谁是世界上最聪明的人?

Who was the smartest person in the world?

中文导读:

艾萨克·牛顿在物理学和数学的众多领域取得了巨大的进展,很大程度上是凭借自己的力量。他彻底革新了引力、运动、光学,还共同发明了微积分。对于所有观察到的现象,无需引入或诉诸除了自然物理法则之外的任何东西。

> Who was the smartest person in the world? There are certainly many worthy contenders. Today, the very name of "Einstein" is <u>synonymous with</u> genius. Others may suggest Stephen Hawking. Those who appreciate literature and music may proffer William Shakespeare or Ludwig van Beethoven. Historians may recommend Benjamin Franklin.

世界上最聪明的人是谁呢?当然有许多有资格的竞争者。如今,"爱因斯坦"的名字几乎已经成为天才的代名词。其他人可能会提到斯蒂芬·霍金。那些喜欢文学和音乐的人可能会提到威廉·莎士比亚或路德维希·范·贝多芬。历史学家可能会推荐本杰明·富兰克林。

🟥 **重点词汇:**

smartest: adj. 最聪明的

person: n. 人

worthy: adj. 值得的；有价值的

contender: n. 竞争者；有望成功的人

synonymous with: 与...等同

genius: n. 天才；才华

suggest: v. 建议；提出

appreciate: v. 欣赏；感激

literature: n. 文学

proffer: v. 提供；提出

recommend: v. 推荐；建议

📙 **固定搭配：**

smartest person: 最聪明的人
She is often regarded as the smartest person in her field.（她经常被认为是她领域中最聪明的人。）

worthy contenders: 有价值的竞争者
There are many worthy contenders for the title of champion.（有很多有价值的竞争者有资格争夺冠军头衔。）

synonymous with: 与...等同
His name is synonymous with success.（他的名字与成功等同。）

proffer (something): 提供（某事）
He proffered his help in solving the problem.（他提供了帮助来解决问题。）

recommend (someone): 推荐（某人）
I recommend her for the job.（我推荐她适合这份工作。）

What do we mean by "smart"?

我们所谓的"聪明"是指什么？

Before I submit my own suggestion, we must first discuss what we even mean by smart. Colloquially, we routinely interchange the words smart and intelligent, but they are not necessarily the same thing. There is an ongoing debate among psychologists, neuroscientists, and artificial intelligence experts on what intelligence actually is, but for our purposes here, a simple dictionary definition will suffice: "capacity for learning, reasoning, understanding, and similar forms of mental activity; aptitude in grasping truths, relationships, facts, meanings, etc."

在我提出自己的建议之前，我们必须首先讨论一下我们对于"聪明"究竟是什么意思。在口语中，我们经常把"聪明"和"智能"这两个词混为一谈，但它们并不一定相同。心理学家、神经科学家和人工智能专家之间一直存在关于智力究竟是什么的辩论，但在这里，简单的词典定义就足够了："具备学习、推理、理解和类似思维活动的能力；擅长把握真理、关系、事实、含义等。"

🔖 **重点词汇：**

submit: v. 提交；呈递

intelligent: adj. 聪明的；智能的

colloquially: adv. 口头地；白话地

routinely: adv. 常规地；例行地

interchange: v. 交换；互换

necessarily: adv. 必然地；必需地

ongoing: adj. 持续的；进行中的

debate: n. 辩论；争论

psychologist: n. 心理学家

neuroscientist: n. 神经科学家

artificial intelligence expert: 人工智能专家

intelligence: n. 智力；智慧

dictionary: n. 字典

definition: n. 定义

capacity: n. 能力；容量

reasoning: n. 推理；理性

understanding: n. 理解

mental activity: 思维活动

aptitude: n. 天赋；才能

grasping: adj. 领悟的；理解的

meaning: n. 含义；意义

📒 固定搭配：

submit (something): 提交（某事）

Please submit your application by the deadline.（请在截止日期前提交您的申请。）

discuss (something): 讨论（某事）

We need to discuss the budget for the project.（我们需要讨论项目的预算。）

mean by: 意味着

What do you mean by that statement?（你这句话是什么意思？）

colloquially interchange: 口头上互换

People colloquially interchange the terms "smart" and "intelligent."（人们在口头上常常互换"聪明"和"智能"的词汇。）

