

Dictation Contest (PRJr, 初級) No. 825

Welcome to PR Junior! This is Part Two of the Kitten's adventure. Let's begin.

Still, there was the little bowl of milk, just waiting. So she pulled herself together and wiggled her bottom and sprang from the top step of the porch. But Kitten only tumbled – bumping her nose and banging her ear and pinching her tail. Poor Kitten!

I'm afraid that's all the time we have for now. See you in class, bye!

Dictation Contest (PR 1, 中級) No. 825

Hello, everyone! Welcome back to PR1.

Spring has passed and rainy season is approaching. Let's look at the definition of "rainy season" together!

For many countries of the world, seasons are defined by temperature, with warm summer months and cold winter months. However, for others which lie nearer to the equator, the seasons become defined by wetter weather or drier weather. A country's rainy season is the time of year where the majority of a country's [or] region's annual precipitation occurs. The term 'rainy season' can mean different things depending on what part of the world you're in. In Japan, the wet weather is caused by cold winds from the north colliding [with] warm southern winds, which create[s] several weeks of rain. The rainy season here runs from the beginning of June to mid-July.

That's all for today. See you!

Dictation Contest (PR2 上級) No. 825

Hi, guys! Welcome back to PR2.

Do you guys know what theatre is? Greek theatre is a form of performance art where a limited number of actors and a chorus conduct a tragedy or comedy based on the works of ancient playwrights. Today, I would like to take a look at Theatre History.

One of the primary ways of approaching the Greek theatre is through archeology, the systematic study of material remains such as architecture, inscriptions, sculpture, vase painting, and other forms of decorative art. Serious on-site excavations began in Greece around 1870, but W. Dörpfeld did not begin the first extensive study of the Theatre of Dionysus until 1886. Since that time, more than 167 other Greek theatres have been identified and many of them have been excavated. Nevertheless, they still do not permit describing the precise appearance of the skene, since many pieces are irrevocably lost because the buildings in later periods became sources of stone for other projects and what remains is usually broken and scattered. That most of the buildings were remodeled many times has created great problems for those seeking to date the successive versions. Despite these drawbacks, archeology provides the most concrete evidence we have about the theatre structures of ancient Greece. But, if they have told us much, archeologists have not completed their work, and many sites have scarcely been touched.

Now, besides architecture, other [kinds of evidence] are also used in Theatre History, but we'll take a look at them next time.

This will be all for today. See you guys next time, bye!