

2017年 考研英语一段落排序·41-45 答案与解析

ORDERING & ANALYSIS • 段落排序题和解析

段落排序题和解析·41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的正确段落顺序与逐位解析由懒笔记基于2017年 考研英语一段落排序原卷逐位核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、7 段打乱的字母标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与排序链连续排印；卷面之后先给完整正确顺序链，再逐位紧跟解析——正确段、与已确定邻居的双侧接缝原文（回指/复现/连接词）与指代消解依据，以及诱人错段的辨析。

英语一真题(2017)

Section II Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41 -45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs B and D** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[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.

第一篇发表的速写《波普拉道散步晚宴》让狄更斯在《月刊杂志》的页面上发现它时热泪盈眶。从那时起,他以笔名“博兹”在《晚间纪事报》上发表的速写为他赢得了一定的声誉。

[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.

《匹克威克外传》的巨大成功(这是今天人们通常所知的名称)巩固了狄更斯的声望。市面上出现了匹克威克外套和匹克威克雪茄,而那位体态丰满、戴着眼镜的主人公塞缪尔·匹克威克成了一个全国性的人物。

[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.

《博兹速写集》出版后不久,一家出版公司找到狄更斯,请他按月连载的方式写一个故事,作为当时著名艺术家罗伯特·西摩尔一系列木刻版画的背景,这个故事的创意最初是由西摩尔提出的。狄更斯以其特有的自信成功地坚持让西摩尔的画来为他自己的故事配图。在第一期连载之后,狄更斯写信给这位艺术家,要求他修改一幅狄更斯认为不够忠实于他文字的画作。西摩尔做了修改,走进自己的后院,用自杀表达了他的不满。狄更斯和他的出版商只是继续与一位新的艺术家合作。这部滑稽小说《匹克威克俱乐部遗稿》于1836年和1837年连载发表,并于1837年首次以书籍形式出版。

- [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.

查尔斯·狄更斯可能是19世纪最著名的英国小说家,对许多人来说也是最伟大的。作为一位道德家、讽刺作家和社会改革家,狄更斯创作了复杂的情节和鲜明的人物,捕捉了英国社会的全景。

- [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.

父亲出狱后不久,狄更斯在律师事务所找到了一份更好的工作,担任跑腿的杂工。他自学速记,后来获得了一份更好的工作,担任法庭速记员和议会记者。与此同时,狄更斯具有记者的眼光,能够记录他周围的生活,尤其是任何滑稽或古怪的事物,他向一些不知名的杂志投稿短篇速写。

- [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. Dickens's mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dickens'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.

狄更斯出生在英格兰南部海岸的朴茨茅斯。他的父亲是英国海军薪饷处的一名职员——这是一个体面的职位,但社会地位不高。他的祖父母,一位管家和一位女管家,地位更低,因为他们曾是仆人,狄更斯后来隐瞒了他们的背景。据说狄更斯的母亲来自一个更体面的家庭。然而在狄更斯出生前两年,他的外祖父因偷窃被抓,逃往欧洲,再也没有回来。家庭日益贫困迫使狄更斯12岁时辍学,到沃伦鞋油厂工作,那里其他工作的男孩嘲笑他是“小绅士”。他的父亲后来因债务入狱。父亲的牢狱之辱和他在鞋油厂劳作的经历构成了狄更斯最大的创伤,成为他内心最深的秘密。他甚至无法向妻子倾诉这些,尽管它们构成了他小说创作的隐秘基础。

- [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 novels consolidated Dickens as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters.

《匹克威克外传》之后,狄更斯投入到一个更加阴暗的世界。在《雾都孤儿》中,他追踪了一个孤儿从济贫院到伦敦犯罪贫民窟的成长历程。他的下一部小说《尼古拉斯·尼克尔贝》将《雾都孤儿》的阴暗与《匹克威克外传》的明快结合在一起。这些小说的流行巩固了狄更斯作为国内外著名文学家的地位。

D → 41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → B → 45.

