

### Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 392

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR Junior. How are you doing?

Today, I will be reading you part three of the story called *The Play*. Let's begin.

There was a storm. It was playtime. The children couldn't play outside. The children played inside. They played *The Wizard of Oz*. Mrs. May liked the little play. Mrs. May put on a play. The play was *The Wizard of Oz*. Wilf's mom helped Mrs. May.

OK, that is all for today. See you next time!

### Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 392

Hi, everyone! Welcome back to PR1.

Today, we are going to continue learning about creativity. Let's go:

J.R.R Tolkien made *The Lord of the Rings* more interesting by having imaginary creatures live in the fantasy world of his story. Elves, dwarfs, goblins, and dragons can be found in many other stories. So, Tolkien added creatures he thought of himself, like Hobbits and Ents.

Hobbits are very small people, the same size as human children. They have curly hair and hairy feet. Ents are big creatures that look a lot like trees. They have branches for arms and legs, and leaves for hair.

That is all for creativity. Thank you very much for listening and see you next time. Bye-bye!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 392

Welcome back to PR2.

This is part two of the “Future of the English Language”. Let’s begin.

Globalization has done little to change the reality that, regardless of location, the spread of English is closely linked to social class, age, gender, and profession. Just because a wide array of young people around the world may be able to sing along to a new Madonna song does not mean that they can hold a simple conversation in English, or even understand what Madonna is saying. The brief formal educational contact that most learners have with English is too limited to produce lasting literacy, fluency, or even comprehension.

Indeed, for all the enthusiasm generated by grand-scale globalization, it is the growth in regional interactions – trade, travel, the spread of religions, interethnic marriages – that touches the widest array of local populations. These interactions promote the spread of regional languages. Mandarin Chinese is spreading throughout China and in some of its southern neighbors. Spanish is spreading in the Americas. And Arabic is spreading in North Africa and Southeast Asia both as the language of Islam and as an important language of regional trade. The importance of regional languages should increase steadily in the near future.

That’s it for part two. See you in part three!