

一、阅读理解

Little Mike's grandma died weeks ago. He missed her very much. One afternoon Mike went to the city park where his grandma used to go. There he saw an old lady. She looked very kind. She was sitting there, watching pigeons(鸽子). Little Mike went up and sat next to her. He took out his food and drinks and gave some to her. She smiled at him. Her smile was so sweet that Mike wanted to see it again. She seemed to understand him, so once again she smiled. Mike was very glad.

They sat there all the afternoon, eating and talking. As it grew dark, Mike got up to leave. Before he left, he hugged the old lady and she gave him her sweetest smile.

When Mike got home, his mother was surprised by the look of joy on his face. "I met a granny in the park. Her smile was like the kind of smile I used to see on Grandma's face."

The old lady also returned to her home happily. She told her son that she had food and drinks with a little boy. "He was as lovely as Brittany," she said. Her son was surprised, because he had never seen her so happy since Brittany, her grandson, died weeks ago.

- Who did Mike meet in the park?
A. His grandma. B. An old lady. C. His father. D. His mother.
- The old lady's smile showed that _____.
A. she hoped to meet the boy B. she wanted to get some drinks
C. she missed her grandson D. she knew the little boy
- Why did Mike feel very glad?
A. Because he saw his grandma. B. Because he played with pigeons.
C. Because the old lady gave him food and drinks. D. Because the old lady was as kind as his grandma.
- What can we learn from the story?
A. When one feels unhappy, he must go to a park.
B. Old people are always kind and happy.
C. Children and old people should get on well with each other.
D. When people are kind to each other, they will feel happy.

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入文中的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Last weekend, my parents held a *block* (街区) party. They invited everyone who lives in our street to come. My parents felt that it was a good idea for neighbors to get to know one another.

5. I never knew so many interesting people lived in one place. I learned that Ms. Ramirez, who lives in the house on the corner, once taught children to ride horses. 6. I always thought that our neighbor Mr. Garcia was a teacher. I found that he teaches all right. But his students are dogs! He trains dogs that become helpers for people who cannot see. 7. He also talked about how he taught the dogs to *communicate* (交流) with the people that they help.

8. My father cooked hamburgers on our *grill* (烤架), and everyone else brought a special dish. The Harrisons brought potato salad, my favorite food. Mr. Tamayo made a colorful fruit salad and served it in half of a watermelon.

The party was held in an open space near my house. 9. The party started at five o'clock in the afternoon. No one seemed to *notice* (注意到) when the sun went down.

- I ate some delicious food at the party.
- After the party, I certainly agreed with them.
- Our next-door neighbor Mr. Brown is very kind.
- Last summer, she even took people on a trip on horseback.
- We were happy because we could make a lot of new friends.
- Everyone brought *blankets* (毯子) so that we could sit down and eat.
- He told me how he chose the dogs for the program.

二、单项选择

- I don't know if he _____ tomorrow. If he _____, I will tell you.
A. will come, will come B. will come, comes C. comes, comes D. comes, will come
- Would you please _____ me _____ this evening, Meimei?
A. to help; to wash clothes B. to help; cook supper
C. help; with the supper D. help; doing some washing
- _____ who knows the answer to the question can put up his hand.
A. Anyone B. Someone C. Everyone D. No one
- Can you hear it? _____ is singing Beijing opera in the park.
A. Some old people B. Some one C. Anyone D. Someone
- The teachers in our school each _____ a computer now.
A. are having B. have C. is having D. has
- I will have a meeting in Beijing next week. I'm going there by train. —_____.
A. So does I B. So will I C. So did I D. So have I
- I don't think Lucy will come today, _____ she? —_____, she won't. She is ill and stays at home.
A. won't; No B. will; No C. won't; Yes D. will; Yes
- I'm not sure if he _____ tomorrow. —Don't worry. I think if he _____, he will give you a call.
A. will come; will come B. will come; comes
C. comes; will come D. comes; comes