正确顺序 预给 D → 41 F → 42 E → 43 A → 44 C → 预给 B → 45 G

通读验证 按 D-F-E-A-C-B-G 从头读: D 以全名 Charles Dickens is probably the best-known 总评开篇, 独立成立; F Dickens was born in Portsmouth 只用姓氏从出生接上总评; F 段尾 His father was then imprisoned for debt 入狱, E 段首 Soon after his father's release from prison 出狱, 精确衔接; E 段尾 submitted short sketches to obscure magazines 投稿, A 段首 The first published sketch 第一篇见报, 词汇复现; A 铺出笔名 "Boz", C 段首 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared 接住并写《匹克威克》成书; C 段尾的 The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club 引出 B 段首 The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers 的成功; 最后 G After Pickwick, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world 写成名之后, 收于 celebrated man of letters。每条接缝的回指词都消解得到对象, 整篇是一条不回头的链条, 连贯成立。

41. 正确段 F

【承接前一段】 段 D 词汇复现

本段 Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast

段 D Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century

D 用全名总评后, F 接着只用姓氏从「出生」讲起。given 段 D 以全名 Charles Dickens 做完总评, F 段首即 Dickens was born in Portsmouth, 只用姓氏、从出生写起——这是传记「总评→出身」的标准接缝, F 紧跟 D。

【辨错段】 段 E

E 段首 his father's release 默认「父亲已入狱」, 而入狱正是 F 才交代的, 故 E 不能紧跟 D。E 段首 Soon after his father's release from prison 必须以前文已写「父亲入狱」为前提, 但 D 是总评、根本没提父亲入狱; 只有 F 段尾 His father was then imprisoned for debt 交代了入狱。所以 E 必须排在 F 之后, 41 位放 E 会让 his father's release 无所回指。

42. 正确段 E

【承接前一段】 段 F 指代衔接

本段 Soon after his father's release from prison

段 F His father was then imprisoned for debt

E 段首「父亲出狱」精确回指 F 段尾「父亲入狱」。F 段尾 His father was then imprisoned for debt 写父亲入狱，E 段首 Soon after his father's release from prison 紧接写父亲出狱。release from prison 唯一能消解到的就是 F 的 imprisoned for debt，时间上「入狱→出狱」严丝合缝，把 E 钉在 F 后。

【辨错段】 段 A

A 段首讲「第一篇见报的 sketch」，要先有「投稿 sketch」铺垫，而那是 E 段尾才给的，A 不能紧跟 F。A 段首 The first published sketch 默认前文已写他在投稿 sketch；提供这一铺垫的是 E 段尾 submitted short sketches to obscure magazines，而 F 通篇讲童年与父亲入狱、没提投稿。故 A 须排在 E 之后，42 位放 A 会让「第一篇」失去前提。

43. 正确段 A

【承接前一段】 段 E 词汇复现

本段 The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Poplar Walk"

段 E submitted short sketches to obscure magazines

A 的「第一篇 sketch」复现并承接 E 的「投稿 short sketches」。E 段尾 submitted short sketches to obscure magazines 写他开始投稿 sketch，A 段首 The first published sketch 紧接写其中第一篇刊出。sketch 一词复现，且「投稿（泛指多篇）→第一篇见报」逻辑顺承，A 紧跟 E。

【辨错段】 段 C

C 段首 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared 默认《Boz 作品集》已出，而那要靠 A 先把 Boz 笔名铺出来，C 不能排在 A 之前。C 段首 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared 以《Sketches by Boz》已问世为前提；而把 Boz 这一笔名与这批 sketch 铺出来的正是 A 段 appeared under the pen name "Boz"。故 C 须排在 A 之后，43 位放 C 会让《Sketches by Boz》凭空出现。

44. 正确段 C

【承接前一段】 段 A 词汇复现

本段 **Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared**

段 A appeared under the pen name "Boz"

C 段首的《Sketches by Boz》复现 A 铺出的 Boz 笔名。A 段写他以笔名 "Boz" 投稿成集，C 段首 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared 紧接以《Sketches by Boz》出版为起点。Boz 一词复现、且「成集→出版后被约稿」逻辑顺承，C 紧跟 A。

【引出后一段】 段 B 词汇复现

本段 **The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837**

段 B The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame

C 写《匹克威克》成书，B 紧接写它大获成功。C 段尾把 The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club 写到出版成书，given 段 B 段首即 The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers，复现这部书并续写其成功。C 落在 B (given) 之前，与卷面 given 完全吻合，双侧夹证。

