



**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 – SESSION 2017/ 2018
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : ULAB1022
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC STUDY
NAMA KURSUS

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 1ST YEAR – ALL PROGRAMME / SATU – SEMUA PROGRAM
TAHUN / PROGRAM

DURATION : 2 HOURS / 2 JAM
TEMPOH

DATE : OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 2017
TARIKH

INSTRUCTION/ARAHAN :

1. Answer **ALL** questions in the spaces provided in this question booklet.
(Jawab **SEMUA** soalan di ruang yang disediakan di dalam buku soalan ini)
2. Candidates are required to follow all instructions given by the examination invigilators.
(Calon dikehendaki mematuhi semua arahan daripada pengawas peperiksaan)

(You are required to write your name and your lecturer's name on your question booklet)
(Pelajar dikehendaki menuliskan nama dan nama pensyarah pada buku soalan)

NAME / NAMA	:
I.C NO. / NO. K/PENGENALAN	:
YEAR / COURSE TAHUN / KURSUS	:
NAME OF COLLEGE NAMA KOLEJ	:
NAME OF LECTURER NAMA PENSYARAH	:

This examination paper consists of 15 pages including the cover
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 15 muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan



PUSAT PROGRAM KERJASAMA

**PETIKAN DARIPADA PERATURAN AKADEMIK
ARAHAN AM - PENYELEWENGAN AKADEMIK**

1. SALAH LAKU SEMASA PEPERIKSAAN

1.1 Pelajar tidak boleh melakukan mana-mana salah laku peperiksaan seperti berikut :-

- 1.1.1 memberi dan/atau menerima dan/atau memiliki sebarang maklumat dalam bentuk elektronik, bercetak atau apa jua bentuk lain yang tidak dibenarkan semasa berlangsungnya peperiksaan sama ada di dalam atau di luar Dewan Peperiksaan melainkan dengan kebenaran Ketua Pengawas; atau
- 1.1.2 menggunakan maklumat yang diperolehi seperti di atas bagi tujuan menjawab soalan peperiksaan; atau
- 1.1.3 menipu atau cuba untuk menipu atau berkelakuan mengikut cara yang boleh ditafsirkan sebagai menipu semasa berlangsungnya peperiksaan; atau
- 1.1.4 lain-lain salah laku yang ditetapkan oleh Universiti (seperti membuat bising, mengganggu pelajar lain, mengganggu Pengawas menjalankan tugasnya).

2. HUKUMAN SALAH LAKU PEPERIKSAAN

2.1 Sekiranya pelajar didapati telah melakukan pelanggaran mana-mana peraturan peperiksaan ini, setelah diperakukan oleh Jawatankuasa Peperiksaan Fakulti dan disabitkan kesalahannya, Senat boleh mengambil tindakan dari mana-mana satu yang berikut :-

- 2.1.1 memberi markah SIFAR (0) bagi keseluruhan keputusan peperiksaan kursus yang berkenaan (termasuk kerja kursus); atau
- 2.1.2 memberi markah SIFAR (0) bagi semua kursus yang didaftarkan pada semester tersebut.