not necessarily the same thing: 不一定是一回事

Being rich and being happy are not necessarily the same thing.（富有和幸福不一定是一回事。）

ongoing debate: 持续争论

There is an ongoing debate about climate change.（关于气候变化存在着持续的争论。）

🛟 长难句分析：

Before I submit my own suggestion, we must first discuss what we even mean by smart. Colloquially, we

routinely interchange the words smart and intelligent, but they are not necessarily the same thing. There is an ongoing debate among psychologists, neuroscientists, and artificial intelligence experts on what intelligence actually is, but for our purposes here, a simple dictionary definition will suffice: "capacity for learning, reasoning, understanding, and similar forms of mental activity; aptitude in grasping truths, relationships, facts, meanings, etc."

这个句子是一个复杂的复合句，包含多个子句，用于讨论智能的定义。现在来分析其结构和重要要素：

1. "Before I submit my own suggestion"：这个短语引入了句子的背景，表示在提交建议之前需要进行讨论。

2. "we must first discuss what we even mean by smart"：这是主句，说明了要讨论"聪明"是什么意思。它包括以下要素：

- "discuss"：动词，表示要讨论。

- "what we even mean by smart"：这是一个宾语从句，用于详细说明要讨论的内容，即"聪明"的含义。

3. "Colloquially, we routinely interchange the words smart and intelligent, but they are not necessarily the same thing"：这是一个并列句，用于解释在口头上，人们经常互换"聪明"和"智能"这两个词，但它们并不一定是一回事。它包括以下要素：

- "Colloquially"：副词，表示在口头上。

- "routinely interchange"：动词短语，表示经常互换。

- "the words smart and intelligent"：这是名词短语，用于说明要互换的词汇。

- "not necessarily the same thing"：短语，表示它们不一定是一回事。

4. "There is an ongoing debate among psychologists, neuroscientists, and artificial intelligence experts on what intelligence actually is"：这是一个并列句，说明心理学家、神经科学家和人工智能专家之间正在就智能的真正含义进行持续的辩论。它包括以下要素：

- "There is"：引入了一个存在句，表示存在辩论。

- "an ongoing debate"：名词短语，表示持续的辩论。

- "among psychologists, neuroscientists, and artificial intelligence experts"：这是一个介词短语，用于说明参与辩论的人群。
- "on what intelligence actually is"：这是一个宾语从句，用于详细说明辩论的内容，即智能的真正含义。

5. "but for our purposes here, a simple dictionary definition will suffice"：这是一个并列句，表示在此处，简单的字典定义就足够了。它包括以下要素：
- "for our purposes here"：介词短语，表示在此处的目的。
- "a simple dictionary definition"：名词短语，表示简单的字典定义。
- "will suffice"：动词短语，表示足够。

总的来说，这个句子用于引入关于智能定义的讨论，包含多个子句和并列结构，以说明不同的观点和背景。

> Implicit in this definition of intelligence is general knowledge. An intelligent person capable of understanding quantum mechanics is useless to society if he is completely ignorant. So, a truly smart person will know a lot of things, preferably about many different topics. He should be a polymath, in other words.

在这个智力的定义中隐含着常识。一个能够理解量子力学的聪明人，如果完全无知，那么他对社会就毫无用处。因此，一个真正聪明的人应该了解很多事情，最好是涉猎广泛，可以被称为博学多才的人。

🔖 **重点词汇：**

implicit: adj. 含蓄的；暗含的
definition: n. 定义
intelligence: n. 智力；智慧
general knowledge: 常识；通识
capable of: 有能力做某事

understanding: n. 理解
quantum mechanics: 量子力学
useless: adj. 无用的
society: n. 社会
completely: adv. 完全地；彻底地
ignorant: adj. 无知的；愚昧的
preferably: adv. 最好；宁可
topic: n. 主题；话题
polymath: n. 博学者；多才多艺的人