【辨错段】 段 G

G 段首 After Pickwick 要求《匹克威克》及其成功已写完，必须排在 B 之后，不能占 B 前的 44 位。G 段首 After Pickwick, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world 的 After Pickwick 以《匹克威克》成名（即 B 段内容）为前提；而 44 位在 given 段 B 之前。若把 G 放 44，会让「After Pickwick」抢在 B 写成功之前出现，逻辑倒置，故 G 只能在 B 之后。

45. 正确段 G

【承接前一段】 段 B 词汇复现

本段 **After Pickwick, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world**

段 B The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame

G 段首 After Pickwick 直接承接 B 写就的《匹克威克》成功。given 段 B 段首 The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers 写这部书大获成功，G 段首 After Pickwick, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world 以 After Pickwick 续写成名之后的转向。Pickwick 复现、「成名→此后题材转阴郁」顺承，G 紧跟 B，且为全文收尾段。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

先建全文语境，再判断哪段接哪段

排序题是语篇连贯题——把每段单独读懂没用，必须先有全文主旨与脉络骨架，判断「这两段逻辑上能不能顺承」才有大方向。这是逐位定段、通读验证时核对的全局工作台。

全文主旨

狄更斯如何从贫困少年一步步成长为名满天下的小说家

全文是一篇按时间线推进的人物小传。开篇定调他的地位 Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century, 随后从出生、童年、谋生、投稿、成名作一路写到成名之后的创作, 最终落到 consolidated Dickens as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters。抓住「这是一条时间链」是排序的总钥匙。

脉络骨架

总评定位 → 出身童年 → 谋生与起步 → 第一篇见报 → 成名作缘起 → 一举成名 → 名成之后

这类人物小传几乎都是「先盖棺定论式总评, 再按时间顺序铺生平」。本篇骨架: D 是总评 (他是谁、什么地位); F 写出生与困苦童年; E 写父亲出狱后他谋生、开始投稿; A 写第一篇 sketch 发表; C 写《匹克威克》如何起意; B (given) 写《匹克威克》大获成功; G 写成名后转向更阴郁的题材。待答位置不是按内容相似度填, 而是按这条时间链「上一步导出下一步」来定。

SIGNALS • 逐段衔接信号表

每段在讲什么 · 段首钩子 · 段尾伏笔

把每段拆成「讲什么 + 段首的回指钩子 (指向前一段) + 段尾的伏笔 (指向后一段)」——这是判相邻的取料表, 也是把「扫一眼首尾句就感到链条」拆成可复核的明账。

段 A

词汇复现

讲什么 **第一篇 sketch 见报, 以笔名 Boz 小有名气**

段首钩子 段首即出现「第一篇 published sketch」, 承接前文的「投稿」动作

段尾伏笔 点出「Boz」笔名与作品集, 为下文《Sketches by Boz》铺路

段 B

词汇复现

讲什么 **《匹克威克》大获成功, 奠定狄更斯声名 (given)**

段首钩子 段首 The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers 直接复现前文刚写成的那部书

段尾伏笔 主角成全国名人, 留下「成名之后又怎样」的口子

段 C

词汇复现

讲什么 **出版商约稿，《匹克威克外传》连载缘起**

段首钩子 段首 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared 复现前文的「Boz」作品集

段尾伏笔 交代《匹克威克》成书出版，引出它的成功

段 D

首段候选

讲什么 **总评狄更斯地位与创作特征 (given, 开篇)**

段首钩子 用全名 Charles Dickens 第一次完整引入主角，不靠任何前文

段尾伏笔 总评落在「英国社会全景」，为后文展开生平作铺垫

段 E

指代衔接

讲什么 **父亲出狱后他谋生、自学速记，并开始投稿短文**

段首钩子 段首 his father's release from prison 回指前文「父亲入狱」

段尾伏笔 段尾写他开始投稿 sketch，引出第一篇见报

段 F

词汇复现

讲什么 **出生于朴次茅斯，家道中落、被迫做工、父亲入狱**

段首钩子 段首仅用姓氏 Dickens was born，承接前文已完整引入的主角

段尾伏笔 段尾写父亲入狱、成为终身隐痛，留下「出狱后」的口子

段 G

词汇复现

讲什么 **《匹克威克》之后转向更阴郁的题材，地位进一步巩固**

段首钩子 段首 After Pickwick 复现前文的《匹克威克》

段尾伏笔 段尾把狄更斯推上国内外文豪地位，是收束性结尾

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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 runaway success of The Pickwick Papers, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame.

