Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 307

Hi, guys!
Remember, Marley thought that the baseball players were playing fetch.

Suddenly, Marley broke free and ran into the field.
“Sit, Marley! Stay!” yelled Daddy.
Marley did not sit. He did not stay. Marley kept his eyes on the ball and ran as fast as he could.

Oh, that sounds like trouble! See you next time.

Dictation Contest (PR1, 中級) No. 307

Hey, guys! How’s it going?
Recently, I talked to you about YouTube videos and a related question that I have been asked before during conversation practice is, “Who’s your favourite YouTuber?” I don’t really have a favourite YouTuber, at least not in terms of most people’s image of ‘YouTuber’, but one of my favourite YouTube channels is a comedy video game channel, where two guys play a game together and tease each other and make jokes and tell stories throughout the video. They usually, therefore, choose an interesting or obscure or notoriously bad game to play, but they also sometimes play more famous and popular games, too – just not competitively or to show off their skills.
So, do you guys have a favourite YouTuber or YouTube channel? Let me know, okay?
Alright, guys, see you next time!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 307

Hello, everyone! How are you doing?
Welcome back to PR2. Today, I have the second part of the text about the Rio Tinto mines. Take a listen:

After the Romans were driven out of Spain in the fifth century, the Rio Tinto mines fell into a centuries-long decline. In the late 19th century, however, a multinational company took over the mines [and] once again began to produce large quantities of metals. Mismanagement caused the mines to close in 2001. Meanwhile, archaeologists have unearthed a number of historically valuable items at the mines, including Bronze Age hammer heads, Phoenician oil lamps, and pieces of Roman pottery.
An unfortunate legacy of the mines, however, is environmental contamination. The two main rivers in the Rio Tinto area are poisoned with heavy metals. In fact, high levels of heavy metals are found in soil and water throughout the region, and scientists have discovered that this pollution can be traced back to the onset of mining around 4,800 years ago. Bernd Lottermoser, an authority on mine pollution, believes natural features of the region's geology have resulted in the release of heavy metals throughout its history. Lottermoser even suggests the unusually coloured soil and water resulting from this pollution "may have attracted the very first miners to the region."

Well, that's all for today, and I'll see you in class. Bye-bye!