



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan Profesional dan
Pendidikan Berterusan
(UTMSPACE)

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 – SESSION 2016 / 2017
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : ULAB 1012
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : ENGLISH PROFICIENCY
NAMA KURSUS

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 1 / ALL PROGRAMMES
TAHUN / PROGRAM : 1 / SEMUA PROGRAM

DURATION : 2 HOURS / 2 JAM
TEMPOH

DATE : OCTOBER 2016
TARIKH

INSTRUCTION/ARAHAN :

1. Answer ALL questions in answer booklet provided.
Jawab SEMUA soalan dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.
2. Candidates are required to follow all instructions given out by the examination invigilators.
Calon dikehendaki mematuhi semua arahan daripada penyelia peperiksaan.

(You are required to write your name and your lecturer's name on your answer script)
(Pelajar dikehendaki tuliskan nama dan nama pensyarah pada skrip jawapan)

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

This examination paper consists of ... 14... pages including the cover
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 14..... muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan

SECTION A (35 marks)

Reading Comprehension I

Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

- I Cities are home to half the world's population and produce around 75 per cent of the world's Gross Domestic Product and greenhouse gas emissions. By 2050, between 65 per cent and 75 per cent of the world population is projected to be living in cities, with more than 40 million people moving to cities each year. That is around 3.5 billion people now, rising to 6.5 billion by 2050. This places cities at the centre of economic activity affecting how economies grow, how resources are allocated, how innovation takes place, whether innovation is used well or badly. If badly, how much damage it inflicts on others now and in the future. They can also be very exposed and vulnerable to climate risks such as water shortages, floods and heat stress. The mass congregation of people and rising demand for resources, under poor organisation and governance, make cities themselves prime sources of pollution, congestion and waste. Making cities environmentally friendly while at the same time sustaining their economic potential are a challenge for their local governments.
- II Proper planning and management can dramatically reduce carbon emissions while sustaining prosperous standards of living in cities. Indeed, there is no hope of reducing global emissions to safe levels if new and expanding cities are based on traditional, obsolete, resource-intensive model of urban development. Compact urban growth can create cities that are economically dynamic and healthy. The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate has found that compact, connected and coordinated cities are more productive, socially inclusive, resilient, cleaner, quieter and safer. They also have lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- III The physical shape of cities will determine the behaviours of its citizens and the responsiveness of their local governments. For example, providing cycle infrastructure will encourage people to invest in cycling. More cyclists will put greater pressure on local governments to provide better cycle infrastructure that encourages better physical and mental health, life satisfaction and reduces carbon emissions. Making cities effective requires improving governance as well as planning and managing their finances. Reform of local public finances in many cases can also help to manage many challenges through improved financial autonomy for cities and improved planning laws that provide ways for local communities to share the overall profits.

- IV Urban leaders can think about the provision for low-carbon programmes, for example, through recycling schemes, energy from waste, broadband networks, plug-in car points, integrated public transport systems, smart buildings and biking networks. More often than not, these programmes tend to receive popular support everywhere. Leadership and community support go hand in hand.
- V Some of Europe's most successful cities have also rapidly decarbonised. Stockholm reduced emissions by 35 per cent from 1993 to 2010, but grew its economy by 41 per cent, one of the highest growth rates in Europe. Since 1990, Copenhagen has reduced its carbon emissions by more than 40 per cent while experiencing economic growth of around 50 per cent. These statistics provide evidence that ambitious and innovative sustainable environmental programmes need not impact negatively on competitiveness or economic performance of nations. Other leading examples include Barcelona in Spain, Hamburg and Freiburg in Germany.
- VI Leadership as well as community support and action, play a central role in introducing lower carbon technology. Therefore, a good leader is needed in encouraging a change in social norms by promoting a shared understanding of responsible behaviour across all societies which often originates at the urban level. These are usually done through public campaigns, laws and enforcement.
- VII The world is at a crossroads: inaction will reduce citizen welfare, increase costs and insecurity and eventually risk urban catastrophe as resources are depleted and climate damages rise. Resource- and carbon-efficient growth is the only sustainable long-term option. The choices made in cities today on transport, infrastructure, buildings and industry will determine the future of their technology, institutions and behaviours.

Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2016/Jul/17/cities-climate-change>
Retrieved on 10 August 2016

- AI Provide the most appropriate title for the passage.

(1m)

All Match the main ideas with the corresponding paragraphs. Write the paragraph number in the spaces provided.

Main Idea	Paragraph
Provision for low carbon programmes	
The role of leaders in empowering widespread low-carbon initiatives.	
The influence of city designs on people.	
European cities that have reduced their carbon emissions.	
Ways to reduce carbon emissions	

(5 x 1m = 5m)

Alll Based on the passage, state whether each of the following statements is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. More people are expected to move away from cities in the future because of [] greenhouse gas emissions,
2. Compact urban growing cities have lower greenhouse gas emissions. []
3. The behaviours of the citizens will affect the physical infrastructures of [] cities.
4. The majority of cities in Europe have rapidly reduced their carbon [] emissions.
5. Changing the social norms across all societies will begin at the urban level. []

(5 x 1m = 5m)

AIV Indicate what the underlined words in the passage refer to. Write your answers in the spaces below.

