

2023年3月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2023年3月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2023-03) • 四级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 It's good to be smart. After all, intelligent people earn more money, accumulate more wealth, and even live longer. But there's another side to the story. The brightest people and strongest leaders sometimes make errors others don't, especially in situations that require common sense.

聪明是件好事。毕竟,聪明人赚更多的钱,积累更多的财富,甚至活得更长久。但事情还有另一面。最聪明的人和最强的领导者有时会犯别人不会犯的错误,尤其是在需要常识的情况下。

P2 Travis Bradberry, president at TalentSmart, explained in his post Why Smart People Act So Stupid that "Rational thinking and intelligence don't tend to go hand in hand. Intelligent people are more prone to silly mistakes because of blind spots in how they use logic. These blind spots exist because smart people tend to be overconfident in their reasoning abilities." They are so used to being right and having quick answers that they don't even realise when they're making a mess by answering without thinking things through.

TalentSmart公司总裁Travis Bradberry在他的文章《为什么聪明人会做出如此愚蠢的行为》中解释说,理性思维和智力往往不是相辅相成的。聪明人更容易犯愚蠢的错误,因为他们在运用逻辑时存在盲点。这些盲点之所以存在,是因为聪明人往往对自己的推理能力过于自信。他们太习惯于正确和快速得出答案,以至于当他们不假思索地回答问题而把事情搞砸时,甚至都没有意识到。

P3 A lifetime of praise leads smart people to develop too much faith in their intelligence and abilities. They often fail to recognise when they need help, and when they do recognise it, they tend to

believe that no one else is capable of providing it.

一生的赞扬使聪明人对自己的智力和能力产生了过多的信心。他们往往无法意识到自己何时需要帮助,而当他们意识到时,又倾向于认为没有人能够提供帮助。

P4 "It's hard for anyone to graciously accept the fact that they're wrong. It's even harder for smart people because they grow so used to being right all the time that it becomes a part of their identity," Bradberry wrote. "For smart people, being wrong can feel like a personal attack, and being right, a necessity."

Bradberry写道,任何人都很难优雅地接受自己错了这一事实。对聪明人来说更难,因为他们太习惯于一直正确,以至于这成为了他们身份认同的一部分。对聪明人而言,犯错可能感觉像是人身攻击,而正确则是一种必需。

P5 Smart people also have a hard time accepting feedback. They tend to undervalue the opinions of others, which means they have trouble believing that anyone is qualified to give them useful feedback. Not only does this tendency hinder their growth and performance, it can lead to harmful relationships, both personally and professionally.

聪明人也很难接受反馈。他们倾向于低估他人的意见,这意味着他们很难相信有人有资格给他们提供有用的反馈。这种倾向不仅阻碍了他们的成长和表现,还可能导致有害的关系,无论是在个人方面还是职业方面。

P6 Smart people develop overachieving personalities because things come so easily to them. They simply don't understand how hard some people have to work to accomplish the same things, and because of that, they push people too hard. They set the bar too high, and when people take too long or don't get things quite right, they assume it's due to a lack of effort. So they push even harder.

聪明人会养成追求卓越的性格,因为事情对他们来说太容易了。他们根本不理解有些人要付出多大努力才能完成同样的事情,正因如此,他们对人要求过高。他们把标准定得太高,当人们花费太长时间或没有把事情做得完全正确时,他们会认为这是由于缺乏努力。于是他们会施加更大的压力。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn from the passage about the brightest people?

- A) They can make silly mistakes in straightforward situations.
- B) They usually turn a blind eye to their own weaknesses.
- C) They are admired by people around them.
- D) They can differ in their personalities.

从文章中我们对最聪明的人了解到什么?

