The lecture discusses several theories about the diet of short-face bear. However, the professor in the lecture disagrees with the passage by debating its three arguments.

The first theory in the passage is that short-face bears eat large mammals living in the North America, such as giant species of buffalo and elephant-like mammoths, since these bears have enormous front legs and are able to attack giant animanls at ease. However, the professor in the lecture disagres with its statement by pointing out a recent study about the bone thickness of the bears. She concludes that although these bears seem strong, their front leg bones are relatively thin, which means they are not to exert a large amount of strength on those massive mammals, let alone killing them.

The second opinion in the writing claims that short-face bears are able to catch animals moving at a fast pace, such as deers and antelopes. The writing supports its opinion by mentioning these bears have long legs, and they can speed up to at most 65 km per hour. The professor contradicts with the passage’s point by claiming that deers and antelopes will make sharp turns while escaping, which is nearly impossible for these bears to coomplish. The professor then mentions that in order to make sharp turns, these bears must decelerate at first, and they will lose their prey once they decelerates.

The last theory holds the opinion that these bears may be scavengers, that they eat preys killed by other animals by scaring predators off using their large body. The professor disagrees with this opinion by pointing out that studies about the teeth of short-face bears shows that these teeth does not contain the characteristic of a scavenger’s teeth, which is a mark left on their teeth while they were chewing the left bones.