

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 766

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR Jr.

Today, you are going to listen to Rita's speech. Take a listen.

Hello. My name is Rita. I'm going to talk about our club. I belong the volleyball club. We practice twice a week. There are twenty members in our club. Our club teacher is Mr. Saito. I like Mr. Saito because he is very nice. I think our club is fun! Thank you for listening!

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

Dictation Contest (PR1, 中級) No. 766

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR1.

Today, we will listen to a conversation to find a lost phone. Let's start!

Kay: Hello, Campus Security? My name is Kay, and I'm a student here. I lost my mobile phone somewhere on the school grounds. Has one been turned in there?

Faland: Actually, we usually have a few mobile phones here. You might want to come down here to see if one of them is yours.

Kay: Mine is white with a pink trim. Do you have one like that there?

Faland: I can't leave my desk to check. You'll have to come over here to speak with one of the staff.

Kay: Your office is on the north side of the campus, right?

Faland: Yes, and we're open 24 hours a day.

Well, that's it for today. See you next time, bye-bye!

Dictation Contest (PR2, 上級) No. 766

Hello! Welcome back to PR2!

Today's movie is the second part of the text about the brain. Let's begin!

Subjects are asked to categorize the emotional content of the sentence both in terms of the message that is conveyed and the tone of voice. Two sentences are presented at the same moment, one played to the right ear and one played to the left ear, in a listening set-up. Since the connections that the left ear makes with the right hemisphere are stronger than the connections the right ear makes with the right hemisphere, any bias toward superior judgements from the left ear is taken as evidence of increased right-hemisphere involvement in the task. In this kind of experiment, the left ear is better at making judgements about the tone of voice, whereas the right ear is better at judging verbal content. Brain-damaged patients who have sustained injuries to the right hemisphere have difficulty in making such interpretations of emotional mood from speech. Their language and communicative systems appear relatively normal, in terms of being able to say roughly what they want to say, but the content of their speech is often emotionally flat, lacking its previous variation and modulation and sounding rather dull. In fact, it is suggested that the more creative elements in language are absent. Some of the connotative associations of language may be influenced by the right hemisphere.

Alright, this is all for today. See you later!