

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 640

Hi everyone! Welcome back to PR Junior.

Today, we are going to learn to cook an egg! Let's begin!

John was very hungry. He walked to the kitchen. He got out some eggs and took out some oil. He also took out the pan. Next, he turned on the heat. He poured the oil into the pan and cracked the eggs. Then, he poured them into the hot pan. He waited while the eggs cooked. He waited for two minutes.

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

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 640

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR1!

Today, you are going to listen to the second part of the text about the Maya civilization. Let's begin!

The Maya achieved a lot of things that were unique to their civilization. Some of their cities were very large. The city of Tikal had 100,000 to 200,000 people. The Maya also invented things like rubber balls and shoes. They were very good at mathematics and astronomy.

The Maya also knew how to have fun. They had courts for ceremonial ball games. When adults played, it was quite dangerous. Children played a safer version for fun.

The Maya civilization started to decline after the year 900, but we can still visit their old cities and sites. Even after thousands of years, the Maya achievements are still impressive.

That was all for today! Bye-bye!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 640

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR2.

Let's continue with our talk on eviction cases.

Residential stability creates a kind of psychological stability, which allows people to invest in their home and social relationships. It creates school stability, which increases the chances that children will excel and graduate. And it creates community stability, which encourages neighbors to form strong bonds and take care of their block. But poor families enjoy little of that because they are evicted at such high rates. Instability is not inherent to poverty. Poor families move so much because they are forced to.

Along with instability, eviction also causes loss. Families lose not only their home, school, and neighborhood but also their possessions: furniture, clothes, books. It takes a good amount of money and time to establish a home. Eviction can erase all that. Eviction can cause workers to lose their jobs. This likelihood is roughly 15 percent higher for workers who have experienced an eviction. Often, evicted families also lose the opportunity to benefit from public housing because Housing Authorities count evictions and unpaid debt as strikes when reviewing applications.

This – the loss of your possessions, job, home, and access to government aid – helps explain why eviction has such a profound effect on what social scientists call “material hardship.”

Okay, that's all for today. Thank you so much for listening. I'll see you in class.