📗 固定搭配：

implicit in: 含蓄于
The message was implicit in her words. （这个信息在她的话中含蓄表达了出来。）

general knowledge: 常识；通识
General knowledge is essential for a well-rounded education. （通识教育中，常识是必不可少的。）

capable of (doing something): 有能力做某事
She is capable of solving complex problems. （她有能力解决复杂的问题。）

understanding of: 对...的理解
His understanding of the subject is impressive. （他对这门学科的理解令人印象深刻。）

useless to society: 对社会无用
If you have no skills, you may be considered useless to society. （如果你没有技能，可能被认为对社会无用。）

completely ignorant: 完全无知
He was completely ignorant of the situation. （他对情况完全不了解。）

know a lot of things: 知道很多事情
She is well-educated and knows a lot of things. （她受过良好的教育，懂得很多事情。）

preferably about: 最好关于
I would like to learn more, preferably about history.
（我想学更多，最好是关于历史的。）

many different topics: 许多不同的话题
They discussed many different topics during the
meeting.（他们在会议上讨论了许多不同的话题。）

Finally, there is the element of creativity. Creative
people think in ways most other people do not.
Where society sees a <u>dead end</u>, a creative person
sees an opportunity.

最后，还有创造力的因素。有创造力的人以大多数其他人不具
备的方式思考。当社会看到一条死路时，一个有创造力的人则
能够发现机遇。

📕 **重点词汇：**
element: n. 要素；元素
creativity: n. 创造力
creative: adj. 有创造力的
opportunity: n. 机会
dead end: 死胡同；绝境

📒 **固定搭配：**
element of: …的要素
There is an element of risk in every venture.（每次冒险
都存在风险因素。）

creative people: 有创造力的人
Creative people often come up with innovative
solutions.（有创造力的人经常提出创新性的解决方案。）

think in ways: 以…方式思考

He thinks in ways that are unique and imaginative.（他以独特和富有想象力的方式思考。）

see an opportunity: 看到机会
She has the ability to see an opportunity in every challenge.（她有能力在每个挑战中看到机会。）

dead end: 绝境；死胡同
We need to find a way out of this dead end.（我们需要找到一条走出这个绝境的途径。）

> Which person from history was the bodily manifestation of intelligence, knowledge, and creativity? Isaac Newton.

历史上哪个人可以称得上是智慧、知识和创造力的化身？艾萨克·牛顿。

📕 **重点词汇：**
bodily manifestation: 肉体表现；具体体现
intelligence: n. 智力；智慧
knowledge: n. 知识
creativity: n. 创造力

📒 **固定搭配：**
bodily manifestation of: ...的肉体表现；具体体现
His actions were a bodily manifestation of his beliefs.（他的行动是他信仰的具体体现。）

> **Isaac Newton's unparalleled brilliance**

艾萨克·牛顿无与伦比的才华。

📕 **重点词汇：**
unparalleled: adj. 无与伦比的；空前的

brilliance: n. 杰出；卓越；才华

📙 **固定搭配：**
unparalleled brilliance: 无与伦比的卓越才华
Her unparalleled brilliance in music earned her numerous awards.（她在音乐方面的无与伦比的卓越才华为她赢得了众多奖项。）

What was Newton's IQ? It's impossible to say. IQ tests didn't exist in the 17th Century, and if they had, Mr. Newton certainly would <u>not have deigned to</u> spend 90 minutes filling out ovals on a multiple choice test. Besides, he likely would have finished the test early and then spent the remaining time correcting errors and devising more difficult questions.

