

English Only

استخدمها فقط إذا ما فهمت الصوت فقط لكن إذا لسه ما فهمت الكلام، ممكن تنزل تحت وتشوف "النص مع المعنى". مرة ثانية، لا تجمع كلمات.. الكلمات فهي مهمة الفهم أهم.

Time: 00:00

Voice 1

Welcome to Spotlight. I'm Liz Waid.

Voice 2

And I'm Colin Lowther. Spotlight uses a special English method of broadcasting. It is easier for people to understand, no matter where in the world they live.

Time: 00:26

Voice 1

What do you think of when you hear the word "luxury"? Some people may think of lying in the sand on a beautiful ocean beach. Others may think of sitting on a costly boat in the sun, enjoying a cold drink. These are experiences of luxury. But luxury also involves goods and services. Here are some real luxury goods that people can buy:

A solid gold baby bed for 16 million dollars

Women's underwear, covered in jewels, for 10 million dollars

A brand-name watch for 42000 dollars

A popular hand bag for 4,900 dollars

A martini drink for 1,000 dollars

A one-person dinner for 270 dollars

Voice 2

These are extreme examples of available luxury goods. Most people could never buy these expensive things. But many people can, and do. What makes people want luxury? Is it good for us? Today's Spotlight is on luxury.

Voice 1

To some people, luxury means excess, or having more than what is necessary. To others, luxury means goods and services that cost a lot of money. In this case, luxury can represent high quality. Or it can also just represent the image of a particular brand name. The Oxford Dictionary defines luxury as both a state of being and as a thing. It says that Luxury is a state of living with ease and excess. And it says Luxury is a thing that is not needed, but desired, expensive, and difficult to get.

Voice 2

The global market for luxury goods and services is growing. Euromonitor reports that in five years, from 2010 to 2014, the luxury goods market grew 36%! It estimates that by 2019, the global market for luxury goods will have increased 88% in ten years.

Time: 04:23

Voice 1

So why are luxury goods so popular, especially since they are difficult to get? One of the reasons is *because* they are so difficult to get. It makes people feel like they have status, or a high position, that other people do not have. The website Psychology Today states,

Voice 3

"Buyers purchase luxury goods for different reasons. One reason is that luxury goods give a sense of status and wealth. They help people feel exclusive, or more rare and special than others."

Voice 2

Luxury brand names want to stay exclusive, or only available to a few people. They encourage the sense that people who buy their products are better than others. If too many people have a particular product, it loses its appeal. Simon Peck is from the House of Luxury, a company that sells watches and jewels. Peck told the BBC,

Voice 4

“When the person who drives you around owns the same watch as you, it is time to look for something better.”

Voice 1

But not everyone wants luxury just to feel better than everyone else. Some people simply want to be *like* everyone else. Farnoosh Brock writes a blog on the internet. She wrote about her desire for luxury products. Brock travelled several times to Japan. There, she saw many women with expensive, \$5,000 bags. Then, she wanted one. She wrote about it on her blog ProlificLiving. She said that buying particular brands is very popular in Japan.

Time: 07:11

Voice 5

“The brand buying popularity in Japan is about a person’s place in society. The top Western brand names speak loudly in that culture. So naturally, everyone buys them. Possibly this is because everyone wants to belong – to be accepted as an equal.”

Voice 1

But Brock is also conflicted about the strength of her desire for a luxury bag. She writes,

Voice 5

“I really, badly want a luxury Prada bag. Suppose I buy my Prada bag. Will I stop wanting the beautiful sun glasses that go with it? What about the perfect little black dress? Or will I need to learn to redefine the meaning of being pleased and satisfied?”

Voice 2

For other people, luxury is more about beauty. Writer Dana Thomas wrote a book about luxury. Thomas says that not all luxury is greed. She told the Luxury Society,

Voice 6

“Luxury is moral when it comes from creativity and not greed. When you create to make something beautiful, then you are being moral, spiritual, and true.”

Time: 09:12

Voice 1

Luxury does not have to only represent a fashionable brand. It can also represent high achievement in beauty and creativity. But you still need to have wealth in order to possess luxury.

Voice 2

Buying and experiencing luxury puts a person in a rare group. Many, many people in this world are poor. The World Bank reports that more than 2 billion people live in poverty, and more than 1 billion live in extreme poverty. The United Nations reports that almost half of the world's children live in extreme poverty. Three hundred million children actually go to bed hungry every night.

