

**Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 641**

Hi, everyone! Welcome back to PR Junior!

This week, we're volunteering at a panda kindergarten. Every morning, we clean the panda's rooms, and then we feed them. They eat a lot of bamboo every day! Pandas also like carrots and apples. We didn't know that. Baby pandas are very small. They are about as light as a stick of butter. We like watching the pandas. They really like to play. They are very funny.

That's all for today! See you!

**Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 641**

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR 1!

Today, we are going to cover some daily conversations. Let's begin.

**Faland:** Here is your present! Yerin, Happy Birthday! I [hope] you have a wonderful day. We all wish you the best of luck for the years ahead.

**Yerin:** Wow, a camera! I've been waiting to get this one since last year! This looks like it cost a lot of money. I can't believe you bought me this!

**F:** It's not only from me. Everyone in the family helped. We all paid a little bit. We know how much you like taking photos.

**Y:** It's perfect. Thanks so much! I was actually planning to go on a trip with my friends next week. I think I'll be able to take some wonderful pictures with this camera!

**F:** That sounds great! Looking forward to it.

That's all for today! See you next time!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 641

Hello! Welcome to PR2!

Today we will talk about smelling fear. Let's begin:

The sense of smell is an important tool for animals that live together in groups. Dogs and wolves, for example, use smell to communicate with their families and with other groups. In a similar way, smell is important for humans. In fact, it also helps us develop social skills. Some scientists say that without smell, we would have trouble recognizing family members and learning how to get along in a group. This is because smell is closely related to our memories.

Katherina Hauner, a researcher at Northwestern University in Chicago, did an experiment to learn about smell, memories, and feelings – in particular, fear. She showed participants a picture of a man while causing them pain. At the same time, she had them smell roses. Later, when the people saw the picture again or when they smelled roses, they became afraid. This is because they remembered the smell, the picture, and the pain together as one memory.

Before beginning her experiment, Hauner had believed that there was a way to use smells to help people get rid of their fears. She knew that when people see something that they are afraid of many times, they learn how to be *not* afraid of it. In her experiment, Hauner had the participants sleep in a room that smelled like roses. While the participants were sleeping, the smell caused them to remember the picture in their dreams many times. When they woke up, they were less afraid of the picture.

That's all for today! See you next time!