18. —How long _____ you _____ Little Women? —I am due to return it in two weeks.
A. have; borrowed B. will; lend C. will; keep D. have; got
19. —Jerry, could you remember _____? —Have you forgotten we agreed to go to the Summer Palace?
A. where we are going to after the exam B. where are we going to after the exam
C. where are we going after the exam D. where we are going after the exam
20. What time _____ the supermarket around your neighbourhood _____?
A. does; closed B. is; closing C. does; close D. is; close
21. —What a heavy rain! Will it stop tomorrow? —_____. We're getting into the rainy season now.
A. Of course not B. I'm afraid so
C. That's possible D. I'm afraid not
22. —How was your exam the day before yesterday? —Oh, I couldn't feel _____. I made few mistakes in it.
A. worse B. worst C. better D. best
23. —Do you enjoy reading books? —Yes. Books help me know _____ about the world.
A. a lot B. a lot of C. lots D. lot of
24. ---_____ your new job? --- I think it's usually full of fun.
A. How do you think of B. What do you think of C. How do you think D. What do you like of

三、完成句子

25. 这里的人们像一个大家庭。 People here _____ a _____.
26. 后天我哥哥将去一家新公司上班。 My brother _____ in a new company _____.
27. 如果你需要帮忙，请给我打电话。 Please call me _____.

四、单词拼写

28. Hurry up! Daniel! We _____ (leave) in ten minutes.
29. I _____ (call) you as soon as I _____ (get) there tomorrow.
30. Mr Fan _____ (give) us a talk this afternoon, isn't he?
31. Annie is going to ask someone _____ (fix) her watch.
32. Jane is always the first _____ (get) to the classroom every day.
33. These volunteers are always ready _____ (learn) new knowledge to help more people.
34. Look, there are many children _____ (fly) kites over there.
35. He is one of the best _____ (经理) in the big company.
36. The temperature will be _____ (在.....的下面) zero after the heavy snow.
37. Look at the _____ (build). They are so tall.
38. My _____ (old) sister is two years older than me.

课堂谅解

1. —Where would you like to go this weekend, the zoo or the museum?
—_____ is OK. It's up to you.
A. Both B. Either C. Neither
2. I sent two articles to a famous magazine, but it's a pity that _____ of them was good enough to be published.
A. both B. all C. either D. neither
3. —Which smart phone do you want to buy, the black one or the white one?
—_____. They are both too expensive for me.
A. None B. Either C. Neither
4. —Leo, will you take your mother's or your father's advice?
—I agree with _____ of them on this subject. I have my own idea.
A. neither B. both C. either D. none
5. —You must be very close to your brother.
—In some way, yes. Whenever my mom tries to pick _____ of us to do the chores, our good relationship breaks.
A. neither B. all C. both D. either
6. —Can I come this weekend or next weekend?
—_____ is OK. I am busy all these days.
A. Neither B. None C. Either D. Both
7. Watching tea preparation is as enjoyable as drinking tea i _____.
8. —He never lied to his mother or father.
—_____ (either) did I. I was a very honest kid.
9. We don't like him because he never thinks of _____ (other).
10. There are 30 students in his class. One is English, the _____ (other) are Chinese.
11. Would you like to travel to other _____ with us? (place)
12. Each of the CDs _____ (cost) 20 yuan.
13. _____ (no) of us like to go skating in winter.
14. None of the money _____ (be) hers.
15. Our history teacher tells us stories of a few _____ (hero) in class.

阅读下面的短文，将划线部分译成英文或中文。



Chinese New Year's Day, or Spring Festival, is the most important special festival in China. To celebrate it, Chinese people have the tradition of putting up New Year Paintings, *nianhua* (年画). It is especially popular in the countryside. 1. 人们盼望在新的一年里拥有好运。

Chinese New Year Painting is an old handicraft. Its very first form was a picture of a door god (神) during the Tang Dynasty. Later, more subjects such as the kitchen gods, goddess were included. As the Chinese New Year arrives, 2. every family is busy putting up its New Year paintings to say goodbye to the old year and welcome the new one. One of the most famous woodblock (木刻版画) New Year paintings comes from Shandong Province. It covers all kinds of themes and forms, which show people's everyday life. 3. People won't change their New Year paintings until the next year.

As time went by, people find New Year paintings old-fashioned. 4. They think the door gods are too scary to hang in their homes. They want something more artistic, so babies start to become a popular theme in New Year paintings. One of the most popular pictures is the cherubic (白胖可爱的) baby. He usually holds a lotus flower (莲花) in one hand and a big fish under one arm.

The traditional New Year is coming soon! Are you still thinking about preparing New Year's gifts? Would you like to buy some interesting New Year paintings? 5. 如果你把年画作为礼物送给朋友，他们会很惊喜。 Don't hesitate, just go and buy some!

