

拥有对爱的渴望,对知识的追求以及对人类苦难的怜悯这三种激情,不让灵魂失落,用真善美雕刻 自己,不与谁争,敬畏生命,欣赏美不胜收的大自然,能诗意而智慧地对待命运,那么就能拥有如 诗的人生,就是活在人文高地。

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享受君子之乐

姿势好看地活着

低成本活好的智慧

全然地活在当下

爱姐花开

爱得超然一些









💐 甘肃人民出版社

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打开你生命的人文界面(代序)

生命有很多界面,它们让生命有不同的品质。

有一种生命的界面是人文界面,请打开你生命的人文界面。

打开生命的人文界面,一个人将拥有良好的智慧,他会更有力量、更 平和、更从容也更温雅、更有风度。

为什么有些人越老越帅呢?就是因为那些真善美的人文精神、人文价 值观在他们的人生中起到了"美容"的作用。

为什么有些人那么温婉可人?就是因为那些她们记诵过的唐诗宋词、 莎士比亚的作品变化了她们的气质。

人文界面是一个建设性的生命界面,在这个界面的人他对生活的反 应不再是本能的、粗糙的,他的一切姿态都将是以人文为标准的,因而是 优雅的;活得优雅其实是生命唯一的中心。

人文性存在让一个人活得全然、活得自由、活得有尊严、活得高贵。

打开你生命的人文界面,活在人文高地,拥有人文性生存,这种收获 是生命的庆典!

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生命在人文高地

SHENGMING ZAI RENWENGAODI



导语:生命在人文高地

高原

有一种活法是人文生存。

打开你生命的人文界面,活在人文高地,就是人文生存。

"人生如诗"是通过人文生存实现的。

拥有对爱的渴望,对知识的追求以及对人类苦难的怜悯这三种激情, 不让灵魂失落,用真善美雕刻自己,不与谁争,敬畏生命,欣赏美不胜收的 大自然,能诗意而智慧地对待命运,那么就能拥有如诗的人生,就是活在 人文高地。

我深知不仅爱美是一种道德品质,同时美就是生命。

世界上没有什么是不可改变的。不仅美好且令人愉快的事物会离我 们而去,痛苦麻烦的事物也会消失。就算是那些被认为是永恒的事物,若 干年后,也会发生变化。而且,你会发现改变最多的是自己,世上唯一应该 牢牢持守、而不能变更的是我们孩子般对美好事物的渴望,是对有人性、 有灵魂的人文性生存的坚守。

"自由教育关乎的是人的灵魂,它教会我们从庸俗中解放出来去感受 美好和高贵,它教会我们去倾听那些静谧的、低语而永恒的声音,它带着 我们去寻找走出洞穴的光。"(应星)自由教育就是人文教育。

海明威说:"我始终相信,开始在内心生活得严肃的人,也会在外表上 开始生活得更朴素。在一个奢华浪费的年代,我希望能向世界表明,人类 真正需要的东西是非常微少的。"(《真实的高贵》)

打开你生命的人文界面,活在人文高地,拥有人文性生存,这种收获 是生命的庆典!

爱美是一种道德品质

爱美乃是健全人性不可或缺的一部分,它是道德的一种品质。

The love of beauty is an essential part of all healthy human nature. It is a moral quality.

爱美乃是健全人性不可或缺的一部分,它是一种道德品质。这种品质 的缺乏虽不该作为责难的真正理由,但是拥有这种品质却是心灵美好的 永恒标志。品德之高尚与完美所达到的程度可能与爱美的感受程度成正 比。

大象无形,自然之美无处不在。整个宇宙就是其殿堂。美,在春日百花 中绽放;美,在嫩枝间摇曳;美,在深海幽谷里游弋;美,在奇石与贝壳的缤 纷色彩中闪烁。不仅这些细微之物,乃至大洋大川,云朵繁星,日出日落都 洋溢着美。这样的美如此珍贵,与我们最温柔、最高尚的情感是如此相宜。 然而,很多人置身美中,对它却视若无睹,真是令人痛心不已。

所有的人都应该去感知大自然之美。被我们踩过的小虫、秋风拂掠之 际飘落的树叶,皆值得我们探究与赞赏。具有欣赏美的能力不仅可以使我 们快乐的源泉汩汩喷涌——它也可以拓展我们纯洁的天性。美,抚平我们 心中的不安,也驱散了我们的忧虑。走进田野或树林,在夏日的海滨或山 间度过一天的时光,所有的困惑和焦虑都会烟消云散。倾听美妙的音乐, 你那愚蠢的恐惧与琐碎的猜忌都会消逝无踪。世间万物之美总会有助于

The Love of Beauty

The love of beauty is an essential part of all healthy human nature. It is a moral quality. The absence of it is not an assured ground of condemnation, but the presence of it is an invariable sign of goodness of heart, in proportion to the degree in which it is felt will probably be the degree in which nobleness and beauty of character will be attained.

Natural beauty is an all peravding presence. The universe is its temple. It unfolds into the numberless flowers of spring. It waves in the branches of trees and the green blades of grass. It haunts the depths of the earth and the sea. It gleams from the hues of the shell and the precious stone. And not only these minute objects but the oceans, the mountains, the clouds, the stars, the rising and the setting sun — all overflow with beauty. This beauty is so precious, and so congenial to our tenderest and noblest feelings that it is painful to think of the multitude of people living in the midst of it and yet remaining almost blind to it.

All persons should seek to become acquinted with the beauty in nature. There is not a worm we tread upon, nor a leaf that dances merrily as it falls before the autumn winds, but calls for our study and admiration. The power to appreciate beauty not merely increases our sources of happiness — it enlarges our moral nature, too. Beauty calms our restlessness and dispels our cares. Go into the fields or the woods, spend a summer day by the sea or the mountains, and all your little perplexities and anxieties will vanish. Listen to sweet music, and your foolish fears and petty jealousies will pass away. The beauty of the world helps us to seek and find the beauty of goodness.

热词空间

essential adj. 基本的;实质的,本质的
moral adj. 道德(上)的;精神的
invariable adj. 不变的,永恒的
congenial adj. 性情相似的,意气相投的

5. vanish v. 消失,突然不见

美就是生命

卡里·纪伯伦

美是凝视自己镜中之影的永恒。然而,你们就是永恒,你们就是镜子。 Beauty is eternity gazing at itself in a mirror. But you are eternity and you are the mirror.

一位诗人说:请给我们谈谈美。

他答道:

你们将去哪里寻找美呢?如果她不出现在你们的旅途中,指引着你 们,你们如何能够找到她?倘若她不是你们话语的编织者,你们如何能够 谈论她呢?

被虐者和受伤者说:"美,仁慈而温柔。就像一位年轻的妈妈,用自己的荣光半遮着面孔,走在我们中间。"

激情澎湃者说:"不,美强烈而可畏。就像暴风雨一般,震撼着我们脚 下的大地和头上的天空。"

疲乏者说:"美是柔声细语,她在我们的心灵中讲话。她的声音沉浸在 我们的寂静中,正如一抹微光在阴影的恐惧中颤抖。"

但好动者说:"我们曾听过她在山峦中呼喊,她的呼喊唤来了马蹄声、 展翅声和雄狮怒吼声。"

晚上,城市的守夜人说:"美与晨曦一起从东方升起。"正午,含辛茹苦

生命在人文高地

007

者和风尘仆仆者说:"我们曾看见她斜倚在黄昏之窗眺望大地。"

冬日,困在风雪中的人说:"她将与春天一同来临,在山谷里跳跃。"

夏日,收割庄稼的人说:"我们曾看见她与秋叶相拥共舞,她的发梢缀 着雪花。"

事实上,你们刚刚谈及的关于美的一切并非美本身,而是你们未被满足的要求。美不是一种需求,而是一种狂喜。她不是干渴的嘴唇,也不是伸出的空手,而是一颗滚烫的心,一个愉悦的灵魂;她不是你们想看到的形象,也不是你们想听到的乐曲,而是你们虽闭上眼睛也能看到的形象,虽掩住耳朵也能听到的旋律;她不是蕴涵在褶皱树皮下的汁液,也不是利爪下垂死的鸟儿,她是一座永远绽放花朵的花园,一群永远翱翔天穹的天使。

奥菲里斯城的人们啊,当生命揭下她圣洁的面纱时,美就是生命。 然而,你们是生命,也是面纱。

On Beauty

Kahlil Gibran

And a poet said: speak to us of beauty.

And he answered:

Where shall you seek beauty, and how shall you find her unless she herself be your way and your guide? And how shall you speak of her except she be the weaver of your speech?

The aggrieved and the injured say, "Beauty is kind and gentle. Like a young mother half-shy of her own glory she walks among us."

And the passionate say, "Nay, beauty is a thing of might and dread. Like the tempest she shakes the earth beneath us and the sky above us."

The tired and the weary say, "Beauty is of soft whisperings. She speaks in our spirit. Her voice yields to our silences like a faint light that quivers in fear of the shadow."

But the restless say, "We have heard her shouting among the mountains. And with her cries came the sound of hoofs, and the beating of wings and the roaring of lions."

At night the watchmen of the city say, "Beauty shall rise with the dawn from the east." And at noontide the toilers and the way farers say, "We have seen her leaning over the earth from the windows of the sunset."

In winter say the snow-bound, "She shall come with the spring leaping upon the hill."

And in the summer heat the reapers say, "We have seen her dancing with the autumn leaves, and we saw a drift of snow in her hair."

All these things have you said of beauty. Yet in truth you spoke not of her but of needs unsatisfied, and beauty is not a need but an ecstasy. It is not a mouth thirsting nor an empty hand stretched forth, but rather a heart enflamed and a soul enchanted. It is not the image you would see nor the song you would hear, but rather an image you see though you close your eyes and a song you hear though you shut your ears. It is not the sap within the furrowed bark, nor a wing attached to a claw, but rather a garden for ever in bloom and a flock of angels for ever in flight. People of Orphalese, beauty is life when life unveils her holy face.

But you are life and you are the veil.

热词空间

1. aggrieved adj. 受虐待的, 权利受到不法侵害的; 抱不平的

- 2. tempest n. 暴风雨;扰乱,动乱
- 3. furrow n. 犁沟;皱纹
- 4. unveil v. 除去…面纱,揭开,揭幕;使公诸于众

美不胜收的大自然

在我心里,一弯草叶可比天上繁星明灭。

——华特·惠特曼

I believe a leaf of grass is no less than the journey–work of the stars.

-----Walt Whitman

有时,我一边注视着天空,一边在困惑:为什么我们把事情弄得一塌 糊涂?我纳闷,我们怎能以发展的名义肆意地去破坏海洋、砍伐森林呢?我 们正飞速地破坏着周围的事物,很快它们就会被破坏得无法补救,这真是 一场灾难!

一想到子孙后代再也无法享受我们所享受过的大自然的美好,一想 到大自然已经没什么可以交给他们的时候,心里备感悲凉。

但是,保护大自然是一回事,欣赏又是另一回事。周围有那么多美好, 等着我们用眼睛去看,用双手去触摸,用双耳去聆听。大自然是不可思议 的,因为它总是变幻莫测。一件东西,无论你投去多少次目光,每次看到的 美丽都是不一样的。

大自然可以在日落时还你一片火红的天空。它可以把熟悉的风景如 施魔法般地变成白雪皑皑的仙境,它可以为天空描上一道彩虹,它可以为 树木披上秋天的彩衣,它可以为草地上的一簇水仙花点缀上柔光闪闪的

生命在人文高地

阳光。

大自然让我们的生命美景无限。它总有办法影响我们的情绪,使我们 完善计划。有了大自然,我们就拥有阳光、云彩、雨水和白雪。外面的世界 阳光明媚时,我们的内心是愉悦的;在乌云密布、阴雨霏霏的日子里,我们 是忧郁的。在布满繁星的美丽夜晚里,月光让我们心怀浪漫情思。

当我们看到枝头叶子才露尖尖角的时候,当一朵羞赧的小草花破土 而出的时候,抑或当我们嗅到春天清新味道的时候,新的希望总是如约来 到我们身边。其实,大自然本来就是我们生命中固有的一部分。

当早晨醒来看到日出的时候,当我们散步感受清风的时候,当我们远 眺群山、遥望大海的时候,当我们观察地球在四季更迭中更换新衣的时候,当我们仰望璀璨星空的时候,我们应该感谢上帝赐予我们如此奇妙、 美不胜收的自然万物。学会贴近大自然对我们看待事物和看待自己的方 式有着十分有益的影响。

The Beauty of Nature

I sometimes stare at the sky and wonder why we have made such a mess of things. I wonder how we can tear up the seas and use up the trees all in the name of progress. It is such a tragedy that we are damaging things so fast and they will soon be way beyond repair.

It is very sad to think that future generations will not have the natural things to enjoy as we have had, and that they will be paupers when it comes to the offerings of the natural world.

But, preserving nature is one thing and appreciating it is quite another. There is very much beauty all around us to see, touch, and hear. Nature is so miraculous because it is always changing. No matter how many times you look at something, it is always different.

Nature can set a sky aflame at sunset or magically transform a familiar landscape into a snow – white wonderland. It can paint a rainbow in the sky, paint beautiful autumn colors on trees, or paint a clump of daffodils in the grass with glow of soft sunlight.

Nature can bring a lot of beauty into our lives. Nature has a way of affecting our moods and it can force us to change our plans. Nature is responsible for the sun, clouds, rain, and snow. When it is sunny and bright outside, we feel cheerful inside. When it is cloudy and rainy, we often feel gloomy. When there is a beautiful and starry night, the moonlight makes us feel romantic.

When we see the leaves budding on a tree or when a timid flower pushes through the frozen ground, or when we smell the freshness of spring, new hope will always come to us. Nature is truly an intrinsic part of our lives.

When we wake and see a sunrise, when we walk and feel a breeze, when we gaze at the mountains and the splendor of the seas, when we see the earth renew its beauty at each season of the year, and when the stars shine at night, we should be so very thankful to the lord for giving us all these wonderful and miraculous things. Learning to become more aware of nature can truly have a good effect on our lives in the way we look at things and in the way we feel about ourselves.

热词空间

1. pauper n. 叫花子,乞丐

2. miraculous adj. 奇迹的,不可思议的

3. aflame adj. 燃烧的, 激动的

4. daffodil n. 水仙花

5. intrinsic adj. (指价值、性质)固有的,内在的

人生如诗

人应该能够感知生命韵律的美,欣赏它,就像欣赏盛大的交响曲那样,欣赏其主旋律、高潮和尾声。

One should be able to sense the beauty of this rhythm of life. To appreciate, as we do in grand symphonies, its main theme, its strains of conflict and the final resolution.

从生物学的角度来看,我想,人类的生命解读起来似乎是一首诗,有 属于自己的韵律和节拍,有成长与消亡的内在周期。人类从无知的孩童开 始拉开了自己生命的帷幕,涩涩的青春期紧随其后,它笨拙地使涩涩的生 命去适应成人的社会。带着年轻的热情和愚妄,带着理想和抱负,之后它 迈入了活力充沛的成年时期,从经历中吸取教训,了解社会与人类的本 性。人到中年,压力稍稍有所减轻,性格也像成熟的水果和美酒一般甘美、 香醇。这个时期,人渐渐变得更加宽容、更加怀疑,同时,对生活的态度也 更加和善。接着,到了暮年,内分泌减缓。如果你对年老有一种正确的冷静 态度,并以此对生命的模式做好安排,那么这段时期对我们来说是平和、 安全、安逸和满足的。最后,生命的灯火熄灭,永远地进入了梦乡,再也不 能醒来。人应该能够感知这种生命韵律的美,欣赏它,就像欣赏盛大的交 响曲那样,欣赏其主旋律、高潮和尾声。

循环中的这些运转,在每个普通人的生命中都一样,但个体生命的乐

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曲是靠自己去谱写的。在一些人的灵魂中,不悦耳的音符越来越强烈,直 到最终淹没了主旋律。有时不和谐的音符会变得很强大,以至于音乐无法 再进行下去,人会将自己击毙或溺死。是良好的自我教育的缺失致使他初 始的乐旨绝望甚至于失色,否则,普通人的人生会归于正常的结束,结束 于一种有威严的乐章和队伍。

不会有人说,由童年、成年和老年构筑的人生不完美。正如一天当中 有早晨、中午和晚上,一年当中有美妙的春、夏、秋、冬四季更迭,生命也同 样精彩。人生无优劣之分,适合自己就好。如果我们接受这种生物学上的 人生观,那么就该尽力去合着节拍生活。只有自以为是的愚人和不现实的 理想主义者,才会否认人类可以生活得像诗一样。

Human Life Reads like a Poem

I think that, from a biological standpoint, human life almost reads like a poem. It has its own rhythm and beat, its internal cycles of growth and decay. It begins with innocent childhood, followed by awkward adolescence trying awkwardly to adapt itself to mature society, with its young passions and follies, its ideals and ambitions; then it reaches a manhood of intense activities, profiting from experience and learning more about society and human nature; at middle age, there is a slight easing of tension, a mellowing of character like the ripening of fruit or the mellowing of good wine, and the gradual acquiring of a more tolerant, more cynical and at the same time a kindlier view of life; then in the sunset of our life, the endocrine glands decrease their activity, and if we have a true philosophy of old age and have ordered our life pattern according to it, it is for us the age of peace and security and leisure and contentment; finally, life flickers out and one goes into eternal sleep, never to wake up again. One should be able to sense the beauty of this rhythm of life. To appreciate, as we do in grand symphonies, its main theme, its strains of conflict and the final resolution.

The movements of these cycles ale very much the same in a normal life, but the music must be provided by the individual himself. In some souls, the discordant note becomes harsher and harsher and finally overwhelms or submerges the main melody. Sometimes the discordant note gains so much power that the music can no longer go on, and the individual shoots himself with a pistol or jumps into a river. But that is because his original leitmotif has been hopelessly over-shadowed through the lack of a good self – education. Otherwise the normal human life runs to its normal end in a kind of dignified movement and procession.

No one can say that a life with childhood, manhood and old age is not a beautiful arrangement; the day has its morning, noon and sunset, and the year has its seasons, and it is good that it is so.

There is no good or bad in life, except what is good according to its own season. And if we take this biological view of life and try to live according to the seasons, no one but a conceited fool or an impossible idealist can deny that human life can be lived like a poem.

热词空间

- 1. standpoint n. 立场;观点
- 2. decay n. 腐朽;腐烂;衰减;衰退
- 3. innocent adj. 清白的;无罪的;天真的;无知的
- 4. cynical adj. 愤世嫉俗的, 好讥刺的
- 5. endocrine n. 内分泌
- 6. symphony n. 交响乐;交响曲
- 7. discordant adj. 不调和的;不和的

雕刻自己

随着年龄的增长,我们并不变得更好或更坏,而是变得更像我们自己。

——M.L.贝克尔

We grow neither better nor worse as we grow old but more like ourselves.

-M. L. Becker

小时候,我总觉得自爱是一种虚荣,不是优点。

长大后,像很多人一样,我逐渐摈弃了这种观念。虚荣和自爱之间有 着天壤之别。

我们都在人世间努力奋斗,所追寻的或多或少有几分相似:奉献,让 生命有价值,爱与被爱,欢笑,甚至于哭泣。

我们寻求庇护所、食物、伴侣、温暖、衣服、家庭、朋友;我们追求赞赏、 爱情和自尊。我们都不完美。通常,我们在追求的过程中,忘记了生活中细 微的快乐。我们过分沉湎于回忆做过的事,谋划要做的事,忖度应该做的 事,结果我们的今天反而被忽略了。让昨天长眠吧,活在今天,期待和梦想 明天。

如果某些部分有损你的形象,妨碍你去爱自己,只要你能够,就改变 它吧!生活中有太多控制不了的事,但是于自己,却可以控制。你是黏土,

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同时也是雕刻家。你有能力创造一幅杰作。模型和样板已经形成,你要做 的只是精雕细琢。

这个任务轻松吗?不,它有瑕疵和缺陷。你需要坚持不懈的努力,像一 个雕刻家一样在作品完成之前,反复雕琢。雕塑家难道会因为某件作品有 一点瑕疵或裂痕,就认为该作品毫无价值,而将之抛弃吗?当然不会,那样 的话,世间还有艺术珍品吗?我想一件都没有。你想想,会有多少杰作在创 造的过程中是毫无缺陷、没有经过任何改动、一蹴而就的呢?我们怎能看 不见所有艺术品中最不可思议的杰作就是人类本身呢?它是最有生命力、 生生不息的杰作。

多少次,你听到一个这样的问题:人类将何去何从?至少在我看来,这 个答案需要看我们的创造,因为是我们在编织未来。你就是无价之宝,万 事万物都无可替代。尽管身为杰作,但我们并不完美。别让昨天阻碍你明 天的成就。

再重申一次,这些言语只是我个人的感受和想法,人的思想会随着明 天的日落而改变,尽管我也在继续雕琢这块与生俱来的泥塑,它就叫自我。

Love of Self

When I was younger, I thought that to love one's self was vanity and not a virtuous trait.

As I have grown older, that belief has passed away, as have so many others. There is a vast deviation between being vain and loving one's self.

We are all in this world together striving for more or less the same things. To contribute and have our lives count for something. To love and be loved; To laugh and...yes, to cry.

We seek shelter, nourishment, a mate, warmth, clothing,

family, friends; we seek approval, love and self – esteem. We are all imperfect. Often during our search we forget to simply enjoy what life is. We become so caught up in what could have been, what should be, what might be, that many of our todays are lost. Let yesterday rest, live for today, hope and dream for your tomorrows.

If there is some part of you that lessens your self – image, some part of you that prevents you from loving yourself, change it, for only you can. Life is filled with things we have no control over, but ourselves, we can control. You are the clay, you are the sculptor and you have the ability to create a masterpiece. The shape and form are there. You have only to refine the work.

Is the task an easy one? No. There will be sips and flaws and you will be required to work and rework just as a sculptor must rework the clay before the piece is completed. Should the sculptor throw out the piece condemning it as worthless because of a blemish or nick? Of course not, where then would all the world's treasured art be? I doubt we would have any. How many masterpieces do you think have been created in one fell – swoop, a first effort completely successful without error, without change? Is it possible we fail to see that mankind is the most marvelous of all works of art? A living, continuous, developing work of art.

How often have you heard the question "what is the human race coming to"? The answer, in my mind least, is whatever we make it, for we are the weavers of tomorrow. You are a treasure, beyond price, one of a kind, irreplaceable. Not perfect but well on your way to being a masterpiece. Do not let your yesterdays hinder tomorrow's achievements.

Again, I say to you that these words are merely feelings and thoughts, one person's outlook and subject to change with tomorrows setting sun, as I too continue to sculpt the lump of clay given to me at birth, called self.

热词空间

- 1. virtuous adj. 善良的;有道德的
- 2. deviation n. 背离;偏离;越轨
- 3. sculptor n. 雕刻家
- 4. masterpiece n. 杰作;名著
- 5. blemish n. 污点;缺点;瑕疵
- 6. continuous adj. 连续的;持续的
- 7. irreplaceable adj. 不能调换的;不能代替的

没有什么是不可改变的

美好且令人愉快的事物会离去,痛苦麻烦的事物也会消失。

Not only nice and cheerful things will go, painful and troublesome thing will also pass away.

我整理抽屉时,发现了几本很久以前写的日记。它们记录着年轻的思想,或者更确切点说是幼稚的思想。我随便翻开一本看了看。

"老师今天宣布了期末考试成绩。让我震惊的是自己居然得了第五 名。这是我第一次没拿到第一名。我伤心地哭了,晚饭也没吃。为了这个 今生最大的失败,我必须惩罚自己。这也是我一生中最痛苦的事情,我永 远不会忘记。"

看到这些我不禁笑了。当时的情况,我已经记不清了。因为从那以后的十多年里,我经历了太多的失败和痛苦,每一次经受的打击都远重于那次失败的考试。

接着我翻到了另一页,看到了下面的话。

"我今天特别地伤心。我不明白妈妈为什么会那么做。她是我的妈妈, 我的亲生妈妈吗?我真想离开她,离开这个家。再过几天就要填报考志愿 了,我要报考离家远的外省大学。上学后,我就永远不回家了。"

这段话把我吓了一跳,我使劲回想妈妈到底做了什么事让我那么恼 火,但不管我怎么想还是没想起来。 我又看了几页,写的都是些"非常悲伤"、"特别痛苦"或"极其难忘"的 事情。但现在看来,都没那么严重,有的甚至很可笑。然后我放下这本,拿 起另一本。翻开时我看见扉页上写着这样一段话:

献给我最心爱的人,

你的爱将伴我一生,

我对你的爱永不变。

这让我想起了一个人——一个小男孩模糊的身影浮现在我眼前—— 我的同桌。我曾经把他看成是我生命的全部。但自从离开学校后,我再也 没有见过他,也不知道他的任何情况——不知道他在哪里,在干什么,我 只知道他的爱没能伴我一生,而我的爱也早已改变。

经历过那么多人事的变化,我才认识到世界上没有什么是不可改变 的。美好的令人愉快的事物会离去,痛苦麻烦的事物也会消失。就算是那 些曾被认为是永恒的事物,若干年后,也会发生变化。而且,你会发现改变 最多的是你自己,唯一不变的是孩子般对美好事物的渴望。

Nothing Unchangeable

When I was tidying out my drawers I happened on a few diaries that I'd kept long ago. The writing showed a youthful, or rather childish hand. I casually took up one to have a look.

Today the teacher announced the results of the term examinations. To my greatest surprise I was ranked No.5 on the list, the first time I've failed to achieve No.1. I was so grieved that I wept bitterly and restrained myself from supper. I must punish myself for it is the greatest failure I've suffered in my life. It is also the most painful thing in my life that I should never forget."

At this I couldn't help smiling. I could hardly remember what

the actual situation was like. For more than a decade since then I' ve suffered lots of failures and painful things, any one of which is much weightier than an examination success.

Then I turned over to another page and read the following:

"I was very upset today. I wonder why Mum should have done so. Isn't she my Mum, my blood relation? I really want to leave her, leave this home. In a few days I'll take part in college entrance examinations. I'll apply for admittance to colleges or universities in other provinces far from home. When I go. I'll never come home again."

This record astonished me. I tried my best to recall what mother did that annoyed me so much. But however hard I tried I still failed to call it to mind.

I glanced over several pages and the entries showed what was termed as "very grieving," "very painful," or "most unforgettable" things are nothing consequential, or even laughable from today's point of view. Then I put down one and picked up another. Opening it I saw on its title page the following:

To the one I love most:

Your love will keep me company all my life.

My love for you will never change.

It reminded me of someone—a vague image emerging before my eyes - the boy sharing a desk in class with me. I used to look on him as the whole of my life. But since we left school I've never met him again. I know nothing about him; where he is now or what he is doing. All I know is that his love doesn't keep me company while my love has already changed.

Having undergone so many changes of persons and things I' ve come to realize that nothing in the world is unchangeable. Not only nice and cheerful things will go, painful and troublesome thing will also pass away. Even the things regarded as immutable will turn out actually altered after a passage of years. And you'll find the most altered is none other than you yourself, what remains unchanged is only the childish aspirations for nice things.

热词空间

casually adv. 偶然地, 随便地, 临时的
admittance n. 入场权, 准入
consequential a. 结果的, 相因而生的
immutable a. 不可变的, 不变的, 永恒的
aspiration n. 热望, 渴望
天人合一

置身于自然界当中,我就像孤身独处一样尽享孤寂之乐。

----W·哈兹里特

In the presence of nature, I am never less alone than when alone.

—William Hazlitt

说实话,很少有成年人能够留意于自然,大多数人甚至对太阳都视而 不见,至少,他们的"视野"都非常肤浅。太阳只能照亮成年人的眼睛,却能 同时照进孩子们的眼睛和心灵中。热爱大自然的人,他内在与外在的感觉 能够彼此很好地调和,即使步入成年期,仍然会保持着一颗童心。与天地 的交流,成为他每天的精神食粮,不论遭受什么样的痛苦,一旦置身于自 然界当中,一种狂热的喜悦之情就会贯穿他的全身。大自然说,他是我的 创造物,尽管他有许多莫名的悲痛,但与我在一起,他会变得快乐。不仅是 阳光与夏季,每一个小时每一个季节都孕育着喜悦的果实,因为每一个小 时与每一个变化都契合并默许着不同的心境——从寂静无声的正午到阴 森恐怖的子夜。自然界是一个舞台,这里上演喜剧或悲剧都同样适宜。在 睛朗的日子里,空气醇美得犹如令人难以置信的甜酒。踩着雨雪化成的水 注穿过光秃秃的公园,在黎明的曦光中,在浓云密布的天空之下,脑海中 没有一丝一毫好运会突然降临的祈盼,我享受着这种完美到极致的喜悦, 几乎不敢想象自己有多么快乐。

在森林中也同样,人们把岁月抛在一边,就像蛇蜕掉的旧皮,不论处 在人生的哪一个阶段,都始终像孩童一样,青春可以永恒,在上帝的这座 惬意而圣洁的植物园里,一年四季都举行着节日的欢宴,客人们在这里待 上一千年也不会厌倦。在森林当中,我们回归到理性与信仰,在这里,我可 以感觉到,生活中没有什么东西会降临到我的头上——没有耻辱也没有 灾难,这些是自然界不能弥补的。站在无遮拦的空地上,头脑沐浴着快乐 的空气,在无边无际的宇宙间翱翔。所有卑微的自我都随风而逝,我变成 了一只透明的眼球,什么也不是,但却看到了一切。宇宙之流在我的身体 内循环,我成为上帝的一部分或一个粒子。此时,最亲密的朋友的名字,听 起来也陌生而无关紧要;无论是兄弟还是亲友,不论是主人还是仆人,都 变成了无足轻重的琐事和干扰。我是无限的永恒之美的热爱者,在荒野之 中,我发现了比在街道和乡村更值得眷恋、更契合我内心的东西。在寂静 的风景里,尤其是在遥远的地平线上,人们把拥有某些美景看做是他与生 俱来的天性。

Nature and Man in one

To speak truly, few adult persons can see nature. Most persons do not see the sun. At least they have a very superficial seeing. The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and heart of the child. The lover of nature is he whose inward and outward senses are still truly adjusted to each other, who has retained the spirit of infancy even into the era of manhood. His intercourse with heaven and earth becomes part of his daily food. In the presence of nature, a wild delight runs through the man, in spite of real sorrows. Nature says, he is my creature, and maugre all his impertinent grieves, he shall be glad with me. Not the sun or the summer alone, but every hour and season yields its tribute of delight; for every hour and change corresponds to and authorizes a different state of mind, from breathless noon to grimmest midnight. Nature is a setting that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece. In good health, the air is a cordial of incredible virtue. Crossing a bare common, in snow puddles, at twilight, under a clouded sky, without having in my thoughts any occurrence of special good fortune. I have enjoyed a perfect exhilaration. Almost I fear to think how glad I am.

In the woods too, a man casts off his years, as the snake his slough, and at what period soever of life, is always a child. In the woods, is perpetual youth? Within these plantations of God, a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the quest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods, we return to reason and faith. There I feel that nothing can befall me in life, ----no disgrace, no calamity, which nature cannot repair. Standing on the bare ground, ----my head-bathed by the blithe air, and uplifted into infinite space, ——all mean egotism vanishes. I become a transparent eye-ball. I am nothing. I see all. The currents of the Universal Being circulate through me; I am part or particle of God. The name of the nearest friend sounds then foreign and accidental. To be brothers, to be acquaintances, ----master or servant, is then a trifle and disturbance. I am the lover of uncontained and immortal beauty. In the wilderness, I find something more dear and connate than in streets or villages. In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the distant line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature.

热词空间

- 1. maugre prep. 不管……,不顾
- 2. impertinent adj. 无礼的, 鲁莽的
- 3. cordial n. 甜酒
- 4. puddle n. 水流
- 5. blithe adj. 快乐的, 愉快的

我不与谁争

兰德

这是当代著名学者杨絳先生喜欢的一首诗。诗中,表达了一种智慧: 在这个世界上,我们所爱的与我们最应该首先去爱的,应是大自然和艺术。这种爱可以使生命得到安顿与提升。这种爱使我们无所畏惧,使我们 真正拥有智慧与力量,使我们能够用华丽的精神去抗拒粗糙的现实。人生 观是建立在宇宙自然观基础之上的,艺术观也如是。生命中本质的问题仍 然在于你能否真正理解现实、自然与人存在的关系。

我不与谁争, 什么都不值得我争。 我爱自然, 其次爱艺术。 我在生命之火前暖双手, 火熄,我便辞世。

Finis

W.S.Landor

I strove with none, for none was worth my strife.

Nature I loved, next to Nature, Art;

I warm'd both hands before the fire of life; It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

热词空间:

1. strove v. (strive 的过去式)抗争 2. strife n.抗争 3. sink v. (火势)减弱或将熄 4. depart v.消失,死去

- na linn

大诗人并非自说自话,而是替"神"说话呢。

"神对于诗人们像对于占卜家和预言家一样,夺取他们的平常理智, 用他们做代言人。正因为要使听众知道,诗人并非借自己的力量在不知不 觉中说出那些珍贵的词句,而是由神灵凭附着来向人说话。"(柏拉图《伊 安篇》)

柏拉图此言并非故意断言诗的神异性,相反,倒是让世人知道那些纯粹"自言自语"、"自我抒情"的"诗"很可能有假冒伪劣之嫌。诗只有是"神"的代言才有意义,这是一个简单的真理,不可不知。

诗是强力胶水,粘合散乱、松脆的灵魂。明摆着,这等事绝非凡人所能 办到。

"请走慢一点儿,等等灵魂!"(印度谚语) 读读诗,也是为了等等灵魂……

(1) 不可能是你不可能。 他们一些你令,还有一些你会。你能不会。你不会不可能。 帮助你们以后来你还。你不必要你。"你们还能不是你不会你? 爸你吗。」不过是你你你的你可能你。你你说了一个你你你没有你。 你不知道你你你不必你你可以不知道你。"你说你不是你。

刽子手可能会弹钢琴而" 啉" 力

高原

脱离了对"人"的关怀,你只能有人文知识,不能有人文素养。一个真 正认识人文价值而"真诚恻怛"的人,也就是一个真正有人文素养的人!

纳粹头子很多会弹钢琴,甚至有哲学博士学位。他们把我们搞糊涂的 同时,也提出一个大问题,素养跟知识的区别是什么?

台湾学者龙应台指出:"他们所拥有的是人文知识,不是人文素养。知 识是外在于你的东西,是材料、是工具、是可以量化的知道;必须让知识进 入人的认知本体,渗透他的生活与行为,才能称之为素养。人文素养是在 涉猎了文、史、哲学之后,更进一步认识到,这些人文'学'到最后都有一个 终极的关怀,对'人'的关怀。脱离了对'人'的关怀,你只能有人文知识,不 能有人文素养。"

这是龙应台 1999 年在台湾大学法学院演讲时作的区别。

在兰州城市学院文学院 2010 届"大学人文"期末答卷中,学生对"素 养与知识"差别也有精准的回答:

人文知识在根本上还是一种技能,是对人类的文学、思想、艺术 掌握的代指,是理性的、没有温度的。人文素养是将人文知识在心灵 进行沉淀、加工,进而转化为灵魂的一部分,是一个人对待人生、对待 他人所表现出来的一种有温度的人生状态。(梁孝立) 人文知识是指停留在表面、机械的知识,只能维持社会正常运转,而不能让生命创造奇迹的东西。人文素养是一个人的精神质量, 它是让人即使在一个黑暗的角落里,也能有跃入天堂的本事。(马芳 芳)

人文素养是强调一个人所具有的一种精神和行动能力。(王迪)

人文知识只是人文素养的一部分,人文素养是一个人由内而外 无法掩饰的优雅的人生行为方式,它犹如一棵枝叶葱郁的树,饱经寒 冷、日晒却泰然处之。人文知识更多地通过外在而显露,它是指在某 一方面有较高或较为专业的知识,比如,纳粹军官钢琴弹得很好,很 多还是哲学博士,但他们只有人文知识,没有人文素养。(韩沼)

人文知识是一种人文的理念,它只是一种知识和思想。人文素养 是一种人文的"行动",它真正表现出了人性的温度和涵养。(杨静)

人文素养是人们已将人文精神吸收、运用,成为自身的一种品质,在生活中会表现出人性温度。(赵伟洁)

有人文知识的人不一定具有人文素养,当一个人做事、生活在人 文的界面,他才会具有人文素养。(李春霞)

人文知识指的是在人的发展过程中拥有的绘画、音乐、建筑、文 艺等提升自身修养的知识;人文素养指的是人对这个世界的态度以 及对这个世界的人文关怀。在待人接物的过程中表现出的大爱无私, 宽容平和、善良关心、耐心微笑等品质,并用这些品质去影响他人,营 造一种和谐的氛围。(李亚亚)

人文知识是一种人人都可掌握的理论性的"死的"知识,而人文 素养则是一种将人文知识由"死"转变为"活"的一种有操作性的处事 待物特有的精神状态。(任姬岳)

"政治家跟政客之间有一个非常非常重大的差别,这个差别,我个人 认为,就是人文素养的有与无。"龙应台先生于此指出的只是政治家与政 客的差别,但是扩展来看,非人与人的差别不也在此吗? 学生的答语中大多也都强调了做事有"人性的温度"是人文素养的标志。龙应台先生演讲中也借明代心学集大成者王阳明的说法,从人性的角度进一步作了解释:"学生问他为什么许多人知道孝悌的道理,却做出邪恶的事情,王阳明说:'此己被私欲隔断,不是知行的本体了。未有知而不行者;知而不行,只是未知。'在我个人的解读里,王阳明所指知而不行的'未知'就是'知识'的层次,而素养,就是'知行的本体'。王阳明用来解释'知行的本体'的四个字很能表达我对'人文素养'的认识:真诚恻怛。"

有了人文知识后,就看你行事是否"真诚恻怛",如有,即表明拥有"人 文素养"。

废墟与哀愁的意义

高原

"没有废墟就无所谓昨天,没有昨天就无所谓今天和明天。"余秋雨有 篇散文《废墟》。

"哀愁如潮水一样渐渐回落了。没了哀愁,人们连梦想也没有了。缺乏 了梦想的夜晚是那么混沌,缺乏了梦想的黎明是那么苍白。"迟子建有篇 散文《是谁扼杀了哀愁》。

它们都在提醒我们"废墟与哀愁的意义",原来生活竟不能缺少废墟 与哀愁。

哀愁是用来精致、润洁我们粗糙鄙陋的心灵的。丝丝哀愁可以梳理纷乱的生活,柔软坚硬的心。"风大土大,生活干燥!"哀愁润泽着庸碌的生活,让生活保有诗意而温润的光泽。

哀愁的意义还在于它是一种极有价值的人性状态。迟子建说:"我从 来没有把哀愁看作颓废、腐朽的代名词,相反,真正的哀愁是一种悲天悯 人的情怀,是可以让人生长智慧、增长力量的。"哀愁是人性高贵与智慧的 组成部分。

对于艺术的面团来说,哀愁是一种酵素。因为"人的怜悯之心是裹挟 在哀愁之中的,而缺乏了怜悯的艺术是不会有生命力的"。

可是,是谁扼杀了哀愁呢?迟子建提出了一个伟大的问题。"我们实现 了物质的梦想,获得了令人眩晕的所谓精神享受,可我们的心却像一枚在 秋风中飘荡的果子,渐渐失去了水分和甜香气,干涩了、萎缩了。我们因为

生命在人文高地

盲从而陷入精神的困境,丧失了自我,把自己囚禁在牢笼中,捆绑在尸床 上。那种散发着哀愁之气的艺术的生活已经别我们而去了。"

废墟是用来改塑我们浮躁的心境的,面对历史的残垣断壁,让人暂时 远离喧嚣,平息狂乱,让心沉静。在面对历史的同时,也面对自己。

可怕与肤浅的是,许多废墟与遗址已"被公园化"或正在"被公园化"。 民众也以为历史废墟与遗址只不过是公园的一种,是一个可以在里面随 意打闹嬉笑的场合。余秋雨痛苦地喊道:"我只怕,人们把所有的废墟都统 统刷新、修缮和重建。……没有废墟的人生太累了,没有废墟的大地太挤 了,掩盖废墟的举动太伪诈了。"

废墟是历史的遗存,也是现代的构建。对废墟的尊重显示出现代人的 文明气度。余秋雨说废墟让现代人"知道自己站在历史的第几级台阶", "只有在现代的喧嚣中,废墟的宁静才有力度;只有在现代人的沉思中,废 墟才能上升为寓言。因此,古代的废墟,实在是一种现代构建。"

一阴一阳之谓道。废墟与哀愁是我们生命中的阴性存在,如天上之 月、如草上之露……

它们防止人类的生命被物欲之火灼干。

灵魂中升起的风景

高原

最无限、最自由的莫如心灵,所以最高的美都是心灵的表现。模仿自然,决不能产生最高的美,只有艺术里面有最高的美,因为艺术纯是心灵的表现。

艺术是"灵魂中升起的风景":

啊,一道光,一片壮丽的景观

一朵美丽而灿烂的云,

一定是从灵魂中升起,

我那想象的有塑造力的心灵!(英国 柯勒律治)

法国小说家莫泊桑的小说《月色》写一位叫马理尼央的主张禁欲主义的长老,当得知自己的外甥女与情人每晚幽会时,他本能地抄起棒子准备 去打散这对鸳鸯。结果既不是鸳鸯被打散了,也不是鸳鸯夺棒反击,而是 这位长老临阵脱逃了。

其原因就在于月色的美丽迷人、宁静清朗与相恋情人的脉脉情意构 成一幅十分和谐的画面,这"月色"在禁欲主义者长老的心里发生了"化学 反应"——他在对自己行为的羞愧中选择了撤退。

三流的作品往往情节曲折复杂,并喜好以制造强烈的戏剧效果来吸

生命在人文高地

引人。一流的作品一般来说情节反而简单,也不大在戏剧效果上下工夫。 一流作品之所以一流,在于其所反映精神境界的卓超甚至诗意化,在于靠 某种独特精神氛围的营造。总之在一流作品中,某种精神性的东西重于情 节性和戏剧性。

莫泊桑的《月色》正体现了莫泊桑诗人气质的一面,他以月色反对禁欲主义,不仅艺术构思巧妙,思想境界也极其非凡。如果不是莫泊桑对自然与爱情相和谐的魅力有通透的体验与认识,不先在精神上有极高的觉悟认同自然与爱情相和谐的魅力,这篇《月色》不会诞生。

这篇《月色》就是莫泊桑灵魂中升起的风景!因为在此前,从未有人想 到用迷人的月色来反对禁欲主义。一切艺术作品中的景致都是艺术家灵 魂中升起的风景!什么样的灵魂有什么样的风景。人们正是在欣赏那些或 阔大超迈、或深刻通透、或精致优雅、或从容淡定的灵魂风景时,自己的灵 魂得到了升华改塑,这就是阅读一流作品的理由。

王安忆对小说的命名是"心灵世界":"我是说小说绝对由一个人,一 个独立的人他自己创造的,是他一个人的心灵景象。"(王安忆《小说家的 十三堂课》)

黑格尔则认为:"艺术的最高职责就在于帮助人认识到心灵的最高旨 趣"。

最无限、最自由的莫如心灵,所以最高的美都是心灵的表现。模仿自然,决不能产生最高的美,只有艺术里面有最高的美,因为艺术纯是心灵的表现。

生命的本色

雷岩岭

生命的本色是五色、生命的本味是五味,这是生命的大魅力。

生命是一道多味杂陈的筵席,酸甜苦辣咸无所不有。

生命是纷至沓来的四季,你无法躲闪,也无从挑选。

生命是一个诞生与逝去的轮回,你难以拒绝,也无法调换。

生命是挣扎、是伤痛,生命又是欣喜、是萌发。

生命是停滞、是倒退,生命又是进取、是奋发。

生命是凋零、是落寞,生命又是鲜花、是灿烂。

生命可以是物质的奴隶、也可以是精神的主人。

生命可以被挥霍,也可以被珍藏。

生命可以随波逐流,也可以随遇而安。

生命有时是男性的,他阳刚、急躁、粗粝,生命有时又是女性的,她阴 柔、委婉、细腻。

生命有时孑然一身,有时又有爱相随。

生命有时冷若冰霜,有时又暖比艳阳。

生命的本色是五色、生命的本味是五味,而这正是生命的大魅力。

享受君子之乐

XIANGSHOU JUNZIZHILE



导语:享受君子之乐

高原

在几乎全民玩偷菜游戏,且以"偷"为乐时,我们想起华盛顿名言:"像 男子汉一样娱乐。"

一般而言,这里的"男子汉"应该就是"君子"。

像君子一样消遣娱乐, 拒斥恶俗小人的游戏, 是君子享受人生之乐的 底线。

君子传统上或以琴棋书画、吟诗作赋,或以读书旅行、骑马射箭等等 为乐,这似乎一直是世界各民族君子们娱乐自己、享受人生的国际惯例。

"人生有许多出于自然的享受,例如爱情、友谊、欣赏大自然、艺术创 造等等,其快乐远非虚名浮利可比,而享受也并不需要太多的物质条件。" 周国平把这称作"对生命本身的享受",并且认为:"现代人享受的花样愈 来愈多了。但是,我深信人世间最甜美的享受始终是那些最古老的享受。"

君子之享乐,享的是生命,乐的是自由;小人之享乐,则是反生命的、 是他所享乐之物的奴隶。

偏偏在现代的时空里,君子式娱乐全面萎缩,而恶俗的小人之乐却势 如洪波汹涌。

如今随处可见以下景象:席宴上有人不顾列座左右的长辈、女士和儿 童,掏出手机声情并茂地"朗诵"黄段子;各地冒出太多趣味低俗的游戏及 以赌博为主业、与"动漫"毫不沾边儿的"动漫城"……

"从消遣一点看,我们可以窥见民族生命力的低降。"这是美学家朱光

享受君子之乐

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潜的卓识,他还指出:"消遣看来虽似末节,却与民族性格国家风纪都有密 切关系,一个民族兴盛时有一种消遣方式,颓废时又有另一种消遣方式, 古希腊罗马在强盛时,人民都欢喜运动、看戏、参加集会,到颓废时才有些 骄奢淫逸的玩意儿如玩娈童看人兽斗之类。"

玩都不会玩,且玩得不上档次,无品位、无技术与精神含量,是生活没质量的典型表现。"要复兴民族,固然有许多大事要做,可是改善民众消 遣娱乐,也未见得就是小事。"朱光潜先生说得到位。

如果说由于坚持"世界是物质的",世人的享受便专注于物质与金钱; 君子则固执于"世界是精神的",其所享受的最大的特点是享受"物外之 趣",有道是"好古只在秦以上,游心却在物之初"。

让君子最愉快的享受往往都是富有精神与文化含量的东西,英国诗 人华兹华斯有一首诗正描述这种感觉:

最愉快的是垂下自己的目光

独自去漫步,不管有无路径,

旅人四周展现着旖旎的景象,

但他却无心再去观赏这美景。

他更陶醉于内心温柔的憧憬,

那幻想的产物,或者沉湎于

沉思的快乐,它悄悄潜入深心,

当美景时隐时显之际。(顾子欣译)

对这种快乐,只能用"高贵"来状之貌之,我们也只有敬之仰之。

无事此静坐,有福方读书。自然,古今中外的君子们的快乐享受中读书占了一大部分。

好书是阶梯,坏书是滑梯。读坏书,不但是读垃圾,还能让你在现有档次上更往下出溜,所以是滑梯。所阅之书可不慎乎?

