

0069. Psychopathic Tendencies Help Some People Succeed in Business

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1. Psychopathic Tendencies Help Some People Succeed in Business

Psychopathy 精神变态，精神病 is a composite 合成物；混合物；复合材料 of several interacting traits (人的个性的) 特征，特性，特点. The traditional model of a psychopathic mind 思维方式 **focuses (v.) on** meanness (n.) 卑鄙；吝啬；劣等 and disinhibition 抑制解除. **In** psychological **terms** 谈及；就...而言；在...方面, meanness is aggressive 好斗的；侵略的；富于攻击性的 resource-seeking **without regard for** others. Disinhibition **shows itself as** a lack of impulse 冲动 control. 主 People high in both traits 谓 feel (v.) little or no empathy /and find it hard to control their actions, with often violent consequences.

Example 1. 标题

IN TERMS OF 'STH ; IN...TERMS

used to show what aspect of a subject you are talking about or how you are thinking about it 谈及；就...而言；在...方面

精神病是多种相互作用特征的综合体。传统的精神病态思维模型, 关注的是卑鄙和去抑制。从心理学的角度来说, 卑鄙是指不顾他人而积极寻求资源。抑制解除表现为缺乏冲动控制。具有这两种特质的人很少或根本没有同理心, 并且很难控制自己的行为, 往往会带来暴力后果。

As part of the recent rethink, psychologists have introduced a new factor: boldness, which they **define as** a mix of social dominance, emotional resiliency (n.) 弹性；跳回 (情绪恢复能力) and venturesomeness 冒险；投机.

You can **think of** boldness **as** fearlessness /expressed in the realm 领域；场所 of interactions with other people /where you're not intimidated 胆怯；怯场 easily, you're more assertive 坚定自信的；坚决主张的, even dominant 占支配地位的；占优势的；显著的 with other people.

Example 2. 标题

作为最近重新思考的一部分，心理学家引入了一个新因素：大胆，他们将其定义为社会主导地位、情绪弹性和冒险精神的结合。

你可以将大胆视为在与他人互动时表现出的无所畏惧，在这种情况下，你不会轻易被吓倒，你会更加自信，甚至会在他人在面前占主导地位。

you could have a psychopath (n.)精神变态者；精神病患者 who's more able to use their social confidence to mask (v.)掩饰；掩藏 the extremes of their behavior /and so **excel (v.)**擅长；善于；突出 in leadership positions. In fact, it may be that 主 the degree of boldness 谓 **correlates closely with** 主 whether someone with traditionally psychopathic traits 谓 can make their life a success.

Example 3. 标题

excel (v.) ~ (in/at sth/at doing sth)to be very good at doing sth 擅长；善于；突出

在高度卑鄙和去抑制的基础上加上大胆，你可能会发现一个精神病患者更能够利用他们的社会自信来掩盖他们的极端行为，从而在领导职位上表现出色。事实上，大胆的程度,可能与具有传统精神病特征的人能否使自己的生活取得成功,密切相关。

Meanness, for example, often **shows itself as** a lack of empathy. “Within the corporate 公司的,法人的 world, you want someone who can perform under pressure /and make quick decisions, perhaps without displaying high levels of empathy, because they need to be able to make those cutthroat 残酷的；割喉 choices.

Example 4. 标题

卑鄙往往表现为缺乏同理心。“在企业界，你需要一个能够在压力下表现出色，并快速做出决策的人，也许不需要表现出高度的同理心，因为他们需要能够做出那些残酷的选择。

A 2016 study of employees in an Australian advertising agency, for example, found that 主 senior executives 谓 scored (v.) higher than more junior staff **on measures 尺度；标准；程度** of behaviors linked to psychopathic traits — such as being initially charming 迷人的；吸引人的, poised (a.)泰然自若的；沉着自信的；稳健的 and calm, but also egocentric 以自我为中心的；自私自利的, remorseless (a.)残酷的；无情的；无同情心的 and lacking in self-blame.

Example 5. 标题

remorseless

remorse,懊悔，自责，-less,无，没有。

例如，2016 年对澳大利亚一家广告公司员工进行的一项研究发现，在与心理变态特征相关的行为测量方面，高级管理人员的得分高于初级员工，这些行为包括最初迷人、泰然自若、冷静，但也以自我为中心、无情和缺乏。在自责中。

Some have even suggested that 主 psychopathic traits and associated tendencies such as fearlessness and narcissism (n.)自我陶醉，自赏，自恋（尤指对自己的容貌）谓 can make people behave (v.) in a heroic 英勇的；英雄的 way. A 2018 study, for example, suggested that first responders 第一急救者 scored (v.) significantly higher than civilians **on measures of psychopathy**, including fearless dominance, boldness and **sensation 感觉；知觉-seeking 寻求刺激**.

