

推荐班型：①暑期高分集训 ②真题传奇密训 ③私塾必过营 ④考前三十天必过营



口碑相传 不负重托

## 2020 专硕考研

### 老蒋英语二基础班 讲义

◆ 本讲义选材摘自 2020 版《老蒋真题》一二季及  
《英语二五大题型老蒋超精讲》

◎ 老蒋 编讲



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《老蒋讲词汇》全书 7000 句视频

共计 9 天 (54 小时), 全部讲完前 10 个单元  
例句!



《精读 80 篇》直播

精读 80 篇语篇超精讲, 带你由点及面, 进入英二复习快车道。

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## 一、句

本版块内容选摘于 2020 版《老蒋真题》一二季 及《英语二五大题型老蒋超精讲》

He teaches English.

I am a workaholic.

The lovely kid under the tree is my son.

Smith, a professor from Stanford, will give us a lecture this afternoon.

He speaks English well.

Einstein went to America because Hitler persecuted the Jews.

Last night, Mr. Clinton apologized sincerely to Hilary in his office.

To make things worse, there was a strong wind.

We often call him “Mr. right”.

I found the explanation wrong.

He died young.

The bottle was found empty.

Old habits die (hard).

I love grammar.

Talking to her brings me a lot of fun.

Who leaves the door open?

Internet dating is popular.



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01 \_\_\_\_\_

1. I have to do many homeworks tonight.
2. I know that many friends of Jerry will turn up in the costume party.
3. My grandparents raise chicken and fishes, but we usually buy chicken and fish from the supermarkets.
4. He climbed this 3600-feet-high mountain on foot.

02 \_\_\_\_\_

- ★ Alan has scarcely everything left in the house.
- ★ It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is quite other to perform skillfully yourself.
- ★ To the finalists, Bob and I/me, the last high jump was the most exciting.
- ★ William the Conqueror built the Tower of London to protect himself from those he had conquered.

5. When drinking from a well, one mustn't forget those who dug it.
6. Sam admired his friends Frank and Jerry. He imitated every action of theirs.
7. The lunar New Year was always a happy time for we Chinese children.
8. These three girls help each other to embroider flowers on the table cloth.
9. Our home is finer than yours or his.

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## 03

1. A certain set of circumstances have enabled justice to act of its own accord.
2. A library with five thousand books are offered to the nation as a gift.
3. When and where to build the new factory are not decided yet.
4. The number of people invited were fifty, but a number of them was absent for different reasons.
5. A good deal of money have been spent on clothes.
6. Either you or the headmaster are to hand out the prizes to these gifted students at the meeting.
7. It seems that neither Bin Laden nor his followers has anticipated such a drastic turn in the field.
8. Not only I but also Jane and Mary was tired of having one examination after another.
9. Mr. White as well as his wife have travelled a number of countries in the past few years.
10. A pair of glasses are needed now.
11. Most of the work have been done by the time we got there.
12. Many a student are busy with their lessons.
13. The audience are so large that no seat was left unoccupied in the great hall.
14. Everybody, men and women, old and young, enjoy sports and games.
15. Ten minutes seem an hour when one is waiting for a phone call.
16. To a disabled person, even 50 meters are a long distance to cover.
17. For some kids, 50 pence are such a big amount that can go a long way.

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18. The secretary and principal are speaking at the meeting now.

19. It is not Jane but her brothers who are to blame.

20. The quickest means to go there are by air.

21. The crew of Titanic was waiting for the instruction from the captain.

22. The total number of victims of the bus bomb in Jerusalem are astonishing.

23. Please make sure all the cattle has been well secured in the shed.

24. The rich are not always happy, although the poor pay for all.

25. It is reported that there is going to be heavy storms in the coming month.

26. Statistics is an optional course in this college.

27. More than one student has been reported missing.

28. More students than one have been reported missing.

29. Although many a strong man have got lost before such a temptation, still there is a great many who have managed to resist it.