吾见未读书如得良友,见已读书如遇故人。读伟大的书是与那些伟大

人文高地

的灵魂交谈沟通!

君子还有一个超级享受是"享受寂寞",这里的秘密,梭罗的文章《优 雅的寂寞》会告诉你……

"享受寂寞"的福气不是每个人都有的,那是君子的专利。说君子的 "优雅"之花一半来自"寂寞"的花园,应该是实事求是的说法。

西藏诗人马丽华有文叫《渴望苦难》,苦难"被渴望",肯定不是没事找 抽来乐,君子的享乐在"渴望"苦难中更上一个境界:

渴望苦难,就是渴望暴风雪来得更猛烈一些,渴望风雪之路上的 九死一生,渴望不幸联袂而至,病痛蜂拥而来,渴望历尽磨难的天涯 孤旅,渴望艰苦卓绝的爱情经历,饥寒交迫,生离死别……去真正领 受高原的慷慨馈赠,真正享有朗月繁星的高华,呆呆朝日的丰神,山

川草野的壮丽。到那时,帐篷也似皇宫,那领受者将如千年帝王。

如果说"享受寂寞"是享受干红,那么君子"渴望苦难"便是打算消受 茅台五粮液了。这就是神经坚强、襟怀非凡且趣味超脱的君子的至高享 受。

优雅的寂寞(节选)

梭罗/徐迟译

这是一篇与孤独结伴的梭罗先生写的关于寂寞的文章。如果你的心 没有安静下来,那么请你先将心平静下来再读这篇文章。希望你用一颗朴 素淡泊的心,去体会文中的那份宁静、和谐与满足。

这是一个愉快的傍晚,全身只有一个感觉,每一个毛孔中都浸润着喜 悦。我在大自然里以奇异的自由姿态来去,成了她自己的一部分。我只穿 衬衫,沿着硬石的湖岸走,天气虽然寒冷,多云又多风,也没有特别分心的 事,那时天气对我异常地合适。牛蛙鸣叫,邀来黑夜,夜鹰的乐音乘着吹起 涟漪的风从湖上传来。摇曳的赤杨和白杨,激起我的情感使我几乎不能呼 吸了;然而像湖水一样,我的宁静只有涟漪而没有激荡……

大体说来,我居住的地方,寂寞得跟生活在大草原上一样。在这里离 新英格兰也像离亚洲和非洲一样遥远。可以说,我有我自己的太阳、月亮 和星星,我有一个完全属于我自己的小世界……

然而我有时经历到,在任何大自然的事物中,都能找出最甜蜜温柔, 最天真和鼓舞人的伴侣,即使是对于愤世嫉俗的可怜人和最最忧悒的人 也一样。只要生活在大自然之间而还有五官的话,便不可能有很阴郁的忧 虑。对于健全而无邪的耳朵,暴风雨还真是伊奥勒斯的音乐呢。什么也不 能正当地迫使单纯而勇敢的人产生庸俗的伤感。当我享受着四季的友爱 时,我相信,任什么也不能使生活成为我沉重的负担。今天佳雨洒在我的 豆子上,使我在屋里待了一整天,这雨既不使我沮丧,也不使我抑郁,对于 我可是好得很呢。虽然它使我不能够锄地,但比我锄地更有价值。如果雨 下得太久,使地里的种子,低地的土豆烂掉,它对高地的草还是有好处的, 既然它对高地的草很好,它对我也是很好的了。

有时,我把自己和别人作比较,好像我比别人更得诸神的宠爱,比我 应得的似乎还多呢;好像我有一张证书和保单在他们手上,别人却没有, 因此我受到了特别的引导和保护。我并没有自称自赞,可是如果可能的 话,倒是他们称赞了我。我从不觉得寂寞,也一点不受寂寞之感的压迫,只 有一次,在我进了森林数星期后,我怀疑了一个小时,不知宁静而健康的 生活是否应当有些近邻,独处似乎不很愉快。同时,我却觉得我的情绪有 些失常了,但我似乎也预知我会恢复到正常的。当这些思想占据我的时 候,温和的雨丝飘洒下来,我突然感觉到能跟大自然做伴是如此甜蜜如此 受惠,就在这滴答滴答的雨声中,我屋子周围的每一个声音和景象都有着 无穷尽无边际的友爱,一下子这个支持我的气氛把我想象中的有邻居方 便一点的思潮压下去了,从此之后,我就没有再想到过邻居这回事。每一 支小小松针都富于同情心地胀大起来,成了我的朋友。我明显地感到这里 存在着我的同类,虽然我是在一般所谓凄惨荒凉的处境中,然则那最接近 于我的血统,并最富于人性的却并不是一个人或一个村民,从今后再也不 会有什么地方会使我觉得陌生的了……

我的最愉快的若干时光在于春秋两季的长时间暴风雨当中,这弄得 我上午下午都被禁闭在室内,只有不停止的大雨和咆哮安慰着我;我从微 明的早起就进入了漫长的黄昏,其间有许多思想扎下了根,并发展了它们 自己……

人们常常对我说,"我想你在那儿住着,一定很寂寞,总是想要跟人们 接近一下的吧,特别在下雨下雪的日子和夜晚。"我喉咙痒痒地直想这样 回答,——我们居住的整个地球,在宇宙之中不过是一个小点。那边一颗 星星,我们的天文仪器还无法测量出它有多么大呢,你想想它上面的两个 相距最远的居民又能有多远的距离呢?我怎会觉得寂寞?我们的地球难道 不在银河之中?在我看来,你提出的似乎是最不重要的问题。怎样一种空 间才能把人和人群隔开而使人感到寂寞呢?我已经发现了,无论两条腿怎 样努力也不能使两颗心灵更加接近。我们最愿意和谁紧邻而居呢?人并不 是都喜欢车站哪,邮局哪,酒吧间哪,会场哪,学校哪,杂货店哪,烽火山 哪,五点区哪,虽然在那里人们常常相聚,人们倒是更愿意接近那生命的 不竭之源泉的大自然,在我们的经验中,我们时常感到有这么个需要,好 像水边的杨柳,一定向了有水的方向伸展它的根……

对一个死者说来,任何觉醒的,或者复活的景象,都使一切时间与地 点变得无足轻重。可能发生这种情形的地方都是一样的,对我们的感官是 有不可言喻的欢乐的。可是我们大部分人只让外表上的、很短暂的事情成 为我们所从事的工作。事实上,这些是使我们分心的原因。最接近万物的 乃是创造一切的一股力量。其次靠近我们的宇宙法则在不停地发生作用。 再次靠近我们的,不是我们雇用的匠人,虽然我们欢喜和他们谈谈说说, 而是那个大匠,我们自己就是他创造的作品。

"神鬼之为德,其盛矣乎。"

"视之而弗见,听之而弗闻,体物而不可遗。"

"使天下之人,斋明盛服,以承祭祀,洋洋乎,如在其上,如在其左右。"

我们是一个实验的材料,但我对这个实验很感兴趣。在这样的情况下,难道我们不能够有一会儿离开我们的充满了是非的社会,——只让我们自己的思想来鼓舞我们?孔子说得好,"德不孤,必有邻"……

大部分时间内,我觉得寂寞是有益于健康的。有了伴儿,即使是最好的伴儿,不久也要厌倦,弄得很糟糕。我爱孤独。我没有碰到比寂寞更好的同伴了。到国外去厕身于人群之中,大概比独处室内,格外寂寞。一个在思想着、在工作着的人总是单独的,让他爱在哪儿就在哪儿吧,寂寞不能以一个人离开他的同伴的里数来计算。真正勤学的学生,在剑桥学院最拥挤

的蜂房内,寂寞得像沙漠上的一个托钵僧一样。

农夫可以一整天,独个儿地在田地上,在森林中工作,耕地或砍伐,却 不觉得寂寞,因为他有工作;可是到晚上,他回到家里,却不能独自在室内 沉思,而必须到"看得见他那里的人"的地方去消遣一下,照他的想法,是 用以补偿他一天的寂寞;因此他很奇怪,为什么学生们能整日整夜坐在室 内不觉得无聊与"忧郁";可是他不明白虽然学生在室内,却在他的田地上 工作,在他的森林中采伐,像农夫在田地或森林中一样,过后学生也要找 消遣,也要社交,尽管那形式可能更加凝练些。

社交往往廉价。相聚的时间之短促,来不及使彼此获得任何新的有价 值的东西。我们在每日三餐的时间里相见,大家重新尝尝我们这种陈腐乳 酪的味道。我们都必须同意若干条规则,那就是所谓的礼节和礼貌,使得 这种经常的聚首能相安无事,避免公开争吵,以至面红耳赤。我们相会于 邮局,于社交场所,每晚在炉火边;我们生活得太拥挤,互相干扰,彼此牵 绊,因此我想,彼此已缺乏敬意了。当然,所有重要而热忱的聚会,次数少 一点也够了……

我在我的房屋中有许多伴侣,特别在早上还没有人来访问我的时候。 让我来举几个比喻,或能传达出我的某些状况。我并不比湖中高声大笑的 潜水鸟更孤独,我并不比瓦尔登湖更寂寞。我倒要问问这孤独的湖有谁做 伴?然而在它的蔚蓝的水波上,却有着不是蓝色的魔鬼,而是蓝色的天使 呢。太阳是寂寞的,除非乌云满天,有时候就好像有两个太阳,但那一个是 假的。上帝是孤独的,可是魔鬼就绝不孤独,他看到许多伙伴,他是要结成 帮的。我并不比一朵毛蕊花或牧场上的一朵蒲公英寂寞,我不比一张豆 叶,一枝酢浆草,或一只马蝇,或一只大黄蜂更孤独。我不比密尔溪,或一 只风信鸡,或北极星,或南风更寂寞。我不比四月的雨或正月的溶雪,或新 屋中的第一只蜘蛛更孤独。

在冬天的长夜里,雪狂飘,风在森林中号叫的时候,一个老年的移民, 原先的主人,不时来拜访我,据说瓦尔登湖还是他挖了出来,铺了石子,沿

享受君子之乐

湖种了松树的;他告诉我旧时的和新近的永恒的故事;我们俩这样过了一 个愉快的夜晚,充满了交际的喜悦,交换了对事物的惬意的意见,虽然没 有苹果或苹果酒。这个最聪明而幽默的朋友啊,我真喜欢他,他比谷菲或 华莱知道更多的秘密。虽然人家说他已经死了,却没有人指出过他的坟墓 在哪里。还有一个老太太,也住在我的附近,大部分人根本看不见她,我却 有时候很高兴到她的芳香的百草园中去散步,采集药草,又倾听她的寓 言,因为她有无比丰富的创造力,她的记忆一直追溯到神话以前的时代, 她可以把每一个寓言的起源告诉我,哪一个寓言是根据了哪一个事实而 来的,因为这些事都发生在她年轻的时候。一个红润的、精壮的老太太,不 论什么天气什么季节她都兴致勃勃,看样子要比她的孩子活得还长久。

太阳,风雨,夏天,冬天,——大自然的不可描写的纯洁和恩惠,他们 永远提供这么多的康健,这么多的欢乐!对我们人类这样地同情,如果有 人为了正当的原因悲痛,那大自然也会受到感动,太阳黯淡了,风像人一 样悲叹,云端里落下泪雨,树木到仲夏脱下叶子,披上丧服。难道我不该与 土地息息相通吗?我自己不也是一部分绿叶与青菜的泥土吗?

是什么药使我们健全、宁静、满足的呢?不是你我的曾祖父的,而是我 们的大自然曾祖母的……

悦读

读书使人活得充分、完全。

——弗朗西斯·培根

Reading makes a full man.

----Francis Bacon

人类千秋万代的聪慧,祖祖辈辈赏心悦目的故事,都可以从书中轻而 易举地获得。不过,我们必须懂得如何利用知识,并从中得到更大的收获。 世上最不幸的人莫过于那些从未发现阅读佳作所带来的乐趣之人。

我对人最感兴趣,同乐其中与探寻他们同样令人兴味十足。我遇到的 一些最卓越的人物仅仅来自作家的想象,并体现在他们的作品之中,而后 成为我的偶像。我从书中结交了新朋友,增长了新的社会知识,掌握了新 的语言。

假如说我对人感兴趣,那么其他人的兴趣大都不是在谁身上的问题, 而是如何关注的问题。书中的人物可以说是包罗万象,不仅有科幻小说中 出现的两百个世纪之后的超人,还可以追溯到人类历史的起源之初。其所 涵盖的事情也是千奇百怪,从对福尔摩斯侦探故事的逻辑推理到科学发 现以及教育孩子的方法等等。

阅读是一种思想上的享受,其意义和体育运动有些相似。强烈的求知欲、丰富的知识和敏锐的思维可以使你成为一个优秀的读者。读书是一种

乐趣,并不取决于作者向你讲述了什么,而在于读书促使你勤于思考。在 作者的引导下,你的思想恣意驰骋,甚至超越作者的叙述空间。用你自己 的经历和作者的叙述做比较,你会得出相同的或相悖的结论,而随着你对 作者思想的理解,你自己的见解也会得到升华。

每本书都独立存在,就像那些单户房子。但是图书馆里的书籍则像都 市中的建筑。尽管他们看起来是独立的,但却共同构成一个整体。它们之 间互相联系,而且与其他城市也是互相联系的。相同和相关的观点在不同 的地方显现出来。文学作品其实就是现实生活的再现,但在不同时期作者 的解决方案却有天壤之别。书籍之间也彼此影响着,它们连接起来,升华 现在,预测将来,并且有他们自己相传的时代,就像一个家族一样。不管你 从何时读起,都会有一种观点联系你和这个家族。长远来看,你不仅从书 中看穿了世界、感受他人,你也可以从中认识自我。

只要你内心渴望阅读,那么阅读就会成为一种乐趣。假如你把注意力 放在别人告诉你那些所谓"该"读的书上面,你也许会感觉乏味至极。假如 你放下自己不喜欢的书,而去尝试下一本,直到找到感觉对自己有意义的 书,然后放松地读下去,你肯定会感到酣畅淋漓。假如你因阅读而变得更 为高尚、智慧、善良、文雅,读书就不再令人难以忍受了。

The Pleasure of Reading

All the wisdom of the ages, all the stories that have delighted mankind for centuries, are easily and cheaply available to all of us within the covers of books but we must know how to avail ourselves of this treasure and how to get the most from it. The most unfortunate people in the world are those who have never discovered how satisfying it is to read good books.

I am most interested in people, in them and finding out about

them. Some of the most remarkable people I've met existed only in a writer's imagination, then on the pages of his book, and then, again, in my imagination. I've found in books new friends, new societies, and new words.

If I am interested in people, others are interested not so much in who as in how. Who in the books includes everybody from science fiction superman two hundred centuries in the future all the way back to the first figures in history. How covers everything from the ingenious explanations of Sherlock Holmes to the discoveries of science and ways of teaching manners to children.

Reading is pleasure of the mind, which means that it is a little like a sport: your eagerness and knowledge and quickness make you a good reader. Reading is fun, not because the writer is telling you something, but because it makes your mind work. Your own imagination works along with the author's or even goes beyond his. Your experience, compared with his, brings you to the same or different conclusions, and your ideas develop as you understand his.

Every book stands by itself, like a one-family house, but books in a library are like houses in a city. Although they are separate, together they all add up to something, they are connected with each other and with other cities. The same ideas, or related ones, turn up in different places; the human problems that repeat themselves in life repeat themselves in literature, but with different solutions according to different writings at different times. Books influence each other; they link the past, the present and the future and have their own generations, like families. Wherever you start reading you connect yourself with one of the families of ideas, and in the long run, you not only find out about the world and the people in it; you find out about yourself, too.

Reading can only be fun if you expect it to be. If you concentrate on books somebody tells you "you ought to" read, you probably won't have fun. But if you put down a book you don't like and try another till you find one that means something to you, and then relax with it, you will almost certainly have a good time—and if you become, as a result of reading, better, wiser, kinder, or more gentle, you won't have suffered during the process.

热词空间

1. available adj. 可得到的,可达到的

2. avail oneself of 利用

3. fiction n. 虚构;小说

4. ingenious adj. 机智的, 巧妙的; 有独创性的

世上没有比读书更持久的愉悦

阅读是什么?沉默的交谈。

——沃尔特·萨维奇·兰多

What is reading, but silent conversation.

书籍是年轻人的向导,是老年人的消遣。它帮助我们排除孤寂,摆脱 精神负担。

也许世间再也没有比这更伟大的力量了:它能使穷人摆脱贫困,使悲惨者脱离苦海,使负荷者无视沉重,使病人忘却痛苦,使伤心者抛开忧愁, 使受压迫者忘掉屈辱——它就是书籍。书籍是孤独者的朋友,被遗弃者的 伴侣,无趣者的欢乐,绝望者的希冀,沮丧者的兴奋剂,无助者的帮手。它 们给黑暗带来了光明,给阴影带来了绚烂。

玛丽·沃特利·蒙塔古说:"没有比读书更便宜的娱乐,也没有比读书 更持久的愉悦。"好书可以陶冶情操、净化心灵,抵制低级趣味的诱惑,使 我们的生活品位和思想境界达到更高水平。

不论你读什么书,如果你想提高精神境界,就要饱含激情、精力充沛、 全心全意地去读。学会吸收书中的精神和生活道德,并融到你自己的生活 中。如果,你从某一本书中受益颇深,就会感受到一种前所未有的力量。

No any pleasure so lasting as reading

Books are a guide in youth and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from being a burden to ourselves.

Perhaps no other thing has such power to lift the poor out of his poverty, the wretched out of his misery, to make the burden-bearer forget his burden, the sick his suffering, the sorrower his grief, as books. They are friends to the lonely, companions to the deserted, joy to the joyless. They bring light into darkness, and sunshine into shadow.

"No entertainment is so cheap as reading," says Mary Wortley Montagu, "nor any pleasure so lasting." Good books elevate the character, purify the taste, take the attractiveness out of low pleasures, and lift us upon a higher plane of thinking and living.

Whatever you read, read with enthusiasm, with energy, and with the whole mind, if you would increase your mental stature. Learn to absorb the mental and the moral life of a book, and assimilate it into your life. If you are getting the most out of a book, you will feel a capacity for doing things which you never felt before.

热词空间

1. poverty n. 贫穷, 贫乏, 缺少 2. grief n. 悲痛, 不幸, 忧伤 3. assimilate v. 吸收

阅读那些可成为阶梯的书

书是人类进步的阶梯。

—— M.高尔基

Book is ladder to progress for mankind.

-M. Gorky

书如同人,都可以成为伴侣。读其书,如读其人;同样,观其友,亦如读 其人。无论以书为友还是以人为伴,每个人都应有自己的知己。

一本好书可以成为我们最好的朋友。昨天如此,今天亦如此,这一点 亘古不变。书是我们最耐心和最使人愉悦的朋友。无论身处逆境,还是遭 遇苦难,它都不会背弃我们。它总是怀着善意接纳我们:年轻时,它给予我 们快乐并指引我们;年老时,它给予我们心灵的慰藉并鼓励我们。

缘于对一本书的热爱,我们才发现彼此之间的亲密无间。书是更为真 实和高雅的联系纽带。通过自己最喜爱的作者,交流思想,产生心灵的共 鸣。他们与作者同在,作者也与他们共存。

一本好书通常是珍藏生命的最好的瓮,它蕴藏着生命中思想的瑰宝。 占据了生活的大部分。因此,最好的书是词汇之佳句,思想之瑰宝,最值得 去怀念、去珍藏,是我们永远的伴侣和慰藉者。

书是永恒不朽的。它是迄今为止人类不懈奋斗的珍宝。庙宇和雕像都可能被毁,而书却永存。无论何时,那些伟大的思想,都永远鲜活,如同首

享受君子之乐

次浮上作者的心头。当时的言谈思想,仍然透过书页与我们交谈,而这一 切犹如在我们的眼前。劣质的东西将被淘汰,这是时间的唯一功能,因为 只有真正优秀的东西,才能在文学中永存。

书指引我们迈入最优秀的领域,它把我们带到历史上所有伟大人物 的面前。我们倾听他们的言语与举止,看到他们,如同看见一个鲜活的生 命。我们与它产生共鸣,与它同享快乐,与它共历悲伤。我们经历它所遭遇 的,如同演员一样在它描绘的舞台上演戏。

Companionship of Books

A man may usually be known by the books he reads as well as by the company he keeps, for there is a companionship of books as well as of men; and one should always live in the best company, whether it be of books or of men.

A good book may be among the best of friends. It is the same today that it always was, and it will never change. It is the most patient and cheerful of companions. It does not turn its back upon us in times of adversity or distress. It always receives us with the same kindness, amusing and instructing us in youth, and comforting and consoling us in age.

Men often discover their affinity to each other by the love they have each for a book. The book is a truer and higher bond of union. Men can think, feel, and sympathize with each other through their favorite author. They live in him together and he, in them.

A good book is often the best um of a life enshrining the best that life could think out; for the world of a man's life is, for the most part, but the world of his thoughts, which, remembered and cherished, become our constant companions and comforters.

Books possess an essence of immortality. They are by far the most lasting products of human effort. Temples and statues decay, but books survive. Time is of no account with great thoughts, which are as flesh today as when they first passed through their author's minds, ages ago. What was then said and thought still speaks to us as vividly as ever from the printed page. The only effect of time has been to sift out the bad products: for nothing in literature can long survive but what is really good.

Books introduce us into the best society. They bring us into the presence of the greatest minds that have ever lived. We hear what they said and did, we see them as if they were really alive; we sympathize with them, enjoy with them, grieve with them; their experience becomes ours, and we feel as if we were in a measure actors with them in the scenes which they describe.

热词空间

companionship n. 交情,友谊
instruct v. 教导,命令;指示
affinity n. 密切关系,吸引力
enshrine v. 置于神龛内,奉为神圣;珍藏
vividly adv. 生动地,鲜明地
sympathize v. 同情,有同感

读书可使性格趋于完美

弗朗西斯·培根

世上没有一个小时的阅读都消除不了的忧愁。

——孟德斯鸠

I have ever known any distress that hour's reading did not relieve.

----Montesqui

读书可以怡情,可以博彩,可以长智。读书的主要用途,就怡情而言, 体现在独处幽居的时候;就博彩而言,体现在交谈的时候;就长智而言,体 现在判断处理事物的时候。专家学者能有条不紊地处理事情,辨析事物的 微妙之处;而深思好学者能统筹策划,全盘考虑大小事务的计划安排。因 为读书耗时过多是懒散;文采太过浮躁华丽是矫情;完全循规蹈矩则是学 究怪癖。

读书可以使人的性格趋于完美,亲自体验则能补充完善书本知识:因 为自身的资质犹如自然生长的植物,需要借助书本知识才能得以修整。要 想把这种修整做得尽善尽美,就必须把书本知识与实践相结合。手艺人鄙 视读书,无知的人羡慕读书,明智的人学以致用,但书本不会教人如何运 用。

学以致用的智慧不在书中,而在其外,全凭经历体验才能获得。不要

人文高地
为了吹毛求疵而去读书;不要尽信书中所言;不要只是从书中摘文引句, 而应该思量斟酌。有些书浅尝即可,有些书只需粗略浏览,只有少数的书 必须仔细认真阅读。有些书可以请人代读,并取其所作的摘要,但只有那 些题材不太重要或价值不高的书籍才适合这样做,否则从这类书中提炼 的就像蒸馏水一样,寡淡无味。

阅读使人充实,交谈使人敏捷,写作使人严谨。因此,很少写作的人必须要有很好的记性,很少与人交流的人必须要天生灵敏,读书不多的人必须非常狡猾,使得看起来没有知识也像有知识一样。

历史使人明智,诗歌使人聪颖,数学使人精细,自然科学使人深沉,伦 理学使人庄重,逻辑学和修辞学教人雄辩。读书可以陶冶情操。正如运动 可以治疗生理疾病一样,适宜的读书可以治疗心理上的弊病。打保龄球有 益于睾肾,射箭有益于胸肺,慢走有益于肠胃,骑马有益于大脑,如此等 等。倘若精神不集中的人,就让他学数学,因为在演算时稍一走神,就得重 做;倘若不善辨别异同的人,就让他学经院哲学,因为那些哲学家都喜欢 条分缕析;倘若不善洞察事物、不善于推理的人,就让他研究律师的案卷。 所以,智力上的种种瑕疵都有专门的处方来弥补。

Of Studies Francis Bacon

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For export men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar.

They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities ale like natural plants that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them, for they teach not their own use, but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things.

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not.

Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. Abeunt studia in mores. Nay there is no stand or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies: like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises. Bowing is good for the stone and reins; shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen; for they are cymini sectores. If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

热词空间

1. contemn 侮辱;蔑视

2. impediment 妨碍;阻碍;障碍物

3. except they be: except they should be

4. maketh: old use "makes"

5. had need have: would require to have; ought to have

6. doth: does

7. if a man's wit be wandering: if a man's wit should be wandering

8. Abeunt studia in mores: Latin from Ovid, Heroides, XV, 83: Studies pass into the character. 凡有所学,皆成性格,指读书可以 陶冶性格。

9. cymini sectores: Latin people who pay too much attention to details. 吹毛求疵的人

风景属于看风景的人

风景属于看风景的人。

----R.W. 爱默生

The landscape belongs to the man who looks as it. ——Ralph Waldo Emerson

大自然,上帝创造的奇妙之物,有着鼓舞人心、催人上进的力量。你是 否曾领略过日出的美丽?又是否曾思考过日出对所有的生灵来说意味着 什么?大自然,对于我们意义非比寻常,它需要我们去探索其中的奥妙。它 既是教育的源头,又是消遣娱乐的源泉。它带给我们无尽的快乐。不管你 是何时看到自然的美景,愉悦之情都会油然而生。它是位神奇的魔术师, 它的美丽能驱散你心头的乌云,带你走出心里的阴霾。

日出,上帝创造的初始之物,同样鼓舞、激励了许多的生灵。它意味着 一切从新开始,它带给生活以光明,激励人们充满激情地开始新的一天。 即使你感受不到这种鼓舞的力量,那就看着这份美景,欣赏这份美丽吧, 这份美丽壮观奇异、令人敬畏。通常人们过于懒惰,不会特意抽出时间来 欣赏这美景,而我们应该做的恰恰是去试着早点起床,去看看这巨大的火 球如何从地平线上缓缓升起。夫妻情侣们更不应错过这奇妙的景色,两人 同行所欣赏到的景色会别有一番滋味。在日出前起床,如果你不是经常早 起的话,请穿上保暖的衣服,带上热气腾腾的咖啡或茶,找一个可以坐下 来慢慢欣赏的地方,来享受这电影画面般美丽的日出吧!这份独一无二的 享受,将带给你来自内心深处的满足,会使你感到前所未有的奋进。在带 给你兴奋的同时,还激励着你充满活力与激情地开始新的一天。

日落,同样可以使人愉悦。找一个可以欣赏日落的地方,如果是海边 或是山涧的日落就更美得令人窒息了。它不仅带给人欢乐,同时还告诉我 们,一整天的操劳工作之后休息是多么必要。日落如此壮丽,我们从中感 受到的是一份平和与宁静,仿佛世间万物都已停滞,这份静止能使我们沉 静下来,静心地思考人生的道路。去欣赏日出日落的美景吧,我们将从中 感受到大自然所带来的令人震撼的美丽。

Sunrise/Sunset

Nature, a wonderful creation of God, has the power to inspire people. Have you ever seen the beauty of the sunrise? Have you ever thought what does it imply to all the living creatures. Nature in all forms does signify something or the other. It is only we, the human who need to understand to what it is indicating. Nature is a source of education as well entertainment. It gives us immense pleasure and joy. Whenever you come across some scenic beauty you cannot stop yourself from giving a sign of happiness. The beauty of nature overshadows your sorrows and helps you come out of it. Nature plays the role of a magician.

Sunrise, an ultimate creation of God, is something to admire and has inspired many. Sunrise indicates a new beginning, a fresh start. It brings brightness in life and inspires people to start the day with energy and intensity. Now even if you do not take it as an inspiration, view the sight of the sunrise to enjoy its beauty. It is an awe-inspiring and spectacular sight. Often individuals out of laziness or even just like that do not take out time to watch this beautiful scene. People should make an effort to get up early morning to see how the burning ball comes out hidden from somewhere deep inside the earth. Couples should especially not miss this fantastic panorama. As couples you give company to each other and enjoy the view even more. Get up before sunrise and wear warm clothes if you are not the one who gets up early morning, carry hot coffee or tea along to the point where you could sit and take pleasure in the cinematic sunrise. It is something unique and rare that gives you a kind of pleasure with it roots deep inside you. You feel a kind of excitement from within that you never felt before. It is always good to look at such beautiful scenery as it excites as well as inspires you to begin the day afresh with new energy filled within you.

Sunset too is a good way to entertain you. Go to a place where you could enjoy the sunset. If it is a sunset beach point the view is breathtaking and even the sunset in the hills is extremely beautiful. It entertains and also tells you that rest is a must after working the whole day. The beauty of sunset is splendid. You get a quiet and calm feeling during and after sunset. It seems that everything has come to a halt. That stillness is a must to sit back and realize how far you have come in life. Make it a point to go to the sunset/sunrise point and view the scenery to understand the beauty nature.

热词空间

1. signify v. 表示……的意思,有……的意思;意味着

2. scenic adj. 风景的,景色秀丽的

3. overshadow v. 给……投上阴影, 遮暗

4. panorama n. 全景,全景画,全景投影

5. cinematic adj. 电影的,影片的

第一次的茉莉

泰戈尔

泰戈尔对"孩提时第一次捧在手里的白茉莉"的感觉绝非仅仅属于他 自己,而是为人类代言那些"充满甜蜜回忆"的诗意的"第一次"。世界是丰 富的、美好的,然而感知这些是需要一定的素质,因为只有心灵丰富美好 者才能感知世界的丰富与美好。

呵,这些茉莉花,这些白的茉莉花!

我仿佛记得我第一次双手满捧着这些茉莉花,这些白的茉莉花的时候。

我喜爱那日光,那天空,那绿色的大地;

我听见那河水淙淙的流声,在黑漆的午夜里传过来;

秋天的夕阳,在荒原上大路转角处迎我,如新妇揭起她的面纱迎接她的爱人。

但我想起孩提时第一次捧在手里的白茉莉,心里充满着甜蜜的回忆。

我生平有过许多快活的日子,在节日宴会的晚上,我曾跟着说笑话的 人大笑。

在灰暗的雨天的早晨,我吟哦过许多飘逸的诗篇。

我颈上戴过爱人手织的美丽的花环,作为晚装。

但我想起孩提时第一次捧在手里的白茉莉,心里充满着甜蜜的回忆。

雅人胸中胜概

高原

有些看上去很"雅"的诗句实际上很"俗",原因是什么呢?答案在本文 找。

"重帘不卷留香久,古砚微凹聚墨多。"

这是陆游的诗句,《红楼梦》丫环香菱很喜欢。她的写诗师傅黛玉则十 分专业地正告香菱:这种诗千万不能学,学了就不会作诗了。

黛玉给香菱开的写诗秘方是:读王维、杜甫、李白及陶渊明的诗。每一 家读几十首,或是一两百首。得了正传以后,就会懂得作诗了。

黛玉写诗的水准在《红楼梦》里冠列第一,其教人作诗的方法也是一 流。

当代大儒钱穆教授分析陆游这联诗句的毛病是:虽对得很工整,其实 则只是字面上的堆砌,而背后没有人。

钱先生说的"没有人"是指诗中"没有高雅的人",因此这联诗特俗。

因为"此诗背后原是有一人,但这人却教什么人来当都可,因此人并 不见有特殊的意境与特殊的意趣。无意境,无情趣,也只是一俗人"。

"重帘不卷留香久,古砚微凹聚墨多"在一般人看来十分古雅,钱教授却批它俗,这肯定有原因。那么,高雅的诗长什么样呢?教授说:"应有他一番特殊的情趣和意境"。

钱教授用王维的两句诗为例,说明什么是那"特殊的情趣和意境"。

"雨中山果落,灯下草虫鸣","这一联中重要字面在'落'字和'鸣'字。 在这两字中透露出天地自然界的生命气息来。大概是秋天吧,所以山中果 子都熟了。给雨一打,禁不起在那里扑扑地掉下。草虫在秋天正是得时,都 在那里叫。这声音和景物都跑进到这屋里人的视听感觉中。那坐在屋里的 这个人,他这时顿然感到此生命,而同时又感到此凄凉。生命表现在山果 草虫身上,凄凉则是在夜静的雨声中。"

当时作这诗的人,他于此情境中,心中有什么感觉呢,他没在字面上 说,可我们通过字面感觉到了那种生命与凄凉交织的"特殊的情趣和意 境"。

王夫之认为文学中的景物是"雅人胸中胜概",即美好景物在高雅之 士胸中升起的风景。

美并非事物本身的属性,它只存在于欣赏者的心里。用柳宗元的话讲 就是"美不自美,因人而彰"。

一声桨响

高原

真正风流的人,有情而无我。他的情与万物的情有一种共鸣。 ——冯友兰

日本文学家川端康成从热海的旅馆中半夜醒来,发现旅馆里葫芦花、 海棠花正勃然开放着,心中极受感动,喟叹道:"自然的美是无限的,人感 受到的美却是有限的……要活下去!"

看到自然美的无限,而告诫自己要好好活下去,这是只有那些对自然 抱有诗意敏感的人们才有的一种慧心!

美国诗人斯奈德《松树的树冠》一诗写道:

蓝色的夜\霜雾,天空中\明月朗照。\松树的树冠\弯成霜一般蓝,淡淡地\没入天空,霜、星光。\靴子的吱嘎声。\兔的足迹,鹿的足迹,\我们能知道什么。

大哉此问!"兔的足迹,鹿的足迹,\我们能知道什么。"对于一切世间 普通而神妙的存在,"我们能知道什么"?

瓦雷里在《我的浮士德》中说:"我活着,只是为了活着。这本身就是作品。……我生于每一瞬间也为每一瞬间而生。活着!……我呼吸着。这不就是一切吗?我呼吸着,每次都像第一次那样,深深展开内心的翅膀,这翅膀打着真正的时间节拍。……我存在着,这难道不令人惊异吗?我怎么竟

享受君子之乐

然能像一块石头虚悬空中那样虚悬于死亡之上呢?这真令人难以置信。"

惊诧自己活着,并以为"我活着,这本身就是作品",把如此"平常"之 事当做"难以置信"的现象,这是瓦雷里灵性的眼所看到的"壮观"。对于一 般人来讲,有必要为自己竟然活着而惊诧,这显然可以增进幸福感。"活 着"是一件多么了不得的事儿!

大自然的美景是上苍赐予人类、抚慰人类的!对于蓝天之"蓝",有人 说它是大自然给人类的最佳心理镇静剂。当你郁闷烦忧时,请躺在大地 上,仰望蓝天,那蓝色定会消解融化你的烦郁情绪!

或者请荡舟湖面,"湖的现象是何等的和平啊!人类的工作又像在春 天里一样的发光了。是啊,每一片树叶、桠枝、石子和蜘蛛网在下午茶时又 在发光,跟它们在春天的早晨承露以后一样。每一支划桨的或每一只虫子 的动作都能发出一道闪光来,而一声桨响,又能引起何等甜蜜的回音来 啊!"这是美国作家梭罗在《瓦尔登湖》中写大自然在他心中激起的柔情蜜 意。

当一个人要么津津有味地过着"二手"的生活,要么为琐名碎利而争 斗奔波、活得七上八下,从而无暇看老鹰是怎样俯冲、看彩虹是怎样一点 一点地形成时,那"一声桨响"又怎能在他的心中"引起何等甜蜜的回音来 啊"!所以冯友兰说:"真正风流的人,有情而无我。他的情与万物的情有一 种共鸣。"

享受诵读之美

高原

文字的美妙,仅凭眼睛是不能领略到十分的,口诵其美、耳听其妙,或 许真正"心满意足"的感觉才能产生。

可以不纠缠、胶粘于物质性享受,能随时随地享受那些破费不多甚至 无需破费的生活乐趣者才是真豪杰!

如今在欧美大学文化圈里最流行什么?是享受诵读文学作品的美感! 对诗歌、散文及小说的诵读之美的享受,我们久已放弃了!而这是放弃了 一种华美、高雅的生活意趣!

西晋诗人陆机《文赋》曰:"暨音声之迭代,若五色之相宣。"这是以色彩为喻,说诗歌散文用字,其不同的声音应该和谐配合,动听悦耳,犹如锦绣以五色线相配而鲜明悦目。这样就可以享受这"听起来彩色"的文字之美妙了!

南朝梁时僧人慧皎撰《高僧传》,其《诵经论》便说:"若乃凝寒靖夜,朗 月长宵,独处闲房,吟讽经典。音吐遒亮,文字分明。足使幽显欣踊,精神畅 悦。"这真是把读经视为一种美妙的精神享受。试想空山明月下,古刹松声 里,传来一阵阵寥亮清厉的诵读之声,是何等的令人神往! 何等的享受!