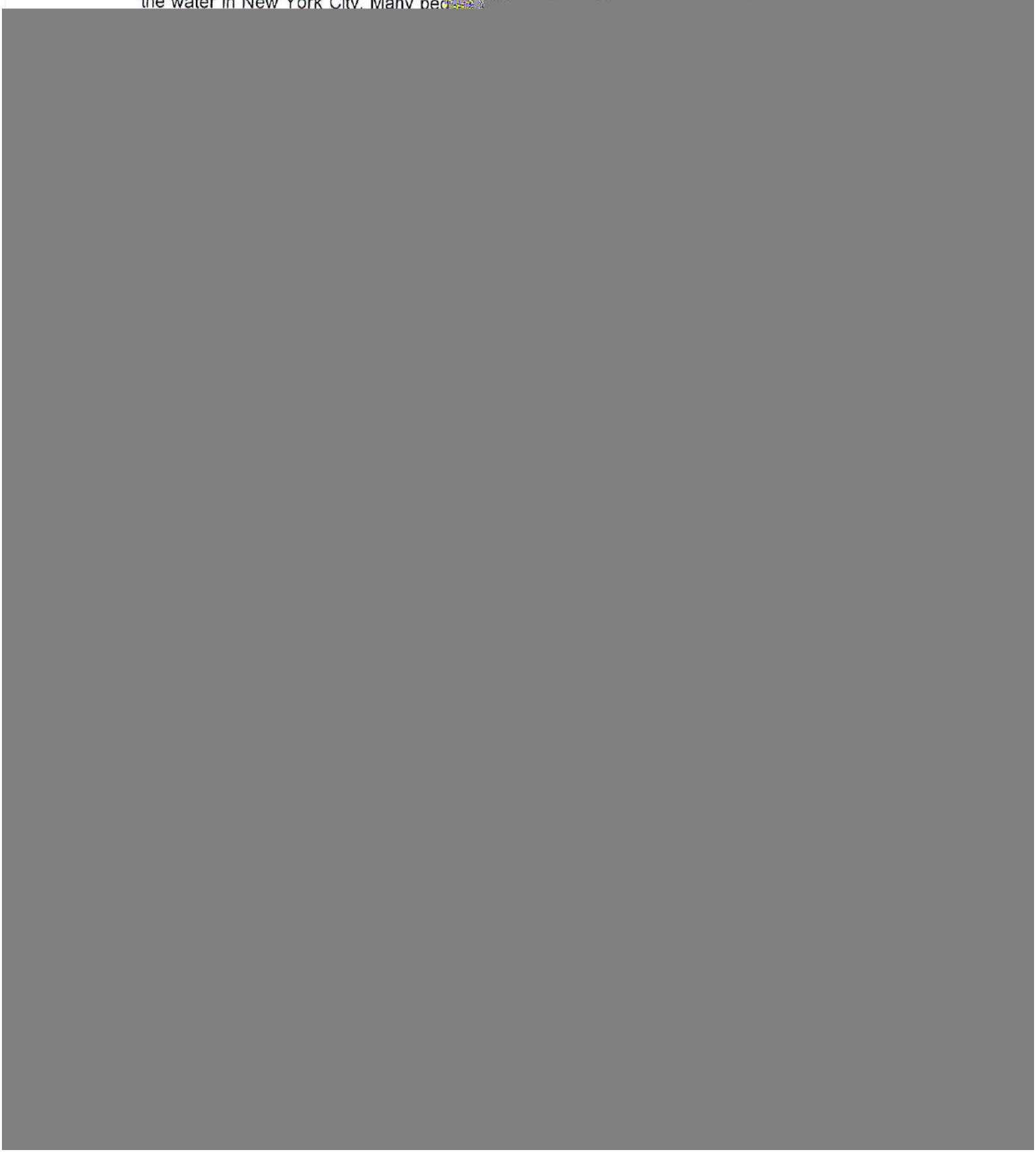
2.2 Jawatankuasa Akademik Fakulti boleh mencadangkan untuk dipaparkan kepada Senat

SECTION A (50 marks)

READING: TEXT I (30 marks)

Read the text below and answer all the questions that follow.

- I Most people assume that when they turn on the kitchen tap, they are getting clean, safe, healthy drinking water. Unfortunately, this often is not the case. Regardless of the original source of tap water, it is vulnerable to a number of different types of impurities, and may be full of harmful chemicals and inorganic minerals that the body cannot use.
- II Some undesirable substances found in water – including radon, fluoride and arsenic, as well as iron, lead, copper and other heavy metals – can occur naturally. Other contaminants, such as fertilisers, asbestos, cyanides, herbicides, pesticides and industrial chemicals, may leach into ground water through the soil or into tap water from plumbing pipes. Many of these chemicals have been linked to cancer and other disorders. Water can also contain biological contaminants, including viruses, bacteria and parasites.
- III Still other substances – including chlorine, fluorides, lime, carbon, phosphates and aluminium sulfate – are intentionally added to public water supplies to kill bacteria, adjust pH and eliminate cloudiness. Even if the levels of individual substances in water are well within 'allowable' limits, the total of all contaminants present may still be harmful to your health. In addition, private wells may not be regulated at all, except at the local level
- IV The greatest concerns about water quality today focus on chlorine, arsenic, lead, pesticides, herbicides and parasites. Chlorine has long been added to public water supplies to kill disease-causing bacteria. However, the levels of chlorine in drinking water today can be quite high and some byproducts of chlorine are known carcinogens. Thus, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is considering steps to reduce the level of chlorine in drinking water, but is facing opposition from industry groups.
- V Pesticides pose a risk in any area where the tap water is extracted from an underground source and consumed by...