1. My brother has a new car.

2. She always brushes her teeth.

3. If/When he comes, let me know.

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4. The teacher told us that the moon looked bright, but it had no light of its own.
5. He got up early in the past.
6. He was a teacher at that time.
7. He died at 5.
8. He'll be a teacher in two years.
9. He'll visit China next week.
10. We often use a recorder in our English class. But we will not use it tomorrow, because there was something wrong with it.
11. He said that he would set out tomorrow.
12. He's watching TV at present.
13. He's living in Beijing now.
14. The train is leaving.
15. He's always complaining.
16. He was reading a novel when you went in.
17. I'll be watching TV at this time tomorrow.
18. The train will be arriving in London.
19. He said that he would be watching TV at that time.
20. We'(ve) had little rain this summer.

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21. He's died.

22. He's been dead 5 years.

23. I have/had/will have/would have lived/lived there 5 years.

24. It has been raining for weeks.

25. It has rained for weeks.

26. I've been coming up here night after night for weeks.

27. Perhaps it is a long time before we see you again.

28. I will set out for Singapore as soon as the ticket will be ready.

29. My friends will meet me when I will arrive at the airport.

30. Tom died last summer. Tom always likes reading poems to his family.

31. I consider accepting your suggestion at present.

32. While I was reading a book, I fell asleep.

33. Joan has already finished her homework. Now she is playing the piano.

34. Nobody likes him because he always criticizes/ is always criticizing others.

35. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he was coming until yesterday.

36. Send for a doctor quickly. The old man will die .

37. He gave up smoking last month. He has not smoked for about a month.

38. Since January 1st there has been a lot of new tasks in this factory.

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39. Her grandmother has died for twenty years.

40. The price went down, but I doubt whether it will remain so.

41. It has been raining almost everyday so far this month.

42. By the time you read this article tomorrow evening, we shall have left for London.

43. When he retires, Professor Jones will be teaching here for over thirty years.

44. He tried three times so far and he fails each time.

45. Mary was making a dress when she cut her finger.

46. We had just had our dinner when the doorbell rang.

47. I had been having my breakfast when the morning post came.

05

It must be pointed out that...

A lot of money was stolen in the incident.

Much has been said but little has been done.

It is said that...

1. The fire could not be put out until the next morning.

2. This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen sells well.

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3. The professor didn't begin his lecture until all the audiences were seated.

4. After such a long journey, my shoes want mending.

06

1. If I am a bird, I will fly to you.

2. If he adopted my advice, he would succeed.

3. If he telephoned me, what should I answer?

4. If he had adopted my advice, he would be working in an office.

5. Had he adopted my advice, I would have succeeded.

6. Were he to...

7. Should he...

8. The child would have fallen in the river but that the kind man caught him.

9. Supposing this ship were to sink, there would be enough life jackets for all the passengers.

10. Your secretary told me that you would be coming over. Otherwise I would have felt compelled to call

you at home.

11. He told me how he had given me shelter and protection without which I would have died of hunger and cold.

12. But for the fog, we should have reached our destination.

13. It's advisable that the nation sends an unmanned spacecraft to explore the planet first.

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14. The management urged that the cost of production is further reduced.

15. What do you think of his proposal that improvements will be made in the old type of vacuum cleaner?

16. Frankly, I'd rather you didn't make any comment on the issue for the time being.

17. If only I had not been there.

18. I wish I have gone to Stockholm when I was in Sweden. I hear it's a beautiful city.

19. It's high time you started to work.

20. The driver looked over the engine carefully lest it goes wrong on the way.

21. He is working hard for fear that he fails to pass the exam.

22. It looks as if it were/is likely to rain.

23. The business of each day, be it selling goods or shipping them, went quite smoothly.

24. All science students, be they future physicists or chemists, should have a good foundation in basic sciences.

07

1. To see is to believe.

2. I'm longing to see Judy again.

3. His ambition, to be a pilot, has never been fulfilled.

4. I want a hammer to drive in the nail with.

5. I noticed the lady grabbing his wallet and runs ?

6. He had his daughter playing the violin two hours every day.

7. She was made to leave at once.

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8. Every morning, he woke up only to find the work had been done overnight.

