

## English Only

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

**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: 00:31**

Voice 1

Have you ever had a problem? You are a person, so of course you have! Maybe your motorbike would not start. Maybe you needed to fix a toilet. Maybe you did not know how to download something to your smartphone. All people have problems. But what was the first thing you did to solve your problem?

Voice 2

If you can connect to the Internet, one of the first things you probably did was search there for an answer. There, you can find information and videos to help you with almost any problem. These how-to videos are very popular. That is because more and more people are interested in doing things themselves. More people are becoming interested in growing, making, and fixing things. This growing interest is known as the maker movement. Today's Spotlight is on the maker movement.

Voice 1

The maker movement includes a lot of different people and ideas. It includes people working independently to invent, create or design. Makers are people who design and create their own clothes or grow their own food. Many makers look at things in the world and say, "I could make that." Or they may say, "I think I could make that better." Or they dream of something they wish existed. And when they do not find it, they try to create it.

Voice 2

People have always made things. Ancient people made baskets, bowls, and tools. One generation of people taught the next. Parents taught children. This was how people shared knowledge, experience, and wisdom with each other.

Voice 1

But things started to change. Machines made it easier to grow food. So, fewer people needed to work on farms. So, they moved to cities. They found work in factories. But then factories started to use machines. It started to cost less money to buy a new thing than to fix an old one. People began to forget how to grow food, create things, or fix things when they broke.

Voice 2

And many people are tired of this. They do not want to throw things away. They want to be able to fix things that break. They want to grow their own food. They do not want to depend on factories or stores. They want to use knowledge and skills instead of spending money. In this way, the maker movement is a kind of return to the way things used to be.

Voice 1

The maker movement includes traditional work like weaving cloth, making things out of wood, and growing your own food. But it also accepts and uses new technologies. Computers are now much less frightening to people than they used to be. More people understand how they work. Children learn to write code for computers in school. The Internet provides training and a way to connect to other makers.

**Time: 05:58**

Voice 2

People in the maker movement come together to make things. Maker Faires are gatherings of these people. They spend a few days together talking, planning, inventing, and solving problems. These Faires began in the United States, but have spread to every continent. For example, in 2016 there was a Maker Faire in Shenzhen, China. At the Faire people taught wooden knife making, drawing, and how to build a robot out of LEGO building bricks. There was even a clothes fashion show. Much of the clothing was wearable technology. It had built-in computers, lights, or body sensors.

Voice 1

Another kind of gathering of makers is called a Repair Café. People bring their broken things to the Repair Café. The Café has tools and supplies to fix things. There are also experts who offer to teach people how to fix what they have brought in. But whenever possible, the

people must do the work themselves. Repair Cafés began in Amsterdam, but have also spread around the world. There are Repair Cafés in Egypt, Kenya, Ghana, Thailand, Brazil, Germany, Argentina, Azerbaijan, China and many other countries.

Voice 2

And the maker movement is still growing. It is even starting to change education. Some schools are creating “maker spaces.” In these places, children can invent, combine, and discover. Jim Tiffin is a teacher in New York, in the US. His students do not just sit and listen to him talk. In the maker-space, they *do* things. He told the Scholastic website,

Voice 3

“It has had the most empowering effect on students of any of the courses that I have taught. Students are taking the experiences from this class and using them in their other classes.”

Voice 1

Experts say that any school can be a maker space like this. They do not need high cost equipment or supplies. They can use paper, broken toys, string, clay or tape. Any materials will work. Students just have to make things!

Voice 2

But schools are not the only places interested in the maker movement. Some big businesses also try to use the maker movement to sell more products. The clothing company Levis sells millions of pairs of blue jeans around the world. Many people do not consider them to be part of the maker movement. But Levis tries to find people who are making creative things. Then they put these things on their website. Big businesses like this tell the stories of these makers. People like the stories and buy more clothing. This way they try to seem like they are part of the maker movement even if they are making clothes in big factories.

## Time: 11:13

Voice 1

Many people do not want to just use things and throw them in the garbage. They want to use their hands. They want to learn. They want to be independent and in control. Tim Bajarin wrote about the maker movement for Time Magazine. He wrote:

Voice 4

“The more I look into it, the more I believe that the maker movement is very important to America’s future. It may be able to turn more and more people into makers instead of just people who use things. I know from history that when you give makers the right tools and good ideas, they can change the world.”

Voice 2

Do you like to learn new things? Do you like to create and repair? 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 Adam Navis. 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](http://www.radioenglish.net). This program is called, 'Making Things Again'.

