

Dictation Contest (PR Jr, 初級) No. 819

Hello, everyone! Welcome to PR Junior.

Today I'll be reading you a story on a kitten and the Moon. Take a listen.

It was Kitten's first full moon. When she saw it, she thought, "There's a little bowl of milk in the sky." And she wanted it.

So she closed her eyes and stretched her back and opened her mouth and licked.

But Kitten only ended up with a bug on her tongue.

Okay, that's all for now. Bye!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 819

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR1!

I'm going to read the second part of the love story. Let's begin!

The princess woke up. She saw a strange creature on the ground. It looked like a man, but he was hairy and green. He had horns on his head and a pig's nose.

The creature said, "Did I scare you? I hope not. Let me introduce myself. I am Harold."

"I am not scared. To tell you the truth, I think you are cute," said River.

River and Harold spent the day together. They collected berries, caught fish, and had lunch.

They had a very good day filled with nice conversations.

That was all for today! I hope you liked it and I will see you in class. Bye-bye!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 819

Hi, guys! Welcome back to PR2.

Arguments regarding the origins of humans have been ever ongoing, and each party holds their opinion strong. Today, we'll look at one of those opinions – the Asian migration hypothesis.

The Asian migration hypothesis is today supported by most of the scientific evidence. The first “hard” data linking American Indians with Asians appeared in the 1980s with the finding that Indians and northeast Asians share a common and distinctive pattern in the arrangement of the teeth. But the most compelling support for the hypothesis comes from a recent [piece of] genetic research that found that the strain of a virus sequestered in the kidneys of all humans carried by Navajos* and Japanese is nearly identical, while that carried by Europeans and Africans is quite different.

The migration could have begun over a land bridge connecting the continents. During the last Ice Age, huge glaciers locked up massive volumes of water and sea levels were as much as 300 feet lower than today. Asia and North America were joined by a huge subcontinent of ice-free, treeless grassland, 750 miles wide. Geologists have named this area Beringia, from the Bering Straits. Stone Age hunter-gatherers were attracted by animal populations here, which provided them with food, hides for clothing and shelter, dung for fuel, and bones for tools and weapons. Hunting bands gradually moved as far east as the Yukon River basin of northern Canada, where field excavations have uncovered fossils estimated to be about 27,000 years old.

Well, that will be all for now. We'll continue in the next movie. See you!

* Navajo, pronounced “na-vuh-ho”