李白《夜泊黄山闻殷十四吴吟》云:"昨夜谁为吴会吟?风生万壑振空 林。龙惊不敢水中卧,猿啸时闻岩下音。我宿黄山碧溪月,听之却罢松间 琴。"这是对于讲究吟讽声音美的传统的礼赞。

美学家宗白华先生《艺境》里也有一段对诵读之美的描述:

青年的心襟时时像春天的天空,明朗愉快,没有一点尘滓,俯瞰 着波涛万状的大海,而自守着明爽的天真。那年夏天我从青岛回到上 海,住在我的外祖父方老诗人家里。每天早晨在花园里,听老人高声 唱诗,声调沉郁苍凉,非常动人,我偷偷一看,是一部《剑南诗钞》(陆 游诗集名——编者),于是我跑到书店里也买了一部回来。

秋天我转学进了上海同济,同房间里一位朋友,很信佛,常常盘 坐在床上朗诵《华严经》。音调高朗清远有出世之概,我很感动。我欢 喜躺在床上瞑目听他歌唱的词句,《华严经》词句的优美,引起我读它 的兴趣。而那庄严伟大的佛理境界投合我心里潜在的哲学的冥想。我 对哲学的研究是从这里开始的。庄子、康德、叔本华、歌德相继地在我 的心灵的天空出现,每一个都在我的精神人格上留下不可磨灭的印 痕。"拿叔本华的眼睛看世界,拿歌德的精神做人",是我那时的口号。

美学家宗白华先生对陆游诗文之美、对哲学的兴趣正是在听了动人的诵读后产生的。

现如今大家不光嘴太紧,太吝于赞美别人,还紧闭嘴巴不再朗读美 文,故而那些美文中或美丽幽微、或灿烂壮阔的精神自然也就向我们紧闭 大门,无从感知体验了。

美国大学的流行风尚

高原

按欧洲的习惯,文化人聚会都应该读一些什么,这样即使是清茶淡饭 也能吃出兴味。(龙应台)

招待亲朋的方式如果永远只是共同奔赴大同小异的饭局,不仅缺乏 真情与诚意,也是一种狭隘,一种庸俗。那些饭局"缺乏个性"意趣,吃完了 就随风飘散,不会驻留在记忆中,难以留下温馨的余味。设想一些更有雅 趣、更精神化的宴客方式,应该是一种生命自由、生命有质量的象征。

龙应台先生是台湾著名的学者,思想锐利,情趣高雅。有一年,诗人郑 愁予在耶鲁家中宴请到访的龙应台,在座的还有旅居美国的华人苏炜。龙 应台提出:不需要什么好酒饭,我就想跟愁予一起读读诗。按欧洲的习惯, 文化人聚会都应该读一些什么,这样即使是清茶淡饭也能吃出兴味。

如果说真正意义上把饭"吃饱"了,就应该意味着不把一切活动都整 成吃饭的形式,对生活最具想象力的文人一般就是这样的人。据苏炜回 忆,"那一顿饭,我们边读边谈,诗酒相伴,逸兴飞扬,至今令我回味不已。" 为此,苏炜曾撰文《有声的缪斯》,专门谈及欧美文化圈中流行的诵读雅 趣,令人油然神往,那才是一种真正"奢华"的生活啊!

我发现,近年来,有一个"古老的"高雅嗜好在北美校园、文化圈 子悄然复活,几成卷土重来之势。台湾诗歌、散文大家余光中曾有《有

享受君子之乐

声的缪斯》一文,批评现代中国(包括西方)的诗歌、散文及其他文学 作品完全忽略文字的音乐性,变成了无以卒"读"的哑巴缪斯。他认 为,可"阅"而不可"读",这是当今诗歌式微、文学越来越远离"受众" (audience)喜好而步入死亡之途的重要原因之一。想想看,就中国 文学而言,除了汉乐府、唐诗、宋词、元曲大多都可以直接入乐以外, 唐宋、明清的话本(那是今天所有"经典小说"的源头),《兰亭序》、《滕 王阁序》、《岳阳楼记》等等古文,哪一篇不是诵读起来琅琅上口、声如 丝竹金石的? 古人的"吟诗"和"酬唱",强调的就是书写、创作过程中 的"吟"与"唱"——重视声音美感的享受。在我们了解的欧美文学传 统中,乔治·桑、普鲁斯特的巴黎文学沙龙,霍桑、梭罗、爱默生的新英 格兰乡村文人聚会等等,无一不是以文学作品的诵读贯穿始终 的——我这里说的是"诵读"而不是"朗诵"。

或许"诵读"更侧重诵读者与听众之间更具生命真诚意味的交流,而 "朗读"更带有表演性吧,故苏炜如此说。

从苏炜的文中我们还得知:像北岛、杨炼、多多等众多客居海外的中国诗人,这些年应各国诗歌节之邀前往朗读自己的作品,已经成为他们应接不暇的最重要的日常行旅之一。或许是出于"后现代"人文主义的危机意识,风气所及,近年来,美国各地组织私人读书会蔚然成风。

这种文学作品的聚会诵读风气在校园中真有一种"雨后春笋"之貌。 有时是邀请作者直接面对听众的作品朗读,更多的时候则是读者之间进 行的特定作品的朗读和讨论。

从楹联看中国君子的享受

高原

在人文与自然的享乐中,中国君子获得的是精神的锻造与心灵的提升,是眼界的开阔与胸怀的扩大,是格超梅上、品在竹间。

余某日于枯坐中忽生一悟:大量古代楹联所呈示的情与景实际上是 古代中国君子所好尚、所享乐生活的实录。

沧海日,赤城霞,峨眉雪,巫峡云,洞庭月,彭蠡烟,潇湘雨,广陵 涛,庐山瀑布,合宇宙奇观,绘吾斋壁。 少陵诗,摩诘画,左传文, 马迁史,薛涛笺,右军帖,南华经,相如赋,屈子离骚,收古今绝艺,置 我山窗。——清·邓石如沧海日长联

这幅长联几乎把古代中国君子所最认为享乐的物事"一联打尽"了。

君子的人格是经文化与自然陶冶的,因此可以说也是有文采的。而君 子人格的"文采"得自其居住的环境,晕染于其所陶醉的文化。

君子居处环境讲究:"远树平林村落、小桥流水人家";"松云护草堂、 竹室依花槛";"海阔云连树、花香春满堂";"花影云拖地、书声月在天"; "玉字无尘风清月朗、春天有色水秀山明";"竹雨松风琴韵、茶烟梧月书 声";"深院尘稀琴韵静、明窗风定墨花香";"林籁结响泉石潋韵、云霞雕色 草木贲华"。

君子的胸怀是"兰竹畅生有清气在、水风相遇作大文观";"虚能引和

享受君子之乐 |

静能生悟,仰以察古俯以观今"。君子的生活像一首歌,他荷锄修药圃,煮 茗就花栏;他春风来时便会良友,秋月明处常思故乡……

君子的观点是"六经以外无奇籍",故而追求"一室之中有太和"。

君子最惬意的事儿便是"春云夏雨秋夜月、唐诗晋字汉文章";"漫研 竹露裁唐句、细嚼梅花读汉书";"秦简汉书下酒、夏彝商鼎提神";"今古毕 陈趣生一室、人天兴感文可万言";"弹琴一长啸、掩卷再深思";"得好友来 如对月、有奇书读胜看花";"汲古无闷、顺道有乐";"慷慨谈世事、卓荦观 群书";"器范自然,师友造化"。于是"秋月春花当前佳句,法书名画宿世良 朋"。于是一面佳景陶染了人的气质,同时人的精神也辉映在美好的景致 中:"竹荫在地清于水、兰气当春静若人";"春风有形在流水、古贤寄迹于 斯文";"和风生玉树、瑞霭映瑶池";"曲室清风静坐得趣、虚亭流水永日娱 怀";"水能性澹真吾友、竹解心虚是我师"。以水为友,以竹为师,以一切美 好的自然之景为师为友,冶化出"夏雨春风性、明珠洁玉身";"怀若竹虚临 曲水、气同兰静在春风";……充分实现了人的自然化与自然的人化。

并养成风神超迈、格调高迥的"云水风度"、"松柏气节"。终于也可以 明白君子何以能够达到这样的境界:"学立道通自然贞素、圆行方止聊以 从容","观其为文不随时迁、与之定事大有古风"。

中国君子的享乐让我们深信:"性定会心自远、情深得趣在迩。"

中国君子的享乐往小里说,当其"放怀楚水吴山外、得意唐诗晋帖 间";"卧石听涛满衫松色、开门看雨一片蕉声";"清气若兰虚怀当竹、乐清 在水静趣同山"时,再辅以夕饮浊醪,晨张素琴,这种享受便能使君子的修 养达到如下境界"水墨开奇境、丝桐发妙香";"腹有千家墨、笔无一点尘"; "秀句惊人时戛玉、清气如兰总对人";"如琴之言清若水、似诗之梦暖于 春";"秋月春风在怀抱、吉金乐石为文章"。

往大里说,君子柔日读史,刚日读经,日有所思经史如诏、久于其道金 石为开。其仪字可方诸朗月,其文章自然当炳于中天。如此养成"素襟雅 怀"的君子自然是"有德有操可象可效、克文克敏乃惠乃时"、"在福则冲乐

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善不倦、与道大适即事多欣"。

"品山水此乐何极,嚼诗书其味无穷"、"试陆羽茶观摩诘画,舞张华剑 听谪仙歌"……享受自然、享受文化是古时君子享受的基本内容。他们自 觉于"栽培心上地,涵养性中天",讲究"养天地正气,法古今贤人",在如此 人文自然的享乐中,获得的是精神的锻造与心灵的提升,是眼界的开阔与 胸怀的扩大,是格超梅上、品在竹间。

在"看花寻径远、听鸟入林深"中,在"白云芳草疑无路、流水桃花别有 天"时,他感悟、体验"柳荫路曲妙道自然、夜渚月明所思弥远",一个优雅 的灵魂被铸造成了,而同时一个完美的性格也就这样炼成了:"学问详明 德性坚定,事理通达心气和平";"神化攸同控物自富,性情所至着手成 春";"和气应人平情应物、抗心希古藏器待时";"会心今古远、放眼天地 宽"。

"品重圭璋望隆彝鼎,庭植嘉树家藏秘书"的古时君子,其所享受与今 人之享受最大不同:首先是精神化、文化化与物质性、野蛮性的本质区别; 其次是一为阶梯,引人向上、向雅、向善,绝无副作用,一为滑梯,助你向 下、向俗、向恶,副作用极大。

今人的娱乐已呈现出持续走低、趋俗,如此的生活迟早是要崩盘的。

几十年前,美学家朱光潜先生就指出:"我经过几个大学和中学,看见 大部分教员和学生终年没有一点消遣,大家都喊着苦闷,可是大家都不肯 出点力把生活略加改善,提倡一些高级趣味的娱乐来排遣闲散时光。从消 遣一点看,我们可以窥见民族生命力的低降。这是一个很危险的现象。"朱 先生所说景况现在更甚当年了。

那种"白鸟忘机,任林间云去云来,云来云去;青山无语,看世间花开 花落,花落花开"、"室有山林乐,人同天地春"的生命姿态已成为昔日的乌 托邦。

然我们终不能先于死而死掉!

品位决定你的社会地位

高原

有钱顶多能把一个人扶持为暴发户、新贵,但不能同步提升他的社会 地位。

学者扬之水形容《读书》杂志编辑谷林先生:"高高瘦瘦","心无点尘, 渣滓日去,散散淡淡瘦出一剪清竹"。句中妙含"魏晋风度"著名典故,风雅 至极,可谓清贵。

如今西方中产以上者,身姿多挺拔而条条然如玉树。那些体态如山、 如牛者,几乎可以立判为劳动或不劳动的下层人民。前者生活讲究节制, 追求品位。后者多放纵自己边食垃圾食品,边窝在沙发上呆看肥皂剧,生 活品位是顾不上的。拥有胖瘦适中、健康清朗的身材在现代社会更是一种 精神修养的结果。

美国学者福塞尔《格调》一书认为:正是人的生活品位和格调决定了 人们所属的社会阶层,而这些品位格调只能从人的日常生活中表现出来。 比如一个人的穿着,家里的摆设,房子的样式和格局,开什么车,车里的装 饰,平时爱喝什么,用什么杯子喝,喜欢什么休闲和运动方式,看什么电视 和书,怎么说话,说什么话等等。

富而不贵,何故耶? 富属于物质,靠金钱的积敛;贵关乎精神,全凭攒 修养、炼品位。

人文高地 082 人活到一定岁数,最重要的恐怕是不被别人轻贱,一定程度上的被尊 重、被欣赏因而就显得十分必要。社会地位的提高并不与经济地位的提高 总是同步,那是要单算的。总有人看重的是你在各种场合"亮相"时的格调 与品位。

提升格调与品位就是实实在在地提升你的社会地位。

如何具体操作这种"提升"呢?当然是修养文化了。董桥《说品味》一文 中说:"现代人身在城中,心在城中,殊难培养层次太高深的文化品味;但 是,培养求知的兴趣,多少可以摆脱心中的围城。知识可旧可新,可中可 西,可真迹,可复制,不必僵持,也不一定都能化成力量,却大半可以增添 生活情趣,减轻典章制度消磨出来的精神溃疡。"

品味与格调是可以调养出来的。

有钱顶多能把一个人扶持为暴发户、新贵,但不能同步提升他的社会 地位。社会地位之高低永远与精神品位的层次成正比。

我与黄河的不解之缘

雷岩岭

当人生的旅程进入到不感的地段后,我越来越领悟到了缘分、宿命这些语词的分量。在2009年12月初的某夜,因为难以入眠,在辗转反侧的 折腾中,突然一个念头冲入我的心头。那就是我与黄河的不解之缘。

兰州是我国唯一一座黄河穿城而过的省会城市,或许大家觉得作为 一位土生土长的兰州人,谁都剥离不了自己与黄河的机缘,因为兰州的黄 河是所有居留在兰州的人常常不得不跨越(交通之需)、相伴(休闲之需)、 生活(饮用之需)的母亲河。

而我与黄河的缘分就在于从出生到人生近半的40多年中,我始终居 住、工作在距离黄河不远的地方。从我记事起,我家就在离黄河大约两百 米左右的西关什子,后来因为两度搬迁,新家与黄河的距离都不到一百 米。在填报高考志愿时,从来没有离开过兰州、离开过黄河的我,一度希望 借此"开眼看世界"去。但由于家长的劝阻,我的远大理想因而流产。大学 毕业时,又在组织的关照下,分配到位于黄河边的一所大学就职。

今天看来,在上述一系列看似偶然的因缘中,难以改变的是我与黄河 紧密相关的必然。

巧合的是,以上大学为界,或者说以我的成年为界,我的生活被命运 分别安放在黄河的两岸。正因为如此,我常常不得不横穿黄河,为探望双 亲、为返回自己的小家或工作单位。

也许是因为从小生活在黄河边的关系,我对水、对宽阔的景象和坦荡

人文高地

的气度一直存有偏爱之情。当我的朋友们热衷于爬山、远足等活动时,我 更喜欢找一个安静的所在,选一个阳光灿烂的日子,面向黄河坐下来,静 静地目送着一波又一波黄河水缓缓东去,此时最佳的状态恰如朱自清先 生在《荷塘月色》中所言:什么都可以想,什么都可以不想。

前些年就听说过兰州有一种曲艺形式,叫兰州鼓子。一直到零九年深 冬,我才与几位同仁在安宁区文化馆第一次欣赏到它。由此了解到兰州鼓 子是从唐宋时就开始生存于黄河岸边的民间生活中,它多以三人分别弹 琴(扬琴、三弦、二胡)、一人坐着主唱、多人伴唱的形式区别于其他曲艺曲 种。由于它已被相关部门确认为非物质文化遗产,所以其在兰州一些地方 受到了比以往更多的关注。

这次欣赏,一方面使我为自己过去对兰州鼓子的无知深感遗憾,另一 方面又很庆幸与它的相遇。我发现,兰州鼓子长期流传于居住在黄河岸边 的家族、亲友、邻里间,像这样存活在民间的曲艺形式常常是以口口相传 的方式传承的,特别是在教育水平严重受限、信息传递困难的历史时空 里。我想,其生命力的顽强恰如我们身边流淌、绵绵不绝的黄河水一样,其 内在的魅力就在于它凝聚了世世代代生活在黄河岸边的生命活色生香的 情感、思想和智慧。

在叹服兰州鼓子曲调优美、内涵丰富的同时,我想,作为一名黄河人、 一位学者,我应该为黄河,为兰州鼓子做点什么!既然我与黄河的缘分已 经铸就、并且还将继续,那我还等什么呢?

姿势好看地活着

ZISHIHAOKANDE HUOZHE



导语:姿势好看地活着

高原

"做人最要紧的是姿势要好看,如果恶行恶状、青筋毕露地追求一件 事,赢了也等于输了;输了呢,更加贱三成。"(香港作家亦舒)

王小波在《工作与人生》中说:"中国人喜欢接受这样的想法:只要能 活着就是好的,活成什么样子无所谓。从一些电影的名字就可以看出来: 《活着》、《找乐》……我对这种想法是断然地不赞成,因为抱有这种想法的 人就可能活成任何一种糟糕的样子,从而使生活本身失去意义。"

活成什么样子应该是人生最有所谓的事,人活着没有样子不能叫"有 人样子"地活着。

狠狠争一场闲富贵是俗,因为虽得还是失;忙忙过百岁好光阴是俗, 因为虽寿亦为夭。

追求着富贵,然而淡泊于富贵。追求着成功,然而淡泊于成功。"追求 着……,然而淡泊于……"这是一个人生明智行动的公式!淡泊地活才能 姿势好看。

慢慢地活,姿势容易好看,也更能体会快乐。而把心放平和了,就能慢 下来。

"大多数人在追求快乐时急得上气不接下气,以至于和快乐擦肩而 过。"(克尔凯郭尔语)不能采取与快乐对接的正确而良好的人生姿态,就 会上演"追求快乐"却与"快乐擦肩而过"的悲剧。

很懂得享受生命的周作人于是发出一个极"经典的"感慨:

"我们于日用必需的东西以外,必须还有一点无用的游戏与享乐,生活才觉得有意思。我们看夕阳,看秋河,看花,听雨,闻香,喝不求解渴的酒,吃不求饱的点心,都是生活上必要的——虽然是无用的装点,而且是愈精炼愈好。"(周作人《北京的茶食》)

活慢点儿何妨? 虽说"快活",但细想起来,也只有那些慢慢的活法里 真正"快活"的事儿不仅较多,且更快活得透彻酣畅。

那些通俗意义上"快快地活",往往难免副作用。慢了姿势容易平衡, 不会有摔跟头、狗啃泥式的"好看"。

活慢点儿,活细点儿,享受生命也才会更充分。

活慢点儿,才能看清、看真那些生命中的真的东西、真的意味。

活慢点儿,不会神经质、不会疯掉……

张爱玲发现"文学史上素朴地歌咏人生的安稳的作品很少,倒是强调 人生的飞扬的作品多,但好的作品,还是在于它是以人生的安稳做底子来 描写人生的飞扬的。没有这底子,飞扬只能是浮沫。许多强有力的作品只 予人以兴奋,不能予人以启示,就是失败在不知道把握这底子。"(张爱玲 《自己的文章》)

"它是人的神性,也可以说是妇人性。"张爱玲对这种人生"素朴的安 稳"极为推崇。

保持人性中的"妇人性"也是符合老子精神的,"老子哲学与当代女性 主义的相关性表现在,老子提倡以男人为主的社会多实行类似于女性特 点的雌柔之道,从而根本上减少社会的压迫、冲突与伤害。老子希望在社 会中起主导作用的人,如圣人、王侯、将军(这些人在古代都是男人),实践 以雌性特点为象征的自然无为的原则和柔顺慈俭之道,从而有利于实现 社会的自然和谐,也有利于维护人类与大自然的和谐。"(刘笑敢《老子古 今》)

讲究姿势好看,超越粗糙,我们自己可以活得爽气,也能让别人瞧着 舒心,生活也才谈得上质量。

、 人文高地

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有人说,失败不是一种结果,而是一种态度。而讲究姿势,调整态度, 我们就能避免无谓的失败。记住海明威的提醒:"在人生或者职业的各种 事务中,性格的作用比智力大得多,头脑的作用不如心情,天资不如由判 断力所节制着的自制、耐心和规律。"

释放太多,节制太少,也导致失败,导致姿势难看。

懂得生活是 10%的偶然性加 90%的态度,反省我们为什么慢不下 来;明白最大的幸福,是意识到你并不一定需要幸福;优雅是对粗糙的超 越,绅士的举止表现出礼仪的本质——祥和;而提升优雅 GDP,从富强走 向文雅是我们的终极追求。

如果不让灵魂失落,有能力享受生命中的慢趣,也能够化无奈为闲趣,化不幸为历练,那么姿势就能好看。

虽然每个人都会遇到难题,但是请不要忘记快乐是一种社会责任!如 果有人说:"你是世界上最快乐的人",这可能是对你最高的赞语。从此,做 世上最快乐的人便成为你的社会责任,不敢不快乐。快乐时姿势当然会好 看!

礼仪的本质——祥和

不可能人人都富裕,但是每一个人,不论是多么的贫困,社会地位多 么卑微,都能成为一个优雅的绅士。

Every man cannot be rich; but every man, however poor, however humble his position in life, can be, in the truest sense of the word, a graceful gentleman.

何谓"绅士"?这个问题很难全面地回答,不过我们可以来试试。

首先,绅士不一定要有钱,或者衣着华丽。一个人的外表并不是关键, 重要的是他的内在品质,这是区别绅士与非绅士的根本所在。在社会的最 底层,也会有绅士。避开对此进行过于细致深入的分析,试着下一个概括 性的定义。真正的绅士在待人接物方面,几乎是"金科玉律"的典范。这几 乎涵括了一切,所有的行为准则以及礼仪规范,不论多么俗气,都以此为 基础。

人们普遍认为:绅士永远会顾及他人的感受;他很机智——懂得如何 说适当的话,做适当的事。他是个绅士——也就是说,他的言谈举止温文 尔雅;他不会过分地抬高自己,真正的力量不是张扬与喧嚣,而是平静与 柔和。绅士的举止表现出礼仪的本质——祥和。

绅士绝不会是一个暴君或者欺凌弱小者。富有的暴发户也许会严厉 对待仆人,鄙视地位卑微者。绅士则不然,他永远谦卑待人,不分贵贱。他 和善地体谅仆人,不与他们过度亲近,也不冷漠疏远。他会用慎重而有效的方法来感谢接受到的服务。

他的言谈中会显现出一种君子风范。表达的方式、说话的语气、音调 的转换、遣词造句以及某种难以言表的东西会让他们与众不同。他未必是 一位纯粹主义者;他可能会使用俚语并且运用自如,但他懂得什么时候该 用,什么时候不该用。他未必是僵硬的形式主义者:他可能会在某些场合 像年轻的学童一般说话和行动。但他知道什么时候应该,什么时候不应 该。

服饰和外貌方面,绅士不会冒犯别人。他的衣着未必时尚——更不用 说华丽了,但通常他们的品位很高,干净整齐,没有一丝污点。穿着破旧、 肮脏的衣服,是一种虚荣的表现,如同穿着浮华、时尚一般。绅士会避免这 些极端。他的衣着表现,会在其财产控制范围之内——知道他的外表不会 有批判的余地,他可以毫不在意。事实上,这种不在意的态度,正是高雅的 本质,也是有教养的人表现出来的内外协调一致的特征。

绅士举止从容而灵活,他在做事的时候,不会做些不必要的小动 作——他不慌不忙。简化的动作是一种优美;优美地走过一间房或者高雅 地端起一杯茶,就是要避免那些拙而不雅的动作。

说一句最真诚的话——不可能人人都富裕,但是每一个人,不论是多 么的贫困,社会地位多么卑微,都能成为一个绅士。

The Definition of a Gentleman

What is the true definition of a gentleman? This question is not easy to answer completely; but we will try.

First of all, a gentleman is not necessarily a man of wealth, or one who wears fine clothes. It is no question of outer circumstances or appearance; it is the inner nature that distinguishes the gentleman. There are men in the humblest walks of life who are nature's gentlemen. Without going into complicated analysis, however, we will try to give a general definition. The truest gentleman is the one who in his treatment of others comes nearest to exemplifying the "Golden Rule". This practically includes all, for upon this rule, all rules of conduct and rules of etiquette, however worldly, are based.

Some common conceptions of a gentleman are these: a gentleman is always considerate for the feelings of others; he has tact—he knows how to say and to do the right thing at the right time. He is a gentle man — that is to say, he is quiet and refined in m anner and speech; he does not unduly assert himself. T rue strength is not loud and boisterous; but quiet and subdued. The manner of a gentleman is characterized by that essence of good manners — repose.

A gentleman is never a tyrant or a bully; the rich upstart may treat servants and supposed inferiors with harshness or contempt; not so the gentleman. He is invariably courteous, alike to both high and low. He treats his servants with kindly consideration, he is not unduly familiar with them, and yet not coldly reserved. He shows appreciation of services performed for him, and shows it in a delicate and effective way.

In his speech a gentleman is revealed. The mode of expression, the tone and modulation of the voice, the choice of words, and certain other indefinable things distinguish him. He need not be a purist; he may use slang and use it freely; but he knows what slang to use and when not to use it. He need not be stiff and formal; be may speak and act on occasions with all the careless freedom of a youthful schoolboy; but he knows when to do so, and when not.

In dress and appearance a gentleman gives no offence to others. His clothes are not necessarily fashionable — still less showy; but they are always in good taste, neat, and spotlessly clean. There is a kind of vanity in wearing old and untidy clothes, just as there is in wearing the most showy and fashionable ones. The gentleman avoids all these extremes. He expresses himself in his dress so far as his means allow — and knowing that his appearance gives no grounds for criticism, he can be quite unconscious of it. In fact this unconsciousness is essential to true dignity of manner, and to the inner and outer harmony that characterizes the well-bred man.

In his actions and movements he is deliberate and yet alert, he makes no unnecessary movements when he is doing a thing — no fuss. Gracefulness is the economy of motion; the most graceful way of walking across a room, or handling a tea cup, is the way that is freest from useless and awkward movements.

Every man cannot be rich; but every man, however poor, however humble his position in life, can be, in the truest sense of the word, a gentleman.

热词空间

- 1. etiquette n. 礼节;礼仪;道德规范
- 2. boisterous adj. 吵吵嚷嚷的;兴高采烈的
- 3. repose n. 宁静;镇静;和谐;恬静
- 4. purist n. 纯粹主义者

快乐是一种责任

不要悲伤地回望过去,过去不会再来。要明智地利用现在,现在是属 于你的。要走向前去迎接还不明朗的未来,毫不畏惧,满怀豪情。

----H.W.朗费罗

Look not mounfully into the past. It never comes back again. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear, and with a manly heart.

-----Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

快乐好似掷入池塘的一枚鹅卵石,激起一圈圈涟漪不断扩散。如同斯 蒂文森所说:"快乐是一种责任。"

快乐这个字眼并没有确切的定义。可以因种种的理由而快乐。其关键 并非在于财富或健康。因为有些乞丐、病弱的人和所谓的失败者也可以同 样无比快乐地生活。

快乐是一种意料不到的收获。而能保持快乐则是一项成就,是灵魂与 品性的胜利。努力追求快乐并不是自私。事实上,追求快乐并不是对我们 自己,也是对别人的一种责任。

闷闷不乐像是一种传染病,染上这种疾病的人大家都避之如蛇蝎。这 种人很快就会发现自己感到孤单、痛苦和难过。然而,有一种很简单的治 疗方法,看起来似乎荒谬可笑,那就是:如果你觉得不快乐,那就假装快乐 吧! 这个方法很有效的。不久你就会发现自己非但不会使人反感,反而还能吸引别人。你会发现,能够成为广结善缘的中心人物是多么值得的事。

于是,原本装扮的快乐变成了真正的快乐。你会拥有心境平和的秘诀 而又能忘情于服务他人。

一旦快乐被认作一种责任履行并成为一种习惯的时候,它就会开启 大门,引领我们进入无法相信的花园中,里面云集着满怀感激的朋友。

The Happy Door

Happiness is like a pebble dropped into a pool to set in motion an ever widening circle of ripples. As Stevenson has said, being happy is a duty.

There is no exact definition of the word—happiness. Happy people are happy for all sorts of reason, the key is not wealth or physical well-being, since we find beggars, invalids and so-called failures who are extremely happy.

Being unhappy is a sort of unexpected dividend, but staying happy is an accomplishment, a triumph of soul and character. It is not selfish to strive for it. It is, indeed, a duty to ourselves and others.

Being unhappy is like an infectious disease; it causes people to shrink away from the sufferer. He soon finds himself alone, miserable and embittered. There is, however, a cure so simple as to seem, at first glance, ridiculous: If you don't feel happy, pretend to be!

It works. Before long you will find that instead of repelling people, you attract them. You discover how deeply rewarding it is to be the center of wider and wider circles of good will.

Then the make-believe becomes a reality. You possess the secret of peace of mind, and can forget yourself in being of service to others.

Being happy, once it is realized as a duty and established as a habit, opens doors into unimaginable gardens thronged with grateful friends.

热词空间

invalid n. 残疾者,病弱者
dividend n. 红利,股息,股利
repel v. 驱逐,排斥;使厌恶
embittered adj. 痛苦的,难受的
make-believe n. 伪装,假装
每个人都会遇到难题

每个人都会遇到困难,没有困难困扰的人生只是一个幻想——是沙 漠中的海市蜃楼。

Every living person has problems. A problem-free life is an illusion—a mirage in the desert.

一些坚忍不拔的人获得成功的秘诀是什么?为什么当其他人被困难 击倒时,他们能够渡过难关?为什么他们成功,而其他人却失败?为什么他 们能够翱翔天际,而其他人却身陷泥沼?

答案很简单,这完全在于他们如何看待自己的困难。是的,每个人都 会遇到困难,没有困难困扰的人生只是一个幻想——是沙漠中的海市蜃 楼。接受这个事实吧。

每一座高山都有顶峰,每一个峡谷都有洼地,人生有高潮也有低潮, 也有它的巅峰和低谷。没有人一生都处在巅峰阶段,也没有人一生都落魄 潦倒。难题都会有结束的一天,随着时间的推移,一切迎刃而解。

也许你不能操纵时代,但可以使自己镇静下来,你可以将痛苦转化为 亵渎的语言或变成诗文,选择权在你的手里。你或许不能选择你所处的艰 难时代,但你可以选择如何对待它。

例如,面对一次严重的经济打击,怎么做才是正确的应对方法?在这种情况下,正确的应对方法是退缩、逃跑吗?是借酒消愁、沉溺毒品或以自

姿势好看地活着

杀来逃避吗?不!这些消极的反应只是暂时解决了迫在眉睫的问题,但却 会招来更多的烦恼。

对难题的正确处理,就是鼓起勇气,积极面对。面对人生中看似难以 驾驭的难题,当你控制了自己的反应,那么,实际上,你就控制了难题对你 的影响。你对难题的反应是至关重要的,那是你的底线。你会让这个难题 对你产生什么样的影响呢?它能让你脆弱,也能令你坚强;它能使你更上 一层楼,也能令你痛苦。一切都取决于你自己。

归根结底,那些挺过艰难时刻的坚忍不拔的人就是这样,面对自己的 困境,他们选择了正确的态度。因为艰难的时刻不会永远持续,但是坚忍 不拔的人可以坚持到底,他们坚持不懈。历史告诉我们,每一个难题都有 它的期限。

没有难题会永远困扰我们,暴风雨之后,阳光灿烂,寒冬也会在春季 里融化。你的暴风雨终会过去,你的冬天终会解冻,而你的难题也终将被 解答。

Every Living Person Has Problems

What is the secret ingredient of tough people that enables them to succeed? Why do they survive the tough times when others are overcomed by them? Why do they win when others lose? Why do they soar when others sink?

The answer is very simple. It's all in how they perceive their problems. Yes, every living person has problems. A problem-free life is an illusion — a mirage in the desert. Accept that fact.

Every mountain has a peak. Every valley has its low point. Life has its ups and downs, its peaks and its valleys. No one is up all the time, nor are they down all the time. Problems do end. They are all resolved in time.

You may not be able to control the times, but you can compose your response. You can turn your pain into profanity or into poetry. The choice is up to you. You may not have chosen your tough time, but you can choose how you will react to it.

For instance, what is the positive reaction to a terrible financial setback? In this situation would it be the positive reaction to cop-out and run away? Escape through alcohol, drug, or suicide? No! Such negative reactions only produce greater problems by promising a temporary solution to the pressing problem.

The positive solution to a problem may require courage to initiate it. When you control your reaction to the seemingly un-controllable problem of life, then in fact you do control the problem's effect on you. Your reaction to the problem is the last word! That's the bottom line. What will you let this problem do to you? It can make you tender or tougher. It can make you better or bitter. It all depends on you.

In the final analysis, the tough people who survive the tough times do so because they've chosen to react positively to their predicament. Tough times never last, but tough people do. Tough people stick it out. History teaches us that every problem has a lifespan.

No problem is permanent. Storms always give way to the sun. Winter always thaws into springtime. Your storm will pass. Your winter will thaw. Your problem will be solved.

热词空间

- 1. soar v. 翱翔,高飞
- 2. profanity n. 亵渎语言
- 3. cop-out n. 逃避责任
- 4. predicament n. 尴尬的处境,困境
- 5. thaw v. 融化, 融解

生活是 10%的偶然性加 90%的态度

差不多任何一种处境——无论是好是坏——都受到我们对待处境的 影响。

——L.A.西尼加

Almost any situation—good or bad—is affected by the attitude we bring to.

-----Lucius Annaus Seneca

态度决定一切。

我活得越久,我越会意识到态度对生命的影响是多么巨大。

对于我来说,态度比事实更重要。

与背景、教育、钱财、环境、失败、成功以及别人对你的看法和说法相 比,态度更重要。

它比外表、天赋、技术更重要。

它会建造也会破坏一个公司、教堂或是家庭。

重要的是,我们用什么样的态度面对一天是由我们来决定的。

我们不能改变历史。我们不能改变别人做事的方式。

我们唯一能决定的就是我们的态度……

我坚信生活是10%的偶然性加90%的态度。

我们做任何反应,我们怎样做,怎样说,全都由我们的态度决定。它决

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定是开心还是难过。态度可以推进或是阻碍我们生活中的各个方面。

如果你的想法一直是昏暗的、苦涩的,你也只能收获这样的果实。

你的想法和世界观会影响你做事的方式,你是什么样的人,以及你将 会成为什么样的人。

改变你的态度就是改变你看待问题的方式。要想开始改变,你必须学 会积极地而不是消极被动地看待每种境遇。

因此,你应该知道你有决定权。如果我们把态度比作游泳,那你应该 做什么?

在游泳时,你是否会逆流而上也要努力游到终点? 在漂流时,你是否会随波逐流,任水流带你去任何地方? 在溺水时,你是否认为波浪是你无法克服的困难? 积极的态度可以帮助你"游"过人生。

Attitude Determines Everything

The longer I live, the more I realize the impact of attitude on life.

Attitude, to me, is more important than facts.

It is more important than the past, than education, than money, than circumstances, than failures, than successes, than what other people think or say of you.

It is more important than appearance, giftedness or skill.

It will make or break a company, a church, a home.

The remarkable thing is we have a choice every day regarding the attitude we will embrace for that day.

We cannot change our past; we cannot change the fact that people will act in a certain way. We cannot change the inevitable.

The only thing we can do is to play on the one string we have, and that is our attitude...

I am convinced that life is 10% what happens to me and 90% how I react to it.

How we react, what we do or say, all depends on our attitude. It determines whether we'll be happy or sad. Attitude can help, or hinder us in all areas of our lives.

If your thoughts are constantly of doom and gloom, you will receive the same in return.

Your thoughts and your perception of the world influences all that you do, and all that you are, and all that you can be.

Changing your attitude is really changing the way you see things. To begin the change, you must start looking for the good in every situation, rather than the negative.

So, you see the choice is yours. If we compare attitude to swimming, which are you doing?

Are you swimming — even against the currents and the waves you keep going, you see your destination and you are taking action to reach it?

Are you floating — just allowing the waves to carry you, you end up wherever the water takes you?

Are you drowning — you see the waves and the currents as difficulties you cannot overcome?

Keeping a positive mental attitude will help you swim through life!

热词空间

1. appearance n. 外貌

2. invitable adj. 不可避免的

3. perception n. 感觉,知觉

4. negative adj. 消极的,否定的

5. destination n. 目的地,意图

你并不一定需要幸福

我的生活法则是使事业成为乐趣,乐趣成为事业。

——罗素

The rule of my life is to make business a pleasure, and pleasure my business.

-----Russell

达到幸福的境界,有多少种方法呢?

1.幸福不是目的,而是一段旅程,如果你在这段旅程中寻找乐趣,那么 这段旅程就会变成目的地,并且是令你终身受益的无限延长的目的地。

2.幸福的地方就在这里,幸福的时刻就是此时。记住,站在这里,把握 现在,你就会幸福。

3.幸福首先是精神上的,然后才是身体上的。为了让身体获得十足的 快乐,你必须先让心情放松下来,远离烦恼。宁可三餐无肉,也不要思想上 有负担。

4.幸福是不幸的对立面,此消彼长,此长彼消。把自己从不幸的情绪中 解脱出来,你就会幸福。

5.幸福是五块饼两条鱼的传说,你给予的越多,回报的也越多,把你的 幸福与他人分享,你就会享受到最大的幸福。

6. 如果你的心愿轻而易举就能实现,那么你的幸福很快就走会到尽

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头;为了让你的幸福感持续得时间更长,为自己许下一些难以达成的心愿 吧。

7.当你处于幸福之中时,你感到欣然而满足,当你处于不幸时,你也应 该感到满足。让心中永远都怀有一份热情,这样,幸福就会变成一个根深 蒂固的习惯。

8.幸福是一个奇特的东西,当你向它招手,呼唤它、恳求它时,它不会 向你走来;但是,当你假装出满不在乎的样子时,它却会讨好你,紧靠在你 身边,同你在一起。和幸福打交道,你必须采取这种欲擒故纵的手段。

9. 幸福从一个地方到另一个地方飘忽不定,试图留住幸福是不明智的,是徒劳之举。你必须不断地制造出新的幸福来,这样,幸福才能接踵而至。

10.你所能得到的最大的幸福,就是意识到你并不一定需要幸福。

(注:"五饼二鱼"典故出自《新约·马克福音》,耶稣将仅有的五块饼与两条鱼 分给他布道的五千名饥饿的信徒,结果,饼和鱼不仅没有分完,反而还多出了十 二篮。)

Ten Ways to Happiness

How many ways are there to reach the state of being happy?

1. Happiness is not an aim, but a journey. If you seek for pleasure in the course of the journey, the course will become a destination, and what's more, it will be a prolonged, boundlessly beneficial destination for all your life.

2. The happy place is this place, and the happy moment is this moment. Remain standing here, seize the present moment, and you will be happy.

3. Happiness is mental before it is physical. In order to be

physically happy to the full, you must first feel at ease and be free of worry. It is better to eat without meat than to have a load on your mind.

4. Happiness is the opposite of unhappiness; the decline of the one means the growth of the other. Release yourself from the unhappy mood and you will be happy.

5. Happiness is a matter of five cakes of bread and two fishes; the more you give out the more you will get back. Share your happiness with others and you will enjoy it most.

6. If your heart's desire is easily satisfied, your happiness will soon come to an end. In order that your happiness may last, you have to leave some of your desires unfulfilled.

7. When you are happy, you feel contented. You should also feel contented, when you are unhappy. Be always full of zest and happiness will become an inveterate habit.

8. Happiness is a very strange thing. It will not turn up when you beckon it, call it, and solicit it. But when you feign complete indifference, it will fawn upon you, lean close to you and live with you. In dealing with happiness, you should adopt the strategy of leaving it at large the better to apprehend it.

9. Happiness is drifting from place to place. It is unwise as well as futile to try to retain it. You have got to keep on making new happiness, so that one happiness follows in the wake of another.

10. The greatest happiness you can gain is realizing that you are not necessarily in need of it.

热词空间

1. zest n. 热情

2. inveterate adj. 习惯性的,根深蒂固的

3. solicit v. 请求,恳求

4. feign v. 假装

5. fawn v. 谄媚,奉承

站出来,说句公道话

向一个人指明他的错误是一回事。使他掌握真理是另一回事。

——约翰·洛克

It is one thing to show a man that he is in error, and another to put him in possession of truth.

-John Locke

周日上午9点,我正在小镇上一家密执安味的餐馆里吃早餐。从小时候开始,我们全家就常去这家餐馆,邻桌夫妻争吵的淫言秽语,很快破坏 了我的怀旧情趣。父母们努力转移孩子们的注意力,还有几家吃了一半就 匆匆离开了。

没有人去制止这两个粗鲁的人。我感觉像是被人抢劫了。也因为我对 此也没有做出任何反抗。

这种情况,就像令人厌恶的行为腐蚀了我们生活的质量一样。需要一 剂老传统时代的强制良药来治疗。如果是以前,我父亲会立即站起来斥责 那对夫妻:"你们应该用肥皂漱漱你们的嘴!"