- VI Long considered a problem limited to poor, developing countries, the presence of bacteria and parasites in drinking water – especially a parasite called *cryptosporidium*– is becoming a serious problem in the United States. In April 1993, as many as 370,000 people in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were stricken by this parasite from the city's water supply. Thousands suffered from severe diarrhea and up to 100 deaths were attributed to the outbreak. These 'unacceptable' levels of cryptosporidium, most likely from agricultural runoff, forced users of the public water system to boil their tap water before using it. The same organism has created controversy over the safety of the water in New York City. Many people
- 

- IX Whatever the source of your water, it is important to know some warning signs of bad water. Watch for cloudiness in water. Chlorination can cause some cloudiness but it usually clears if the water is left to stand, whereas bacterial or sedimentary cloudiness will remain. Foaming may be caused by bacterial contamination, by floating particles of sediment or by detergents. Bacteria can be destroyed by boiling water for at least five minutes while sediment should settle out if you let the water stand for several hours. Strange smells or tastes in water that was previously fine could mean chemical contamination. However, many toxic hazards that work their way into water do not change its taste, smell or appearance.

Adapted from:
Balch, P. A. (2010). *Prescription for nutritional healing* (5th Ed.). England: Penguin Group.

A I Write the main ideas for paragraphs II, III, V and VIII in the blank spaces provided.

Paragraph	Main Idea
I	Tap water may contain harmful chemicals and minerals
II	
III	
IV	Level of chlorine in tap water is high
V	
VI	Presence of bacteria in drinking water
VII	Ineffectiveness of chlorine added to kill bacteria
VIII	
IX	Indications of bad water

(4 x 2m = 8 marks)

A II Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Two sources of contaminants in tap water are

i. _____

ii. _____

(2 x 1m = 2 marks)

2. How does asbestos affect the quality of tap water?

(2 marks)

3. How do pesticides contribute to a rise in the number of cancer cases?

(2 marks)

4. *The biggest problem is that even when the municipalities comply with the EPA regulations, the regulations themselves are weak and have written in such a way that it is relatively easy to comply* (paragraph VIII). Why did the author say so?

(2 marks)

5. Indications of contaminated tap water are

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

(4 x 1/2m = 2 marks)

6. To ensure people drink safe water, the author advises them to

i. _____

ii. _____

(2 x 1m = 2marks)

A III State in the brackets provided whether each of the statements given below is True (T) or False (F).

1. Tap water is clean and safe for consumption. []
2. Substances used to kill bacteria in water supplies could also affect health. []
3. Water sourced from river has the tendency to be contaminated by pesticides. []
4. There were cases of HIV due to drinking contaminated tap water. []
5. Chlorine added to tap water is not sufficient in eliminating cryptosporidium. []

(5 x 1m = 5 marks)

A IV Choose the correct meaning of the words highlighted in the following sentences according to the context in which they are used. Circle the correct option.

1. Unfortunately, this often is not the **case**.
 - A. a trial or legal inquiry
 - B. a particular situation or incident
 - C. a crime or mystery that someone is investigating

2. Some undesirable **substances** found in water – including radon, fluoride and arsenic, as well as iron, lead, copper and other heavy metals – can occur naturally.
 - A. elements
 - B. materials
 - C. ingredients

3. Even if the levels of individual substances in water are well within 'allowable' limits, the total of all contaminants present may **still** be harmful to your health.
 - A. yet
 - B. even so
 - C. nevertheless

4. As a result, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is considering steps to reduce the level of chlorine in drinking water, but is facing **opposition** from industry groups.
 - A. accusation
 - B. competition
 - C. disapproval

5. Thousands **suffered** from severe diarrhea and up to 100 deaths were attributed to the outbreak.
 - A. feeling grief
 - B. having painful experience
 - C. losing something in a huge quantity

(5 x 1m = 5marks)

TEXT II (20 marks)

Read the text below and then complete the tasks that follow.

