

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 761

Hi everyone! Welcome back to PRJr.

Let's hear a conversation in a classroom. Here we go.

A: Hey, did you guys see the weather forecast this morning?

B: Yeah. It said that we are going to get 30cm of snow this afternoon.

C: Do you think we will have school tomorrow?

A: I hope we don't. I'm tired of school these days.

B: Yeah, me too. Plus it's dangerous to go out if we are actually getting that much snow.

Alright. That's it for today, see you next time.

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 761

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR1.

We've talked about living in places with tropical storms previously, so today, let's take a look at how people live in really cold places, like the Antarctica.

People in very cold places survive despite severe weather. Houses in the far north are well insulated to keep heat in, and the windows often have two panes of thick glass. The roofs are also designed to make snow slide off, so that it doesn't pile up on top of the roof and make the house cold. Snow ploughs remove snow from roads, and chains are wrapped around car tires to stop them from sliding on icy roads.

Well, that's it for today. We'll talk about dry weather next time. See you!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 761

Hi everyone and this is PR2, and today we will talk about something scientific.

Have you ever wondered why the ocean is salty? Let's find the answer to this together!

Actually, about 97 percent of all water on and in Earth is salty. But, where did all this salt come from? Salt in the ocean comes from rocks on land. The rain that falls on the land is slightly acidic due to carbonic acid as it contains carbon dioxide in the air. The rain physically erodes the rock and carries salts and minerals along in a dissolved state as ions. The ions are carried to the streams and rivers and then to the ocean. Many of the dissolved ions are used by organisms in the ocean and are removed from the water. Others are not used up and are left for long periods of time where their concentrations increase over time. The saltiness of sea water (what scientists call salinity) varies across the oceans. It tends to be lower near the equator and the poles. But salinity increases in the areas between. As water evaporates from some land-locked bodies of water, salts are left behind. Over time, salt levels continue to go up. Many of these salty lakes are in dry areas with limited rainfall and high daytime temperatures.

That's all for today. See you next time!