那对夫妻走后,我埋怨起经理,他耸耸肩说:"我能怎么办?他们又没 犯法。"

对那些侵犯了我们享受公共场所权利的人,我们采取了消极的态度, 这种回避的方式正是这种态度的体现。我们很多人都不愿意卷入这种事

姿势好看地活着|

情之中,并将这种态度合理化,因为在一个很可能会跟陌生人产生暴力冲 突的地界上,说句公道话的行为实在太危险了。但是通常,恐惧并不能证 明旁观者的漠视是正当的。

有一个恰如其分的例子:最近在一个商场购物时,我看到五个不满 12岁的孩子,在拥挤的地方横冲直撞地滑旱冰,还撞倒了一位试图给他 们让路的老人。我忍不住大喊保安时,却听到几位购物者说"消消气吧"。

消消气?那些孩子需要知道他们的行为是不可接受的。人群中的成年 人也应该将那群孩子围住。提醒他们,他们的行为危及到了他人。然后,把 这些孩子交给商场保安和他们的父母。

缺乏这样的社会约束,这群孩子会学到什么呢?极有可能是:如果你把人撞倒了,你能跑掉,除非碰巧警察在场。

法律仅仅是限定行为的最低标准,它们应该是维护公共安全的最后 而不是第一道防线。当提到日常礼貌时,法律是不能代替社会羞耻感的。

我和那些一同在餐厅就餐的人应该采取行动,让那对"垃圾夫妻"感 到羞耻。我们应该客气而坚定地说"请小点儿声",或是"我不希望我的孩 子听到你们的骂声"。

要解决这个问题很简单。只需要有更多的人站在正义的一边,让我们 当中那些粗野之人明白:公共场所不是他们的私人空间。

On Behalf of Common Courtesy

It is nine o' clock on Sunday morning, and I'm enjoying breakfast in a small town Michigan restaurant where my family used to eat when I was growing up. My nostalgic mood is soon shattered by a steady stream of hardcore obscenities emanating from a battling couple at the next table. Parents try to distract their children, and several families leave half-finished stacks of pancakes.

No one asks these boors to restrain themselves. I feel as if I've been mugged, and it's partly because I've done nothing to resist.

This situation — like so much of the obnoxious behavior eroding the quality of our lives — cried out for a dose of old – time social pressure. My father would have been out of his seat to lecture that couple in the time it takes to say. "You should have your mouth washed out with soap."

After the couple left, I complained to the manager, who shrugged and said, "What could I do? They weren't breaking any law."

That dispiriting line embodies the passive attitude we've adopted toward self – centered assaults on our fight to enjoy public places. Many of us rationalize our reluctance to get involved on the grounds that it is too risky to speak up on behalf of common courtesy in a nation of potentially violent strangers. But most often, fear cannot justify the indifference of bystanders.

A case in point: While shopping at a mall recently, I saw five boys — none older than 12 — skate aggressively into a crowded area, forcing an elderly man to his knees as he struggled to get out of the way. I yelled for a security guard only to hear "lighten up" from several shoppers.

Lighten up? Those kids needed to be shown that their behavior was unacceptable. The adults in the crowd could have surrounded the skaters and reminded them that they were endangering others. Then the boys should have been turned over to mall security — and to their parents. In the absence of such social pressure, what did those kids learn? That even if you knock someone down, you'll probably get away with it unless there happens to be a cop on the scene.

Laws can only offer a minimum standard of behavior. And they should be the last, not the first, line of defense in safeguarding public tranquility. When it comes to everyday civility, legislation is no substitute for social shame.

What my fellow diners and I should have done in that restaurant was embarrassing the trash – talking couple. Politely but firmly we could have said something like "Please lower your voices" or "I wouldn't like my children to overhear you".

The solution is within our grasp. All it will take is for more of us to step forward, support one another, and show the boors among us that they don't own our public spaces.

热词空间

nostalgic a. 怀旧的,留恋过去的
shatter v. 破坏,毁坏
obscenities (pl.) n. 淫秽的话
emanate v. 发散,发出
obnoxious a. 引起反感的,讨厌的
tranquility n. 平静,宁静

不让灵魂失落

高原

唯一值得做的事就是坚守灵魂,不让它失落。

人文生存是有人性、有灵魂的生命性存在,是哲学家牟宗三所说的 "使心灵从冻结的现实中通透,从现实荣辱中跃现"。这种"通透"、这种"跃 现"是我们的主业。

在纷扰繁丽的人生中,我们唯一值得做的事就是坚守灵魂,不让它失 落。"重要的是,你一定要照亮你的灵魂。"(赵玫《灵魂之光》)

"优于别人,并不高贵。真正的高贵应该是优于过去的自己。"(海明威) 高贵者之所以高贵,完全在于他有着高贵的灵魂。

审美本质就是一种照亮。作家张洁第一次来福州,看见白玉兰花,便 "一见倾心",觉得"非常高兴",因为"花极优雅",似有一种"幽怨"之美,为 此,她感到"遗憾",甚至开始"可怜自己",与白玉兰花相见太晚了。与天使 翅膀同一颜色的玉兰花的绝美照亮了张洁的灵魂。

而有时候是那些本就发亮的灵魂照亮了凡俗的风景。陶渊明在写给 儿子们的一封信中说:"见树木交荫,时鸟变声,亦复欢然有喜。尝言五、六 月中,北窗下卧,遇凉风暂至,自谓是羲皇上人。"(《与子俨等疏》)陶渊明 十分诗意地说:每当我看见树木枝叶第一次形成绿荫,听见鸟鸣声随季节 的不同而变化时,我也非常欣喜。常说五、六月中,闲卧于北窗下,此时,凉

姿势好看地活着

风阵阵吹来,便自认是生活在伏羲黄帝以前的人。

不让灵魂失落的意思有时候就是在别人感觉不到诗意的地方感觉到 生命的诗意。因为"诗是一种惊奇、一种对于人生世相的美妙和神秘的赞 叹,把一切事态都看得一目了然,视为无足惊奇的人们就很难有诗意或是 见到诗意。"(朱光潜)

在生活中许多时候,听见听不见、看见看不见往往与耳朵、眼睛没有 太多必然的关系,这也就是现象学所谓的"意向性"。我们看到的都是我们 "想"看到、"愿意"看到的。修养自己的心性,让自己的心灵方向永远朝向 真善美的维度。

"世界本质上是诗的,它的意义只是它本身。其重要性在于它存在,以及我们知觉它存在:这真是一项大神秘。"(奥尔德斯·赫胥黎)认同"世界的本质是诗的",你的生活才有可能朗现诗意。

不让灵魂失落,就是不让生命失落。

慢 趣

高原

悠闲绝非懒惰,悠闲是一种慢的趣味,是一种"无为",境界高着呢! 过 分勤劳无非是在表现自己十分具有贪欲而已。有境界的悠闲者是高尚的, 而且在如今的社会尤其显得高尚。

"把生活当作一种艺术,微妙而美地生活。"周作人如是说。微妙而美 地生活,一定不是法拉利赛车上的速度生活。

"我要说的是一种很有趣的东西,这便是船。……你坐在船上,应该是 游山的态度,看看四周物色,随处可见的山,岸旁的乌柏,河边的红蓼和白 苹,渔舍,各式各样的桥,困倦的时候睡在舱中拿出随笔来看,或者冲一碗 清茶喝喝。"(周作人《乌篷船》)

这种慢慢的、缓缓的、有趣的东西离我们远得厉害了。慢慢地发现, "慢"而悠闲的生活竟成了最奢华的享受。那些古代我们瞧不上的呆笨的 诗人原来早就过着令人眼红牙痒的"奢华"日子,他们的诗中很多句子是 这种"炫富":

任"夕露沾我衣",听"鸡鸣桑树颠"是陶渊明的豪华。

"青惜峰峦,黄知橘柚"是沉郁顿挫的杜甫的奢侈。

"数峰太白雪,一卷陶潜诗"、"绿蚁新醅酒,红泥小火炉"是白居易的 闲适富足。 林语堂《悠闲生活的崇尚》一文很权威地说:"中国人的性情,是经过 了文学的熏陶和哲学的认可的。这种爱悠闲的性情是由于酷爱人生而产 生,并受了历代浪漫文学潜流的激荡,最后又由一种人生哲学——大体上 可称它为道家哲学——承认它为合理近情的态度。"

英国大诗人华兹华斯(Words Worth)和柯勒律治(Coleridge)当年 徒步游走欧洲,心中涌动着诗的潮波,而袋里不名一文,这恰是他们的"奢 华",所以他们能代表英国浪漫主义。

要享受悠闲的生活,所费是不多的。全面实践悠闲生活的林语堂很专 业地说:"享受悠闲生活当然比享受奢侈生活便宜得多。要享受悠闲的生 活只要有一种艺术家的性情,在一种全然悠闲的情绪中,去消遣一个闲暇 无事的下午。"

"大多数人在追求快乐时急得上气不接下气,以至于和快乐擦肩而 过。"这是作为哲学家的克尔凯郭尔的重大发现,而且特别适合今天的我 们。

更适合我们的是下面的情形:"最爱'快进',狂点'刷新'。评论,要抢 '沙发'。寄信,最好是特快专递。拍照,最好是立等可取。坐车,最好是高 速公路、高速铁路、磁悬浮列车。乘坐飞机,最好是直航。做事,最好是名利 双收。创业,最好是一夜暴富。结婚,最好有现房现车。排队,最好能插队。" (陈漠《我们为什么慢不下来》)

一心挣钱把生活整得绉绉巴巴、憋屈别扭,而悠闲地讲究慢趣的生活是 舒展舒畅的。如果厌倦那种磕头下跪的勾当,厌倦那种匆匆忙忙、慌慌张张的 生活,不把生活当问题来解决,真的下决心享受人生,人生是足够享受的。

当然享受生活者也需要具备一定素质,"他须有丰富的心灵,有简朴 生活的爱好,对于生财之道不大在心,这样的人,才有资格享受悠闲的生 活。"(林语堂)

降低快乐的成本难道不是真本事,不值得佩服?

我们很急。我们很不耐烦。可是我们必须要慢慢地活!必须懂得慢趣!

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优雅是对粗糙的超越

高原

优雅是必要的虚伪,优雅是对没心没肺、心不在焉粗糙活法的超越。

我心粗糙,不能敏感到生活中随时随地的幸福。

我心粗糙,当然不能享受毛毛雨状的幸福。

我心粗糙,视优雅为虚伪,不知优雅是必要的虚伪。

"从今以后,我们要仔仔细细地过日子。"俞平伯曾在一篇文章里引用 了夫人的这句话。俞平伯没有给出解释,后来被季羡林先生看到,有了这 样的理解:"言外之意就是嫌眼前的日子过得不够仔细。所谓'仔细'应该 是多一些典雅,少一些粗暴;多一些温柔,少一些莽撞;总之,多一些人性, 少一些兽性。"

在这三多三少中,优雅的生命才会立起来。对"仔仔细细地过日子"认 认真真地对待不是容易的事,但是值得追求。

香港作家马家辉直言不讳地指出,"要累积出一个优雅的身份,没有 300年或500年的历史无法成功,但欲把历史身份践踏破坏,只需装设几 盏红紫绿灯即告成事。中国人最精通于这一套。……仔细,和是否富足有 关系,也可以没有关系,可以到巴黎买得起名牌,却不一定懂得仔细的含 义。《东邪西毒》的英文片名是个很棒的意象,Ashes of Time——时间的 灰烬,不正是记忆吗?时间就是那么多,仔仔细细地过,灰烬是不是会炼成 黄金?"(王汀《从今以后,仔仔细细地过》)

反省一下,我们的举手投足,我们的眉宇间,还有几许典雅、温柔以及 人性的踪影?城市不能自动做到让生活美好,从来都是有人性的、有灵魂 的东西让生活美好。

化无奈为闲趣

高原

把无奈之事、不爱干之事干得不痛苦,甚至还能貌似轻松,化无奈为 闲趣,这世界还有什么能奈何咱的?

人生无奈之事谁也难免,有些可以改变、抗争,但有些只能改变自己 或自己扛着。

青春写手郭敬明也"被无奈"过,他的经验是:

我17岁就出道了。那个时候年纪小,连新闻里说一句我不好的 话,我都会难过很久,更何况是编一些我完全没干过的事情,就更崩 溃了。心情很不好那时候,也会跟爸妈诉苦,跟周围的朋友说为什么 会这样,我明明没有说这话,明明没有做这事儿,为什么写出来会是 这样?但是渐渐地发现,其实这些都很快就过了,留不下什么痕迹,如 果整天被这些事情困扰,就没有精力去做自己想做的事了。所以后来 就渐渐不管了,因为久了你就会知道,哪怕再恶劣的新闻,它一瞬间 就会被更恶劣的新闻所取代。(郭敬明《我只做郭敬明》)

郭敬明经受无奈后的结果是"被成长",对某些事能做到"渐渐不管 了"就是一种成长。如果自己被无奈之事消耗,那结果是"整天被这些事情 困扰,就没有精力去做自己想做的事了"。

当然还有一些无奈之事不能采取"不管"的态度,需要一些积极、超脱

姿势好看地活着

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的心态应对。

笔者的儿子属于手机段子里说的"用作业灭掉"的 90 后,看着伏在书 桌上疲惫、厌倦的儿子,笔者施展人文含量颇高的哄骗大法:"儿子,咱是 男子汉,应试教育咱一时也改不了,不就是一点儿作业吗? 有啥不得了的, 男子汉还怕写作业? 男子汉是什么? 就是不怕生活中无奈之事压头,且有 能耐化无奈为闲趣的强者。咱把写作业只当闲趣,这就是强人加超人…… 记住人生至理:干自己不爱干之事以换得干爱干之事的资格。"终于哄得 儿子略有轻松貌:"好吧! 那我就先做个'作业大侠'!"

把无奈之事、不爱干之事干得不痛苦,甚至还能貌似轻松,化无奈为闲趣,这世界还有什么能奈何咱的?

在一个人的生命历程中,不幸的、无奈的事情常会降临,在这时候,一 味地抱怨或叫苦会无济于事,而默默地、明智地面对与承担,就是一种人 生历练!相信在这样的历练之后,人生的美丽与魅力才能彰显。

低成本活好的智慧

DICHENGBEN HUOHAO DE ZHIHUI



导语:低成本活好的智慧

高原

有人说,代价太大的胜利就是失败,那么成本过高的幸福就不能称为 幸福。

"人们赞美而认为成功的生活,只不过是生活中的这么一种。为什么 我们要夸耀这一种而贬低另一种生活呢?"(梭罗《瓦尔登湖》)

在世俗的成功之外,肯定存在着其他的"幸福模式"。

世上最大的迷信是误以为自己只缺钱。而一个人不能拨开钱带来的 迷雾,也就难有出息。

"宁静安详,也许不见得特别幸福,至少并不格外痛苦。他们也有自己的喜怒哀乐,但是并没有我们想象的那样,被'诱'得骚动不安,六神无主, 跃跃欲试,痛苦不堪。"(林达《扫起落叶好过冬》)这说谁呢?

他们头顶的上方就是高压线,他们的邻居家用电器样样俱全,但是他 们不用电,所以也没有电灯、电视、电冰箱、收音机和微波炉。他们不用汽 车,他们是农夫,却拒绝使用拖拉机和任何新式机械,有些人偶然使用汽 车,但一定是黑色的,以示谦卑。他们认为炫目的电器是对他们精神世界 的威胁。他们是美国的阿米绪人,是一些我们看着"保守落后"的家伙。

以为现代人就一定要使用电,一定得有电器,以为这些就是"文明进步",或许也是一种典型的偏执。

我们不一定非得像阿米绪人一样活着,但却应懂得并尊重他们的生活是一种参照,是上帝安排好的参照。生活不是非要跟别人一样"富裕"不

低成本活好的智慧

可的,生活本就应该是多元样态的,人类自然不能没有这特别的"一族"。 至少奔突于名利场中的人没有资格嘲笑他们落后!谁比谁更"现代"、"前 卫",这也是个没准的事儿!

浪漫化的能力也是小成本活好的本事之一。德国诗哲诺瓦利斯认为 浪漫化就是神秘化:"赋予普通的东西以更高的意义,使世俗的东西披上 神秘的外衣,使熟知的东西恢复未知的庄严,使有限的东西重归无限,这 就是浪漫化。"(《碎金集》)

只视钱最有意思,而看世间其他一切皆无趣者,只能收获郁闷、享受 纠结。

常常盘点自己已经拥有的"幸福存量",也能有效降低生活成本。

英国天文学家霍金因患卢伽雷病而瘫痪,仅有几个手指能活动。当有 人问他:"你不认为命运让你失去太多了吗?"

霍金的回答让人震惊:"我的手指还能活动,我的大脑还能思维;我有 终生追求的理想,有我爱和爱我的亲人和朋友;对了,我还有一颗感恩的 心……"

境由心生——生活中的问题本身都不是问题,如何对待它才是最大的问题。如果谁总自认为失去的太多,总受到这个意念的折磨,谁才是最不幸的人。

人与人最相同的境况是,谁都会遇到人生大大小小的问题,但人与人 最大的不同则是对待这些问题的态度存在着云泥之别。

等到有钱才能活好算什么本事呢?能以小成本活好的人才是真能耐。

快乐才能通达智慧

通向智慧的路,不是因为克制和严格,而是靠放任和孩童般的无忧无 虑。你想了解任何事,请保持心情愉快。

——梭罗

Not by cogent or severity shall you have access to true wisdom, but by abandonment and childlike mirthfulness. If you would know aught, be gay before it.

----Thoreau

"快乐的时光,给我们带来智慧。"当我第一次读到英国桂冠诗人梅斯 菲尔德的这句诗时,我感到震惊。他想表达什么寓意呢?如果不认真思考, 我一直认为这句诗应该倒过来说。但他的冷静和自信使我屈服,因此我一 直无法忘记这句诗。

终于,我好像体会到了他想要表达的含义,明白这其中蕴涵着深刻的 道理。快乐带来的智慧存在于清晰的感知中,不会因忧虑而困惑,不会因 失望、无聊而黯然失色,不会因恐惧而出现盲点。

积极的快乐——不仅仅是满足或惬意——它会突然来临,就像四月 的阵雨或花蕾的突然绽放。继而你会发现智慧已随之而来。草儿更加葱 绿,鸟儿的歌声更加甜美动听,朋友们的不足之处也变得更加可以谅解。 就像眼镜可以矫正你的视力一样,快乐可以矫正你的精神。 快乐之域并不受你周围事物的限制。不高兴的时候,你的思想便会转 到情感烦恼上去,眼界也会被心灵之墙隔断。快乐时,这道墙就自然崩塌 了。

我们的视野更加宽阔时,脚下的大地,周围的世界——人们、思想、情 感、压力——都会融入更宏伟壮观的风景中。每件事都恰到好处。智慧的 开端正在于此。

The Beginning of Wisdom

"The days that make us happy make us wise." When I first read this line by England's poet Laureate, it startled me. What did Masefield mean? Without thinking about it much, I had always assumed that the opposite was true. But his sober assurance was arresting. I could not forget it.

Finally, I seemed to grasp his meaning and realized that here was a profound observation. The wisdom that happiness makes possible lies in clear perception, not fogged by anxiety nor dimmed by despair and boredom, and without the blind spots caused by fear.

Active happiness, not mere satisfaction or contentment often comes suddenly, like an April shower or the unfolding of a bud. Then you discover what kind of wisdom has accompanied it. The grass is greener, birds' songs are sweeter, and the shortcomings of your friends are more understandable and more forgivable. Happiness is like a pair of eyeglasses correcting your spiritual vision.

Nor are the insights of happiness limited to what is near

around you. Unhappy, with your thoughts turned in upon your emotional woes, your vision is cut short as though by a wall. When happy, the wall crumbles.

The long vista is there for seeing. The ground at your feet, the world about you — people, thoughts, emotions, pressures are now fitted into the larger scene. Everything assumes a fairer proportion. And here is the beginning of wisdom.

热词空间

perception n. 知觉,感知;洞察力
contentment n. 高兴,满意,知足
turn in upon(on) 转交于,交于
woe n. 悲痛,忧伤,困难
vista n. 景色,景观

你有过多少激动人心的时刻

生命的尺度不是寿命的长短,而是一生中有过多少激动人心的时刻。

Life is not measured by the number of breaths we take, but by the moments that take breath away.

1. 把那些无关紧要的数字抛至脑后,包括年龄、体重和身高。让医生 去为它们操心。不然,你为什么要付钱给他或她?

2. 只和快乐的人做朋友。那些满腹牢骚的人会让你情绪低落。

3. 不断学习。多学一些关于电脑、手工制作、园艺之类的。学什么都 行,就是不要让大脑一片空白,空白的大脑是魔鬼的工作间。

4. 从小事中找寻乐趣。

5. 笑口常开,直到你笑得喘不过气来。

6. 偶尔让眼泪流下来。忍耐、悲痛、然后继续前进。整个人生中,唯一的终生伴侣是你自己。活就应该活得精彩。

7. 让你所爱的一切围绕在身边,不管是家人,还是宠物、纪念品、音乐、植物、爱好等。

8. 珍爱你的健康。如果健康状况很好,保持它。如果不稳定,改善它。 如果你无法改善,就寻求帮助。

9. 不要去可能让你悔恨的地方旅行。可以去逛逛街,去邻近的乡下, 去国外,但永远不要去可能让你悔恨的地方。

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10.告诉你爱的人:你爱他们。别放过每一个表达爱的机会。

要永远记住:生命的尺度不是寿命的长短,而是一生中有过多少激动 人心的时刻。

How to Stay Young

1. Throw out nonessential numbers. This includes age, weight, and height. Let the doctor worry about them. That is why you pay him/her.

2. Keep only cheerful friends. The grouches pull you down.

3. Keep learning. Learn more about the computer, crafts, gardening, whatever. Never let the brain idle. And idle brain is the devil's workshop.

4. Enjoy the simple things.

5. Laugh often, long and loud. Laugh until you gasp for breath.

6. The tears happen. Endure, grieve, and move on. The only person who is with us in our entire life is ourselves. Be alive while you are alive.

7. Surround yourself with what you love, whether it's family, pets, keepsakes, music, plants, hobbies, whatever.

8. Cherish your health. If it is good, preserve it. If it is unstable, improve it. If it is beyond what you can improve, get help.

9. Don't take guilt trips. Take a trip to the mall, to the next country, to a foreign country, but not to where the guilt is.

10. Tell the people you love that you love them, at every opportunity.

And always remember: Life is not measured by the number of breaths we take, but by the moments that take breath away.

热词空间

- 1. grouch n. 常发牢骚的人
- 2. keepsake n. 纪念品
- 3. mall n. 绿荫路;步行街
- 4. cherish v. 珍惜;珍爱

保持童真青春不老

童心不泯,人就不会衰老。

——斯梯尔

That man never grows old who keeps a child in his heart. —Steele

青春不是年华,而是心态;青春不是粉面、红唇、柔膝,而是坚强的意志,恢弘的想象,炽热的恋情;青春是生命深泉的自在奔流。

青春气贯长虹,勇锐盖过怯懦,进取压倒苟且。如此锐气,二十岁的后 生有之,六旬的男子则更多见。年岁有加,并非垂老,理想丢弃,方至暮年。

岁月流逝,衰老只及肌肤;失去了热忱,颓废必伤及灵魂。忧烦、惶恐、 丧失信心,定使心灵扭曲,意气如灰。

无论年届花甲,抑或二八芳龄,心中皆有生命之欢乐,好奇之冲动,孩 童般天真久盛不衰。信念与青春同在,忧虑与衰老相伴;自信与活力并存, 惶恐与颓废为伍;憧憬与激情并肩,绝望与消沉携手。你我心中都有一架 天线,只要你能从人间与天上接收美好、希望、欢乐、勇气和力量的信号, 你就会青春永驻,风华长存。

一旦天线倒塌,锐气被冰雪覆盖,玩世不恭、自暴自弃油然而生,即使 年方二十,实则垂垂老矣;然而只要竖起天线,捕捉乐观信号,即使八十高 龄,行将告别尘寰,你也会觉得年轻依旧,希望永存。

Youth

Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind; it is not a matter of rose cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a matter of the will, a quality of the imagination, and a vigor of the motions; it is the freshness of the deep springs of life.

Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease. This often exists in a man of 60 more than a boy of 20. Nobody grows merely by a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideals.

Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, fear, self – distrust bows the heart and turns the spirit back to dust.

Whether 60 or 16, there is in every being's heart the lure of wonder, the sweet amazement at the stars and the star like things and thoughts, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing childlike appetite of what next and the joy of the game of living. You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self – confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair. In the center of your heart and my heart, there is a wireless station. So long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, courage and from man and from the infinite, so long are you young.

When the aerials are down, and your spirit is covered with snows of cynicism and the ice of pessimism, then you are grown old, even at 20, but as long as your aerials are up, to catch waves
of optimism, there is hope you may die young at 80.

热词空间

1. supple adj. 柔软的; 逢迎的; 顺从的

2. vigor n. 精力,活力

3. temperamental adj. 心情变化的, 喜怒无常的

4. appetite n. 食欲,胃口

5. infinite adj. 无穷的,无限的

6. optimism n. 乐观

比尔盖茨致青年的十一条法则

生活是不公平的,你要学会适应它。

Life is not fair, get used to it.

1. 生活是不公平的,你要学会适应它。

 这个世界不会在意你的自尊,它希望你在自我感觉良好之前先有 所成就。

3. 刚走出校门的你不会一年赚四万美元,也不会成为拥有坐驾的副 总裁,直到你将这两者都挣到手中。

4. 如果你觉得自己的老师很严厉,那么等你有了老板时再想一想,老板是没有任期限制的。

5. 烙牛肉饼并不会降低你的尊严,你的祖父辈对烙牛肉饼有着不同的理解,他们称之为"机遇"。

 6. 如果你陷入困境,这不是你父母的错,因此,不要对你的错误发牢 骚,而是应该从中吸取教训。

7. 在你出生之前,你的父母并不像现在这样令人厌烦,他们是因为给你付账单、为你洗衣服、听你高谈阔论自己有多酷才变成这个样子的。

8. 你的学校可能已经不再分优等生与劣等生了,但生活却不会这样。 在某些学校已经完全废除了不及格的分数制度,他们会不断给你机会,直 到你得出正确的答案,然而,现实生活与学校却完全没有任何一点相似之

人文高地

处。

9. 在生活当中没有学期之说,你没有暑假,也很少会有老板乐于帮助 你发现自我。利用自己的时间去做这件事吧。

10. 电视当中的生活绝不是现实的生活,在现实生活中,人们实际上不得不离开咖啡馆,继续去工作。

11. 对卑微的人也要温和,也许将来你会在他们某个人的手底下工作。

Eleven Rules to Youth

Bill Gates

1. Life is not fair, get used to it.

2. The world won't care about your self – esteem. The world will expect you to accomplish something before you feel good about yourself.

3. You will not make 40 thousand dollar a year right out of high school. You won't be a vice president with a car, until you earn both.

4. If you think your teacher is tough, wait until you get a boss. He doesn't have tenure.

5. Flipping burgers is not beneath your dignity. Your grandparents had a different word for burger flipping; they called it opportunity.

6. If you mess up, it's not your parents' fault, so don't whine about your mistakes, learn from them.

7. Before you were born, your parents weren't as boring as they are now. They got that way from paying your bills, cleaning your clothes and listening to your talk about how cool you are.

8. Your school may have done away with winners and losers, but life has not. In some schools they have abolished failing grades; they'll give you as many times as you want to get the right answer. This doesn't bear the slightest resemblance to anything in real life.

9. Life is not divided into semesters. You don't get summers off and very few employers are interested in helping you find yourself. Do that in your own time.

10. Television is NOT real life. In real life people actually have to leave the coffee shop and go to jobs.

11. Be nice to nerds. Chances are that you'll end up working for one.

热词空间

1. tenure *n*. 任期 2. whine *v*. 抱怨 3. abolish *v*. 废除,取消 4. nerd *n*. 卑微的人

了解自我,才能把握自己的人生

彻底地了解自我,才能完全把握自己的人生。你会发现生活其实充满 乐趣,多姿多彩。

To get a thorough understanding of oneself is to get a full control of one's life. Then one will find one's life full of color and flavor.

彻底地了解自我,才能把握自己的人生。

人生中大部分的时间都是在与自己相处和打交道。但是人最不了解的 也正是自己。当你风光无限的时候,往往高估自己;当你郁郁不得志的时候,又容易低估自己。你很可能认为有自知之明且明哲保身才是聪明的选择,殊不知胆怯的面具后隐藏的是你那鲜活的生命,在一点一点趋于停滞。

彻底地了解自我就是正确地认识自我,做一个冷静的现实主义 者——既要了解自己的长处,也要知道自己的不足。你可以满怀希望地憧 憬未来,但是不要期望过高,因为理想永远不会全部实现。你可以无所畏 惧地迎接挑战,但是一定要把握住自己努力的方向。

彻底地了解自我需要自我欣赏。无论你将自己比作参天大树还是一 叶小草,无论你认为自己是一座高山还是一块小石子,你都代表了一种自 然状态,而每种自然状态都有其存在的理由。如果你认真地崇拜自己,你 就会明白自我欣赏的真谛,你才会拥有自信。一旦你充满信心,你便能无 坚不摧,扭转任何逆境。

彻底地了解自我还需要在必要时善待自己。当你气愤难平时,要善待 自己,找个安静的地方宣泄一下,这样你才不会被怒火所伤;当你悲伤难 过时,要善待自己,跟朋友倾诉一番,使郁闷的情绪变得开朗起来;当你劳 累疲乏时,要善待自己,睡个好觉或者吃点营养品,表现出对自己健康和 日常生活的关心。只有清楚地知道要在什么时候,如何善待自己,你才会 信心百倍,从容不迫地抵御疾病的侵袭。

彻底地了解自我,才能完全把握自己的人生。你会发现生活其实充满 着乐趣,多姿多彩。

Get a Thorough Understanding of Oneself

In all one's lifetime it is oneself that one spends the most time being with or dealing with. But it is precisely oneself that one has the least understanding of. When you are going upwards in life, you tend to overestimate yourself. When you are going downhill, you tend to underestimate yourself. It's likely that you think it wise for yourself to know your place and stay aloof from worldly wearing a mask of cowardice, behind which the flow of sap in your life will be retarded.

To get a thorough understanding of oneself is to gain a correct view of oneself and be a sober realist — aware of both one's strength and shortage. You may look forward hopefully to the future but be sure not to expect too much, for ideals can never be fully realized. You may be courageous to meet challenges but it should be clear to you where to direct your efforts.

To get a thorough understanding of oneself needs

self – appreciation. Whether you liken yourself to a towering tree or a blade of grass, whether you think you are a high mountain or a small stone, you represent a state of nature that has its own reason of existence. If you earnestly admire yourself, you'll have a real sense of self-appreciation, which will give you confidence. As soon as you gain full confidence in yourself, you'll be enabled to fight and overcome any adversity.

To get a thorough understanding of oneself also requires doing oneself a favor when it's needed. In time of anger, do yourself a favor by giving vent to it in a quiet place so that you won't be hurt by its flames; in time of sadness, do yourself a favor by sharing it with your friends so as to change a gloomy mood into a cheerful one; in time of tiredness, do yourself loving concern about your health and daily life. Unless you know perfectly well when and how to do yourself a favor, you won't be confident and ready enough to resist the attack of illness.

To get a thorough understanding of oneself is to get a full control of one's life. Then one will find one's life full of color and flavor.

热词空间

1. aloof *adv*. 远离 2. cowardice *n*. 胆怯, 胆小 3. sap *n*. 汁液

4. retard v. 使停滞, 使减速

5. sober adj. 冷静的,清醒的

清理你的精神空间

在通向成功的道路上,你总要经过失败。

——M.鲁尼

You always pass failure on the way to success.

—Mickey Rooney

回想一下你上次产生的消极情绪,如压抑、气愤或受挫。当你身处那 种消极情绪中时,你的头脑里在想什么?你的大脑混乱如麻?还是瘫痪了, 不能再进行思考了?

下一次,当你发现自己非常压抑,或者极其愤怒或万分沮丧时,停下 手头的工作。对!停一停。无论你正做着什么,先放一放,静坐一会儿。静 坐的同时,让自己完全沉浸在消极的情绪之中。

让消极情绪将你完全吞噬,用一分钟真实地感受消极情绪。在这里, 不要欺骗自己。用整整一分钟——仅仅一分钟——不去做其他任何事情, 只去感受那种情绪。

当一分钟过去,问问自己:"在今天剩余的时间里,我愿意继续这种消极情绪吗?"

只要你彻底地将自己沉入其中,并真实地去体会它,你就会惊讶地发 现那种情绪很快就消失了。

如果你觉得有必要再将这种情绪继续一段时间,那好,没关系,再给

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自己一分钟,去体会这种情绪。

如果你觉得自己体会得很透彻了,那就问问自己是否愿意让这种消极继续在你的剩余时间里存在。如果是"不",那就深呼吸一次,将所有的不快随着你的呼吸释放出去。

这种方法看似简单——几乎是过分地简单了,但其效果却很显著。通 过给自己体会消极情绪的空间,你能够真正与这种情绪接触,而不是去压 抑它、回避它。给这种情绪一定的空间,给它必要的关注,这样就能真正地 消解其势力。当你沉浸在这种情绪中时,就会明白它只是一种情感,而不 会再受其影响。然后,你就可以清理自己的头脑,继续工作了。

试试这种方法。下一次当你处于消极的情绪之中时,给自己体会这种 情绪的空间,然后看看随后会发生什么。随身带一张写着下面这些话的 纸:

放下工作。让自己在这种情绪中沉浸一分钟。我想要这种情绪持续下 去吗?深呼吸,放松,继续行动!

这张纸会提醒你要做的步骤。记住,花点时间将自己彻底浸泡在那种 情绪之中。然后,当你认为自己充分体会了这种情绪时,就将其释放—— 让它真正地从你的心中消失。你一定会惊讶于摆脱消极情绪和着手工作 的迅速。

Clear Your Mental Space

Think about the last time you felt a negative emotion — like stress, anger, or frustration, what was going through your mind as you were going through that negativity? Was your mind cluttered with thoughts? Or was it paralyzed, unable to think?

Next time when you find yourself in the middle of a very stressful time, or you feel angry or frustrated, stop. Yes, that's right, stop. Whatever you're doing, stop and sit for one minute. While you're sitting there, completely immerse yourself in a negative emotion.

Allow that emotion to consume you. Allow yourself one minute to truly feel that emotion. Don't cheat yourself here. Take the entire minute — but only one minute — to do nothing else but feel that emotion.

When the minute is over, ask yourself, "Am I willing to keep holding on to this negative emotion as I go through the rest of the day?"

Once you've allowed yourself to be totally immersed in the emotion and really feel it, you will be surprised to find that the emotion clears rather quickly.

If you feel you need to hold on to the emotion for a little longer, that is ok. Allow yourself another minute to feel the emotion.

When you feel you have had enough of the emotion, ask yourself if you're willing to carry that negativity with you for the rest of the day. If not, take a deep breath. As you exhale, release all that negativity with your breath.

This exercise seems simple — almost too simple. But, it is very effective. By allowing that negative emotion the space to be truly felt, you are dealing with the emotion rather than stuffing it down and trying not to feel it. You are actually taking away the power of the emotion by giving it the space and attention it needs. When you immerse yourself in the emotion, and realize that it is only emotion, it loses its control. You can clear your head and

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Try it. Next time you're in the middle of a negative emotion, give yourself the space to feel the emotion and see what happens. Keep a piece of paper with you that say the following:

Stop. Immerse for one minute. Do I want to keep this negativity? Breathe deep, exhale, release. Move on!

This will remind you of the steps to the process. Remember: take the time you need to really immerse yourself in the emotion. Then, when you feel you've felt it enough, release it — really let go of it. You will be surprised at how quickly you can move on from a negative situation and get to what you really want to do!

热词空间

1. clutter v. 乱糟糟地堆满,把……弄得杂乱

2. paralyze v. 使麻痹, 使瘫痪; 使失去功能, 使无能为力

3. immerse v. 使沉浸于, 使专心于, 使陷入

4. consume v. 耗费,消耗

5. exhale v. 呼出,呼(气)

不要错过生活

生活的悲剧不在于人们遭受多少苦难,而在于人们错过了什么。 —— 卡莱尔

The tragedy of life is not so much what men suffer, but what they miss.

----Carlyle

生活的艺术,是知道什么时候该抓紧,什么时候该放手。因为生活本 身就是矛盾的:它赐给我们很多礼物,但最终还会一一收回。古代学者这 样说道:"一个人紧握着双拳来到世间,但却张开着双手离开人世。"

当然,我们应该紧紧地抓住生活,因为生活是精彩的,上帝的每一寸 土地都是美丽。尽管我们知道的确如此,但太多的时候是在回首的那一瞥 中,才发现真实的事物,继而,又明白一切都已不复存在。

我们还记得消逝的美丽,褪色的爱情。当花朵绽放时,我们视而不见; 当爱情情意缠绵时,我们置之不理。当所有的事情都烟消云散后,当我们 重又忆起,则更叫我们伤心不已。

最近的一次经历又使我体会到了这个真理。由于严重的心脏病,我住院接受了几天治疗,而且还是特护病房。那个地方真让人不舒服。

一天早上,我需要做几项附加检查。所需的设备在医院另一端的楼

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里,所以我必须坐着轮椅穿过医院的院子。

我们刚一出病房,我就感受到了直射的阳光。这就是我唯一的感受, 仅仅是阳光。然而,它是多么美丽、多么温暖、多么明亮、多么灿烂啊!我看 了看周围的人,看他们是否也在享受着这炙热的金色光线,但是每个人都 来去匆匆,大部分人都是眼睛盯着地面。随后,我记起平时的我,也是冷漠 地对待每一天的精彩,用太多的精力去关注小事,有时甚至未打算对经历 做出反应。这个道理真的如同经历本身一样平凡:生命的礼物是珍贵的, 但我们太不关注这些了。

这就是生活对我们的一个荒谬要求:永远不为生活中的奇迹和威严 而忙碌。但是我们要虔诚地对待每一个黎明,拥抱每一小时。使每一分钟 都活得精彩。

紧紧把握生命,但是不能紧到你无法抽身,这就是生活的另一面,也 是生活矛盾的另一面:我们必须接受失去,学会放手。

这不是一个容易学会的课程,特别是在我们还年轻的时候,总认为只 要我们付出热情去争取就可以——或者也许——主宰世界。但是生活让 我们面临现实,慢慢地、但也是必然地,我们会经历这些事实。

在生命的每一个阶段,我们都会有所失去,成长也在这个过程中存 在。当我们从子宫中出来,失去了它的保护,我们就开始了独立生存。我们 接受学校各层次的教育,然后离开父母和儿时的家。我们结婚生子,又让 他们出去闯荡。我们面临父母和爱人的去世,面临体力逐渐或是瞬间的衰 退。最终,正如张开、紧握双手的寓言,我们必须不可避免地面临死亡,失 去我们自己,失去我们所拥有的和梦想中的一切。

The Art of Living

The art of living is to know when to hold fast and when to let go. For life is a paradox; it enjoins us to cling to its many gifts even while it ordains their eventual relinquishment. The rabbis of old put it this way: "A man comes to this world with his fist clenched, but when he dies, his hand is open."

Surely we ought to hold fast to life, for it is wondrous, and full of a beauty that breaks through every pore of God's own earth. We know that this is true, but all too often we recognize this truth only in our backward glance when we remember what was and then suddenly realize that it is no more.

We remember a beauty that faded, a love that waned. But we remember with far greater pain that we did not see that beauty when it flowered, that we failed to respond with love when it was tendered.

A recent experience re – taught me this truth. I was hospitalized following a severe heart attack and had been in intensive care for several days. It was not a pleasant place.

One morning, I had to have some additional tests. The required machines were located in a building at the opposite end of the hospital, so I had to be wheeled across the courtyard on a journey.

As we emerged from our unit, the sunlight hit me. That's all there was to my experience, just the light of the sun. And yet how beautiful it was — how warming, how sparkling, how brilliant! I looked to see whether anyone else relished the sun's golden glow, but eye. One was hurrying to and fro, most with eyes fixed on the ground. Then I remembered how often I, too, had been indifferent to the grandeur of each day, too preoccupied with petty and sometimes even mean concerns to respond from that

| 人文高地 148 | experience. It's really as commonplace as the experience itself: life's gifts are precious — but we are too heedless of them.

Here then is the first pole of life's paradoxical demands on us: never be too busy for the wonder and the awe of life. Be reverent before each dawning day. Embrace each hour. Seize each golden minute.

Hold fast to life...but not so fast that you cannot let go. This is the second side of life's coin, the opposite pole of its paradox: we must accept our losses, and learn how to let go.

This is not an easy lesson to learn, especially when we are young and think that the world is ours to command, that whatever we desire with the full force of our passionate being can, may, will be ours. But then life moves along to confront us with realities, and slowly but surely this truth dawns upon us.

At every stage of life we sustain losses — and grow in the process. We begin our independent lives only when we emerge from the womb and lose its protective shelter. We enter a progression of schools, then we leave our mothers and fathers and our childhood homes. We get married and have children and then have to let them go. We confront the death of our parents and our spouses. We face the gradual or not so gradual waiting of our strength. And ultimately, as the parable of the open and closed hand suggests, we must confront the inevitability of our own demise, losing ourselves as it were, all that we were or dreamed to be.

热词空间

1. paradox n. 自相矛盾的说法

2. relinquish v. 放弃,释放

3. clench v. 紧握

4. wondrous adj. 不可思议的

5. sustain v. 维持,确定

土豆和土豆不一样

人不是命运的囚徒,而只是自己思想的囚徒。

— F.D.罗斯福

Men are not prisoners of fate, but only prisoner of their own minds

-----Franklin D. Rosevel

一位青年大学生,因为对所上的大学和所学的专业不满意,开始自暴 自弃,每天喝酒、逃课、不学习。就这样,他变得越来越消沉。

不过,他从不逃杨教授的生物课,因为他喜欢这门课。另外,杨教授的 课生动有趣,无论班里其他同学认真与否,他总是全神贯注地听讲。

有一次交作业时,他夹了一张纸条,上面写着:"教授,据说现今的大 学生还不如土豆值钱。您是怎样看待的?"

他自己也不知道自己为什么要这样做。或许是因为对杨教授的信任, 也或者是因为他不想再消沉下去,但还没有找到出路。

那天下课后,杨教授请他来家里坐坐。他到教授家时,桌上已摆着四 菜一汤,杨教授正坐在桌前。他们开心地喝了几杯。正喝到高兴时,教授拿 出一个已长芽的绿色小土豆对年轻人说:"你知道它卖多少钱吗?这种土 豆皮厚肉少,而且还有毒。白送也没人要。"说完,他把土豆扔到进垃圾筐 里。接着,教授又拿出一个一斤多重的土豆,说:"这种土豆是用有机肥培 育出来的。不仅个儿大肉厚,还无污染,一公斤卖12块多呢。"

听到这些,年轻人一句话也说不出来。教授把这个大土豆放到他手里 说:"做个值钱的土豆,别忘了土豆和土豆不一样。"

There are Potatoes and Potatoes

A young college student, reluctant that he was admitted to a wrong specialty of an undesirable college, abandoned himself to laxity-playing truant and given to drinking instead of studying. Thus he was becoming more and more demoralized.

