

## 给小费的艺术 The art of tipping

Hello. This is 6 Minute English and I'm Catherine.

大家好，这里是六分钟英语，我是凯瑟琳。

And I'm Sam.

我是萨姆。

Sam, how do you feel about tipping?

萨姆，你怎么看给小费？

Tipping?

给小费？

You mean giving extra money to people in certain jobs for doing their jobs?

你指的是给某些行业的人额外的金钱，因为他们完成了本职工作？

Well, I wouldn't put it quite like that.

嗯，我可不会这么描述它。

But yes, it's giving money to waiters and waitresses, hairdressers, taxi drivers—money that is more than the actual bill.

不过确实，它指的是给钱给男服务员、女服务员、美发师、出租车司机——超过实际账单的钱。

It's a nightmare!

它就是个噩梦！

I never know who to tip, how to tip, by cash or by card, how much to tip—is it 10, 12.5, 20 per cent or even if I should tip at all because in some places a service charge is automatically added to the bill.

我永远不知道要给谁小费，怎么给，用现金还是卡，给多少——是10%，12.5%，20%，或者我是否应该给小费，因为在有些地方服务费已经自动算在账单里了。

Yes, tipping is a really complicated issue which we will be looking at in this programme.

是的，给小费确实是个复杂的问题，我们稍后会在节目中讨论。

But to start with, a question.

不过开始要回答一个问题。

What is the biggest tip that we know somebody gave?

我们目前所指的某人给出的最多的小费是多少？

Is it A: \$10,000, is it B: \$250,000, or is it C: \$3,000,000?

是 A. 1万美元，B. 25万美元，还是 C. 300万美元？

What do you think, Sam?

你怎么看，萨姆？

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I'm going to go for \$250,000. OK, well, we'll find out if you're right at the end of the programme.

我要选25万美元。好的，我们会在节目结束的时候揭晓你是否回答正确。

Now, back to the topic of tipping and in particular, tipping people who work in restaurants.

现在回到给小费的话题，尤其是给在餐厅工作的人小费。

William Beckett runs a number of restaurants and he recently appeared on the BBC Food Programme.

威廉姆·贝克特经营着许多家餐厅，他最近出现在了BBC的美食节目上。

He was asked about his view of tipping.

他被问到对于付小费的看法。

Now as we hear him, listen out for this information: in how many cities does he say he currently has restaurants?

在我们听他讲话的过程中，请听出以下信息：他说他目前在多少家城市里开设了餐厅？

It is cultural, i. e. it differs from place to place. I mean, we have restaurants in London, we have a restaurant in Manchester, we're also opening a restaurant in New York and those three cities have quite different attitudes to tipping.

这跟文化有关，也就是说每个地方都不一样。我的意思是，我们在伦敦有几家餐厅，在曼彻斯特有一家餐厅，我们还会在纽约开一家餐厅，而这三个城市对给小费有不同的态度。

In London, the norm is, it's there, it's on your bill.

在伦敦，标准是，它就在那里，它在你的账单上。

That's not the norm, for example, in Manchester and it's not the norm in New York where we're going to open a restaurant later this year.

比如这个标准在曼彻斯特不适用，而且也不是在纽约的标准，我们今年要在纽约开一家餐厅。

So, first, how many cities does he currently have restaurants in?

所以首先，他目前在多少个城市里有餐厅？

That would be two.

答案是两个。

London and Manchester.

伦敦和曼彻斯特。

He's going to open one in New York later in the year, but it's not open yet.

他要在今年晚些时候在纽约开一家餐厅，但是目前还没有开业。

And what does he say about tipping?

关于给小费他说了些什么？

Well, he says that it is very cultural.

嗯，他说这跟文化紧密相关。

What is the norm in one city is not necessarily the norm in another.

一个城市里的标准并不一定是另一个城市的标准。

The norm is an expression that means, as you might guess, what is normal, what is usual.

标准是一种表达，意思是，也许你已经猜到了，标准的东西，常见的东西。

So in London, for example, a service charge is usually added to the bill, but in Manchester it isn't.

所以比如在伦敦，服务费往往被加在了账单里，但是在曼彻斯特不是这样的。

So the policy in London and Manchester differs which means, again as you might guess, it's different.

所以伦敦和曼彻斯特的政策有差异，意思是，也许你已经猜到了，不一样。

There's another short expression that he used that I'd like to highlight.

