

# 父亲 Fathers

Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English, I'm Catherine.

大家好，欢迎收听六分钟英语，我是凯瑟琳。

And I'm Neil.

我是内尔。

Now, Neil, you're a dad, aren't you?

内尔，你是一位爸爸，不是吗？

I am a dad.

我是一位爸爸。

How did you know?

你怎么知道的？

Is it the grey hair in my beard?

是我胡子上的白色毛发吗？

Is it the wrinkles around the eyes?

是我眼周的皱纹吗？

I thought that was just your age.

我想只是因为你的年龄。

Well, yes, maybe.

好吧，也许吧。

In today's programme we're going to be talking about fathers and how being a father has changed over the years.

在今天的节目里，我们要谈论父亲以及近几年来做一名父亲是如何变化的。

But before we hear more about this topic, our question for the day.

但是在听到更多关于这个话题的内容之前，要先看看我们今天的问题。

According to recent research in the UK, what percentage of men are present when their children are born?

根据英国最近的研究，百分之多少的男性在他们的孩子出生的时候在场？

Is it a) 55%, b) 75%, or c) 95%?

是 A. 55%，B. 75%，还是 C. 95%？

What do you think?

你怎么看？

I think a lot of men these days like to see their children born.

我认为如今很多男性想看着他们的孩子出生。

It's not culturally inappropriate so I'm going to go for 95%.

这并不有悖于文化，所以我要选95%。

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Well, we'll find out if you're right at the end of the programme.

我们会在节目结束的时候知道你是否回答正确。

Now, Dr Anna Machin is an evolutionary anthropologist.

现在安娜·麦肯博士是一位进化人类学家。

She studies, among other things, how human behaviour has changed and is changing.

她研究包括人类行为如何变化以及将如何变化在内的很多问题。

She's written a book called The Life of Dad.

她写了一本书，名叫《爸爸的生活》。

She's been studying new fathers and spoke about her research on the BBC's Woman's Hour programme.

她一直在研究新时代的父亲，并且在BBC的《女性一小时》节目中谈论了她的研究。

She (was) asked why men want to become fathers.

她被问道为什么男性想要成为父亲。

She starts by saying that there are lots of reasons but how many does she mention in her answer?

她开始说有很多原因，但是她在她的回答中提到了几个？

There's lots of different reasons why men want to be fathers...for some of them it's just a stage in life they've reached.

男性想要成为父亲的原因有很多.....对于其中一些人来说这只是他们到达的人生中的一个阶段。

They've got the house, they've got the job, now it's time to have a family.

他们有了房子、有了工作，现在是时候有家庭了。

Sometimes they admit that actually they're not that keen, but their partner wants a baby, so they're kinda going along with it.

有时候他们承认事实上他们并没有那么热衷，但是他们的配偶想要个孩子，所以他们就顺从。

And a reasonable number actually say they do it because they want to undo what their father did to them, so rewrite history in relation to fathers and the experience of fathering, to be a better father than their father was.

并且事实上很大一部分人说他们这样做是因为他们想要废除他们的父亲对他们所做的一切，也就是是改写跟父亲有关的历史，以及做父亲的经历，从而成为一个比他们父亲更好的父亲。

How many reasons does she mention?

她提到了多少个理由？

She mentioned three reasons.

她提到了三个理由。

The first was that it was that time in life—the guys had a home and a job and having children was the thing to do next.

第一个是人生到了那一步——那些家伙有了一个家和工作，所以生孩子是接下来要做的事情。

Another reason was that it was what their partners wanted, even if they weren't that keen themselves.

另一个原因是他们的伴侣想要，即使他们自己并没有那么热衷。

If you're not keen on something it means you are 'not enthusiastic about it', it's not really something you want to do, but because it's what their partner wants they agree to do it, or as Dr Machin said, they're going along with it.

如果你对某事不热衷，这意味着你对它没有热情，它并不是你真正想做的事情，但是因为这是他们的配偶希望他们同意做的事情，或者正如麦肯博士说的那样，他们顺从了。

Yes, going along with something, is a phrase that means 'agreeing to do' something even though you don't really want to do it.

是的，顺从某事，这个短语的意思是“同意做”某事，即使你并不是真的想做。

It's interesting that Dr Machin said that some men admit to this.

麦肯博士说有些男性承认这一点，这很有趣。

To admit to something is to 'say or agree that something is true even if you're perhaps ashamed of it or you don't want it to be true'.

承认某事的意思是“说或者同意某事是真的，即使你也许会因它而感到羞耻，或你并不希望它是真的”。

There was one more reason she mentioned and that was that some men become parents because they want to be a better father than their own father had been.

她还提到了一个理由，即有些男性成为父母是因为他们想要成为比他们的父亲更好的父亲。

Let's listen again.

