

## 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 Bruce Gulland.

Voice 2

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

**Time: 00:32**

Voice 1

James Harrison sits in a comfortable chair. He smiles and talks to the people around him. But there is something strange about why he is sitting. There is a thin, sharp needle in his arm. It is connected by a long thin tube to a machine. James Harrison is giving blood. But this is not a normal blood donation. Harrison has given blood over 1000 times. And his blood is very special. People have used Harrison's blood to save over two million babies in Australia! Today's Spotlight is on James Harrison and his amazing blood.

Voice 2

People who have had accidents or are having operations sometimes need more blood. So, many people around the world donate, or give, their blood. Hospitals give this blood to their patients. Most healthy people can safely give blood. But Harrison has given a lot more blood than the average person. James Harrison turned 81 in 2018. He is now too old to give blood. But he donated blood for more than 60 years! James Harrison told CNN about why he started giving blood:

Voice 3

"In 1951 I had a chest surgery where they removed a lung. I was 14. When I came out of the operation my father was explaining what had happened. He said I had received 13 liters of blood. My life had been saved by unknown people. My dad was a blood donor. So I said: When I am old enough, I will become a blood donor."

Voice 1

Soon after he started giving blood, Doctors discovered his blood was different. Doctors could use substances in Harrison's blood to prevent rhesus disease. Rhesus disease is a condition caused by differences in blood. Babies with rhesus disease can have serious health problems or even die.

Voice 2

To understand rhesus disease there are some things a person needs to know about blood. All human blood is similar but there are different blood types called O, A, B, and AB. Each blood type is either rhesus negative or positive. For example, there is B positive blood, and B negative blood. People who are rhesus negative cannot receive blood from people who are rhesus positive. Hospitals are very careful not to give people the wrong blood type.

**Time: 05:10**

Voice 1

Rhesus disease happens when a mother is rhesus negative, but her baby is rhesus positive. When this happens the mother's body may reject or attack the baby. An antibody is a substance in a person's blood. The mother's blood produces antibodies to attack the baby's cells inside her.

Voice 2

Then a baby has rhesus disease. Babies with rhesus disease may have many health problems. Their inner organs and body systems do not work correctly. In many cases, they die. Jemma Falkenmire works for the Australian Red Cross Blood Service. She told CNN how this affected her country:

Voice 4

"In Australia, until about 1967, there were thousands of babies dying each year. Doctors did not know why. It was awful. Women were having many miscarriages and babies were being born with brain damage. Australia was one of the first countries to discover a blood donor with this antibody. It changed everything at the time."

Voice 1

Doctors used the antibody they found to develop an injection. The injection is called Anti-D. It is the only known way to fight rhesus disease. And the donor that Falkenmire is talking about is James Harrison. Anti-D can only be made from the blood of particular donors like

him. Doctors give injections of Anti-D to pregnant women at risk of rhesus disease. This stops the mother's body from attacking the baby's cells. Then there is a much better chance of having a healthy baby. Millions of women need these injections. But only a few people have the antibodies needed to make Anti-D in their blood.

## Time: 08:13

Voice 2

In some places in the world they do not even have the choice of receiving Anti-D. In many countries there is not enough information about rhesus disease. In 2018, researchers Zipursky, Bhutani and Odame did a study. They looked at rhesus disease as a major public health problem in developing countries. They published an article in The Lancet. It states that rhesus disease is the cause of death of over 150,000 babies every year, worldwide. They hope that there will be more global research about this important issue.

Voice 1

Scientists and doctors have tried to make Anti-D in the laboratory, without blood. But so far it has not worked. People still depend on blood donors. The Sydney Morning Herald reports that in Australia, there are only around 150 people able to give blood to make Anti-D. And about 17 percent of Australian women are at risk. So James Harrison has been an important part of the blood program there for 60 years. Robyn Barlow is the Rh program coordinator. She first asked James to donate his blood for this cause. She told the Herald:

Voice 5

"Every dose of Anti-D ever made in Australia has James in it – since the very first mother received her dose at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in 1967."

