

2013 年专业英语八级真题试卷 (题后含答案及解析)

题型有：1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION 2. READING COMPREHENSION 3. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE 4. PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION 5. TRANSLATION 6. WRITING

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (35 MIN)

SECTION A MINI-LECTURE Directions: In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you will need them to complete a gap-filling task after the mini-lecture. When the lecture is over, you will be given two minutes to check your notes, and another ten minutes to complete the gap-filling task on ANSWER SHEET ONE. Use the blank sheet for note-taking.

听力原文： What Do Active Learners Do? Good morning. Today, I'll discuss what is active learning and uh... what do active learners do. In order to define active learning, I'll look at the differences between active learning and passive learning by examining six characteristics of active learners and contrasting them with those of passive learners. OK. Let's start. With the first characteristic, active learners tend to read with the purpose of understanding and remembering. I bet that no one deliberately sits down to read with the purpose of not understanding the text. However, I'm sure that some of you have been in a situation, probably more than once, where you read, quote and unquote, an assignment, closed the text, and thought, what the world was that about. When you interact with a text in this manner, you are reading passively. (1) Active readers, on the other hand, set goals before they read and check their understanding as they read. When they finish, they can explain the main points and know that they have understood what they have read. Now, the second characteristic of active learners is to reflect on information and think critically. Being reflective is an important part of active learning because that means that you are thinking about the information. In other words, you are processing the information. For instance, you may make connections between the new information and what you already know, (3) identify concepts that you may not understand very well, (4) or evaluate the importance of what you are reading. An active learner reflects constantly in this way. In contrast, passive learners may read the text and listen to lectures and even understand most of what is read and heard, but they did not take that crucial next step of actually thinking about it. Let's move on to the third one. (5) The third characteristic is to listen actively by taking comprehensive notes in an organized way, like what you should be doing now. We lecturers are always amazed at the number of students who engage in activities other than listening and note-taking in their lecture classes. We've seen students reading newspapers, doing an assignment for another class, or chatting with the classmates. Perhaps the all-time winner for passive learning, however, was a student who regularly came to my class with a pillow and fell asleep.

Unlike these students, active learners are engaged learners. They listen actively to the professor for the entire class period, and they write down as much information as possible. To be an active note-taker, you must be more than simply present. You have to think about the information before you write. The fourth characteristic is to get assistance when they are experiencing problems. (6) Because active learners are constantly monitoring their understanding, they know when their comprehension breaks down and they ask for help before they become lost. In addition, active learners often predict the courses or even particular concepts within courses that may give them trouble. They have a plan in mind for getting assistance should they need it. Active learners may seek assistance from their professors or peers. Although passive learners may seek help at some point, it is often too little, too late. In addition, because passive learners do not reflect and think critically, they often don't even realize that they need help. The next characteristic is to question information. This means that active learners raise questions on information that they read and hear, while passive learners accept both the printed page and the words of their professors as truth. Of course, active learners don't question everything, but they do evaluate what they read and hear. (7) When new information fails to fit in with what they already know, they may differ in the conclusions they draw or in the inferences they make. The last characteristic, which I think is the most fundamental one, is to accept much of the responsibility for learning. (8) Active learners understand that the responsibility for learning must come from within while passive learners often want to blame others for their lack of motivation, poor performance, time management problems and other difficulties that they might experience. (9) When active learners don't perform as well as they'd hoped, they evaluate why they didn't do well and change those studying behaviors the next time. Passive learners, on the other hand, often approach every course in the same manner and then get angry with professors when their performance is poor. It is only when students accept the responsibility for their own learning that they can truly be called active learners. So, from what I've said so far, you can see that being an active learner involves both skill and will. By skill, I mean the tools to handle the studying and learning demands placed on you, like how to read with purpose, when and where to get assistance if you are having difficulty. By will, I mean the desire and motivation to follow through. Here I'd like to emphasize that skill is nothing without will. For example, you may have a friend who is knowledgeable but not motivated in the classroom. Even though he reads widely and can intelligently discuss a variety of issues, he does little school work and rarely studies. In other words, students such as these may have the skills to do well, but for some reason, they simply do not have the will. (10) And because skill and will go hand in hand, unmotivated students, those who do not have the will, may experience difficulty in college. OK. Today, we discussed the differences between an active learner and a passive one, and some useful study strategies that may eventually help you become an active learner.

