

時尚英語

God, Himself, Got Married!

上帝结婚了

缘分天空

丛书主编：陈振东

本册主编：杨洁



湖北辞书出版社

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趣文

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编 译：安呷施呷

王 彦

杜 佳

李文虎



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上帝结婚了

God, Himself, Got Married!



前言

你是否感觉到了有一股力量，在你走到人生的每一个入口、每一处转折时，都会暗暗支撑着你，推你前行。你是否感觉到了有一阵柔风，在你每一次流泪，每一回伤痛时，都会在你耳边轻轻吟唱，让你忆起不曾远去的欢乐时光。那似水般的亲情，不可言说，无形无态，但从未离开过你的心。你不能丢弃它，你无法回避它，因为它是你的，也是人类精神家园的守护神。哪怕在黑夜里行走，它也会默默地擎一盏灯，伴你一生。

这本书是专为想探求亲情伦理的奥妙与维系技巧的人所编译，对于乐于体验英语乐趣，感受亲情温馨的你来说，无疑是良师益友。翻开这本书，你就开启了一扇窗。窗外有种种关于亲情伦理的动人细节、精彩片段和可贵的思量；翻开这本书，你就擦亮了一面镜子，带你直面生活的现实，体验伦理的敏感，涂抹灵魂的阴影，修复濒危的关系，珍惜温情的不易，焕发人格的光彩。

本书所收集的数十篇英语小品文，内容新颖，语言生动，风格各异，贴近生活。不少文章寓意深长，读起来发人深省，耐人寻味。而地道的英语语言表达与迥异的文体风格，不仅让读者进一步了解异域文化，还能从中学学习如何提炼语言，提高运用语言的能力。

本书每一篇文章都配有中译文，在阅读时可供对照，帮助读者更好地理解文章的内容。

在文苑中畅游，在休闲中学习，在感动中获益。

咀嚼英语，感受文化。

编者

2004年11月

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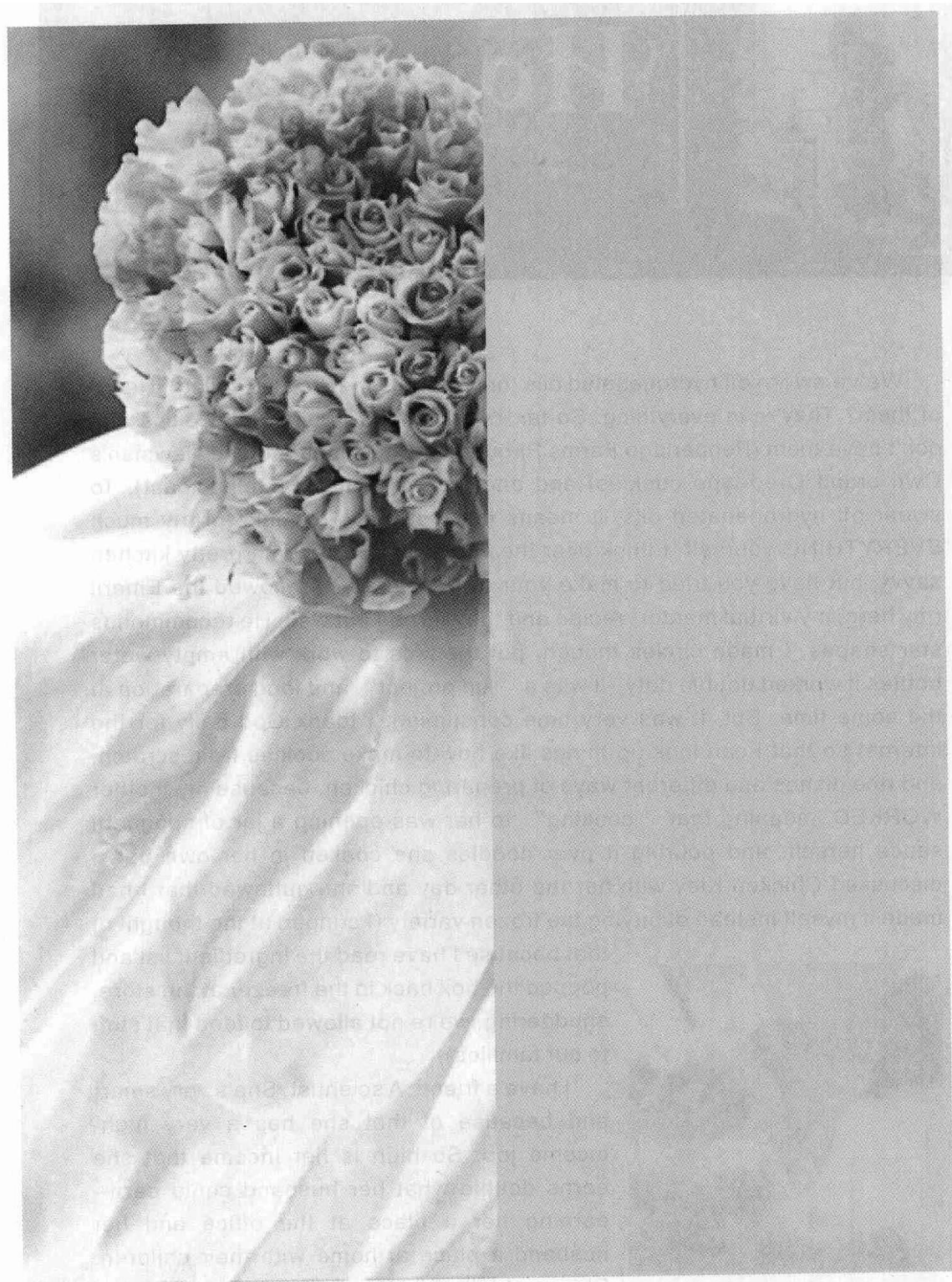
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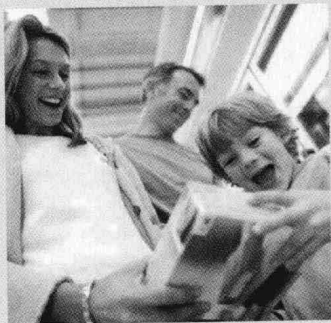