But he was never absent from Prof. Yang's biology class. He liked the course. Beside, Yang's class was so vivid and interesting that he was always attentive to it regardless of other students paying attention or not in class.

Once he enclosed a note in the homework he handed in, saying "Professor, it is said that today's college students are cheaper than potatoes. Do you agree?"

He didn't know why he took the action. It might be attributed to his trust to the professor, or because he did not want to carry on his depression and tried in vain to find a way out.

That day Prof. Yang sent for him after class. When he came he found the professor at the tables on which were four dishes and one soup. They drank heartily over the dishes. When they became half drunk, the professor produced a small bluish potato that was sprouting and said to the young man, "Do you know how much it costs? It's skinny and lacks flesh. Moreover, it is poisonous. Nobody will take it even if it's given free of charge." He tossed it into the rubbish bin.

The professor then showed him another potato that must weigh more than 500g. "This potato cultivated with organic fertilizer is not only large and fresh but also free of pollution. It costs 12-odd yuan (RMB) per kilogram."

The young man was struck dumb by what he'd heard. The professor put the big potato into his hand and said, "Be such a potato. Don't forget there are potatoes and potatoes!"

热词空间

1. laxity n. 松弛, 松懈 2. truant n. 逃学者, 旷课者

3. bluish a. 带蓝色的

4. poisonous a. 有毒的

我的"马"老师

牵马到河易,强马饮水难。

A man may lead a horse to the water, but he cannot make him drink.

我的马,财富,是我的英雄,因为她帮我了解如何与她相处,在相处过程中,她"加固"了我和丈夫及孩子们的关系。

我一生中养了很多马。我非常善于用绳子、马嚼子、棒子和马刺来管 教它们,让它们做我想要做的事情。大家都明白你得让马知道,谁才是老板。

我得到这匹母马的时候,她才两岁,性情刚烈,未被驯服。她不服我的 管束。为了不使自己丧命于马蹄之下,我开始研究资料,增加知识来驯服 这匹烈性的马。我发现自然的驯马经验,训练的方法就是交流。为了和其 他人交流,你必须被他人理解。理解最准确的定义就是两三个人分享同一 个观点。最简单的含义却对我影响巨大。我意识到(突然,二十年后)交流 是一条双行道!

当我把自然的驯马经验的观念引用到我的生活中去的时候,我注意 到我和其他人的关系有了变化。我的丈夫,当我不再命令他做这做那时, 他更加开心而且肯帮忙。我的孩子们,当我彬彬有礼、坚定,最重要的是用 礼貌的请求的语气而不是过去命令的语气时,他们的行动更迅速。

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我想:从马身上我得到的最宝贵的人生经验就是,压力产生动力,放 松会使人受益匪浅。当我把这些基本的技能应用到我日常的活动中去的 时候,我注意到了积极的变化。我的孩子们更加互相体谅了,开始先询问, 而不是下命令。我强烈地意识到我应该以身作则。

A True Treasure

My horse, Treasure, is my hero because she helped me discover how to relate to her. In the process, she "fixed" my relationship with my husband and my children.

I have had horses all my life. I was very good at manipulating them, with ropes, bits, bats and spurs, and making them do what I wanted. Everyone knows you have to show the horse who is boss.

When I got this mare, she was a fiery 2 – year – old, with no handling. She was not going to accept any type of dictatorship from me. In the interest of not getting myself killed, I started to read and educate myself on ways to manage a high-spirited horse. I discovered natural horsemanship, a method of training that focuses on communication. In order to communicate with another person, you must be understood. The very definition of understanding is two or more individuals sharing the same idea. This simple definition had a big impact on me. I realized (suddenly, after twenty years) that communication is a two – way street!

When I started applying natural horsemanship concepts to my life, I noticed a change in the way other people related to me. My

低成本活好的智慧

husband, when I stopped ordering him around, became happier and more helpful. My children, when I practiced being fair, firm and most of all, consistent, were motivated to respond sooner, at the polite request from me rather than the orders I used to issue.

I think the most valuable life skill I learned from my horse is that pressure motivates, but release teaches. As soon as I incorporated these basic skills into my daily activities, I started to notice positive changes. My children were more considerate of each other, and started to ask first, without telling. I became acutely aware of my position as a role model.

热词空间

- 1. manipulate v. 操作,应付
- 2. spur n. 马刺
- 3. dictatorship n. 专政
- 4. consistent adj. 一致的, 调和的, 坚固的
- 5. considerate adj. 考虑周到的

论东西

朱自清

如何对待"东西",就是如何对待生活,也是如何对待自己,这三者的 关系是一顺儿的。

中国读书人向来不大在乎东西。"家徒四壁"不失为书生本色,做了官 得"两袖清风"才算好官;爱积聚东西的只是俗人和贪吏,大家是看不起 的。这种不在乎东西可以叫做清德。至于像《世说新语》里记的:

王恭从会稽还,王大看之,见其坐六尺簟,因语恭,"卿东来,故应 有此物。可以一领及我。"恭无言。大去后,即举所坐者送之。既无余 席,便坐荐上。后大闻之,甚惊曰:"吾本谓卿多,故求耳。"对曰:"丈 人不悉恭,恭作人无长物。"

"作人无长物"也是不在乎东西,不过这却是达观了。后来人常说"身 外之物,何足计较"一类话,也是这种达观的表现,只是在另一角度下,不 为物累,才是自由人,"清"是从道德方面看,"达"是从哲学方面看,"清"是 不浊,"达"是不俗,是雅。

读书人也有在乎东西的时候,他们有的有收藏癖。收藏的可只是书籍,字画,古玩,邮票之类。这些人爱逛逛书店,逛逛旧货铺,地摊儿,积少 也可成多,但是不能成为大收藏家。大收藏家总得沾点官气或商气才成。 大收藏家可认真的在乎东西,书生爱美的收藏家多少带点儿游戏三昧。

低成本活好的智慧

一一他们随时将收藏的东西公诸同好,有时也送给知音的人,并不严封密 裹,留着"子孙永宝用"。这些东西都不是实用品,这些爱美的收藏家也还 不失为雅癖。日常的实用品,读书人是向来不在乎也不屑在乎的。事实上 他们倒也短不了什么,一般来说,吃的穿的总有的。吃的穿的有了,别的短 点儿也就没什么了。这些人可老是舍不得添置日用品,因此常跟太太们闹 别扭。而在搬家或上路的时候,太太们老是要多带东西,他们老是要多丢 东西,更会大费唇舌——虽然事实上是太太胜利的多。

现在读书人可也认真的在平东西了,而且连实用品都一视同仁了。这 两年东西实在涨得太快,电兔儿都追不上,一般读书人吃的穿的渐渐没把 握。他们虽然还在勉力保持清德,但是那种达观却只好暂时搁在一边儿 了。于是乎谈烟,谈酒,更开始谈柴米油盐布。这儿是第一回,先生们和太 太们谈到一路上去了。酒不喝了,烟越抽越坏,越抽越少,而且在打主意戒 了——将来收藏起烟斗烟嘴儿当古玩看。柴米油盐布老在想法子多收藏 点儿,少消费点儿。什么都爱惜着,真做到了"一粥一饭当思来处不易"。这 些人不但不再是痴聋的阿家翁,而且简直变成克家的令子了。那爱美的雅 癖,不用说也得暂时的撂在一边儿。这些人除了职业的努力以外,就只在 柴米油盐布里兜圈子,好像可怜见儿的。其实倒也不然。他们有那一把清 骨头,够自己骄傲的。再说柴米油盐布里也未尝没趣味,特别是在现在这 时候。例如今天忽然知道了油盐有公卖处,便宜那么多;今天知道了王老 板家的花生油比张老板的每斤少五毛钱;今天知道柴涨了,幸而昨天买了 三百斤收藏着。这些消息都可以教人带着胜利的微笑回家。这是挣扎,可 也是消遣不是? 能够在柴米油盐布里找着消遣的是有福的。在另一角度 下,这也是达观或雅癖哪。

读书人大概不乐意也没本事改行,他们很少会摇身一变成为囤积居 奇的买卖人的。他们现在虽然也爱惜东西,可是更爱惜自己;他们爱惜东 西,其实也只能爱惜自己的。他们不用说爱惜自己需要的柴米油盐布,还 有就只是自己箱儿笼儿里一些旧东西,书籍呀,衣服呀,什么的。这些东 西跟着他们在自己的中国里流转了好多地方,几个年头,可是他们本人一 向也许并不怎样在意这些旧东西,更不会跟它们亲热过一下子。可是东西 越来越贵了,而且有的越来越少了,他们这才打开自己的箱笼细看,嘿!多 么可爱呀,还存着这么多东西哪!于是乎一样样拿起来端详,越端详越有 意思,越有劲儿,像多年不见的老朋友似的,不知道怎样亲热才好。有了这 些,得闲儿就去摩挲一番,尽抵得上逛旧货铺,地摊儿,也尽抵得上喝一回 好酒,抽几支好烟的。再说自己看自己原也跟别人看自己一般,压根儿是 穷光蛋一个;这一来且不管别人如何,自己确是觉得富有了。瞧,寄售所, 拍卖行,有的是,暴发户的买主有的是,今天拿去卖点儿,明天拿去卖点 儿,总该可以贴补点儿吃的穿的。等卖光了,抗战胜利的日子也就到了,那 时候这些读书人该是老脾气了,那时候他们会这样想,"一些身外之物算 什么哪,又都是破烂儿!咱们还是等着逛书店,旧货铺,地摊儿罢。"

生活美好但需要你学会发现

契诃夫 / 汝龙 译

生活美好与否主要是心态问题,心不在焉、没心没肺者即使拥有全世 界,生活也无法美好。还是那些有平常心、包容心、慈悲心的人,更能拥有 美好的生活。那么,该如何具体操作才能拥有这几种心?这里有个速成办 法,阅读契诃夫《生活是美好的》一文,认同其中的道理,并选择一半以上 开始去做就差不多了。

生活是极不愉快的玩笑,不过要使它美好却也不很难。为了做到这 点,光是中头彩赢了二十万卢布、得了"白鹰"勋章、娶个漂亮女人、以好人 出名,还是不够的——这些福分都是无常的,而且也很容易习惯。为了不 断地感到幸福,甚至在苦恼和愁闷的时候也感到幸福,那就需要:一、善于 满足现状;二、很高兴地感到"事情原来可能更糟呢"。这是不难的:

要是火柴在你的衣袋里燃起来了,那你应当高兴,而且感谢上苍:多 亏你的衣袋不是火药库。

要是有穷亲戚上别墅来找你,那你不要脸色发白,而要喜气洋洋地叫 道:"挺好,幸亏来的不是警察!"

要是你的手指头扎了一根刺,那你应当高兴:挺好,多亏这根刺不是扎在眼睛里!

如果你的妻子或者小姨练钢琴,那你不要发脾气,而要感激这份福

人文高地

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气:你是在听音乐,而不是听狼嗥或者猫的音乐会。

你该高兴,因为你不是拉长途马车的马,不是寇克的"小点"(寇克的 "小点":寇克是 19世纪德国细菌学家,"小点"指细菌),不是旋毛虫,不是 猪,不是驴,不是茨冈人牵的熊,不是臭虫。……你要高兴,因为眼下你没 有坐在被告席上,也没有看见债主在你面前,更没有和主笔土尔巴谈稿费 问题。

如果你不是住在边远的地方,那你一想到命运总算没有把你送到边 远的地方去,你岂不觉着幸福?

要是你有一颗牙痛起来,那你就该高兴:幸亏不是满口的牙痛起来。

你该高兴,因为你居然可以不必读《公民报》,不必坐在垃圾车上,不 必一下子跟三个人结婚。……

要是你给送到警察局去了,那就该乐得跳起来,因为多亏没有把你送 到地狱的大火里去。

要是你挨了一顿桦木棍子的打,那就该蹦蹦跳跳,叫道:"我多么运 气,人家总算没有拿带刺的棒子打我!"

要是你的妻子对你变了心,那就该高兴,多亏她背叛的是你,不是国家。

依此类推。……朋友,照着我的劝告去做吧,你的生活就会欢乐无穷 了。

没有品位,所以讲奢华

高原

背 LV 包,炫耀某些奢侈品等于给自己贴上庸俗、暴发的标签。花大价 钱告诉别人:"瞧咱多俗!"世上还有比这更窝囊的吗?

国家要对购买豪华游艇开征消费税了,说明中国购买豪华游艇的数 量已引起征税的必要。

但有一个事实却不容乐观,就是中国这些购买豪华游艇者和国际社 会上喜欢游艇者在趣味上大相径庭。那些中国富豪喜欢游艇的是它能"豪 华"给人看,据说几乎没人对驾驶游艇出海感兴趣。这种颠倒的爱好太"个 性"了,体现的是一种暴发式的趣味。

据说,"没有优雅的品位,所以讲奢华",果然不错!

因此,疯狂购买奢侈品,诸如 LV 包、古奇包等等也就是为了让别人 饱眼福,让别人艳羡而已。

这类古怪的趣味,直接导致背 LV 包,炫耀某些奢侈品等于给自己贴 上庸俗、暴发的标签,花大价钱告诉别人:瞧咱多俗!

连外国人都看不下去了,说:"希望有一天,中国游客去巴黎,是为了 参观卢浮宫,进行一次文化之旅,或是为了参加课程,学习如何制作巧克 力,而不是一头扎进 LV 店里买包包。"(北京某旅行社执行合伙人盖伊·鲁 宾) 真正能提高社会地位的是品位。美国人福塞尔·格罗塞《格调》一书谈 的正是这个问题。

作者显然非常反感毫无节制的炫耀及缺乏创造性的生活方式。书中 指出了品位和格调在社会阶层划分里的重要性。

品位、格调及教养是可以培养和学习的,作者强调通过自身的教养、 品位的提高,一个人不需拥有很多金钱,就可以达到较高的社会地位。

奢华在提高社会地位方面的努力选择的是高成本、低收益甚至负收 益。没品位因此也是缺少智慧的象征。

"一个人可以凭聪明、勤劳和运气挣许多钱,但如何花掉这些钱却要 靠智慧了。如何花钱比如何挣钱更能见出一个人的品位高下。"(周国平)

用心才能降低快乐成本

高原

连个正常质量的江米条都吃不到了,咋回事呢?

"总觉得住在古老的京城里吃不到包含历史的精炼的或颓废的点心 是一个很大的缺陷。"周作人《北京的茶食》一文如是说。

"点心"的质量最能体现某个民族在某个时段生活的情态。点心这种 小食品如果整体上呈粗糙状,说明那个社会的人们心中缺乏某种祥和宁 静的东西,大家活得慌张,没有心情用心耐心、精致精美地做事。而越不用 心,也越不快乐。

"一块面包能分出多少片?得看你怎样用心切它。一天里能有多少欢 欣和快乐?得看你怎样去过。"(西尔沃斯坦)

一位朋友的装扮很精致,但那些衣饰的价钱较低廉。如此出众的效果 是怎么来的?她说,用心。

一位奶奶烤的蛋糕很香,因为她烤制蛋糕全程用心。

一个小孩泥巴玩得很开心,因为他全神贯注、聚精会神。

一个不富的人一生快乐,因为他知道快乐的秘方里钱不一定是必有 元素。

用钱买快乐,快乐的成本当然高。用心才能降低快乐成本。

"可怜现在的中国生活,却是极端地干燥粗鄙,别的不说,我在北京彷

人文高地

徨了十年,终未曾吃到好点心。"周作人说的是 20 世纪初,但仿佛更适合 21 世纪的我们。

可怜吾辈如今更吃不到好点心了,原因却同样出于生活"干燥粗鄙"。 许多人本就活得没心没肺、心不在焉,他做点心时还格外拉长个毛驴脸, 那点心能好吃? 能起到"点心"的作用吗?

小点心不好吃,反映的社会问题不小。

全然地活在当下

QUANRANDE HUOZAI DANGXIA



导语:全然地活在当下

高原

多数情况下,人们不是缅怀过去,就是憧憬未来,很少全然地活在当下;此时此刻的当下总是被忽视、被忽略的。

阻碍大家全然地活在当下的原因很多,但根本的原因则是以为美好 的生活在别处,在未来,总之是在另外的时空,不在当下此地。

美国诗人艾米莉·狄金森有一首小诗:

谁未能在下界发现天堂\也不会找到,在天上\因为天使总是 赁屋和我们比邻而居\无论我们迁往何方。

天使总是租房子住在咱们隔壁,说的就是"天堂"永远在人间,只能在 人间寻找。以为只有别处或另外时间里我们才能快乐,是因为不知对每个 人最有意义的是此时此刻,每个人所能拥有的时间也是此时此刻。只有活 在此时此刻才不会活着时一幅"死样子"。

还有一种妨碍活在眼前当下的原因就是,我们都是所谓"进步"的奴隶。

有人设问:如果我们接受生命本然的样子,而不要想去作任何改变, 那么怎么可能会有进步——不管它是文明、文化或宗教方面的进步?

当这样的问题摆在印度哲学家奥修面前时,他的回答绝对惊世骇俗:

不需要任何进步,进步是人类所创造出来的最虚假的神,不需要。

进步意味着什么?进步意味着在内在深处为了未来而牺牲现在。你牺 牲掉今天而去生活明天,然而明天并不是明天,它是今天,你又为了明天

全然地活在当下

而牺牲掉它。父亲为孩子牺牲,孩子也为他们的孩子牺牲,没有人真正在 生活。到目前为止,人类就是这样在试着去生活,借着进步的名义,所有的 欢乐都被牺牲掉了。不需要牺牲了,忘掉未来,为你自己去生活。(奥修《道 德经心释》)

谁想到,我们居然"借着进步的名义,所有的欢乐都被牺牲掉了"。

有时间的时候,全然地去生活。你的小孩将去过他们自己的生活,不要 牺牲你自己,因为牺牲的父亲是非常危险的,他们从来不原谅他们的小孩, 然后那些小孩永远都会反对那些父亲,因为他们无法原谅"你牺牲了"这种 态度。每一个人都被教导要变成一个为别人的烈士。(奥修《道德经心释》)

对所谓"进步"的偏执令我们把自己可笑可悲地"牺牲"掉了。实际情况是,人类并不需要那么多的所谓"进步",正是这些"进步"把人类的生活毁掉了。我们以进步的名义愚蠢地追求着进步,而小鸟、树木、喜马拉雅山都不去管"进步"这个劳什子,它们什么也没有错过。只有人类得了一种病:进步症。此病实属典型的精神病,精神性癌症。

请注意奥修并非是顽固不化、固步自封者的代言者,他只不过指出了 我们生活荒谬的事实:

一切你所说的进步:高楼大厦、科技、车子,它们增加了人类的欢乐吗?事实刚好相反,它们扼杀了所有欢乐的可能性。你或许住在皇宫里,但是皇宫并不代表快乐,你或许乘坐劳斯莱斯的车子,但是乘坐劳斯莱斯的车子并非就是欢乐的,你在里面可以跟在其他任何地方一样痛苦。

许多"进步"是非人性的,这种体会大家现在都会很深切。令人意外的 是,偌大一个纽约,竟然没有一家沃尔玛超市。据说离它最近的一家也在 十几公里外的新泽西州。原因是纽约人喜欢社区里那种"爸爸妈妈店"。它 们已有几十年历史,甚至传了好几代,店主知道所有顾客的名字。在买东 西时,大家能有一种温馨而珍贵的人际交往。

人类的许多快乐都被那些所谓的"进步"给取代了,不要迷信、迷恋它 们,全然地活在当下才能有尊严、有自由、有快乐地活着!
人的一生就在于现在的一刹那

记住,人的一生就在于现在的一刹那,至于其他时光,过去的已经过去,未来的遥不可及。

——奥勒利乌斯

Remember that man's life lies all within this present, else were but a hair's breadth of time; as for the rest, the past is gone, the future yet unseen.

---- Aurelius

一个星期当中,我们有两天不应该为之烦恼,这两天应远离恐惧和忧虑。

第一个不应为之烦恼的日子是昨天,昨天充满了错误和烦恼、缺点和 失误、疼痛和痛苦,但已经永远地过去了,不再在我们的控制范围之内。全 世界的金钱也无法将其挽回。我们无法抹掉曾经做过的任何一件事,也无 法收回说出来的任何一个字。昨日已逝。

另一个不应为之烦恼的日子是明天以及明天可能会有的不幸、重担、 重大诺言或可怜成效。明天也不在我们的掌控之中。明天的太阳会升起 来,不管是壮丽辉煌,还是乌云密布——它总会升起。在它升起来之前,我 们与它毫无关系,因为它尚未降临。

这样就只剩下一天——今天。任何人的任何斗争都只能在今天进行。

全然地活在当下

只有当那两个可怕而永恒的昨日与明日给我们增加负担时,我们才会被 压倒。

迫使你疯狂的并非今天的经历,而是对发生在昨天的事的懊悔或者 痛苦以及对明天将会发生之事的忧虑……

记住,人的一生就在于现在的一刹那,至于其他时光,过去的已经过去,未来的遥不可及。

Today

There are two days in every week about which we should not worry, two days which should be kept from fear and apprehension.

One of these days is Yesterday with its mistakes and cares, its faults and blunders, its aches and pains. Yesterday has passed forever beyond our control. All the money in the world cannot bring back yesterday. We cannot undo a single act we performed; we cannot erase a single word we said. Yesterday is gone.

The other day we should not worry about is Tomorrow with its possible adversities, its burdens, its large promise and poor performance. Tomorrow is also beyond our control. Tomorrow's sun will rise, either in splendor or behind a mask of clouds – but it will rise. Until it does we have no stake in tomorrow, for it is as yet unborn.

This leaves only one day – Today. Anyone can fight the battles of just one day. It is only when you and I add the burdens of those two awful eternities – Yesterday and Tomorrow – that we break down.

It is not the experience of Today that drives you mad - it is the

remorse or bitterness for something which happened Yesterday and the dread of what tomorrow will bring......

热词空间

- 1. blunder n. 大错;失误
- 2. splendor n. 光彩; 壮丽; 显赫; 杰出
- 3. eternity n. 永远;来世;不朽;来生

彼岸无尽头,知足才常乐

施与多于得到的——你总会得到回报。

——凯·艾伦堡

Give more than you take—— it will always come back to you. ——Kay Allenbaugh

很多人认为,只有实现了既定的目标,人才会幸福快乐。目标因人而 异:有的人想拥有万贯家财;有的人想把令人厌烦的十几磅肉减掉;还有 些人想觅到心仪的伴侣;目标还可以是希望得到一份好工作,开一部漂亮 的车子,或拥有一份理想的职业。不管你的目标何在,有一点是肯定 的——只要达到了目标,你就可以获得梦想中的安静与平和,你也一定会 快乐和满足。

可事实并非如此。多数时候,当你达到彼岸时,仍不会满足,新的憧憬 又会产生。你总是劳心费神地去追求一个又一个目标,却对当前拥有的一 切从不用心去欣赏和珍惜。每个人都有不满足现状的欲望,重要的是—— 头脑要时刻保持清醒。一方面,你的梦想和渴望使你的生活更加丰富多 彩。另一方面,这些欲望又驱使你越来越远离生活中已有的欢愉。

人们从远古时代开始便苦苦探究这一问题——我们如何能活在现实 中?这在现代社会更是一个严峻挑战,因为我们面临更多的诱惑——荣 誉、美貌和声誉。如何抵御诱惑,从而真切地生活在现实中?答案是懂得感 恩。

感恩是指对所拥有的一切和所处的人生境遇怀有感激之情,并懂得 珍惜。你的心会因存有感恩而满溢愉悦,人生道路上的种种感受你都能亲 身体验。如果你极力将目光定格在现实当中,你就能体会到它的美妙之 处。培养感恩之心的方法很多,建议你试试以下几种:

试想你丧失了目前所拥有的一切,你的生活将会如何?肯定会令你追悔不已——你是那么喜爱和珍惜那一切。

每天,把你感激的事物罗列出来,这样你就会意识到自己有多么幸运。天天都这么做,尤其在你觉得没什么可感激之时。或者,你也可以在睡前花几分钟对所拥有的一切表示感激。

花点时间向那些不如你幸运的人伸出援助之手,这样你可以对生活 有更深刻的认识。

然而,你采取哪种方法学会感恩并不重要,努力去欣赏和珍惜正拥有 的一切才是最为重要的。这样你就可以更幸福地享受当前的生活。

"There" is No better Than "Here"

Many people believe that they will be happy once they arrive at some specific goal they set for themselves. For some the goal may be amassing a million dollars, for others losing those annoying ten – plus pounds, and for still others it is finding a soulmate. It could be getting a better job, driving a nicer car, or pursuing a dream career. Whatever your "there" is, you may be convinced that once you arrive, you will finally find the peace you have always dreamed of; you will finally become fulfilled, happy, and content.

However, more often than not, once you arrive "there" you

will still feel dissatisfied, and move your "there" vision to yet another point in the future. By always chasing after another "there," you are never really appreciating what you already have right "here". It is important for human beings to keep "sober – minded" about the age – old drive to look beyond the place where you now stand. On one hand, your life is enhanced by your dreams and aspirations. On the other hand, these drives can pull you farther and farther from your enjoyment of your life right now.

People from the beginning of time have struggled with the question of how we can live in the present moment. And it is a challenge that has become particularly difficult in the modern world in which we are constantly lured by visions of greater glory, beauty, fame. If you learn to be grateful, you can fulfill the challenge of living in the present.

To be grateful means you are thankful for and appreciative of what you have and where you are on your path right now. Gratitude fills your heart with the joyful feeling and allows you to fully appreciate everything that arises on your path. As you strive to keep your focus on the present moment, you can experience the full wonder of "here". There are many ways to cultivate gratitude. Here are just a few suggestions you may wish to try:

Imagine what your life would be like if you lost all that you had. This will most surely remind you of how much you do appreciate it.

Make a list each day of all that you are grateful for, so that you can stay conscious daily of your blessings. Do this especially when you are feeling as though you have nothing to feel grateful for. Or spend a few minutes before you go to sleep giving thanks for all that you have.

Spend time offering assistance to those who are less fortunate than you, so that you may gain perspective.

However you choose to learn gratitude is irrelevant. What really matters is that you create a space in your consciousness for appreciations for all that you have right now, so that you may live more joyously in your present moment.

热词空间

1. soulmate n. 心灵伴侣

2. sober-minded adj. 头脑清醒的;认真而审慎的

3. cultivate v. 培养;耕作

4. perspective n. 观点;看法

5. irrelevant adj.不相关的;不切题的

人的生命只有一次

珍爱生命吧,因为人的生命只用一次。

——凯·爱伦堡

Cherish your life, since you can live only once.

——Kay Allenbaugh

生活中有这样的时刻,你强烈的地思念着某个人,你多想在梦中与他 相遇,紧紧地抱住这份真实。

做自己想做的梦,去自己想去的地方,成为自己想要成为的人,因为 人的生命只有一次,你或许只有一次机会去做自己希望做的事情。

愿你有足够的欢乐令自己甜蜜,有足够的考验使自己坚强,有足够的 悲伤让自己富有同情心,有足够的希望使自己幸福。

经常让自己处在别人的立场上思考问题,如果你觉得某件事伤害了 你,那它也很有可能伤害别人。最幸福的人未必是那些拥有最好东西的 人,他们只是将绝大多数东西物尽所用。

幸福为那些哭泣、受伤、探索和尝试的人而存在,只有他们才能欣赏 生活中令他感动的那些人的重要性。爱始于微笑,成长于亲吻,终结于眼 泪。

灿烂辉煌的明天,始终建立在对过去的遗忘之上,只有让昨日的失败 与悲伤随风而去,你的生命才能更上一层楼。

人文高地

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当你出生的时候,你在哭泣,你周围的人却在微笑着为你庆生。好好 地生活,这样,当你离去时,你周围的人悲切不已,而你却独自微笑面对人 生。

请把这些语言送给那些对你有重要意义的人,给那些以这样或那样 的方式在生活中感动过你的人,给那些当你真正需要时能令你微笑的人, 给那些当你消沉时让你看到事情光明一面的人,给那些你想让他们知道 你对他们的友谊充满感激的人。

如果你做不到这一点,也不必担心,没有什么大不了的,你只是错过 了用这些语言照亮他人生活的机会。

You Have Only One Life

There are moments in life when you miss someone so much that you just want to pick them from your dreams and hug them for real!

Dream what you want to dream; go where you want to go; be what you want to be, because you have only one life and one chance to do all the things you want to do.

May you have enough happiness to make you sweet, enough trials to make you strong, enough sorrow to keep you human, enough hope to make you happy.

Always put yourself in others' shoes. If you feel that it hurts you, it probably hurts the other person, too. The happiest people don't necessarily have the best of everything; they just make the most of everything that comes along their way.

Happiness lies for those who cry, those who hurt, those who have searched, and those who have tried, for only they can appreciate the importance of people who have touched their lives. Love begins with a smile, grows with a kiss and ends with a tear.

The brightest future will always be based on a forgotten past, you can't go on well in life until you let go of your past failures and heartaches.

When you were born, you were crying and everyone around you was smiling. Live your life so that when you die, you're the one who is smiling and everyone around you is crying.

Please send this message to those people who mean something to you, to those who have touched your life in one way or another, to those who make you smile when you really need it, to those who make you see the brighter side of things when you are really down, to those who you want to let them know that you appreciate their friendship.

And if you don't, don't worry, nothing bad will happen to you, you will just miss out on the opportunity to brighten someone's day with this message.

热词空间

1. necessarily adv. 必要的,必然地

2. appreciate v. 感激

3. heartaches n. 伤心,悲痛

浪费时间就是变相自杀

时间就是生命,所以浪费时间就是变相自杀。

Time is life. To kill time is therefore a form of suicide.

谚语说:"时间就是金钱。"这句话的意思是,有效地利用每一分钟都 可能让我们增加财富。如果我们能充分利用时间,生产一些实用的东西, 拿到市场上卖掉,不仅会赚些钱,同时又丰富了我们的经验,增长了我们 的才智,这就是说,赚钱的机会成熟了。让那些对浪费时间毫不在意的人 记住这一点吧。

时间就是生命,所以浪费时间就是变相自杀。一想到死亡,我们就会 惊恐万分,不遗余力、不惜一切代价地去保全生命。失去一个小时或一天 时间对于我们来说无关紧要,但我们忘记了,生命就是由一天一天、一小 时一小时组成的。因此生命就是这样逐渐流逝的。人生短暂,总共不过七 八十载。但是,睡眠占据了三分之一,吃饭花去几年,海陆空旅行花去几 年,再加上娱乐,照看病床上的亲友。如果扣除生命中的这些光阴,我们会 发现,仅仅二三十年的时间可供我们积极工作。记住这一点,就不会有人 甘愿浪费生命的每一分钟。

所有的时间都是宝贵的,而童年和青春时光比生命中的任何阶段都 珍贵。因为这是我们汲取知识、增长才智的特有阶段。如果让这些时光悄 然流逝,那损失将无法弥补。就像储存金钱可以得到两三倍的利息一样,

充分利用童年和青春的宝贵时光,会给我们带来不可估量的利益。

The Value of Time

"Time" says the proverb "is money." This means that every moment well-spent may put some money into our pockets. If our time is usefully employed, it will either turn out some useful and important piece of work which will fetch its price in the market, or it will add to our experience and increase our capacities so as to enable us to earn money when the proper opportunity comes. There can thus be no doubt that time is convertible into money. Let those who think nothing of wasting time remember this.

Moreover, our life is nothing more than our time. To kill time is therefore a form of suicide. We are shocked when we think of death, and we spare no pains, no trouble, and no expense to preserve life. But we are too often indifferent to the loss of an hour or of a day, forgetting that our life is the sum total of the days and of the hours we live. A day or an hour wasted is therefore so much life forfeited. Our life is a brief span measuring some seventy or eighty years in all. But nearly one third of this has to be spent in sleep; some years have to be spent over our meals; some in making journeys on land and voyages by sea; some in merry-making; some in watching over the sick-beds of our nearest and dearest relatives. Now if all these years were to be deducted from the term over which our life extends, we shall find about twenty or thirty years at our disposal for active work. Whoever remembers this can never willingly waste a single moment of his life.

All time is precious, but the time of our childhood and of our youth is more precious than any other portion of our existence. For those are the periods when alone we can acquire knowledge and develop our capacities. If we allow these morning hours of life to slip away, we shall never be able to recoup the loss. Just as money laid out at interest doubles and triples itself in time, so the precious hours of childhood and youth, if properly used, will yield us incalculable advantages.

热词空间

forfeit v. 没收,丧失
disposal n. 处理,处置,安排
recoup v. 赔偿,补偿,扣除
incalculable adi.不可计算的

幸福住哪个小区

我发现生活是令人激动的事,尤其是为别人活着时。

——海伦·凯勒

I find life an exciting business and most exciting when it is lived for others.

——Helen Keller

今天,我们要是用心寻找,就能找到幸福。幸福在心里,需要的只是表 扬和重视。幸福源自内心,若快乐的思绪填满我们的大脑,努力看到事物 的欢愉之处,我们就能与幸福携手。

金钱、财产或自满不能带给我们幸福。好车、豪宅、工作或某个人,也 不能使我们幸福。幸福是我们的精神状态,承认这点,安宁的心绪也便随 之而至。幸福今日带给我们幸福永远,所以,今日更有价值。

忧心让我们无法感受到欢乐与喜悦。忧心源自持续不断的左顾右盼 和杞人忧天。想想看,如新配一副眼镜,你的视力会得到改善,看到更清晰 的世界。那么,试着按类似的方法调整自己的思维吧。

将精力聚集在快乐之事上,用更好更适切的思想替代悄悄潜入你意 识的无用又无益的想法吧。

Where is Happiness

We can find happiness today if we only look. Happiness is in our hearts and asks only to be celebrated and valued. It comes from within. If we fill our mind with pleasant thoughts and try to look on the bright side, we invite happiness.

No amount of money, possessions, or ego gratification can bring us happiness. There is no such thing as the perfect car, house, job, or person to make us happy. Peace of mind comes with the recognition that happiness is the state of mind we choose. Being happy today enables us to be happy forever. Today is what counts.

Our fears try to prevent us from feeling joy and pleasure. The fearful part of us would like us to be in a constant state of watching over our shoulder and of doubting the future. Imagine going to be fitted for new glasses. Your sight will be improved. You will see things more clearly. Consider adjusting your mind in a similar way.

As unproductive, unhelpful thoughts creep into your consciousness, replace them with better-fitting thoughts that focus on joy and pleasure.

热词空间

1. possession n. 拥有;占有;所有

2. gratification n. 满意

3. recognition n. 赞誉;承认;重视

美丽人生的七大秘诀

在你耐心地操劳于生活琐事的过程中,你才能领悟整个生活的伟大 意义和形象。

----P.布鲁克斯

It is while you are patiently toiling at the little tasks of life that the meaning and shape of great whole of life dawn on you. ——P. Brooks

幸福的生活并不是偶然得来的,而是因为你懂得为自己所梦想的生活合理安排时间、精力、心思,并努力工作。不要让压力和失败困扰你,开始迎接成功,过轻松的生活吧。幸福的生活是因为你懂得创造性地、周到地使用你已得到的东西,而不只是专注于你将得到什么。根据自己的需要和方式来合理安排这些"秘诀",现在就开始创造你自己的幸福生活吧!

1. 化繁为简。幸福的生活是因为你懂得简化生活。人们常常误解简化 的含义。它并不是指把工作从你的生活中消除。当你努力简化生活时,你 就可以从你喜欢的工作中释放精力,节省时间,并理解你存在的意义。

 2. 尽心努力。幸福生活是你努力的结果。创造幸福的生活需要你调 节适应。你需要重新考虑你是如何分配时间的,选择用不同的方式花费金 钱,寻找新的方式把精力投放到能实现幸福生活的地方去。你的努力会得 到生活的奖励。 3. 理清主次。幸福的生活是因为你懂得分清主次。把时间花在引起你 注意的事情上是很容易的,但有目的地安排你的时间、精力和钱财去做重 要的事情并不容易。在你前进的道路上排除困难,确信你做的事是重要的 事情。

4. 未雨绸缪。幸福的生活是因为你懂得未雨绸缪;预留物品、时间、空间、精力、钱财。有了这些东西,你会获得更多;不仅是六个月的生活费,而是五年的;不是十分钟的休息,而是一天。这些预留品是很重要的,因为它们能降低你对结果的恐惧,使你可以根据自己的意愿做出决定,而不会让恐惧左右你的决定。

5. 专心行事。幸福的生活是因为你懂得专心行事。费力耗神的事情浪费了你75%左右的精力。对于很多人来说专心行事是难以接受的,因为他们没有考虑过用另一种方式生活。看看你身边令你羡慕不已的某人的生活,你愿意效仿他的哪些生活方式?问一问他们是怎样做到的。

6. 坚持信念。幸福的生活是因为你坚信凡事皆有可能。你对结果的信心会直接决定胜算。有动力的人目标明确并努力实现目标。坚信年复一年面对的老问题总有解决方法,对于创造你热爱的生活至关重要。

7. 立刻行动。幸福的生活是因为你行动果断。"千里之行始于足下"这 句古谚大家再熟悉不过了。从沙发走到冰箱前,还是得先动起来。要行动, 就得从今天开始。不要等待加薪,等孩子长大点,又或者说等天气好一点 再说。今天,此刻就是起步迈向心中目标的最好时机。今天你所做的会为 你明日的生活带来精彩的变化。

Seven Secrets to a Great life

A great life doesn't happen by accident. A great life is the result of allocating your time, energy, thoughts, and hard work towards what you want your life to be. Stop setting yourself up for stress and failure, and start setting up your life to support success and ease. A great life is the result of using what you get in a creative and thoughtful way, instead of just what comes next. Customize these "secrets" to fit your own needs and style, and start creating your own great life today!

1. S - Simplify. A great life is the result of simplifying your life. People often misinterpret what simplify means. It's not a way to remove work from your life. When you focus on simplifying your life, you free up energy and time for the work that you enjoy and the purpose for which you are here.

2. E – Effort. A great life is the result of your best effort. Creating a great life requires that you make some adjustments. It may mean re-evaluating how you spend your time, or choosing to spend your money in a different way. It may mean looking for new ways to spend your energy that coincide with your particular definition of a great life. Life will reward your best effort.

3. C - Create priorities. A great life is the result of creating priorities. It's easy to spend your days just instead of intentionally using the time, energy and money removing the obstacles that get in the way of you, making sure you are honoring your priorities.

4. R - Reserves. A great life is the result of having reserves — reserves of things, time, space, energy, money. With reserves, you acquire far more than you need — not 6 months' living expenses, but 5 years' worth; not 15 minutes of free time, but 1 day. Reserves are important because they reduce the fear of consequences, and that allow you to make decisions based on what you really want instead of what the fear decides for you. 5. E - Eliminate distractions. A great life is the result of eliminating distractions. Up to 75% of your mental energy can be tied up in things that are draining and distracting you. Eliminating distractions can be a difficult concept to many people, since they haven't really considered that there is another way to live. Look around at someone's life you admire. What do they do that you would like to incorporate into your own life? Ask them how they did it.

6. T - Thoughts. A great life is the result of controlling your thoughts so that you accept and allow for the possibility that it actually can happen to you! Your belief in the outcome will directly dictate how successful you are. Motivated people have specific goals and look for ways to achieve them. Believing there is a solution to the same old problems you encounter year after year is vitally important to creating a life that you love.

7. S - Start. A great life is the result of starting. There's the old saying everyone is familiar with, "A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step." In order to even move from the couch to the refrigerator, you have to start. There's no better time to start than today. Don't wait for a raise, or until the kids get older or the weather is better. Today, right now, is the right day to start to take a step in the direction of your heart's desires. It's what you do TODAY that will make a difference in your life tomorrow.

热词空间

1. stress n. 紧张,压迫

2. simplify v. 使简化

3. adjustment n. 调节,调整

4. focus v. 使集中, 使聚合

5. eliminate v. 除去,消减

6. encounter v. 碰见, 不期而遇

为生命找一个好借口

生活是美好的,而你也必须要学会享用美好的生活。

——欧·亨利

Life is fine and enjoyable, yet you must learn to enjoy your fine life.

----O. Hennery

有些人是在借口的陪伴下度过人生的。

人们常说,他喜爱做这喜爱做那,但是……于是他们提供了全世界的 理由来辩解自己没能做到某件事。但不管是何种托词,通常唯一能限制他 们的只有他们的自我认识。

假如我洞察世事,明白一个人——任何人——所能做到的事仅仅是 他下定决心要做的事,那么,你现在所需要的只是愿望、耐心和信念:为实 现自己的理想而努力工作的意愿、学习所需知识的耐心和些许信念,其中 最重要的是信念。你只需播下一颗信念的种子,坚持下去,你会对自己越 来越有信心。

倘若你的自我认识显现出你由于聪慧不足而不能完成某件事情,那 么花点时间去补充自己需要掌握的知识,这样,你的自我认识自会改变。

倘若你的自我认识显现出你由于太过懒惰、太过卑微、太过散漫、太过消极、太过依赖等等而不能完成大业,那么你的判断是正确的。你就是

如此,因为连你自己都这样认为,除非你去改变它!

生活时刻都在变化,并且过去不等同于未来。你今天的现状是你过去的信念和行动的结果。改变陈旧的信念和行动就可以改变你的未来。倘若你思考自己能否做到,那么你是正确的。这就是你思维的外在表现。

思考一下,下次你需要什么样的借口。

Excuses

Some people go through life standing at the excuse counter.

People say they'd like to do this or that, but...then they offer all the excuses in the world why they can't do whatever "it" is. No matter what the excuses are, the only thing usually limiting them is their own self-perception.

If I've learned anything, I've learned a person — any person — can do just about anything they set their mind to do. The only thing you need is a willingness to work for what you want, patience to learn what you need to know, and just a little bit of belief in yourself. The most important of these is belief in yourself, but you only need a seed. Your faith in yourself will grow with you as you move forward.

If you self – perception is that you can't accomplish something because you're not smart enough, then take the time to learn what you need to know and your self – perception will change.