Example 6. 标题

first responder

a person who is trained to provide basic life support in a medical emergency
第一急救者

第一目击者 “第一目击者” (First responder) 是指在现场为突发伤害、危重伤病员提供紧急救护的人。

有些人甚至认为，精神变态的特征和相关倾向，如无所畏惧和自恋，可以使人们表现出英雄的行为。例如，2018 年的一项研究表明，急救人员在精神变态指标上的得分显着高于平民，包括无所畏惧的支配力、大胆和寻求刺激。

主 The idea that some psychopathic traits could be positive 谓 does not **sit (v.) well with** (在某位置或某场合) 显得合适，显得自然，如鱼得水 everyone. “There has been a big, big fight about this,” says Klaus J. Templer, an **organizational psychology** consultant 顾问 formerly of the Singapore University of Social Sciences.

Example 7. 标题

SIT COMFORTABLY/EASILY/WELL, ETC. (WITH STH)

to seem right, natural, suitable, etc. in a particular place or situation (在某位置或某场合) 显得合适，显得自然，如鱼得水

- His views did not **sit comfortably with** the management line. 他的意见和管理部门的方针不大吻合。

某些精神病态特征可能是积极的这一想法并不适合所有人。新加坡社会科学大学前组织心理学顾问克劳斯·J·坦普勒 (Klaus J. Templer) 表示：“关于这个问题，存在着 一场非常非常大的争论。”

Critics **take issue with** 向某人提出异议；开始与某人争论 the inclusion (被) 包括，包含 of boldness as a defining psychopathic trait, Templer says. A 2021 study asked (v.) more than 1,000 students to agree or disagree with statements to probe (v.) 追问；探究 traits including meanness (“**I do not mind** if 主 someone I dislike 谓 gets hurt”), disinhibition (“I have taken money from someone’s purse or wallet without asking”) and boldness (“I’m a born leader”).

Example 8. 标题

take 'issue with sb (about/on/over sth)

(formal) to start disagreeing or arguing with sb about sth 向某人提出异议；开始与某人争论

坦普勒说，批评者对“将大胆作为精神变态特征的定义”提出了质疑。2021年的一项研究要求1,000多名学生同意或不同意一些陈述，以探究一些特质，包括卑鄙（“我不介意我不喜欢的人受到伤害”）、去抑制（“我不经询问就从某人的钱包或钱包里拿了钱”）和大胆（“我是天生的领导者”）。

The results suggested that 主 increased levels of meanness and disinhibition 谓 could explain the variance 变化幅度；差额 in self-reported antisocial behaviors, such as aggression, rule-breaking and drug-taking 吸毒. In other words, boldness was largely irrelevant 不相关的，不相干的.

Example 9. 标题

结果表明，仅“刻薄”和“去抑制”程度的提升，就可以解释自我报告的“反社会行为”的差异，例如攻击性、违反规则和吸毒。换句话说，“大胆程度”所起的作用，在很大程度上是无关紧要的。

But Patrick thinks (v.) some people don't fit that interpretation. Other research has identified (v.)识别,确认 people who score (v.) higher than most on meanness or disinhibition, but who don't seem to **get into trouble** for antisocial behavior. Boldness may make the difference: Some studies suggest that boldness can be protective 保护的；防护的 **in terms of** 就.....而言；从.....角度来看；就.....方面而言 well-being and workplace behavior.

“They would find it easier to kind 同类的人（或事物）；种类 of **schmooze (v.)**闲聊；闲聊 **with** people /and use (v.) people /and **so forth** 等等，诸如此类,” Patrick says. This type of successful psychopath may **turn out to be** completely untrustworthy, but they initially **come across as** 给人的印象是.....；看上去好像是..... assertive 坚定自信的；坚决主张的 and capable 有能力；有才能, he adds. “That's what boldness **brings to the table** 使...起积极作用；使...处于显要地位.”

Example 10. 标题

come across as 给人的印象是.....；看上去好像是.....

但帕特里克认为，有些人不符合这种解释。其他研究发现，有些人在“卑鄙”或“抑制解除”方面得分高于大多数人，但他们似乎不会因反社会行为而陷入麻烦。“大胆”可能会带来不同：一些研究表明，“大胆”可以在幸福感和工作场所行为方面，起到保护

作用。

“他们会发现更容易与人闲聊和利用人等等，”帕特里克说。他补充说，这种成功的精神病患者，可能完全不值得信任，但他们最初给人的印象是自信和有能力。“这就是大胆带来的东西。”

Part of the problem, she says, is that 主 researchers 后定 trying to study the positive traits of psychopathy 谓 don't have their own version of **the screening 筛查 tool** used (v.) to identify (v.) more severe cases.