- I Water, carbohydrates, proteins and fats are the basic building blocks of a good diet. By choosing the healthiest forms of each of these nutrients and eating them in the proper balance, you enable your body to function at its optimal level.
- II The human body is two-thirds water. Water is an essential nutrient that is involved in every function of the body. It helps transport nutrients and waste products in and out of cells. It is necessary for all digestive, absorptive, circulatory and excretory functions, as well as for the utilisation of the water-soluble vitamins. It is also needed for the maintenance of proper body temperature. Each day the body loses up to one quart of water each from the kidneys and skin, about one cup from the lungs and half cup from faeces - a total of about six to ten cups. To replace the water lost, males need to consume about 15 cups of fluid and females about 11 cups.
- III Ingesting an adequate amount of water each day - whether by food or water - is essential to maintain good health. Usually urine will be pale yellow in colour if the body is sufficiently hydrated. It is possible to get a good portion of your daily intake of water - at least eight glasses - not from the tap, but from fruits and vegetables, which are loaded with water, some up to 90 percent water. Although recent studies have shown that beverages such as juices and sodas can be counted toward the daily fluid requirement, obtaining proper levels of fluids from fruits, vegetables and non-caloric beverages such as herbal tea is preferable.
- IV Carbohydrates supply the body with the energy it needs to function. They are found almost exclusively in plant foods. Milk and milk products are the only food derived from animals that contain carbohydrates. Carbohydrates are divided into two groups - simple carbohydrates and complex carbohydrates. Simple carbohydrates are also called simple sugars. Fruits are one of the richest natural sources of simple carbohydrates. Complex carbohydrates are also made up of sugars, but the sugar molecules are strung together to form longer, more complex chains. Complex carbohydrates include fiber and starches. Foods rich in complex carbohydrates include vegetables, whole grains, peas and beans.
- V Carbohydrates are the main source of blood glucose which is a major fuel for all of the body cells and the only source of energy for the brain and red blood cells. Both simple and complex carbohydrates are converted into glucose. The glucose is then either used directly to provide

energy for the body or stored in the liver for future use. If a person consumes more calories than his or her body is using, a portion of the carbohydrates consumed may be stored in the body as fat.

- VI Protein is essential for growth. It provides the body with energy and is needed for the manufacture of hormones, antibodies, enzymes and tissues. It also helps maintain the proper acid-alkali balance in the body. Dietary proteins are classified into two groups, depending on the amino acids they provide. Complete proteins contain ample amounts of all the essential amino acids. These proteins are found in meat, fish, poultry, cheese, eggs and milk. Incomplete proteins contain only some of the essential amino acids. These proteins are found in a variety of foods, including grains, legumes and leafy green vegetables.
- VII When protein is consumed, the body breaks it down into amino acids, the building blocks of all proteins. Since protein is essential for life, other foods such as fruits and vegetables which are alkaline-producing, need to be consumed to balance the body. Some of the amino acids from proteins are designated nonessential. This does not mean that they are unnecessary but rather that they do not have to come from the diet because they can be produced by the body from other amino acids. Other amino acids are considered essential, meaning that the body cannot produce them, and therefore must be obtained from the diet. Poor dietary protein intake may cause weight loss, muscle degeneration and severe fatigue.
- VIII Although much attention has been focused on the need to reduce dietary fat, the body does need fat. During infancy and childhood, fat is necessary for normal brain development. Throughout life, it is essential to provide energy and support growth. However, the body requires only small amount of fat. If you are an adult, about one-third of your calories should come from fat.
- IX Fats are composed of building blocks called fatty acids. There are three major categories of fatty acids – saturated, polyunsaturated and monounsaturated. These classifications are based on the number of hydrogen atoms in the chemical structure of a given molecule of fatty acid. Saturated fatty acids are found primarily in animal products, including dairy items such as whole milk, cream, butter and cheese, and fatty meats like beef, lamb and pork. Meanwhile, polyunsaturated fatty acids are found in greatest abundance in corn, soybean, safflower and sunflower oils. Certain fish oils are also high in polyunsaturated fat. Whereas, monounsaturated fatty acids are found mostly in vegetable and nut oils such as olive, peanut and canola. Excessive fat intake is a major causative factor in obesity, high blood pressure, coronary heart

disease and colon cancer and also has been linked to a number of other disorders as well.

