

2023年6月·第3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6月·第3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 8 段原文（段首标 P1–P8 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3套(2023-06) • 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 Team-building exercises have become popular for managers trying to increase organisational and team harmony and productivity. Unfortunately many employees resent compulsory bonding and often regard these exercises as a nuisance.

团队建设活动已成为管理者试图增进组织和团队和谐与生产力的流行做法。不幸的是,许多员工对强制性的团队凝聚活动心怀不满,常常将这些活动视为麻烦。

P2 A paper published this week by University of Sydney researchers in Social Networks has reported participants' feelings about team-building interventions(干预), revealing ethical implications in forcing employees to take part.

悉尼大学研究人员本周在《社会网络》期刊上发表的一篇论文报告了参与者对团队建设干预的感受,揭示了强制员工参与所涉及的伦理问题。

P3 "Many people see team-building activities as a waste of time, so we decided to look in more depth at what's behind this," said the paper's lead researcher, Dr. Peter Matous.

该论文的首席研究员Peter Matous博士说:"许多人认为团队建设活动是浪费时间,因此我们决定更深入地研究这背后的原因。"

P4 "Teams are formed, combined and restructured. Staff are relocated and office spaces redesigned. All this is done with the aim of improving workplace efficiency, collaboration and cohesion. But does

any of this work?" said Dr. Matous.

Matous博士说:"团队被组建、合并和重组。员工被调动,办公空间被重新设计。所有这些都是为了提高工作效率、协作和凝聚力。但这些做法真的有效吗?"

P5 The study found that team-building exercises which focused on the sharing of and intervening into personal attitudes and relationships between team members were considered too heavy-handed and intrusive, although the researchers say some degree of openness and vulnerability is often necessary to make deep, effective connections with colleagues.

研究发现,那些侧重于分享和干预团队成员之间的个人态度及关系的团队建设活动被认为过于强硬和侵扰性,尽管研究人员表示,一定程度的开放和脆弱性往往是与同事建立深入、有效联系所必需的。

P6 "Some participants were against team-building exercises because they were implicitly compulsory. They didn't welcome management's interest in their lives beyond their direct work performance," said Matous. "Many people don't want to be forced into having fun or making friends, especially not on top of their busy jobs. They feel management is being too nosy or trying to control their lives too much."

Matous说:"一些参与者反对团队建设活动,因为这些活动是隐性强制的。他们不欢迎管理层对其工作表现之外的生活的关注。许多人不想被强迫去享乐或交朋友,尤其是在繁忙工作之余。他们觉得管理层过于好管闲事或试图过度控制他们的生活。"

P7 In this study the researchers recommended a self-disclosure(表露) approach where participants were guided through a series of questions that allowed them to increasingly disclose personal information and values. The method is well-tested and has been shown to increase interpersonal closeness. However, to be successful it must be voluntary.

在这项研究中,研究人员推荐了一种自我表露方法,即引导参与者回答一系列问题,使他们能够逐步披露个人信息和价值观。这种方法经过充分检验,已被证明能够增进人际亲密度。然而,要取得成功,它必须是自愿的。

P8 The researchers said there are numerous schools of thought that propose differing psychological methods for strengthening relationships. "With caution, many relational methods to improve teams and organisations can be borrowed from other fields. The question is how to apply them effectively to strengthen an entire collective, which is more than just the sum of individual relationships," said Dr. Matous.

研究人员表示,有许多学派提出了不同的心理学方法来加强关系。Matous博士说:"谨慎起见,许多用于改善团队和组织的关系方法可以从其他领域借鉴。问题在于如何有效地应用这些方法来加强整个集体,而集体不仅仅是个体关系的简单总和。"

题目与逐题解析

46. Why are many employees opposed to team-building exercises?

- A) They consider such exercises annoying.
- B) They deem these exercises counter-productive.
- C) They see such exercises as harmful to harmony.
- D) They find these exercises too demanding.

为什么许多员工反对团队建设活动？

- A) 他们认为这类活动令人厌烦。 B) 他们认为这些活动会产生反效果。
- C) 他们认为这类活动有损和谐。 D) 他们觉得这些活动要求过高。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why are many employees opposed to team-building exercises? 用 Why 提问，问的是原文已写明的具体理由，不需要跨段推理。

【拆句】 题干 Why are many employees opposed to team-building exercises? 是一般疑问句，主干为员工反对团建练习，be opposed to 是固定搭配表示反对、抵触，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Unfortunately many employees resent compulsory bonding and often regard these exercises as a nuisance.

