

考研英语（一） 新题型2017 2018真题解析

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排序题核心方法（重点）

做题原则：

1. 首段可限定
2. 人名多段弃
3. 年份不可靠

1. 已知段，找关键

关键词：

1, 生词，长词，人名，地名……（类似阅读）

2, 各种连接词：

such, these, this, equally, in another ..., after, ...

1. 已知段，找关键

D. Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.

1. 已知段，找关键

B. The runaway success of *The Pickwick Papers*, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens' s fame. There were Pickwick coats and Pickwick cigars, and the plump, spectacled hero, Samuel Pickwick, became a national figure.

2. 未知段，定先后

D → 41. ____ → 42. ____ → 43. ____ → 44. ____ → B → 45. ____

A. The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Poplar Walk" brought tears to Dickens' s eyes when he discovered it in the pages of *The Monthly Magazine*. From then on his sketches, which appeared under the pen name "Boz" in *The Evening Chronicle*, earned him a modest reputation.

2. 未知段, 定先后

D → 41. ____ → 42. ____ → 43. ____ → 44. ____ → B → 45. ____

C. Soon after *Sketches by Boz* appeared, a publishing firm approached Dickens to write a story in monthly installments, as a backdrop for a series of woodcuts by the then-famous artist Robert Seymour, who had originated the idea for the story. With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour's pictures illustrate his own story instead. After the first installment, Dickens wrote to the artist and asked him to correct a drawing Dickens felt was not faithful enough to his prose. Seymour made the change, went into his backyard, and expressed his displeasure by committing suicide. Dickens and his publishers simply pressed on with a new artist. The comic novel, *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837 and was first published in book form in 1837.

2. 未知段, 定先后

D → 41. ____ → 42. ____ → 43. ____ → 44. ____ → B → 45. ____

E. Soon after his father' s release from prison, Dickens got a better job as errand boy in law offices. He taught himself shorthand to get an even better job later as a court stenographer and as a reporter in Parliament. At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter' s eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines.

2. 未知段, 定先后

D → 41. ____ → 42. ____ → 43. ____ → 44. ____ → B → 45. ____

F. Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England' s southern coast. His father was a clerk in the British Navy pay office—a respectable position, but with little social status. His paternal grandparents, a steward and a housekeeper, possessed even less status, having been servants, and Dickens later concealed their background. Dicken' s mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dicken' s birth, his mother' s father was caught stealing and fled to Europe, never to return. The family' s increasing poverty forced Dickens out of school at age 12 to work in Warren' s Blacking Warehouse, a shoe-polish factory, where the other working boys mocked him as “the young gentleman.” His father was then imprisoned for debt. The humiliations of his father' s imprisonment and his labor in the blacking factory formed Dickens' s greatest wound and became his deepest secret. He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.

2. 未知段, 定先后

D → 41. ____ → 42. ____ → 43. ____ → 44. ____ → B → 45. ____

G. After *Pickwick*, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world. In *Oliver Twist*, he traces an orphan' s progress from the workhouse to the criminal slums of London. *Nicholas Nickleby*, his next novel, combines the darkness of *Oliver Twist* with the sunlight of *Pickwick*. The popularity of these

1. 已知段，找关键

C. The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known, housed the three Executive Branch Departments most intimately associated with formulating and conducting the nation's foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century—the period when the United States emerged as an international power. The building has housed some of the nation's most significant diplomats and politicians and has been the scene of many historic events.

1. 已知段，找关键

F. Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing. When the EEOB was finished, it was the largest office building in Washington, with nearly 2 miles of black and white tiled corridors. Almost all of the interior detail is of cast iron or plaster; the use of wood was minimized to insure fire safety. Eight monumental curving staircases of granite with over 4,000 individually cast bronze balusters are capped by four skylight domes and two stained glass rotundas.

2. 未知段, 定先后

41. ____ → C → 42. ____ → 43. ____ → F → 44. ____ → 45. ____

A. In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans and cost estimates for a new State Department Building. The commission was also to consider possible arrangements for the War and Navy Departments. To the horror of some who expected a Greek Revival twin of the Treasury Building to be erected on the other side of the White House, the elaborate French Second Empire style design by Alfred Mullett was selected, and construction of a building to house all three departments began in June of 1871.

2. 未知段, 定先后

41. ____ → C → 42. ____ → 43. ____ → F → 44. ____ → 45. ____

B. Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied, with its elegant four-story library (completed in 1876), Diplomatic Reception Room, and Secretary's office decorated with carved wood, Oriental rugs, and stenciled wall patterns. The Navy Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors decorated the office of the Secretary.

2. 未知段, 定先后

41. ____ → C → 42. ____ → 43. ____ → F → 44. ____ → 45. ____

D. Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events that have taken place within the EEOB's granite walls. Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald Ford, and George H. W. Bush all had offices in this building before becoming President. It has housed 16 Secretaries of the Navy, 21 Secretaries of War, and 24 Secretaries of State. Winston Churchill once walked its corridors and Japanese emissaries met here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

2. 未知段, 定先后

41. ____ → C → 42. ____ → 43. ____ → F → 44. ____ → 45. ____

E. The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) commands a unique position in both the national history and the architectural heritage of the United States. Designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullett, it was built from 1871 to 1888 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments, and is considered one of the best examples of French Second Empire architecture in the country.

2. 未知段, 定先后

41. ____ → C → 42. ____ → 43. ____ → F → 44. ____ → 45. ____

G. The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid. The first executive offices were constructed between 1799 and 1820. A series of fires (including those set by the British in 1814) and overcrowded conditions led to the construction of the existing Treasury Building. In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building.

排序题核心方法（重点）

做题步骤：

1. 已知段，找关键
2. 未知段，定先后
3. 找逻辑，押概率

Thank you!

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