

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 1070

Hi, everyone! Welcome back to PR Junior.
And this is last part of *Pirate Adventure*. Take a listen!

The children went to the party. It was a good party.
“I like pirates,” said Biff.
The key was glowing. It was time to go.
“Goodbye,” said Chip. “Thank you for the party.”
“Oh no!” said the pirates.
“What an adventure!” said Wilma.
“I liked the pirates,” said Biff.

That’s all for the *Pirate Adventure*. Goodbye!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 1070

Hi, everyone. Welcome back to PR1.
Today we will be talking about koi fish.

Koi fish, originally from Japan, are known for their bright colours and graceful movements. People love them for their beauty and what they represent: strength, courage, and good luck. They were bred from carp and have been around for a long time, with many different colours and patterns. Koi can live for a really long time, making them popular pets for ponds and gardens. In Japan, they are believed to bring peace and happiness. Each type of koi has its own meaning; for example, the Kohaku represents purity and success. These fishes are admired all over the world for their beauty and what they symbolise. They remind us to keep going, no matter what challenges we face, and to find strength and beauty in everything.

That’s it for today. See you next time.

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 1070

Hey, everyone! Welcome back to the PR2 dictation challenge!

Sigismund was the son of Charles the Fourth, Holy Roman Emperor and his fourth wife Elizabeth of Pomerania. He married Mary, Queen of Hungary in 1385 and was crowned King of Hungary soon after. He fought to restore and maintain authority to the throne. Mary died in 1395, leaving Sigismund the sole ruler of Hungary.

In 1396, Sigismund led the Crusade of Nicopolis, but was decisively defeated by the Ottoman Empire. Afterwards, he founded the Order of the Dragon to fight the Turks and secured the thrones of Croatia, Germany, and Bohemia. Sigismund was one of the driving forces behind the Council of Constance – 1414 through 1418 – that ended the Papal Schism, but which also led to the Hussite Wars that dominated the later part-period of his life. In 1433, Sigismund was crowned Holy Roman Emperor and ruled until his death in 1437.

In recent years, scholarly interest, especially from East-Central Europe, has grown greatly in the person and reign of Sigismund – the ruler who had gained and led an imperial association almost reaching the size of the later Habsburg Empire – as well as cultural developments associated with this- with his era. The setbacks which have been seen as m- as his major failures, like dealing with the Hussite movement, are now generally considered by most scholars to be the results of the lack of financial resources and other heavy constraints, rather than personal failings.

Thank you!