B段，第1句

非限制性定语从句插在主句中间的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较常见，as 引导的非限制性定语从句也是典型句式，掌握后可迁移到类似句子。

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.

C段，第1句

时间状语从句前置、主句含宾语补足语、嵌套限制性定语从句,这些都是考试常见句式。过去完成时表示时间先后也是典型考点。整体结构具有较强代表性,掌握后可应用于类似复杂句的分析。

With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour's pictures illustrate his own story instead.

C段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句结构在考试阅读中高频出现,insist 等动词后接虚拟语气的 that 从句是考点常客。句首介词短语作状语、副词修饰谓语的模式也很典型。该句式具有较高的代表性和复用价值,掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。

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.

C段，第6句

并列谓语结构、同位语插入、被动语态均为四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其同位语用逗号分隔和并列谓语共用主语的模式在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解。

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.

E段，第3句

非限制性定语从句插入主句主干之间是英语考试阅读理解和长难句分析中的高频句式，这种结构在四六级和考研真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用于同类句子的分析。

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."

F段，第6句

主句的 "force sb out of... to do..." 结构和非限制性定语从句修饰地点名词的用法，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式。宾语后接多个补足语的复杂宾补结构、同位语对专有名词的解释、关系副词引导的非限制性定语从句，这些都是典型考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.

F段，第9句

主句 + although 引导的让步状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，让步逻辑(尽管.....但是.....)也是常考考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的典型性和实用性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 42 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现，又是 **考研英语一** 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。

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

later A1

adv. 以后，later

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 41 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

publisher B2

n. 出版商

本篇1次·真题 24 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 17 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 17 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 16 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 16 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 15 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 15 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 14 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trace B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次·真题 13 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 11 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次·真题 10 句

foundation B2

n. 基础, 根基

本篇1次·真题 9 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

obscure C1

adj. 费解的
本篇1次·真题9句

suicide B2

n. 自杀
本篇1次·真题9句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的
本篇1次·真题8句

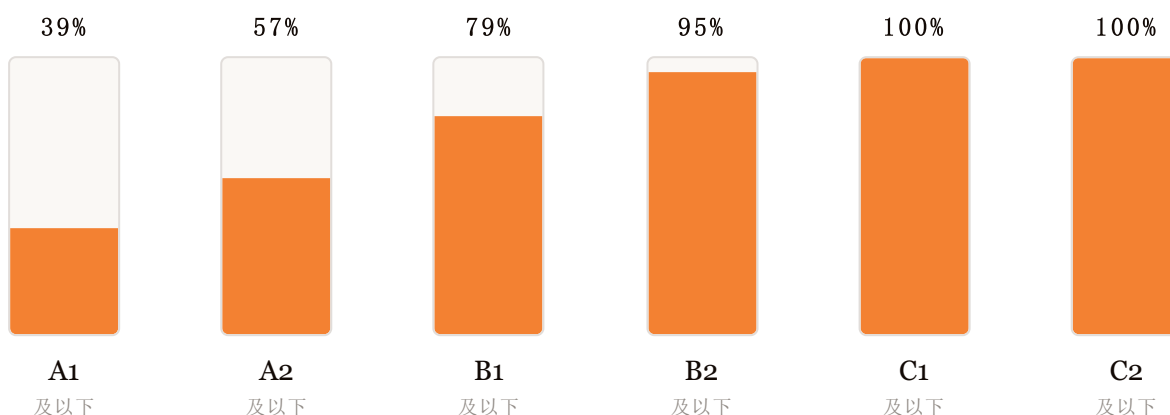
possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)
本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 222 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 **222** 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 11 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 222 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

222

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

考研英语一 · 2017年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	本题
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →