

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 375

Hey guys, how are you doing?

Last time, I told you some of my favorite TV shows, but only one of those is an animated TV show. Of course, I like many other animated shows too, such as Rick and Morty, Futurama, and Final Space. Those are all American adult comedies, but I also like some kids-animated shows or “cartoons”, too. Especially, Samurai Jack, SpongeBob Squarepants, and Avatar The Last Airbender.

Do you know any American cartoons? See you next time!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 375

Today, I have the second half of the story, *The Best Prince*. Let's begin.

Theseus made a sudden move to take out his sword. Pelias did the same.

“Beating me will be a challenge,” Theseus said, “The winner gets the kingdom!”

Pelias agreed. King Minos could hear his sons fighting. The youngest son, Jason, stood beside him.

“Your brother fight too much,” the king told him, “They’ll divide the kingdom between them. There’ll be war. I can’t allow either of them to be king. Therefore, I’m making you king.”

Then the king died. Theseus and Pelias heard that their younger brother was king. They realized that their fighting was wrong. It had kept them from saying goodbye to their father. They agreed to have Jason as their king. He was the best choice.

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

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 375

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR2. Today is part two of globalization.

Part of the complexity of globalism comes from the different ways in which globalization is approached. Some analysts embrace it enthusiastically as a positive feature of a changing world in which access to technology, information, services and markets will be of benefit to local communities. They believe that, by globalization, dominant forms of social organization will lead to universal prosperity, peace, and freedom. They even expect that perception of a global environment will lead to a global ecological concern. For this group, globalism is a term for values which treat global issues as a matter of personal and collective responsibility.

Others reject it as a form of domination by advanced countries over developing ones, in which individual distinctions of culture and society become erased by an increasingly homogeneous global culture while local economies are more firmly incorporated into a system of global capital. For this group, globalism is a political doctrine which provides, explains, and justifies an interlocking system of world trade. It has ideological overtones of historical inevitability. And its attendant myths function as a gospel of the global market.

That's it for part two. See you in the next part!

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