Voice 2

James Harrison's blood has a very high level of Anti-D. This is probably because he received some of the wrong kind of blood during his surgery as a young man. But James Harrison was also willing to give. He gave blood every two weeks for most of his life. He is a hero in Australia. About two point four million babies were born healthy because of Harrison's blood. People call him "The Man with the Golden Arm."

Voice 1

Over his 60 years, James Harrison has donated blood over 1,100 times. He spent half a day every two weeks with a sharp needle in his arm. He cannot donate anymore. But he hopes that other people will take his place. He tells the Australian Red Cross.

**Time: 12:08**

Voice 3

"I hope it is a record that someone breaks. That will mean they are dedicated to saving people's lives."

Voice 2

Have you ever given blood? Have you ever received someone's blood? Do you think you would give blood to help someone else? Tell us what you think. You can leave a comment on our website. Or email us at [radio@radioenglish.net](mailto:radio@radioenglish.net). You can also comment on Facebook at [Facebook.com/spotlightradio](https://www.facebook.com/spotlightradio).

Voice 1

The writer of this program was Rena Dam. The producer was Michio Ozaki. The voices you heard were from the United Kingdom and the United States. 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](http://www.radioenglish.net). This program is called, "The Man with the Golden Arm".

Voice 2

Visit our website to download our free official app for Android or Apple devices. 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 Bruce Gulland.

الصوت الأول

مرحباً بك في Spotlight. أنا بروس جولاند.

Voice 2

And I'm Liz Waid. 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 ليز وايد. يستخدم برنامج Spotlight أسلوب لغة انجليزية خاصة للبت بحيث يسهل على الناس فهم اللغة بغض النظر عن المكان الذي يعيشون فيه حول العالم.

### الوقت: 00:32

Voice 1

James Harrison sits in a comfortable chair. He smiles and talks to the people around him. But there is something strange about why he is sitting. There is a thin, sharp needle in his arm. It is connected by a long thin tube to a machine. James Harrison is giving blood. But this is not a normal blood donation. Harrison has given blood over 1000 times. And his blood is very special. People have used Harrison's blood to save over two million babies in Australia! Today's Spotlight is on James Harrison and his amazing blood.

الصوت الأول

يجلس جيمس هاريسون على كرسي مريح. يبتسم ويتحدث إلى الناس من حوله. ولكن هناك شيء غريب حول سبب جلوسه. هناك إبرة رفيعة وحادة في ذراعه. موصولة بواسطة أنبوب رفيع طويل إلى آلة. جيمس هاريسون يتبرع بالدم. لكن هذا ليس تبرعاً طبيعياً بالدم. تبرع هاريسون بالدم أكثر من 1000 مرة. ودمه ذو نوعية فريدة. استخدم الناس دم هاريسون لإنقاذ أكثر من مليوني طفل في أستراليا! تسلط Spotlight الضوء اليوم على جيمس هاريسون ودمه المذهل.

## Voice 2

People who have had accidents or are having operations sometimes need more blood. So, many people around the world donate, or give, their blood. Hospitals give this blood to their patients. Most healthy people can safely give blood. But Harrison has given a lot more blood than the average person. James Harrison turned 81 in 2018. He is now too old to give blood. But he donated blood for more than 60 years! James Harrison told CNN about why he started giving blood:

### الصوت الثاني

يحتاج الأشخاص المتعرضون لحوادث أو الذين يقومون بعمليات جراحية في بعض الأحيان إلى مزيد من الدم. لذا ، فإن العديد من الناس حول العالم يتبرعون بدمائهم. تعطي المستشفيات هذه الدماء لمرضاها. يمكن لمعظم الأشخاص الأصحاء التبرع بالدم بأمان. لكن هاريسون تبرع بكثير من دمه من أي شخص عادي. بلغ جيمس هاريسون 81 عامًا في 2018. وهو الآن بعمر كبير لا يسمح له بأن يتبرع بالدم. لكنه تبرع بالدم لأكثر من 60 سنة! قال جيمس هاريسون لشبكة سي أن أن عن سبب بدئه التبرع بالدم:

## Voice 3

"In 1951 I had a chest surgery where they removed a lung. I was 14. When I came out of the operation my father was explaining what had happened. He said I had received 13 liters of blood. My life had been saved by unknown people. My dad was a blood donor. So, I said: When I am old enough, I will become a blood donor."