牛顿的智商是多少？ 这很难说。 17 世纪还不存在智商测试，如果有的话，牛顿先生肯定不会屈尊花 90 分钟在多项选择测试中填写椭圆形。 此外，他很可能会提前完成测试，然后用剩余的时间纠正错误并设计更难的问题。

📕 **重点词汇：**
IQ: n. 智商；智力指数
impossible: adj. 不可能的
exist: v. 存在
deign: v. 屈尊；俯就
oval: n. 椭圆形
error: n. 错误

📙 **固定搭配：**
IQ tests: 智商测试
She scored high on IQ tests.（她在智商测试中得分很高。）

exist in: 存在于

These customs have existed in our culture for centuries.（这些习俗在我们的文化中已存在了几个世纪。）

deign to: 屈尊；俯就
He wouldn't deign to speak to anyone he considered beneath him.（他不会屈尊与任何他认为低于他的人交谈。）

spend time: 花费时间
I like to spend time with my family on weekends.（我喜欢在周末和家人一起度过时间。）

multiple choice test: 选择题测试
The final exam was a multiple choice test.（期末考试是一份选择题测试。）

correcting errors: 纠正错误
He is diligent about correcting errors in his writing.（他非常认真地纠正自己写作中的错误。）

> Nobody doubts that Isaac Newton was an intelligent man, but he also exhibited in spades the two other characteristics outlined above: knowledge and creativity.

没有人怀疑艾萨克·牛顿是一个聪明人，但他也毫无疑问地展现了上述另外两个特征：知识和创造力。

🔴 **重点词汇**：
doubt: v. 怀疑
intelligent: adj. 聪明的；智慧的
exhibit: v. 展示；表现
in spades: 大量地；丰富地
characteristic: n. 特征；特点
outlined above: 上面概述的
knowledge: n. 知识

creativity: n. 创造力

📙 **固定搭配：**

in spades: 大量地；丰富地
She has talent in spades when it comes to music.（在音乐方面，她拥有丰富的才华。）

> Newton was a true polymath. Not only did he master physics and mathematics, but he was also a theologian. He <u>was obsessed with</u> eschatology (end-times prophecy), and he calculated — based on his interpretation of the Bible — that Jesus Christ would return to Earth in 2060. His dedication to religion was so great that, according to Nature, more than half of his published writings were on theology.

牛顿是一位真正的博学多才者。 他不仅精通物理和数学，还是一位神学家。 他痴迷于末世论（末世预言），并根据他对圣经的解释计算出耶稣基督将在 2060 年重返地球。他对宗教的奉献是如此之大，据《自然》杂志报道，他出版的著作中有一半是关于神学的。

📕 **重点词汇：**

master: v. 掌握；精通

physics: n. 物理学

mathematics: n. 数学

theologian: n. 神学家

be obsessed with: 着迷于

eschatology: n. 末世论；末日论

end-times prophecy: 末世预言

calculate: v. 计算

interpretation: n. 解释；诠释

Bible: n. 圣经

determination: n. 决心；决定

dedication: n. 奉献；专注

theology: n. 神学

📙 **固定搭配：**

be obsessed with: 着迷于...
He's been obsessed with collecting vintage comic books since he was a child.（他从小就迷恋着收集复古漫画书。）

> He also became well-versed in alchemy. Do not hold that against him. Many great scientists of his time believed that any metal could be transmuted into gold. The Economist explains why the notion was not entirely unreasonable in Newton's time:

他还精通炼金术。 不要因此而对他有所偏见。 他那个时代的许多伟大科学家相信任何金属都可以转化为黄金。 《经济学人》解释了为什么这个概念在牛顿时代并非完全不合理：

📕 **重点词汇：**
well-versed: adj. 精通的；熟悉的
alchemy: n. 炼金术
hold against: 归罪于；责怪
metal: n. 金属
transmute: v. 转化；变换

📙 **固定搭配：**

well-versed in: 精通；熟悉
He is well-versed in various programming languages.（他精通多种编程语言。）

hold against: 归罪于；责怪
I don't hold her mistake against her.（我不会因她的错误责怪她。）

believe that: 相信

She believed that hard work would lead to success.（她相信努力工作会带来成功。）

> "Alchemical theories were not stupid. For instance, lead ore often contains silver and silver ore often contains gold, so the idea that lead 'ripens' into silver, and silver into gold, is certainly worth entertaining. The alchemists also discovered some elements, such as phosphorous."