Voice 1

The inequality of people living in poverty and in luxury is very clear. And it brings up an important question: is luxury morally WRONG? Is it wrong to spend 16 million dollars on a golden bed for a baby? Is it wrong to spend thousands of dollars on shoes? That money could buy food for very poor people. It could support schools. It could do many other things too

Voice 2

This is a complex debate. You may not be able to buy \$5,000 shoes. But you may be able to spend \$50, or \$100, or possibly even \$500. These are still large amounts of money! Any of those amounts could help a poor person. But you need shoes too! How can you tell what exact amount is morally right to spend?

Time: 11:50

Voice 1

Christian teaching moves the question away from numbers and products. The Christian Bible does not say that having wealth is wrong. Or even that desire for beauty and comfort is wrong. It says,

Voice 3

“Keep your lives free from the love of money. Be happy with what you have. For Jesus said, ‘I will never leave you.’”

Voice 2

This teaching asks us to examine our hearts. Jesus’ followers believe that they do not have to *chase* wealth. They can *have* money, but they should not *love* money. They believe that God will provide for their needs, including the presence of Jesus.

Voice 1

The writer of this program was Jen Hawkins. The producer was Michio Ozaki. The voices you heard were from the United States and the United Kingdom. All quotes were adapted for this program and voiced by Spotlight. You can listen to this program again, and read it, on the internet at www.radioenglish.net. This program is called “Buying Things That Cost a Lot”.

Voice 2

Tell us what you think about today’s program. You can leave a comment on our website. We hope you can join us again for the next Spotlight program. Goodbye.

النص مع المعنى

حاول تستخدمها فقط للضرورة القصوى. مهارة التخمين والاستيعاب هي الأساس، مو حفظ الكلمات.

الوقت: 00:00

Voice 1

Welcome to Spotlight. I'm Liz Waid.

الصوت الأول

مرحباً بك في Spotlight. أنا ليز وايد.

Voice 2

And I'm Colin Lowther. Spotlight uses a special English method of broadcasting. It is easier for people to understand, no matter where in the world they live.

الصوت الثاني

وأنا كولين لوثر. يستخدم برنامج Spotlight أسلوب لغة انجليزية خاصة للبت بحيث يسهل على الناس فهم اللغة بغض النظر عن المكان الذي يعيشون فيه حول العالم

الوقت: 00:26

Voice 1

What do you think of when you hear the word "luxury"? Some people may think of lying in the sand on a beautiful ocean beach. Others may think of sitting on a costly boat in the sun, enjoying a cold drink. These are experiences of luxury. But luxury also involves goods and services. Here are some real luxury goods that people can buy:

A solid gold baby bed for 16 million dollars

Women's underwear, covered in jewels, for 10 million dollars

A brand-name watch for 42000 dollars

A popular hand bag for 4,900 dollars

A martini drink for 1,000 dollars

A one-person dinner for 270 dollars

الصوت الأول

ما ذا يخطر على بالك عند سماع كلمة "ترف"؟ قد يفكر بعض الناس في الاستلقاء على الرمال على شاطئ المحيط الجميل. ويفكر البعض الآخر في الجلوس على متن قارب باهظ الثمن في الشمس، والاستمتاع بمشروب بارد. هذه مظاهر للرفاهية. لكن الرفاهية تشمل أيضاً السلع والخدمات. فيما يلي بعض السلع الفاخرة الحقيقية التي يمكن للناس شراؤها:

سرير طفل من الذهب الخالص مقابل 16 مليون دولار

ملابس داخلية نسائية مغطاة بالجواهر مقابل 10 ملايين دولار

ساعة تحمل علامة تجارية مقابل 42000 دولار

حقيبة يد شهيرة بسعر 4900 دولار

مشروب مارتيني مقابل 1000 دولار

عشاء لشخص واحد مقابل 270 دولار

Voice 2

These are extreme examples of available luxury goods. Most people could never buy these expensive things. But many people can, and do. What makes people want luxury? Is it good for us? Today's Spotlight is on luxury.

الصوت الثاني

هذه أمثلة مبالغ بها للسلع الكمالية المتاحة. معظم الناس لا يمكنهم شراء هذه السلع الثمينة. والبعض الآخر يمكنهم ذلك. ما الذي يجعل الناس يحبون بالرفاهية؟ هل الرفاهية مناسبة لنا؟ يسلط **Spotlight** الضوء اليوم على "الرفاهية".

