

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 672

Hi! Welcome back to PR Junior.

Today, we will look at some short daily conversations. Let's begin!

Kay: Yerin, we ran out of milk. I drank it all this morning.

Yerin: Oh, really? Shall we go and get some?

Kay: I'm sorry but I am busy right now. Can we go tomorrow?

Yerin: Of course. Let's buy some eggs and bread too.

Kay: Sure. Sounds good.

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

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 672

Hi, everyone! Welcome to PR1!

Today, you will listen to a story about [a] school trip.

Keiko went on a school trip to Australia last month. One day, her class visited a local high school to learn about Australian culture. They also played game[s] with the student[s] at the school. Keiko had a wonderful time and made many friends. At the end of the day, she exchanged her email address with some of them. She looked forward to writing to them when she got back to Japan. Some of Keiko's new Australian friends are very interested in Japan, so they often ask her many questions. She is always happy to answer them. One of her friends, Joseph, is going to visit Japan with his family next spring. He said he will visit Keiko's town. Keiko cannot wait to see him again and show him her school.

That's all for today. Bye!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 672

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR2.

Today I am going to read an article about the government's attempt to provide equal access to education. Let's begin!

In recent times, the United States government has increased its role in questions relating to how all Americans can best secure equal access to education. In the early 20th century, different groups, such as women and minorities, were often excluded from higher education. Blacks*, for example, were barred from many white institutions or were made to feel unwelcome. Furthermore, schools had problems providing equal opportunities for all because quality, costs, and admissions criteria varied greatly.

The Federal Government wanted to deal with these problems, and so enacted affirmative action to give support to those groups who had faced discrimination in society. The government began requiring universities to consider factors such as race, ethnicity, and gender when selecting students for admission, thus ensuring that Americans from all walks of life had equal access to education and the possibility of better job opportunities in the future, making fields such as law, medicine and business more accessible to minorities. In addition, more financial aid [became] available to groups who could not otherwise afford to attend these schools.

I'm glad that the country does not ignore this problem.

That is all for today. See you next time! Goodbye!

* We don't usually say "blacks"; we should say "black people"