[House Wife]

We've sworn off hydrogenated oils (or trans-fats they're also called). Heard of them? They're in everything. So far, I've found three types of cookies that don't have them (Pepperidge Farms Pirouettes, Chessmen and the Newman's Own brand Oreo-type cookies) and one type of cracker (Melba toast). To swear off hydrogenated oils, it means that you have to make pretty much EVERYTHING yourself. I think over the years, I have become pretty kitchen savvy, but have you tried to make your own Goldfish? I followed the Emeril (my hero, my virtual mentor) recipe and they turned out well. He recommends star shapes, I made circles though, put the kids to work with empty water bottles it worked double duty--it was a "kid project" and food preparation at the same time. But, it was very time consuming. I thank God daily for the internet so that I can look up things like how to make cookies from scratch, and rice dishes and different ways of preparing chicken, because my mother WORKED, meaning that "cooking" to her was opening a jar of spaghetti sauce herself, and pouring it over noodles she cooked in her own pot. I discussed Chicken Kiev with her the other day and she guffawed that I had made it myself instead of buying the frozen variety (I cringed at the thought of

that because I have read the ingredient list and popped the box back in the freezer at the store, shuddering, we're not allowed to feed that stuff to our families).



I have a friend. A scientist. She's very smart, and because of that she has a very high-income job. So high is her income that she earns double what her husband could earn--earning her a place at the office and her husband a place at home with their children. She wants desperately to be at home with her



家庭主妇



我们已经保证戒掉氢化油（也称之为转脂肪）。你听说过吗？它们存在于所有东西中。不过，迄今为止，我已发现了有三种牌子的曲奇饼中不含转脂肪（派普奇、棋王和纽曼的品牌货奥瑞曲奇饼），还有一种点心——梅尔巴士司。要确保远离氢化油，就意味着你将不得不自己动手做无数的事情。回想起来，通过过去的几年时间，现在我已俨然是厨房里的万事通了。你是否也尝试过自己动手做鱼？遵照心目中的英雄兼良师益友艾摩芮尔的烹饪方法，我的烹调很成功。他推荐做成星星状的，可是我还是做的圆圈状，我让孩子们也用空水瓶来学着做，这可是个双重任务——既是孩子们的游戏，又是在准备食物。不过，这的确是个很耗时的的工作。每天我都感谢上帝给我们带来了互联网，通过它，我能够找到很多信息，诸如如何从头学做曲奇饼，做各种菜以及用不同方式烹饪鸡。对于烹调，我母亲也是束手无策，对她而言，烹饪不过就是自己打开意大利面调味汁的罐子，然后把它倒在自己的锅所煮的面条上，仅此而已。记得有一天我和她讨论做基辅鸡的时候，她笑着说我可以自己做而不用买冷冻的（我并不要那么做，因为我读过烹饪原料单，再看到商店的冷藏箱内拿出的盒子上的原料单后，记起家里的菜谱不能吃那东西）。

