

### Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 901

Hi, everyone! Welcome back to PR junior.

Today is a rainy day. But Jane doesn't have an umbrella. She wants to go home but she will get wet. So Jane is going to use her jacket to hide from the rain. She took off her yellow coat and to use it as an umbrella. Jane was able to go home without being wet!

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

### Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 901

Hi, guys! Welcome to PR1.

Let's take a listen to a news article about the need for electricity of companies in Mexico. Let's get started.

Industrial parks and warehouse operators in Mexico need a lot of electricity for their growing businesses. They want to finance the construction of solar panels themselves, but the government controls the energy sector.

Mexico already has problems with the power grid, and experts say that big companies like Tesla, which will start their business in the north of the country, will need a lot more electricity. Currently, there is a limit on self-generated renewable energy to 500 kilowatts, but several organizations asked the government to raise this limit. While the world is turning away from fossil fuels, the president supports using fossil fuels, and he doesn't support renewable projects.

That's all for today. See you!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 901

Hi, everyone! Welcome back to PR 2!

Today, I'll move on to the second part about wildlife conservation. Let's begin:

While the strategy has so far been mostly used to protect whole ecosystems, such as forests and rivers, advocates of wild animals are starting to deploy it as well, hailing it as an essential tool to combat the biodiversity crisis. Despite existing environmental protections, the world continues to lose animal species at an alarming pace.

"We're still looking at this crazy increasing extinction rate," said Nicholas Fromherz, an international wildlife law expert at the Lewis & Clark Law School's Global Law Alliance for Animals and the Environment, a group of legal experts that focuses on protecting animals. "All these other protections just aren't enough."

Unlike more traditional animal protections, which usually kick in when a species is threatened or endangered, rights of nature laws are meant to prevent that from happening. In practice, that means enlisting stewards to preserve habitats and restore animal populations — and when animals are threatened, filing lawsuits on their behalf. Veelenturf, who helped draft Panama's new turtle protections, said they give "any member of the public of Panama the opportunity to be the voice of nature in the court system, and advocate for nature's rights on her behalf."

She is working to get shark rights enshrined in that country's laws and helping scientists elsewhere secure rights for other species, including bees in the Peruvian Amazon and Javan gibbons in Indonesia.

That's all for today! See you!