Voice 2

Look out for our listening app in the Google Play store and in iTunes. 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. تستخدم Spotlight أسلوب لغة انجليزية خاصة للبث بحيث يسهل على الناس أن يفهموا اللغة بغض النظر عن المكان الذي يعيشون فيه حول العالم.

الوقت: 00:32

Voice 1

Have you ever had a problem? You are a person, so of course you have! Maybe your motorbike would not start. Maybe you needed to fix a toilet. Maybe you did not know how to download something to your smartphone. All people have problems. But what was the first thing you did to solve your problem?

الصوت الأول

هل واجهت مشكلة من قبل؟ أنت إنسان ، بالطبع لديك مشاكل! ربما لم تعمل دراجتك النارية. ربما أنت بحاجة إلى إصلاح المرحاض. ربما لم تعرف كيفية تنزيل شيء ما على هاتفك الذكي. كل الناس لديهم مشاكل. ولكن ما هو أول شيء قمت به لحل مشكلتك؟

Voice 2

If you can connect to the Internet, one of the first things you probably did was search there for an answer. There, you can find information and videos to help you with almost any problem. These how-to videos are very popular. That is because more and more people are interested in doing things themselves. More people are becoming interested in growing,

making, and fixing things. This growing interest is known as the maker movement. Today's Spotlight is on the maker movement.

#### الصوت الثاني

إذا كان بإمكانك الاتصال بالإنترنت ، أول الأشياء التي ربما تفعلها هي البحث عن إجابة. من خلال الإنترنت يمكنك العثور على معلومات ومقاطع فيديو لمساعدتك في حل أي مشكلة تقريبًا. تحظى مقاطع الفيديو الإرشادية هذه بشعبية كبيرة. وذلك لأن الكثير من الناس مهتمون بفعل الأشياء بأنفسهم. أصبح العديد من الأشخاص مهتمين بتنمية، تصنيع، وإصلاح الأمور. يُعرف هذا الاهتمام المتزايد باسم حركة الصناعة. تسلط Spotlight الضوء اليوم على حركة الصناعة.

#### Voice 1

The maker movement includes a lot of different people and ideas. It includes people working independently to invent, create or design. Makers are people who design and create their own clothes or grow their own food. Many makers look at things in the world and say, "I could make that." Or they may say, "I think I could make that better." Or they dream of something they wish existed. And when they do not find it, they try to create it.

#### الصوت الأول

تتضمن حركة الصناعة الكثير من الأشخاص والأفكار المختلفة. يشمل الأشخاص الذين يعملون بشكل مستقل للاختراع أو الإنشاء أو التصميم. المنتجون هم أناس يصممون، يصنعون ملابسهم الخاصة أو يزرعون طعامهم بأنفسهم. ينظر العديد من الصناعة إلى الأمور في العالم ويقولون: "يمكنني فعل ذلك". أو قد يقولون: "أعتقد أنه يمكنني تحسين ذلك". أو يحلمون بوجود شيء يرغبونه. وعندما لا يجدونه، يحاولون صنعه.

#### Voice 2

People have always made things. Ancient people made baskets, bowls, and tools. One generation of people taught the next. Parents taught children. This was how people shared knowledge, experience, and wisdom with each other.

#### الصوت الثاني

لقد أنتج الناس الأشياء دائمًا. صنع الإنسان منذ القدم سلال وأوعية وأدوات. جيل من الناس علموا الجيل التالي. يدرس الآباء الأطفال. هكذا كان الناس يتشاركون المعرفة والخبرة والحكمة مع بعضهم البعض.

#### Voice 1

But things started to change. Machines made it easier to grow food. So, fewer people needed to work on farms. So they moved to cities. They found work in factories. But then factories started to use machines. It started to cost less money to buy a new thing than to fix an old one. People began to forget how to grow food, create things, or fix things when they broke.

## الصوت الثاني

لكن الأمور بدأت تتغير. الآلات سهّلت زراعة الطعام. لذا ، قلّت الأيدي العاملة في المزارع. لذلك انتقلوا إلى المدن. وجدوا عمل في المصانع. ولكن بعد ذلك بدأت المصانع في استخدام الآلات. لقد بدأت تكلف أموالاً أقل لشراء شيء جديد من إصلاح شيء قديم. بدأ الناس ينسون كيفية زراعة الطعام ، أو صنع الأشياء ، أو إصلاح الأشياء عندما تنكسر.

### Voice 2

And many people are tired of this. They do not want to throw things away. They want to be able to fix things that break. They want to grow their own food. They do not want to depend on factories or stores. They want to use knowledge and skills instead of spending money. In this way, the maker movement is a kind of return to the way things used to be.