我有个当科学家的朋友，她非常聪明，因此拥有一份薪水相当高的工作。她挣了很多钱，收入几乎是她丈夫的两倍还多——所以她去上班，而丈夫则在家带孩子。她非常想和孩子们呆在家里，但那意味着将不得不接受收入下降的现实。对于烹饪，她的丈夫一窍不通，只会和我母亲一样开调味汁罐子。尽管大多数时候是他洗衣服，但洗得不干净，妻子从来就没有满意过。他们就这样过日子，但他们好像从没有考虑过转化油脂的事情呢。

kids, but has had to accept the way the money falls. He doesn't cook. He doesn't know how. He opens up jars of spaghetti like my mother did. He does laundry all right most of the time, but he can't seem to clean to her satisfaction. They're making it work, but they haven't considered the trans-fat issue at all.

I am home, through a set of circumstances I can't take credit for. I am lucky, but ill prepared for the job. I took home economics in junior high, but I remember nothing of the sewing or cooking. I learn from Food TV. Emeril and Alton Brown are my teachers. Martha Stewart is intimidating. I get recipes from foodnetwork.com and follow them the best I can, although I was 30 before I learned what "poached" meant. I don't own a sewing machine. We can afford one, but I wouldn't know how to work one. I would really like to learn to knit. I can't imagine having to learn all of this, spend the time to do this, and hold a job.

I look at my working mother friends and am astounded. I worked for a few years when my oldest was a baby but had no idea how high the bar was, and ran a home like my own mother. It seems today's mother is expected to provide all the home-goodness of the moms of the 50s, yet most have to hold professional jobs like the moms of the 70s. I've found my own way, and I feel fortunate. But, how do I raise my daughter? The expectations for girls seem totally overwhelming. Do I prepare her for a life as a professional career woman, to use her intelligence and abilities in the workforce, only then for her to find that her salary is too high for her to be at home with her children if she later chooses? Or prepare her to be a housewife, like her mother, but then lacking in motivation or ability to succeed in a career if she chooses? Do you instill self-reliance and independence as the important goals, like we were taught? Or do you instill the importance of family and always being there for your children like the generation before? How to guide, how to instruct, which virtues to amplify and which to suppress? Of course, the ideal would be to prepare her for everything, but how do you do that?

Woman's liberation is about the ability to make choices, and I don't disagree with that. But, I don't think we've come as far as we'd like to think. I see mothers as the biggest group of exploited people in America. We're presented with standards we can't meet and sabotaged by food industries bombarding us with things we're not supposed to feed our kids. We're told to avoid trans-fats, saturated fats and starches. Yet then we're tempted with items that contain all of the above in tasty, colorful, easy to prepare items our kids beg for, and frankly, we're too tired to resist because we've had to work all day, and we don't want to spend our few hours of quality time with our children slaving



经历了一些我不能称之为荣幸的事情后，我选择呆在家里。我是幸运的，但还不知该如何去做。我在高中时就学过家政课，但我现在已不记得任何有关缝纫和烹饪的事了。我只得又从电视烹饪节目中学习。艾摩尔和奥尔顿·布朗是我的老师。其中，玛莎·斯图尔特令人敬畏。尽管在我了解什么是“文火”之前，我已经30岁了，但我还是尽力从网络食品网站上寻找食谱，然后模仿着做。目前，我还没有缝纫机。买是买得起，可我不知道如何使用它。我倒是很乐意学习编织。不过，我很难想象在我学习以上所有的一切，并且花时间去做了这些事的同时，我还要出去工作。