Voice 1

To some people, luxury means excess, or having more than what is necessary. To others, luxury means goods and services that cost a lot of money. In this case, luxury can represent high quality. Or it can also just represent the image of a particular brand name. The Oxford Dictionary defines luxury as both a state of being and as a thing. It says that Luxury is a state of living with ease and excess. And it says Luxury is a thing that is not needed, but desired, expensive, and difficult to get.

الصوت الأول

بالنسبة لبعض الناس، الرفاهية تعني الإفراط، أو امتلاك أكثر مما هو ضروري. بالنسبة للآخرين، فهي تعني السلع والخدمات التي تكلف الكثير من المال. في هذه الحالة، يمكن أن تمثل الرفاهية الجودة العالية. أو يمكن أن تمثل

فقط صورة اسم علامة تجارية معينة. يعرف قاموس أكسفورد الرفاهية على أنها حالة وجود شيء. كما يصف الرفاهية بأنها حالة من العيش بسهولة وإفراط وهو شيء غير مطلوب، لكنه مرغوب، مكلف، ويصعب الحصول عليه.

Voice 2

The global market for luxury goods and services is growing. Euromonitor reports that in five years, from 2010 to 2014, the luxury goods market grew 36%! It estimates that by 2019, the global market for luxury goods will have increased 88% in ten years.

الصوت الثاني

السوق العالمي للسلع والخدمات الفاخرة في ازدياد. أفادت يورومونيتور أنه في غضون خمس سنوات، من 2010 إلى 2014، نما سوق السلع الفاخرة بنسبة 36%! وتشير التقديرات إلى أنه بحلول عام 2019، سيكون السوق العالمي للسلع الفاخرة قد زاد بنسبة 88% خلال عشر سنوات

الوقت: 04:23

Voice 1

So why are luxury goods so popular, especially since they are difficult to get? One of the reasons is *because* they are so difficult to get. It makes people feel like they have status, or a high position, that other people do not have. The website Psychology Today states.

الصوت الأول

لماذا تحظى السلع الكمالية بشعبية كبيرة، خاصة أنه يصعب الحصول عليها؟ أحد الأسباب هو صعوبة الحصول عليها. مما يجعل الناس يشعرون بأنهم يتمتعون بمرتبة ومكانة عالية لا يتمتع بها الآخرون. يقول موقع

Psychology Today

Voice 3

"Buyers purchase luxury goods for different reasons. One reason is that luxury goods give a sense of status and wealth. They help people feel exclusive, or rarer and more special than others."

الصوت الثالث

" يشتري الناس السلع الكمالية لأسباب مختلفة. أحد الأسباب هو أن السلع الكمالية تعطي شعوراً بالمكانة الرفيعة والثروة. إنها تساعد الناس على الشعور بالاستثنائية و أنهم أكثر تميزاً من غيرهم."

Voice 2

Luxury brand names want to stay exclusive, or only available to a few people. They encourage the sense that people who buy their products are better than others. If too many people have a particular product, it loses its appeal. Simon Peck is from the House of Luxury, a company that sells watches and jewels. Peck told the BBC,

الصوت الثاني

ترغب أسماء العلامات التجارية الفاخرة أن تظل استثنائية ، أو متاحة فقط لعدد قليل من الناس. بالتالي يعطون شعورا لزيائهم بأنهم أفضل حين يشترون منتجاتهم. إذا كان العديد من الأشخاص منتج معين ، فإنه يفقد جاذبيته. سايمون بيك من شركة " بيت الفخامة" وهي شركة تبيع الساعات والمجوهرات. قال لبي بي سي،

Voice 4

"When the person who drives you around owns the same watch as you, it is time to look for something better."

الصوت الرابع

"عندما يمتلك الشخص الذي يُقَلِّك نفس الساعة التي تمتلكها ، فقد حان الوقت للبحث عن شيء أفضل."

Voice 1

But not everyone wants luxury just to feel better than everyone else. Some people simply want to be *like* everyone else. Farnoosh Brock writes a blog on the internet. She wrote about her desire for luxury products. Brock travelled several times to Japan. There, she saw many women with expensive, \$5,000 bags. Then, she wanted one. She wrote about it on her blog ProlificLiving. She said that buying particular brands is very popular in Japan.