我们再听一遍。

There's lots of different reasons why men want to be fathers...for some of them it's just a stage in life they've reached.

男性想要成为父亲的原因有很多.....对于其中一些人来说这只是他们到达的人生中的一个阶段。

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So what is it about some father's own dads that they didn't like?

所以某些父亲不喜欢他们自己的父亲的哪些地方呢？

Here's Dr Machin again.

下面还是麦肯博士的话。

Well, in some cases, you know, the father would be neglectful, some fathers were absent and others, they just felt they were a very, I suppose, we'd say a 1950s father, so distant, disciplinarian, not actually involved in their children's daily life and certainly not involved in their care.

你知道在某些情况下，父亲会很疏忽，有些父亲会缺席，而我想，其他的人，他们会觉得他们是一个非常，我们口中说的20世纪50年代的父亲，非常疏远的纪律执行者，并没有真正参与到他们孩子的日常生活中，并且理所当然地没有参与到照顾他们之中。

So today's generation fathers, even in the 10 years that I've been studying dads, we've seen a massive evolution in how hands-on fathers are.

那么如今这一代的父亲，甚至是我一直在研究的这十年中的父亲，我们在他们身上看到了亲力亲为的父亲巨大进化。

She talks there about some negative characteristics associated with dads in the past.

她刚刚谈到了跟过去的父亲有关的一些负面特征。

She suggests that some fathers didn't have a very close relationship with their sons, they were absent which means they weren't at home a lot and 'didn't spend time' with their children.

她表明有些父亲跟他们的儿子并不亲近，他们是缺席的，意思是他们总是不在家，并且没有花时间和他们的孩子在一起。

Yes, and some fathers were seen as a disciplinarian.

是的，并且有些父亲会被看做是一个纪律执行者。

That describes someone whose main communication with their children was to give them strict rules and tell them off or punish them if they did something wrong.

这个词所描述的人跟他们的孩子的主要交流就是给他们下达严格的规则，并且在他们做错事情的时候斥责他们或者惩罚他们。

These days, according to Dr Machin, fathers are much more hands-on.

根据麦琴博士的话，如今的父亲更加亲力亲为。

This phrase means they are 'much more involved' with their children and share bringing up their children with their partners.

这个短语的意思是他们“更多地参与到”他们孩子的生活之中，并且跟他们的配偶共同承担抚养孩子的责任。

And talking of sharing, Neil, come on-it's time to know the answer to today's question.

说到分享，内尔，来吧——是时候知道今天问题的答案了。

Yes, indeed. According to recent research in the UK, what is the percentage of fathers who are there when their children are born?

是的，确实。根据英国最近的研究，百分之多少的父亲在他们孩子出生的时候在场？

Was it 55%, 75%, or 95%?

是55%，75%，还是95%？

And I said a very optimistic 95%.

我很乐观地说了95%。

Being optimistic is good obviously because you are correct.

很显然乐观是很好的，因为你答对了。

That's fantastic!

真棒！

And now, for something else fantastic, our review of today's vocabulary.

现在再来点棒的东西，我们来回顾今天的词汇吧。

We started off with admit to for when you say something is true, even if it might make you look a little bit bad.

我们先从承认这个词开始，意思是你说某事是真的，即使它也许会让你看起来形象有点坏。

And before we go on I have to admit, Neil, that it was me who ate your biscuit.

在我们继续之前，我得承认，内尔，是我吃了你的饼干。

Which one?

哪一块？

The one that you left on the desk.

你落在办公桌上的。

That's all right.

没事。

I wasn't really keen on it anyway.

反正我并没有很喜欢它。

It had been on the floor.

它之前掉在地上了。

What? Eww!

什么？恶心！

Yeah, well, it serves you right!

嗯，你活该！

And to be keen on something is our next phrase, meaning 'being very interested in and enthusiastic about' something.

对某事热衷是我们的下一个短语，意思是对某事“非常感兴趣，有热情”。

Then we had to go along with something.

然后我们说到了顺从某事。

This is when you agree to do something even if you are not keen on it.

意思是你同意做某事，即使你并不热衷于它。

An absent father is one who is not at home to spend time with his children.

缺席的父亲指的是没有在家陪他们孩子的父亲。

And some fathers are disciplinarians.

有些父亲是纪律执行者。

They 'have strict rules and they give out punishments' but these days more fathers are hands-on which means they are 'very much involved' in looking after and bringing up their children.

他们“有很严格的规则，并且他们会给出惩罚”，但是如今更多的父亲是亲力亲为的，意思是他们“很多地参与到”照顾并抚养他们的孩子之中。

Well, that's all we have time for today.

好的，这就是我们今天的所有内容。

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**Goodbye!**

再见！

**Bye!**

再见！

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