

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 816

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR Junior.

This is the last part of a story called *The Magic Key*. Let's begin!

The prince gave the children a medal.

"The bird was the thief," he said. "Sorry we thought it was you."

The magic key began to glow.

"Birds like shiny things," said Bill. "So it was a good job Nathan made the magic key shiny, after all."

That was all for today. I hope you liked the story and I'll see you next time! Bye-bye!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 816

Hi! Welcome back to PR1.

Today, I will tell you guys about someone named Ray Charles.

Ray Charles was a famous musician from the United States. He made a new kind of music. He mixed jazz and other types of music together. He even used church music. People also remember him because he was blind, and he always wore sunglasses.

Ray Charles Robinson was born in 1930. His family was poor. When he was only three years old, he saw a man who was playing the piano at a café. From that time, music was his favorite thing. When he was five, he couldn't see well. Then, when he was seven, he became blind. His mother didn't want him to become sad, so she found a special school for him.

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

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 816

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR 2.

Today I'm going to talk about philosophy. Let's begin.

The rise and fall of popular positions in the field of philosophy are not governed solely by reason. Philosophers are generally a reasonable people but, as with the rest of the human species, their thoughts are heavily influenced by their social settings. Indeed, they are perhaps more influenced than thinkers in other fields, since popular or big ideas in modern philosophy change more frequently than ideas in, say, chemistry or biology. Why?

The relative instability of philosophical positions is a result of how the discipline is practiced. In philosophy, questions about methods and limitations are on the table in a way that they tend not to be in the physical sciences, for example. Scientists generally acknowledge a gold standard for validity – the scientific method – and, for the most part, the way in which investigations are conducted is more or less settled.

Falsifiability rules the scientific disciplines: almost all scientists are in agreement that, if a hypothesis isn't testable, then it isn't scientific. There is no counterpoint of this in philosophy. Here, students and professors continue to ask: "Which questions can we ask?" and "How can we ask, much less answer, those questions?" There is no universally agreed-upon way in which to do philosophy.

That's all for today. See you!