What Do Active Learners Do? There are differences between active learning and passive learning. Characteristics of active learners: I. reading with purpose A. before reading: setting goals B. while reading: (1) _____ (1) _____ II.

(2) _____ and critical in thinking (2) _____ i. e. information processing, e. g.—connections between the known and the new information—identification of (3) _____ concepts (3) _____—judgment on the value of (4) _____ (4) _____ III. active in listening A. ways of note-taking: (5) _____ (5) _____ B. before note-taking: listening and thinking IV. being able to get assistance A. reason 1: knowing comprehension problems because of (6) _____ (6) _____ B. reason 2: being able to predict study difficulties V. being able to question information A. question what they read or hear B. evaluate and (7) _____ (7) _____ VI. last characteristic A. attitude toward responsibility —active learners: accept—passive learners: (8) _____ (8) _____ B. attitude toward (9) _____ (9) _____—active learners: evaluate and change behaviour—passive learners: no change in approach Relationship between skill and will; will is more important in (10) _____. (10) _____ Lack of will leads to difficulty in college learning.

1. (1)

正确答案: checking their understanding

2. (2)

正确答案: reflective on information

3. (3)

正确答案: unfamiliar

4. (4)

正确答案: the reading material

5. (5)

正确答案: comprehensive and organized

6. (6)

正确答案: constant monitoring

7. (7)

正确答案: judge

8. (8)

正确答案: blame others

9. (9)

正确答案: poor performance

10. (10)

正确答案: active learning

SECTION B INTERVIEW
Directions: In this section you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Questions 1 to 5 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following five questions. Now listen to the interview.

听力原文: M1: Good morning, Mr. West. Nice to have you on our program. M2: Good morning. M1: OK. We all work, or very few people can get away with not working. Work is the fact of life when we are adults. But before, there wasn't a lot of choice in the selection of work. Now things are different. (1) With greater mobility, the mobility that is offered when people have greater opportunities for higher education or training, more and more people are able to choose the fields that interest them. They can and do have opinions about what makes one job for them better than another job. So, Mr. West, what do people actually want from their jobs? What are workers' opinions, you know, about what makes one job better than another? M2: Well, to answer your questions, I'd like to look at two polls, two surveys. They were both done in the 1990s. The purposes were to find out what issues or job characteristics were especially important to workers. M1: Hmm, what were they? M2: Some of you might guess that the answer is obvious. M1: I think so. M2: You might say, "Oh, people just want higher salaries, more money." But let's see if that's true. M1: OK. M2: Now, the first poll, the first poll was taken in 1990. And this poll asked respondents to choose what was the most important to them among five items. And they were only allowed to choose one out of the five items. M1: So, what were the five items? M2: Alright. The first item was important and meaningful work. The second was high income. The third was chances for advancement, promotion and so on. The fourth item was job security and the fifth was short of work hours. OK? M1: It would be interesting to know the survey results. M2: Yes. Now, let me tell you the results. (2) 50% considered important and meaningful work the most important characteristic of a job. They didn't choose high income. Interesting! Anyway, 24% did say high income was the most important characteristic of a job. Of the remaining, 16% said chances for advancement was most important. Maybe these were younger workers starting out on a career. 6% said job security and finally 4% said short of work hours was most important. M1: I think what's striking about the results is that by far workers valued

