



## Young People's Rights

### Task: Rights the Youth Don't Have and Do Have

#### Activity 1: Listening

Welcome to a practice listening task for the GESE 11.

You are going to hear a talk about **the rights that youths don't have and ones that they do have**. You will hear the talk twice. The first time, just listen. Then I'll ask you to tell me generally what the speaker is talking about. Are you ready?

#### Audio Script

Have you contemplated, that most of the time, adults are placed responsible for what a young person can and cannot do? Furthermore, a young person often finds themselves limited to what is acceptable to do or not, by the approval of an adult. However, what really are the rights of a young person and which rights are they still not able to apply in their daily lives and well-being?

First and foremost, there are some rights that young people are unable to enjoy. So, not being able to have protection against unreasonable search and seizure is one of these missing rights. There may be a time where a youth might find themselves alone and unable to deny this happening to them. Therefore, the best possible solution to this is that the parents or the guardians be summoned and present for such a search. Additionally, surprisingly enough, freedom of speech, both at school and off-campus, is something that youth are not enjoying as a right. When a child or teenager expresses themselves and adults do not agree, they are often considered to be disrespectful and rude, which is rather unfortunate. As a matter of fact, youth are also unable to have the freedom of assembly. Assemblies, like these, could worry adults. This would be due to the outcomes being problematic instead of resolving the issue at hand. If they are able to do so peacefully, there is a high likelihood that something positive can result from this. Additionally, young people do not have equal protection by the law, which is provided to the elderly, protecting them from age discrimination. The fact that young people aren't provided with this protection, should not be taken lying down. Last but not least, young people do not have the right to vote. It is true that many people believe that a young person is too young to have a clear political view. Therefore, they may not know who or why they are voting for somebody, notwithstanding some young people are able to explain perfectly well their point of view.

On the upside, there are some rights that youths are able to enjoy in their lives, for instance most people should have been made aware by now that young people have the right to privacy. Hence, they must obtain this privacy from both the press and the general public. Not only must youth be able to have their privacy, but also the right to legal advice and representation. Furthermore, a young person must be able to have this separate from that of an adult. Another right that a young person has is the right to an education. So, having received an education of equal quality throughout the country, will assure citizens that a student has a good education. And finally, about the right to have care and protection, you



have two aspects to consider; a child needs food, which will provide them with the nutrients they need to strive forward in this world, and also to have a safe environment to grow up in and flourish with social and educational support.

To summarize, most society is unwilling to believe that many young people in the world are denied certain human rights. And yet, there are still countries in this world that refuse to protect the rights of children and teenagers. Thus, if those countries had realized how detrimental this is for the growth of their country as a whole, it would be different for them today, since their youth are their future. We need to consider that not all youth enjoy basic rights, we must totally keep fighting for the rights of young people, until all are able to take advantage of it.

Can you tell me in one or two sentences what the speaker was talking about?

Now listen to the talk again. This time make some notes as you listen, if you want to. Then I'll ask you to tell me about the point of view of the speaker, denied rights and given rights for young people.

Now tell me about the point of view of the speaker, denied rights and given rights for young people. You have one minute to talk.

This is the end of the listening task.

**Answers:**

Point of View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not all youth in the world enjoy these rights; must keep fighting for all children to enjoy them</li></ul>
Denied Rights of Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protection against unreasonable search and seizure; in a situation were a youth can't deny, and should have their parents or guardians present</li><li>• Freedom of speech, both at school and off-campus; often considered disrespectful and rude for expressing themselves</li><li>• Freedom of assembly; often seen as a way to make problems instead of resolving them</li><li>• Equal protection by the law, which protects older people from age discrimination, but not younger people</li><li>• The right to vote; many think that a young person is too young to have clear political views and don't really know who or why they are voting for somebody yet</li></ul>



Given Rights of Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Right to privacy - from press and general public</li><li>● Right to legal advice and representation - separate from that of an adult</li><li>● Right to an education - good quality</li><li>● Right to care and Protection - Have food available and a safe place to live</li></ul>
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