"炼金术理论并不愚蠢。 例如，铅矿通常含有银，而银矿通常含有金，因此铅"成熟"成银，银"成熟"成金的想法确实值得一试。 炼金术士还发现了一些元素，比如磷。"

🔴 **重点词汇：**
alchemical: adj. 炼金术的
theory: n. 理论；学说
stupid: adj. 愚蠢的；愚笨的
lead ore: 铅矿石
contain: v. 包含；含有
silver: n. 银
gold: n. 黄金
ripen: v. （水果）成熟；（金属）转化
entertaining: adj. 有趣的；引人入胜的
discover: v. 发现
element: n. 元素
phosphorous: n. 磷

📙 **固定搭配：**
the idea that: ...的观念
The idea that hard work leads to success is widely accepted.（努力工作导致成功的观念被广泛接受。）

worth entertaining: 值得考虑
His proposal is worth entertaining, but we need more information.（他的提议值得考虑，但我们需要更多信息。）

Furthermore, later in life, Newton dabbled in economics. James Gleick, author of the truly excellent biography Isaac Newton, wrote that "he wrestled with issues of unformed monetary theory and international currency." As Master of the Mint, Newton was tasked with tracking down currency counterfeiters, which he did, as Gleick wrote, "with diligence and even ferocity." He showed no pity in his relentless pursuit of justice. When notorious counterfeiter William Chaloner attacked Newton's personal integrity, he doubled down his efforts to catch him. Mental Floss reports:

此外，牛顿在晚年涉足经济学。《艾萨克·牛顿传记》的作者詹姆斯·格莱克（James Gleick）写道，"他一直在努力解决尚未成型的货币理论和国际货币的问题。"作为造币厂厂长，牛顿的任务是追查货币造假者，正如格莱克所写，他"兢兢业业，甚至充满了坚决"地做到了这一点。他在追求正义的过程中，他毫不留情。当臭名昭著的造假者威廉·查洛纳攻击牛顿的个人诚信时，他更加加大了抓捕行动。《Mental Floss》杂志报道：

🔖 **重点词汇：**
dabble in: v. 涉猎；涉足
economics: n. 经济学
author: n. 作者
biography: n. 传记
wrestle with: 努力解决；艰难应对
unformed: adj. 未成熟的；不成熟的
monetary theory: 货币理论
international currency: 国际货币
Master of the Mint: 造币厂长
track down: 追踪；查找
currency counterfeiter: 货币伪造者
diligence: n. 勤奋；勤勉

ferocity: n. 凶猛；残暴

pity: n. 同情；怜悯

relentless pursuit: 无情的追求

notorious: adj. 臭名昭著的；声名狼藉的

counterfeiter: n. 伪造者

personal integrity: 个人诚信

double down: 加倍努力；坚决继续

effort: n. 努力；工作

📙 **固定搭配：**

wrestle with issues: 努力解决问题
They had to wrestle with complex issues in their research.（他们在研究中不得不努力解决复杂的问题。）

with diligence: 勤勉地
She completed her project with diligence and dedication.（她勤勉和全身心地完成了她的项目。）

pursuit of justice: 追求正义
His pursuit of justice led to the capture of the criminals.（他的正义追求导致了罪犯的被捕。）

double down efforts: 加倍努力
They decided to double down their efforts to complete the project on time.（他们决定加倍努力按时完成这个项目。）

> *"Acting more the grizzled sheriff than an esteemed scientist, Newton bribed crooks for information. He started making threats. He leaned on the wives and mistresses of Chaloner's crooked associates. In short, he became the Dirty Harry of 17th-century London."*

"牛顿更像是一位头发花白的警长，而不是一位受人尊敬的科学家，他贿赂骗子以获取信息。 他开始发出威胁。 他利用查

洛纳那些不诚实的同伙的妻子和情妇。 简而言之，他成为了 17 世纪伦敦的"肮脏哈里（Dirty Harry）"。"

🟥 **重点词汇：**

grizzled: adj. 头发斑白的；多皱纹的

sheriff: n. 警长；县治安官

esteemed: adj. 受尊敬的；受推崇的

bribe: v. 贿赂

crook: n. 骗子；罪犯

threat: n. 威胁

lean on: 对...施加压力；威胁

mistress: n. 女主人；情妇

crooked associates: 不正当的合伙人

Dirty Harry: 脏哈里（电影角色，代表坚决、强硬的形象）

📒 **固定搭配：**

make threats: 发出威胁

He made threats to intimidate his rivals.（他发出威胁以恐吓他的竞争对手。）

lean on associates: 对合伙人施加压力

The boss decided to lean on his associates to get what he wanted.（老板决定对合伙人施加压力以得到他想要的东西。）

> Newton's sleuthing worked. Chaloner was caught and hanged.