important and meaningful work as more important than any of the other characteristics that included salary.M2:Yeah. Now, I'm going to tell you about another poll. And this poll was taken a year later in 1991, and they asked the respondents to reflect on how important certain job characteristics were in their work. (3) And this is a different type of poll because whereas in the first poll, respondents had to choose only one out of five. In this poll, they want their respondents to react to each item separately. You know, this is to rank each item as not important, somewhat important, important, or very important. So they had four choices for each item.M1: Sorry to interrupt you. How many items altogether?M2: Oh, the poll had 16 items. Let me give you a few examples.M1: OK.M2: The second item they asked about is interesting work. They asked how important is interesting work to you. And again, I'm just going to tell you about how many people said it was very important. In this case, 78% of the respondents ranked this as very important to them.M1: 78%?M2:Yes. 78%. This is the key point, I think. One often sees people working for a lot less if they enjoy their work.M1: That's true.M2:The fourth item they asked about was opportunity to learn new skills. How important is that to you? 68% ranked this as very important. And I think that goes again to the idea of interest level, personal satisfaction, and the idea that people want their work to be meaningful.M1: Definitely!M2: Another item, item No. 7—recognition from co-workers. 62% of the respondents said that this was very important. It was important for them to be recognized, to be respected, and acknowledged for the work they've done. And I see recognition as a psychological benefit. There is no monetary reward necessarily attached to it, although sometimes there could be. But more people are looking for the psychological reward in terms of appreciation.M1: (4) It seems to me that people value psychological reward a lot more than money.M2: That's right. At least the poll results seem to say so. Now let's take a look at another item, No. 14.M1: OK.M2: (5)No. 14 was chances for promotion. 53% said that this was very important to them. It was important to them to have opportunities for advancement, chances for promotion. And I think this goes along with high income and recognition. There's both a psychological reward to promotion, as well as a monetary reward.M1: Hmm.M2:15 is contact with a lot of people. Some people are very people-orientated and 52% said that this was very important to them.M1: So we can see workers do have a lot of things that are very important to them.M2:Yes, but you can also see the variation in numbers. But a note of caution here. These are averages. And polls talk about averages. But still, I think it's important for employers to become more aware of polls like these. Because it might allow them to keep their workers satisfied in ways that maybe they haven't thought of before.M1: Yeah. OK. Thank you very much, Mr. West, for talking to us on the program.M2: Pleasure.

11. According to the interviewer, which of the following best indicates the relationship between choice and mobility?

- A. Better education→greater mobility→more choices.
- B. Better education→more choices→greater mobility.
- C. Greater mobility→better education→more choices.
- D. Greater mobility→more choices→better education.

正确答案： A

12. According to the interview, which of the following details about the first poll is INCORRECT?

- A. Shorter work hours was least chosen for being most important.
- B. Chances for advancement might have been favoured by young people.
- C. High income failed to come on top for being most important.
- D. Job security came second according to the poll results.

正确答案： D

13. According to the interviewee, which is the main difference between the first and the second poll?

- A. The type of respondents who were invited.
- B. The way in which the questions were designed.
- C. The content area of the questions.
- D. The number of poll questions.

正确答案： B

14. What can we learn from the respondents' answers to items 2, 4 and 7 in the second poll?

- A. Recognition from colleagues should be given less importance.
- B. Workers are always willing and ready to learn more new skills.
- C. Psychological reward is more important than material one.
- D. Work will have to be made interesting to raise efficiency.

正确答案： C

15. According to the interviewee, which of the following can offer both psychological and monetary benefits?

- A. Contact with many people.
- B. Chances for advancement.
- C. Appreciation from coworkers.
- D. Chances to learn new skills.

正确答案： B

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST
Directions: In this section you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. At the end of each news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

听力原文： A Moscow company is now marketing

“Sleepboxes”—freestanding, mobile boxes with beds inside—for travelers stranded overnight, or those in need of a quick snooze. (7)The Sleepboxes are meant to be installed in airports and rented for 30 minutes to several hours at a time. A Sleepbox is currently installed at the Sheremetyevo International Airport in Moscow. “We travel a lot and many times we face a problem of rest and privacy in airports,” says co-designer Mikhail Krymov of design firm Arch Group, who together with Alexei Goryainov came up with the idea of Sleepbox. “And as we are architects, we like to think of solutions. “(7)Measuring 1.4 meters wide, 2 meters in length and 2.3 meters in height, Sleepbox’s star feature is a two-meter-long bed made of polymer foam and pulp tissue that changes bed linen automatically. It also comes with luggage space, a ventilation system, WiFi, electric sockets and an LCD TV.

16. According to the news item, “sleepboxes” are designed to solve the problems of

- A. airports.
- B. passengers.
- C. architects.
- D. companies.

正确答案： B

17. Which of the following is NOT true with reference to the news?

- A. Sleepboxes can be rented for different lengths of time.
- B. Renters of normal height can stand up inside.
- C. Bedding can be automatically changed.
- D. Renters can take a shower inside the box.

