



2021 年山东专升本大学英语考试真题 2

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Imagine walking through someone's apartment. The rooms are almost empty, and the only pieces of furniture are a simple table and folded sofa. There are no decorative objects lying around—just the essentials. You open the closet to find you can count the number of clothing items inside on one hand. The space seems more like a prison cell than a home, and you may think the resident cannot afford to buy more things to fill the apartment with.

It turns out that the apartment's owner is a minimalist(简约主义者) who chooses to limit his number of belongings.

Minimalism goes against consumer society by dramatically reducing possessions. Minimalists follow this philosophy to varying degrees, but they generally claim that cutting back on excess stuff leads to a more fulfilling life.



With fewer possessions, they do not have to spend as much time cleaning, thinking about what they are missing, or trying to keep up with the latest trends. Minimalists say this frees up their time for things that they find meaningful such as exercising, traveling, and being with loved ones.

Extreme minimalism is not for everyone, but a mild form of it has grown in popularity recently, thanks to Marie Kondo's best-selling book, *The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up*. Kondo has become distinguished for her tidying skills, which she developed naturally. One of her main beliefs is that one should only own things that one truly loves.

It can be unpleasant to part with belongings, but Kondo's methods have helped millions to remove useless things. Her technique for making space is to go through things by category, starting with clothing, then books, papers, tiny objects, and finally, memorable items. She instructs her followers to touch each object they own and keep only those that spark joy, promising that this will lead to domestic happiness.

Kondo stresses that it is not about throwing things away, but about 'finding the things you want to remain with you' and



striking a balance between personal joy and possessions. Even if you are not ready to become a minimalist, you may want to consider reducing the number of things you own, for it seems that letting go of things can truly make room for happiness.

16. Paragraph 1 describes a person who probably

- A. loves decorative objects
- B. cannot afford the essentials
- C. chooses to live a simple life
- D. has a passion for counting his clothes

17. What does a minimalist go against?

- A. Reducing possessions
- B. Living a more fulfilling life
- C. Limiting the number of belongings
- D. Buying more things than necessary



18. If people adopt the minimalist lifestyle, they will.

- A. have a passion for cleaning
- B. keep up with the latest trends
- C. think about what they are missing
- D. have more time for meaningful things

19. The mild form of minimalism becomes popular because of Kondo's.

- A. top-selling book
- B. writing style
- C. personal habits
- D. cleaning skills

20. According to the last paragraph, what is the real meaning of minimalism?

- A. Finding the right balance between belongings and joy.



- B. Placing your possessions before your personal happiness,
- C. Throwing away as many personal belongings as possible.
- D. Buying a lot more things to follow the latest fashion trend

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media. In the UK the over-55s are joining social media sites in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the second biggest user group of these sites, with 3.5 million users aged 55-64 and 2.9 million over-65s.

Sheila, aged 59, says, "I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did."



Unexpectedly, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use social media sites themselves. Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the sites - only 2.2 million users are under 17 - but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloë, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone.

"It's my alarm clock, so I have to," she says. "I look at it before I go to sleep and as soon as I wake up." Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloë's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school that she has not heard from in forty years. "We use social media sites to arrange to meet all over the country," she says. "They have changed my social life completely."

Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone addiction (上癮) as their parents were the early users of smartphones. Peter, 38 and a father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. "I was always connected and I felt like I was always working," he says.

"How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?" Thus, in the evenings and at



weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. "I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is that I'm setting a better example for my kids and spending more quality time with them.

21. More and more over-55s in the UK are joining social media sites to

- A. develop their own websites
- B. post their videos and photos
- C. know about the lives of their grandchildren
- D. form online habits similar to their children's

22. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 means_.

- A. it was boring to wait for letters and photos
- B. it was good for kids to post letters and photos
- C. they used to wait for letters and photos in the post



D. they were fond of hearing from their grandparents

23. From Paragraph 3, we can see that children under 17 in the UK.

A. tend to use their smartphones less

B. are less interested in social media sites

C. like to interact with their parents online

D. spend more time with their friends in real life

24. Why does Peter use an old-style mobile phone in the evenings and at weekends?

A. He tries to be a model for his kids. B. He thinks it is convenient to do so.

C. He needs to make an emergency call. D. He wants to be cut off from the world.

25. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. How to develop better online habits.



B. Different online habits of different age groups.

C. Good habits of using smartphones and social media.

D. How to keep kids away from smartphones and social media.