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关于台词的备注:

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Teenage Jobs 青少年打工

Vicki: Hi, and welcome BBC Learning English. I'm Vicki.

Chen Li: Hi, 大家好我是陈鹏。

Vicki: In today's programme, we're talking about children in the UK working.

Chen Li: 你是说孩子们在学校做的一些工作吗?

Vicki: No, I mean children having jobs.

Chen Li: 孩子们怎么会有工作呢? 难道他们不去上学吗?

Vicki: Yes, but teenagers in the UK are allowed to do some paid work as well as going to school.

Chen Li: 原来, 英国在校的青少年同时也可以打工!

Vicki: Yes, but there are lots of rules about it. Here's Sandy Hobbs from the University of Paisley, who's done some studies into child working.

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If you are under the minimum school leaving age – in other words, the June after your 16th birthday – you need to have permission of your local authority if you're to have a job. The national law theoretically allows people to work from the age of 13 in certain restricted jobs, but a local authority has the right to have a bye-law which says 14 is the minimum age.

Vicki: So the rules apply if a child is under the minimum school leaving age.

- Chen Li: 也就是说, 这些孩子们在 16 岁前是不能离开学校的。
- Vicki: The youngest that anyone can have a job is 13, and they can only work in certain restricted jobs.
- Chen Li: Restricted 受限制的。
- Vicki: Local authorities can decide to make bye-laws to make the rules stricter.
- Chen Li: A bye-law 地方性法规, 也就是根据各个地区的需要, 在国家法定准则基础上制定的一个规章。

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Other parts of the law are more complicated. The law lays down limitations on the kind of jobs that can be done, the age at which you can work, the hours you can work. If they're washing up that's legal, but it's illegal for somebody under 16 to be preparing food.

- Chen Li: 有些法律条款非常复杂, 有很多限制。
- Vicki: Limitations.
- Chen Li: 他举了一个例子, 说青少年可以在餐馆洗餐具, 但是却不允许备餐, 下面来复习刚才我们听到的一些词汇和短语。
- Vicki: Minimum school leaving age.
- Chen Li: 离校的最低年限。
- Vicki: Restricted.
- Chen Li: 受到限制的。
- Vicki: Bye-law.
- Chen Li: 地方法规。
- Vicki: Limitations.
- Chen Li: 很多限制。
- Vicki: Here's the information about the laws again:

Insert

If you are under the minimum school leaving age – in other words, the June after your 16th birthday – you need to have permission of your local authority if you're to have a job. The national law theoretically allows people to work from the age of 13 in certain restricted jobs, but a local authority has the right to have a bye-law which says 14 is the minimum age.

Other parts of the law are more complicated. The law lays down limitations on the kind of jobs that can be done, the age at which you can work, the hours you can work. If they're washing up that's legal, but it's illegal for somebody under 16 to be preparing food.

Chen Li: 我们刚才听到在英国，年龄在 13-16 岁之间青少年可以从事一些有报酬的工作，那么他们在学校的功课怎样？教师们又如何看待青少年花时间在课外打工呢？

Vicki: Well here's Clarissa Williams, a head teacher, to give us her opinion.

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Well, I think earning money is a very good idea, the maturity that comes after work experience is very noted. They feel much more responsible, they learn about money management, all the life skills that in fact schools are expecting young people to achieve. My concern as a head teacher would be about any negative impact that could have on learning. And if their studies are affected by not having the balance, and being sufficiently organised or being too tired, then we would have concerns.

Chen Li: 她说到了孩子们打工的一些好处。

Vicki: They show more maturity.

Chen Li: Maturity 成熟。

Vicki: They learn about money management.

Chen Li: 理财。

Vicki: And gain other life skills.

Chen Li: Life skills 一些生活技能。

Insert

Well, I think earning money is a very good idea, the maturity that comes after work experience is very noted. They feel much more responsible, they learn about money management, all the life skills that in fact schools are expecting young people to achieve.

Vicki: But she said there can be a negative impact too.

Chen Li: A negative impact 一个负面的影响。

Vicki: Their studies can be affected by not having the right balance.

Chen Li: 平衡。

Vicki: Children need to have enough time to do paid work as well as their school work, not instead of it! Clarissa gave an example of when children are doing too much.

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My concern as a head teacher would be about any negative impact that could have on learning. And if their studies are affected by not having the balance, and being sufficiently organised or being too tired, then we would have concerns. Some of them have two or three jobs, some of them have a cleaning job, they might work in a fish and chip shop, they may do babysitting.

Chen Li: 有些学生居然有两到三个工作。

Vicki: For example, a cleaning job.

Chen Li: 打扫卫生。

Vicki: Working in a fish and chip shop.

Chen Li: 在一家薯条炸鱼外卖店打工。

Vicki: And babysitting.

Chen Li: 做保姆。下面是我们刚学到的一些新词语。

Vicki: Maturity.

Chen Li: 成熟。

Vicki: Money management

Chen Li: 理财。

Vicki: Life skills.