9. He is old enough to join the army.

10. He was surprised to hear the news.

11. The boy walked quietly into the dormitory so as not to awake his roommates.

12. Here we found little snow, as most of it seemed to have been blown off the mountain.

13. I would rather read than watch TV. The programs seem to be getting worse all the time.

14. I have no idea when to leave the city.

15. They expected there to be/would be many more interesting movies directed by Chinese directors.

## 08 非谓语结构：动名词

1. Seeing is believing.

2. There is no joking bout such matters.

3. It is no good/use doing

4. Would you mind closing the windows?

5. When Jim had seen the film, he ceased being interested in the novel.

6. No one is permitted to enter the hall without first showing his identification card.

7. Not doing one's work properly may be worse than not doing it at all.

8. We were surprised at his not passing the exam.

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9. Only by doing so can we be regarded as having fulfilled our responsibilities.

10. Jack, scolded by his mother, finally confessed to having stolen the money.

09.

1. The Great Depression was the longest and most severe period of economic depression ever experienced by the United States.

2. The Amazon rain forest, functions as the earth's lungs, converts carbon dioxide in the atmosphere back into oxygen.

3. Imagine our embarrassment when we saw Mary wearing her new dress that has a price tag on it.

4. Corn originated in the New World and thus was not known in Europe until Columbus found it being cultivated in Cuba.

5. Judged the best in a recent science competition, the three students were awarded scholarships totaling \$21000.

6. Believing the earth to be flat, many feared that Columbus would fall off the edge of the earth.

7. Having eaten a hearty luncheon, the judge was ready to seriously consider the circumstances.

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10. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Other things are equal, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of Language is poor.
2. So many directors were absent, the board meeting had to be put off.
3. All things are considered, the planned trip will have to be called off.
4. The speech was delivered, a lively discussion started.
5. A new technique having been worked out, the yields as a whole increased by 20 percent.
6. All flights having been cancelled because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.
7. The murderer was brought in, with his hands having tied behind his back.
8. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience seating on benches, chairs, or boxes.

11. \_\_\_\_\_

1. The man who/whom/that/ you saw jogging over there is my father.
2. The best meal that I have ever had was the one which/that/ I had at a seaside hotel.
3. The young man whom/who/that/ she is so deeply in love with has just gone abroad.
4. She has the confidence that she can overcome every obstacle that she may come across in her life.
5. It was not such a good meal as she had promised us.

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6. The day on which/when/that their wedding ceremony is to take place is chosen with great care.

7. The world in which/where we live is made up of matter.

8. The reason for which/why/that piracy runs wild here is apparent.

9. Could you give me more details on the way in which/that you handled the crisis?

10. I am pleased with what you have given me and all which you have told me.

11. My mother, who has retired now, finds life is not as interesting as before.

12. The tree, whose branches are almost bare, is very old one.

13. Mr. Smith will move into his new house next Monday, by that time it will be completely finished.

14. It was raining again, which is very bad for our crops.

15. She is a vegetarian, as all her friends are.

16. As/It is known to all, Taiwan is an integral part of China.

17. With offices becoming more and more mechanized, there is no problem but can be fixed in a few hours.

12. \_\_\_\_\_

1. That technological progress helps to relieve scarcities is a fact accepted by all economists.

2. I have made it clear that I will never go back on my word.

3. John told me that he was to be promoted to the vacancy.

4. The estimate that as much as one-fourth of all timber harvested is not used proved to be false.

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5. The news is not true that we are having a holiday.

6. The truth is that the finest looking shoes pinch the foot.

7. Whether he comes or not matters little.

8. It matters little whether he comes or not.

9. What he wants has nothing to do us.

10. What is one man's meat is another's poison.

11. I'm satisfied with what you've done.

12. What measures shall I take is none of your business.

13. He collected whatever information he could find on the subject.

14. The poet wrote the famous poem when he made a tour to where was once a battlefield.

15. Reading is to the mind what water is to fish.

13. \_\_\_\_\_

1. You won't be on time unless you hurry.

2. You may do anything you like so long as it is not against the law.

3. He never hesitated to help those who are in need of his help if only/provided that he could.

4. No matter how hard it may be, I must try.

5. Although Peter is clever, but he doesn't work hard.

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6. Though the road was icy, Mike drove very fast.
7. I shall attend the meeting whether he comes or not.
8. As far as I am concerned, I don't think it wise to go there alone.
9. We keep milk in a refrigerator so that it will not spoil.
10. Mary is so clever that she understands everything.
11. He has a good education, moreover, he is a genius.
12. He was out of health, therefore, he could not go to school.
13. Given/seeing (that) nobody was very enthusiastic about it, they decided to cancel the trip.
14. We have dreaded traveling by air since we read about all those crashes two years ago.
15. They decided to chase the cow away before/in case that it did more damage.
16. I recognized her the moment I saw her.
17. Spiders are not insects as many people imagine.
18. Old books that have ceased to be service should no more be abandoned than should old friends who have ceased to give pleasure.
19. Where there is life, there is hope.
20. English words are not always spelled as they sound.

