

**Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 472**

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR Junior.

Hi, Nayun! Do you like cooking for your family?

Yes, it is my favorite thing! I always cook for my family on Sundays. What about you?

I don't like cooking for my family because I can't cook very well. Can you teach me?

Of course! I can teach you how to make tamagoyaki this Saturday, if you want.

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

**Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 472**

Hello, everyone! This is PR1. Let's start!

Mari's first thanksgiving.

Mari is a junior-high school student. She lives in Tokyo with her parents and an older brother and a sister. Her grandfather is American and her grandmother is Japanese. Last November, Mari went to Chicago to stay with her grandparents for a week. When Mari arrived at the airport, her grandfather was waiting for her. He smiled and said, "Welcome to Chicago!"

The next day, Mari and her grandparents had a big Thanksgiving Day dinner. There was a lot of food. Mari's grandfather gave her a big piece of meat. It was turkey! "It's delicious," said Mari.

Mari liked Thanksgiving very much and wants to enjoy a nice dinner on Thanksgiving in Japan someday.

That's all for today. Bye-bye!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 472

Hello, everyone! Welcome to PR2.

Today, I will be talking about city living. Let's start:

Do cities make us sick? A century ago, it went without saying that they did, with their teeming slums, open sewers, filthy streets, and soot-laden air. Global capitals such as New York, Rome, London, Paris, and Honk Kong were rife with infectious diseases. As recently as the 1960s, the height of the old urban crisis of the industrialization and white flight in America, cities had rates of infant mortality and disease that were far higher than those of suburbs. That world had been turned completely upside-down. Cities have come back and poverty has shifted to the suburbs – a process that has been dubbed “the great inversion.” Today’s cities are engines of technological innovations and economic growth; they are cleaner, greener, and safer than many suburbs and rural areas, and much more productive. Urban density is associated with high wages, artistic creativity and entrepreneurial startups, rather than epidemics. Affluent city-dwellers have access to a wider variety of organic foods than even the rural people who grow them. They jog and bike and belong to expensive gymnasiums and enjoy long life expectancies. And, of course, cities are home to great medical centers.

This is it for today. See you!