If your self-perception is that you're too lazy, too busy, too unworthy, too unfocused, too depressed, too dependent on others, too anything to accomplish great things, then you're right. You are that because you believe that, but you can change that!

Life changes, and the past doesn't equal the future. Your reality today is the result of your past beliefs and actions. Change your beliefs and actions and you change your future. If you think you can or you can't, you're right. You are what you think.

Think about that the next time you need an excuse.

热词空间

1. self-perception n. 自我感知,自我认知

2. accomplish v. 完成

但求完整的人生

人生可以看作是连续的画卷,要想获得满足,就决不要回首往事。 ——W 哈兹里特

Human life may be regarded as a succession of frontispieces. The way to be satisfied is never to look back.

——William Hazlitt

当我们失去一些东西时,我们反而更完整。一个拥有一切的人,在某 些方面是一个穷人,他永远不知道渴望、希冀以及用一些美好的梦想滋养 灵魂是什么样的感觉,也永远不知道一个爱他的人送给他梦寐以求的或 从未拥有的东西是什么样的体验。

对人来说,人生的完整性在于能够承认他的局限性,能够勇敢地放弃 不切实际的梦想并且不以此为失败;男人或女人的完整性,就是明白自己 足够勇敢,能够面对人生的悲剧并活下去,在失去了一切亲人之后,依然 会感觉自己是一个完整的人。

人生不是上帝为了惩罚我们的失败而设下的陷阱,人生也不是一场 拼字比赛——不论你拼对了多少字,一旦你出现了失误,便失去了资格。 人生更像是一场棒球赛季,即使最好的球队也会输掉三分之一的比赛,而 即便是最差的球队,也会有最光辉的时刻。我们的目标是赢得的比赛要比 输掉的多。当我们接受不完整是人生的一部分时,当我们不停地在摸爬滚

人文高地

打中度过人生并欣赏着它时,我们就会达到一个完整的境界,而其他人仅 能高山仰止。我相信,那就是上天对我们的要求——不求"完美",不求"永 不犯错",但求"完整"。

如果我们勇敢到可以去爱,坚强到可以宽恕,慷慨到能够为他人的幸 福感到欣喜,明智到懂得爱包围着我们,那么,我们就可以达到任何人都 无法企及的完满境界。

Wholeness of Life

When we are missing something, I suggested, in some strange sense we are more whole. The man who has everything is in some ways a poor man. He will never know what it feels like to yearn, to hope, to nourish his soul with the dream of something better. He will never know the experience of having someone who loves him give him something he has always wanted or never had.

There is a wholeness about the person who has come to terms with his limitations, who has been brave enough to let go of his unrealistic dreams and not feel like a failure for doing so. There is a wholeness about the man or woman who has learned that he or she is strong enough to go through a tragedy and survive, and that she can lose someone and still feel like a complete person.

Life is not a trap set for us by God so that he can condemn us for failing. Life is not a spelling bee, where no matter how many words you've gotten right, you're disqualified if you make one mistake. Life is more like a baseball season, where even the best team loses one third of its games and even the worst team has its days of brilliance. Our goal is to win more games than we lose. When we accept that imperfection is part of being human, and when we can continue rolling through life and appreciate it, we will have achieved a wholeness that others can only aspire to. That, I believe, is what God asks of us — not "Be perfect", not "Don't even make a mistake", but "Be whole".

If we are brave enough to love, strong enough to forgive, generous enough to know there is enough love to go around for us all, then we can achieve a fulfillment that no other living creature will ever know.

热词空间

1. condemn v. 谴责,非难

2. rejoice v. 感到高兴,充满喜悦

学会生活在此时此刻

理查德·卡里森

能否活在此时此刻居然是一种能耐,它显示出一个人内心的平和。当 然,成功地活在此时此刻是需要学习的一种生活能力。

在很大程度上,能不能生活在此时此刻,是衡量我们内心世界是否平 和的一个标准。不论昨日或去年发生了什么,也不管将会发生什么,此刻 才是我们的真正所在——并且始终都是!

诚然,许多人把生命耗费在焦虑之中,我们同时对一连串的事情忧 心,因此而导致的神经过敏几乎成了一种我们熟稔的艺术。对过去的困惑 和对未来的忧虑占据了我们当前的每时每刻。于是,我们整日忧心忡忡, 灰心丧气,情绪低落,甚至悲观绝望。另一方面,我们不断推延让自己获得 满足感的时间,推延应当优先考虑的事,推后自己的幸福感,并常用最有 力的理由说服自己,"有一天"将会比今天更加美好。遗憾的是,如此期待 未来的精神安慰只会周而复始地重复。所以,"有一天"永远都不会真正到 来。约翰·列农曾经说过,"生活就是我们忙于制定其他计划时所发生的一 切。"当我们正制定"其他计划"时,孩子们正迅速成长,爱人或离开或死 亡。我们的身体开始变形,梦想开始消逝。总之,我们正失去生活。许多人 沉迷于未来的幻想中。现在的生活,对他们而言,就像是未来生活的彩排。 然而,生活绝非如此。事实上,任何人都不能保证自己明天仍存于世间。此 刻是我们拥有的唯一时间,也是唯一能控制的时间。当我们的注意力集中 于此刻时,就会将恐惧抛至脑后。恐惧是我们对未来可能发生之事的忧 虑——我们没有足够的钱,我们的孩子会陷入麻烦,我们会变老甚至死 亡,等等。

战胜恐惧最好的策略是,学会将注意力转回现在的每时每刻。马克· 吐温说过,"我一生经历过许多恐怖的事,但有一些纯粹是偶然。"我想,没 有比这说得更好的了。把你的注意力集中在此时此刻,你的付出终将有硕 果回报。

人情必有所寄

袁宏道

把日子过成活地狱者,无所寄托也。有"寄"的日子才是人过的日子。

髯公近日作诗否?若不作诗,何以遣此寂寞日子?人情必有所寄,然后 能乐。故有以弈为寄,有以色为寄,有以技为寄,有以文为寄。古之达人,高 人一层,只是他情有所寄,不肯浮泛虚度光景。每见无寄之人,终日忙忙, 如有所失、无事而忧,对景不乐,即自家亦不知是何缘故,这便是一座活地 狱,更说甚么铁床铜柱刀山剑树也!大抵世上无难为的事,只胡乱做将去, 自有水到渠成日子。如子髯之才,天下事何不可为?只怕慎重太过,不肯拼 着便做。勉之哉!毋负知己相成之意可也。

不亦快哉(节选)

金圣叹

别把幸福想象成白马王子、白雪公主那样齐整漂亮的存在,幸福就会 降临。很可能是咱们在尺寸与规模上把幸福想象得有些夸张,它就没敢 来。此文无非是讲有情趣才快乐,快乐往往是毛毛雨状的。

其一:夏七月,赤日停天,亦无风,亦无云;前后庭赫然如洪炉,无一鸟 敢来飞。汗出遍身,纵横成渠。置饭于前,不可得吃。呼簟欲卧地上,则地 湿如膏,苍蝇又来缘颈附鼻,驱之不去。正莫可如何,忽然大黑车轴,疾澍 澎湃之声,如数百万金鼓。檐溜浩于瀑布。身汗顿收,地燥如扫,苍蝇尽去, 饭便得吃。不亦快哉!

其二:十年别友,抵暮忽至。开门一揖毕,不及问其船来陆来,并不及 命其坐床坐榻,便自疾趋入内,卑辞叩内子:"君岂有斗酒如东坡妇乎"内 子欣然拔金簪相付。计之可作三日供也。不亦快哉!

其四:于书斋前,拔去垂丝海棠紫荆等树,多种芭蕉一二十本。不亦快 哉!

其七:子弟背诵书烂熟,如瓶中泻水。不亦快哉!

其十三:重阴匝月,如醉如病,朝眠不起。忽闻众鸟毕作弄晴之声,急 引手搴帷,推窗视之,日光晶荧,林木如洗。不亦快哉!

其十四: 夜来似闻某人素心, 明日试往看之。入其门, 窥其闺, 见所谓

人文高地

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某人,方据案面南看一文书。顾客入来,默然一揖,便拉袖命坐曰:"君既 来,可亦试看此书。"相与欢笑,日影尽去。既已自饥;徐问客曰:"君亦饥耶 "不亦快哉!

其十五:本不欲造屋,偶得闲钱,试造一屋。自此日为始,需木,需石, 需瓦,需砖,需灰,需钉,无晨无夕,不来聒于两耳。乃至罗雀掘鼠,无非为 屋校计,而又都不得屋住,既已安之如命矣。忽然一日屋竟落成,刷墙扫 地;糊窗挂画。一切匠作出门毕去,同人乃来分榻列坐。不亦快哉!

其十六:冬夜饮酒,转复寒甚,推窗试看,雪大如手,已积三四寸矣。不 亦快哉!

其十七:夏日于朱红盘中,自拔快刀,切绿沉西瓜。不亦快哉!

其十九:箧中无意忽检得故人手迹。不亦快哉!

其廿一:寒士来借银,谓不可启齿,于是唯唯亦说他事。我窥其苦意, 拉向无人处,问所需多少。急趋入内,如数给与,然而问其必当速归料理是 事耶,为尚得少留共饮酒耶。不亦快哉!

其廿二:坐小船,遇利风,苦不得张帆,一快其心。忽逢艑舸,疾行如 风。试伸挽钩,聊复挽之。不意挽之便著,因取缆缆向其尾,口中高吟老杜 "青惜峰峦,黄知橘柚"之句;极大笑乐。不亦快哉!

其廿三:久欲觅别居与友人共住,而苦无善地。忽一人传来云有屋不 多,可十余间,而门临大河,嘉树葱然。便与此人共吃饭毕,试走看之,都未 知屋如何。入门先见空地一片,大可六七亩许,异日瓜菜不足复虑。不亦快 哉!

其廿四:久客得归,望见郭门,两岸童妇,皆作故乡之声。不亦快哉!

其廿五:佳瓷既损,必无完理。反复多看,徒乱人意。因宣付厨人作杂 器充用,永不更令到眼。不亦快哉!

其廿七:看人作擘窠大书,不亦快哉!

其廿八:推纸窗放蜂出去,不亦快哉!

其廿九:作县官,每日打鼓退堂时,不亦快哉!

其三十:看人风筝断,不亦快哉!

其卅一:看野烧,不亦快哉!

其卅二:还债毕,不亦快哉!

其卅三:读虬髯客传,不亦快哉!

大自然本是一个大"教堂"

高原

那颗种子曾遇见了一片土地,在一个过客的心之峡谷里蔚然成荫,教 会她怎样敬畏生命。

台湾作家张晓风《敬畏生命》一文写某个夏天,她在印第安纳州的一 个湖边看书,发现湖边几棵树"正在飘散一些白色的纤维。大团大团的,像 棉花似的,有些飘在草地上,有些飘入湖水里"。

让她感到"诧异和震撼"的是:"好几个小时过去了,那些树仍旧浑然 不觉地在飘送那些小型的云朵,倒好像是一座无限的云库似的。整个下 午,整个晚上漫天都是那种东西。第二天的情形完全一样。"

虽然她早知道有一类种子是靠风力吹动纤维播送的,但她还是"满心 所感到的是一种折服——一种无以名之的敬畏。我几乎是第一次遇见生 命——虽然是植物的。我不能不被生命豪华的、奢侈的、不计成本的投资 所感动。也许,在不分昼夜的飘散之余,只有一颗种子足以成荫,但造物主 乐于做这样惊心动魄的壮举"。

张晓风所遇也许很多人也都会被感动震撼,也能产生敬畏生命之情。 但能敬畏大地上的一切或以之为神圣则是更高的智慧,甚至代表一种更 高的能力。

西雅图酋长说:"大地上的一切对我的子民皆神圣,那每一颗松针、每

全然地活在当下

一片沙滩、幽暗的树木中每一处缭绕的云雾、每一片芳草地、每一个鸣唱的昆虫,所有这一切在我子民的记忆和经验之中皆神圣。"

事实上,西雅图酋长所说并非独家之秘,而是许多民族在走向"新的 野蛮"(即过于理性,过于物质化)之前的通识、通感。

情商低而悲观者会把奇迹当平常,情商高而乐观者会把平常当奇迹。

敬畏大地上的一切是一种智慧、一种信仰,也是一种幸福的能耐。

这就是泛神论者比无神论者更容易感受幸福的终极原因。

"我们的灵魂渴望那种畏惧感,渴望遇到让我们想起我们在宇宙中真 正位置的那种壮观,如果我们在教堂里得不到它的话,我们就会寻找它, 在别处某个地方找到它。"(哈罗德·库什纳)

整个自然界原本就是一个大"教堂",有灵性者总会从中得到最高精 神信仰的启示。

幸福是持有一定的态度

高原

幸福和失败最一致处在于,它们皆是一种态度,而不是某种结果。

有人说失败不是一个结果,而是一种态度。那么幸福也一定不是拥有 某些东西,也应是一种态度。

很喜欢"看清世界的伤疤,然后爱它"这句话。既然等着世界准备好让 你爱的充分"缘故"是等不来的、靠不住的,那么明智的态度就是无缘无故 地爱这个世界。

态度如此一变,立刻发现这个世界可爱处竟然太多,这就使无缘无故 地爱这个世界的人随时都有幸福感。

和菜头《幸福是件庸俗的事》一文总结得精准:"从男性的角度看过 去,觉得女性的所谓'幸福感'简直是件荒谬的事。一个天气明朗的早晨, 一个天真孩童的微笑,一条带着阳光味道的被单……这些琐碎的小事居 然都能构成幸福的感觉。而对于一个男人而言,幸福从小到大都是坚硬的 四字成语:出人头地、功成名就、金榜题名、衣锦还乡……"

男人如持这种由四字成语组成的幸福观,只有接受不幸福了。因为其 一,不是每个男人都能"成功"拥有这些东西,其二则是即便拥有这些东 西,它也不让你从此坐拥幸福。因为幸福不是由东西构成的。

说到底,还是那句话,"世界是精神的",一切的一切,最后由精神的维

度说了算。陶渊明"悠然见南山"什么意思?只有"悠然"才能"见南山","南山"代表生命的意义和价值。

钱钟书说:"发现了快乐由精神来决定,人类文化又进一步。发现这个 道理,和发现是非善恶取决于公理而不取决于暴力一样重要。公理发现以 后,从此世界上没有可被武力完全屈服的人。发现了精神是一切快乐的 根据,从此痛苦失掉它们的可怕,肉体减少了专制。精神的炼金术能使肉 体痛苦都变成快乐的资料。于是,烧了房子,有庆贺的人;一箪食,一瓢饮, 有不改其乐的人;千灾百毒,有谈笑自若的人。所以我们前面说,人生虽不 快乐,而仍能乐观。……但是偏有人能苦中作乐,从病痛里滤出快活来,使 健康的消失有种赔偿。"(《论快乐》)

已逝作家史铁生《病隙碎笔》中有段文字就是证明这"从病痛里滤出 快活"的乐观:"发烧了,才知道不发烧的日子多么清爽。咳嗽了,才体会不 咳嗽的嗓子多么安详。刚坐上轮椅时,我老想,不能直立行走岂非把人的 特点搞丢了?便觉天昏地暗。等到又生出褥疮,一连数日只能歪七扭七地 躺着,才看见端坐的日子其实多么晴朗。后来又患'尿毒症',经常昏昏然 不能思想,就更加怀恋起往日时光。终于醒悟:其实每时每刻我们都是幸 运的,因为任何灾难的前面都可能再加一个'更'字。"

有了史铁生如此经典的体会垫底,对快乐、幸福便可以低就许多,而 不会偏执地"奢望"着。况且世上那些靠"奢"而快乐、幸福者实际上并没几 个真快乐、真幸福。

不从精神的角度判断世界,世界观乃至幸福观都难以靠谱,只能在 "世界是物质的"迷宫里玩兜兜转。
如水的男人贾宝玉

高原

真正的男人一定是如水的!因为上善若水。

如果说《红楼梦》中的贾宝玉是一位正版男人,很多人会不同意。

贾宝玉是一位"如水的男人"!这是贾宝玉的价值,也是《红楼梦》的价 值。

男女之"大别"无他,唯在女人的生命更精神化,更纯粹,更灵动如水。 而无限恋慕、尊重、欣赏女子的贾宝玉则是男人中的另类,是一个纯粹精神 化的、"如水的"男人。贾宝玉的至性深情及精神境界所呈示的意味,既是贾 宝玉"大别"于一般男人的地方,也是他这个艺术形象真正的美学价值所 在,更是《红楼梦》一书的精神卓超之处。只有看到宝玉本质上非但是一个 不打折扣的男人,还是一个真正意义上的人,这才叫读懂了《红楼梦》。

宝玉不是仕途经济里的成功男人,他没有挣大钱财、取大功名之类的 远大理想;他不是高仓健式、007 式的男人,没有很酷的表情,肌肉也非疙 瘩状;总之他决非传统样式上的男人,但曹雪芹却把他塑造得比这些经典 男人们更像个"人",因为他追求更真实的活法,向往更人性的自由存在, 可以说是一位"新好男人"。

贾宝玉刷新了男人的定义,他的存在直接告诉地球人,那种崇尚仕途 经济的"成功男"、表情斧凿刀削的"肌肉男"之类的男人标准是多么的陈

全然地活在当下

腐、庸俗,以至虚伪、无聊。

宝玉不也正是如水般具备"上善"品质吗?在贾宝玉看来"上善"之人 就是"水做骨肉"的女孩子,她们是形"剔透"、质"晶莹",熠熠生辉的"宝 珠"!而贾宝玉迥异于当时一般唯仕途经济是求、以驰骋名利场为乐的男 人那种委琐无趣、庸俗滞涩的人生情态,他的生命如水样灵动流畅、如水 一样柔弱不争处下;玉本质上是晶质的水。

"与善仁"的水是慈悲的,宝玉也是慈悲的。宝玉有着至大、至广、至 诚、至切、至深、至厚、至痛、至真、至善、至美的情,称他为新上任的"宝玉 菩萨"也决非夸张。"情情"的宝玉对女孩儿们的情自不必说,即使对没有 人之基本形状的薛蟠以及存心害他、委琐不堪的贾环、赵姨娘之辈,"情不 情"的宝玉也从无厌恶。因此红学专家们越来越一致地发现了宝玉的如佛 祖、似基督的大悲悯、大慈悲精神。

"如水男人"贾宝玉这个艺术形象的存在就是当时中国社会的"反"向 运动。当周围的男人们以仕途经济为生活中心,从而以一种"工具性"状态 固滞化生存时,贾宝玉却要"向相反的方向运动"——追求人的丰富性、自 由性,如水般坚持人的生命性、自由性,即人性存在,这种行动就是一种 "道之反"。他之所以能突破传统刚猛型、工具型男人标准的窠臼,正在于 这种"道之反"。难怪大家对贾宝玉这种独特的形象不习惯、不适应。

和女孩子一样水灵灵的贾宝玉,其如水之性恰是他这块玉可"宝"处。

真正的男人一定是如水的!上善之人就是要学水、学女人、学婴儿那 样"人往低处走"——不争、处下,保持低调——皆是无为。

君不见,绅士在英文中是"gentleman",温和、优雅是绅士的标志性 姿态。西方有句谚语:"真正的男人不需要肌肉。"所以,都 21 世纪了,别再 迷信"肌肉男"!



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导语:爱如花开

高原

爱是使人复苏的真正动力。

----歌德

Love has the real power to make man come back to life. ——Goethe

有一种情感最像花,那就是爱。

"记家人,软语灯边,笑涡红透。"——那红透的笑涡岂非花开?

这句宋代蒋捷的词,既非刻画、亦非彩绘,而是一个美好亲情场景的 白描式永恒特写。

"桃花潭水深千尺,不及汪伦送我情。"——李白的名句,拿桃花潭水 妙比友情之爱,这也是生命的深度。

其实,亲情也好、友情也罢,它在我们每一个人的生命历程中都是不可或缺的刚性需求。它们的共同特征都是需要特别用心去维系的,它们或 许浓烈、或许恬淡,但其品质应该是绵长而悠远的。

同时,作为一个生命个体,其人生的成败得失又往往取决于这两者在 其生命历程中的分量与质量。

在这分量与质量的获得与追求中,首先需要生命个体付出更多的热 心、诚心、宽容心。

所谓友谊,就是一颗心在两个身体里。(欧洲谚语)

没有友谊则斯世不过是一片荒野。(英国谚语)

当忙得没时间,甚至可能没手艺自制中秋月饼,只顾把那透着超浓虚情假意的、过度包装的月饼盒送人时,我们活着的趣味何在呢?

我们只有在相爱中才能相互认识。

微笑的玫瑰

恨使生活麻痹瘫痪,爱使它充满生机。恨使生活混乱不堪,爱使它变 得和谐融洽。恨使生活漆黑一片,爱使它光辉灿烂。

——马丁·路德·金

Hatred paralyzes life; love releases it. Hatred confuses life; love harmonizes it. Hatred darkens life; love illuminates it.

-----Martin Luther King

从前,有一支自出生起就始终微笑的玫瑰。

冬天,当凛冽的寒风吹来时,其他玫瑰都已冻得发抖或是凋零了,只 有她仍带着自信的微笑,尽情地绽放着。

秋天,当大雨倾盆而泻时,其他玫瑰都因心情糟糕而萎蔫,只有她依旧带着骄傲的微笑,尽情地绽放着。

夏天,当烈日在炽热的天空中高悬时,其他玫瑰都无精打采地喘息 着,甚至昏倒,只有她仍带着坚定的微笑,尽情地绽放着。

春天,当无情的沙尘暴横扫大地,其他玫瑰全都伏倒在地时,只有她 仍然带着淡然的微笑,努力地站立着。

"做一支乐观的玫瑰!"在恶劣的天气里,她会这样对她的伙伴说。他 们听到了,但仍会凋谢、枯萎、喘息或伏倒。对于她是如何克服所有困难并 一直微笑的原因,他们始终难以明白。但他们无比钦佩地尊敬着她,并将

爱如花开|

她尊为真正的玫瑰皇后。

但是,一个带着相机的男人在风雨交加的天气来到这里。他听说了关于微笑的玫瑰的一切,便故意挑了一个坏天气来看她。其他的玫瑰都已被暴风雨打倒在地。只有微笑的玫瑰仍面带笑容地站立在那里。这个男人因将要得到这张激励人心的照片而惊喜不已!

但很快他脑子里就产生了偏见,于是他对那些被击倒的玫瑰说:"你 们知道她为什么总是这样热情洋溢、面带微笑吗?"那些玫瑰稍稍挺了挺 身子,瞪大双眼并摇了摇头。男人宣告说:"因为,她是个贱货,她在这种天 气将我引诱而来,仅仅是为了让我赞美她而贬低你们。"听了这些,玫瑰们 一跃而起,万分震惊地颤抖着。他们突然转向微笑玫瑰,他们的皇后,目不 转睛地盯着她,目光中夹杂着愤恨、吃惊和些许鄙视。微笑玫瑰的笑容瞬 间冻结了,相反那些玫瑰从她脸上看到心碎的极度悲伤。男人又说道:"瞧 她的笑容是如何的多变!看她微笑的背后隐藏着什么!"微笑玫瑰昏了过 去。

从此,即便在温暖的春天,当其他玫瑰都在展示自己的美丽时,微笑 玫瑰却再也没有笑过。相反,她常常悲痛地哭泣,于是人们就叫她"哭泣的 玫瑰"。但她真正的不幸却从未有人关心。人们只会停下来欣赏她那忧伤 的美丽,然后就离开了。

在一个春天的早晨。来了一个小男孩。他发现玫瑰在哭泣,便问道: "你为什么哭呢?"总算有人关心她了,于是她竭力想给第一个关心她的人 一个微笑,但过于悲伤的她却无法说出一个字。小男孩很同情她,于是天 天都去看她。他不清楚是什么促使自己和"微笑玫瑰"说话的,但从见她的 第一眼起,他就喜欢上了她。他也不明白,为什么人们和其他的玫瑰都对 她不好。尽管她不像其他玫瑰看起来那样开心,但他就是觉得她与众不 同,至于为什么,他也说不出来。

小男孩没有把每天去看玫瑰的事告诉妈妈,而只是跟她说自己和小伙伴在一起。但对于他的回答,亲爱的妈妈并不满意,于是有一天便暗暗

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地跟着他。知道一切后,她非常感动,并决定为儿子做点什么。于是,当几 天后看到妈妈温柔地笑着正把一枝玫瑰种在花盆里时,小男孩非常震惊。 他立刻就认出了哭泣的玫瑰,看到她哭得无比伤心。没等妈妈问他是否认 出了哭泣的玫瑰,小男孩就不耐烦地冲着她大吼大叫。之后,她说:"我以 为你会喜欢的。这样你就不用跑那么远了。"

但事情已经无法挽回。小男孩决定好好照顾哭泣的玫瑰。他用玫瑰家 乡的土装满花盆,并用收集来的雨水为她浇灌。最好的护士反而看似没有 经过培训,正如此,小男孩无微不至地照顾着玫瑰。但这一切还是没能挽 回玫瑰的衰落。终于几天后,哭泣的玫瑰永远地安息了。

然而,第二天却发生了真正的悲剧。整整一夜,小男孩都紧紧抱着玫 瑰花盆,当他醒来准备看她最后一眼时,竟然发现她在微笑。这个微笑从 此便永远地印在了小男孩的脑海里,时间也无法将其冲淡——他一直珍 藏着,却从不知道她曾被誉为"微笑的玫瑰"。

The Smiling Rose

There was once a rose who had been smiling ever since her birth.

In winter, when the thrilling wind was blowing, all the other roses shrank from the cold or withered, but she was still in her full bloom, smiling confidently.

In autumn, when the drenching rain was pouring, all the other roses wilted with bad spirit, but she was still in her full bloom, smiling arrogantly.

In summer, when the burning sun suspended in the blazing sky, all the other roses gasped relentlessly, or even fainted, but she was still in her full bloom, smiling perseveringly. In spring, when the hardhearted sandstorms were sweeping the land, all the other roses lay muffled on the ground, but she managed to stand up, with a bittersweet smile.

In all the bad weather, she would say to her fellows. "Be a rosy rose!" They heard her, but still withered, wilted, gasped or lay muffled. They failed to understand how she could overcome all the trouble, smiling, but they respected her with great admiration, regarding her as a real rose — their Queen.

But one stormy day a man come with a camera. He had heard about the smiling rose and decided to come and see her, deliberately, in bad weather. The smiling rose stood in the storm, smiling, the other roses were beaten to the ground. The man's mind was filed with wonder, what an inspired photo he would get!

But just the next moment a prejudice came up in his mind, and he said to the weather-beaten roses, "Do you know why she's alw ays in such high spirit, why she's always smiling?" The other roses lose slightly from the ground, shaking their heads with eyes wide open. "Because ————" the man announced, "She is a flirt! And she lures me here in such weather simply to praise her and scorn you!" The roses bounced up on their feet, shaking with the greatest astonishment they'd ever encountered. Suddenly they turned their heads towards the smiling rose, their Queen, staring at her with an imposing mixture of anger, surprise and some contempt. The smile of the smiling rose had frozen, and instead all the roses saw on her face the anguish of a broken heart. "Look at how her smile has changed!" The man ordered, "Look at what she hides under the rose!" The smiling rose fainted.

After that, the smiling rose never smiled even on sunny, warm days when other roses displayed their beauty. Instead, she sobbed bitterly every so often, and people later on called her "the crying rose". But her real grief was never cared about. People only came, stopped to appreciate her saddened beauty, and left.

A spring morning, a little boy came. He found the rose sobbing, so he asked her, "Why are you crying?" Finally there being someone caring, the rose tried to answer the first inquirer with a smile, but was too sad to say a single word. The little boy pitied her so much that he later on went to visit her every day. It's difficult to tell what it is that made the little boy take to the smiling lose, but he liked her the moment he saw her. He was also perplexed why the adults treated her the same way as the roses. He couldn't tell why but he just felt she was different from the other roses, although the others seemed happy but she wasn't.

The little boy didn't tell his mother he went to visit a rose every day. He simply told her he was with his playmate. But the loving mother wouldn't be satisfied with her boy's answer, and one day followed him. She was touched, and decided to do something for her son. And so, several days later, the little boy was shocked to see his mother planting a rose in a vase, smiling gently. The boy recognized the crying rose at once, and he saw her crying with the greatest grief he'd ever seen. He shouted at his mom, impatient to wait for her to ask him for recognition of her deed. "I thought you'd like that. It saves you from running all the way there." She said later. But there was no way back. The little boy decided to look after the crying rose. He filled the vase with earth from her home and collected rain to water her. He did all these things with such delicacy that the best nurse seemed badly trained. But it didn't save the rose from declining, and several days later, the crying rose rested in God's hands.

But the real tragedy took place the next day. The boy woke up with the vase he'd been embracing the whole night, and paid the last glance at the rose —— she was smiling! Then the smile was embedded in the little boy's mind forever, never washed away by time – he was taken over by it, not knowing that she used to be called "the smiling rose".

热词空间

1. drench v. 使湿透;使淋透

2. flirt n. 调情者; 卖俏者

3. perplexed adj. 困惑的;茫然不知所措的

4. delicacy n. 柔软;精美;体贴

5. embed v. 埋置;把……嵌入;使深留脑中

夜莺与玫瑰

奥斯卡·王尔德

她歌唱着由死亡完成的爱情,歌唱着在坟墓中也不朽的爱情。

She sang for the Love that is perfected by Death, of the Love that dies not in the tomb.

等到月亮挂上天际的时候,夜莺就朝玫瑰树飞去,用自己的胸膛顶住 花刺。她用胸膛顶着刺整整唱了一夜,就连冰凉如水晶的明月也俯下身来 倾听。整整一夜她唱个不停,刺在她的胸口上越刺越深,她身上的鲜血也 快要流光了。

她开始唱起少男少女心中萌发的爱情。在玫瑰树最高的枝头上开放 出一朵异常的玫瑰,歌儿唱了一首又一首,花瓣也一片片地开放了。起初, 花儿是乳白色的,就像悬在河上的雾霾——白得如同早晨的足履,白得就 像黎明的翅膀。在最高枝头上盛开的那朵玫瑰花,如同一朵在银镜中、在 水池里照出的玫瑰花影。

然而,这时树大声地叫夜莺把刺顶得更紧一些。"顶紧些,小夜莺,"树 大叫着,"不然玫瑰还没有完成天就要亮了。"

于是夜莺把刺顶得更紧了,她的歌声也越来越响亮了,因为她歌唱着一对成年男女心中诞生的激情。

一层淡淡的红晕爬上了玫瑰花瓣,就跟新郎亲吻新娘时泛起的红晕

爱如花开

一样。但是花刺还没有达到夜莺的心脏,所以玫瑰的心还是白色的,因为只有夜莺心里的血才能染红玫瑰花的心。

这时树又大声叫夜莺顶得更紧些。"再紧些,小夜莺,"树儿高声喊着, "不然,玫瑰还没完成天就要亮了。"

于是夜莺把刺顶得更紧了,刺着了自己的心脏,一阵剧烈的痛楚袭遍 了她的全身。痛得越来越厉害,歌声也越来越激烈,因为她歌唱着由死亡 完成的爱情,歌唱着在坟墓中也不朽的爱情。

最后这朵非凡的玫瑰变成了深红色,就像东方天际的红霞,花瓣的外 环是深红色的,花心更红得好似一块红宝石。

不过夜莺的歌声越来越弱了,她的一双翅膀开始扑打起来,一层雾膜爬上了她的双目。她的歌声变得更弱了,她觉得喉咙给什么东西堵住了。

这时她唱出了最后一曲。明月听着歌声。竟然忘记了黎明,只顾在天空中徘徊。红玫瑰听到歌声,更是欣喜若狂,张开了所有的花瓣去迎接凉凉的晨风。回声把歌声带回自己山中的紫色洞穴中,把酣睡的牧童从睡梦中唤醒。歌声飘越过河中的芦苇,芦苇又把声音传给了大海。

"快看,快看!"树叫了起来,"玫瑰已长好了。"可是夜莺没有回答,因 为她已经躺在长长的草丛中死去了,心口上还扎着那根刺。

The Nightingale and the Rose

Oscar Wilde

And when the moon shone in the heavens the Nightingale flew to the Rose – tree, and set her breast against the thom¹). All night long she sang with her breast against the thorn, and the cold crystal Moon leaned down²) and listened. All night long she sang, and the thorn went deeper and deeper into her breast, and her life-blood ebbed away³) from her. She sang first of the birth of love in the heart of a boy and a girl, and on the topmost⁴) spray of the Rose – tree there blossomed a marvelous rose, petal following petal, as song followed song. Pale was it, at first, as the mist that hangs over the river, pale as the feet of the morning, and silver as the wings of the dawn. As the shadow of a rose in a mirror of silver, as the shadow of a rose in a water–pool, so was the rose that blossomed on the topmost⁴) spray of the Tree.

But the Tree cried to the Nightingale to press closer against the thorn. "Press closer, little Nightingale," cried the Tree, "or the day will come before the Rose is finished."

So the Nightingale pressed closer against the thorn, and louder and louder grew her song, for she sang of the birth of passion in the soul of a man and a maid.

And a delicate flush of pink came into the leaves of the rose, like the flush⁵) in the face of the bridegroom⁶) when he kisses the lips of the bride. But the thorn had not yet reached her heart, so the rose's heart remained white, for only a Nightingale's heart' sblood can crimson⁷) the heart of the rose.

And the tree cried to the Nightingale to press closer against the thorn. "Press closer, little Nightingale," cried the Tree, "or the Day will come before the rose is finished."

So the Nightingale pressed closer against the thorn, and the thorn touched her heart, and a fierce⁸) pang⁹) of pain shot through her. Bitter, bitter was the pain, and wilder and wilder grew her song, for she sang for the Love that is perfected by Death, of the Love that dies not in the tomb.

And the marvelous rose became crimson, like the rose of the eastern sky. Crimson was the girdle¹⁰) of petals, and crimson as a ruby¹¹) was the heart.

But the Nightingale's voice grew fainter¹²), and her little wings began to beat, and a film came over her eyes. Fainter and fainter grew her song, and she felt something choking her in her throat.

Then she gave one last burst of music. The white Moon heard it, and she forgot the dawn, and lingered¹³) on in the sky. The red rose heard it, and it trembled¹⁴) all over with ecstasy¹⁶), and opened its petals to the cold morning air. Echo bore it to her purple cavern¹⁶) in the hills, and woke the sleeping shepherds¹⁷) from their dreams. It floated through the reeds¹⁸) of the river, and they carried its message to the sea.

"Look, look!" cried the Tree, "the rose is finished now"; but the Nightingale made no answer, for she was lying dead in the long grass, with the thom in her heart.

热词空间

1. thorn n. 刺

- 2. lean down 弯下
- 3. ebb away 渐渐消退,消逝
- 4. topmost adj. 最高的, 顶端的
- 5. flush n. 红晕
- 6. bridegroom n. 新郎

7. crimson n. 深红, 绯红

8. fierce adj. 猛烈的

9. pang n. 剧痛,悲痛

10. girdle n. 围绕物

11. ruby n. 红宝石

12. faint adj. 衰弱的

13. linger v. 逗留

14. tremble v. 战栗,颤抖

15. ecstasy v. 入迷,狂喜

16. cavern n. 洞窟

17. shepherd n. 牧羊人

18. reed n. 芦苇

为别人带去雨天的阳光

给别人带去阳光的人,自己也会感到温暖。

Those who bring sunshine to the lives of others, cannot keep it from themselves.

你是否经历过这样一天,在这一天里事事不顺?不久前我就有过这么 一天,我感到气馁、厌烦、悲伤,满脑子想的都是自己、自己、自己,毕竟别 人没有经历我的磨难。

我把我糟糕的心情告诉了母亲,希望得到她的怜悯,母亲却说:"我听 说杰米今天也不高兴,你为什么不做些饼干,下午带给她呢?"我本来不想 去做,但是我不愿再去想那些让我心烦的事情,所以就去做饼干了。我把 做好的饼干摆在一个小盘里,还做了一个画着太阳的卡片,在上面写了一 句安慰的话。

那天下午我们去我的朋友家拜访,我去按门铃,很快,杰米出来惊奇 地看着我,她没有想到我会来看她,在她开口说话之前,我先说话了,"我 听说你今天不高兴,就决定送你些东西,希望你高兴起来。"杰米脸上浮现 出的欢喜表情用言语是表述不出来的,好像她阴郁的一天因我的拜访而 变得充满阳光。

我回到车里惊奇地发现自己的心情也好多了,那一天我体会到这样 一个真理,詹姆斯·巴里这样描述它,"给别人带去阳光的人,自己也会感

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到温暖。"

Sunshine on a Rainy Day

Have you ever had a day when everything seemed to go wrong, and nothing seemed to go right? Not too long ago I was having one of those days. I was discouraged, weary, and plain sad. My focus was on me, me, me. After all, no one else was experiencing the same trials as I was.

I expressed my downcast state to my mother, hoping for some pity. Instead, she said, "I heard Jamie was having a difficult day too. Why don't you make her some cookies and we will take them to her this afternoon?" I didn't really want to, but decided that I didn't want to go back to my other problems just yet. I made the cookies and arranged them on a little plate. Then I made a card with a sunflower on it and wrote a small note of empathy.

That afternoon we dropped by my friend's house. I went to the door and rang the bell. Soon, Jamie came to the door and looked at me in surprise for the unexpected visit. Before she could say anything I rushed, "I heard you were having a hard day and decided to bring you something, I hope your day goes better." The look that came over Jamie's face was one that I could never put into words. It was as if a darkened sky was suddenly lit with the golden rays of the sun; it was as if in that small act, her day was brightened.

I got back into the car and for some amazing reason; I felt a lot better myself. That day I experienced the truth that James Barrie attempted to describe. "Those who bring sunshine to the lives of others, cannot keep it from themselves."

热词空间

1. downcast adj. 垂头丧气的;萎靡不振的 2. empathy n. 同情;同感;共鸣

交朋友也需要素质

顺境交朋友,逆境见真情。

——罗伯特·巴克利

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

-----Robert Barkley

人人都需要朋友。如果你在交友方面总是失败,就该反省自己,看自 己的个性是不是有问题。

或许你有缺点,比如势利、饶舌、说脏话等,这些在社交上是要避讳 的,因为会妨碍你结交新朋友。无论你有什么社交缺点,都应该正视他们, 尽力摒弃。

要友善,你一定要给人友好的感觉:快乐是友善的基础。一个快乐的 人总会面带微笑。微笑好似有吸引力的磁铁,你对别人微笑,你也会得到 他微笑的回报。

无论在哪里,友善之人都会让陌生人有居家般舒适自在的感觉,设身 处地地为陌生人考虑,让他有备受欢迎的感觉。

尽量记住人名。对新认识的朋友直呼其名会令对方很高兴,对方会觉 得你对他们有一定的印象,说明你记住了对方,这对他们很重要。

若在某件事上你不能与别人达成一致意见,你该表现出友好。可以商 议,但不要争吵。争吵过甚会使你失去朋友。 友善之人常为他人考虑,不会为自己争取"权力"。不顾及别人的人, 他的朋友寥寥无几。

最后,切勿以社会地位论人。真正的友善之人往往尊重别人。

On Making Friends

Everyone needs friends, and if you fail to make friends, you should examine yourself and see if there is something wrong with your personality.

Maybe you have social faults such as snobbishness, talkativeness, and using slang, etc, which drive away your new acquaintances. Whatever your social faults may be, look at them honestly, and make real effort to correct them.

To be friendly, you must feel friendly. Cheerfulness is the basis of friendliness. A cheerful person smiles. A smile is a magnet which draws people. Smile at someone and you are almost sure to get a smile in return.

A friendly person does his best to make a stranger feel at home, wherever he happens to be. Put yourself in the other fellow's place and make him feel welcome.

Try to remember names. It makes your new acquaintances feel happy when you call them by their names. It gives them the feeling that they have made an impression on you and that must mean something to them because you remember them.

If you do not agree with other people on a certain matter, you should appear to be friendly. Do not argue, but discuss. You always lose friends if you argue too much. A friendly person thinks of others, and does not insist on his own "rights". People who refuse to consider others have few friends.

Finally, don't treat people only according to their social positions. Really friendly people respect everyone at all times.

热词空间

1. personality n. 个性,人格

2. snobbishness n. 势利, 谄上欺下

3. acquaintance n. 相识,了解;熟人

4. magnet n. 磁铁;有吸引力的人(或物)

与高尚者相伴而行

威廉·麦克匹斯·泰尔

获得一个朋友的唯一方法就是使自己成为别人的朋友。

——爱默生

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

----Emerson

好的朋友要比财富更重要,因为朋友身上具有的那些品质,可以让友 谊成为上天的恩惠,而这些是财富无法买到的。最理想的朋友应该是比我 们更聪明、更完善的人。他们的聪慧与美德,能启发、激励我们做出高尚的 行为。

"与品德高尚之人为伴,那么,你也会成为那样的人。"乔治·赫伯特 说,"观其友,则知其人。"在社会交往中,品行对品行的影响是最迅速的。 这一事实说明,幼时选择好的玩伴,甚至比选择老师和监护人重要。

选择朋友是一项教育,或好,或坏;它能造就人的品质,或高尚,或卑 微;它能提升人的境界,也能使之堕落;它能促成美德,也能培育邪恶。播 种的是美德,那么就会收获美德;播种的是邪恶,那么收获的必将也是邪 恶;益友帮助我们播种美德,而恶友则会使我们播种罪恶。

Choice of Companions William Makepeace Thayer

A good companion is better than a fortune, for a fortune cannot purchase those elements of character which make companionship a blessing. The best companion is one who is wiser and better than ourselves, for we are inspired by his wisdom and virtue to nobler deeds.

"Keep good company, and you shall be one of the number," said George Herbert, "A man is known by the company he keeps." Character makes character in the associations of life faster than anything else. This fact makes the choice of companions in early life more important even than that of teachers and guardians.

Companionship is education, good or bad; it develops manhood or womanhood, high or low; it lifts the soul upward or drags it downward; it ministers to virtue of vice. Sow virtue and the harvest will be virtue. Sow vice, and the harvest will be vice, good companions help us to sow virtue; evil companions help us to sow vice.

热词空间

1. companionship n. 交情,友谊 2. guardian n. 护卫者,保护者;监护人

3. downward adv. 向下的

爱的礼物

如果没有爱,我就一无所有。

If I do not have love, I am nothing.