To address (v.)设法解决；处理；对付 that gap, Wallace has helped to produce a Successful Psychopathy Scale 等级体系: a 54-question scale designed to identify (v.) and assess (v.)评估，评定（性质、质量）psychopathic traits in the general population. “I think the scale is needed, because **at the moment** successful psychopathy research is almost like fumbling (v.)笨手笨脚地做（某事）；胡乱摸找（某物）in the dark,” “There's so much that we don't know about individuals who are high on the prototypical 原型的；典型的 psychopathic traits /and how they just **engage (v.)**（使）衔接，啖合 with their day-to-day lives.”

Example 11. 标题

screen

(v.) [often passive] ~ (sb) (for sth)to examine people in order to find out if they have a particular disease or illness 筛查；检查

- Men over 55 should **be regularly screened (v.) for** prostate cancer. 55岁以上的男性应定期做前列腺癌检查。

部分问题在于，试图研究精神病积极特征的研究人员没有自己版本的筛查工具来识别更严重的病例。为了弥补这一差距，华莱士帮助制定了成功的精神病态量表：该量表包含 54 个问题，旨在识别和评估普通人群的精神病态特征。“我认为这个规模是必要的，因为目前成功的精神病研究几乎就像在黑暗中摸索一样，”她说。“对于那些具有典型精神病特征的人，以及他们如何应对日常生活，我们还有很多不了解的地方。”

2. Psychopathic Tendencies Help Some People Succeed in Business

Psychopathy is a composite of several interacting traits. The traditional model of a psychopathic mind focuses on meanness and disinhibition. In psychological terms, meanness is aggressive resource-seeking without regard for others. Disinhibition shows itself as a lack of impulse control. People high in both traits feel little or no empathy and find it hard to control their actions, with often violent consequences.

As part of the recent rethink, psychologists have introduced a new factor: boldness, which they define as a mix of social dominance, emotional resiliency and venturesomeness.

You can think of boldness as fearlessness expressed in the realm of interactions with other people where you're not intimidated easily, you're more assertive, even dominant with other people.

you could have a psychopath who's more able to use their social confidence to mask the extremes of their behavior and so excel in leadership positions. In fact, it may be that the degree of boldness correlates closely with whether someone with traditionally psychopathic traits can make their life a success.

Meanness, for example, often shows itself as a lack of empathy. "Within the corporate world, you want someone who can perform under pressure and make quick decisions, perhaps without displaying high levels of empathy, because they need to be able to make those cutthroat choices.

A 2016 study of employees in an Australian advertising agency, for example, found that senior executives scored higher than more junior staff on measures of behaviors linked to psychopathic traits — such as being initially charming, poised and calm, but also egocentric, remorseless and lacking in self-blame.

Some have even suggested that psychopathic traits and associated tendencies such as fearlessness and narcissism can make people behave in a heroic way. A 2018 study, for example, suggested that first responders scored significantly higher than civilians on measures of psychopathy, including fearless dominance, boldness and sensation-seeking.

The idea that some psychopathic traits could be positive does not sit well with everyone. “There has been a big, big fight about this,” says Klaus J. Templer, an organizational psychology consultant formerly of the Singapore University of Social Sciences.

Critics take issue with the inclusion of boldness as a defining psychopathic trait, Templer says. A 2021 study asked more than 1,000 students to agree or disagree with statements to probe traits including meanness (“I do not mind if someone I dislike gets hurt”), disinhibition (“I have taken money from someone’s purse or wallet without asking”) and boldness (“I’m a born leader”).

The results suggested that increased levels of meanness and disinhibition could explain the variance in self-reported antisocial behaviors, such as aggression, rule-breaking and drug-taking. In other words, boldness was largely irrelevant.

But Patrick thinks some people don’t fit that interpretation. Other research has identified people who score higher than most on meanness or disinhibition, but who don’t seem to get into trouble for antisocial behavior. Boldness may make the difference: Some studies suggest that boldness can be protective in terms of well-being and workplace behavior.

“They would find it easier to kind of schmooze with people and use people and so forth,” Patrick says. This type of successful psychopath may turn out to be completely untrustworthy, but they initially come across as assertive and capable, he adds. “That’s what boldness brings to the table.”

Part of the problem, she says, is that researchers trying to study the positive traits of psychopathy don’t have their own version of the screening tool used to identify more severe cases.

To address that gap, Wallace has helped to produce a Successful Psychopathy Scale: a 54-question scale designed to identify and assess psychopathic traits in the general population. “I think the scale is needed, because at the moment successful psychopathy research is almost like fumbling in the dark,” “There’s so much that we don’t know about individuals who are high on the prototypical psychopathic traits and how they just engage with their day-to-day lives.”