### الصوت الثالث

"في عام 1951 خضعتُ لعملية جراحية في الصدر حيث أزالوا رئتي. كان عمري 14. عندما خرجت من العملية كان والدي يشرح ما حدث. قال إنني تلقيت 13 لترًا من الدم. لقد تم إنقاذ حياتي من قبل أشخاص مجهولين. كان والدي متبرعًا بالدم. فقلت: عندما أصبح كبيرًا بما يكفي، سأصبح متبرعًا بالدم."

## Voice 1

Soon after he started giving blood, Doctors discovered his blood was different. Doctors could use substances in Harrison's blood to prevent rhesus disease. Rhesus disease is a condition caused by differences in blood. Babies with rhesus disease can have serious health problems or even die

## الصوت الأول

اكتشف الأطباء بعد فترة وجيزة من بدء التبرع بالدم أن دمه كان مختلفا. يمكن للأطباء استخدام مواد في دم هاريسون للوقاية من مرض الريسوس. مرض الريسوس هو حالة تسببها الاختلافات في الدم. يمكن أن يعاني الأطفال المصابون بمرض الريسوس من مشاكل صحية خطيرة والموت.

## Voice 2

To understand rhesus disease there are some things a person needs to know about blood. All human blood is similar but there are different blood types called O, A, B, and AB. Each blood type is either rhesus negative or positive. For example, there is B positive blood, and B negative blood. People who are rhesus negative cannot receive blood from people who are rhesus positive. Hospitals are very careful not to give people the wrong blood type.

## الصوت الثاني

لفهم مرض الريسوس يجب معرفة بعض الأمور عن الدم. كل الدم البشري متشابه ولكن هناك أنواع دم مختلفة تسمى O و A و B و AB. كل فصيلة دم تحتوي على ريسوس سلبي أو إيجابي. على سبيل المثال ، يوجد دم إيجابي B ، ودم سلبي B. الأشخاص الحاملون للريسوس سلبي لا يمكنهم تلقي الدم من الأشخاص الحاملون لريسوس إيجابي. المستشفيات حريصة للغاية على عدم إعطاء الناس فصيلة الدم الخاطئة.

## الوقت: 05:10

## Voice 1

Rhesus disease happens when a mother is rhesus negative, but her baby is rhesus positive. When this happens the mother's body may reject or attack the baby. An antibody is a substance in a person's blood. The mother's blood produces antibodies to attack the baby's cells inside her.

## الصوت الأول

يحدث مرض ريسوس عندما تكون الأم حاملة لريسوس سلبي ، لكن طفلها يحمل ريسوس إيجابي. عندما يحدث هذا ، قد يرفض جسم الأم الطفل أو يهاجمه. الجسم المضاد هو مادة في دم الشخص. ينتج دم الأم أجسامًا مضادة لمهاجمة خلايا الطفل الموجودة بداخلها.

## Voice 2

Then a baby has rhesus disease. Babies with rhesus disease may have many health problems. Their inner organs and body systems do not work correctly. In many cases, they die. Jemma Falkenmire works for the Australian Red Cross Blood Service. She told CNN how this affected her country:

ثم يعاني الطفل من مرض الريسوس. قد يعاني الأطفال المصابون بمرض الريسوس من العديد من المشاكل الصحية. أعضائهم الداخلية وأنظمة أجسادهم لا تعمل بشكل صحيح. في كثير من الحالات يموتون. تعمل Jemma Falkenmire في نقل الدم التابع للصليب الأحمر الأسترالي. وقالت لسي أن أن كيف أثر ذلك على بلدها:

#### Voice 4

"In Australia, until about 1967, there were thousands of babies dying each year. Doctors did not know why. It was awful. Women were having many miscarriages and babies were being born with brain damage. Australia was one of the first countries to discover a blood donor with this antibody. It changed everything at the time."

الصوت الرابع

"في أستراليا ، حتى حوالي عام 1967 ، كان هناك الآلاف من الأطفال يموتون كل عام. الأطباء لم يعرفوا السبب. كان هذا مروعا. وتعاني النساء من العديد من حالات الإجهاض ويولد الأطفال بتلف في الدماغ. كانت أستراليا من أوائل الدول التي اكتشفت متبرعا بالدم يحمل هذا الجسم المضاد. لقد تغير كل شيء في ذلك الوقت ."