如果我通晓世人及天使的语言而没有爱,那我仅仅是喧闹的铜锣或 嘈杂的铙钹;如果我拥有预知的能力,洞悉所有的奥秘与学问,如果我拥 有所有的信仰,并能够排山倒海,但如果没有爱,我便没什么了不起;如果 我捐出所有的财富,如果我舍己为人,我会感到自豪,但如果没有爱,我将 一无所获。

爱是一种忍耐;爱是一种仁慈;爱不是妒忌,不是炫耀,不是傲慢,也 不是粗鲁无礼;它不是固执己见,不是暴躁易怒,也不是怨气冲天;它不会 为不道德的行为而欢喜,而是为真理而雀跃。它包容一切,相信一切,希望 一切,忍耐一切。

爱无止境,而预言会山穷水尽,语言会沉寂无声,知识也会黔驴技穷。 我们只了解一小部分,我们也只能预言一小部分,但当完整来临之际,这 一小部分就会走投无路。当我还是一个孩子的时候,我的思维就像一个孩 子;当我长大成人之后,我便不再用孩子的眼光来思考问题。现在,我只是 模模糊糊地在看镜子,以后,我们会面对面地相互注视;现在,我只知道一 小部分,以后,我会知道全部,即使我自认所知已足够多。现在,信仰、希望 与爱三者并存,在这三者之中,最伟大的是爱。

The Gift of Love

If I speak in the tongues of mortals and of angels, but do not have love, I am a noisy gong or clanging cymbal. And if I have prophetic powers, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but do not have love, I am nothing. If I give away all my possessions, and if I hand over my body so that I may boast, but do not have love, I gain nothing.

Love is patient, love is kind; love is not envious or boastful or arrogant or rude. It does not insist on its own way; it is not irritable or resentful; it does not rejoice in wrongdoing, but rejoices in the truth. It bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, and endures all things.

Love never ends. But as for prophecies, they will come to an end; as for tongues, they will cease; as for knowledge, it will come to an end. For we know only in part, and we prophesy only in part; but when the complete comes, the partial will come to an end. When I was a child, I thought like a child; when I became an adult, I put an end to childish ways. For now we see in a mirror dimly, but then we will see face to face. Now I know only in part; then I will know fully, even as I have been fully known. And now faith, hope, and love abide, these three; and the greatest of these is love.

热词空间

1. gong n. 锣,铜锣

2. cymbal n. 铙钹

3. prophetic adj. 预言的, 预示的

4. irritable adj. 易激怒的, 烦躁的

5. resentful adj. 愤恨的,不满的

心灵创可贴

善不是在真空而是在待人中体现,它需要用爱来滋润。

——索尔·贝娄

Goodness is achieved not in a vacuum, but in the company of other men, attended by love.

——Saul Bellow

我和丈夫汉诺奇写了一本书 ——《善行:如何开展一次善行革命》,许 多美国人都对它产生了浓厚的兴趣。下面这个故事是在芝加哥电台的一 个脱口秀节目中,一位匿名听众在电话中与我们分享的:

"你在干什么呢,妈妈?"苏茜问。

母亲回答说:"我在为隔壁的史密斯太太做一个焙盘。"

仅有6岁的苏茜问:"为什么?"

"因为史密斯太太非常悲伤,她失去了女儿,心都碎了。这段时间我们 应该好好照顾她。"

"为什么,妈妈?"

"瞧,苏茜,当有人非常非常沮丧时,他们在做小事时也会有困难,比 如做饭或是做其他家务。我们应该做一些事来帮助她,因为我们都是社区 的一分子,而且史密斯太太是我们的邻居。她再也无法跟她的女儿聊天或 者拥抱了,再也无法做那些母女俩一起做的快乐的事了。苏茜,你是一个 聪明伶俐的女孩,或许你能想出办法来帮助照顾史密斯太太。"

苏茜认真地想着,怎样才能为史密斯太太做点事呢?几分钟后,苏茜 敲她的门。过了一会儿,史密斯太太开门应道:"苏茜,你好。"

苏茜发现,当史密斯太太问候人时,声音不再像以前那么悦耳动听 了。

而且,史密斯太太可能一直在哭,因为她的眼睛又湿又肿。"有事吗, 苏茜?"史密斯太太问道。

"我妈妈说您因为失去了女儿而非常非常悲伤,心都碎了。"苏茜胆怯 地把手伸了出来,那是一个创可贴。"这个用来治疗你破碎的心。"史密斯 太太强忍住泪水,呜咽着。她蹲了下来,紧紧拥抱着苏茜,泪流满面地说: "谢谢你,亲爱的小姑娘,这对我帮助很大。"

史密斯太太不仅接受了苏茜的善行,而且非常珍视。她买了一个有树 脂玻璃框的小钥匙扣,它可以挂钥匙,同时也可以放家人的照片。为了能 随时看到苏茜的创可贴,史密斯太太把它放进了镜框里,这样就可以时刻 告诉自己要快快康复。她非常明白恢复心灵的创伤是需要时间和帮助的。 这个创可贴成了她康复的符号,而她也不会忘记曾经和女儿一起经历过 的欢愉和爱。

A Band-Aid for a Broken Heart

My husband, Hanoch, and I wrote a book Acts of Kindness: How to Create a Kindness Revolution, which has generated much interest across America. This story was shared with us by an anonymous caller during a radio talk show in Chicago.

"Hi, Mommy, what are you doing?" asked Susie.

"I'm making a casserole for Mrs. Smith next door," said her mother.

| 人文高地 236 | "Why?" asked Susie, who was only six years old.

"Because Mrs. Smith is very sad; she lost her daughter and she has a broken heart. We need to take care of her for a little while."

"Why, Mommy?"

"You see, Susie, when someone is very, very sad, they have trouble doing the little things like making dinner or other chores. Because we're part of a community and Mrs. Smith is our neighbor, we need to do some things to help her. Mrs. Smith won't ever be able to talk with her daughter or hug her or do all those wonderful things that mommies and daughters do together. You are a very smart girl, Susie; maybe you'll think of some way to help take care of Mrs. Smith."

Susie thought seriously about this challenge and how she could do her part in caring for Mrs. Smith. A few minutes later, Susie knocked on her door. After a few moments Mrs. Smith answered the knock with a "Hi, Susie".

Susie noticed that Mrs. Smith didn't have that familiar musical quality about her voice when she greeted someone.

Mrs. Smith also looked as though she might have been crying because her eyes were watery and swollen. "What can I do for you, Susie?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"My mommy says that you lost your daughter and you're very, very sad with a broken heart." Susie held her hand out shyly. In it was a Band-Aid. "This is for your broken heart." Mrs. Smith gasped, choking back her tears. She knelt down and hugged Susie. Through her tears she said. "Thank you, darling girl, this will help a lot." Mrs. Smith accepted Susie's act of kindness and took it one step further. She purchased a small key ring with a plexiglass picture frame — the ones designed to carry keys and proudly display a family portrait at the same time. Mrs. Smith placed Susie's Band – Aid in the frame to remind herself to heal a little every time she sees it. She wisely knows that healing takes time and support. It has become her symbol for healing, while not forgetting the joy and love she experienced with her daughter.

热词空间

- 1. anonymous n. 匿名的, 无名的
- 2. swollen adj. 肿胀的; 鼓起的
- 3. gasp v. 气喘;喘息

冬天

朱自清

圣洁的亲情,真挚的友谊,亲密的爱情,"无论怎么冷,大风大雪,想到 这些,我心上总是温暖的"。

说起冬天,忽然想到豆腐。是"小洋锅"(铝锅)白煮豆腐,热腾腾的。水 滚着,像好些鱼眼睛,一小块一小块豆腐养在里面,嫩而滑,仿佛反穿的白 狐大衣。锅在"洋炉子"(煤油不打气炉)上,和炉子都熏得乌黑乌黑,越显 出豆腐的白。这是晚上,屋子老了,虽点着"洋灯",也还是阴暗。围着桌子 坐的是父亲跟我们哥儿三个。"洋炉子"太高了,父亲得常常站起来,微微 地仰着脸,觑着眼睛,从氤氲的热气里伸进筷子,夹起豆腐,一一地放在我 们的酱油碟里。我们有时也自己动手,但炉子实在太高了,总还是坐享其 成的多。这并不是吃饭只是玩儿。父亲说晚上冷,吃了大家暖和些。我们 都喜欢这种白水豆腐;一上桌就眼巴巴望着那锅,等着那热气,等着热气 里从父亲筷子上掉下来的豆腐。

又是冬天,记得是阴历十一月十六晚上。跟S君P君在西湖里坐小划 子,S君刚到杭州教书,事先来信说:"我们要游西湖,不管它是冬天。"那 晚月色真好;现在想起来还像照在身上。本来前一晚是"月当头";也许十 一月的月亮真有些特别吧。那时九点多了,湖上似乎只有我们一只划子。 有点风,月光照着软软的水波;当间那一溜儿反光,像新砑的银子。湖上的 山,只剩了淡淡的影子。

山下偶尔有一两星灯火。S君口占两句诗道:"数星灯火认渔村,淡墨 轻描远黛痕。"我们都不大说话,只有均匀的桨声。我渐渐地快睡着了。P 君"喂"了一下,才抬起眼皮,看见他在微笑。船夫问要不要上净慈寺去,是 阿弥陀佛生日,那边蛮热闹的。到了寺里,殿上灯烛辉煌,满是佛婆念佛的 声音,好像醒了一场梦。这已是十多年前的事了,S君还常常通着信,P君 听说转变了好几次,前年是在一个特税局里收特税了,以后便没有消息。

在台州过了一个冬天,一家四口子。台州是个山城,可以说在一个大 谷里。只有一条二里长的大街。别的路上,白天简直不大见人,晚上一片漆 黑。偶尔人家窗户里透出一点灯光,还有走路的拿着的火把,但那是少极 了。我们住在山脚下。有的是山上松林里的风声跟天上一只两只的鸟影。 夏末到那里,春初便走,却好像老在过着冬天似的,可是即便真冬天也并 不冷。我们住在楼上,书房临着大路,路上有人说话,可以清清楚楚地听 见。但因为走路的人太少了,间或有点说话的声音,听起来还只当远风送 来的,想不到就在窗外。我们是外路人,除上学校去之外,常只在家里坐 着。妻也惯了那寂寞,只和我们爷儿们守着。外边虽老是冬天,家里却老是 春天。有一回我上街去,回来的时候,楼下厨房的大方窗开着,并排地挨着 她们母子三个,三张脸都带着天真微笑地向着我。似乎台州空空的,只有 我们四人,天地空空的,也只有我们四人。那时是民国十年,妻刚从家里出 来,满自在。现在她死了快四年了,我却还老记着她那微笑的影子。

无论怎么冷,大风大雪,想到这些,我心上总是温暖的。

相信有真爱

高原

爱是一种信则有,疑则无的存在。

安妮宝贝说:"我喜欢相信爱,并实践爱的人。"

追问世间到底有无真爱,不如选择去相信爱,并实践爱。爱是一种信则有,疑则无的存在。爱是一种生活信念,是一种对世界的信心,更是一种 信仰。

爱也许不一定有现货,因为爱的源泉在每一个人自身。它是一种"既 以为人己愈有,既以与人己愈多"(老子)的东西。

当人们哀叹世上无真爱时,只意味着哀叹者在枯等爱的降临,却从无 爱的行动。只有自己是一个理想的爱人时,才可能有理想的爱人出现。让 自己首先成为白马王子、白雪公主,才有机会遇见白雪公主、白马王子。

爱需要相信,更需要行动。况且爱还具有传染性。

爱的意义还在于美学家潘知常所说:我爱故我在。

向生活的湖中投一粒爱的石子吧,爱的涟漪便会波向远方。

天长地久的爱

雷岩岭

不付出的天长地久常常很难成立,一时冲动的天长地久最难存活,真 正的天长地久往往与磨难、与时间、与至情相伴!

人人都希望自己拥有一份天长地久的爱情,尤其是在豆蔻年华、卿卿 我我、新婚燕尔的时段。

但是人生的悲喜剧常常是这样出演的:因为得到的轻易而不珍惜,因为生活的琐屑而不厌其烦,因为突发的磨难而不愿承担。

又或者因为平淡、因为真实、因为金钱、因为错过等等,为此,有的人 将天长地久的爱情视为海市蜃楼,另有人则将之践踏于地,不再搭理。

其实在我看来,天长地久的爱情它并未走远,它就在我们的身边、它存活在我们的心里、就在那些对爱坚定不移并且付诸行动的人身上。

有一对七八十岁的老人,他们对爱的诠释就是:眼睛已经不太好使的 妻子为眼睛还不如自己的丈夫坚持读报多年。

有一位丈夫,妻子因病痛长年卧床不起,他不离不弃,精心呵护。

有一位女子,因为始终难忘自己的初恋情人,所以终身未嫁。……

所以,单一的、不付出的天长地久常常很难成立,口头的、一时冲动的 天长地久也最难存活,真正的天长地久往往与磨难、与时间、与至情相伴!
没有杂质的爱

高原

对纯度要求最高的是"爱",爱需要无缘无故才真、才淳。

"等我长大以后,我总感到除了母亲以外,再也没有谁能够像她那样 朴素地疼爱过我——没有任何希求,没有任何企望的。"

张洁小说《拣麦穗》里写一个农村小女孩很纯真地爱上和依恋一个丑 陋、孤独、流离的卖灶糖的老汉,难道仅仅就是为了吃灶糖吗?

如今那些具有人性温度的、朴素的情愫已大都被风干、消解了,这是可伤感的。

或许有一天人们会完全失忆于那些有纯度的爱,完全失去爱的能力, 从而为商家提供制造"爱的罐头"的机会。

没有杂质的爱,是没有任何希求,没有任何企望地爱一个人,乃至爱 这个世界。

女人是花,要你呵护

高原

"上帝用泥土创造了男人,却用男人的肋骨造出了女人。肋骨上有新 鲜的血和肉,只要轻轻一碰就会痛彻心肠。因此,女子连最微小的伤害也 是不能忍受的。"(唐敏)一个国家或社会的文明程度可以从他们如何对待 小孩与女性的态度与行动中看出来!

风行全世界的"红丝带"、"粉红丝带"、"白丝带"等活动全都在提醒与 强调人们要呵护女性。

上公交车,有人拨开前面的女性、小孩,自己捷足先登并安然落座,只 能表明他还没有充分进化。

"女士优先"是一句虚伪的废话吗?

呵护女性的男性更有魅力!有人说,在厨房烧饭的男人最性感。这个 结论很具说明性。

呵护女性,首先要从你的母亲、姐妹、妻子做起,但决不要停留于此。 这正如胸怀大爱的人对所有生命都同样尊重与热爱一样。

呵护女性,就是充分认识男女差异、尤其不应该用暴力来解决两性问题。

呵护女性,会使你的人性有弹性,更饱满。

呵护女性是全社会,尤其是男人们的社会责任!

呵护女性就是懂得,女人是花要你欣赏、要你尊重,还要你呵护!

爱得超然一些 AIDE CHAORAN YIXIE



导语:尊严而独立地爱

高原

曾有女子为了和情人在一起,杀夫弃子。终于有一天,那情人提出分 手,"你曾经杀了你丈夫,有一天你也会因为同样的原因杀了我。"

这个女子的悲剧就是她抛弃尊严地去爱一个人。世上没有任何人值 得你丧失尊严去爱他。因为有尊严地活着远比幸福、快乐地活着更重要。 因为丧失了尊严,你就什么都不是,什么都没有,你所谓的幸福与快乐也 会是不靠谱的。

成熟的爱是在保留个人完整和特殊条件下两者的完美结合。在爱中, 两个个体是矛盾的,他们时而合二为一,时而又各自相对独立。

女性确实是与男性不一样的独特的存在,并不是男性能做的事也让 女性来做才是平等、自由和尊重。"和而不同"应该才是平等和尊重的前 提。尽管有女权主义的甚嚣尘上,女性的痛楚、矛盾和自身承载的深厚苦 难仍然存在。作家毕淑敏发现了女性解放背后更隐秘更深层的一种内 涵——女性在经济、政治权力获得之后更要诉诸世俗心理才能得到的东 西:尊严。

有尊严地活着,比靠美貌、性感活着更安全、更美丽,也更真实,这是 所有女性必须牢记的第一真理。

"怨妇"是怎样炼成的?就是没有自己的事业,一生只盯着一两个男人,把男人当做唯一的事业,没他们仿佛就活不下去。心灵粗糙、精神粗糙,不努力提升个人修养与素质便必然会加入怨妇的队伍。

《中国青年报》曾刊载一篇丛云的文章,就电视剧《中国式离婚》中林 小枫的歇斯底里发问:女人为什么不进步?"一个女人怎么可以堕落到这 个样子……真的是堕落呢!完全的没有自我,完全的没有理性,整个世界 都没有了,就剩下了那么一个男人她要紧紧地去抓住,像抓住一根救命 的稻草一般。"一名女性要想拥有真正平等的感情生活,必得在人格与 经济上先拥有独立的地位,必须要有对自尊、自强、自立生活的自觉追求 能力。

在附属于男人的女性们交了千百年超昂贵的学费后,该有更多的女 性拿到做优质女性的毕业证了。

有人发现,西方的女模特,眼神是定定的,里边有尊严、独立。而中国的女模特,常能看到一种媚态。在我们的传统文化里,女性要讨好男人、取 悦男人,不依赖丈夫就依赖儿子。现在,我们的骨血里仍沉淀着这些东西。

"媚态"是一种极危险的、缺乏尊严与独立的状态!

当所谓的"时尚"杂志及电视节目无限赞美女性的性感、引诱女性减 肥瘦身、为女性提供小计谋以讨男人的欢心时,女性作为"人"实际上已经 不存在了。失去了尊严与独立的女性只能是男人的附属品,因此,对女性 来说,"有尊严并独立地存在"永远比"性感"地存在要重要、要安全,甚至 可以说,这是真正富有美感的存在!

靠姿色如小鸟般依人者,古往今来、古今中外地看,其结局大都是色 衰爱弛,晚景凄凉。显然,那种"傍大款"、依附于男人的生活选择绝对是危 险的!

有两首小诗启示我们什么是超然的爱:

"我如果爱你……我必须是你近旁的一株木棉,作为树的形象和你站 在一起。……我们分担寒潮、风雷、霹雳;我们共享雾霭、流岚、虹霓。仿佛 永远分离,却又终生相依。这才是伟大的爱情。"(舒婷《致橡树》)

"爱是一种方法,方法就是暂停。把她放在遥远,享受一片空灵。爱是 一种技巧,技巧就是不浓。把她放在遥远,制造一片朦胧。爱是一种余味,

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余味就是忘情。把她放在遥远,绝不魂牵梦萦。爱是一种无为,无为就是 永恒。永恒不见落叶,只见两片浮萍。"(李敖《把她放在遥远》)

欣赏"伊人"之美的最佳距离是"在水一方",所以要"把她放在遥远"

爱的境界

所有的爱都是甜蜜的,无论是给予还是回报。爱就像阳光一样无所不 在,它那熟悉的嗓音永远不会消沉。

---- 雪菜

All love is sweet, given or returned. Common as light is loved, and its familiar voice wearies not ever.

----Shelley

是谁说过,不管是在怎样遥远的时代,也不管是在怎样不同的现世形态,爱总会像森林中的陌生人,第一个来到我们的面前?

在人类的大家庭中,经过了童年的依赖,青春的拥有,人生各个阶段 的悲伤与失去,我们懂得了爱。

孩童时,我们快乐地接受着爱,这是爱的开始。青年时,我们接受,也 在给予;我们奉献,也在拥有——喜悦与痛苦交织。到为人父母时,开始明 白幸福应不计回报。这些令人向往的爱之新内涵,被占有欲、爱之敌慢慢 地污染着。失去、悲伤和离别随之而来,然后便是疾病与死亡了。曾经折磨 我们的事物,已不由我们控制,渐行渐远。爱那难以捉摸的魅力,还有它无 处不在的灵性,再一次显现。到了一定的年纪,我们可能会到达一定的境 界——对爱无所求,懂得如何去享受爱。

Horizons of Love

Who can say in what remoteness of time, in what difference of earthly shape, love first come to us as a stranger in the jungle?

We, in our human family, know him through dependence in childhood, through possession in youth, through sorrow and loss in their season.

In childhood we are happy to receive. It is the first opening of love. In youth we take and give, dedicate and possess—rapture and anguish are mingled, until parenthood brings a dedication that, to be happy must ask for no return. All these are new horizons of content, which the lust of holding, the enemy of love, slowly contaminates. Loss, sorrow and separation come, then sickness and death; possession, that tormented us, is nothing in our hands. It vanishes. Love's elusive enchantment, his ubiquitous presence, again become apparent; and in age we may reach a heaven that asking for nothing knows how to enjoy.

热词空间

1. remoteness n. 遥远,远离

- 2. dedicate v. 献身于,致力于
- 3. ubiquitous adj. 到处存在的

爱我少一点,爱我久一点

佚名

我要唱一首爱情的歌谣,

歌里要唱到:

爱我少一点,爱我久一点。

如果爱情太灼热,

它将很快烧成灰烬,杳无踪影。

虽说我也不要你冷冰冰;

一点不向我靠近。

我要你一生到老永远爱我,

不要爱情那么快就逝去。

狂热的爱不可能金石不改,

我只怕有一天它再无踪影可寻;

少爱一点更是我所愿,

只要它源源不断。

只要你能真心真意,

少爱一点我也愿意。

这首风格似民歌的诗选自《诺顿诗歌选集》,原诗五节,这里取其前两节。此诗流传于16世纪的英国,作者不可考。诗人开门见山提出其主题: "Love me little, love me long"。这好似一位朴实聪敏的姑娘在向她的 爱人诉说心语,语言虽然简单却蕴涵着深刻的爱情哲理。诗人在第一节里 把爱比作烈火,第二节里把爱比作金石。聪明的姑娘要的不是烈火而是金 石,经过锻炼的金石,弥久弥坚,温润清凉。韵脚非常整齐,每节前三行一 韵,第五至第七行一韵,第四、第八行同韵。押韵的词多为单音节词,显得 简洁明快;而且押韵的元音都非常柔和圆润。所以说,这首诗音乐感很强, 读起来不温不火,绵软悠长。

Love me Little, Love me Long

Anonym

Love me little, love me long, Is the burden¹ of my song. Love that is too hot or strong Burneth² soon to waste. Still, I would not have thee cold, Not too backward³, nor too bold; Love that lasteth⁴ till its old Fadeth⁵ not in haste. Love me little, love me long, Is the burden of my song.

If thou love me too much, It will not prove as true as totlch⁶, Love me little, more than such, For l fear the end. I am with little well content, And a little from thee sent Is enough, with true intent⁷ To be steadfast friend.

热词空间:

burden: n. theme 主题
burneth: v. burns 燃烧
backward: adj. coward 怯懦的
backward: v. lasts 延续
fadeth: v. lasts 延续
fadeth: v. fades 凋谢,枯萎
totlch: n. touch-stone 试金石
intent: n. intention 打算,心意

给爱一双翅膀

爱是一个无穷无尽的谜,因为没有任何其他东西能够解释它。

——泰戈尔

Love is an endless mystery, for it has nothing else to explain it.

----Tigore

从前,有个孤独的女孩,她极其渴望爱。一天,在树林里散步时,她发现了两只快饿死的鸟儿。她把它们带回家,放进一个不大的鸟笼里。在她充满爱心的照料下,鸟儿逐渐变得强壮起来。每天早晨,鸟儿都用美妙动听的歌声来问候她。女孩不由自主地爱上了这两只小鸟。

一天,女孩打开鸟笼的门。那只较大较壮的鸟儿飞出去了。女孩非常 担心鸟儿会一去不归。等鸟儿飞近一点,她一把攥住它。鸟儿被成功地抓 回了,她顿时欣喜若狂。突然,她感觉到手中的鸟儿变软了。赶紧松手,鸟 儿已经死了。女孩惊恐万状,她铤而走险的爱害死了鸟儿。

她发现另一只鸟儿在笼边前前后后地盘旋。她能感受到它对自由的 美好憧憬。它需要翱翔在澄澈、蔚蓝的天空。她将鸟儿从笼中托出,轻轻地 抛向天空。鸟儿盘旋着,一圈、两圈、三圈。

女孩兴奋地注视着鸟儿快乐的样子。她的内心不再在意自己的得失。 她只想要鸟儿开心。突然,鸟儿飞近了,温柔地落到她的肩上,唱起了她从 未听过的最甜蜜的歌。

失去爱的最快途径,莫过于将它紧紧地握在手心;让爱永恒的最佳途径,莫过于给它一双翅膀——将爱放飞!

Give Love Wings

There was once a lonely girl who longed so much for love. One day while she was walking in the woods she found two starving songbirds. She took them home and put them in a small cage. She cared them with love and the birds grew strong. Every morning they greeted her with a wonderful song. The girl felt great love for the birds.

One day the girl left the door to the cage open. The larger and stronger of the two birds flew from the cage. The girl was so frightened that it would fly away. As it flew close, she grasped it wildly. Her heart felt glad at her success in capturing it. Suddenly she felt the bird go limp. She opened her hand and stared in horror at the dead bird. Her desperate love had killed it.

She noticed the other bird moving back and forth on the edge of the cage. She could feel its great need for freedom. It needed to soar into the clear, blue sky. She lifted it from the cage and tossed it softly into the air. The bird circled once, twice, three times.

The girl watched delightedly at the bird's enjoyment. Her heart was no longer concerned with her loss. She wanted the bird to be happy. Suddenly the bird flew closer and landed softly on her shoulder. It sang the sweetest melody that she had ever heard.

The fastest way to lose love is to hold on it too tight; the best

way to keep love is to give it WINGS!

热词空间

- 1. starve v. (使)挨饿,饿死
- 2. capture v. 抓住,捕获
- 3. limp n. 跛行

真爱的涵义

成熟的爱是在保留个人完整和特殊条件下两者的完美结合。在爱中, 两个个体是矛盾的,他们时而合二为一,时而又各自独立。

Mature love is union under the condition of preserving one's integrity, one's individuality. In love this paradox occurs that two beings become one and yet remain two.

爱,意味着对我所爱的人有所了解。能看到他(她)的不同方面——不 仅是美好的一面,也包括缺陷、矛盾和瑕疵。

爱,意味着对我所爱的人的幸福很关心。如果我关心你,那么我就会 关注你的成长,我还希望你能成就一切你所能成就的。

爱,意味着对我所爱的人的尊严表示尊重。如果我爱你,那么我会视 你为独立的个体,你有自己的价值、思想和感情,我不会强求你改变自己, 按照我期望的那样生活。

爱,意味着对我所爱的人负有责任。如果我爱你,那么我会对你的主 要需求有所回应。

爱,意味着为了自己和我爱的人而成长。如果我爱你,那么我同爱一 起成长。你是使我变得更加完善的动力,而我的爱也使你的人格升华。

爱,意味着为我所爱的人许下承诺。这种承诺不是要我们为了对方而 放弃自我,也并不暗示着我们的关系必须长久。爱是要我们在对方痛苦、

人文高地

迷茫、挣扎和绝望的时刻相互支持,在安定快乐的时刻一起分享。

爱,意味着对我所爱的人表示信任。如果我爱你,我相信你会接受我 的关心和我的爱。我也相信你不会有意伤害我。我相信我们的爱是彼此交 融的。

爱,意味着容忍缺憾。在爱的关系中,一定会有厌倦的时刻,有想要放 弃的时刻,有真正紧张的时刻,有出现僵局的时刻。真正的爱并不意味着 长久的幸福。然而,我可以忍受艰苦的生活,因为我能记得你我曾在一起 拥有的快乐。如果我们对面临的问题能足够重视,并将它们解决,我就能 描绘我们在一起的美好未来。

爱是自由的。爱是自由的付出,而不是在需要时的施舍。真正的爱是 没有任何附加条件的付出。没有任何限制是爱的品质。

爱是博大的。如果我爱你,那么我会鼓励你走出去,去发展其他的人 际关系。我们彼此承诺,要相互鼓励对方去充分发展自己,这是爱的见证。

爱,意味着需要对方,但不是需要对方来填充自己的生活。如果没有 了你,我不能生存,那么我对你的爱并不完整。

爱,意味着理解我所爱的人。如果我爱你,那么我就能与你的感情产 生共鸣,就能从你眼睛里看懂你的内心世界。我能够理解你,因为从你的 身上我看到了自己的影子,而你也在我的灵魂里。这种亲密并不意味着一 种永久的"贴近",因为有时距离与分离是爱的基本因素。距离可以加强爱 的粘合,可以帮助我们重新发现自我,这样我们可以用一种全新的方式与 对方相见。

爱是自私的。我首先真正地爱自己、重视自己、欣赏自己、尊重自己, 只有那样我才能爱你。如果我的灵魂是空洞的,那么我能给你的也只有空 虚。如果我觉得自己是完美的,生活得有价值,那么我给你的就是我的丰 富多彩。我爱你的最佳方式就是让你分享我的完美。

爱也要看到我所爱的人的内在潜能。在我对一个人的爱中,在接受他 (或她)目前的状态的同时,也会看到他未来的样子。

爱得超然一些

成熟的爱是完整和独特个性的完美结合。在爱中,两个个体是矛盾的,他们时而合二为一,时而又各自独立。

Some Meanings of Authentic Love

Love means that I know the person I love. I'm aware of the many sides of the other person — not just the beautiful side but also the limitations, inconsistencies and flaws.

Love means that I care about the welfare of the person I love. If I care about you, I'm concerned about your growth, and I hope you will become all that you can become.

Love means having respect for the dignity of the person I love. If I love you, I can see you as a separate person, with your own values and thoughts and feelings, and I do not insist that you surrender your identity and conform to an image of what I expect you to be for me.

Love means having a responsibility toward the person I love. If I love you, I'm responsive to most of your major needs as a person.

Love means growth for both myself and the person I love. If I love you, I am growing as a result of my love. You are a stimulant for me to become more fully what I might become, and my loving enhances your being as well.

Love means making a commitment to the person I love. This commitment does not entail surrendering our total selves to each other; nor does it imply that the relationship is necessarily permanent. It does entail a willingness to stay with each other in times of pain, uncertainty, struggle, and despair, as well as in times of calm and enjoyment.

Love means trusting the person I love. If I love you, I trust that you will accept my caring and my love and that you won't deliberately hurt me. I trust the reciprocal nature of our love.

Love can tolerate imperfection. In a love relationship there are times of boredom, times when I may feel like giving up, times of real strain, and times I experience an impasse. Authentic love does not imply enduring happiness. I can stay during rough times, however, because I can remember what we had together in the past, and I can picture what we will have together in our future if we care enough to face our problems and work them through.

Love is freeing. Love is freely given, not doled out on demand. Authentic love is not given with strings attached. There is an unconditional quality about love.

Love is expansive. If I love you, I encourage you to reach out and develop other relationships. The honest evidence of our love is our commitment to encouraging another's full development.

Love means having a want for the person I love without having a need for that person in order to be complete. If I am nothing without you, then I'm not really free to love you.

Love means identifying with the person I love. If I love you, I can empathize with you and see the world through your eyes. I can identify with you because I'm able to see myself in you and you in me. This closeness does not imply a continual "togetherness", for distance and separation are sometimes essential in a loving relationship. Distance can intensify a loving bond, and it can help us rediscover ourselves, so that we are able to meet each other in a new way.

Love is selfish. I can only love you if I genuinely love, value, appreciate, and respect myself. If I am empty, the all I can give you is my emptiness. If I feel that I'm complete and worthwhile in myself, then I'm able to give you out of my fullness. One of the best way for me to give you love is by fully enjoying myself with you.

Love involves seeing the potential within the person we love. In my love for a person, I view her or him as the person she or he can become, while still accepting who and what the person is now.

Mature love is union under the condition of preserving one's integrity, one's individuality. In love this paradox occurs that two beings become one and yet remain two.

热词空间

- 1. authentic adj. 可信的
- 2. surrender v. 交出;投降;放弃
- 3. stimulant n. 刺激物
- 4. reciprocal adj. 互惠的;相应的
- 5. empathize v. 移情;神会
- 6. potential n. 潜能,潜力
- 7. mature adj. 成熟的;充分考虑的
- 8. integrity n. 正直, 诚实; 完整

初恋教你什么不是爱

生活是一张白纸,每个人都在上面写上自己的一两句话。

——洛威尔

Life is a leaf of paper white, thereon each of us may write his word or two.

----Lowell

大学时代被当做谈恋爱的黄金时期。但是大学生真的知道什么是爱吗? 很多大学生并不知道"爱"的真正含义,他们认为幸福就是一种被爱和 爱人的感觉,因此彼此都依赖对方的存在。诚然,这是恋爱的其中一种结 果,也是最为人期望的结果。不过,这期望容易演变成执著地想拥有对方 的爱,由此生出爱情冲突。

每段恋爱过程都可以很独特,因为每个人都很独特,我们有着各自不同的过去和未来,来自不同的家庭背景,面临不同的压力,还有个人性格上的差异。恋爱,本来就是去体味人生,从自己在独特的对方身上所投射的欲望,看清楚自己的弱点、不足和人性的真面目,在学习中成长,体验此生真正的意义,也从付出的过程中学习自我放下和感恩。

然而,我们大部分大学生都认为恋爱只是找个伴儿,以此来驱赶孤独 和寂寞,享受幸福。当你和对方都有成熟的爱的能力和意愿的时候,这样 的说法是成立的,并且爱也可以提升到享受快乐的层次。可是很多大学生 不懂得珍惜这些快乐,在相处过程中只顾挑剔和要求,老是不知足。于是, "今天恋爱,明天分手"就不奇怪了。我觉得这些人误解了爱的真正意义。 毕竟,相爱不是为了找到一个完美的人。爱的过程是个人的修行历程。你 得从爱中看穿自己,调整自己,那样的爱才有价值。

站在一个大学生的角度,我不敢断言大学生的恋爱是对还是错。我只 是觉得,即将踏入社会的我们,对待爱情,更应该谨慎。好多大学生在经历 失败的初恋后,变得很沮丧,意志消沉,其实完全不必。我个人认为,初恋 很简单,不过是在想要恋爱的时间,碰到一个正确的或错误的人罢了。所 谓初恋,往往不是教你什么是爱,而是教你什么不是爱。所以我们没有必 要过分在意初恋的失败。

爱是十分美好的事物,就像卡里·纪伯伦写的那样:

清晨,怀着一颗雀跃的心醒来,感谢又一个充满爱的日子;

午休,深思爱的心旷神怡;

黄昏,带着感激之情回家;

睡前,为你心中的挚爱祈祷,唇间吟哦着赞美诗。

因此,请你不要轻易错过与你情投意合的人。当你觉得另一个人的需要比自己的需要更重要时,爱情就开始了。当我们真正了解什么是爱时, 相信我们就会珍惜它。

Why Love

College years are considered to be the golden time for courting. But I wonder whether we college students know the true meaning of love. Many students don't, they believe that happiness is just a sense of loving and being loved. As a result, they grow attached to each other. Yes, it is one result of love, and the most desirable one. However, this expectation is likely to become perseverance in the pursuit of love and result in love conflict.

Each love course can be unique as each person is unique. Owing to different family backgrounds and pressures, everyone has his own history and future, and personal character. And love is supposed to savor life, to find our weakness, deficiencies and the true colors of humanity, to grow mature by learning, to grasp the true meaning of life, and to learn to free ourselves and requite others' love in the process of courting.

However, the majority of college students believe that campus love is just to find a partner to get rid of loneliness and boredom and enjoy happiness. Yes, if both of the two are of mature mentality and strong willingness to love, love can be raised to a higher level—to enjoy happiness. Yet, many college students do not treasure the happiness from love, instead, they are favor of net-picking their boyfriend or girlfriend and demanding more and more things. Therefore, "love passionately today, break up tomorrow" is understandable. In my eyes, these students totally misunderstand the true meaning of love. After all, we come to love not by finding a perfect person, but by learning to see an imperfect person perfectly. Love is to cultivate ourselves. It is only when we have seen through and perfected ourselves that our love is worthy.

To view from the perspective as a college student, I dare not assert whether it is right to court during college years. But I have a feeling that as college students stepping into the society, it is our responsibility to adopt a serious attitude towards campus love. Many college students become depressed after their first love comes to an end. As a matter of fact, I think it is unnecessary to be

爱得超然一些

depressed at all. In my opinion, first love is just encountering a right or wrong person when you long for courting. As far as first love is concerned, it tells us what is not love rather than what is love. So we do not need to care too much about the failure of first love.

Love is really beautiful, as Kahlil Gibran once wrote:

To wake at dawn with a winged heart and give thanks for another day of loving;

To rest at the noon hour and meditate love's ecstasy;

To return home at eventide with gratitude;

And then to sleep with a prayer for the beloved in your heart and a song of praise upon your lips.

So do not lose the chance when you know who is suited to you temperamentally. Love starts when another person's needs become more important than your own. Once we know the true meaning of love, we are supposed to treasure it.

热词空间

- 1. pursuit n. 追求,寻求
- 2. unique adj. 唯一的, 独一无二的
- 3. cultivate v. 耕种,耕作;培养,陶冶
- 4. perspective n. 看法,观点;远景,展望
- 5. gratitude n. 感恩, 感谢, 感激

表达你的爱,只是别用钱

多数时候,那些我们所忽视的生活中的小事,实际上比我们自以为重要的事情更重要。

Many times, the small things in life, which we often ignore, are more important than the ones that we consider far more valuable.

多数时候,那些我们所忽视的生活中的小事,实际上比我们自以为重要的事情更重要。肯尼·罗杰斯的歌《为我买朵玫瑰花》体现了这一观点。歌中认为,爱的表达在处理双方关系中起着很重要的作用。可很多人似乎并不关注这个事实,而是觉得爱是可以借助财富来表达的。

在歌中,肯尼·罗杰斯向人们讲述了这样一个故事:一位妻子,有一位 深爱着她的丈夫。然而她认为丈夫向她表达爱的方式并不恰当。按照丈夫 的意思,最好的表达对妻子爱的方式就是挣很多钱回来,让她过上安逸的 生活。因此,他不分白天黑夜地努力工作,根本无暇顾及妻子。然而妻子却 说这不是她想要的生活。她只想丈夫拿出更多时间陪伴她,关爱她,向她 诉说自己的喜怒哀乐。她只希望能平淡地生活,那些浮华的生活并不是她 渴望得到的。

"送我一朵玫瑰吧,上班抽时间给我打个电话,帮我开一下门,有什么 关系呢?含情脉脉地向我表达你的爱,这些小事都是我渴望在我的生活中

爱得超然一些

出现的。"

对她而言,只有这些才能带给她最大的欢愉和幸福。尽管丈夫非常爱她,可他表达爱的方式使两个人之间产生了距离,随着时间的流逝,这个距离在逐渐拉大。

这首歌体现了现今人们的生活方式,也表明了让一个人幸福快乐是要付 出许多的。生活的改善往往源于简单朴素的欢愉,而非复杂的奢华之物。

《为我买朵玫瑰花》的大意是,我们身边的人值得我们以诚相待,这些 都体现在生活中的许多小事上。多花些时间陪他们比在他们身上花费金 钱更能表达我们的爱。我们应该学着去表达我们的感情,而不要借助物质 去表达我们的爱。

把你的爱表达出来吧,只是别用钱!

Express Your Love - Don't Buy It

Many times, the small things in life, which we often ignore, are more important than the ones that we consider far more valuable. This theme is highlighted in Kenny Rogers' song "Buy Me a Rose". In his song, he insists on the fact that the expression of love plays a significant role in a relationship. However, many people seem to ignore this fact and assume that love can be expressed through wealth and riches.

In his song, Kenny Rogers narrates the story of a wife whose husband loves her very much. However, she thinks that the way her husband shows her his love is not appropriate. According to her husband, the best way of showing his love to his wife is by providing her with all the wealth and comforts of life. Consequently, he works hard day and night and thus is not able to devote any of his time to her. His wife, however, argues that this is not what she wants. All she wants for him is to show her more affection by giving her more of his time, caring for her and by expressing his feelings for her. These are the things that she yearns for in her life and not the big, flashy things that he has given her.

"Buy me a rose, call me from work. Open a door for me, what would it hurt? Show me you love me by the look in your eyes. These are the little things I need the most in my life."

To her, these are all the things that can bring her maximum joy and happiness. Although her husband loves her very much, his way of showing his love for her is creating distances between the two. And as time passes by, the distance keeps increasing.

This song expresses how we lead our lives in today's world and how we think that it takes a lot to make a person happy. It is always the simple pleasures of life which make a difference. It is never the big and flashy things.

The main idea of "Buy Me a Rose" is that people who are closer to us deserve more sincere expressions of our love, which may be found in smaller things in life. Spending time with them rather than spending money on them is a better way of expressing our love. We should learn to express our feelings than to show our love through material goods.

Express your love — don't buy it!