- A) 他们会在简单直接的情况下犯愚蠢的错误。
- B) 他们通常对自己的弱点视而不见。
- C) 他们受到周围人的钦佩。
- D) 他们的性格可能各不相同。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn from the passage about the brightest people? 是开放式问 "关于聪明人我们知道了什么", 没有 infer/imply 之类的推断信号, 也不问主旨或态度——属于覆盖全篇的细节判断题。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about the brightest people? 主干是 what do we learn, about the brightest people 是后置介词短语修饰 learn 的内容范围; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The brightest people and strongest leaders sometimes make errors others don't, especially in situations that require common sense.

最聪明的人和最强的领导者有时会犯别人不会犯的错, 尤其是在那些需要常识的场合。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

make errors others don't, especially in situations that require common sense ↔

make silly mistakes in straightforward situations

They can make silly mistakes in straightforward situations. 把预判的 "在常识场景中犯错" 完整复现, 且与定位句逐成分对应, 是定位句的同义替换。

B) 无中生有

文章只说聪明人有 blind spots in how they use logic, 并没有说他们对 "自己的弱点视而不见"——turn a blind eye to their own weaknesses 是凭文字面感受瞎想出来的关联。

C) 无中生有

文章只提到 intelligent people earn more money, accumulate more wealth, and even live longer, 没说他们被人 "敬仰"——admired by people around them 属原文未提的事实陈述。

D) 答非所问

末段确实提到 Smart people develop overachieving personalities, 但全文聚焦的是聪明人的共性问题, 并未论述他们 "个性各异"——differ in their personalities 与文章问的 "我们了解到什么" 不在一个频道。

47. What accounts for the existence of intelligent people's logical blind spots?

- A) Their irrational way of thinking.
- B) Too much faith in their ability to think.
- C) Their ignorance of behavioural science.
- D) Too much concern about their work

聪明人的逻辑盲点存在的原因是什么?

- A) 他们不理性的思维方式。 B) 对自己思考能力过度自信。 C) 他们对行为科学的无知。
- D) 对工作过度关注。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What accounts for the existence of intelligent people's logical blind spots? 指向一个具体概念 (逻辑盲点) 的成因, 是回到具体段落找因果句的细节题。

【拆句】 What accounts for the existence of intelligent people's logical blind spots? 主干 what accounts for X, X 是 the existence of intelligent people's logical blind spots (名词化结构, 相当于问 "为什么聪明人会存在逻辑盲点"), 把名词化拆回动词理解即可。

【定位】 Intelligent people are more prone to silly mistakes because of blind spots in how they use logic. These blind spots exist because smart people tend to be overconfident in their reasoning abilities.

聪明人更容易犯傻错, 是因为他们运用逻辑时存在盲点。这些盲点之所以存在, 是因为聪明人倾向于对自己的推理能力过度自信。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文说聪明人 Rational thinking and intelligence don't tend to go hand in hand ——意思是聪明人未必理性, 但这并不等于他们 "思维不理性" 就是盲点的成因; 真正的成因是过度自信。irrational way of thinking 把伴生现象当成因, 属于因果倒置。

B) **✓ 正确**

overconfident in their reasoning abilities ↔ **Too much faith in their ability to think**

Too much faith in their ability to think. 把原文 "对推理能力过度自信" 的核心搬过来, 且 faith / ability to think 两个成分都能在定位句里逐一着落。

C) **无中生有**

ignorance of behavioural science 把 "行为科学" 这种学科概念引进来——但文章自始至终没有提行为科学, 是凭空捏造的成因。

D) **无中生有**

文章没有说聪明人 "过度关心工作"——Too much concern about their work 是凭日常对 "聪明人=工作狂" 的刻板印象瞎编出来的。

48. How do smart people react when they are found to be wrong?

- A) They shift the blame to others.
- B) They graciously accept the facts.
- C) They may feel shocked.
- D) They may get offended.

聪明人在被发现错误时会如何反应?