看到我的那些既是职业女性又是母亲的朋友，我倍感震惊。当我最大的孩子还是婴儿的时候，操持了几年家务后，我仍对吧台有多高没有一点概念，我操持家务完全就像我的母亲那样。不过，似乎现如今人们期望所有的母亲，都要具有50年代的母亲所具有的所有家庭美德，同时又能像70年代的母亲一样外出工作。我找到了我的出路，对此我深感幸运。但是，我该如何抚养我的女儿呢？人们现在对女孩子的期望似乎更大了。我让她准备好做职业妇女，教会她在工作中充分运用她的才能和智慧，如果她稍后按我的教导选择了，发现工作的薪水不错，这时呆在家里陪孩子的话，损失太大，怎么办呢？或是教她成为家庭主妇，就像她的母亲一样，她也选择了，但是其后她缺乏斗志，缺乏在职业中求取成功的能力，那又怎么办呢？你逐渐把自力更生和独立精神作为重要的目标灌输给她没有，就像我们受的教育一样？还是强调家庭的重要性，多花点时间陪孩子，就如同前几代人所受的教育那样？如何引导，如何指导，哪种品行应该得到加强，哪种又该受到抑制？当然，最理想的方法就是让她做好所有的准备，但又如何能做到这一点呢？

妇女解放是有关是否可以自己决策的问题，我并不否认这一点，但我认为我们还远未达到想象中的那种解放程度，相反，我觉得母亲们是美国最不走运的人群中数量最大的一个群体。人们用我们达不到的标准来衡量我们，同时，我们深受食品行业之害——这些行业用产品对我们进行疲劳轰炸，而这些东西是不能喂给孩子吃的。我们被告知要避免摄取转化油脂、饱和油脂和淀粉。然而最终，包含以上物质的味美色鲜且易准备的食物充斥于我们周围，孩子们都哭着要这些食品。坦率地说，我们也无力去抗拒，因为太累了——我们整天都得工作呀！况且，我们也不想把仅有的那么点和孩子在一起的时间都花在炉灶上。

另一个选择就是呆在家里，当然，你要能够在经济上有所保障才成，同时，你还需应对“家庭主妇”的污名。然而，我要对我的处境辩解一下——对这个处境，我是很满意的。我常对人们说“我是名社工，但我休息了几

over a stove.

The alternative is to choose to stay home, and if you can swing it financially, you still have to cope with the stigma of being a "housewife". I find myself apologizing for my status, a status I am grateful to hold. I say to people "well, I am a social worker, but I'm taking these years off to be with my kids", so folks don't think I'm unlearned. This also means you make some other sacrifices. Double income is almost always higher than single income. Staying at home means less fancy Halloween costumes and clothes (unless you make them yourself, and I haven't seen easy to follow sewing lessons on TV, believe me, I've looked), less toys, less of the other things our kids are convinced they need in order to live a full and normal life.

We're talking about a society that has no respect for a woman who stays home with her children, stigmatizing her as less intelligent, weaker, meeker, or otherwise lesser, but also holds such a standard for motherhood that only one who is home can hope to come close to meeting it. We have a society that exalts home-style values and processed convenience items simultaneously.

Some say the answer is to return to the Ozzie and Harriet lifestyle of previous times, where the men work and the women stay home, where a man was a man and a woman was a woman. But, that didn't work either. Otherwise we wouldn't have evolved to where we are. Is it possible to redefine our roles so that girls could become strong, independent, and educated women and then be able to be home with their children if they want to, and not resent it if they don't want to? Valuing both the corporate CEO woman and the mom in the park on a weekday afternoon equally? Prepared food we don't have to feel guilty about feeding? In order to do that, our society needs to have respect for the whole woman. Maybe this is what the new feminism is about, appreciating that a woman at some point is a mother and need respect and help in that area. I think this is what has been lost, despite what our own mothers gave up for what they thought they were achieving.

I keep reading and hearing that we're confused in our raising of boys. That giving the impression to be strong yet sensitive is conflicting. But, from my perspective it still seems pretty simple as compared with the choices of girls-- boys need to grow up, get a good job, support their families, and be emotionally available for their wives and children. Really, how hard is that? He only has to bring home the bacon, he doesn't have to scrutinize it for impurities and then sweat over how to prepare it.



年，照顾我的孩子”，因此，人们都不认为我的经历太少。不过，这也意味着你做出了一些牺牲。双份收入当然要高于单份收入，所以，呆在家里意味着要减少昂贵的万圣节服装（除非你自己动手做，但我觉得跟着电视节目学缝纫并不容易，请相信我，我亲手试过），意味着玩具和其他的东西会更少，而这些东西，恰好就是我的

孩子们确信在他们完整的正常生活中所必不可少的。

我们在此讨论的是这样一个社会——和孩子呆在家里的家庭主妇是得不到尊重的——她们常被认为没有什么智慧，软弱，温顺，要不然就是人种次品；但同时母亲们又不得不呆在家里，只有这样，她们才能勉强合乎社会标准。我们的社会，在颂扬家庭价值的同时，又对加工而成的便利物品大唱赞歌。

