

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 838

Welcome to PR Junior.

This is Part Four of the story (on) *Kitten and the Moon*. Let's begin.

So she ran to the tallest tree she could find, and she climbed and climbed and climbed to the very top. But Kitten still couldn't reach the bowl of milk, and now she was scared. Poor Kitten! What could she do?

Then, in the pond, Kitten saw another bowl of milk. And it was bigger. What a night!

That's all for now. Bye!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 838

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR1.

Checkout machines, also known as self-checkout machines, have revolutionized the retail industry. These automated systems provide customers with a convenient and efficient way to complete their purchases. By scanning and bagging items themselves, shoppers can skip the traditional cashier line, reducing waiting times. Self-checkout machines often feature touchscreens and intuitive interfaces that guide users through the process. They can accept various payment methods, including cash, cards, and mobile payments, enhancing flexibility for customers. These machines not only streamline the checkout process but also allow retailers to optimize staffing and reduce costs. While they offer convenience, some argue that they may impact employment opportunities for cashiers in the long run.

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

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 838

Hi, guys! Welcome back to PR2.

Today, let's continue looking at other [pieces of evidence] used in Theatre History.

Perhaps the most controversial use of archeological evidence in theatre history is vase paintings, thousands of which have survived from ancient Greece. Depicting scenes from mythology and daily life, the vases are the most graphic pictorial evidence we have. But they are also easy to misinterpret. Some scholars have considered any vase that depicts a subject treated in a surviving drama or any scene showing masks, flute players, or ceremonials to be valid evidence of theatrical practice. This is a highly questionable assumption, since the Greeks made widespread use of masks, dances, and music outside the theatre and since the myths on which dramatists drew were known to everyone, including vase painters, who might well depict the same subjects as dramatists without being indebted to them. Those vases showing scenes unquestionably theatrical are few in number.

The texts to classical Greek plays were written down soon after the performance and possibly even before, though it is not always clear when or by whom. By 400 B.C.E., there was a flourishing book trade in Greece, but the texts for plays were a challenge. Hellenistic scholars dedicated years to sorting out the text and removing what they believed to be corruptions generally added by actors, but each time a text was copied there were new possibilities for errors.

But that'll be another topic for another day.

That's all for today! See you!