- A) 他们把责任推给别人。
- B) 他们大度地接受事实。
- C) 他们可能会感到震惊。
- D) 他们可能会感到被冒犯。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 How do smart people react when they are found to be wrong? 限定了具体情境 "被发现错了", 问对应反应, 是定位到具体段落求证的细节题。

【拆句】 How do smart people react when they are found to be wrong? 主句 How do smart people react, when 引导时间状语从句限定情境; 从句用被动语态 are found to be wrong (被发现错了), 主体仍是 smart people。

【定位】 For smart people, being wrong can feel like a personal attack, and being right, a necessity.
对聪明人来说, 被认定为错可以感觉像一次人身攻击, 而正确则是一种必需。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文没有说聪明人会 "把责任推给别人"——shift the blame to others 是凭 "聪明人不愿承认错" 这一印象想象出来的下游行为。

B) **与原文相反**

原文恰恰说 It's hard for anyone to graciously accept the fact that they're wrong. It's even harder for smart people——聪明人尤其难以坦然接受。graciously accept the facts 直接照搬原文短语却把否定关系反过来, 是典型反向陷阱。

C) **偷换概念**

feel shocked 把 "被冒犯/受攻击感" 偷换成 "震惊"——shocked 强调对事实意外, offended 强调对自尊受损的反应, 两种情绪不同。

D) **✓ 正确**

being wrong can feel like a personal attack ↔ **They may get offended.**

They may get offended. 把比喻 a personal attack 翻译成 get offended, 是情绪反应的同义动词化, 且 may 与原文 can 在语气上一致。

49. What may happen to smart people who find it difficult to accept suggestions?

- A) They may suffer in their professional and private life.
- B) They may lose faith in their administrative abilities.
- C) They may commit more errors than ever before.
- D) They may experience a lot of emotional stress.

那些难以接受建议的聪明人可能会发生什么?

- A) 他们可能在职业和私人生活中遭受困扰。
- B) 他们可能对自己的管理能力失去信心。
- C) 他们可能比以往犯更多错误。
- D) 他们可能经历大量情绪压力。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What may happen to smart people who find it difficult to accept suggestions? 问 "对接受不了建议的聪明人会发生什么", 是对特定情境后果的细节求证。

【拆句】 What may happen to smart people who find it difficult to accept suggestions? 主干是 what may happen to smart people; who find it difficult to accept suggestions 是修饰 smart people 的定语从句, 限定了 "哪一类聪明人"。

【定位】 Not only does this tendency hinder their growth and performance, it can lead to harmful relationships, both personally and professionally.

这种倾向不仅会阻碍他们的成长与表现, 还可能导致有害的人际关系——无论是私人层面还是职业层面。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

harmful relationships, both personally and professionally ↔

suffer in their professional and private life

suffer in their professional and private life 既覆盖了原文 "professionally" 又覆盖了 "personally"——两个并列限定都能落地，是定位句的完整同义改写。

B) 偷换概念

原文说 hinder their growth and performance，是 "阻碍成长与表现"，并未说他们 "对自己的管理能力失去信心"——lose faith in their administrative abilities 把 "成长与表现受阻" 偷换成 "对管理能力失去信心"。

C) 无中生有

原文没有把 "接受不了反馈" 与 "犯更多错" 直接挂钩——commit more errors than ever before 是把第一段的 errors 概念硬拉到第五段后果中。

D) 无中生有

experience a lot of emotional stress 把后果限定为 "情绪压力"——但原文说的是 "成长与表现受阻 + 关系有害"，从未提及情绪压力。

50. What is said about those working with or under overachieving people?

- A) They put a lot of effort into their work.
- B) They set higher goals for themselves.
- C) They are under increasing pressure.
- D) They take less time to get things done.

关于那些与成就卓越的人共事或在其手下工作的人,文中说了什么?

