## Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 490

Hi, everyone! Welcome back to PR Junior. This is part twenty-five of the story about the fieldtrip. Let's begin!

"What are you doing with our boat?" shouted a man. "Bring it back!" "I'll get the police to bring it back," shouted Mrs. West. "You can tell them why you've dumped toxic waste on Green Island." "Grrr!" said the man.

That is all for today. Bye-bye!

## Dictation Contest (PR1, 中級) No. 456

Hello, everyone. Welcome back to PR1.

Today, I will be telling you more about the Battle of Thermopylae. Let's begin.

Soon, long lines of the enemy's army twisted around the hills. The chief met the enemy with laughter. He knew that his men's weapons and skills were better. The Spartans trusted their leader and obeyed him.

First, the enemy soldiers shot arrows from their bows. The chief told his men to lift their shields. The arrows stuck into the shields but did not hurt any of the men.

Then, the enemy's soldiers attacked the Spartans with long spears. The chief surprised them. His troops rolled logs down on the enemy.

So, that is all for today. Thank you for watching, and see you next time. Bye-bye!

## Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 490

Hi guys! Welcome to PR2!

Today's text is about evolution! Let's get started.

How long does it take for an evolutionary change to occur? In the case of the green anole, a lizard native to the southeastern United States, it took only 20 generations, or about 15 years. Certain populations of green anoles in Florida have adapted to the recent invasion of brown anole, which is native to Cuba and the Bahamas, and may have arrived on cargo ships. At first, the two species competed for food and living space, and the brown anoles sometimes preyed on the green anoles' young. The green anoles soon began living higher in trees, where the heavier brown lizards could not go, and developed large toe pads and sticky scales on their feet in order to be better able to grip the smooth, narrow branches as they walk.

Joseph Uyeda, a zoologist at Oregon State University, believes that although rapid changes such as those in the green anoles are remarkable, they are unlikely to last for a significantly long time. After completing a survey of a broad range of fossil records and living species, his team found that such changes do not always persist and may be confined to small populations. In fact, as a general rule, a million years of gradual evolution is required for a change to become permanent and spread across a wide area.

Alright, this is it for today! See you next time. Bye-bye!