正确答案： D

听力原文： Police in London are lining up a huge police operation for the Notting Hill Carnival in the wake of the rioting and looting that hit the city earlier this month. More than a million people are expected to head to west London over the course of the colorful two-day event, which features music, parades, dancing and stalls serving up Caribbean favorites like jerk chicken and rice and peas. (8)Some 5,500 officers will be on duty at the carnival on Sunday and 6,500 on Monday—a public holiday in Britain—with 4,000 additional officers deployed elsewhere across the city on top of usual police numbers, London’s Metropolitan Police said. Commander Steve Rodhouse said creating a safe environment at the carnival is “a top priority”for the police force.

18. What is the news item mainly about?

- A. London’s preparations for the Notting Hill Carnival.
- B. Main features of the Notting Hill Carnival.
- C. Police’s preventive measures for the carnival.
- D. Police participation in the carnival.

正确答案： C

听力原文： Growing up starved of calories may give you a higher risk of heart disease 50 years on, research suggests. Researchers in The Netherlands tracked the heart health of Dutch women who lived through the famine at the end of World War II. Those living on rations of 400 to 800 calories a day had a 27% higher risk of heart disease in later life. It's the first direct evidence that early nutrition shapes future health, they report in the European Heart Journal. The Dutch famine of 1944-45 gave researchers in Holland a unique opportunity to study the long-term effects of severe malnutrition in childhood and adolescence. A combination of factors—including failed crops, a harsh winter and the war-caused thousands of deaths among people living in the west of The Netherlands. (10)The women, who were aged between 10 and 17 at the time, were followed up in 2007. The team found those who were severely affected by the famine had a 27% greater risk of developing heart disease than those who had enough to eat.

19. The news item reports on a research finding about
- A. the Dutch famine and the Dutch women.
 - B. early malnutrition and heart health.
 - C. the causes of death during the famine.
 - D. nutrition in childhood and adolescence.

正确答案： B

20. When did the research team carry out the study?
- A. At the end of World War II.
 - B. Between 1944 and 1945.
 - C. In the 1950s.
 - D. In 2007.

正确答案： D

PART II READING COMPREHENSION (30 MIN)Directions: In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.

Three hundred years ago news travelled by word of mouth or letter, and circulated in taverns and coffee houses in the form of pamphlets and newsletters. “The coffee houses particularly are very roomy for a free conversation, and for reading at an easier rate all manner of printed news,” noted one observer. Everything changed in 1833 when the first mass-audience newspaper, The New York Sun , pioneered the use of advertising to reduce the cost of news, thus giving advertisers access to a wider audience. The penny press, followed by radio and television, turned news from a

two-way conversation into a one-way broadcast, with a relatively small number of firms controlling the media. Now, the news industry is returning to something closer to the coffee house. The internet is making news more participatory, social and diverse, reviving the discursive characteristics of the era before the mass media. That will have profound effects on society and politics. In much of the world, the mass media are flourishing. Newspaper circulation rose globally by 6% between 2005 and 2009. But those global figures mask a sharp decline in readership in rich countries. Over the past decade, throughout the Western world, people have been giving up newspapers and TV news and keeping up with events in profoundly different ways. Most strikingly, ordinary people are increasingly involved in compiling, sharing, filtering, discussing and distributing news. Twitter lets people anywhere report what they are seeing. Classified documents are published in their thousands online. Mobile-phone footage of Arab uprisings and American tornadoes is posted on social-networking sites and shown on television newscasts. Social-networking sites help people find, discuss and share news with their friends. And it is not just readers who are challenging the media elite. Technology firms including Google, Facebook and Twitter have become important conduits of news. Celebrities and world leaders publish updates directly via social networks; many countries now make raw data available through “open government” initiatives. The internet lets people read newspapers or watch television channels from around the world. The web has allowed new providers of news, from individual bloggers to sites, to rise to prominence in a very short space of time. And it has made possible entirely new approaches to journalism, such as that practiced by WikiLeaks, which provides an anonymous way for whistleblowers to publish documents. The news agenda is no longer controlled by a few press barons and state outlets. In principle, every liberal should celebrate this. A more participatory and social news environment, with a remarkable diversity and range of news sources, is a good thing. The transformation of the news business is unstoppable, and attempts to reverse it are doomed to failure. As producers of new journalism, individuals can be scrupulous with facts and transparent with their sources. As consumers, they can be general in their tastes and demanding in their standards. And although this transformation does raise concerns, there is much to celebrate in the noisy, diverse, vociferous, argumentative and stridently alive environment of the news business in the ages of the internet. The coffee house is back. Enjoy it.