- A) 他们的工作中投入大量精力。 B) 他们为自己设定更高的目标。 C) 他们承受着越来越大的压力。
- D) 他们完成事情所需的时间更少。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is said about those working with or under overachieving people? 问 "关于和聪明人共事的人，文章说了什么"，是末段定位的细节题。

【拆句】 What is said about those working with or under overachieving people? 主干 What is said about X; X 是 those working with or under overachieving people，其中 working with or under overachieving people 是分词短语后置修饰 those，表示 "那些与过分追求成就的人共事或在其手下做事的人"。注意 with or under 是并列介词，对象都是 overachieving people。

【定位】 They set the bar too high, and when people take too long or don't get things quite right, they assume it's due to a lack of effort. So they push even harder.

他们把标杆定得太高，当别人花的时间过长或事情做得不够准确时，他们就认定这是因为对方努力不够，于是施压得更狠。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文说聪明人 assume it's due to a lack of effort——是聪明人 "以为" 别人不努力，并不是别人真的努力。put a lot of effort into their work 把聪明人的 "以为" 当成事实，恰好与原文意涵相反。

B) 张冠李戴

set higher goals for themselves 这一行为在原文里属于聪明人——They set the bar too high，主语是聪明人；选项却把它安在 "和聪明人共事的人" 头上，是把行为主体张冠李戴。

C) ✓ 正确

they push people too hard ↔ They are under increasing pressure.

So they push even harder. ↔ increasing pressure

They are under increasing pressure. 既覆盖 push people 的施压主轴（变成 under pressure），又覆盖 push even harder 的加码动态（变成 increasing），两个成分都能在原文找到落点。

D) 与原文相反

原文说聪明人 when people take too long——意思是这些人花的时间 "过长"，而 take less time to get things done 把 "过长" 反成 "更短"，方向相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

It's good to be smart.

第1段，第1句

it is + 形容词 + to do结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，掌握此句型后可迁移到大量同类句子

After all, intelligent people earn more money, accumulate more wealth, and even live longer.

第1段，第2句

主语+并列谓语的简单句结构在考试阅读中常见，并列谓语也是常考句式要素；但本句结构过于简单，未涉及从句、复杂修饰等典型难点，代表性中等

Travis Bradberry, president at TalentSmart, explained in his post Why Smart People Act So Stupid that "Rational thinking and intelligence don't tend to go hand in hand. Intelligent people are more prone to silly mistakes because of blind spots in how they use logic. These blind spots exist because smart people tend to be overconfident in their reasoning abilities."

第2段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语（含宾语从句）、同位语、地点状语、方式状语、表语、原因状语从句等多种成分，且存在同位语与主语的区分、介词短语作状语与作定语的区分、嵌套宾语从句的识别等易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

They are so used to being right and having quick answers that they don't even realise when they're making a mess by answering without thinking things through.

第2段，第2句

"so ... that" 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研常考句式，"be used to doing" 也是高频考点。宾语从句嵌套在状语从句中的结构在真题中较为常见，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

"It's hard for anyone to graciously accept the fact that they're wrong. It's even harder for smart people because they grow so used to being right all the time that it becomes a part of their identity," Bradberry wrote.

第4段，第1句

It is + 形容词 + for sb + to do 和 so... that 结果状语从句都是四六级和考研的高频句式。并列递进结构、because 原因从句、同位语从句也都是标准的书面语句式，典型性强，掌握后可大量复用。

Not only does this tendency hinder their growth and performance, it can lead to harmful relationships, both personally and professionally.

第5段，第3句

Not only... but (also) 并列结构结合部分倒装是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于强调递进或对比。本句同时展示了倒装、情态动词、并列宾语和状语等多个典型语法点，结构紧凑且常考，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

They set the bar too high, and when people take too long or don't get things quite right, they assume it's due to a lack of effort.

第6段，第3句

句子结构非常典型：并列句 + 状语从句 + 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，状语从句插入主句中间的位置也是常考的句式变化。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子上。

What accounts for the existence of intelligent people's logical blind spots?

第47题题干

特殊疑问句在考试阅读中常见，疑问词作主语的正常语序是典型句式之一，短语动词 "accounts for" 和多层名词修饰 (of 结构) 也是高频结构，掌握后可迁移到类似句型，但本句无从句，代表性略逊于包含从句的复杂疑问句。

What may happen to smart people who find it difficult to accept suggestions?