16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

参考答案:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D

【分析】本文讲述一个叫做 Mike 的男孩在奶奶死后几个星期非常想念奶奶，于是他就去奶奶以前常去的公园，在那里碰到一个老人，这个老奶奶的微笑和 Mike 奶奶的微笑很像，他们愉快的交谈一下午。两个人都很开心，而恰恰这个老奶奶的孙子在几个星期之前去世了，Mike 也刚好和老奶奶的孙子很像。

1. 细节理解题。根据文中 There he saw an old lady. She looked very kind. 可知，他遇到了一位老太太，故选 B。
2. 细节理解题。根据文中 The old lady also returned to her home happily. She told her son that she had food and drinks with a little boy. "He was as lovely as Brittany," she said. Her son was surprised, because he had never seen her so happy since Brittany, her grandson, died weeks ago. 可知，自从孙子去世之后从来没有看到过她这么开心的笑过，所以当碰到 Mike 时，仿佛又看到了自己的孙子一样，说明她很想念她的孙子，故选 C。
3. 细节理解题。根据文中 Little Mike went up and sat next to her. He took out his food and drinks and gave some to her. She smiled at him. Her smile was so sweet that Mike wanted to see it again. She seemed to understand him, so once again she smiled. Mike was very glad. 可知，他遇到的老人和他的奶奶一样的善良，故选 D。
4. 推断题。根据文中 As it grew dark, Mike got up to leave. Before he left, he hugged the old lady and she gave him her sweetest smile. 可知，他们互相彼此都很善意的对待对方，两个人都度过的很开心，故选 D。
5. B 6. D 7. G 8. A 9. F

【分析】本文主要讲述了上周末，作者父母举办了一个街区聚会以及聚会上人们和食物的情况。

5. 根据 "my parents held a block (街区) party. They invited everyone who lives in our street to come. My parents felt that it was a good idea for neighbors to get to know one another." 可知 "我" 父母觉得邻居们互相了解是个好主意。选项 B "聚会后，我当然同意他们的看法。" 符合语境，故选 B。
6. 根据 "I learned that Ms. Ramirez, who lives in the house on the corner, once taught children to ride horses" 可知听说住在街角房子角的拉米雷斯女士曾经教过孩子们骑马，此处应该和骑马有关，选项 D "去年夏天，她甚至带人骑马旅行。" 符合语境，故选 D。
7. 根据 "He also talked about how he taught the dogs to communicate (交流) with the people that they help." 可知他还谈到了他如何教狗与他们帮助的人交流，此处应该是和狗有关的，选项 G "他告诉我他是如何为这个项目挑选狗的。" 符合语境，故选 G。
8. 根据 "My father cooked hamburgers on our grill (烤架), and everyone else brought a special dish. The Harrisons brought potato salad, my favorite food" 可知父亲在我们的烤架上做汉堡包，其他人都带了一道特别的菜。哈里森家带来了土豆沙拉。此处是和聚会上的食物有关，选项 A "我在聚会上吃了一些美味的食物。" 符合语境，故选 A。
9. 根据 "The party was held in an open space near my house." 可知聚会在 "我" 家附近的一块空地上举行，选项 F "每个人都带了毯子，这样我们就可以坐下吃饭了。" 符合语境，故选 F。
10. B

【详解】句意：我不知道他明天是否会来。如果他来的话，我会告诉你。

考查动词时态。第一句是 if 引导的宾语从句，根据 "主现从不限" 原则可知，从句的时态由 tomorrow 来决定，用一般将来时 (will do)；第二空是 if 引导的条件状语从句，根据时态上 "主将从现" 原则可知，从句用一般现在时，主语是 he，谓语动词用三单形式，故选 B。

11. C

【详解】句意：梅梅，今天晚上你能帮我做晚饭吗？

考查固定句式及介词短语。"Would you please do sth.?" 意为 "请你做某事好吗？"，排除 AB；help sb with sth 意为 "在某方面帮助某人"。故选 C。

12. A

【详解】句意：任何知道这个问题答案的人都可以举手。

考查不定代词。Anyone 任何人；Someone 某人；Everyone 每个人；No one 没有人。根据 "who knows the answer to the question" 可知此处指知道问题答案的任何人，用 Anyone。故选 A。