有些人说，出路就是回到以前奥兹和哈里特时代的生活——那时候，男人工作，女人呆在家里，男人就是男人，女人就是女人。但这已是行不通的了，否则我们就不会进化到现在的这种程度。有可能重新定义我们的角色吗？那样女孩子可以变成坚强、独立、受到良好教育的女性，这样只要她们愿意，就可以和孩子呆在家里，如果不愿意也无所谓。评价公司女总裁的标准和评价在工作日的下午待在公园里的母亲能一样吗？我们给孩子喂了已成品的食物但不感到愧疚，能做到这一步吗？要达到这一点，需要社会尊重所有女性。也许这就是新女性主义，从某个特定角度正确评价做母亲的女性，她们需要尊重，需要在某些方面得到帮助。我认为这就是我们丢失已久的东西，而我们的母亲为了理想放弃了它。

在抚养男孩时，人们感到迷惘，这是我常常读到或者听到的——使男孩子坚强而又敏感似乎是自相矛盾的。但是，从我个人的角度来看，与女孩子的选择相比较而言，男孩子的生活似乎仍然是很简单的——成长，然后找一份好的工作，照顾家庭，成为孩子们和妻子的精神支柱。仅此而已，那又有多难呢？他只需要带熏肉回家，而无需细看是否干净，也不用为怎样煮熟它而大伤脑筋。



[Happy Ending to Sad Story]

Galway-man Gerry Devaney has found a happy ending to a very sad family story.

After a life-long search for his real family, Gerard has traced and finally met with the relatives of his birth mother in Swinford. The families were reunited with Gerard recently when he visited his mother's grave for the first time in her home town of Swinford.

Born in Dublin, in May 1946, Gerard was the son of Margaret Devaney, Culmore, and Swinford. Margaret was employed in what Gerard believes was a large boarding house.

Throughout her pregnancy the 23-year-old girl successfully managed to hide her "delicate condition" from her employers and gave birth to Gerard in the boarding house, alone and in secret.

"The first her employers knew of me was when they began to complain that there was a cat in the house. Of course, it was soon discovered that it was not a cat that was squealing but a new born baby and my mother was rushed to the hospital, where my birth was registered", Gerard explained.

Tragically, Margaret Devaney died of TB just eighteen months later. Although Margaret's family knew of Gerard's existence they were unable to trace the young boy who had been sent to St. Philomena's School in Stillorgan, Co. Dublin after his mother died.

The Devaneys arranged for Margaret to be brought back to Swinford, where she was buried. At around eight years of age, Gerard was fostered by a farmer.

He got his first job in Joyce's of Balmoral at the age of sixteen and went into business himself some years later as a street trader. Many may know Gerard who still operates a saddlery stall in Galway's Eyre Square to this day.

Gerard recently met with the remaining relatives of his mother in Swinford, including Maureen Devaney, who was married to his mother's brother, James. Ironically, it emerged that James knew of Gerard and his stall in Galway.



苦尽甘来

住在高尔威的格里·德瓦里讲述了一个关于不幸的家庭重新欢聚的故事。

杰拉德一生都在寻找他真正的家人，他一路打探，最后终于在斯温弗德见到了他的亲生母亲的亲戚。不久前，当杰拉德第一次来到他母亲的墓地时，他们一家终于得以重聚。

杰拉德于1946年5月在都柏林出生，是斯温弗德地区卡尔莫的玛格丽特·德瓦里的儿子。杰拉德相信玛格丽特曾在一个大户人家做事。

那个女孩23岁时怀了身孕，在她的小心掩饰下，顺利瞒过了她的雇主，并悄悄地在这栋大房子里独自生下了杰拉德。

杰拉德解释说：“雇佣她的那些人第一次发现我，是在他们开始抱怨房子里有猫的时候。当然，他们很快就发现并不是什么猫叫，而是一个新生的婴儿在哭，于是急忙把我的妈妈送到了医院。在那里，我得到了出生证明。”

一年半后，玛格丽特不幸死于肺结核。杰拉德的母亲死后，他被送到夜莺孤儿院。尽管玛格丽特的家人知道杰拉德的存在，但却没能来找他。

家人把玛格丽特运回斯温弗德，并在那里将她安葬。杰拉德大约八岁时，被一个农民领养。

他16岁时，在乔伊斯鞋帽店找到第一份工作。几年后，他在街头开了铺子，开始自己做起生意来。许多人也许认识他，因为直到今天，他仍在经营着高尔威的埃尔广场旁的马具店。

不久前，杰拉德偶然碰见了母亲在





Indeed, the uncle and nephew may have spoken on several occasions without realizing the family connection. Tragically, James Devaney died a couple of years ago without ever formally meeting his sister's son.

