

2018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2018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(2018)

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 C and F** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[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.

1869年12月,国会任命了一个委员会来选址并为新的国务院大楼准备规划和成本估算。该委员会还要考虑陆军部和海军部可能的安排。令一些期待在白宫另一侧建造财政部大楼希腊复兴式孪生建筑的人感到震惊的是,Alfred Mullett设计的精美国第二帝国风格方案被选中,容纳这三个部门的大楼于1871年6月开始建造。

[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.

1875年竣工后,国务院南翼最先投入使用,其优雅的四层图书馆(1876年完工)、外交接待室和国务卿办公室装饰着雕刻木材、东方地毯和模板墙面图案。海军部于1879年迁入东翼,那里精美的墙面和天花板模板装饰以及镶嵌地板装点着部长办公室。

[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.

国务、陆军和海军大楼,这是它最初名称,在19世纪最后25年和20世纪最初25年——美国崛起为国际大国的时期——容纳了与制定和实施国家外交政策最密切相关的三个行政部门。该建筑曾容纳过国家一些最重要的外交官和政治家,并且是许多历史事件的发生地。

- [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.

许多最著名的国家人物参与了在EEOB花岗岩墙内发生的历史事件。Theodore和Franklin D.

Roosevelt、William Howard Taft、Dwight D. Eisenhower、Lyndon B. Johnson、Gerald Ford和George H. W. Bush在成为总统之前都曾在座建筑里拥有办公室。它容纳过16位海军部长、21位陆军部长和24位国务卿。Winston Churchill曾在其走廊中漫步,珍珠港轰炸后日本使节曾在此与国务卿Cordell Hull会面。

- [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.

Eisenhower行政办公大楼(EEOB)在美国国家历史和建筑遗产中都占据着独特的地位。它由财政部监督建筑师Alfred B. Mullett设计,于1871年至1888年间建造,用以容纳不断增长的国务院、陆军部和海军部工作人员,被认为是美国法国第二帝国建筑风格的最佳范例之一。

- [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.

建造历时17年,大楼一翼接一翼缓慢拔地而起。当EEOB完工时,它是华盛顿最大的办公楼,拥有近2英里长的黑白瓷砖走廊。几乎所有内部细节都是铸铁或石膏制成的;木材的使用被最小化以确保消防安全。八座宏伟的花岗岩弧形楼梯配有超过4000个单独铸造的青铜栏杆,顶部是四个天窗穹顶和两个彩色玻璃圆形大厅。

- [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.

EEOB的历史远在其奠基之前就开始了。最初的行政办公室建于1799年至1820年间。一系列火灾(包括英国人在1814年放的火)和拥挤的条件导致了现有财政部大楼的建造。1866年,财政部大楼北翼的建设使得国务院大楼必须被拆除。

41. → C → 42. → 43. → F → 44. → 45.

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

通读验证 按 E→C→G→A→F→B→D 通读: E 用全名首次引入 The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) 独立开篇, 成立; C 用 as it was originally known 复现 State/War/Navy 接 E 的 State, War, and Navy Departments, 成立; G 段首 The history of the EEOB 回指已确立的 EEOB、并接 C 段尾的 many historic events, 成立; A 段首 In December of 1869 接 G 段尾 In 1866 ... the demolition 的时间线 (1866→1869), 成立; A 段尾 began in June of 1871 被 F 段首 Construction took 17 years 承接 (开工→工期), 成立; F 讲 wing by wing 后由 B 段首 Completed in 1875 ... the first to be occupied 接「建成入驻」, 成立; 末位 D 由 Many of the most celebrated national figures 转向人物轶事、以 after the bombing of Pearl Harbor 收束, 成立。整条时间线 (1799→1866→1869→1871→1875/1879) 单向递进、无回绕, 七段各出现一次, 全序自洽。

