

 新干线

2005年第6辑 每月1辑

初中版

# 英语新干线

NEW ENGLISH EXPRESS

学海航标

五级语言能力目标和五级语言技能目标

故事连载

The Ugly Duckling (part One)

学法指导

巧记英语单词的八种方法

中考专页

中考真题解析与专练现在完成时



山东友谊出版社

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地址：济南市胜利大街39号  
邮编：250001  
电话（传真）：(0531)82098141  
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# 新中考

# 新英语

# 新干线



《英语新干线》(New English Express)

《英语新干线》(初中版)由山东友谊出版社与山东省教学研究室共同创办，由省教学研究室高洪德老师主编，每月一辑，适合初中二、三年级学生阅读和学习。本书注重与新课程标准紧密结合，努力适应课程改革新精神，在注重夯实学生英语基础的同时，为学生创造新的纯正的英语阅读学习空间。同时本书每辑刊载大量高水平试题，以帮助学生提高英语能力，获得优异成绩。

《英语新干线》，学习英语好伙伴！

ISBN 7-80642-994-8



9 787806 429945 >

ISBN 7-80642-994-8

定价：3.50元

名校简介

# 山东省青岛市育才中学

山东省青岛育才中学是一所“公办民助”性质的初级中学。她依托青岛二中的办学优势，借助改制发展的良好机遇，确立了把学校办成“起点高、体制活、质量优、声誉好、能充分体现青岛市教育体制综合改革形象的窗口式学校”的办学目标和“为学生一生奠基，为民族未来负责”的办学理念。坚持以学生的发展为本，着眼于培养具有健全人格、突出个性、适应社会并富有创新精神和实践能力的人。

学校坚持夯实德育基石，以科研领路，促改革发展；以“三个面向”为原则，既全面推进素质教育，又注重培优提高，二者和谐统一，为学生的发展开辟广阔的道路。学校以优良的教学成绩和全面的管理效益，被评为青岛市办学水平督导评估优秀等级学校、山东省规范化学校、山东省教学示范学校、青岛市教育改革“十面红旗”，连续两年获素质教育评估优秀等级。

今天的育才，正以与时俱进的精神、开拓创新的风貌，展优良师资风采，塑时代新型人才。学校驶上了良性发展的轨道。



校长：马林



英语特级教师桑达夫名言：

教学是一种艺术，出色的引导，会使学生激情昂然，充满信心和兴趣去探求知识，感觉上课是一种享受，而不是枯燥无味。



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图书在版目录 (CIP)数据

英语新干线.2005年.第6辑: 初中版 / 高洪德主编.  
济南: 山东友谊出版社, 2005.11  
ISBN 7-80642-994-8

I.英... II.高... III.英语课-初中-教学参考资料  
IV.G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 136096 号

英语新干线 (初中版)

高洪德主编

出版: 山东友谊出版社

地址: 济南市胜利大街 39 号

电话: 总编室(0531)82098770 82098756

发行部(0531)82906414 (传真)

发行: 山东友谊出版社

印刷: 青岛星球印刷有限公司

版次: 2005 年 11 月第 1 版

印次: 2005 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

规格: 787mm × 1092mm 16 开本

印张: 2.5

字数: 60 千字

书号: ISBN7-80642-994-8

定价: 3.50 元

如印刷质量有问题,  
请与出版社总编室联系调换

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# 五级语言能力目标 和 五级语言技能目标

田式国

教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》将英语课程目标按照能力水平设为九个级别。第二级为6年级结束时（即小学毕业）应达到的基本要求；第五级为9年级结束时（即初中毕业）应达到的基本要求；第七级为高中毕业时应达到的基本要求。现将《英语课程标准》中的五级综合语言能力目标和五级语言技能目标概述如下

## 一、五级语言能力目标

英语课程的总体目标是培养学生的综合语言运用能力。五级（即初中）应达到的综合语言运用能力目标是：

五 级

有较明确的英语学习动机和积极主动的学习态度；能听懂教师有关熟悉话题的陈述并参与讨论；能就日常生活的各种话题与他人交换信息并陈述自己的意见；能读懂供7~9年级学习阅读的简单读物和报刊、杂志，克服生词障碍，理解大意；能根据阅读目的运用适当的阅读策略；能根据提示起草和修改小作文；能与他人合作，解决问题并报告结果，共同完成学习任务；能对自己的学习进行评价，总结学习方法；能利用多种教育资源进行学习；进一步增强对文化差异的理解与认识。