热词空间

1. narrate v. 叙述,讲述,作解说;讲故事

2. yeam v. 渴望;思念,怀念

什么样的女人最性感

高原

迷信丰乳肥臀式的"性感",使女人迷失自己,变成男人的附属物。对 女人最有意义的"性感"来自精神品位的提升。女孩应该追求的"性感"一 定是对自己的生命具有建设性意义、升华于肉体之上的。

现代女性必备的品质实际上还是那历史传承下来的若干种,因为女 性虽为现代,但生活中基本的情景并没有本质的改变,一个女性无非要面 对的是生死、荣辱、得失、进退这些永恒的人生基本问题。下述品质,对女 性来讲,本质上是最能拥有有价值的性感,是最好的美容佳品。

独立自尊:真正的女人既无需乔装"女强人",也不必要假扮"小鸟依 人"。但她一定是经济上独立,人格上自尊自强的。杨澜的感悟是:"曾经我 也以为离开了他我不能活了,后来我问自己一百遍:离开了他,我还能不 能活?结果有一百二十遍回答是:我会活得很好。离开那个不懂得欣赏你 的男人,这就是最华丽的转身。"女人不可把爱一个人当事业、当生命的全 部,而应有自己真正倾情的事业。

豁达自信:独立自尊的女人自然会慢慢拥有豁达自信,自信的女人有 可持续发展的美丽,这种美丽不会被岁月惊扰。豁达是因为能理解生活, 能包容他人,自信是因为能掌控自己的生活。

真诚善良:真诚善良的品质永不过时,虽然在时尚过头的今天这个品

质看上去有些"老土"。但这是人性魅力的基本构成要素,少此,所谓的"魅力"就会透着妖邪气。

聪慧勇敢:聪慧勇敢的女人不是要准备着与人斗智斗勇,压过别人, 而是把聪慧与勇敢用在营造良好的生活状态上,虽然有时也会恐惧到哭, 但终能坚强地担当并应对生活与工作中的问题。

敬业进取:工作上马虎捣鬼,不使劲、不上进、无追求的女人最容易让 人看轻,这样的女人大都轻浮无根。女人不必做工作狂,但在工作与事业 中尽全力、倾全心则是自尊与自强的表现,这样的女人是可敬可爱的。女 人往往会全力以赴地维持容貌上的可爱,恰恰不知敬业进取、不断提升自 己修养的女人才有真实的美丽。

情怀感性:女人应是情怀感性的,她有一大责任是为世界带来亮色, 为自己和他人的生活添加生命情趣。女人的性感绝不是狭义的丰乳肥臀, 而是一种因热爱生活而激情四射、因聪慧善良而温婉可人的姿态。迷信肉 体上的"性感",将使女人迷失自己,变成男人的附属物。女人应远离某些 时尚杂志或电视节目里教女人讨好男人的小技巧与小阴谋,它们只能带 给女人被轻贱的羞辱。

宽容大气: 做宽容大气的女人是很舒爽的。淡然平和不与人计斤较两,不扎堆与人八卦,没有传播飞短流长的爱好,不喋喋不休地抱怨,不贪小便宜,不慕虚荣……做到这些的女人品位一定较高,也必然拥有了一定的矫矫脱俗的气质,气质本来就是完全由自己控制的"长相"。

有自己独特品位的女孩有一天才能成为独具魅力的真正"性感"女人,女孩应该追求的"性感"一定是对自己的生命具有建设性意义、升华于 肉体之上的。

开花只是女人生命的一季

高原

生命不只开花一季,还有花谢后的结果……

许多女人一生浪费在保持如花美貌上,这不仅幼稚,也是不自然的。 其实开花只是女人生命的一季。

"保持"来的美貌,它的美是有限的,而且"保持"也是一种偏执。偏执 更会引发对"保持"不住的焦虑,偏执与焦虑偏偏又具有毁容的"奇效"。

保持那些根本保持不住的东西,不仅如同拿云捏雾,还让女人因纠结 一些无谓的东西而琐碎小气,更无暇提升格调,拥有生命的某种境界。

省下一些用于"保持"的力气、时间甚至金钱,女人的天地会因自然而 更宽阔、更透亮。

爱不完美的自己,女人会拥有超脱的美。做大气宽和的女人不仅爽气 开朗,还尽显化妆品所不能提供的美丽气质。

可以"保持"一些对女人生命具有建设性的习惯。比如大量诵读诗文, 让自己的表情里有唐诗宋词的魅影。总之,让文化魅力积淀为自己的魅力 才是女人美丽的长久之道。

花开花谢两由它。不怕花谢的女人才真正成熟且自信,也才可以开始 活得自然而美丽。

并非只有花香可袭人,果实的芬芳更令人回味。

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广义的怨妇是怎样炼成的

高原

没有自己的天地经营,只经营一个男人或女人作为事业的人,迟早会 变成怨妇或怨夫的。许多原本美丽的女人,是从做怨妇开始丑陋的;许多 原本优质的女人,是从做怨妇开始变质的。世上再没有比除了爱一个人 外,什么都不爱更危险的。

有两篇小文,应成为所有女人的必读:毕淑敏《让女人丑陋的根本原 因》与陈彤《法国国王的情人》。

毕文提醒女人:把女人雕刻得又老又丑的主刀者永远不是岁月,而是 女人自己心中对生活、对他人的怨恨。

"一个面目清秀的女友,多年没见","不仅是变老了,更重要的是变丑 了",是因为"婚姻很不幸","她说,一个不幸福的女人是会挂相的"。

陈文则告诉女人:女人可以深爱一个人,但同时更要爱一种或几种事 业。蓬皮杜夫人是这方面的好榜样。

"她是法国国王路易十五的情人",有过"多次情感危机","因为围绕 在国王身边的男人都想把最美的女人送给国王以取悦国王,而国王本人 也是很容易陷入爱河"。"她的聪明之处在于,她并不把目光完全盯牢国 王——她兴建了埃弗勒宫,即今日法国总统府爱丽舍宫,资助出版了《百 科全书》。在她的关心下,法国文学艺术空前的繁荣,伏尔泰的著名悲剧 《唐克雷蒂》就是献给她的",这些事业"至少给她打开了另一扇窗子,以使她不至于因整天想着她的那些情感危机,而变成一个焦躁变态、喜怒无常的女人"。

不让怨恨挂相,不把目光与心力只聚焦于一个人,而能豁达自信,有 爱好、有追求,一个女人就会活得有尊严、有自由,也更会有美丽。

难道这两篇文章只适合女人必读吗? 男人也是大有机会做"广义的怨 妇"的。

志大者行远 ZHIDAZHEXINGYUAN



导语:志大者行远

高原

一个人的人生高度与深度永远超不出其心灵的高度与深度。

拉兹洛说得好:"只有当我们既知道我们在哪儿,又知道我们想去哪儿,我们才能有目的地行动,去探寻到达目的地的途径和方法。"

本来我们是应该飞的,却只匍匐在地,彳亍而行,让生命白白地萎缩、 委琐。诗人徐志摩散文《想飞》无非是想告诉我们一个关于"飞"的常识:

飞。人们原来都是会飞的。天使们有翅膀,会飞,我们初来时也有 翅膀,会飞。我们最初来就是飞了来的,有的做完了事还是飞了去,他 们是可羡慕的。但大多数人是忘了飞的,有的翅膀上掉了毛不长再也 飞不起来,有的翅膀叫胶水给胶住了再也拉不开,有的羽毛叫人给修 短了像鸽子似的只会在地上跳,有的拿背上一对翅膀上当铺去典钱 使过了期再也赎不回……真的,我们一过了做孩子的日子就失掉了 飞的本领。但没了翅膀或是翅膀坏了不能用是一件可怕的事。因为你 再也飞不回去,你蹲在地上呆望着飞不上去的天,看旁人有福气地一 程一程地在青云里逍遥,那多可怜。而且翅膀又不比是你脚上的鞋, 穿烂了可以再问妈要一双去,翅膀可不成,折了一根毛就是一根,没 法给补的。还有,单顾着你翅膀也还不定到时候能飞,你这身子要是 不谨慎养太肥了,翅膀力量小再也拖不起,也是一样难不是? 一对小 翅膀驮不起一个胖肚子,那情形多可笑!到时候你听人家高声地招呼 说,朋友,回去罢,趁这天还有紫色的光,你听他们的翅膀在半空中沙

志大者行远

沙的摇响,朵朵的春云跳过来拥着他们的肩背,望着最光明的来处翩翩的,冉冉的,轻烟似的化出了你的视域,像云雀似的只留下一泻光明的骤雨——Thou art unseen,but yet I hear the shr]] delight——那你,独自在泥里淹着,够多难受,够多懊恼,够多寒伧! 趁早留神你的翅膀,朋友。

夏中义说:"在生活中没找到位置的人,多半是因为还没有找到自 己。"

抛弃梦想等于放弃生活。"是人没有不想飞的。老是在这地面上爬着 够多厌烦,不说别的。飞出这圈子,飞出这圈子!到云端里去,到云端里去! 哪个心里不成天千百遍地这么想?飞上天空去浮着,看地球这弹丸在太空 里滚着,从陆地看到海,从海再看回陆地。凌空去看一个明白——这才是 做人的趣味,做人的权威,做人的交代。"

朋友,想飞吗?"你上那边山峰顶上试去,要是渡不到这边山峰上,你 就得到这万丈的深渊里去找你的葬身地。让梦想永远翔在天空,好吗?'趁 早留神你的翅膀,朋友。'"

"天薄我以福,吾厚吾德以迓之;天劳我以形,吾逸吾心以补之;天厄 我以遇,吾亨吾道以通之,天且奈我何哉?"(《菜根谈》)

上天如果给我的人生试卷是薄福、劳形、厄遇,那么我的答卷是厚吾 德、逸吾心、亨吾道。来到人间我是要飞的,一切的一切都只当助飞。风筝 是逆风才飞上天的!

"人类最大的使命,是制造翅膀;最大的成功是飞!理想的极度,想象的止境,从人到神!诗是翅膀上出世的;哲理是在空中盘旋的。飞:超脱一切,笼盖一切,扫荡一切,吞吐一切。"

唯志大者行远,唯志大者心坚。

记住,人原来是有翅膀的!
充分发挥潜能

是什么样的人便决定了干什么样的事;同样,干什么样的事也决定了 是什么样的人。

——艾略特

Our deeds determine us, much as we determine our deeds.

爱因斯坦曾说过,"在人类社会中,所有事物的价值取决于其能否为 个人的发展提供机遇。"然而,人常常由于与众不同而受到奚落,招致怨 恨;因而无数次地退缩或是妥协。有时,我也想随波逐流,不再为成功而奋 斗。然而,我的人生经验劝服我坚守自我,发挥个人潜能,做实实在在的我 自己。

我坚信充分发挥个人的潜能很重要。

在很多情况下,发挥个人的潜力是一项苛刻的要求,因为它需要人跨 出自己的闲适状态,寻求成长与成就。我是一个中学足球队的教练。我的 一个球员认为他只能踢防守的位置。每当我把他安排到进攻位置时,他都 放弃,白浪费着他的天分。他自认为没有那份潜力,在一场比赛中,我告诉 他:"你只需尝试得到一次球,以最快的速度运球,然后射门。"起初,他抗 议,然而我坚持要他这么做。在下一次比赛中,他得到了球,踢进那个制胜 的进球。 就像我训练的那个足球运动员一样,我曾一度也不相信我能充分发 挥自己的个人潜能。在我十二岁时,我告诉我的钢琴老师,我不想在即将 到来的中学圣诞节音乐会上做钢琴独奏,因为我害怕自己做不好。事实 上,我的忧虑源于朋友的戏弄,源于他们怨恨我对音乐的热爱和对钢琴演 奏的精通。老师告诉我:"那么,我们就应该更加努力地练习,不是吗?"在 音乐会那天,我勉强站在舞台上,演奏了钢琴独奏。令我吃惊的是,一夜之 间我成了名人,整个学校都在祝贺我独奏的成功,而且,没有人再嘲弄我 了。就像那个足球运动员克服他对失败的恐惧一样,当我克服对他人看法 的恐惧时,我的朋友开始尊敬我,因为他们意识到我敢于坚持自我。

我认为人应充分发挥个人的潜能,不要因别人的嘲笑或怨恨而畏缩。 不管别人怎么看待我,我都能坚持自我。

Fulfilling Individual Potential

Einstein once said, "All that is valuable in human society depends upon the opportunity for development accorded to the individual." So often though, each individual is teased or hated for being different, and so many times the result is for everyone to shrink and fit in. Sometimes, I am tempted to conform and not strive for success. However, my life experiences have convinced me to resist that temptation and fulfill my individual potential, so I do not lose sight of what is truly important—me.

I believe in fulfilling individual potential.

In many instances, fulfilling individual potential is a tall order because it requires stepping out of one's comfort zone and reaching for growth and achievement. I coach a middle school soccer team, and one of my players thinks he can only play

人文高地 280 defense. Whenever I place him in an offensive position, he gives up and wastes his talent. He believed that he could not fulfill his individual potential. One game, I told him, "Just try to go get the ball once, dribble as fast as you can, and take a shot." At first, he protested, however I insisted. He took the ball on the next play and scored the game — winning goal.

Just like the soccer player I coached, I at one point in time believed I could not fulfill my individual potential. When I was twelve, I told my piano teacher I didn't want to perform my piano solo in the upcoming middle-school Christmas concert because I was afraid I wouldn't do well. In actuality, my worry stemmed from my friends' teasing and resentment toward my love of music and proficiency at piano. Regardless, my teacher just told me, "Then we're just gonna have to practice extra-hard, won't we?" Reluctantly, on concert day, I took the stage and performed my solo. To my surprise, I became a celebrity overnight. The entire middle school congratulated me on my solo, and the teasing stopped instantly. Like the soccer player who conquered his own fear of failure, when I overcame my fear of the opinions of others, my friends began to respect me because they realized I was not afraid to be myself.

I believe in fulfilling individual potential. I believe in not shrinking just because others tease me or resent me. I believe in being myself despite what others may think about me.

热词空间

1. accord v. 一致,符合

2. tease v. 取笑, 嘲弄

3. tempt v. 诱惑,引诱

4. dribble v. 滴下

5. stem v. 滋生

别停下梦想的脚步

永不停息的精神是生命的一种标志。

——卡尔·麦格宁

Unrest of spirit is a mark of life.

----Karl Magnin

放下昨日错误的重负,勇敢地融入明日的生活。将昨天载入史册,满 怀信心地迎接每个新日子的到来,努力将理想变为现实。

我们的梦想不能买卖,也不能用它做任何交易。梦想是我们生命的组 成部分,其他任何人都无权占有。梦想能使生命激情四溢,活力无限。

我们的梦想和发展方向不要让别人来决定。如若准许别人对我们予 以限定,那么我们就会处于别人的掌控之下。我们的梦想从来就不是别人 的,它只属于我们自己。

永远不要觉得你征服了虚无的生命而将自己的梦想放弃。

友谊可以滋养我们的生命,而它正是在我们追随梦想的路上获得的。

梦想是复杂的,它的实现需要一定的时间,而保有一颗纯朴的童心也 是必要的。

切勿因疲于奔命而觉得难以承载梦想的重负。

梦想并不是富人和名人等成功人士的专利。让我们如风儿般去追随 梦想吧!

志大者行远

事实上, 吟咏这些文字的此时, 已是一个梦想实现的过程。 孩提时, 我 就梦想着创作一些文字, 杂诗也好, 浅显的故事或随笔也罢, 只要能供人 赏阅就好。 我没有获取财富和声誉的梦想, 我只想使自己的写作风格为别 人所接受, 若可能, 最好能让自己的作品对他人的生活有所影响。

人们有阅读的需求,我有文字创作的欲望,正像音乐家需要用乐器来 演奏或艺术家需将想象力用画作的形式表达出来,展示在人们面前一样。

永不言弃,勇往直前地去梦想吧!

Never Stop Dreaming

Leave the excess baggage of yesterday's mistakes and dare to enter into all the tomorrow. Leave yesterday to history and resolve to begin fresh each new day daring to make dreams become a reality.

Dreams cannot be bought, sold, nor traded. Dreams are the part of us that no one else can claim right to posses. Dreams are what keep life full of passion and vitality!

Do not allow others to define who we are or what our desires may be. When we allow others to define our boundaries, we become the limits others have imposed upon us. Our dreams are our own and belong to no one else.

Never admit defeat to a wasted life by forsaking your dreams!

Life is sweetened by friendships we encounter along the highways that journey into our dreams.

Dreams are complex and take years to accomplish, while holding onto the simplicity of a very young child.

Do not allow life and the demands of making a living to force

you to put dreams on hold.

Not just the successfully rich and famous have a right to their dreams. Chase after them as the wind!

The very fact that you are reading these words at this moment is the accomplishment of a dream comes true. Since early childhood, I had a dream to write for others to read what I have written, whether it is poetry or simple stories and ideas. I have not dreamed of fortune or fame, but only to be able to write in a manner that others can read and possibly make a difference in their lives.

People have a need to read, I have a need to create with words same as a musician creates music with instruments, or an artist paints his imaginations before our eyes.

Please keep dreaming and never give up on yourself.

热词空间

vitality n. 活力;生命力;生动性
boundary n. 边界;分界线
simplicity n. 简单;简易;朴素;直率
fame n. 名声;名望
instrument n. 工具;手段;器械;器具;手段
imagination n. 想象;空想

点燃激情,享受人生

只要有无限的热情,一个人几乎可以在任何事情上取得成功。

——C.M. 施瓦布

A man can succeed at almost anything for which he has unlimited enthusiasm.

-----C.M. Schwab

假设你的感受是你内心世界的孩子。如果你忽视了你的感受就如同 你忽视了这个孩子,那孩子就会有被抛弃的感觉。我们拒绝感受我们内心 的痛苦并对其负责,这是内心的放弃,并会导致焦虑、沮丧和内心空虚。

学会解决孤独之苦才能点燃激情,找寻目标。没有对爱和智慧经历深 刻的亲身体验就决不能处理好孤独。

人的感受本身就是心灵的孩子,它已设定自己人生的意义所在,情感 模式和奋斗目标。每个人在来到这个世界时都有明确的目标,当这些目标 无法实现时,就会感到空虚、沮丧。如果感受被尘封,人生的目标也难以找 到。

如果你决定敞开你的心扉并从孤独的感受中汲取教训,而不是继续 封闭情感,你就会发现生活的深刻涵义。在灵魂的指引下,你能感受到爱 和智慧,不会感到内心孤独,也能敞开心扉。接受神圣的爱,接纳你的感 受,你就会感到充实、开心,充满激情,心灵的渴望随即能得到满足了。

我希望你能点燃激情,享受人生。

Discover Your Passion and Purpose

Imagine that your feelings are a child within. If you ignore this child — by ignoring your feelings — this child feels abandoned. Our refusal to feel and take responsibility for our own pain is an inner abandonment and results in anxiety, depression, or inner emptiness.

Learning to manage the pain of loneliness is essential to discovering your passion and purpose. There is no way of managing loneliness without a deep and personal connection to a spiritual source of love and wisdom. We cannot manage loneliness from our mind alone.

It is our child within: our feeling self has the blueprint for what has meaning for us, for our passion and purpose. Each of us comes to this planet with a deep purpose to express, and when we don't express this purpose, we end up feeling empty and depressed. Yet we cannot discover this purpose when we keep a lid on our feelings.

You will find deep meaning in your life when you decide to open to and learn from your feelings of loneliness rather than continue to shut them down. And you will open to these feelings only when you do not feel alone inside due to experiencing the love and wisdom of your spiritual guidance. Opening to divine love and opening to your feelings will bring you the fullness, joy, passion and purpose that are the yearnings of your soul. I hope you discover your passion and purpose, then enjoy your life.

热词空间

- 1. ignore v. 忽略, 忽视
- 2. abandon v. 放弃,纵情
- 3. wisdom n. 智慧,才智
- 4. depressed adj. 沮丧的, 萧条的

16条成功的伴侣

失败者多是因为目标不明确,而非能力不够。

——比利·森戴

More men fail through lack of purpose than lack of talent. ——Billy Sunday

掌控自己,全面地掌控自己的事业和生活;更长时间、更努力地工作, 怎样安排你的时间可以让你完成更多事情,创造更多价值;主次分明,每 天都把精力放在最重要的事情上,这很重要。

1. 心怀远大抱负——构思、设想和创造出一幅激动人心的宏伟蓝图。

2. 目标要明确——学习一种强大的、能检验目标设定的训练,以改变 你的生活。

3. 掌控自己——全面地掌控自己的事业和生活。

4. 做自己感兴趣的事——确定自己理想的工作, 然后再考虑报酬是 否可观。

5. 使自己变得卓越——是跃居你所在行业前 10%强的方法。

 6. 更长时间、更努力地工作——怎样安排你的时间可以让你完成更 多事情,创造更多价值。

7. 终生学生——怎样不断地提升你的才干和能力。

8. 学习行业的每个细节——怎样在你所选的行业中成为行家。

9. 终生为他人服务——这是所有人成功的起点,也是人们起步的方 式。

10. 对自己和他人的绝对忠诚——一个人的成功与诚实并驾齐驱。

11. 主次分明,集中精力——每天都把精力放在最重要的事情上,这 很重要。

12. 赢得高效可靠的名声——无论做什么事,都把自己放在胜利的边缘,使自己比别人更有成功的优势。

13. 在任何事上都要培养自己的自律——这是成功最重要的品质。

14. 挖掘自己的潜能——学着解决各种问题,克服任何障碍,实现目标。

15. 与可交之人为伍——在事业的每个阶段,身边有成功人士很重要。

16. 特别注意身体健康——提高并维持自己的旺盛精力和适应能力。

Secrets of Successes

1. Dream Big Dreams — How to visualize, imagine and create an exciting picture of prosperity.

2. Develop a Clear Sense of Direction — Learn a powerful, proven goal-setting exercise that can change your life.

3. See Yourself as Self–employed —— How to take complete control of your career and your life.

 Do What you Love to Do —— Identify the ideal work for you and then get paid well for doing it.

5. Commit to Excellence — How to move into the top 10% in your field.

6. Work Longer and Harder — How to organize your time so

you get more done and contribute more value.

7. Dedicate Yourself to Lifelong Learning — How to continually upgrade your talents and abilities.

8. Learn Every Detail of the Business — How to become an expert in your chosen field.

9. Dedicate Yourself to Serving Others — The starting point of all personal success and how to begin.

10. Be Absolutely Honest with Yourself and Others — How and why personal integrity goes hand in hand with success.

11. Set Priorities and Concentrate Single-mindedly — The importance of focusing on your most important tasks all day long.

12. Develop a Reputation for Speed and Dependability —— How to give yourself the winning edge in everything you do.

13. Practice Self-discipline in All Things — Develop the most important quality for success.

14. Unlock Your Inborn Creativity — Learn how to solve any problem, overcome any obstacle, achieve any goal.

15. Get Around the Right people — The importance of surrounding yourself with winners at each stage of your career.

16. Take Excellent Care of Your Physical Health —— How to develop and maintain high levels of energy and fitness.

热词空间

1. sense of direction 方向感

2. self-employed adj. 自己经营的

3. identify v. 识别;鉴别

4. contribute v. 捐助;捐献;贡献;投稿

5. upgrade v. 使升级;提升;改良品种

6. dedicate v. 献(身);致力;题献(一部著作给某人)

7. absolutely adj. 完全地;绝对地

8. integrity n. 正直;诚实;完整

9. single-minded n. 一心一意的;诚实地;全身心地

10. dependability n. 可信任;可靠性

11. self-discipline n. 自我训练;自我修养;自律

如何学有所成

工作时工作,游戏时游戏。若人人如此,就都会变得强壮而聪慧。

Work while you work; play while you play. Every man will certainly become strong and wise if he does so.

若指定一些基本的原则,予以约束,要学有所成并不难。在探讨一话题时,我想提四条不可或缺的原则:勤奋、专心、毅力与守时。

勤奋能战胜一切。勤能补拙,使贫穷变为富有,使卑贱变为高贵。勤奋 能产生意想不到的神奇效果。在学习上,一个勤勉的愚笨之人的实效是一 个懒惰的聪明人的两倍。

专心是指一心一意地做某事,抵制所有的私心杂念。学习某一学科时,不去想另一学科。经常变换学习内容的人是很难有所成效的。所以,要成功,就需要专心。

毅力是成功的保证。反之,若缺乏毅力,则会招致失败。若我们坚持每 天都学习,就一定可以达到目的。我们应铭记"滴水穿石"这一有价值的谚 语。

除此之外,还有一条助人成功的规则,就是守时。守时这一习惯对于 学有所成是非常重要的。工作时工作,游戏时游戏。若人人如此,就都会变 得强壮而聪慧。

How to Learn with Success

To learn with success is not a very difficult task if some fundamental principles are laid down. While discussing this subject, I'd like to mention four indispensable principles: diligence, devotion, constancy, and punctuality.

All things can be conquered by diligence. It makes the foolish wise, the poor rich, and the humble noble. It produces a wonderful effect. In learning, the work of a diligent fool doubles that of a lazy wit.

Devotion means to set our heart on one thing at a time and give up all other thoughts. Never think of learning another subject while studying one subject. Those who often change their studies will never succeed in the long run. Therefore, in order to be successful we need devotion.

Constancy makes success a certainty. On the other hand, inconstancy often results in failure. If we study day after day, there is nothing that cannot be achieved. We should remember a worthy proverb "Constant dropping of water wears away a stone."

Besides, there is another rule that contributes to one's accomplishments, that is, punctuality. The habit of keeping regular hours is of extreme importance to successful learning. Work while you work; play while you play. Every man will certainly become strong and wise if he does so.

热词空间

1. indispensable adj. 必不可少的;必需的

2. punctuality n. 守时

3. humble adj. 地位低下的; 谦卑的

伟人从不等待机会

伟大工程的完成不是凭力量,而是凭着坚持不懈。

——塞缪尔·约翰逊

Great works are performed not by strength, but by perseverance.

-----Samuel Johnson

拿破仑宣称:"胜利属于坚定不移的人。"经过仔细地研究,我们发现 坚定不移主要有三个方面:目的、决心和激情。树立目标的人就会积聚力 量。有了决心,希望和计划就不会破灭。激情可以调动兴趣,使其藐视障 碍。

生活,在某种意义上就是战争。那些通过耍小聪明而得到发展的人, 最终还是会因毫无价值而失败。坚定不移是坚定意志的推动力,把握知识 宝库的钥匙,它为世界创造智慧和精神财富。

伟人从不等待机会,而是创造机会。他们抓住一切近在咫尺的机会, 解决困难,控制状况。世上最伟大的事,就是从自身领域的素材中挖掘更 大的可能。这就是成功,别无他物。

生命中最重要的一课就是学会战胜失败,获得成功。它需要勇气和毅 力来战胜耻辱性的失败,在废墟中寻找制胜的可能,然而,这衡量的是失 败者和成功者的不同。我们不能用一个人的失败来衡量他。我们必须了解 他如何利用失败。一个不积极向上的人,一个不能忍受绝望煎熬的人是不 会明白成功的深刻意义的。

Great Men Never Wait for Opportunities

Napoleon declared, "Victory belongs to the most persevering." Upon careful study we find perseverance depends upon three things — purpose, will and enthusiasm. He who has a purpose is always concentrating his forces. By the will, the hope and the plan are prevented from evaporating into dreams. Enthusiasm keeps the interest up, and makes the obstacles seem small.

Life is in a sense a battle. The man who thinks to get on by mere smartness and by idling meets failure at last. Perseverance is the master impulse of the firmest souls, and holds the key to those treasure-houses of knowledge from which the world has drawn its wealth both of wisdom and of moral worth.

Great men never wait for opportunities; they make them. They seize upon whatever is at hand, work out their problem, and master the situation. The greatest thing a man can do in this world is to make the most possible out of the stuff that has been given to him. This is success and there is no other.

One of the important lessons of life is to learn how to get victory out of defeat. It takes courage and stamina, when mortified by humiliating disaster, to seek in the ruins the elements of future conquest. Yet this measures the difference between those who succeed and those who fail. We cannot measure a man by his failures. We must know what use he makes of them. The man who has not fought his way upward and does not bear the sear of desperate conflict does not know the highest meaning of success.

热词空间

- 1. perseverance n. 坚持不懈,锲而不舍
- 2. stamina n. 持久力, 耐力
- 3. mortify v. 使受辱,伤害(别人的感情)

生活从来不缺机会

只有奋斗不息,才有生存的空间;只有不断追求,提升能力,成功的机会才会纷至沓来。

Existence is the privilege of effort, and when that privilege is met like a man, opportunities to succeed along the line of your aptitude will come faster than you can use them.

缺乏机会,向来是胆小懦弱和优柔寡断者的借口。机会!生活中无处不在。

无论是中学,还是大学里的每堂课都是一个机会;考试是生活给予的 机会;每一次的事务处理是机会。生活给予人们礼貌待人,诚实厚道的机 会,更是广交朋友的大好机会;生活对个人自信度的考验也是个极好的机 会。

个人能力和诚信所负担的每一份责任都是无价的。只有奋斗不息,才 有生存的空间;只有不断追求,提升能力,成功的机会才会纷至沓来。

年轻人,你们为何整天无所事事?难道在你们来到这个世界之前,所 有的土地都被占据了?难道地球停止增长了?难道所有的位置都坐满了? 难道所有的职位都无空缺了?难道机会已消失殆尽?难道国家的资源已被 全部开发?难道所有的自然奥秘你已掌握?难道你毫无办法抓住这转瞬即 逝的时光提高自己,或者使他人受益吗? 机会不会主动垂青于你。学学拿破仑,在"不可能"中创造机会。像所 有战时或和平时期的领袖一样,为自己创造成功的机会。人人都须创造机 会,为值得付出之事尽心尽力。好机会,对于懒惰之人毫无益处,而勤奋却 能点石成金。

奥里森·马登(1848—1924),美国著名的成功学家,其创办的《成功》 杂志在美国无人不晓,它通过创造性地传播成功学改变了无数美国人的 命运。他被公认为美国成功学的奠基人和最伟大的成功之路励志导师。

马登的一生本身就是一个由贫穷迈向成功的典范,他那催人奋进、令 人顿悟的文学铸就了伟大的"马登精神",一直鼓舞世上的年轻人奋力向 前!我们期待所有年轻人走进马登的世界,品读他一篇篇激动人心的文 字,感受他所传授的力量,发掘自己最大的潜能,实现最好的你自己!

The Man and the Opportunity Orison Marden

The lack of opportunity is ever the excuse of a weak, vacillating mind. Opportunities! Every life is full of them.

Every lesson in school or college is an opportunity. Every examination is a chance in life. Every business transaction is an opportunity — an opportunity to be polite, an opportunity to be manly, an opportunity to be honest, an opportunity to make friends. Every proof of confidence in you is a great opportunity.

Every responsibility thrust upon your strength and your honor is priceless. Existence is the privilege of effort, and when that privilege is met like a man, opportunities to succeed along the line of your aptitude will come faster than you can use them.

Young men and women, why do you stand here all the day

idle? Was the land all occupied before you were born? Has the earth ceased to yield its increase? Are the seats all taken? The positions all filled? The chances all gone? Are the resources of your country fully developed? Are the secrets of nature all mastered? Is there no way in which you can utilize these passing moments to improve yourself or benefit another?

Don't wait for your opportunity. Make it, make it as Napoleon made his in a hundred "impossible" situations. Make it, as all leaders of men, in war and in peace, have made their chances of success. Make it, as every man must, who would accomplish anything worth the effort. Golden opportunities are nothing to laziness, but industry makes the commonest chances golden.

热词空间

1. vacillating *adj*. 犹豫的,踌躇的 2. transaction *n*. 交易;业务;办理

3. aptitude n. 能力;才能

4. industry n. 勤劳;勤奋

寻梦者

戴望舒

没有梦,或把别人的梦当做自己的梦,这不该是我们的状态。真正的 生活是在寻梦的过程中。生活的精彩是与梦的精彩成正比的。

> 梦会开出花来的, 梦会开出娇妍的花来的, 去求无价的珍宝吧。 在青色的大海里, 在青色的大海的底里, 深藏着深色的贝一枚。 你去攀九年的冰山吧, 你去航九年的瀚海吧, 然后你逢到那金色的贝。 它有天上的云雨声, 它有海上的风涛声, 它会使你的心沉醉。 把它在海水里养九年, 把它在天水里养九年,

然后,它在一个暗夜里开绽了。

当你鬓发斑斑了的时候, 当你眼睛矇眬了的时候, 金色的贝吐出了桃色的珠。 把桃色的珠放在你怀里, 把桃色的珠放在你枕边, 于是一个梦静静地升上来了。 你的梦开出花来了, 你的梦开出娇妍的花来了, 在你已衰老了的时候。

"大学"者,学"大"也

高原 雷岩岭

"大学教育的精神是什么?'大学'二字的本身已经给了解答。这就是: '大'和'学'。"(李长之)多么开放、多么健朗的大学定位!又是多么富有见 地的大学教育理念!如果中国大学都能践行长之先生的教诲,那么我们的 大学一定会傲然立于引领社会、提升世风的人文高地上。

大学教育的精神是什么?李长之写于 1943 年的《论大学教育之精神》 的回答是:"'大学'二字的本身已经给了解答。这就是:'大'和'学'。"

"大"是什么呢?李长之先生说:"大是指眼光大,胸襟大,目标大,风度 大,体魄和智慧大。眼光大就是看得远,所以像那些仅仅看到个人的出路, 以为进了银行就高于一切的人,不配做大学生! 胸襟大就是能容得下,所 以像那些斤斤于一派一系的堡垒,对于不同的思想也不能虚心研讨的人, 不配做大学生! 目标大就是担得住大责任。……只要有机会,就可以担当 国家大事,这才不愧是大学生。风度则是一个人的威仪,雍容通达是大学 生的风度,局促偏执便愧对大学教育了。"

整个《庄子》说了一个"大"字!

也就是说,《庄子》的思想主旨从某种角度来讲,是围绕一个"大"字来 阐释它对世界与人生的态度!《庄子》的旨趣事实上是在帮助我们进行生 命的"扩胸运动"。 有人生的大胸怀,大境界,大追求,自然能够摆脱对那些零星的烦恼、 琐碎的痛苦的纠缠。《庄子·至乐》说:"褚小者不可以怀大,绠短者不可以 汲深。"(布袋小的不可藏大东西,绳索短的不可以汲深井的水)为使世人 能够"怀大""汲深",《庄子》通过一种绝对超凡绝俗的"大想象"为人们制 作了精神上的"超大的布袋"与"超长的绳子"。

用理性的话来讲,庄子是在精神上"经虚涉旷",就是"蹈(遵循,履行) 虚守静"。不懂得人生之"虚旷"或"虚静"处,那我们在人生的"实际"或"实 在"处也无法活得爽快。没有对人生"终极意义"的追问与关切态度,所谓 现实的人生就是盲目而无根的。

因此《淮南子·原道训》说:"知大己而小天下。"懂得什么是"大我"的 价值追求,就可以摆脱"小我"的世界观。不知道人生"大道"及"大义"之所 在,就不能超越对生活中许多东西的贪恋,器宇狭小不能涵容巨大,也就 没有"精神力"追求创造人生的大境界。只有意识到"至贵不待爵,至福不 待财"(《淮南子·精神训》),才能享受人生精神上的"至乐"之福!

最尊贵的存在与世俗的爵位没有关系,最幸福的生命也无须一定仰 赖财物。在学"大"中可获最尊贵的存在与最幸福的生命。

为爱好与为金钱而工作的不同

为金钱而工作当然可以,但直奔主题者反而最易跑题。老子的"无为" 是什么意思,就是以"无"的方式去"为",如此才有最好的结果。"为爱好而 工作"就是一种"无"的方式。

为金钱而工作的人是凭着人对金钱的本能爱好而工作。

也有人为了爱好而本能地选择喜欢的事儿作为工作。

这两者最终的结果怎样的呢?有几个调查数据了解一下是必要的。

"哈佛大学曾对美国 1500 名学生进行过一项调查,询问他们选择自己的专业是出于爱好还是因为赚钱。1255 名学生回答是因为赚钱,245 名学生表示是出于爱好。这项调查累计进行了十年,目的是了解为了金钱和因为爱好而努力奋斗的两种人,他们最后各有多少人成了富翁。结果显示:10 年后,245 名学生中,因为爱好而奋斗的人中有 100 人成了富翁,而在 1255 名学生中,为了金钱而工作的人中,只有 1 人成了富翁。"(吴兴人《为爱好而工作》)

这几个数据应该是"惊心动魄"的,它的启示是什么呢?为金钱而工作 当然可以,但直奔主题者反而最易跑题。

老子的"无为"是什么意思,就是以"无"的方式去"为",如此才有最好的结果。"为爱好而工作"就是一种"无"的方式。

也许为爱好而工作也不一定必然成为富翁,但它至少能保证你做着 自己喜欢的事,你没有耽误快乐,也易于保持做人的尊严与自由。

而仅仅为金钱工作,如果变不成富翁(从前引数据来看,这个可能性极大,变成富翁的几率千分之一都不到),那么你还干着烦人、熬人、累人的活儿,这损失、这窝囊、这憋屈给谁说去?

幽默者行远

高原

幽默者洞达世事,调笑着傲然于各种尺寸的苦难之上,像神一样有力量。

某记者问作家史铁生:"您的专业就是在家写作吧?"史铁生回答:"不 是,我的专业是在家生病,我业余写作。"

"业余写作"的史铁生靠着参透生活本质的幽默而成为专业性杰出的 作家。他由自己的残疾,悟出"人的残缺证明了神的完美"、"残疾有可能是 这个世界的本质"等等通透至极的真理。也许正是给他新生、给他力量的 彻悟,使他不但身残心不残,甚至其精神的爽朗健康超出太多的貌似健全 者。

史铁生飘着阳光味道的文字证明:虽然人不是神,但终究生活为人留 足了空间,让人向神的姿态超拔、靠近。

我以前总是疑心,现在则是确信:许多从或污浊、或黑暗的角落跃入 天堂的那些"家伙",原来是天上掉下来的天使,是上苍专门派来昭示人类 的现身说法。

走不远,走不洒脱,与心凝为冰有关。冻结的心把一个人固定在那个 尴尬的泥地里狼狈着、呻吟着。

幽默能使苦难涣然冰释,生命便溶溶如水灵动起来,欢然畅然地流向

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梦想的大海。

幽默是人的一种神性表现。命运狰狞,幽默就是轻松地回它一个鬼 脸。

务必使自己学会幽默,不仅为了行远,也为了活着姿势好看,步履轻盈,表情阳光。

贾樟柯站着把钱挣了

高原

以为只有不要脸、不要命,"保持"姿势难看才可以挣钱者,贾樟柯给 你一个跌破眼镜的机会。

贾樟柯在中国导演里,大概最可以称得上是"站着并且把钱挣了"的 一位。

这个当初很像"电影民工"的人近年拍了12部短片,其中12位主角, 都是坚持梦想,为信念活着的人。

他打破了许多中国人以为只有跪着甚至趴着才能挣钱的迷信。但是 如今,这种坚持梦想、追求信念的活法并没有形成主流。这几年中国超级 火爆的公务员考试反证着没有梦想的年轻人如潮水涌来。

最令人悲慨的还有这样一个网络段子:"所谓殊途同归,讲的是,以前 有当飞行员、科学家、政治家梦想的中国小朋友们,成年以后梦想统一变 成了买房。"

当我们不能把坚持梦想与信念当做人生最高价值时,便会要么没有 梦想,要么梦想十分脆弱,随时会被更现实、更物质化的东西挤爆。

我们今天最稀缺的是梦想。当然,我们还缺很多建设性的精神与信 念。

贾樟柯短片《老男孩》片尾曲唱道:"生活像一把无情刻刀,改变了我

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们的模样,未曾绽放就要枯萎吗?我有过梦想。"

人生只有一种失败,那就是青春的小鸟飞走了,梦想还没有振翅起 飞。

《老男孩》主题曲展示的就是这种痛:"青春如同奔流的江河,一去不回、来不及道别,只剩下麻木的我,没有了当年的热血……当初的愿望实现了吗?事到如今只好祭奠吗?任岁月风干理想,再也找不回真的我。"

该怎样就怎样

雷岩岭

当我还是个小姑娘时,我问我妈妈将来会怎样:我会很有钱? 会很漂 亮? 妈妈她告诉我:该怎样就怎样。

每当有机会乘坐飞机时,我更愿意选择靠近舷窗的位置,一是因为它 可以让我尽情观赏云海、日光,二是由于当我发现人在空阔的天地间里是 那么渺小的时候,常常不由得感叹生命的脆弱与微不足道。

当我结束飞行再回到地面时,对很多事情的看法也就随之改变,常常 觉得,在并不长久的生命历程中,我们不应为一时的成败而患得患失、不 该为蝇头小利而斤斤计较。也常常提醒自己要惜福、要达观。

在我大概 20 岁的时候,学会了一首外国民歌,歌名叫做:"该怎样就 怎样"。歌词大意是:"当我还是个小姑娘时,我问我妈妈将来会怎样:我会 很有钱? 会很漂亮? 妈妈她告诉我:该怎样就怎样。"

对于当时的我而言,其实并不太明白这句"该怎样就这样"的真正蕴 涵。只是觉得这首歌的曲调很好听,歌词也好记,因而记忆至今。

时至今日,在我的女儿已经20出头的时候,也在我经历了一系列人 生困难与感动之后,我才越发感到这句话真是智慧达观。

是的,我们常常无法预知未来,只可以对它翘首以盼。当然,这个"盼" 中寄寓着我们太多的美好希求。然而,正如我们所看到和经历的,现实并

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不是一个十分慷慨的施予者,或者说,我们往往难偿所愿。

在每一个人的人生历程中,幸福与不幸常常相伴而至、或者说接踵而 至,在这时候,你会发现,"该怎样就怎样"这句话,既可以成为我们接纳幸 福与不幸的心理基础,也可以成为我们面对起起落落的人生遭际时的情 感支撑。

当我们一旦陷于成败得失、爱恨情仇的纠结时,就应该让自己跳出痛 苦与折磨的界外,用这句话来扮靓我们的内心世界。

特别是当我们身处逆境和艰难的时候,如果用这句话来抚慰自己的话,我们的心胸会更开朗,我们的笑容会更洒脱,我们的人生也会更从容平和……

当然,千万不要走极端,用这句话来捆绑我们自己进取的信心与脚步,这或许就是尽人事听天命的道理吧。

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后 记

为加强学术合作并提升教师学术交流、学术创新的水平,2009年兰 州城市学院文学院与外语学院召开有学校主要领导及文学院、外语学院 教师参会的专门会议讨论进行两院学术合作的意向。《人文高地》一书就 是外语学院与文学院教师合作的第一个成果。也愿以此为契机与良好的 开端,让我们两院有更多、更高质量的合作成果问世。

我们编著此书的初衷很朴素,就是想借此书传递人文精神。物质是人 生活的条件,而精神是人生活的意义与价值。谨以此书表明我们作为大学 教师的精神追求与社会责任!

本书文章来源分三部分,一是我们的原创,约有四十篇。二是选自英 文作品,为让读者同时领略英文原文的韵味,本书将英文原文附于相关文 章中文译文之后。为使文章标题更与本书精神意趣相协调,我们对一些文 章的英文标题进行了意译处理,因此一些文章的中文标题与英文标题会 有差异。三是选用了少量中文作品。

在《人文高地》的成书过程中,得到了学校领导特别是副校长、文学院 院长莫超教授的直接支持与鼓励,在此致谢!

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