الصوت الأول

لكن لا يرغب كل شخص بالرفاهية فقط ليشعر أنه أفضل من أي شخص آخر. بعض الناس يريدون ببساطة أن يكونوا مثل أي شخص آخر. تكتب فارنوش بروك مدونة على الإنترنت عن رغبتها في المنتجات الفاخرة. سافرت بروك عدة مرات إلى اليابان. هناك، رأت العديد من النساء مع حقائب باهظة الثمن تكلفتها تقدر ب 5000 دولار. ثم، أرادت واحدة. كتبت عن ذلك على مدونتها ProlificLiving. وقالت إن شراء علامات تجارية معينة تحظى بشعبية كبيرة في اليابان.

الوقت: 07:11

Voice 5

"The brand buying popularity in Japan is about a person's place in society. The top Western brand names speak loudly in that culture. So naturally, everyone buys them. Possibly this is because everyone wants to belong – to be accepted as an equal."

الصوت الخامس

"إن شعبية شراء العلامة التجارية في اليابان تتعلق بمكانة الشخص في المجتمع. تحتل أسماء العلامات التجارية الغربية مكانة عالية في هذه الثقافة. لذا من الطبيعي أن يشتريها الجميع. ربما هذا لأن الجميع يرغبون بالانتماء – ليتم مساواتهم في المجتمع "

Voice 1

But Brock is also conflicted about the strength of her desire for a luxury bag. She writes,

الصوت الأول

تتضارب أفكار بروك أيضاً حول قوة رغبتها في الحصول على حقيبة فاخرة. تكتب،

Voice 5

"I really, badly want a luxury Prada bag. Suppose I buy my Prada bag. Will I stop wanting the beautiful sun glasses that go with it? What about the perfect little black dress? Or will I need to learn to redefine the meaning of being pleased and satisfied?"

الصوت الخامس

"أنا حقاً ، أريد بشدة حقيبة برادا الفاخرة. لنفترض أنني اشتريت حقيبتني من ماركة برادا. هل سأتوقف عن الرغبة في شراء نظارات شمسية جميلة تتناسب معها؟ ماذا عن الفستان الأسود القصير المثالي؟ أم سأحتاج إلى تعلم إعادة تعريف معنى السعادة والرضا؟"

Voice 2

For other people, luxury is more about beauty. Writer Dana Thomas wrote a book about luxury. Thomas says that not all luxury is greed. She told the Luxury Society,

الصوت الثاني

بالنسبة للآخرين ، الرفاهية تعني الجمال. كتبت دانا توماس كتاباً عن الرفاهية. تقول توماس إن الجشع لا يعني الرفاهية. قالت لجمعية الرفاهية،

Voice 6

"Luxury is moral when it comes from creativity and not greed. When you create to make something beautiful, then you are being moral, spiritual, and true."

الصوت السادس

"تعتبر الرفاهية أخلاقية عندما تأتي من الإبداع وليس الجشع. عندما تبتكر شيئاً جميلاً ، فأنت بذلك تتصف بأخلاق وروحية وصدق."

الوقت: 09:12

Voice 1

Luxury does not have to only represent a fashionable brand. It can also represent high achievement in beauty and creativity. But you still need to have wealth in order to possess luxury.

الصوت الأول

لا يجب أن تتمثل الرفاهية بعلامة تجارية عصرية. بل يمكنها أن تتمثل بإنجازات عالية في الجمال والإبداع. لكنك ما زلت بحاجة إلى الثروة من أجل امتلاك الرفاهية.

Voice 2

Buying and experiencing luxury puts a person in a rare group. Many, many people in this world are poor. The World Bank reports that more than 2 billion people live in poverty, and more than 1 billion live in extreme poverty. The United Nations reports that almost half of the world's children live in extreme poverty. Three hundred million children actually go to bed hungry every night.

الصوت الثاني

إن تجربة الرفاهية وشراؤها تضع الشخص في مجموعة نادرة. الكثير والكثير من الناس في هذا العالم فقراء. أفاد البنك الدولي أن أكثر من 2 مليار شخص يعيشون في فقر، وأكثر من مليار شخص يعيشون في فقر مدقع. تفيد الأمم المتحدة أن ما يقرب من نصف أطفال العالم يعيشون في فقر مدقع. في الواقع ينام ثلاثمائة مليون طفل جوعى كل ليلة.