## 二、五级语言技能目标

《英语课程标准》对语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等五个方面分别提出了相应的具体目标要求。下面是五级目标中听、说、读、写四个技能的目标要求：

级 别	技 能	目标描述
五 级	听	1. 能根据语调和重音理解说话者的意图； 2. 能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话，并能从中提取信息和观点； 3. 能借助语境克服生词障碍、理解大意； 4. 能听懂接近正常语速的故事和记叙文，理解故事的因果关系； 5. 能在听的过程中用适当方式做出反应；



五 级		6.能针对所听语段的内容记录简单信息。
	说	1.能就简单的话题提供信息,表达简单的观点和意见,参与讨论; 2.能与他人沟通信息,合作完成任务; 3.能在口头表达中进行适当的自我修正; 4.能有效地询问信息和请求帮助; 5.能根据话题进行情景对话; 6.能用英语表演短剧; 7.能在以上口语活动中语音、语调自然,语气恰当。
	读	1.能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义; 2.能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系; 3.能找出文章中的主题,理解故事的情节,预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局; 4.能读懂常见体裁的阅读材料; 5.能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息; 6.能利用字典等工具书进行学习; 7.除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上。
	写	1.能根据写作要求,收集、准备素材; 2.能独立起草短文、短信等,并在教师的指导下进行修改; 3.能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系; 4.能简单描述人物或事件; 5.能根据所给图示或表格写出简单的段落或操作说明。

请同学们用以上的五级综合语言能力目标和五级语言技能目标对照自己的学习,看在哪些方面达到了课程标准的要求,在哪些方面还没有达到要求。对没有达到要求的,应努力去达到。这样的英语学习才是自觉的学习。



# The Ugly Duckling (Part One)

by Hans Christian Andersen (1844)

编者按：“丑小鸭”的故事大家已很熟悉。而你知道该故事对于今天中小学教育的意义吗？或许那些在开始被认为是“丑小鸭”的孩子，最终也是一只只美丽的天鹅。

That summer the country was particularly (特别) beautiful, and it was glorious (显赫的) to be out in the green fields and meadows (草地). It was so amusing to see the white stork (鹤) parading around on his long red legs and to hear him talking Egyptian, a language he had learned from his mother.

In the midst of the sunny meadow stood an old farmhouse. It was surrounded by a deep canal, and from the walls down to the water grew burdock shrubs (牛蒡灌木丛) so tall that children could stand under them. It was so nice and shady (多荫的) there that a mother duck decided it would be a good place to sit on her nest and hatch out (孵出) her young ones.

At last one of the eggs cracked open (啪地一声裂开), and then another and another until eight new little yellow ducklings poked out (伸出) their heads and cried “Peep! Peep!”

“How big the world is!” exclaimed the ducklings. They were glad to be out of those tight little eggs, and their mother was glad to let them look around at the leaves, for she knew how good for the eyes the color green is.

“But this isn’t the whole world by any means (决不),” she told the ducklings. “There is much more of it. It extends far beyond the other side of the garden. Maybe we can all go there sometime. Let me see now; are we all here?”

She looked around and saw that one of her eggs, the largest, had not yet hatched. “Oh, dear,” she said to herself, “I am so tired of sitting on eggs! I wonder how much longer this is going to last.”

But she sat down on the nest again and waited some more time.

At last the big egg cracked and broke open. Out came two big feet and a head. But it wasn’t a soft little downy yellow head like the other ducklings. This one was big and white, with a long scrawny neck and a fuzzy body.

“My, my!” exclaimed the mother duck when she saw him. “He certainly doesn’t look like any of my other children. I wonder how he got to be so funny-looking?”

“He’s ugly!” quacked the other ducklings. “He doesn’t look a bit like us. We don’t want to play with him.” And they waddled (蹒跚而行) down to the pond with their mother behind them. She shoved (推) them in and jumped in after them. The all swam



beautifully.

"I'll bet that big ugly white brother of ours can't swim!" exclaimed one of the little yellow ducklings.

But the ugly duckling had followed them down to the pond and, seeing them all swimming, he jumped in and swam too, at least as well as any of them.

"On my word!" exclaimed the mother duck. "He certainly can swim, big and ugly as he is! He must be my own child, and, after all, he's not so very ugly if you look at him right."

The next day the mother duck decided to let her ducklings see something of the world. "Come along," she said, "and I'll introduce you to the animals in the poultry (家禽) yard across the meadow. Stay close to me now, all of you, so you won't get stepped on. And look out for the cat."