还有一个他用的简短表达我想要强调一下。

Before he talks about how the policies differ, he says i. e. These two letters stand for the Latin phrase 'id est'.

在他谈论政策多有差异之前，他说了 i.e. 这两个字母代表着拉丁短语“id est”。

Now we never say 'id est' but we do write and say i. e. We use it to show that what comes next is using different words to say what we have just said or written.

现在我们会说“id est”，但是我们会写和说i.e.。我们用它表示接下来要说的内容是用不同的语言说我们刚刚说过或写过的东西。

So he says, about tipping, it's cultural i. e. it differs from place to place.

所以他说，关于给小费，它跟文化有关，也就是说每个地方不一样。

'It's cultural' is a more general statement and 'it differs from place to place' is a more specific definition of what he means.

“它跟文化有关”是一个更宽泛的说法，而“每个地方都不一样”是一种对他的意思更具体的解释。

So, one difference is that in some places people prefer an automatic service charge so that they don't have to think about or try to calculate a tip.

所以一个不同之处在于一些地方的人更喜欢自动生成的服务费，这样他们不用考虑或计算小费。

But in other places, people hate that-they want to decide who and how much to tip themselves.

但是在其它地方，人们讨厌这一点——他们想要自己决定给谁小费以及付多少小费。

But do people actually make use of that freedom not to tip?

但是人们真的行使了不给小费的自由吗？

Here's William Becket again and this time he's talking about New York.

下面还是威廉姆·贝克特的话，这次他谈论的是纽约的情况。

New York exactly the same.

纽约也是一样。

There's a tacit pressure to tip.

有一种心照不宣的压力要你给小费。

But theoretically you just stand up and walk out.

但是理论上来说你可以站起来直接走出去。

You don't, everybody tips 20% or, there is a theory of an option.

但是你不会这么做，大家都会给20%的小费或者，理论上你是有选择的。

But people like that.

但是人们喜欢那样。

So he says there is a tacit pressure to tip.

他说有一种心照不宣的压力要你给小费。

What does he mean by that?

他这么说是什么意思？

Something that is tacit is not spoken, not said, yet it is still understood.

心照不宣的意思是没有说出来，然而人们都理解。

So in New York no one tells you that you have to tip, but everyone knows that you have to.

所以在纽约没有人会说你必须给小费，但是每个人都知道你必须给。

And because there is no service charge on the bill and no one tells you what to tip, you could just walk out after paying.

而且因为账单上没有服务费，没有人告诉你为什么要什么事情给小费，你可以再付钱之后

He says that's theoretically possible.

他说这从理论上来说是可能的。

That means although it may be possible, it's actually very unlikely because of the tacit pressure and the way we behave.

这意味着尽管它是可能的，但是事实上是很不可能的，因为存在着心照不宣的压力，以及我们做事的方式。

But he does say people like that freedom not to tip, even if they don't actually use that freedom.

但是他确实说到人们有不付小费的自由，即使我们没有真正使用这个自由。

Right, nearly vocabulary time, but first, let's have the answer to our question.

好的，马上就要回顾词汇了，但是首先揭晓问题的答案。

Now Sam, what is the biggest tip we know someone gave?

萨姆，我们所知的某人给出的最多的小费是多少？

I thought \$250,000. Well, it was actually, believe it or not, a whopping \$3,000,000. - Wow!

我认为是25万美元。嗯，其实是，信不信由你，超级多的300万美元。- 哇！

Yes!

是的！

Now, on with today's vocabulary review. Right. So we've been talking about Tipping, the practice of giving extra money to, for example, waitresses and waiters.

现在该说今天的词汇回顾了。好的。我们一直在谈论给给小费指的是给比如女服务员和男服务员额外的钱的行为。

To differ from is a verb which means to be different from.

相异这个动词的意思是与.....不同。

The norm is what is usual or normal.

标准指的是常见或正常的东西。

i. e. is a short form of a Latin expression and it means 'in other words'. Something that is tacit is not said but is nevertheless understood.

i.e. 是一个拉丁短语的简短形式，意思是“换句话说”。心照不宣的意思是没有说出来，但是尽管如此人们了解。

And if something is theoretically possible it can be done but for different reasons it probably won't be.

而如果某事从理论上是可能的，那么它可以做，但是因为各种理由它可能并非如此。

And that is where we must leave it today.

今天的节目就到这里了。

Goodbye!

再见！

Bye everyone!

再见了各位！

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