21. According to the passage, what initiated the transformation of coffee-house news to mass-media news?

- A. The emergence of big mass media firms.
- B. The popularity of radio and television.
- C. The appearance of advertising in newspapers.
- D. The increasing number of newspaper readers.

正确答案：C

解析：事实细节题。由题干中的 coffee-house 和 mass—

media 定位至首段。从首段第三句“Everything changed...to a wider audience.”可以看出，通过利用广告来降低新闻的成本，使得广告商能够触及更为广泛的受众群体，因而可以判断，正是由于报纸广告的出现，才使得新闻向大众传媒的方式改变，故[C]为答案。首段末句提到“with a relatively small number of firms controlling the media”，是大众传媒方式出现后的情况，并非最初向其转变的原因，排除[A]；末句虽然提到“The penny press...a one-way broadcast”，也涉及新闻方式改变的原因，但本题题干中的 initiated 表明，这里问的是最初发生改变的原因，故排除[B]；第三句中的“thus giving advertisers access to a wider audience”是“pioneered the use to advertising”的结果，不是发生改变的原因，排除[D]。

22. Which of the following statements best supports “Now, the news industry is returning to something closer to the coffee house”?

- A. Newspaper circulation rose globally by 6% between 2005 and 2009.
- B. People in the Western world are giving up newspapers and TV news.
- C. Classified documents are published in their thousands online.
- D. More people are involved in finding, discussing and distributing news.

正确答案：D

解析：推理判断题。由题干定位至第二段首句，这是作者观点，也是第二段和第三段主题句。第二段第二句对该句作出说明“The internet is making news more participatory, social and diverse...mass media”，结合第三段第二句提到的“Most strikingly...distributing news.”，这与首段第二句描述咖啡馆新闻时提到的 free conversation 也最为相似，故[D]为答案。[A]是第二段第五句内容，是对其前一句“In much of the world, the mass media are flourishing”的说明，不是支持该段首句的细节，排除；第三段首句的“Over the past decade...people have been giving up newspapers and TV news...”是用来说明第二段末句的“But those global figures...rich countries.”，排除[B]；第三段第四句提到“Classified documents are published in their thousands on-line.”，这是具体阐述人们传播、讨论新闻的方式，排除[C]。

23. According to the passage, which is NOT a role played by information technology?

- A. Challenging the traditional media.
- B. Planning the return to coffee-house news.
- C. Providing people with access to classified files.
- D. Giving ordinary people the chance to provide news.

正确答案：B

解析：推理判断题。由题干中的 information technology 定位至第四段，该段提到科技公司在信息传播领域的创新，均提到了[A]、[C]和[D]三个选项，只有[B]项“Planning the return to coffee-house news”未提及，故为答案。由该段前两句“And it is not just readers...important conduits of news”可知，[A]符合文意，故排除；第四句指出“The internet lets people...from around the world”，结合第三段第

四句的“Classified documents…online.”

可以判断, [C]符合文意, 故排除; 第五句指出“*The web has allowed...in a very short space of time.*”, 由此可得出, [D]符合文意, 故排除。

24. The author's tone in the last paragraph towards new journalism is
- A. optimistic and cautious.
 - B. supportive and skeptical.
 - C. doubtful and reserved.
 - D. ambiguous and cautious.

正确答案: A

解析: 观点态度题。由题干直接定位至末段。前两句指出“*In principle, every liberal should celebrate this. A more participatory...is a good thing.*”, 由句中的 *celebrate*, *good* 以及文章最后一句的 *enjoy it* 可以判断出, 作者的态度是乐观的 (*optimistic*)。由末段第四句“*As producers...scrupulous with facts and transparent with their sources.*”中的 *scrupulous*(小心谨慎的)可以判断, *cautious* 也是作者的态度, 故[A]为答案。文章末段并未提出对 *new journalism* 的质疑, 排除[B]和[C]; 作者旗帜鲜明, 并未模棱两可, 排除[D]。

25. In “*The coffee house is back*”, coffee house best symbolizes
- A. the changing characteristics of news audience.
 - B. the more diversified means of news distribution.
 - C. the participatory nature of news.
 - D. the more varied sources of news.