When they got to the poultry yard, a terrible fight was going on. "Dear, dear!" said the mother duck. "People are always fighting!"



But she gave her ducklings their first lesson in good manners too. "You see that big haughty-looking (傲慢的) duck with the red ribbon around her leg?" she said. "That means she is a very important person — a Spanish grandee (贵族), in fact. Now, I want you all to curtsy (行屈膝礼) to her politely."

They did it, nicely too, but the Spanish grandee took one look at the poor ugly duckling and bit him in the neck.

"You leave him alone!" commanded his mother. "He may not be as pretty as some, but he has a sweet disposition (性情), and he is the best swimmer of the lot. Besides, he'll look better when he grows up. He won't seem so big and awkward then."

But all the creatures in the yard made fun of the ugly duckling just the same. The ducks pushed him and the chickens teased (取笑) him and the turkeys (火鸡) bit him. Even the girl who fed the poultry kicked him. And his very own brothers and sisters were so mean (低劣的) to him that he felt just terrible.

One day, when he couldn't stand it any longer, he decided to fly away. He flew over the barnyard fence and on and on, weary and unhappy, until he came to the marsh where the wild ducks lived.

When they saw the poor duckling, they said, "My, how ugly you are! But we don't really mind as long as you don't marry any of us. You can stay here if you want to."

The poor duckling was very grateful and lay down to get some much-needed rest. But at that very moment two shots rang out, and two wild geese fell down dead in the marsh (湿地). A hunter had shot them, and the ugly duckling was frightened almost to death. He bent down and put his head under his wing until the gunshots stopped. When they did, it began to rain, and soon it was pouring. But the duckling didn't care. He had to get away. So he half ran and half flew over many fields and meadows, though he was drenched (湿透) by the storm. (To be continued)

(田颖 供稿)

## Thousands of Mongolian Wild Donkeys Migrate to China

Because of no rain and they can't find grass and water, several thousand more Mongolian wild donkeys left their homeland and came to Inner Mongolia (内蒙古), China.

Last year, about 30,000 Mongolian wild donkeys came into the Ural Grassland (乌拉尔草原) in August to look for food and water.

In order to provide enough grass and water for donkeys, Chinese government started to build a 130,000-hectare natural reserve in Ural.



### 几千头蒙古野驴迁徙至 中国境内

因为干旱少雨，缺乏食物和水，又有几千头蒙古野驴离开蒙古，越过中蒙边界进入我国内蒙古境内。

去年8月就有几千头野驴来到乌拉尔草原觅食。

为了给这些动物提供足够的食物和水，当地政府在乌拉尔建立了面积为130,000公顷的保护区。

## Taiwan Professor Adopts Pandas in Sichuan



Professor Ding and his wife adopt two pandas in Chengdu Panda Base. Ding is a professor in Taiwan. He named the two pandas "Tuantuan" and "Yuanyuan". Look at the family. How happy they are!

Latest statistics (统计) show that the number of wild giant pandas has increased (增加) 3 percent over that of the 1980s.

### 台湾教授收养大熊猫

来自台湾的丁教授和夫人收养了四川成都大熊猫繁育基地的两只大熊猫，给它们取名“团团”和“圆圆”。看看这张全家福，多么幸福的一家子！

据最新的统计资料，中国野生大熊猫的数量比80年代增长了百分之三。

(公丽艳 供稿)



## Tall Hats



刘向东

*In ancient (古代) China, there was once a clever young official. He knew how to flatter (奉承) his superiors.*

*He had been a low official in the capital. But he was sent away to work outside the capital one day. He wasn't worried.*

*Before he left for the new place, he went to say good-bye to his teacher. The teacher, a high official, advised him, "When you work in your new position outside the capital, you must be careful in everything you say and do. Be sure not to offend other officials."*

*"Don't worry, teacher. I have prepared 100 tall hats and will make everyone happy," the young official replied.*

*To flatter somebody is sometimes called putting a tall hat on his head. It is a saying known to most Chinese people.*

*His teacher became angry. "We are gentlemen. How can you do such a thing as a gentleman should never do?"*

*"Because most people—except you, of course—like to be flattered."*

*The high official smiled. He nodded, saying, "Well, yes, there is something true in what you said."*

*The young official left his teacher. When he met one of his friends he said, "Now I have 99 tall hats left, for I have given my first one away."*

趣味阅读



## They Will Be Dirty Again



王翰蔚

One day Tom's mother looked at Tom's shoes and said, "Tom, look at your shoes. How dirty they are! You must clean them."

"Oh, Mum, but I cleaned them only yesterday," said the boy.