41. 正确段 **E**

【引出后一段】 段 C **词汇复现**

本段 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments

段 C The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known

E 段尾点出 State/War/Navy 三部门, C 段首用「原名 State, War, and Navy Building」复现并承接。E 收尾抛出三个部门名 State, War, and Navy Departments, 紧接的给定段 C 用 as it was originally known (最初被称为) 把这三部门拼成这栋楼的原名, 词汇复现 State/War/Navy 把两段钉在一起, 41 位正放在首段 E。

【辨错段】 段 G

G 段首 the EEOB 是回指、不能独立开篇, 放 41 会让首段缺失引入。G 看似也在讲楼的历史、像开头, 但段首 The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid 用 the EEOB (定冠词+缩写), 默认读者已认识 EEOB; 而真正首次给出全名的是 The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB)。41 是全文第一个待答位 (紧接其后才是给定 C), 必须放「首次完整引入」的 E, 不能放回指段 G。

42. 正确段 G

【承接前一段】 段 C 指代衔接

本段 The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid

段 C has been the scene of many historic events

C 段尾抛出「历史事件」总话头，G 段首 The history of the EEOB 顺势展开这栋楼的历史源头。给定段 C 段尾 has been the scene of many historic events 把话头引向「历史」，紧接的 42 位用 G：段首 The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid 中 the EEOB 回指 C/E 已确立的这栋楼，并从「历史」一词接力展开它的由来，承接成立。

【引出后一段】 段 A 语义承接

本段 In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building

段 A In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans

G 段尾停在 1866 年拆旧楼，A 段首接 1869 年立项，时间线顺承。G 结尾 In 1866 ... the demolition of the State Department building 与 A 开头 In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission 是同一条时间线（1866→1869）的相邻两步：拆了旧楼，三年后国会就设委员会建新楼，年份递进、事件接续。

【辨错段】 段 A

A 也在讲楼的早期史，但它从 1869 立项讲起，时间晚于 G 的 1866，应排在 G 之后。A 段 In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission 同属早期沿革、易被误放到紧贴 C 的 42 位。但 G 讲到 In 1866 ... the demolition of the State Department building（1866 拆旧楼），A 才到 1869 立项——按时间 1866 在前，42 应先放 G、A 退到 43。误把 A 放 42 会让 1866 这段历史无处安放、时间线断裂。

43. 正确段 A

【承接前一段】 段 G 语义承接

本段 In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans

段 G In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building

A 段首 1869 年立项紧接 G 段尾 1866 年拆楼，年份递进。43 位刚定的前邻是 42 位的 G，其段尾停在 In 1866 ... the demolition of the State Department building；A 段首 In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission 把时间推进到 1869 年立项，1866→1869 同一条沿革线顺承。

【引出后一段】 段 F 语义承接

本段 construction of a building to house all three departments began in June of 1871

段 F Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing

A 段尾 1871 年开工，给定段 F 段首回答「建了 17 年」，开工→工期顺承。A 收尾 construction ... began in June of 1871（1871 年 6 月开工）正好被给定段 F 的段首 Construction took 17 years 承接：先开工、再讲工期，动作链 began→took 17 years 紧扣，43 位放 A 后与给定 F 严丝合缝。

44. 正确段 **B**

【承接前一段】 段 F 语义承接

本段 Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied

段 F Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing

F 讲整楼逐翼建造，B 段首 Completed in 1875 接「建成入驻」，在建→建成顺承。给定段 F 讲 the building slowly rose wing by wing（一翼一翼地建）；44 位的 B 段首 Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied 顺势讲哪一翼先建成、先入驻，从「在建」推进到「建成入驻」，且都扣 wing（翼）这一线索。

【辨错段】 段 D

D 讲楼内名人轶事，与 F 的「建造/工期」不接缝，应更靠后。D 段 Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events 讲的是楼建成后里面出过哪些大人物，话题已跳到「人物」；而紧接给定段 F（工期/建造）的应是「建成入驻」的 B。若把 D 放 44，会跳过「落成入驻」直接讲人物，建造线索断裂，D 应退到收尾的 45。

45. 正确段 **D**

【承接前一段】 段 B 语义承接

本段 Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events that have taken place within the EEOB's granite walls

