

PART I. Each sentence below has one or two blanks. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole. 20%

- Prompted by early scandals over working conditions in \_\_\_\_\_ factories, away from their western headquarters, many labor-intensive businesses have strived to deal with problems like child labor and other forms of labor exploitation.  
(A) far-flung  
(B) high-topped  
(C) far-famed  
(D) high-strung
- No volume on the history of economics can conclude without the hope that the subject will be \_\_\_\_\_ politics to form again the larger discipline of political economy.  
(A) vindicated by  
(B) segregated from  
(C) recapitulated by  
(D) reunited with
- This open innovation contest is a technological frontline, bringing in \_\_\_\_\_ to change, transform and better our life.  
(A) a multitude of indigenous approaches  
(B) a plethora of ingenuous ways  
(C) a myriad of ingenious ways  
(D) a pittance of indigenous approaches
- The practice of “conciierge doctor” was heavily criticized by the media. The Eagle Daily News called it mortifying and \_\_\_\_\_ of the public.  
(A) efficacious  
(B) vigorous  
(C) contemptuous  
(D) altruistic
- Wildlife conservationists and experts have come to realize that \_\_\_\_\_ methods of protecting the flock by maintaining refuges and regulating hunting are no longer sufficient, and in their dissatisfaction, they are now calling for more actions and \_\_\_\_\_ a new approach.  
(A) unorthodox, retaliating for  
(B) conventional, pressing for  
(C) defamatory, publicizing for  
(D) mandatory, dissenting for

6. A large group of protesters were gathering in front of the district court to condemn a recent ruling as the most \_\_\_\_\_ ever issued by any court.
- (A) desolate jurisdiction
  - (B) condescending malpractice
  - (C) recuperating proposition
  - (D) draconian injunction
7. Many foreign \_\_\_\_\_ paid their last respects to the late former British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher. But none of the serving member of the \_\_\_\_\_ President Obama administration attended the funeral while the United States was represented by two former Secretaries of State.
- (A) traffickers, bona fide
  - (B) bigwigs, en route
  - (C) expatriates, incendiary
  - (D) dignitaries, incumbent
8. The union leader had a hidden agenda, which was unknown to most of the union members. Some of representative members of the union who raised doubts were eventually \_\_\_\_\_ into submission to approve his plan.
- (A) proscribed
  - (B) bludgeoned
  - (C) augured
  - (D) divulged
9. After the \_\_\_\_\_ that burned down the diner, the owner closely \_\_\_\_\_ his business insurance policy to discover exactly what benefits its coverage provided.
- (A) commiseration, perturbed
  - (B) confiscation, perpetuated
  - (C) conflagration, perused
  - (D) compunction, perforated
10. Reluctant to attract notice, the supermodel and her alleged new boyfriend sat in a far corner of the restaurant and tried to be as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.
- (A) unobtrusive
  - (B) untenable
  - (C) unsavory
  - (D) unseemly

PART II. Each question below has four words or phrases. Choose the one that is most nearly similar or opposite in meaning to the underlined word. 20%

11. tenacious

- (A) fast running
- (B) intentional
- (C) holding fast
- (D) obnoxious

12. recluse

- (A) social person
- (B) respectable scholar
- (C) careful worker
- (D) rich businessman

13. impromptu

- (A) appropriate
- (B) rehearsed
- (C) tedious
- (D) impaired

14. meticulous

- (A) steadfast
- (B) painstaking
- (C) irrelevant
- (D) contagious

15. scanty

- (A) invisible
- (B) conspicuous
- (C) vindictive
- (D) plentiful

16. vanguard

- (A) rear
- (B) vigilance
- (C) garment
- (D) jeopardy

17. paradox

- (A) equality
- (B) patronage
- (C) contradiction
- (D) exaggeration

18. conjecture  
(A) obesity  
(B) drudgery  
(C) convergence  
(D) guesswork
19. diabolical  
(A) seraphic  
(B) meager  
(C) diligent  
(D) astute
20. impressionable  
(A) impartial  
(B) susceptible  
(C) dispassionate  
(D) elusive

PART III. The words/phrases in each group are often confusing and misused. Fully explain/compare the differences and similarities, including but not limited to meaning, usage, and part of speech. If necessary, use these words/phrases in sentences to illustrate. 30%

1. endemic / epidemic / pandemic
2. for example / such as / like / namely
3. uninterested / disinterested, unorganized / disorganized
4. historic / historical, electric / electrical
5. even if / even though
6. continual / continuous

PART IV. The following passage is excerpted from Michael Sandel's *What Money Can't Buy*.

- (1) Based on the passage, is it necessary to make a difference between fines and fees from the aspects of public interest and morality? Is it fair or moral to impose higher rate of penalty on rich people? What is the underlying logic of such penalty as different from / similar to progressive taxes? 10%
- (2) In the case of adopting this passage in your classroom, what do you wish to emphasize and how do you plan to approach in regard to learning about the language ( in particular vocabulary, syntax and writing structure) as well as the ideas and arguments? Provide a standard lesson plan for a fifty-minute class and explain your method. 20%

(From *What Money Can't Buy*, pp.66-7)

When people treat fines as fees, they flout the norms that fines express. Often, society strikes back. Some affluent drivers consider speeding tickets the price they pay for driving as fast as they please. In Finland, the law leans hard against that way of thinking (and driving) by basing fines on the income of the offender. In 2003, Jussi Salonoja, the twenty-seven-year-old heir to a sausage business, was fined €170,000 (about \$217,000 at the time) for driving 80 kilometers per hour (50 mph) in a 40km/h (25 mph) zone. Salonoja, one of the richest men in Finland, had an income of € 7 million per year. The previous record for the most expensive speeding ticket was held by Anssi Vanjoki, an executive of Nokia, the mobile phone company. In 2002, he was fined € 116,000 for speeding through Helsinki on his Harley-Davidson. A judge reduced the fine when Vanjoki showed that his income had dropped, due to a downturn in Nokia's profits.

Notwithstanding the cavalier attitude of some fast-driving rich folk toward speed limits, the distinction between a fine and a fee is not easily effaced. In most places, being pulled over and issued a speeding ticket still carries a stigma. No one thinks the officer is simply collecting a toll, or presenting the offender with a bill for the convenience of a faster commute. I recently ran across a bizarre proposal that makes this clear, by showing what a speeding fee rather than fine would actually look like.

In 2010, Eugene "Gino" DiSimone, an independent candidate for governor of Nevada, proposed an unusual way to raise money for the state budget: allowing people to pay \$25 per day to exceed the posted speed limit and drive ninety miles per hour on designated roads in Nevada. If you wanted the option of speeding from time to time, you would buy a transponder and dial into your account by cell phone whenever you needed to get somewhere fast. The \$25 would be charged to your creditcard, and you would be free to speed for the next twenty-four hours without being pulled over. If an officer with a radar gun detected you barreling down the highway, the transponder would signal that you were a paying customer and no ticket would be issued. DiSimone estimated that his proposal would raise at least \$1.3 billion a year for the state, without raising taxes.