13. D

【详解】句意：你能听到吗？有人在公园里唱京剧。

考查不定代词和主谓一致。Some old people 一些老人；Some one 有人，指代具体的某个人；Anyone 任何人；Someone 某人，指代不确定的某个人。根据空后的 be 动词 "is" 可知，主语应是单数，则 A 项错误；句子是肯定句，表示不确定的某个人在唱京剧，应用 someone。故选 D。

14. B

【详解】句意：现在我们学校的每个老师都有一台电脑。

考查动词时态。分析句子可知，"The teachers" 是主语，"each" 是其同位语。主语是复数，所以动词要用复数形式，可排除 CD 选项；"have" 表示 "有" 的时候不用进行时态，排除 A 选项。故选 B。

15. B

【详解】句意：——我下周要去北京开会。我要坐火车去。——我也是。

考查倒装句。根据语境及备选项可知，这里考查 "so+be 动词/助动词/情态动词+主语"。这一倒装结构表示前面所陈述的情况也适用于另外一人，意为 "……也一样"。be going to 与 will 均可用于一般将来时，表示将要做什么事。综上所述，B 项正确。故选 B。

16. B

【详解】句意：——我想露西今天不会来了，是吗？——对，她不会。她病了，呆在家里。

考查宾语从句的反意疑问句。根据“I don't think”可知，反意疑问句看宾语从句部分；再者根据否定前移和“Lucy will come today”可知，第一空“will”符合句意；根据“she won't”可知，“No”符合句意。故选 B。

17. B

【详解】句意：——我不确定他明天是否会来。——别担心。我想如果他来了，他会给你打电话的。

考查宾语从句和条件状语从句。根据“I'm not sure”可知，此句是宾语从句，if 意为“是否”；再者根据“tomorrow”可知，此句时态用一般将来时，因此第一空 will come 符合句意；根据“he will give you a call”可知，第二个 if 意为“如果”，是条件状语从句，结合“主将从现原则”，此空应用一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数，因此第二空 comes 符合句意。故选 B。

18. C

【详解】句意：——你借《小妇人》要借多久？——我预定两周后归还。

考查动词时态及动词辨析。borrow 借入，短暂性动词；lend 借出，短暂性动词；keep 持有，延续性动词；get 得到，短暂性动词。根据“how long”可知，此处应用延续性动词；根据“in two weeks”可知，此处是一般将来时态。故选 C。

19. D

【详解】句意：——Jerry，你能记得我们考试后要去哪里吗？——你忘了我们说好要去颐和园的吗？

考查宾语从句。根据“could you remember”可知，后面用宾语从句，应该用陈述句语序，即疑问词+主语+谓语+宾语，因此可以排除 B 和 C；go to sp 表示“去某地”，而句中用的是副词 where，修饰动词 go，所以介词 to 应省略，故选 D。

20. C

【详解】句意：你附近的超市什么时候关门？

考查特殊疑问句。根据“What time...the supermarket around your neighbourhood”可知超市关门是一个经常性动作，时态为一般现在时，结合选项可知，close 是实义动词，且主语“the supermarket”视为第三人称单数，前面应用助动词 does，助动词后用动词原形。故选 C。

21. D

【详解】句意：——多大的雨啊！明天会停吗？——恐怕不会，现在我们正在进入雨季。A. Of course not 当然不；B. I'm afraid so 我恐怕是这样；C. That's possible 那是可能的；D. I'm afraid not 我恐怕不能；根据句意故选 D

22. C

【详解】句意：——前天你的考试怎么样？——哦，我感觉没有比这更好了。我在考试中犯了很少的错误。worse 更糟的；worst 最糟糕的；better 更好的；best 最好的。根据 I made few mistakes in it. 可知我在考试中犯的错误非常少，因此我考得非常好。否定词+比较级=最高级，couldn't feel better=could feel best 表示感觉最好。故选 C。

23. A

【详解】句意：——你喜欢看书吗？——是的。书籍帮助我了解世界。

考查副词短语。a lot 很多，修饰动词；a lot of 很多，后加名词；lots 全体；lot of 是错误表达。根据“know...about the world”可知此处修饰动词 know 用副词短语 a lot。故选 A。

24. B

【详解】句意：——你觉得你的新工作怎么样？——我认为它通常充满乐趣。本题考查交际用语。What do you think of.....? 用来征求意见的。故选 B。

25. are like big family

【详解】分析句子结构及语境，句子应用一般现在时，句中缺少谓语动词，因此“像”应用 be like 来表示，主语 People 为复数名词，be 动词应用 are；“一个大家庭”是名词短语 a big family。故填 are like; big family。

