

### Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 401

Hey, guys! How are you doing?

It is getting pretty cold in Tokyo now, isn't it? We had some pretty warm days in October, but now the temperature has really dropped. I think the weather changes quite suddenly in Japan, because the time between using my air conditioner and my heater is really short. I used my air conditioner just last week, but I think I will need to use my heater pretty soon.

Well, stay safe and warm you guys! See you!

### Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 401

Hello, everyone! Welcome back PR1.

Today, we will be talking a little bit more about reasons for going to university. Let's begin.

Kevin learned law in university and he's now a lawyer. He works hard every day to help handicapped people. His father was a handicapped person and he decided to study law in university to help people like his father.

Takeo learned English in university and he is now an interpreter who works for the government. His dream now is to make the world a more peaceful place.

There are many things you can learn in university. The important thing is that you have a future dream to chase.

Alright, that is all for today. What did you guys think? Do you have a dream to chase? If you do, please tell me about it!

Thank you very much for watching, and see you next time. Bye-bye!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No.401

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR2.

Today, we will be doing Part Three of "Culture in our Society". Let's begin.

The distinction between sex, which is biological, and gender, which is cultural, is an important one. Presumably, gender differences are as old as human culture -about 2.5 million years- and arose from the biological differences between early human males and females. Early human males were about twice the size of females, just as males are today among such species as gorillas and orangutans, which are related to humans. In the course of human evolution, however, the biological differences between the two sexes were radically reduced. Thus, apart from differences directly related to reproduction, whatever biological basis there once was for gender role differences has largely disappeared. Nevertheless, cultures have maintained some distinctions of gender roles ever since, although these are far greater in some societies than in others.

Strangely enough, gender differences were more extreme in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Western societies, where women were expected to submit completely to male authority, than they are among most historically known pre-agricultural peoples whose ways of life resemble those of the late Stone Age ancestors of Western peoples.

That's it for part 3. See you in the next part!