牛顿的侦查工作奏效了。 查洛纳被捕并被绞死。

🟥 **重点词汇：**

sleuthing: n. 侦查；侦察

hanged: v. 绞死；吊死

> Impressive as all that, what truly separates Newton from other luminaries was his

unparalleled creativity. He created multiple tools that simply never existed before. For example, in order to study acceleration, the change in velocity, a tool beyond basic algebra was required. That tool, called the derivative, is the most basic function in calculus. It didn't exist in the 17th century. Newton invented it.

尽管所有这一切都令人印象深刻，但真正让牛顿与其他杰出人物区别开来的是他无与伦比的创造力。 他创造了多种以前从未存在过的工具。 例如，为了研究加速度，即速度的变化，需要一种超越基本代数的工具。 该工具称为导数，是微积分中最基本的函数。 它在 17 世纪并不存在。 牛顿发明了它。

📕 **重点词汇：**
unparalleled: adj. 无与伦比的；空前的
creativity: n. 创造力；创造性
luminary: n. 杰出人物；卓越的人才
acceleration: n. 加速；加速度
velocity: n. 速度；速率
algebra: n. 代数
derivative: n. 导数
calculus: n. 微积分学

📙 **固定搭配：**
unparalleled creativity: 无与伦比的创造力
Her unparalleled creativity led to many groundbreaking inventions.（她的无与伦比的创造力导致了许多开创性的发明。）

In order to find the area beneath a curve, another tool beyond basic algebra was needed. That tool, called integration, is the second most basic function in calculus. Like the derivative, it did not exist in the 17th century. So, Newton invented it. He also invented a reflecting telescope and the

ridges on coins, which serve as an anti-theft measure that prevents "coin clipping."

为了计算曲线下的面积，需要另一种超越基本代数的工具。 该工具称为积分，是微积分中的第二基本函数。 与导数一样，它在 17 世纪并不存在。 所以，牛顿发明了它。 他还发明了反射望远镜和硬币上的凹槽，作为防盗措施，防止"硬币被剪断"。

Newton's inventiveness is perhaps best summarized by the epigraph to Gleick's biography, which was written by his niece's husband in 1726:

牛顿的创造力或许最好由格利克传记中的引语总结，这个引语是他侄女的丈夫在 1726 年写的：

🔲 **重点词汇：**
inventiveness: n. 创造力；发明能力
epigraph: n. 题词；引文
biography: n. 传记；传记文学
niece: n. 侄女

📙 **固定搭配：**
best summarized by: 最好由...来概括
The complexity of the situation is best summarized by the expert.（这种情况的复杂性最好由专家来概括。）

"I asked him where he had it made, he said he made it himself, & when I asked him where he got his tools said he made them himself & laughing added if I had staid for other people to make my tools & things for me, I had never made anything..."

"我问他这些东西是在哪里制造的，他说是自己制造的，当我问他从哪里得到工具时，他说是自己制造的，并笑着补充说，如果我一直等待别人为我制造工具和东西，那我就永远不会制造任何东西……"

🔲 **重点词汇：**

tool: n. 工具
laughing: adj. 笑着的；欢笑的
staid: adj. 定定的；稳重的

📙 **固定搭配：**

make it himself: 自己制作
She made it herself from scratch.（她自己从零开始制作的。）

The steep cost of genius

天才的高昂代价

🔲 **重点词汇：**

steep: adj. 陡峭的；急剧的
cost: n. 代价；费用
genius: n. 天才；天赋

📙 **固定搭配：**

steep cost: 高昂代价
The project's failure came at a steep cost to the company.（这个项目的失败给公司带来了高昂的代价。）