Chen Li: 生活技能。

Vicki: **A negative impact.**

Chen Li: 一个负面的影响。

Vicki: **Babysitting.**

Chen Li: 做保姆。

Vicki: **So we've heard some of the laws about children working in the UK, and we've heard from a teacher about the possible impact on their school work. But what do parents and children think about having a job while still at school?**

Chen Li: 下面是一位母亲和她年青的女儿谈论需要找工作的理由。

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Mother: Well I just think it helps to make her a little bit more independent; because, well, she relies on me financially and I work very hard. So I do think at some point she needs to get a job and realise it doesn't grow on trees. She's learning to drive, so driving lessons are very expensive. She needs to show some responsibility that she's willing to earn the money to put towards what we've given her.

Daughter: I want one because I want my own money, and want to spend it on what I want, when I want.

Vicki: **So the mother thinks it will make her daughter more independent.**

Chen Li: **Independent** 独立。

Vicki: **And she also wants her daughter to understand about money. She used an idiom – "it doesn't grow on trees".**

Chen Li: 字面意思是钱不是长在树上的，就如我们中文所说的，不会白白从天上掉下来，天上不会掉馅饼凭空得到的。

Vicki: **She gave the example that her daughter is learning to drive, which is very expensive, so she thinks she should show some responsibility.**

Chen Li: **Responsibility** 责任，职责。

Vicki: She should be willing to earn some money to put towards what the parents give her.

Chen Li: To earn 去挣钱。 To put towards, 增加收入。

Vicki: And the daughter would like to have her own money to spend on whatever she likes.

Insert

Mother: Well I just think it helps to make her a little bit more independent; because, well, she relies on me financially and I work very hard. So I do think at some point she needs to get a job and realise it doesn't grow on trees. She's learning to drive, so driving lessons are very expensive. She needs to show some responsibility that she's willing to earn the money to put towards what we've given her.

Daughter: I want one because I want my own money, and want to spend it on what I want, when I want.

Chen Li: 我们还问了一些成年人，当年他们在校时，是否打过工？

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– When I was 13, I started as paperboy. At the age of 15, although I was still a paperboy at the time, I worked at the local supermarket. Later on when I was 16, I got a summer job part-time working in the office of a family friend – so that meant one summer I was actually doing three jobs.

– First of all I started off with a paper round when I was about 12, and then I worked in a shoe shop. I worked after school and on Saturdays, and then I also worked on a farm. Then as soon as I was 17 and I was old enough to drive, I got job at a supermarket which wasn't within walking distance but paid better, so it made sense to go and work there.

– The first job I can remember doing was delivering newspapers, so I must've been about 13 or 14. And I had to get up really really early in the morning, and go and collect the newspapers from the newsagents, then cycle round a route and deliver the newspapers, then go back home, and then, go to school.

– I used to work in the local fudge factory. I had the honour of packing this into small cartons. I did this at the age of 16.

Vicki: So one of the most common jobs that children can do is a paper round.

Chen Li: 那就是说每天早上骑单车，挨家挨户送报纸。

Vicki: A child who does this job is called a paper boy or paper girl.
Another common job for children to have is working in a shop or supermarket. I had a Saturday job in a supermarket when I was 16.

Chen Li: A Saturday job 在周六打工，经常是在一家店铺或者超市里。

Vicki: And other teenagers work in factories.

Chen Li: Factories 工厂。

Vicki: Or in an office. One person there said he worked during the school holidays as well.

Chen Li: 如果孩子们愿意的话，他们在放假的时候，可以做更多的活儿。

Vicki: We also asked some parents if they would encourage their children to get a job while at school.

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– Yes, of course, they should get out and work! I think that'd be excellent if they wanted to do that actually.

– I think introducing them to the world of work at an early age is really good for them. Because it encourages them to earn their own money and know what it's like in the grown up world. When I was a child, I saved up money from my paper round and bought myself a stereo, and had great satisfaction in that I'd actually worked hard and had something to show for it at the end, and I would definitely encourage that with my kids.

– In London I would worry about my children delivering newspapers, early in a dark winter's morning. But I think it would be very good for them to get work experience, and perhaps help in a hospital or school. They should experience the world of work but I would feel worried about them doing paid employment.

- Well I was constantly trying to get my daughter out to get a job, because I thought that it'd be good for her, but she was quite lazy and she didn't want to do it. Even if it's not paid work, some voluntary work would've been nice.

Chen Li: 看来，我们问到的大多数人都鼓励他们的孩子在学校学习的同时，可以在校外打工。

Vicki: Several people used the phrase "it's good for them".

Chen Li: 也就是说对孩子大有益处。

Vicki: Two people suggested alternatives to paid employment. One man thought his daughter should have done some voluntary work.

Chen Li: 做义工。

Vicki: And one mother said she would worry about her children doing a paper round, but she thinks children should get work experience.

Chen Li: 也就是说短时间的无偿工作实践，使孩子们可以积累一些工作经验。

Vicki: Let's recap some of the language we've heard in the last part of the programme. To earn.

Chen Li: 挣钱。

Vicki: It doesn't grow on trees.

Chen Li: 不是白拿的，凭空得到的。

Vicki: A paper round.

Chen Li: 送报。

Vicki: Voluntary work.

Chen Li: 做义工。

Vicki: Work experience.

Chen Li: 工作经验。

Vicki: Well, I hope you've enjoyed hearing about how teenagers work in the UK. Please join us again for another programme.

Chen Li: 下次节目再会！

Vicki: Bye!