"They are dirty now. You must clean them again."

"I don't want to clean them today. If I clean them today, they will be dirty again tomorrow."

Tom's mother thought for a while and said, "OK, don't do that then." In the evening, Tom came back from school. He was very hungry.

"Mum, give me something to eat, please," he said. "You had your breakfast in the morning, Tom, and had lunch at school," his mother said.

"I'm hungry again," cried the boy.

"Oh, hungry? But if I give you something to eat today, you'll be hungry again tomorrow."



# April Showers Bring May Flowers

## 四月雨带来五月花

楚楚

从美国中西部金色的田野，到巴勒斯坦嫩绿色的古老疆土，那些留心观察的人共享着同一个快乐真理。近来这一真理被阐述为：四月的雨带来五月的花。这一真理预示光明会从黑暗中迸发；刚强生自软弱；如果你敢确信，生命会从死亡中萌发！

全世界的农民们都明白季节的重要性和永恒性。他们知道在哪个季节播种，哪个季节收获，每件事都必须应时而做！虽然暴雨无情地倾盆而下，迫使所有的户外劳作停止，但土地的主人会仰天微笑。尽管有诸多不便，但是他知



From the golden-tipped fields of mid-west America to the ancient kingdoms of verdant<sup>1</sup> Palestine, there is a happy truth to be shared with all who would take heed. In more recent times, this truth has been expressed as: April showers bring May flowers. This is a truth that promises<sup>2</sup> light bursting<sup>3</sup> from darkness, strength born from weakness and, if one dares to believe, life emerging<sup>4</sup> from death.

Farmers all over the world know the importance and immutability of the seasons. They know that there is a season to plant and a season to harvest; everything must be done in its own time. Although the rain pours down with the utmost<sup>5</sup> relentlessness, ceasing<sup>6</sup> all out-

door activities, the man of the field lifts his face to the heavens and smiles. Despite the inconvenience<sup>7</sup>, he knows that the rain provides<sup>8</sup> the nourishment his crops need to grow and flourish. The torrential rains in the month of April give rise to the glorious flowers in the month of May.

But this ancient truth applies<sup>9</sup> to more than the crops of the fields; it is an invaluable<sup>10</sup> message of hope to all who experience tragedy in life. A dashed relationship with one can open up the door to a brand new friendship with another. A lost job here can provide the opportunity for a better job there. A broken dream can become the foundation of a wonderful future. Everything has its place.

Remember this: overwhelming darkness may endure<sup>11</sup> for a night, but it will never overcome the radiant light of the morning. When you are in a season of sorrow, hang in there, because a season of joy may be just around the corner...

道,雨会为他的庄稼带来繁茂生长所需的营养。四月里的豪雨,会带来五月里的繁花似锦。

但是这一古老真理并不只适用于田里的庄稼,它还是那些正经历着人生磨难的人的无限希冀。一段友谊的受挫会开启另一段崭新友谊的大门;此处失去的工作会提供彼处更好的工作机会;一个梦想的破灭会成为美好未来的基石。万物皆有道!

请记住:势不可挡的黑暗会延伸一晚,但它永远无法阻挡清晨的万丈光芒!当你正处于悲伤之季,请坚持住,因为欢乐的季节也许马上就会到来……

#### Notes:

1. verdant [ 'vɜ:dənt ] *adj.* 嫩绿的
2. promise [ 'prɒmɪs ] *v.* 允诺
3. burst [ bɜ:st ] *v.* 迸发
4. emerge [ i'mə:dʒ ] *v.* 萌发
5. utmost [ 'ʌtməʊst ] *adj.* 极度的
6. cease [ si:s ] *v.* 停止
7. inconvenience [ ɪnkən'vi:njəns ] *n.* 麻烦
8. provide [ prə'vaɪd ] *v.* 提供
9. apply [ ə'plai ] *v.* 适用
10. invaluable [ ɪn'væljuəbl ] *adj.* 无价的
11. endure [ ɪn'djuə ] *v.* 持续





## Columbus — Discoverer of the New World

Columbus was born in 1451 in Genoa (热那亚, 意大利一城市). His father was a wool merchant (羊毛商). When he was 26 years old, he became to make merchant voyages (商业航行). The farthest countries he reached were Iceland (冰岛) and Guinea (几内亚).

At that time, many European countries became stronger and stronger. Their ships reached Africa and Asian. They got gold, silver, silk, tea and other things from the orient (东方诸国). Columbus wanted to make another way to China and India.

