

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 824

Hi, everyone! Welcome back to PR Junior.

Let's take a listen to a conversation between a teacher and a student. Let's begin.

Teacher: John, I don't see your homework here. Have you submitted it?

John: Sorry, I couldn't make it. May I submit it tomorrow?

Teacher: You may. But remember, you will lose two points for late submission.

John: I get that. I have to practice soccer every day [so] I'm too tired to finish the homework.

Teacher: I see. But don't to forget to do your job as a student, too!

That's all for today. See you!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 824

Hi, everyone! Welcome back to PR 1.

Today I will talk about megacities. Let's begin.

Some people love cities, and other people hate them. But more people than ever are choosing to live in one. The first cities started about 5,000 years ago. Since then, cities have always been the centers of everything important. The government, businesses, and the university were always in the city. Around the world, more than one million people every week move from rural areas to cities. In the year 2030, 60 percent of the world's people will live in cities. These cities will be bigger than ever. A megacity is a city with a population of over 10 million people. In 1995, the world had 14 megacities.

That's all for today! See you!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 824

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR2.

Tropical cyclones cause great damage in many parts of the world. In the developed parts of the world, these storms are not usually as disastrous as in developing areas. Developed regions possess relatively advanced communication systems, ensuring that a significant portion of the population is promptly alerted to the impending danger. This awareness allows people to take timely precautionary measures or evacuate the affected areas altogether. Furthermore, the construction standards for houses and other buildings in these regions are often designed to withstand the forces of such storms, reducing the likelihood of severe damage.

On the other hand, tropical cyclones can have devastating consequences in developing regions, leading to substantial loss of life. These areas often have high population densities, exposing more people to such disasters. Additionally, the substandard construction of houses leaves them prone to severe damage or complete destruction during cyclonic events. The lack of crucial infrastructure, including transportation systems and adequate medical facilities, further intensifies the impact of these storms. Consequently, paramedics and emergency services personnel struggle to reach affected individuals, resulting in a significant number of post-storm fatalities, rather than casualties occurring during the cyclone itself.

The unequal distribution of resources and preparedness between developed and developing regions amplifies the disparity in the outcomes of tropical cyclones.

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