## الصوت الثاني

سئم الكثير من الناس هذا. إنهم لا يريدون التخلص من الأشياء. يريدون أن يكونوا قادرين على إصلاح الأشياء التي تنكسر. يريدون زراعة طعامهم. إنهم لا يريدون الاعتماد على المصانع أو المتاجر. يريدون استخدام المعرفة والمهارات بدلاً من إنفاق المال. وبهذه الطريقة ، تعد حركة الصناعة نوعاً من العودة إلى ما كانت عليه الأمور.

### Voice 1

The maker movement includes traditional work like weaving cloth, making things out of wood, and growing your own food. But it also accepts and uses new technologies. Computers are now much less frightening to people than they used to be. More people understand how they work. Children learn to write code for computers in school. The Internet provides training and a way to connect to other makers.

## الصوت الأول

تتضمن حركة الصناعة الأعمال التقليدية مثل نسج القماش ، وصنع الأشياء من الخشب ، وزراعة طعامك. هذه الحركة تقبل وتستخدم تقنيات جديدة. أجهزة الكمبيوتر لم اعد مخيفة كما كانت من قبل. يفهم العديد من الناس كيف يعملون. يتعلم الأطفال كتابة رمز لأجهزة الكمبيوتر في المدرسة. يوفر الإنترنت التدريب ووسيلة للاتصال بمنتجين آخرين.

**الوقت: 05:58**

### Voice 2

People in the maker movement come together to make things. Maker Faires are gatherings of these people. They spend a few days together talking, planning, inventing, and solving problems. These Faires began in the United States, but have spread to every continent. For example, in 2016 there was a Maker Faire in Shenzhen, China. At the Faire people taught wooden knife making, drawing, and how to build a robot out of LEGO building bricks. There

was even a clothes fashion show. Much of the clothing was wearable technology. It had built-in computers, lights, or body sensors

#### الصوت الثاني

يجتمع الناس في حركة الصناعة لصنع الأشياء. "ميكرو فير" هي تجمعات لهؤلاء الأشخاص. يقضون بضعة أيام معًا في التحدث والتخطيط والابتكار وحل المشكلات. بدأت هذه المعارض في الولايات المتحدة، لكنها انتشرت في كل قارة. على سبيل المثال، في عام 2016 كان هناك "ميكرو فير" في شنتشن، الصين. قام الناس في "فير" بتدريس صنع السكين الخشبي والرسم وكيفية بناء روبوت من طوب بناء LEGO. كان هناك حتى عرض أزياء للملابس. كانت معظم الملابس تقنية يمكن ارتداؤها. توجد أجهزة كمبيوتر مدمجة أو أضواء أو أجهزة استشعار الجسم.

#### Voice 1

Another kind of gathering of makers is called a Repair Café. People bring their broken things to the Repair Café. The Café has tools and supplies to fix things. There are also experts who offer to teach people how to fix what they have brought in. But whenever possible, the people must do the work themselves. Repair Cafés began in Amsterdam, but have also spread around the world. There are Repair Cafés in Egypt, Kenya, Ghana, Thailand, Brazil, Germany, Argentina, Azerbaijan, China and many other countries.

#### الصوت الأول

نوع آخر من تجمّع الصانعين يسمى مقهى إصلاح. يحضر الناس أشياءهم المكسورة إلى مقهى "ريبير". يحتوي المقهى على أدوات ومستلزمات لإصلاح الأشياء. هناك أيضًا خبراء يعلمون الأشخاص كيفية إصلاح ما أسيئهم. ولكن كلما أمكن، يجب على الأشخاص القيام بالعمل بأنفسهم. بدأت كقهي "ريبير" في أمستردام، ولكنه انتشرت أيضًا في جميع أنحاء العالم. هناك مقاهي إصلاح في مصر وكينيا وغانا وتايلاند والبرازيل وألمانيا والأرجنتين وأذربيجان والصين والعديد من البلدان الأخرى.

#### Voice 2

And the maker movement is still growing. It is even starting to change education. Some schools are creating "maker spaces." In these places, children can invent, combine, and discover. Jim Tiffin is a teacher in New York, in the US. His students do not just sit and listen to him talk. In the maker-space, they *do* things. He told the Scholastic website,

#### الصوت الثاني

حركة الصناعة ما زالت تنمو. بل إنها بدأت في تغيير التعليم. تقوم بعض المدارس بإنشاء "مساحات للصانعين". يمكن للأطفال الاختراع والدمج والاكتشاف في هذه الأماكن. جيم تيفين مدرس في نيويورك بالولايات المتحدة. طلابه لا يجلسون ويستمعون إلى حديثه فقط بل يصنعون الأشياء. قال لموقع المدرسة:

#### Voice 3

"It has had the most empowering effect on students of any of the courses that I have taught. Students are taking the experiences from this class and using them in their other classes."