Sadly, despite his fame, Isaac Newton led a very lonely life. His incomparable brilliance came at a hefty cost; his reclusive and anti-social nature strongly suggest that he was autistic, and his obsessive and disagreeable nature suggest mental illness, perhaps obsessive-compulsive

disorder. Mental Floss not-so-charitably describes Newton as suffering from "everything":

不幸的是，尽管他享有盛名，艾萨克·牛顿过着非常孤独的生活。 他无与伦比的才华付出了巨大的代价。 他的孤僻和反社会本质强烈表明他患有自闭症，而他的执着和难以相处的性格表明他患有精神疾病，也许是强迫症。 《Mental Floss》杂志以不那么宽容的方式描述牛顿患有"一切"。

🟥 **重点词汇：**
fame: n. 名声；声誉
incomparable: adj. 无可比拟的；无与伦比的
brilliance: n. 卓越；才华
hefty: adj. 又重又大的；高昂的
reclusive: adj. 隐居的；不爱社交的
anti-social: adj. 反社交的；不合群的
autistic: adj. 自闭症的
obsessive: adj. 强迫的；过分关注的
disagreeable: adj. 不愉快的；讨厌的
mental illness: 精神疾病
obsessive-compulsive disorder: 强迫症
charitably: adv. 慈善地；仁慈地

📒 **固定搭配：**
led a lonely life: 过着孤独的生活
Despite his success, he led a lonely life.（尽管成功，他过着孤独的生活。）

incomparable brilliance: 无可比拟的才华
Her incomparable brilliance in art made her a legend.（她在艺术方面无可比拟的才华使她成为了传奇。）

hefty cost: 高昂代价
The project's failure came at a hefty cost to the company.（这个项目的失败给公司带来了高昂的代价。）

"Historians agree he had a lot going on. Newton suffered from huge ups and downs in his moods, indicating bipolar disorder, combined with psychotic tendencies. His inability to connect with people could place him on the autism spectrum. He also had a tendency to write letters filled with mad delusions, which some medical historians feel strongly indicates schizophrenia."

"历史学家一致认为他的情况很复杂。牛顿的情绪波动很大，迹象表明可能患有躁郁症，并有精神病倾向。 他无法与人交流可能使他陷入自闭症谱系。 他还倾向于写充满疯狂妄想的信件，一些医学历史学家坚信这表明他可能患有精神分裂症。"

🔴 **重点词汇：**

historian: n. 历史学家；历史专家

suffer from: 遭受；患有

ups and downs: 起伏；波动

mood: n. 心情；情绪

indicate: v. 指示；表明

bipolar disorder: 双相情感障碍

combine with: 结合；与...结合

psychotic tendency: 精神病倾向

inability: n. 无能；无力

connect with: 与...建立联系

place him on: 把他归于；将他定位于

autism spectrum: 自闭症谱系

tendency: n. 倾向；趋势

mad delusions: 疯狂的妄想

📗 **固定搭配：**

have a lot going on: 有很多事情要处理

She has a lot going on in her life right now.（她现在的生活中有很多事情要处理。）

ups and downs in: 波动；起伏

Life is full of ups and downs.（生活充满了起伏。）

connect with people: 与人建立联系
It's important to connect with people on a personal level.（与人在个人层面建立联系很重要。）

write letters filled with: 写充满...的信
She often wrote letters filled with love and affection.（她经常写充满爱意和亲情的信。）

> The more I study Isaac Newton, the more fascinating he becomes. In my opinion, the genius of the precocious boy from Woolsthorpe has never been, nor ever will be, surpassed.

我越是深入研究艾萨克·牛顿，他就越令人着迷。 在我看来，这位来自伍尔斯索普的早熟少年的天才从未被超越，将来也不会被超越。

📕 **重点词汇：**
fascinating: adj. 迷人的；吸引人的
precocious: adj. 早熟的；早成的

📒 **固定搭配：**
the more...the more...: 越...就越...
The more you practice, the better you'll become.（你练习得越多，就会变得越好。）

be surpassed: 被超越；被超过
His achievements in that field have never been surpassed.（他在那个领域的成就从未被超越。）