遗憾的是，许多员工反感被强制团建，并常把这些练习视为一种麻烦。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

regard these exercises as a nuisance ↔ **consider such exercises annoying**

resent ↔ **annoying**

预判员工嫌团建烦人，They consider such exercises annoying 正是定位句 regard these exercises as a nuisance 的同义改写，故锁定该项。

B) 无中生有

counter-productive 指适得其反、降低生产力，原文只说员工嫌烦，从未说团建会起反作用，属凭空添加。

C) 与原文相反

harmful to harmony 称团建有害于和谐，但原文 increase organisational and team harmony 说团建本意是增进和谐，选项把目的反说成危害。

D) 答非所问

too demanding 指要求过高、太费力，这是 on top of their busy jobs 一带而过的另一层意思，并非第 46 题问的反对的主要原因。

47. What did Dr. Matous and his team do to find out whether team-building activities would improve productivity?
- A) They relocated team leaders and their offices.
 - B) They rearranged the staff and office spaces.
 - C) They redesigned the staff's work schedules.
 - D) They reintroduced some cohesive activities.

Matous博士和他的团队做了什么来查明团队建设活动是否能提高生产力？

- A) 他们重新安置了团队领导及其办公室。
- B) 他们重新安排了员工和办公空间。
- C) 他们重新设计了员工的工作时间表。
- D) 他们重新引入了一些凝聚性活动。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What did Dr. Matous and his team do 问的是研究团队具体做了什么，答案是原文明写的动作清单，属事实查找。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What did Dr. Matous and his team do，后接不定式目的状语 to find out whether...，其中 whether 引导宾语从句表示是否提升效率；理清主干问做法、状语说目的，即无障碍。

【定位】 Teams are formed, combined and restructured. Staff are relocated and office spaces redesigned. All this is done with the aim of improving workplace efficiency, collaboration and cohesion.

团队被组建、合并、重组。员工被调岗，办公空间被重新设计。所有这些都是为了提升工作效率、协作与凝聚力。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

relocated team leaders 只说调动了团队领导，而原文 Staff are relocated 指全体员工，选项把范围悄悄缩小到领导一类人。

B) ✓ 正确

Staff are relocated ↔ **rearranged the staff**

office spaces redesigned ↔ **office spaces**

预判为调动员工与办公空间，They rearranged the staff and office spaces 把两个动作合并改写，与定位句一一对应，故锁定该项。

C) 偷换概念

redesigned the staff's work schedules 说重新设计的是工作日程，但原文 redesigned 的对象是 office spaces 办公空间，选项偷换了被改造的对象。

D) 无中生有

reintroduced some cohesive activities 说重新引入凝聚性活动，原文从未提及重新引入活动这一动作，纯属添加。

48. What did the study by Matous' team find about some team-building exercises?

- A) They were intended to share personal attitudes and relationships.
- B) They implicitly added to the vulnerability of team members.
- C) They invariably strengthened connections among colleagues.
- D) They were regarded as an intrusion into employees' private lives.

Matous团队的研究对一些团队建设活动有什么发现？

- A) 它们旨在分享个人态度和关系。
- B) 它们隐含地增加了团队成员的脆弱性。
- C) 它们总是加强了同事之间的联系。
- D) 它们被视为对员工私人生活的侵扰。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What did the study by Matous' team find about some team-building exercises? 问的是研究已写明的发现，可直接定位明文结论，属细节查找。

【拆句】 题干 What did the study by Matous' team find about some team-building exercises? 主干为研究发现了什么，about 引出对象范围；注意 some 限定的是部分团建练习而非全部，是本题理解关键。

【定位】 The study found that team-building exercises which focused on the sharing of and intervening into personal attitudes and relationships between team members were considered too heavy-handed and intrusive, although the researchers say some degree of openness and vulnerability is often necessary to make deep, effective connections with colleagues.

研究发现，那些聚焦于分享并干预团队成员个人态度与关系的团建练习，被认为过于强硬且具有侵入性，尽管研究者表示，某种程度的开放与脆弱往往是与同事建立深层有效联系所必需的。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

intended to share personal attitudes and relationships 说团建意在分享个人态度关系，但 focused on the sharing of... 是研究者对这类团建特征的客观描述，且本题问的是研究的发现而非团建的意图。

B) 与原文相反

added to the vulnerability 称团建增加了成员的脆弱，但原文 some degree of...vulnerability is often necessary 说一定程度的脆弱是建立联系所必需的，并非团建恶意制造脆弱。