"لقد كان لها التأثير الأكثر تمكينًا على الطلاب في أي من الدورات التي قمت بتدريسها. يأخذ الطلاب خبرات هذا الفصل ويستخدمونها في فصولهم الأخرى."

#### Voice 1

Experts say that any school can be a maker space like this. They do not need high cost equipment or supplies. They can use paper, broken toys, string, clay or tape. Any materials will work. Students just have to make things!

#### الصوت الأول

يقول الخبراء أن أي مدرسة يمكن أن تكون مساحة للصناعة. لا يحتاجون إلى معدات أو تجهيزات عالية التكلفة. يمكنهم استخدام الورق أو الألعاب المكسورة أو الخيط أو الطين أو الشريط. أي مواد تفي بالغرض. على الطلاب فقط صنع الأشياء!

#### Voice 2

But schools are not the only places interested in the maker movement. Some big businesses also try to use the maker movement to sell more products. The clothing company Levis sells millions of pairs of blue jeans around the world. Many people do not consider them to be part of the maker movement. But Levis tries to find people who are making creative things. Then they put these things on their website. Big businesses like this tell the stories of these makers. People like the stories and buy more clothing. This way they try to seem like they are part of the maker movement even if they are making clothes in big factories.

#### الصوت الثاني

لكن المدارس ليست هي الأماكن الوحيدة المهتمة بحركة الصنع. تحاول بعض الشركات الكبرى أيضًا استخدام حركة الصناعة لبيع المزيد من المنتجات. تبيع شركة الملابس "ليفيس" ملايين الأزواج من الجينز الأزرق حول العالم. كثير من الناس لا يعتبرونها جزءًا من حركة الصنع. لكن شركة ليفيس تحاول العثور على أشخاص يقومون بأشياء إبداعية. ثم وضعوا هذه الأشياء على موقعهم على الإنترنت. تحكي الشركات الكبرى مثل هذه قصص صانعين. يحب الناس القصص ويشتررون المزيد من الملابس. وبهذه الطريقة يحاولون أن إظهار أنهم جزء من حركة "صانع الملابس" حتى لو كانوا يصنعون الملابس في المصانع الكبيرة.

## الوقت: 11:13

#### Voice 1

Many people do not want to just use things and throw them in the garbage. They want to use their hands. They want to learn. They want to be independent and in control. Tim Bajarin wrote about the maker movement for Time Magazine. He wrote:

كثير من الناس لا يريدون مجرد استخدام الأشياء ورميها في القمامة. يريدون استخدام أيديهم. يريدون التعلم. يريدون أن يكونوا مستقلين ومتحكمين. كتب تيم باجارين عن حركة الصناعة في مجلة تايم:

#### Voice 4

"The more I look into it, the more I believe that the maker movement is very important to America's future. It may be able to turn more and more people into makers instead of just people who use things. I know from history that when you give makers the right tools and good ideas, they can change the world."

#### الصوت الرابع

"كلما نظرت إليها أكثر، اعتقدت أن حركة الصناعة مهمة جداً لمستقبل أمريكا. قد يكون قادراً على تحويل المزيد والمزيد من الناس إلى صانعين بدلاً من استخدامها فقط. أعرف من التاريخ أنه عندما تعطي الصانعين الأدوات والأفكار الجيدة، يمكنهم تغيير العالم."

#### Voice 2

Do you like to learn new things? Do you like to create and repair? 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 تحب تعلم أشياء جديدة؟ هل تحب الإنشاء والإصلاح؟ أخبرنا ما 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 Adam Navis. 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](http://www.radioenglish.net). This program is called, 'Making Things Again'.

#### الصوت الأول

كاتب هذا البرنامج هو آدم نافيس. المنتج هو ميشيو أوزاكي. الأصوات التي سمعتها كانت من الولايات المتحدة والمملكة المتحدة. جميع الاقتباسات تتماشى مع هذا البرنامج وتم التعبير عنها بواسطة Spotlight. يمكنك الاستماع إلى هذا البرنامج مرة أخرى وقراءته على الإنترنت على [www.radioenglish.net](http://www.radioenglish.net). يسمى هذا البرنامج، "عمل الأشياء مرة أخرى".

## Voice 2

Look out for our listening app in the Google Play store and in iTunes. We hope you can join us again for the next Spotlight program. Goodbye

صوت 2

ابحث عن تطبيق الاستماع لدينا في متجر Google Play وفي iTunes. نأمل أن تتمكن من الانضمام إلينا مرة أخرى في برنامج Spotlight التالي. وداعا.