On August 2, 1492, Columbus left Spain and began his first voyage. He had three ships. After two months' hard sailing, on October 12, they got to an island in the Bahamas (巴哈马群岛). On October 29, they reached Cuba (古巴). But a few days later, one of his ships left them. And on December 25, his flagship (旗舰) sunk (沉没). Fortunately, the ship that left them rejoined him again. They went back to Lisbon (里斯本, 葡萄牙首都) on March 4, 1493.

Although they didn't get to rich orient countries and took back wealth, they found a new place that nobody had gone to. Columbus thought it was India and called the islands the West Indies (西印度群岛). From 1493 to 1504, he sailed to America three times. He reached most of the coast of southern America and set up many colonies.

On May 20, 1506, Columbus died because of disease.

### 新大陆的发现者——哥伦布

1451年, 哥伦布出生于意大利热那亚的一个羊毛商人家庭。26岁时, 他开始随商船出海。在他早期的航海中, 他到过北欧的冰岛和非洲的几内亚。

那时, 许多欧洲国家逐渐强大起来, 他们的船只沿非洲海岸到达富庶的亚洲, 带回大量的金银、丝绸、茶叶等贵重物品。哥伦布想另外开辟一条通往印度



和中国的航线。

1492年8月2日,哥伦布带着三条船离开西班牙海岸,向西开始了他的第一次远航。经过两个月的艰苦航行,10月12日,他们到达巴哈马群岛中的一个岛。10月29日,到达古巴。但几天以后,有条船擅自离开船队。12月25日,他们遇上了风暴,哥伦布的旗舰沉没了。幸运的是,离开他们的那条船与他们会合了。1493年3月4日,他们回到里斯本。

虽然他们没有到达富有的东方,没有带回统治者梦寐以求的金银财宝,但是他们到了一个欧洲人从来没有发现的地方。哥伦布一直认为他所去的地方属于印度,他把那些岛叫做“西印度群岛”。

1493年到1504年间,哥伦布又三次航行至美洲。他到了南美的大部分的海岸,建了众多的殖民地。

1506年5月20日,哥伦布因病去世。

(魏兰桂 供稿)



Questions:

1. Who is closer to you, your mom or your dad?

爸爸和妈妈谁和你更亲?

2. Can you go to the cinema with your watch broken?

你手表坏了, 可以去看电影吗?

3. Why is the comet like Mickey Mouse?

为什么说彗星像米老鼠?

Keys:

1. Mom is closer, because dad is farther.

妈妈更亲, 因为爸爸更远。

2. Of course not, for I don't have the time.

当然不行, 因为我没有时间。

3. It's a star with a tail.

因为它是带着一根尾巴的星星。

Notes:

1. father(父亲), 音似farther(更远)

2. I don't have the time 有两种理解: (1) 我没有时间; (2) 我没戴表, 或我的表坏了, 不知道时间。

3. comet n. 彗星

4. Mickey Mouse 米老鼠

5. tail n. (动物的) 尾巴; 彗(星)

尾

开心一刻

NEW ENGLISH EXPRESS

## 美国人的 眼睛行为

刘世一



Americans are careful about how and when they meet one another's eyes. In their normal conversation, each eye contact lasts only about a second and then one or both look away. When two Americans look searchingly into each other's eyes, emotions are heightened and the relationship becomes more intimate. So they carefully avoid this, except in proper conditions.

Proper street manners in the United States requires a nice balance of attention and inattention. You should look right at a passerby until you know his presence. If you look too little, you appear haughty or secretive; too much and you're inquisitive. Usually what happens is that people eye each other until they are about eight feet away. Then both cast down their eyes. In England the polite listener looks at the speaker carefully and blinks his eyes now and then as a sign of interest. That eye-blink says nothing to Americans, who expect the listener to nod or to murmur something — such as “mm-hum”.

Americans abroad sometimes find local eye behaviors hard to understand. They often complain: “People there were disturbing. They look right at me in the street; they looked me up and down. I kept wondering if I was uncombed or unzipped. They don't know that people in some places think nothing of looking right at others in the street.

美国人对如何以及真的。在通常的交谈中，约1秒钟，然后便有一方美国人探究地望着彼此，其间的关系便会更为亲合，他们小心避免这样

在美国得体的路遇的平衡。你应当正视迎



何时进行目光接触是较为认他们每次目光接触往往持续或双方转移视线。如果两个的眼睛，其感情便会升温，密。因此除非在适当的场的目光接触。

行为是保持注意与不注意间面而来的路人直到你意识到