26. will go to work the day after tomorrow

【详解】后天：the day after tomorrow，句子用一般将来时 will do；去上班：go to work。故填 will go to work; the day after tomorrow。

27. if you need help

【详解】if“如果”，you“你”，need“需要”，help“帮助”，if 引导的条件状语从句，从句用一般现在时，主语 you 是第二人称，动词用原形，故填 if you need help。

28. will leave

【详解】句意：快点！丹尼尔！我们十分钟后出发。leave：离开，出发。in+时间段：可表示在这段时间以后，用于一般将来时，根据 in ten minutes 结合句意可知此句时态是一般将来时，一般将来时构成 will + do sth.，故答案是 will leave。

29. will call get

【详解】句意：我明天一到那儿就给你打电话。根据语义可知，本句为 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句，时态遵循“主将从现”，所以主语使用 will call；从句主语为第一人称，谓语动词使用原形 call。故填：will call; get。

30. is going to give

【详解】句意：范先生今天下午将给我们做报告，是吗？根据句的时间状语“this afternoon”，可知所给句子的时态是一般将来时，因反意疑问句中含有 be 动词“is”，要用一般将来时的结构“am/is/are going to do sth”，根据主谓的一致性，主语“Mr. Fan”是第三人称单数，be 动词用 is，故填 is going to give。

31. to fix

【详解】句意：Annie 打算找人修理她的手表。根据“ask someone”可知此处应用动词短语 ask sb to do sth 表示“让某人做某事”，动词 fix 的不定式为 to fix。故填 to fix。

32. to get

【详解】句意：简每天总是第一个到教室。根据空前 the first“第一个”，可知此处考查动词不定式作后置定语，the first to do sth.“第一个做某事”。故填 to get。

33. to learn

【详解】句意：这些志愿者总是准备着学习新技能来帮助更多的人。learn“学习”是动词，此处考查固定搭配“be ready to do sth.”，意为“准备做某事”，be ready 后接动词不定式，故填 to learn。

34. flying

【详解】句意：看，那边有很多孩子正在放风筝。there be sb doing sth 意为“有某人正在做某事”，设空处应填提示词 fly 的现在分词 flying，故填 flying。

35. managers

【详解】句意：在这大公司里，他是最好的经理之一。“经理”manager；根据 one of +形容词最高级+名词复数，所以应是 managers。故填 managers。

36. below

【详解】句意：大雪过后，气温将低于零度。below zero“零度以下”。故填 below。

37. buildings

【详解】句意：看这些建筑物。它们如此高。根据“They are so tall”可知此处用名词复数 buildings“建筑物”。故填 buildings。

38. elder

【详解】句意：我的姐姐比我大两岁。根据“My...sister is two years older than me.”可知，此处考查固定搭配 elder sister“姐姐”，填形容词 elder“年纪较长的”。故填 elder。

课堂链接

1. B

【详解】句意：——这个周末你想去哪里，动物园还是博物馆？——两者都可以。这取决于你。

考查代词辨析。both 两者都；either 两者之一；neither 两者都不。根据“It’s up to you”可知自己都可以，表示两者之一用 either。故选 B。

2. D

【详解】句意：我给一家著名杂志发了两篇文章，可惜都不够好到可以发表。

考查代词辨析。both 两者都；all 三者及以上都；either 两者中的任何一个；neither 两者都不。根据“two articles”可知，此处是指两者，结合“it’s a pity”可知，两篇文章都不够好，用 neither 表示。故选 D。

3. C

【详解】句意：你想买哪一款智能手机，黑色的还是白色的？——都不。它们对我来说都太贵了。

考查不定代词。None 三者及以上都不；Either 两者中的任何一个；Neither 两者都不。根据“They are both too expensive for me.”可知，两者都不买。故选 C。

4. A

【详解】句意：——利奥，你会听从你妈妈还是爸爸的建议？——在这个问题上，我不同意他们两个的意见。我有自己的想法。

考查代词辨析。neither 两者都不；both 两者都；either 两者之一；none 全都不。根据“I have my own idea.”可知有自己的想法，所以不同意父母两人的意见，用 neither。故选 A。

5. D

【详解】句意：——你和你哥哥一定很亲近。——在某种程度上，是的。每当我妈妈试图挑选我们中的任何一个人来做家务时，我们良好的关系就会破裂。

考查代词用法。neither 两者都不；all 所有(三者及以上)；both 两者都；either 两者中的任何一个。根据“You must be very close to your brother.”可知，提到两个人，再结合“of us to do the chores”可知，空处是指我们中的任何一个来做家务。故选 D。