段 B 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

B 讲各部门入驻办公，D 顺势讲「楼里出过哪些名人」，由建筑转向人物收尾。B 段尾把各翼入驻、办公室装饰讲完（decorated the office of the Secretary）；45 位的 D 段首 Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events ... within the EEOB's granite walls 由「楼/办公室」自然转向「楼里出过的人」，是建造-入驻线索讲完后的收尾段。

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

围绕艾森豪威尔行政办公楼（EEOB），讲它的地位、历史由来、设计建造与楼内发生的历史人物轶事

全文是一篇关于建筑的说明文。开篇就给这栋楼定调——The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) commands a unique position in both the national history and the architectural heritage of the United States，随后沿着「它原叫什么、历史从何说起、怎么立项开工、建了多久、各翼如何入驻、楼里出过哪些大人物」一路铺开。抓住「它就是讲这一栋楼的来龙去脉」，后面判断两段能不能顺承才有工作台。

脉络骨架

总起定位 → 原名与意义 → 回溯历史起点 → 立项开工 → 建造与落成 → 各翼入驻 → 楼内名人轶事收尾

这是典型的「建筑志/沿革说明文」走向：先给整栋楼一个总评（commands a unique position），再交代它最初的名字与历史地位（The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known），然后把镜头拉回更早（The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid），讲到立项（Congress appointed a commission）、建造工期（Construction took 17 years）、落成入驻（Completed in 1875），最后用楼里出过的总统与名人轶事收束（Many of the most celebrated national figures）。先把这条「定位→由来→建造→人物」骨架攥在手里，待答位置该放哪类内容就有了大方向。

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

语义承接

讲什么 **1869 年国会设委员会选址、1871 年三部合一的大楼开工**

段首钩子 以确切时间 1869 年 12 月开头，承接前文「历史由来」往下推进到立项

段尾伏笔 段尾点明 1871 年 6 月开工，等后文交代「建了多久」

段 B

语义承接

讲什么 **1875 年南翼率先落成入驻，各翼陆续启用**

段首钩子 以 Completed in 1875 开头，承接前文「建造工期」推进到「建成入驻」

段尾伏笔 段尾停在各翼装饰与入驻细节，叙事将转向楼内人物

段 C

词汇复现

讲什么 **(给定段) 点明此楼原名，及其在美国外交史上的地位**

段首钩子 段首用「原名 State, War, and Navy Building」回应前段提到的三个部门

段尾伏笔 段尾点出「发生过许多历史事件」，为后文展开历史细节铺垫

段 D

语义承接

讲什么 **(尾段) 罗列楼内出过的总统与名人轶事，收束全文**

段首钩子 段首总起「许多名人参与过楼内历史事件」，承接前文的「历史事件」话头

段尾伏笔 段尾以珍珠港事件后会谈作结，是典型收尾、不再引出下文

段 E

首段候选

讲什么 **(首段) 总评 EEOB 的历史与建筑地位，给全文定调**

段首钩子 用全称 + 缩写首次完整引入 EEOB，不依赖任何前文

段尾伏笔 段尾交代设计者与三部门，引出对这栋楼的进一步说明

段 F

语义承接

讲什么 **(给定段) 工期 17 年，落成时是华盛顿最大办公楼，细述内部构造**

段首钩子 段首 Construction took 17 years 直接回答前文「开工」之后「建了多久」

段尾伏笔 段尾停在内部装饰构造，叙事将转向各翼落成入驻

段 G

指代衔接

讲什么 **回溯 EEOB 更早的历史源头，直到 1866 年拆除旧国务院楼**

段首钩子 段首 The history of the EEOB 直接回指前文已出现的 EEOB

段尾伏笔 段尾停在 1866 年拆除旧国务院楼，时间线接到立项前夜

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。

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.

B段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、系动词、表语（含不定式）、时间状语（过去分词短语）、伴随状语（with 复合结构），以及多个后置定语（过去分词作定语）。成分种类较为丰富，尤其是句首和句末的非谓语修饰成分，能训练学生识别状语和定语的能力。但全句只有一个谓语，缺少宾语、补语等其他核心成分，覆盖面不算特别全面。

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.