Voice 1

The inequality of people living in poverty and in luxury is very clear. And it brings up an important question: is luxury morally WRONG? Is it wrong to spend 16 million dollars on a golden bed for a baby? Is it wrong to spend thousands of dollars on shoes? That money could buy food for very poor people. It could support schools. It could do many other things too

الصوت الأول

إن عدم المساواة بين الناس الذين يعيشون في فقر ورفاهية واضح للغاية، وهذا يقودنا إلى طرح سؤالاً مهماً: هل تعتبر الرفاهية خطأ أخلاقياً؟ هل من الخطأ إنفاق 16 مليون دولار على سرير ذهبي لطفل؟ هل من الخطأ إنفاق آلاف الدولارات على الأحذية؟ هذا المال يمكن أن يشتري الطعام للفقراء. يمكن للرفاهية أن تدعم المدارس. يمكنها أن تفعل أشياء أخرى كثيرة أيضاً

Voice 2

This is a complex debate. You may not be able to buy \$5,000 shoes. But you may be able to spend \$50, or \$100, or possibly even \$500. These are still large amounts of

money! Any of those amounts could help a poor person. But you need shoes too!

How can you tell what exact amount is morally right to spend?

الصوت الثاني

هذا نقاش معقد. قد لا تتمكن من شراء حذاء بقيمة 5000 دولار. ولكن قد تتمكن من إنفاق 50 دولارًا ، أو 100 دولار ، أو ربما حتى 500 دولار. هذه تعتبر كميات كبيرة من المال! هذه المبالغ يمكنها أن تساعد شخصًا فقيرًا. ولكنك تحتاج إلى أحذية أيضًا! كيف تتمكن من معرفة المبلغ الأخلاقي و الصحيح الذي يجب إنفاقه ؟

الوقت: 11:50

Voice 1

Christian teaching moves the question away from numbers and products. The Christian Bible does not say that having wealth is wrong. Or even that desire for beauty and comfort is wrong. It says,

الصوت الأول

التعليم المسيحي يستبعد الأسئلة عن الأعداد والمنتجات. لا يقول الكتاب المقدس المسيحي أن امتلاك الثروة أمر خاطئ. أو حتى تلك الرغبة في الجمال والراحة خاطئة. إنه يقول،

Voice 3

“Keep your lives free from the love of money. Be happy with what you have. For Jesus said, ‘I will never leave you.’”

الصوت الثالث

"حافظ على حياتك خالية من حب المال. كن سعيدا بما تملك. لأن المسيح قال ، "لن أتركك أبدًا".

Voice 2

This teaching asks us to examine our hearts. Jesus' followers believe that they do not have to *chase* wealth. They can *have* money, but they should not *love* money. They believe that God will provide for their needs, including the presence of Jesus.

الصوت الثاني

هذا الدرس يطلب منا أن نستشعر قلوبنا. يعتقد أتباع المسيح أنه لا يجب عليهم مطاردة الثروة. يمكن أن يكون لديهم المال ، لكن لا ينبغي أن يحبوا المال. إنهم يؤمنون أن الله سوف يوفر احتياجاتهم ، بما في ذلك ظهور المسيح.

Voice 1

The writer of this program was Jen Hawkins. The producer was Michio Ozaki. The voices you heard were from the United States and the United Kingdom. All quotes were adapted for this program and voiced by Spotlight. You can listen to this program again, and read it, on the internet at www.radioenglish.net. This program is called "Buying Things That Cost a Lot".

الصوت الأول

كاتب هذا البرنامج هو جين هوكينز. ميشيو أوزاكي هو المنتج. الأصوات التي سمعتها كانت من الولايات المتحدة والمملكة المتحدة. جميع الاقتباسات تتماشى مع هذا البرنامج وتم التعبير عنها بواسطة **Spotlight**. يمكنك العثور على برامجنا على الإنترنت على www.radioenglish.net. يسمى هذا البرنامج "شراء الأشياء التي تكلف الكثير".

Voice 2

Tell us what you think about today's program. You can leave a comment on our website. We hope you can join us again for the next Spotlight program. Goodbye.

الصوت الثاني

أخبرنا عن رأيك في برنامج اليوم. يمكنك ترك تعليق على موقعنا. نأمل أن تتمكن من الانضمام إلينا مرة أخرى في برنامج **Spotlight** التالي. وداعا.