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## 14. \_\_\_\_\_

1. No longer are contributions to computer technology confined to any one country; nowhere is this more true than in Europe.
2. Not until his father came back did he turn off the TV set.
3. So loudly did he speak that even people in the next room could hear.
4. Such was the power of suggestion that within a very few minutes she fell asleep.
5. Only in recent years have people begun to realize that wild dogs, kept within bounds, often do more good than harm.
6. You speak English better than do most of your classmates.
7. The computer revolution may well change society as fundamentally as did the Industrial Revolution.
8. The man's face that was so mobile is set now; gone is the light from his fine eyes.
9. Constantly growing too is the volume of chemical goods.
10. Scattered around the city are more than 100 branch banks.
11. Half across the room, a small pistol in his hand, stood a man.
12. In the midst of it comes unexpectedly the announcement of the President of the United States. .
13. Porpoises are intrigued with anything that is alive, be it bird, fish or bird.
14. Were he to telephone...
15. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters.

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16. Car and film reviewers haven't gone. Neither have science and general business reporters.

17. "...", said Smith.

18. Much as we may pride ourselves on our good taste, we are no longer free to choose the things we want for advertising exerts a subtle influence on us.

19. Poor though they are, they are generous and friendly to others.

20. Young as he is, he is polite and kind to people.

15. \_\_\_\_\_

1. It was after reading Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* that Jim Green became fascinated by the economic theory.

2. It was Nat Turner who led a revolt against slavery in Virginia in 1831.

3. It was from Stephen that she first heard of the man referred to as a specialist.

4. It was not until she had arrived home that she remembered her appointment with the doctor.

5. When I try to understand what it is that prevents so many Americans from being as happy as one expects, it seems to me that there are two causes.

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## 二、段

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01

①A good many things contributed to this accent on success. ②There was the Puritan belief in the virtue of work, both for its own sake and because the rewards it brought were regarded as signs of God's love. ③There was the richness of opportunity in a land waiting to be settled. ④There was the lack of a settled society with fixed ranks and classes, so that a man was certain to rise through achievement.

02

① Playing video games encourages immediate content. ② And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. ③ At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. ④ All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.



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03

① I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customer's demands. ② All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. ③ As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

04

① To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." ② One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. ③ Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. ④ Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. ⑤ Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

05

①Honesty is the best policy, as the English saying goes. ②Unfortunately, honesty often deserts us when no one is watching. ③British psychologists reported last week.

06

①Buildings account for 65 percent of total U.S. electricity use. ②But green buildings can reduce energy and water use. ③Also, the buildings are often located near public transportation such as buses and subways, so that people can drive their cars less. ④That could be good for the environment, because cars use lots of natural resources such as gasoline, and give off pollution. ⑤Green buildings are often built on previously developed land, so that the buildings don't destroy forests or other wild habitats.

07

①Crying is hardly an activity encouraged by society. ②Tears, be they of sorrow, anger, or joy, typically make Americans feel uncomfortable and embarrassed. ③The shedder of tears is likely to apologize, even when a

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devastating tragedy was the provocation. ④ The observer of tears is likely to do everything possible to put an end to the emotional outpouring. ⑤ But judging from recent studies of crying behavior, links between illness and crying and the chemical composition of tears, both those responses to tears are often inappropriate and may even be counterproductive.

① Everybody loves a fat pay rise. ② Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. ③ Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. ④ Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. ⑤ But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

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09

①How things have changed!②In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling.③Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. ④Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride." ⑤American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government," ⑥It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity, says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC.⑦And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as" a golden age of business management in the United States."

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### 三、篇

本版块内容选摘于 2020 版《老蒋真题》一二季

2016

#### Section II Reading Comprehension

##### Text 1

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college.

Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers — but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or -determined students away.

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The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn — how to think logically through a problem and organize the results — apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers — in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes — for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want — the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that — the better.



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## Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22, 000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside

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habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let “states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species,” Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. “The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction,” says biologist Jay Lininger.

### ● Text 3 ●

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: “Give up TV” or “Carry a book with you at all times”. But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning—or else you're so exhausted that a

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challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption". Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading—useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them". No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time". You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too—providing you dip

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in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

## Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great

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Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those "just getting started in life" face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, "I can't afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen." Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. "I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn't have college degrees," Schneider said. "I don't think people are capable of that anymore."

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2017

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Text 1

Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50, 000 runners set off to run 5 km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to lever a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012 — but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation." The success of Parkrun offers answers.

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Parkrun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots" concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods — making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

## ◎ Text 2 ◎

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. "Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, and "digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of

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bleed-over into the family routine."

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive — as they often are when absorbed in a device — it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasised, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're

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failing to expose your child to 30 000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it — particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

### Text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or a lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits — in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally

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better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes — all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college. Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

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## Text 4

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires — nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work — such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep — that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

"It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country," he says. "We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, 'Wait a minute, is this OK?' Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?"

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus

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has been on climate change — how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

"The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways," he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited."

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

"We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire," Balch says. "It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."



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致各位考研同学：

年中与暑期即将来临，距 2020 考研的日子已越来越近，各科的备考也已越来越紧张，为追求“一战必过”，老蒋特推荐三个“从未”制作任何网课与视频的“压箱底儿”密训课程：

1) 针对在校生：

推荐暑期高分集训（含暑期强化集训十真题密训第一期），这里既有业内第一专业的老蒋英语二也有强大的京虎管综，去年暑期高分集训班上英语二过 90 分者达 19 人，管综过 170 分者更是多人，名符其实的“高分集训”，各科老师都是压箱底儿的干料（不宜网上公开），效果你懂的！

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国内的网络大环境使得某些课程只能以面授或密训的方式进行，老师的无奈相信大家都能理解，再次感谢各位宝宝对老蒋与京虎课程的信任，2020 我们必胜！

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## 后记：

### 英语二 92，暨大状元学长经验分享

本文作者李同学，京虎优秀学员（管理类），以英语二 92 分，综合 178 分，总分 270 分的优异成绩荣获暨南大学状元。李同学在备考之路上，京虎一路相伴，成绩出来后，李同学第一时间和京虎老师们分享这份成功的喜悦。下文是李同学考后给 20 学弟学妹的英语二备考心得与经验，希望对大家学习能够有所帮助！

复试结果出来几天了，初复试总分排名第一大抵是对备考时的汗水最好的回报。首先介绍我的初试成绩，英语二 92 分，管理类联考 178 分，总分 270 分。

下面就把备考期间复习英语的经历和心得分享一下，希望能为备战 2020 的你们些许帮助。

#### 复习规划

我是从大三下学期开始准备复习的，由于大三下学期课程繁重，所以在暑假前基本都是利用课余零碎的时间背单词、学长难句，有时间再做阅读，主要的目的是打好基础。

暑假期间便开始专注于阅读与真题，其实备考大部分时间花在了阅读上，在阅读中加强对单词的记忆，长难句的理解，再到提升对文章的理解，形成系统的解题思路。

至于作文我是 9 月份才开始的，因为前期词汇、语句还未较高提升，过早学习写作事倍功半，故而不敢过早开始。最后考前两个月左右进入冲刺阶段，这个期间主要任务是模考和回顾真题。

#### 词汇

英语最基础的就是词汇。因为大学期间英语基本没怎么学，六级考了三次只有 490 分左右，词汇量也少得可怜，所以前期词汇学习花了较多精力。《老蒋讲词汇》里面词汇很全面，而且排版上把同类或相似词汇放一起对单词的记忆和理解有很大帮助，刷了几遍下来后会发现在后期做真题时基本没有陌生词汇。

老蒋讲词汇一共 30 个 list，刚开始一天一个 list，然后大概看了 20 天左右由于课程作业繁重搁置了近半个月，导致之前背的基本忘了，又回去重新学习。所以学弟学妹们一定坚持每天学习和回顾！