Adapted from: Balch, P. A. (2010). *Prescription for nutritional healing* (5th Ed.). England: Penguin Group.

B I Based on Text II, fill in the blanks to complete the table below.

Title: _____ (1 mark)

Nutrient	Role	Source	Evidence of Deficiency
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ (1m) • needed for all digestive, absorptive, circulatory and excretory functions, as well as for the utilisation of the water-soluble vitamins • _____ _____ _____ _____ (1m) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ (1/2m) • _____ (1/2m) • Fruits and vegetables • Juices and sodas • Non-caloric beverages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ (1m)

Nutrient	Role	Source	Evidence of Deficiency
Carbohydrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply the body with energy it needs to function. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant foods e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ (1/2m) _____ (1/2m) Animal based products e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ (1/2m) _____ (1/2m) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ (1m)
Protein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential for growth and development _____ _____ _____ (1m) Needed for the manufacture of hormones, antibodies, enzymes and tissues. _____ _____ _____ (1m) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diet in meat, fish, poultry, cheese, eggs and milk. Diet in grains, legumes and leafy green vegetables. _____ _____ _____ (1m) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight loss Muscle degeneration Severe fatigue

Nutrient	Role	Source	Evidence of Deficiency
Fat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary for normal brain development during infancy and childhood. _____ _____ _____ _____ (1m) To support growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saturated fatty acids: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ _____ (1m) Polyunsaturated fatty acids: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ _____ (1/2m) _____ _____ (1/2m) Monounsaturated fatty acids: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ _____ (1/2m) _____ _____ (1/2m) 	Not stated

(15 x 1m = 15 marks)

B II Match the bold words in the following sentences with the words that mean the same as in the text. Refer to the part of the text indicated in the brackets. Write the word from the text in the spaces provided.

1. Maximus was asked to **replenish** Suri's empty cup with tea.

(Paragraph II)

2. Students will be given a token for a free ice cream if their assignments are **satisfactorily** done.

(Paragraph III)

3. Petronas is the **main** contributor for the road safety campaign at primary schools in Malaysia.

(Paragraph V)

4. Animals can be **categorised** into two groups: invertebrates and vertebrates

(Paragraph VI)

5. Mental health **illnesses** affect an estimated 22 per cent of American adults each year.

(Paragraph IX)

(5x1m=5marks)

SECTION B (10 marks)

Fill in each blank with the correct word from the options given in the box.

trends	consumers	equally	prepare	directly
quality	winning	select	craftsmen	growing

If you are a meat lover, you will probably be thrilled with the butcher's shop-cum-restaurant concept, where you can buy the meat and stay on for the meal. Here, customers get to 1. _____ their house-cut meat of choice before it is cooked on site. Most of these restaurants practise whole-animal butchery, a craft of utilising every part of the animal. And some have menus while others allow for customisation of the cooking 2. _____ and the side dishes to be served with the cooked meat.

Consumers are now more selective about their food. Terms like "sustainable", "organic" and "free-range" are the 3. _____ buzzwords. The butcher's shop-cum-restaurant concept is also loosely linked to artisanal butchery, one of the predicted food 4. _____ for 2016, where butchers are considered in their own right, cutting meat in ways that avoid wastage.

Hill & Szrok is one of the many restaurants in London that has adopted this concept. At Hill & Szrok, customers are allowed to choose the cuts of meat and then watch them being cooked. The organic and free-range meats sold here are obtained 5. _____ from farms and attended to by a master butcher. The 6. _____ number of this concept restaurants is an indication that there is indeed demand for this concept. This group of 7. _____ is keen to be involved in the selection of the ingredients that go into the meals they order.

A butcher's shop-cum-restaurant offers variety, personalisation and 8. _____. Dining in one of them could also mean going home with new recipes for the cuts of meat that you may have always wanted to cook at home but are unsure how to 9. _____ them. Displaying the meat for customers to choose from and then suggesting a suitable cooking method for it is 10. _____ beneficial to the butcher's shop-restaurant owners as customers will then be more inclined to buy the cuts to be prepared at home.

(10 x 1m = 10 marks)

Adapted from Yeap, S. (2015, November 23). Artisanal butchery. *The Edge*. p.13.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