第49题题干

本句覆盖的成分类型较丰富：主句包含疑问词作主语、情态动词谓语、介词短语状语；定语从句包含关系代词作主语、形式宾语 it、宾语补足语、不定式短语。特别是 find it difficult to do 结构和疑问词作主语的识别，都是考试常考且学生易混淆的点，训练价值较高。

They take less time to get things done.

第50题，D

主谓宾加目的状语的简单句结构在考试中较为常见，尤其是不定式作目的状语的用法是必考点。但本句过于简洁，缺少考试中常见的从句嵌套、长修饰语等复杂结构，作为真题句式代表性中等，学了可以掌握目的状语用法，但迁移范围有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 51 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语四级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会
本篇4次·真题 137 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的
本篇3次·真题 54 句

spot A2

n. 地点
本篇3次·真题 42 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的
本篇3次·真题 18 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力
本篇2次·真题 48 句

thinking A2

n. 思考
本篇2次·真题 40 句

personality B1

n. 个性
本篇2次·真题 35 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈
本篇2次·真题 19 句

error A2

n. 错误
本篇2次·真题 18 句

less A1

det. 较少的
本篇1次·真题 224 句

lack B1

v. 缺少
本篇1次·真题 115 句

relationship B1

n. 关系
本篇1次·真题 109 句

stress B1

n. 压力
本篇1次·真题 102 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过
本篇1次·真题 90 句

concern B1

v. 涉及
本篇1次·真题 79 句

growth B1

n. 增长
本篇1次·真题 77 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 67 句

performance

B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 66 句

suffer

B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 63 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 61 句

attack

A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题 55 句

emotional

B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 49 句

easily

A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 47 句

exist

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 46 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 34 句

harmful

B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

differ

B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题 30 句

opinion

A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 29 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 19 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本篇1次·真题 18 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 18 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 17 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次·真题 16 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题 14 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇1次·真题 13 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇1次·真题 13 句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本篇1次·真题 12 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mess B1

n. 脏乱, 杂乱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

logical B2

adj. 符合逻辑的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

administrative B2

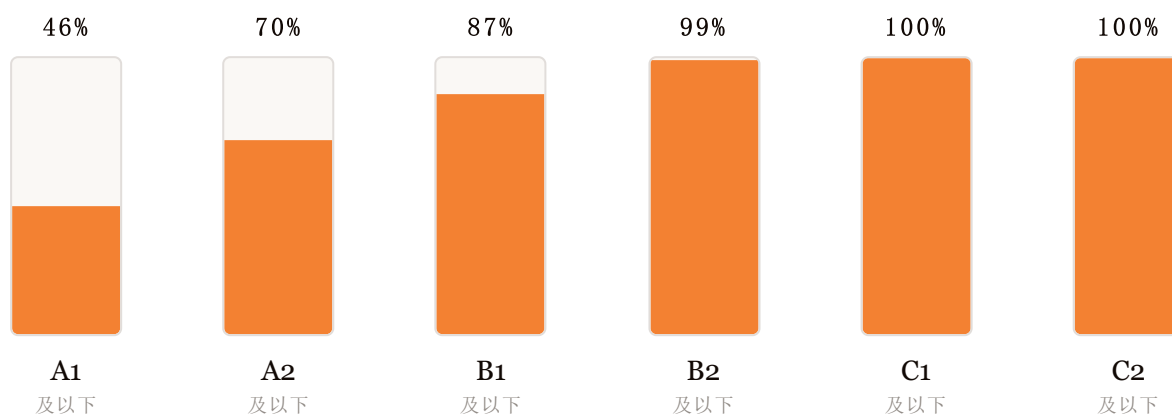
adj. 行政的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 193 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **193** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 2 个 · 约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 193 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

193

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2023年3月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →