

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 925

Hi, guys! Welcome back to PR Junior!

Let's take a listen to a conversation between a boy and a girl.

Ken: Hi, Barbie! How have you been?

Barbie: I have been doing well. Hey, look at my new pink dress, what do you think?

Ken: That's amazing! Where did you get that from?

Barbie: I bought this from a mall which just opened a month ago.

Ken: I see. Do they sell men's stuff too?

Barbie: Of course! I have found places you may like too.

That's all for today. See you!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 925

Hi guys, what's up! Welcome back to PR1.

Today we are going to talk about aging.

Over the last 200 years, people have begun to live longer and longer. This trend is more common among developed countries, and there are still some growing gaps between the rich and poor countries. However, a new chemical may be a solution. Professor David, from the University of South Wales in Australia is working on to keep the DNA healthy by using a new chemical called NMN. NMN is easy to reproduce and is cheaper than the other medicine that is currently available. Professor David believes that one day this chemical could make people's [lives] longer and healthier.

That's all for today. How was it? Hope to see you soon. Bye!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 925

Hey guys! Welcome back to PR2.

Today, let me tell you guys about sunspots.

According to the controversial sunspot theory, great storms on the surface of the Sun hurl streams of solar particles into space and eventually into the atmosphere of our planet, causing shifts in the weather on the Earth and interference with radio and television communications.

A typical sunspot consists of a dark central umbra surrounded by a lighter penumbra of light and dark threads extending out from the center like the spokes of a wheel. Actually, the sunspots are cooler than the rest of the photosphere, which may account for their apparently darker color. Typically, the temperature in a sunspot umbra is about 4,000 degrees Kelvin, whereas the temperature in a penumbra registers 5,500 Kelvin, and the granules outside the spot are 6,000 Kelvin.

Sunspots come in all sizes. About 5 percent of all sunspots are large enough so that they can be seen from Earth without instruments. They have been observed in arrangements of one to more than one hundred spots, but they tend to occur in pairs.

Sunspots have also been observed to occur in cycles, over a period of eleven years. At the beginning of a cycle, the storms occur north and south of the equator on the Sun and eventually move in closer and as the cycle diminishes, the number of sunspots decreases to a minimum.

There is no theory as of now that completely explains the nature and function of sunspots.

Alright, that's it on sunspots. See you!