B段，第2句

"主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"where" 引导定语从句修饰地点名词的用法也极为常见。从句主语的并列结构在真题中也时有出现。该句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子的理解中。

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.

C段，第1句

句子在主干识别、嵌套理解和成分划分方面都有较高难度和训练价值，结构典型性强，时态相对简单不构成额外负担；综合来看，适合作为中高难度的句子结构训练材料，优先级较高，能帮助学生突破复杂修饰和多层嵌套的理解障碍。

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.

D段，第2句

本句涵盖主语（长并列结构）、谓语、宾语、地点状语、时间状语、表语等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。长并列主语和省略主语的状态从句是值得练习的点，能帮助学生熟悉并列结构和从句省略现象。不过整体结构相对常规，缺少定语从句、宾语从句等更复杂的嵌套成分，因此训练价值属于中等。

Winston Churchill once walked its corridors and Japanese emissaries met here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

D段，第4句

并列句是常见句式，但本句内容偏历史叙事，缺少考试中高频的说明、议论或因果逻辑结构，典型性中等偏下。

The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid.

G段，第1句

主句+时间状语从句的结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，before引导的时间状语从句及其被动语态用法具有较高复现率，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

A series of fires (including those set by the British in 1814) and overcrowded conditions led to the construction of the existing Treasury Building.

G段，第3句

"主语（含并列和定语修饰）+ 谓语 + 宾语" 的简单句结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见，尤其是历史、社会类文章中经常出现此类陈述因果关系的句式。主语内部的并列和括号补充也是典型的学术写作手法，学习本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 37 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。

department A2

n. 部门

本篇8次·真题35句

construction B1

n. 建造

本篇4次·真题24句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇3次·真题39句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇2次·真题52句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次·真题52句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题39句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇2次·真题36句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇2次·真题32句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇2次·真题24句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题90句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题69句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题47句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题47句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题45句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题42句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题38句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 21 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 19 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本篇1次·真题 13 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题 12 句

revival C1

n. 复兴

本篇1次·真题 11 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 10 句

foundation B2

n. 基础,根基

本篇1次·真题 9 句

arrangement B1

n. 安排

本篇1次·真题 8 句

occupy B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

participate B1

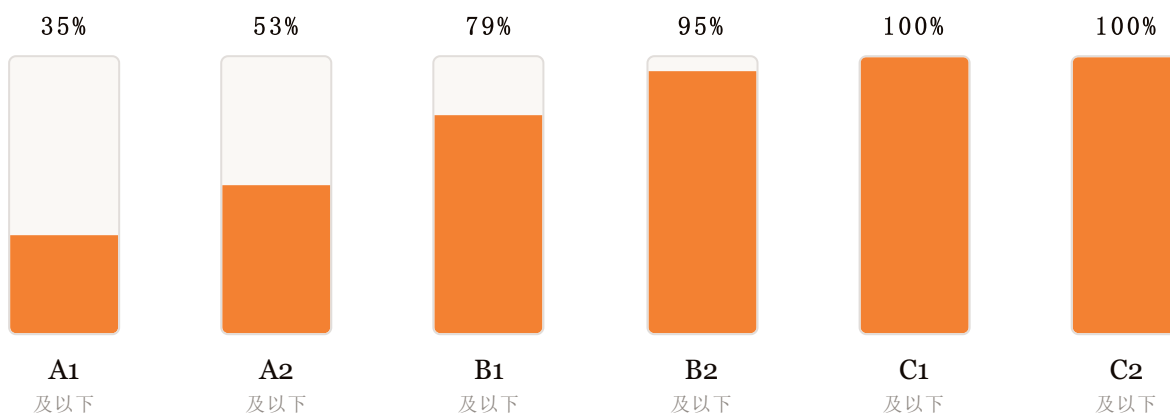
v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 187 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 **187** 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 9 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 187 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

187

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

考研英语一 · 2018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 →