单词复习方法基本是每天学习一个 list，每个词汇不只要看中文释义，还要关注例句。之后再在第二天，第四天，第七天复习单词，第一轮基本每天需要 2 小时左右。第一轮复习完后继续复习第二轮，如此反复一直复习到暑假前。

暑假开始之后我基本保持两个星期至少浏览一遍单词，一直坚持到考试前。至于附录中的基础词汇比较简单，没有专门空出时间学习，可以利用零碎时间翻一翻，边缘词汇的话就看过一遍，比较生僻，就没刻意去记了。

其次，每开始一轮单词学习时我习惯用不同颜色的荧光笔标记自己忘记的或者容易记混的单词，这样在每次重复学习之后就能重点关注那些比较陌生的单词，在后期时间紧迫的情况下可以有针对性的复习单词，提高学习效率。

#### 长难句

至于长难句的学习跟着老蒋的长难句笔记就足够了，然后再根据自己不甚了解的地方再看视频加强理解。此外，长难句的学习不止是前期打基础阶段需要下功夫学习，在练习阅读时我也会对较难的句子进行解构翻译。

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老蒋的《精读 80 篇》中讲解非常清晰，先自己翻译后再比照学习书中的解构分析对提升阅读、翻译能力非常有帮助。这也是我非常喜欢精读 80 篇的一大缘故。

## 阅读

阅读的重要性不言而喻，我英语复习大部分时间都花在了阅读上。《精读 80 篇》无论是难度还是题型设置上，都跟真题很相似。同时，书中的解构和分析非常详尽，同时书中的文章选材跟真题很像，研读后不仅对我阅读能力有很大的提升作用，而且我对不同类型话题的文章也有所了解，到最后做真题和考试的时候发现那些文章似曾相识，更容易理解把握。这也是为什么我把精读刷了一遍又一遍的原因。

我阅读的复习方法是第一遍“练”，认认真真做阅读，不要拘泥于个别不懂的单词和句子，遇到不懂的单词和句子不要去查字典或看解析，要按实际考试那样要求自己；

第二遍“研”，按照释文自己研究理解文章，做到学习词汇短语、解构难句、把握行文结构，再与书中释文讲解相对照从而发现自己的不足；

第三遍“读”，整篇文章理解后再通读一遍，而且每天睡前要再回顾通读当天学习的文章，而且每天早上我会花半小时左右读练过的文章，不能练完就扔了不管。

其次，在练阅读时要有意识的积累一些难句或写得好句子，为以后写作积累素材。

我大概是在 5 月份开始练阅读，在暑假前把精读 80 篇练完。刚开始练阅读时单词和长难句都还掌握的不牢固，一篇学下来有很多单词很陌生而且有些长难句看不懂，做题的正确率也不高。不过还是坚持“练-研-读”，到后期就比较顺手了。一天练两篇大概在 6 月中旬过完一轮。

之后主要是练习高分阅读，我主要用作泛读，高分阅读难度上相对较大，有时错 3、4 个也是正常。对于错的比较多的我会认真学习后隔天再重新练习。

## 作文

至于作文的话，我是 9 月份左右开始的。小作文的话《高分作文老蒋笔记》里面已经按不同话题归类，非常有利于学习和记忆。而且各个类别的题目很经典，写作框架清晰，直接根据书中归类，按类别学习、仿写、背诵基本就能将小作文拿下。

比如说建议信，我一般是先看第一篇范文，了解大致的格式和结构，然后再自己参照着把同一话题里的所有范文仿写一遍，并有意识的将做阅读时积累的好词好句填充进去进行润色。

同时，相同类别的小作文有较多共同点，在行文结构和句子运用上可以互相借鉴，可以将平时练的真题、模拟题等遇到的作文按类别誊写装订在一起，以便做总结和背诵，从而做到举一反三。

至于大作文，高分作文涵盖的话题很全面，所以范文的框架以及诸多表达在考试中我直接套用。所以，背诵高分作文中的范文很有必要。

另外，我按照文章之间的共同之处把高分作文、模拟卷等中遇到的作文划分了几个类别，分别为：科技进步类（手机用户、网民数增长等）、生活方式类（消费支出、饮食结构变化等）、民生问题建议（火灾、环境保护等）、大学生问题（读研人数、高校人数、学生兼职、工资预期等）、文化类（博物馆数变化等）等多个类别，这些类别之间有许多句式可以互用借鉴，按类归集有利于总结和后期减少背诵难度。