C) 过度推断

invariably strengthened connections 说团建无一例外地增进了联系，但原文只说脆弱开放是建立联系所必需的前提，且整段强调这类团建被嫌侵入，并未说它总能增进联系。

D) ✓ 正确

intrusive ↔ **an intrusion into employees' private lives**

interest in their lives beyond their direct work performance ↔ **into employees' private lives**

预判某团建被嫌强硬侵入，They were regarded as an intrusion into employees' private lives 把 intrusive 与 P6 对私生活的窥探合并改写，完全对应。

49. How can the self-disclosure approach succeed in increasing interpersonal closeness?

- A) By allowing participants freedom to express themselves.
- B) By applying it to employees who volunteer to participate.
- C) By arranging in proper order the questions participants face.
- D) By guiding employees through a series of steps in team building.

自我披露方法如何能够成功增进人际亲密度？

- A) 通过允许参与者自由表达自己。
- B) 通过将其应用于自愿参与的员工。
- C) 通过恰当安排参与者面对的问题顺序。
- D) 通过引导员工完成团队建设中的一系列步骤。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How can the self-disclosure approach succeed in increasing interpersonal closeness? 问的是原文明写的成功前提，可直接定位，属细节题。

【拆句】 题干 How can the self-disclosure approach succeed in increasing interpersonal closeness? 主干问该方法如何才能成功，succeed in doing 是固定搭配表示成功做到某事；结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 The method is well-tested and has been shown to increase interpersonal closeness. However, to be successful it must be voluntary.

该方法经过充分检验，已被证明能增进人际亲密。然而，要想成功，它必须是自愿的。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

freedom to express themselves 说让参与者自由表达，但原文规定的成功条件是 voluntary 自愿参加，而非表达自由，选项偷换了条件的内容。

B) ✓ 正确

it must be voluntary ↔ **employees who volunteer to participate**

预判成功须自愿，By applying it to employees who volunteer to participate 把 voluntary 落实为只对自愿参与者使用，与定位句完全对应。

C) 答非所问

arranging in proper order the questions 说按顺序排好问题，这是 guided through a series of questions 描述的方法本身，而非题干所问的成功前提。

D) 偷换概念

guiding employees through a series of steps in team building 把自我表露法说成团建中的引导步骤，原文的 a series of questions 是问题不是团建步骤，且仍未触及自愿这一成功条件。

50. What does Matous think of the various psychological methods borrowed from other fields for strengthening relationships?

- A) They must be used in combination for an entire collective.
- B) They prioritise some psychological aspects over others.
- C) They place too much stress on individual relationships.
- D) They have to be applied cautiously to be effective.

Matous如何看待从其他领域借鉴的用于加强关系的各种心理学方法？

- A) 它们必须结合使用才能作用于整个集体。 B) 它们将某些心理方面置于其他方面之上。
- C) 它们过于强调个体关系。 D) 它们必须谨慎应用才能有效。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does Matous think of the various psychological methods... 虽问看法，但 Matous 的观点在原文引语中已明说，可直接定位，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 题干 What does Matous think of the various psychological methods borrowed from other fields for strengthening relationships? 主干为 Matous 怎么看这些方法，think of 表示对某事的评价，borrowed... 是后置定语修饰 methods；抓住主干即可。

【定位】 "With caution, many relational methods to improve teams and organisations can be borrowed from other fields. The question is how to apply them effectively to strengthen an entire collective, which is more than just the sum of individual relationships," said Dr. Matous. Matous 博士说："谨慎地说，许多用于改善团队与组织的关系方法可以从其他领域借鉴。问题在于如何有效地运用它们来强化一个整体，而这个整体不只是个体关系的简单相加。"

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

used in combination for an entire collective 说必须组合使用，但原文 how to apply them effectively to strengthen an entire collective 说的是如何有效运用以强化整体，并未要求把方法组合起来。

B) **张冠李戴**

prioritise some psychological aspects over others 说这些方法偏重某些心理层面，这呼应的是 numerous schools of thought that propose differing psychological methods，是对各派别的描述，并非 Matous 对借用方法的看法。

C) **与原文相反**

place too much stress on individual relationships 说过分强调个体关系，但原文 more than just the sum of individual relationships 恰恰说整体不只是个体关系之和，提醒不要只看个体，选项把意思说反了。

D) **✓ 正确**

With caution ↔ **applied cautiously**

how to apply them effectively ↔ **to be effective**

预判须谨慎且讲求有效，They have to be applied cautiously to be effective 同时覆盖 With caution 与 apply them effectively，故锁定该项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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。

The study found that team-building exercises which focused on the sharing of and intervening into personal attitudes and relationships between team members were considered too heavy-handed and intrusive, although the researchers say some degree of openness and vulnerability is often necessary to make deep, effective connections with colleagues.

