

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 904

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR Junior.

Today, let's hear Part Four of *Hungry Floppy*.

Anneena and her mum and dad saw that Floppy had eaten all their cakes and was lying on their beds. They knew Floppy.

They looked for Biff and Chip. At last, they found them. Anneena told them about Floppy.

"Never mind," said Dad. "Stay and have some of our cake."

Alright, that's it about Hungry Floppy. See you next time, bye-bye!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 904

Hello, everyone. Welcome back to PR 1!

Why do people move to new places? Long ago ancient people wanted to inhabit places with plenty of food and other resources. These people get food in the same ways we do now: farming, hunting, or herding animals, or fishing if they live near water.

Because of the competition for food, overcrowding was one reason early people moved. They sometimes walked very long distances or rode on animals, or they would sail across the ocean. Nowadays, modern people may move in search of employment or a better climate. The migration of large groups of people may occur because of economic problems or a lack of food or water. Political problems can also cause people to migrate.

That's all for today! See you!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 904

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR2.

The flu, short for influenza, is a viral respiratory infection that exhibits a fascinating seasonal pattern, [with] its peak prevalence occurring during the winter months. Let's have a look at which factors contribute to the flu's prevalence in winter.

Firstly, colder temperatures in winter lead people to spend more time indoors in close proximity to others. This facilitates the transmission of the influenza virus, which primarily spreads through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. Indoor environments with limited ventilation can become breeding grounds for the virus, making it easier for individuals to become infected.

Secondly, the flu virus tends to survive and remain infectious for longer periods in cold, dry conditions, such as those typically found during winter. This extended viability on surfaces and in the air increases the chances of exposure and transmission.

Additionally, reduced exposure to sunlight in winter can impact our immune systems. Sunlight is a natural source of vitamin D, which plays a crucial role in immune function. Lower levels of vitamin D during winter months may weaken the body's defenses against the virus, making individuals more susceptible to infection.

Understanding these factors can help us take preventive measures, such as vaccination and good hygiene practices, to reduce the spread of the virus and stay healthier during the winter months.

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