Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 803

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR, junior.

It is a rainy day today. The sky is dark and cloudy. However, Jane did not bring her umbrella. What should Jane do? She looks inside her bag. There is a book and a lunch box. There are too small to cover the rain. Jane uses the jacket to cover her head from the rain. Jane arrives home safely.

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

Dictation Contest (PR 1 , 中級) No. 803

Hello, everyone, and welcome back to PR1!
It is currently May, so let's talk about its birthstone, the emerald. It is a symbol of rebirth, and many people believe that is brings good fortune and youth.

Columbia is the world's largest producer of high-quality emeralds, but it took some time to become a stable business. Back in the [olden] days, there were frequent explosions inside the mines, and gun battles outside. Emerald extraction was a risky business. In addition, miners only earned a small sliver of profits from their bosses.
However, technology and infrastructure has greatly improved, and salaries are safely regulated. Moreover, the emerald industry is still a booming business. One famous Columbian company has exported about 128 million US dollars in emeralds last year.

Wow, all of this was new to me. Anyways, that's all for today, goodbye!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 803

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 [out] 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!