#### Voice 1

Doctors used the antibody they found to develop an injection. The injection is called Anti-D. It is the only known way to fight rhesus disease. And the donor that Falkenmire is talking about is James Harrison. Anti-D can only be made from the blood of particular donors like him. Doctors give injections of Anti-D to pregnant women at risk of rhesus disease. This stops the mother's body from attacking the baby's cells. Then there is a much better chance of having a healthy baby. Millions of women need these injections. But only a few people have the antibodies needed to make Anti-D in their blood.

الصوت الأول

استخدم الأطباء الجسم المضاد الذي وجدوه لتطوير الحقن. الحقن يسمى مضاد (دي). إنها الطريقة الوحيدة المعروفة لمكافحة مرض الريسوس. المتبرع الذي يتحدث عنه فالكنمير هو جيمس هاريسون. لا يمكن صنع مضاد (دي) إلا من دم بعض المتبرعين مثله. يقوم الأطباء بإعطاء حقن مضادة للسرطان للنساء الحوامل المعرضات لخطر الإصابة بمرض الريسوس. هذا يمنع جسم الأم من مهاجمة خلايا الطفل. ثم هناك فرصة أفضل لإنجاب طفل سليم. تحتاج ملايين النساء إلى هذه الحقن. لكن القليل من الناس فقط لديهم الأجسام المضادة اللازمة لإنتاج مضاد (دي) في دمائهم.

الوقت: 08:13



## Voice 2

In some places in the world they do not even have the choice of receiving Anti-D. In many countries there is not enough information about rhesus disease. In 2018, researchers Zipursky, Bhutani and Odame did a study. They looked at rhesus disease as a major public health problem in developing countries. They published an article in The Lancet. It states that rhesus disease is the cause of death of over 150,000 babies every year, worldwide. They hope that there will be more global research about this important issue.

### الصوت الثاني

ليس لدى بعض البقاع في العالم خيار تلقي مضاد (دي). في العديد من البلدان لا توجد معلومات كافية حول مرض الريسوس. في عام 2018، أجرى الباحثون مثل زيبورسكي و بوتاني و أودام دراسة. لقد نظروا إلى مرض الريسوس باعتباره مشكلة صحية عامة رئيسية في البلدان النامية. نشروا مقالاً في مجلة ((The Lancet). تنص على أن مرض الريسوس هو سبب وفاة أكثر من 150.000 طفل كل عام في جميع أنحاء العالم. يأملون وجود المزيد من البحوث العالمية حول هذه القضية الهامة.

## Voice 1

Scientists and doctors have tried to make Anti-D in the laboratory, without blood. But so far it has not worked. People still depend on blood donors. The Sydney Morning Herald reports that in Australia, there are only around 150 people able to give blood to make Anti-D. And about 17 percent of Australian women are at risk. So, James Harrison has been an important part of the blood program there for 60 years. Robyn Barlow is the Rh program coordinator. She first asked James to donate his blood for this cause. She told the Herald:

### الصوت الأول

حاول العلماء والأطباء إنتاج مضاد (دي) في المختبر بدون دم. ولكن حتى الآن لم تنجح التجربة. لا يزال الناس يعتمدون على المتبرعين بالدم. ذكرت صحيفة سيدني مورنينج هيرالد أن هناك حوالي 150 شخصاً فقط قادرون على التبرع بالدم لإنتاج مضاد (دي) في أستراليا. وحوالي 17 في المائة من النساء الأستراليات معرضات للخطر. لذا كان جيمس هاريسون جزءاً مهماً من برنامج الدم هناك لمدة 60 عاماً. روبين بارلو هي منسقة برنامج Rh. طلبت أولاً من جيمس التبرع بدمه لهذه القضية. أخبرت هيرالد:

## Voice 5

“Every dose of Anti-D ever made in Australia has James in it – since the very first mother received her dose at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in 1967.”