第5段，第1句

因其结构层次丰富、逻辑严密且属于高频学术句式，极力推荐作为进阶长难句分析的练习题。

"Many people don't want to be forced into having fun or making friends, especially not on top of their busy jobs. They feel management is being too nosy or trying to control their lives too much."

第6段，第2句

“主句 + 表态动词 + 后接完整判断内容”是阅读里很常见的结构，像“think”、“feel”、“believe”、“say”后面接内容都可迁移。第一句里“want to do”、第二句里“觉得某人怎样”也都非常常见。

In this study the researchers recommended a self-disclosure(表露) approach where participants were guided through a series of questions that allowed them to increasingly disclose personal information and values.

第7段，第1句

本句体现多个四六级和考研常考句式:主句 + 关系副词 where 引导的定语从句修饰抽象名词 (approach/method/way 等),被动语态描述研究过程(were guided),关系代词 that 作从句主语。这种‘研究陈述 + 方法说明 + 嵌套修饰’的结构在学术类真题中高频出现,掌握后可迁移至大量同类句型。

They see such exercises as harmful to harmony.

第46题，C

“see ... as ...”是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句型，表示“将.....视为.....”，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构（regard/view/consider ... as ...）。简单句虽基础，但此句型本身具有较强的代表性。

They place too much stress on individual relationships.

第50题，C

主谓宾状的简单句是英语最基础句式，考试中常作为长难句的组成部分出现，但单独作为考题句较少。本句动词“place”搭配抽象名词“stress”及介词“on”的用法在学术写作中较常见，有一定代表性，但整体过于简单，典型性中等偏下。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 53 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。

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇6次·真题 194 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇6次·真题 109 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇5次·真题 239 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇5次·真题 117 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇4次·真题 24 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇3次·真题 58 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇3次·真题 43 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇3次·真题 25 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次·真题 79 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇2次·真题 63 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇2次·真题 61 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇2次·真题 50 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次·真题 48 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇2次·真题 41 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇2次·真题 31 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇2次·真题 30 句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇2次·真题 23 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

harmony B2

n. 和谐

本篇2次·真题 10 句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

redesign B2

v. 重新设计

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 466 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 107 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 102 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 66 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次·真题 48 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 43 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 38 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 34 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 23 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 22 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次·真题 21 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

organisation B1

n. 组织;机构

本篇1次·真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 18 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题 16 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次·真题 15 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 15 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 13 句

depth

B1

n. 深度

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

ethical

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

sum

B1

n. 总数

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

arrange

B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

collaboration

B2

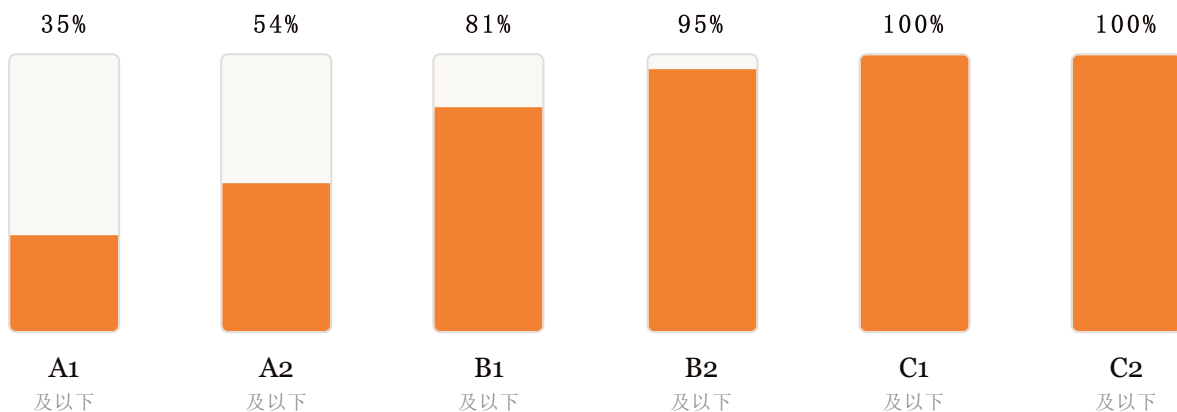
n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 196 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **196** 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 10 个 · 约 5%。



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 196 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

196

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语四级 2023年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2023年6月第1套共用 · 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 →