1. it (para I) _____
2. themselves (para I) _____
3. They (para II) _____
4. its (para V) _____
5. their (para VII) _____

(5 x 1m = 5m)

AV Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. European cities can still be successful and competitive despite their speedy emission reduction. Give two statements that support this.

- i) _____

- ii) _____
_____ (2m)

2. State two actions that the cities can take to minimise carbon emissions.

- i) _____
- ii) _____ (2m)

3. Indicate the response of city dwellers when urban leaders think about the provision of low carbon programmes.

- _____
- _____
- _____ (2m)

4. What is the only sustainable long term option to help cities cope with environmental and economic challenges?

- _____
- _____ (2m)
- _____ (8m)

AVI Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Methods and Effects of the Solutions to Climate Change Problem Faced by Cities

Proposed Solution	Method	Effect(s)
Promote compact urban growth (1m)	build compact, connected and coordinated cities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ (1m) • _____ _____ (1m)
Design appropriate physical shape of the cities	Provide infrastructure that will encourage better physical and mental health, life satisfaction and reduce carbon emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ (1m) • will determine the responsiveness of their local governments
Reform of local public finances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ (1m) • Improved planning laws to provide the means for local communities 	Local communities can share the overall profits.
_____ _____ _____ (1m)	provide recycling schemes, broadband networks, plug-in car points, integrated public transport systems, smart buildings, etc.	_____ _____ (1m)

(6 x 1m = 6m)

AVII Circle the correct option that explains the meaning of each bold word in the sentences below.

1. By 2050, between 65 per cent and 75 per cent of the world population is **projected** to be living in cities, with more than 40 million people moving to cities each year.
A. promote a particular view
B. estimate something on the basis of present trends

2. The mass congregation of people and rising demand for resources, under poor organisation and governance, make cities themselves **prime** sources of pollution, congestion and waste.
A. major
B. typical

3. The physical **shape** of cities will determine the behaviours of its citizens and the responsiveness of their local governments.
A. feature
B. condition

4. These statistics provide evidence that ambitious and innovative sustainable environmental programmes need not **impact** negatively on competitiveness or economic performance of nations.
A. come into forcible contact with another object
B. have a strong effect on someone or something

5. Resource- and carbon-efficient growth is the only **sustainable** long-term option.
A. able to be upheld or defended
B. able to be maintained at a certain level or rate

(5 x 1m = 5m)

SECTION B (15 marks)

Reading Comprehension II

Read the passage carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

A moderate internet user, or now commonly known as netizen, will probably use between five to fifteen usernames and password combinations to log in to email accounts, social networking sites, online stores, online banking accounts and so on. People who are heavy users of email and internet applications at work may even have more than 30 required usernames and password combinations. Some of these accounts require a specific number of symbols and digits, while others need to have the password changed every 60 days. The number of passwords becomes mind-boggling when you have to memorise all the codes to access things like your internet banking account, the Automated Teller Machine (ATM), home alarm systems and voicemail, in addition to the former list of password combinations. The frustration caused by having to memorise such a long list of login credentials has grown so prevalent that it now actually has a name - password fatigue.

Having to remember so many different passwords can be both tiring and dangerous. Since it is almost impossible for the average person to immediately recall a unique password for each account they may have, many people keep lists of usernames and passwords on or beside their computers. Others use very simple passwords or even the same password for every account to solve this problem. While these practices make it easier to remember login information, unfortunately they also make it easier for thieves to hack into accounts.

Single sign-on (SSO) authentication and password management software can help mitigate this problem, but both approaches have drawbacks. The SSO authentication can be used for related, but independent, software systems. Using SSO authentication means users only need to log in once to access a variety of different applications. Only one password is needed to log in to the main system. The SSO software then automatically logs the user into other accounts within the system. Big companies, schools or libraries typically use SSO software. On the other hand, personal computer users use password management software. These software programmes store passwords in an isolated database and recall users' passwords automatically for a variety of sites.

However, both SSO authentication and password management software have a major failing in that **what makes them useful is also what makes them vulnerable**. If a user loses or

forgets the password to log in to SSO software, the user will then lose access to all of the applications linked to the SSO account. A hacker who cracks the SSO password will be able to access all the linked accounts. Netizens who rely on password management software are not only susceptible to the same problems, but also incur the added threat of compromised passwords due to computer theft.

While most websites or network systems allow netizens to recover or change lost passwords by providing email addresses or answering a quick question, this process can waste time and cause additional frustration. Recovering a forgotten password is only a short term solution, it does not solve the real problem of password fatigue.