### الصوت الخامس

"تحتوي كل جرعة من الأدوية المنتجة التي تحتوي على مضاد (دي) في أستراليا كانت بفضل جيمس- منذ أن تلقت الأم الأولى جرعتها في مستشفى رويال برينس ألفريد في عام 1967".

## Voice 2

James Harrison's blood has a very high level of Anti-D. This is probably because he received some of the wrong kind of blood during his surgery as a young man. But James Harrison was also willing to give. He gave blood every two weeks for most of his life. He is a hero in Australia. About two point four million babies were born healthy because of Harrison's blood. People call him "The Man with the Golden Arm."

الصوت الثاني

يحتوي دم جيمس هاريسون على مستوى عالٍ جداً من مضاد (دي). ربما هذا لأنه تلقى بعض الدم الخاطئ أثناء الجراحة عندما كان شاباً. لكن جيمس هاريسون كان على استعداد أيضاً للتبرع. يتبرع بالدم كل أسبوعين طوال معظم حياته. إنه بطل في أستراليا. ولد حوالي 4.2 ملايين طفل بصحة جيدة بسبب دم هاريسون. يسميه الناس "الرجل ذو الذراع الذهبي".

## Voice 1

Over his 60 years, James Harrison has donated blood over 1,100 times. He spent half a day every two weeks with a sharp needle in his arm. He cannot donate anymore. But he hopes that other people will take his place. He tells the Australian Red Cross.

الصوت الأول

تبرع جيمس هاريسون بالدم أكثر من 1100 مرة على مدى 60 عاماً. كان يقضي نصف يوم كل أسبوعين مع إبرة حادة في ذراعه. لا يمكنه التبرع بعد الآن. لكنه يأمل أن يحل الآخرون مكانه. يقول للصليب الأحمر الأسترالي،

**الوقت: 12:08**

## Voice 3

"I hope it is a record that someone breaks. That will mean they are dedicated to saving people's lives."

الصوت الثالث

"آمل أن يكون ذلك الرقم القياسي الذي يتعده شخص ما يوماً. هذا يعني أنهم ملتزمون بإنقاذ حياة الناس."

## Voice 2

Have you ever given blood? Have you ever received someone's blood? Do you think you would give blood to help someone else? Tell us what you think. You can leave a comment

on our website. Or email us at [radio@radioenglish.net](mailto:radio@radioenglish.net). You can also comment on Facebook at [Facebook.com/spotlightradio](https://www.facebook.com/spotlightradio).

الصوت الثاني

هل سبق لك أن تبرعت بالدم؟ هل سبق لك أن تلقيت دم من شخص ما؟ هل تعتقد أنك ست تبرع بالدم لمساعدة شخص آخر؟ اخبرنا رأيك. يمكنك ترك تعليق على موقعنا. أو راسلنا بالبريد الإلكتروني على [radio@radioenglish.net](mailto:radio@radioenglish.net). يمكنك أيضاً التعليق على موقعنا على فيسبوك على [Facebook.com/spotlightradio](https://www.facebook.com/spotlightradio).

Voice 1

The writer of this program was Rena Dam. The producer was Michio Ozaki. The voices you heard were from the United Kingdom and the United States. 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](http://www.radioenglish.net). This program is called, "The Man with the Golden Arm".

الصوت الأول

رينا دام هي كاتبة هذا البرنامج. ميشيو أوزاكي هو المنتج. الأصوات التي سمعتها كانت من المملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة. جميع الاقتباسات تتماشى مع هذا البرنامج وتم التعبير عنها بواسطة **Spotlight**. يمكنك الاستماع إلى هذا البرنامج مرة أخرى وقراءته على الإنترنت على موقع [www.radioenglish.net](http://www.radioenglish.net). يُطلق على هذا البرنامج "الرجل ذو الذراع الذهبي".

Voice 2

Visit our website to download our free official app for Android or Apple devices. We hope you can join us again for the next Spotlight program. Goodbye.

الصوت الثاني

قم بزيارة موقعنا على الإنترنت لتنزيل تطبيقنا الرسمي المجاني لأجهزة أندرويد أو أبل. نأمل أن تتمكن من الانضمام إلينا مرة أخرى في برنامج **Spotlight** التالي. وداعاً.