"For as long as I can remember, I have been wondering about my family. When I married and had my own family, that need became even more urgent", Gerard remarked.

Sadly, Gerard met with closed doors wherever he turned for help, until the Freedom of Information Act was introduced. The Act gave adopted and fostered children like Gerard, the right to access records and information about their family background.

The Adopted and Fostered People's Association of Ireland was formed around the same time to help people trying to trace family members. Gerard had already contacted various national radio programmers' shows to try and locate his family.

He passed on his mother's birth and death certificates to the Adopted and Fostered People's Association. After a lifetime of searching, it took the Association just three weeks to locate the remaining members of Gerard's mother's family.

Sadly, Margaret's three brothers and one of her sisters are all now deceased. In a further tragic blow to the Devaney family, Margaret's other sister, Mary Ellen, went to England during the war and was never heard from again. The families have been unable to trace her. But Gerard has met with his Uncle James' wife, Maureen who still lives at the family home address in Culmore, Swinford, and members of the extended

Devaney family.

During his visit to his mother's home town, Gerard visited his mother Margaret's grave for the first time.

"Of course, it was a pretty emotional experience to be there after searching for my family for so long", he remarked. "Since about the age of nine I have always wanted to know about them. It was wonderful to visit her grave and I was touched to see how well kept it was." Having felt "alone" in the world for so long, Gerard Devaney had finally found a sense of place in Swinford.

He explained how wonderful it was to visit the local Church, where his mother's families are buried. "All of the Devaney family history took place



斯温弗德的几个仍在世的亲人，其中包括他母亲的弟弟詹姆士的妻子莫丽·德瓦里。可笑的是，詹姆士竟然知道杰拉德，也知道他在高尔威的埃尔广场的店铺。舅舅和外侄确实有过几次谈话，但没有发现他们的家庭关系。不幸的是，詹姆士·德瓦里几年前就死了，甚至没有正式与他姐姐的儿子相认。

杰拉德说：“从我记事起，我就对自己的身世感到迷惑。结婚后，我有了自己的家庭，这时，我更迫切地想去揭开我的身世之谜。”

杰拉德寻亲无门，让他很沮丧，直到他找到自由资讯机构，情况才有所好转。自由资讯机构专门帮助像杰拉德这样被认领或收养的孩子，使他们有权查看关于他们家庭身世的记录，同时成立的爱尔兰遗孤救助所也努力帮助人们寻找亲人。为了找到家人，杰拉德也曾联系过国内许多电台栏目。

他把母亲的出生和死亡证明传给救助所。他花了一生的时间去追寻的问题，遗孤救助所只用了三个星期就解决了，并联系上了杰拉德母亲仍在世的亲人们。

很遗憾，玛格丽特的三个兄弟和一个妹妹都已不在人世。德瓦里家族的悲剧并没有停止，玛格丽特的另一个妹妹玛丽·爱伦在战争期间到了英格兰后就再没消息，家人无法找到她。不过，杰拉德见到了仍住在斯温弗德的卡尔莫的老家中的舅舅的遗孀莫丽，以及德瓦里家族的几个远亲。

当他回到故里，杰拉德第一次来到母亲玛格丽特的墓地。

“当然，在走过漫长的寻亲之路后来到那里，确实让人感慨万分。”杰拉德说道，“从我九岁起，我就一直盼望着见到他们。多么不可思议啊，能到她墓前探望她，看到她的墓保存完好，我非常感动。”熬过了漫漫“孤独”人生，杰拉德·德瓦里终于在斯温弗德找到了归属感。

他母亲的家人都埋在当地教堂的墓地里，当他来到教堂时，感觉非常奇妙。他说：“德瓦里家族的所有历史都在发生这里，他们在这里举行洗礼、第一次领圣餐礼、坚信礼、婚礼和葬礼。”

虽然杰拉德为找到家人而感到高兴，但他仍下定决心解除最后一个疑惑——谁是他的亲生父亲。

他母亲的老雇主告诉他，在临终时，她说到一个姓斯威尼的男人，这个男人曾在玛格丽特干活的大房子里住过。他们相信他曾是一名中学老