Some experts have suggested that instead of using passwords, computers should rely on biometrics for personal security. This is a method of recognising human users based on unique traits, such as fingerprints, voice or DNA. Biometric identification is currently used by some government agencies and private companies. While the use of biometrics would certainly eliminate the need for memorising passwords, it also raises questions concerning ethics and privacy besides being expensive to implement.

Software engineers and computer security experts are continuously working on resolving the problems associated with SSO, password management software and biometrics, and are searching for a cure for password fatigue. Nevertheless, netizens will simply have to rely on the current flawed password system till the perfect solution is identified.

Adapted from Read Theory Reading Comprehension 2 Level 11 (n.d).
Retrieved from http://englishforeveryone.org/PDFs/Level_11_Passage_2.pdf

BI Answer the following questions based on the above passage.

1. What is 'password fatigue'?

_____ (1m)

2. Why is it exhausting for a normal person to remember various different passwords?

_____ (1m)

3. How can Single Sign-on (SSO) authentication and password management software be useful?

(2m)

4. What does the writer mean by "what makes them useful is also what makes them vulnerable"?

(2m)

5. Why is recovering or changing lost passwords not a reliable solution?

(1m)

6. List two problems concerning the use of biometrics.

i) _____

ii) _____

(2 x 1m = 2m)

7. Based on the text, has the solution to the issues discussed been found? Tick () the correct answer.

Yes () No () (1m)

BII Circle the option that explains the meaning of each underlined word taken from the passage.

1. A moderate internet user, or now commonly known as netizen, will probably use between five to fifteen usernames and password combinations to log in to email accounts, social networking sites, online stores, online banking accounts and so on.
A. average
B. medium

2. People who are heavy users of email and internet applications at work may even have more than 30 required usernames and password combinations.
A. very severe
B. a great degree

3. The number of passwords becomes mind-boggling when you have to memorise all the codes to access things like your internet banking account, the Automated Teller Machine (ATM), home alarm systems and voicemail, in addition to the former list of password combinations.
A. causing tremendous pain to the brain
B. extremely surprising and difficult to understand

4. Since it is almost impossible for the average person to immediately recall a unique password for each account they may have, many people keep lists of usernames and passwords on or beside their computers.
A. to call something back
B. to call something to mind

5. However, both SSO authentication and password management software have a major failing, in that what makes them useful is also what makes them vulnerable.
A. serious
B. important

(5 x 1m = 5m)

SECTION C (10 marks)

Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers from the choices in A, B, C and D.

A total of 389 cyberbullying reports were lodged by internet users to the Cyber999 Help Centre in 2015, a 55.6 per cent increase from 250 in 2014.

Datuk Dr Abu Bakar Mohamad Diah, (1) _____ is the Deputy Science, Technology and Innovation Minister, said one of the key factors of the increase in cyberbullying was the prevalence of internet users sharing personal information, including passwords on social networking sites.

"Once a message is (2) _____ through a compromised account, especially involving negative elements, it damages the reputation of the real owner of the account," he told reporters after closing the Safer Internet Day 2016 campaign here today.

He said CyberSecurity Malaysia had introduced various (3) _____ to raise awareness on cyberbullying among internet users, especially students. One of them is organising the Safer Internet Day campaign yearly since 2010 to promote safer and more responsible use of online technology.

At (4) _____ event, Datuk Dr. Abu Bakar launched the *Cyber Security Handbook: Cyber bullying*, published by CyberSecurity Malaysia that explores cyberbullying in the country and ways to address it. The book can be easily read by parents and students alike, as the language used (5) _____ very easy to understand. One of the (6) _____ of the book is to raise awareness on the need to be ethical and disciplined when interacting with others while on the Internet.

The 19-page handbook is based on (7) _____ study carried out on 9,651 primary and secondary school students nationwide by CyberSecurity Malaysia, the Education Ministry and DiGi Telecommunication Sdn. Bhd. in 2013. The results of the study are interesting as they provide (8) _____ proofs on the cases of cyberbullying in our country. The study found that 13 per cent of the 1,255 respondents admitted being victims of cyberbullying while 26 per cent or 2,509 confessed (9) _____ had also bullied others online.

Datuk Dr. Abu Bakar said the book would be distributed (10) _____ the public free of charge and the Ministry targeted to meet 20,000 students this year to enlighten them on cyberbullying.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| 1. A. whom | B. which | C. who | D. that | _____ |
| 2. A. send | B. sends | C. sent | D. sending | _____ |
| 3. A. measure | B. measures | C. measured | D. measuring | _____ |
| 4. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. - | _____ |
| 5. A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were | _____ |
| 6. A. aim | B. aims | C. aimed | D. aiming | _____ |
| 7. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. - | _____ |
| 8. A. strong | B. stronger | C. strongest | D. strength | _____ |
| 9. A. they | B. them | C. theirs | D. themselves | _____ |
| 10. A. for | B. with | C. by | D. to | _____ |

(10 x 1m = 10m)

END OF PAPER