写作最重要的是一“练”二“背”三“默”，前期学习阶段可以借鉴着范文修改润色，每写完一篇要多读并背诵下来，并要求自己在规定时间默写出来。

## 完型填空与翻译

完型的话刚开始接触一篇下来基本都是错七八个，有时感觉文章都看得懂但还是错特别多，很是受打击。后来认真学习老蒋对完型的讲解才发现自己容易出错是因为对题型的不了解和没有形成正确的解题思路。

推荐班型：①暑期高分集训 ②真题传奇密训 ③私塾必过营 ④考前三十天必过营

所以，在完型上无论选项选对与否，都要好好学习老蒋的讲解，系统掌握这一题目的解题方法与技巧。我的做法是一篇完型重复做，特别是对选错的选项重复钻研，根据老蒋的解析，明白自己错误的原因。

完型填空不止要看懂文章的意思，而且要把握文章的结构，句间的关系，忽视上下文往往也是导致容易出错的地方。完型填空不求量，务必要把做过的题吃透，对自己容易错的点标志重复做到消化为止。

翻译的话我是在做阅读时有意识的翻译长难句，而且对真题的翻译基本已经能极大提升自己翻译的能力。

## 真题

真题的话我是从暑假正式开始学习的。在分项练习《老蒋真题》前，我先根据《老蒋高分教程》了解、学习各个部分的大纲要求、命题趋势以及解题思路。每学完一部分就练习真题相应的题型。

例如阅读部分，我先根据高分教程学习不同类型题目的解题思路，然后开始练习真题的阅读。

在练习真题时，我的做法是第一天练习阅读，然后简单对下答案，并通读基本了解文章大概内容；第二天开始每天分析一到两篇阅读并翻译，四篇阅读一般需要两三天才能分析研读完毕。

在学习真题时，不仅要了解每个单词，而且要一句一句的分析和翻译，而且还要明白文章的行文思路，句间或段间的转折承接等。

在暑假期间我基本完成了分项练习，之后我又按套卷练习方式进行练习，反反复复消化透。而且，无论做对还是做错了，我把真题卷的详解分册一字一句学习并消化，在考前又自己按详解分册里分析的方法自己分析了一遍考题，从而深刻了解出题规律和答题思路，这也是我客观题能全对的方法。

同时，特别需要注意的是要学习《老蒋讲真题》里面试题解析，不仅要做对题，而且要把握了解不同题目的类型以及解题思路，正确答案的依据以及错误答案的问题所在，特别是自己做错的题，要做好笔记以便复习回顾，真正做到把真题研究透。

## 最后

考研是一场长期性的作战，前期学习中会发现自身很多不足，容易信心不足；后期对真题和学过的知识一遍又一遍的回顾复习，很多人容易浮躁和懈怠。

我也一样，在备考过程中也常有情绪低落的时候，也有过消极焦躁的情绪。这个过程中，家人、室友、研友成了我的倾诉对象，在我低潮期给我满满的鼓励和支持。

感谢每一个关心、支持我们的人，感谢老蒋在我们圆梦路上的辛苦付出，让我们在英语二学习中能乘风破浪。

考研不是一场一劳永逸的作战，而是一种积极追求目标的生活方式，是为了梦想远离游戏、放下手机、拒绝贪图安逸，为了梦想坚守在图书馆，坚持每天第一批进入图书馆、最后一批离开图书馆的学习态度。

我英语二备考的历程大致如此，每个人时间充裕程度、学习习惯、学习能力都有所不同，学习方法亦是因人而异。因此，以上复习方法权当借鉴，还需结合个人实际有所偏倚。

老蒋的集训课程，大家如果有条件，建议一定要听一下，听完课程再结合老蒋绿皮书系列，真的可以确保大幅提高成绩。絮絮叨叨，希望能给学弟学妹们有所启示。祝愿每一个为目标而努力奋斗的人都能有所收获。

## 附：该同学成绩单

