

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 898

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR Junior.

Today, I have Part Three of *Hungry Floppy*.

Floppy could smell something. He sniffed and sniffed. Something smelled good.

Floppy went inside the tent. He saw three slices of cake. By now, Floppy was very hungry.

So he ate all of them. He got tired and took a rest on one of the beds in the tent.

Soon, a girl came back to the tent with her parents.

Alright, that's it for now. See you next time, bye-bye!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 898

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR 1.

Have you guys noticed that Animals in Australia tend to be bigger?

Actually, they have evolved to be larger in some cases due to several factors.

One key factor is the continent's relatively stable climate and ancient geology, which allowed species to adapt and grow larger over millions of years. Additionally, the continent's vast and varied landscapes offer ample resources and niches for larger animals to thrive. In some instances, gigantism can be an advantage for survival and reproduction in the Australian environment. Examples of larger Australian animals include the kangaroo and wombat, which have adapted to their specific ecological roles and evolved to be larger than their counterparts in other regions.

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

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 898

Hello, everyone!

It is a lovely autumn day today; still a little humid, but perfect for roasted yams!

It has been roughly two months since Japan started releasing treated radioactive water from Tokyo Electric Power's Fukushima plant. We have already experienced a financial loss as a result of China's opposition to this decision, but how is the environment now? Let's take a closer look:

The water being released was treated to remove most radioactive substances, but it still contains tritium. What is tritium, you may ask. It is an isotope of hydrogen with a half-life of 12 years. According to the National Institute of Health, human beings do ingest extremely low doses of tritium through drinking water. The current annual limit for tritium is 7,000 Becquerels per liter. Becquerel is a unit to describe the activity of a quantity of radioactive material in which one nucleus decays per second.

Let's go back to the treated water in Fukushima. The concentration of tritium has been 10 becquerels per liter at the highest so far, which is 700 becquerels per liter lower than the level set by the utility for suspending the release. The same amount is detected in fish samples.

Although not all of us are specialists in radioactive materials, we can easily acquire information from the Internet, and as a result develop our own opinions.

Anyways, I hope that was educational! That is all for today; see you next time!