒有完全完成。

2022 年 7 月，即海洋保護區宣布一個月後，政府也同意停止獵殺黑熊。原住民領導人表示，他們現在已經設法保護了一半的領土。

我們一直在與不同級別的政府、不同級別的利益相關者合作。這是很多談判，很多辯論，很多科學，很多合作。我會說，是的，2022 年可能是我們能夠在其中一些文件上看到一些重大進展的第一個高端。我們堅信，如果您愛護這片土地，那麼這片土地也會愛護您。因此，這根植於我們在這裡的所有工作中。無論是在管理方面，還是在旅遊業方面，還是在經濟發展方面，都沒有關係。我們要確保我們著眼於長期、可持續的產業，我們要確保我們擁有一個世界可以享受的地方。



You can access this activity here:

<https://linguadox.com/2023/05/16/cnn-news-highlights-the-great-bear-rainforest/>

Answers

Behold the Great Bear Rainforest, stretching for 250 miles of beautiful 4) solitude along the coast of British Columbia has part of the largest 3) intact coastal temperate rainforest in the world. It is a wilderness, the size of Ireland and home to one of the most extraordinary creatures on the planet.

The spirit bear is something that's really 6) unique. When you get a pure white bear coming out of a dark green forest, it just looks really magical. And so, we want to protect that.

Spirit bears are actually a 5) subspecies of black bear that, due to 2) double recessive gene, aren't black at all. But this rare species is just one piece of a vital wilderness.

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This river is right close to the community. We get three species of salmon that come up this river, and this is their 4) spawning ground.

According to a recent report published by the Kitasoo/Xai'xais, this rich 1) ecosystem suffered from 100 years of 6) unsustainable extraction of fish, wildlife and forests from 3) outside interests.

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But the push to reverse a century's worth of 1) degradation actually started more than two decades ago. In 2000, they released their own land and resource protection and management plan aimed at building an economy based on conservation and non-extractive activities like 2) ecotourism.

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How do 2) indigenous people and 4) non-indigenous people work together?

Neighboring First Nations first came together in 2012 to issue a ban on 6) trophy hunting of bears. And five years later, thanks to indigenous-led research and analysis, the British Columbian government banned the hunting of 1) grizzly bears across the entire 5) province.

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