

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 907

Hello, everyone! Welcome to PR Junior.

Today I am going to read you [an] e-mail. Let's start.

Hi Yuriko,

I've heard that you don't feel well. Did you catch a cold? Try to eat a lot of healthy food, drink a lot of orange juice, and get a lot of sleep. If you feel really bad, please tell me. I will tell the teacher and bring you your homework.

That was all for today. See you next time, bye-bye!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 907

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to Pr1.

Do you guys know that there is a bird that looks like a Kiwi and that its name is also the Kiwi bird?

It is a unique, flightless bird native to New Zealand. It's known for its small size, round body, long beak, and distinctive brown, furry feathers. Kiwis are primarily nocturnal, using their keen sense of smell and long, slender beaks to forage for insects. One of the most remarkable features of kiwis is their tiny wings, which are essentially vestigial and useless for flight. Unfortunately, kiwi populations have been declining due to habitat loss and introduced predators, making them an important focus of conservation efforts in New Zealand.

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

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 907

Hi, guys! Welcome back to PR2.

Today, I'd like to tell you guys about the Out of Africa hypothesis.

The Out of Africa hypothesis, also called the replacement hypothesis, contends that modern humans originated in Africa, probably from a common ancestor. From there, they migrated to other regions, eventually replacing the populations of Neanderthals and other groups of earlier humans that may have survived.

Geneticists who support the replacement hypothesis argue that the similarities shared by all of the modern human populations confirm the existence of a common gene pool, and perhaps even one common female ancestor. They point to the fact that many modern human traits have evolved within the past 200,000 years as evidence of the replacement hypothesis. Furthermore, they cite studies of DNA in cell structures called mitochondria, which codes most of the inherited traits from ancestors. Most of these studies demonstrate that the diversity among human populations is very small as compared with other species. They conclude that there was only one small population from which all other populations descended. From their point of view, the evidence supports the theory that modern humans migrated from a relatively small area in Africa almost 150,000 years ago, moving along a route through the Middle East 100,000 years ago, and slowly populating regions throughout the world by displacing the communities of less developed humanlike species that they encountered. The ages of fossils of Homosapiens found in different regions also coincide with this timeline, supporting the replacement hypothesis.

So, do you guys also think that humans originated from Africa? Tell me next time, bye!