6. A

【详解】句意：——我这周末或下周末能来吗？——都不行。这些天我很忙。

考查代词辨析。Neither 两者都不；None 三者及以上都不；Either 两者之一；Both 两者都。根据“this weekend or next weekend”以及“I am busy all these days”可知，两个时间都不行，故选 A。

7. itself

【详解】句意：看沏茶和喝茶本身一样令人愉快。“as+adj/adv+as”是原级比较，表示“.....和.....一样.....”，本句中比较对象是“观看沏茶”和“喝茶”这个动作本身，根据给出首字母“i”提示可知，反身代词“itself 它自己，它本身”符合句意，故填 itself。

8. Neither

【详解】句意：——他从不对父母撒谎。——我也是。我是个很诚实的孩子。根据“I was a very honest kid.”可知，我也不撒谎；再者根据“neither+助动词+sb.”和英文提示可知，neither 符合句意，位于句首，首字母大写。故填 Neither。

9. others

【详解】句意：我们不喜欢他，因为他从不为别人着想。根据“We don’t like him because he never thinks of”可知，他从不为别人着想，other 意为“其他的”，“别人”为 others，故填 others。

10. others

【详解】句意：他班里有 30 个学生。一个是英国人，其余的是中国人。“one... the others...”意为“一个……其余的……”；此处的 others 是代词，others=other students。故填 others。

11. places

【详解】句意：你愿意和我们一起到别的地方吗？place“地点”，可数名词。other 后面跟可数名词复数，表示“其他……”。故填 places。

12. costs

【详解】句意：每张 CD 值 20 元。根据题意可知，Each of CDs 作主语时，谓语动词用单数，要与 each 保持一致。故填 cost 的第三人称单数形式 costs。

13. None

【详解】句意：我们谁也不喜欢在冬天去滑冰。根据英文提示 no 可知，此处是固定短语 none of“没有一个”。故填 None。

14. is

【详解】句意：这些钱都不是她的。根据语境可知，句子时态为一般现在时；none of 表示“（三个或三个以上）都不”，money“钱”，不可数名词，none of 后面接不可数名词时，谓语动词需要用单数，所以空格处需填 be 动词的单数形式“is”。故填 is。

15. heroes

【详解】句意：我们历史老师在课堂上给我们讲了几个英雄的故事。根据“a few...”和词汇提示可知，a few 后需填名词复数，heroes“英雄”为名词 hero 的复数形式。故选 heroes。

16. People expect to have good luck in the new year. 17. 家家户户忙着贴年画，辞旧迎新。 18. 人们要到第二年才会换年画。 19. 他们认为门神太吓人，不能挂在家里。 20. If you send New Year paintings/nianhua to your friends as gifts, they will be very surprised.

【导语】本文介绍了中国新年年画。

16. 根据中文，时态为一般现在时。People“人们”作主语，谓语动词用原形；expect to do“期望做”；have good luck“拥有好运”；in the new year“在新的一年里”，时间状语。故填 People expect to have good luck in the new year.

17. every family“每个家庭”；is busy“忙于”；putting up“张贴”；its New Year paintings“它的新年画”；to say goodbye“去说再见”；to the old year“对旧的一年”；and“和”；welcome the new one“欢迎新年”，故填：家家户户忙着贴年画，辞旧迎新。

18. People“人们”；won't 是 will not 的缩写，will“将”；not...until“直到……才”；change“改变”；their New Year paintings“他们的新年画”；the next year“第二年”。故填：人们要到第二年才会换年画。

19. They“他们”；think“认为”；the door gods“门神”；are“是”；too...to“太……而不能”；scary“吓人的”；hang“挂”；in their homes“他们的家里”。故填：他们认为门神太吓人，不能挂在家里。

20. 根据中文，本句是 if“如果”引导的条件状语从句；时态为“主将从现”；you“你”作从句主语，后接谓语动词原形；send sth. to sb.“把某物送给某人”，；New Year paintings/nianhua“年画”；your friends“你的朋友们”；as gifts“作为礼物”；they“他们”主句主语；will be“将”；very surprised“很惊喜”。故填 If you send New Year paintings/nianhua to your friends as gifts, they will be very surprised.