I. Grammar & Structures

1. Scarcely had she entered the room _____ the phone rang.
   A. when B. than C. that D. before
2. Had he known about the problem, he _____ sooner.
   A. acted B. would have acted C. would act D. acts
3. Were it not for her advice, I _____ the wrong decision.
   A. would have made B. made C. make D. had made
4. No sooner _____ the teacher finished speaking than the students started arguing.
   A. did B. had C. was D. has
5. The article, _____ I had read twice, contained numerous errors.
   A. which B. that C. whose D. where
6. Not only _____ she talented, but she also demonstrates exceptional leadership skills.
   A. is B. was C. does D. has
7. He suggested that every participant _____ a brief presentation.
   A. give B. gives C. gave D. to give
8. _____ she had trained hard, she still failed the competition.
   A. Even though B. Unless C. If D. Though
9. I would rather you _____ your opinions openly in the meeting.
   A. express B. expressed C. expresses D. expressing
10. Such was the intensity of the storm _____ the riverbanks overflowed.
    A. that B. which C. as D. for
11. The more the company expanded, _____ challenges it encountered.
    A. the more B. more C. most D. many
12. _____ her reluctance, she eventually agreed to the plan.
    A. Despite B. Although C. In spite of D. Even

II. Vocabulary & Cloze Test

Exploration of extreme environments has always intrigued humans. Whether probing the cosmos or delving into the oceanic abyss, scientists confront formidable obstacles. Such endeavors require advanced technology, meticulous planning, and unwavering resolve. The insights gained can illuminate the origins of life, inspire innovation, and broaden our comprehension of nature. Yet, many questions remain unresolved, rendering the pursuit as tantalizing as it is perilous.

13. Exploration of extreme environments has always _____ humans.

14. Scientists confront formidable _____.
15. Such endeavors require advanced _____.
16. Delving into the oceanic abyss or probing the cosmos demands meticulous _____.
17. Insights gained may _____ the origins of life.
18. These discoveries inspire innovation and broaden human _____.
19. Yet, many questions remain _____.
20. The pursuit is as _____ as it is perilous.
21. Humans are fascinated by the _____ of unknown realms.
22. To succeed, explorers must exhibit _____ resolve.
23. Such ventures highlight the _____ between risk and reward.
24. Extreme environments compel scientists to exercise great _____.

III. Reading Comprehension

Passage: The Hidden Life of Deep-Sea Creatures

The deep ocean, largely unexplored, harbors species with extraordinary adaptations. Life endures under immense pressure, near-freezing temperatures, and total darkness. Bioluminescence allows creatures to communicate or attract prey. Studying these organisms can inform biotechnology and medicine. However, exploration is fraught with peril, costly equipment, and unpredictable conditions. Some researchers **contend** that deep-sea studies may revolutionize our understanding of evolution, genetics, and ecological balance. Others argue the risk may outweigh the benefits, necessitating careful evaluation before further expeditions.

25. What is the passage mainly about?
A. How to make deep-sea equipment
B. The fascinating and challenging nature of deep-sea exploration
C. The history of oceanic research
D. Life in shallow waters
26. The deep ocean is _____ explored.
A. more B. less C. well D. fully
27. Life survives under _____ conditions.
A. normal B. extreme C. mild D. tropical
28. Bioluminescence allows creatures to _____.
A. photosynthesize B. swim faster C. communicate or attract prey D. hibernate

29. Studying deep-sea organisms can benefit _____.
A. biotechnology and medicine B. agriculture C. outer space research D. sports
30. Exploration is fraught with _____.
A. safety and fun B. peril, costly equipment, unpredictable conditions C. boredom
D. shallow water
31.The word ***contend*** is closest in meaning to _____.
A. argue B. sleep C. swim D. ignore
32.What may deep-sea studies revolutionize?
A. Fishing techniques B. Our understanding of evolution, genetics, ecology C. Tourist attractions D. Weather prediction
33. What argument do some researchers make against exploration?
A. It is fun B. The risk may outweigh the benefits C. It is easy D. It is cheap
34. The phrase *necessitating careful evaluation* refers to _____.
A. planning meals B. evaluating risk vs. benefit C. counting fish D. exploring space

35.What challenges do scientists face in deep-sea expeditions?
A. Extreme pressure, darkness, cold, fragile and expensive equipment B. Too many tourists C. Lack of water D. Overpopulation of fish
36.How does the passage convey the danger of deep-sea exploration?
A. By mentioning peril, fragile equipment, and unpredictable conditions B. By talking about fun activities C. By describing shallow waters D. By giving recipes

IV. Sentence Transformation

37."Do not interfere with the experiment," the teacher warned.
→ The teacher warned us _____.

38.It is believed that a rare artifact lies beneath the ruins.
→ A rare artifact _____.

39.He realized he had lost the documents only after leaving the office.
→ Only after _____.

40.She last visited the remote village five years ago.
→ She hasn't _____.

41.The athletes lost because they underestimated their opponents.
→ If they _____.

42.The revelation was so startling that everyone fell silent.
→ It was such _____.

43. “How long have you been attempting the puzzle?” he asked.
→ He asked me _____.

44. It is impossible for me to complete the research today.
→ I can’t _____.

45. The child is too inexperienced to perform the task.
→ The child isn’t _____.

46. They began constructing the observatory three months ago.
→ The observatory _____.