正确答案: C

解析: 推理判断题。末段第二句指出“*A more participatory...range of news sources, is a good thing.*”, 结合第二段第二句“*The internet...before the mass media.*”可以判断, 文中的 *coffee house* 是指新闻的参与性, 故[C]为答案。文中没有提及 *coffee house* 和 *news audience* 的关系, 排除[A]; 虽然上述两句中出现了 *diversity* 和 *diverse*, 但这里是指新闻的多样性, 并非 *distribution* 的多样性, 排除[B]; 题干中的 *best* 表明应选择最具代表性的特点, 而 *participatory* 是最先提到的特点, 排除[D]。

Paris is like pornography. You respond even if you don't want to. You turn a corner and see a vista, and your imagination bolts away. Suddenly you are thinking about what it would be like to live in Paris, and then you think about all the lives you have not lived. Sometimes, though, when you are lucky, you only think about how many pleasures the day ahead holds. Then, you feel privileged. The lobby of the hotel is decorated in red and gold. It gives off a whiff of 19th-century decadence. Probably as much as any hotel in Paris, this hotel is sexy. I was standing facing the revolving doors and the driveway beyond. A car with a woman in the back seat—a woman in a short skirt and black-leather jacket—pulled up before the hotel door. She swung off and she was wearing high heels. Normally, my mind would have leaped and imagined a story for this woman. Now it didn't. I stood there and told myself.

Cheer up. You're in Paris. In many ways, Paris is best visited in winter. The tourist crowds are at a minimum, and one is not being jammed off the narrow sidewalks along the Rue Dauphine. More than this, Paris is like many other European cities in that the season of blockbuster cultural events tends to begin in mid- to late fall and so, by the time of winter, most of the cultural treasures of the city are laid out to be admired. The other great reason why Paris in winter is so much better than Paris in spring and fall is that after the end of the August holidays and the return of chic Parisian women to their city, the restaurant-opening season truly begins hopping. By winter, many of the new restaurants have worked out their kinks (不足; 困难) and, once the hype has died down, it is possible to see which restaurants are actually good and which are merely noisy and crowded. Most people are about as happy as they set their mind to being, Lincoln said. In Paris it doesn't take much to be happy. Outside the hotel, the sky was pale and felt very high up. I walked the few blocks to the Seine and began running along the blue-green river toward the Eiffel Tower. The tower in the distance was black, and felt strange and beautiful the way that many things built for the joy of building do. As I ran toward it, because of its lattice structure, the tower seemed obviously delicate. Seeing it, I felt a sense of protectiveness. I think it was this moment of protectiveness that marked the change in my mood and my slowly becoming thrilled with being in Paris. During winter evenings, Paris's streetlamps have a halo and resemble dandelions. In winter, when one leaves the Paris street and enters a cafe or restaurant, the light and temperature change suddenly and dramatically, there is the sense of having discovered something secret. In winter, because the days are short, there is an urgency to the choices one makes. There is the sense that life is short and so let us decide on what matters.

26. According to the passage, once in Paris one might experience all the following feelings EXCEPT

- A. regret.
- B. condescension.
- C. expectation.
- D. impulse.

正确答案: B

解析: 推理判断题。根据试题顺序和题干中的 Paris 定位至首段。该段描述了作者对巴黎的印象和感受, 唯一没有涉及的感觉是 condescension(谦虚, 屈尊, 自以为高人一等), 故[B]为答案。第四句指出“Suddenly you are thinking about what it would be like to live in Paris, and then you think about all the lives you have not lived.”, 句中使用了虚拟语气, 表达了一种遗憾之情, [A]符合文意; 由第五句中的“you only think about how many pleasures the day ahead holds”可以看出一种期待的心情, [C]符合文意; 而由第一句“Paris is like pornography. You respond even if you don't want to.”可知, 作者认为, 人们内心会对巴黎有不可自持的冲动, 故[D]符合文意。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。

如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：

<https://d.book118.com/508006103057006074>