

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 214

Hello, everyone! How are you doing today?

Let's find out what happens next in *The Story of the Three Little Pigs*.

The second pig walked into town. And on his way, he met a man with a bundle of sticks.

"Please, sir, may I have those sticks so that I can build a house?"

The man gave the pig the sticks and the pig went to build his house. The wolf then came along to the second pig's house and said, "Little pig, little pig, let me come in!"

I wonder what happens next! We'll have to find out next time!

See you later!

Dictation Contest (PR1, 中級) No. 214

Hey, guys! How's it going?

So last time, we finished the second part of our epic space adventure, after a fierce battle between clones and droids. Let's join our Jedi heroes Obi-Wan and Anakin in part three now...

War rages between the Separatist army and the Galactic Republic. Evil General Grievous and his droid army have just captured Chancellor Palpatine, leader of the Galactic Senate. The brave Jedi knights Obi-Wan Kenobi and Anakin Skywalker blast off in their starfighters to rescue him.

Whoa! So, we are already in the middle of some action! Let's find out what happens next time. Okay, guys, see you soon!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 214

Hello, everyone! How are you doing today?

Last time, we read about how there aren't enough organs to go around to everyone who needs an organ transplant. This time, let's read about how studying the biology of Alaskan wood frogs may help solve this problem. Let's begin.

A frog might not be the animal that comes to mind when imagining the cold, icy tundra, but the Alaskan wood frog is uniquely suited to this environment. This is because it like some other creatures, has the ability to cope with being frozen, a characteristic which scientists refer to as freeze tolerance. Resistance to cold is connected to the amount of water in an animal's body. As water freezes, it expands, meaning when water inside cells freezes, cell walls are destroyed. When they thaw, they're unable to return to their original state. That means an animal without freeze tolerance could not survive being frozen; however, Alaskan wood frogs possess this capability because their bodies produce chemicals called cryoprotectants. "Cryo" means extreme cold and a "protectant" prevents bodily harm. For this amphibian, glucose acts as a cryoprotectant. As the mercury drops, the frog produces sugar to replace water in its body. With more sugar than water, the cell walls can freeze and remain intact. This process enables the animal to remain safe in temperatures as low as minus 16 degrees Celsius and scientists believe they could even withstand as low as minus 100 degrees Celsius. Remarkably, when springtime arrives, it only takes about 10 hours for this frog to go from completely frozen to hopping around.

That sounds pretty cool. Let's read the next part of this text in the next video.
I'll see you later!