



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan Profesional dan
Pendidikan Berterusan
(UTMSPACE)

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 2 – SESSION 2016 / 2017
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : ULAB 1022
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC STUDY /
NAMA KURSUS

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

DURATION : 2 HOURS / 2 JAM
TEMPOH

DATE : MAC / APRIL 2017
TARIKH

INSTRUCTION/ARAHAN :

1. Answer **ALL** questions in the spaces provided in this question paper .
Jawab semua soalan di ruang yang disediakan didalam kertas soalan.
2. Candidates are required to follow all intructions given by the invigilator.
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 **16** pages including the cover
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **16** muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan

**PUSAT PENGAJIAN DIPLOMA
SPACE
UTM *International Campus*
PETIKAN DARIPADA PERATURAN AKADEMIK**

ARAHAN AM

1. PENYELEWENGAN AKADEMIK (SALAH LAKU PEPERIKSAAN)

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

- (a) Memberi atau menerima atau memiliki sebarang maklumat dalam bentuk elektronik, cetak atau apa-apa jua bentuk lain yang ada kaitan dengan sesuatu kursus semasa peperiksaan bagi kursus tersebut dijalankan sama ada di dalam atau di luar Dewan/Bilik Peperiksaan melainkan dengan kebenaran Ketua Pengawas.
- (b) Menggunakan maklumat yang diperolehi seperti di perkara 1(a) di atas bagi tujuan menjawab soalan peperiksaan.
- (c) Menipu atau cuba untuk menipu atau berkelakuan mengikut cara yang boleh ditafsirkan sebagai menipu atau cuba untuk menipu semasa peperiksaan sedang berjalan.
- (d) Lain-lain salah laku yang ditetapkan oleh Universiti.

2. HUKUMAN

2.1 Sekiranya pelajar didapati telah melakukan pelanggaran mana-mana peraturan peperiksaan ini, setelah dibicara oleh Jawatankuasa Akademik Fakulti dan disabitkan kesalahannya, Senat boleh mengambil tindakan dari mana-mana satu, atau kombinasi yang sesuai dari dua atau lebih hukuman-hukuman berikut :-

- (a) Memberi markah SIFAR (0) bagi keseluruhan keputusan peperiksaan mata pelajaran yang berkenaan. (Termasuk kerja kursus).
- (b) Memberi markah SIFAR (0) bagi semua mata pelajaran yang didaftarkan kepada semester tersebut.
- (c) Pelajar yang didapati melakukan kesalahan kali kedua hendaklah diambil tindakan tatatertib mengikut peruntukan Akta Universiti dan Kolej Universiti, 1971, Kaedah-kaedah Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (Tatatertib Pelajar-pelajar), 1999.

SECTION A (50 marks)

READING: TEXT I (30 marks)

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

- I Youth suicide is an **acute** worldwide problem, and according to the report from World Health Organisation, this issue has become an epidemic in Asia where high suicide rates in several countries with larger population have accounted for a greater part of the world's suicides. In the United States in year 2004 alone, suicide has become the third leading cause of death among youth aged 10 to 24, approximately 4,559 cases. Youth suicide is, therefore, a worrying social issue worldwide. The loss of life among the young, yet to fully emerge into adulthood is a global tragedy. Parents, educators, researchers, and of course the adults in our society, might feel responsible to prevent this loss of life. We need to understand the reasons and circumstances that give rise to the urge in young people to put a sudden end to all the possibilities life might offer them.
- II In Malaysia, it has become an urgent concern as the suicide rates among our youths keep increasing. It was found that almost eight per cent of the adolescents experienced suicide ideation and more than half of them turned their thoughts into **action**. The youth suicide rate in Malaysia, according to the National Statistics Department was as low as one per 100,000 suicides per year in 2003. However, National Suicide Registry Malaysia (NSRM) reported that there were 1.28 suicides per 100,000 in a population estimated at 27.73 million for 2008. The most recent report from NSRM computed that there were an estimated total of 425 suicide cases between January and August 2010 as reported on the web-based registration system. It was averaging 60 cases per month or two cases each day. The rate of suicide among youths in Malaysia is shocking. Nevertheless, this reported figure was not exact as there are difficulties in identifying a death as suicide due to many factors such as under reporting, insurance claims and family shame. Thus, there is always a possibility that the rate is even greater in number.
- III A recent research highlighted two major risk factors that contribute to youth suicide in Malaysia. The factors are poor coping mechanism for the stresses of school life and lack of programmes to promote good mental health in the country. The research attributed the risk factors faced by our young people to the sociological factors. Due to the changes of values in a transitional society, the young people are not feeling secure. As society is becoming increasingly urbanised and globalised, many of the traditional protective factors such as family beliefs and religion are no longer in place. As a result, the young felt rather unstable. However, the effects of instability in society, and the absence of family or religious protecting factors have not yet been confirmed by

any research.

- IV A study was conducted to investigate the exact struggles, stresses and unbearable pains our young people face from their family, school, community and society in which they are living and growing up. The study hoped to identify the factors that have made our youths feel helpless and factors that have made them want to put a full-stop to their existence. A questionnaire was **administered** to a total of 270 students which comprised 127 males and 143 females aged from 15 to 24 from different parts of urban west Malaysia. They were from different government secondary schools and university campuses across different regions in Peninsular Malaysia.
- V The findings of the study suggest that most students are open to discussion about the topic of death. However, most of them chose to talk to their friends rather than their family members. This shows that friends are the people most relied upon by young people in times of need. Therefore, developing peer support leaders in the school counseling programmes could be effective in reducing suicide rates among the young. Mentoring and coaching by peer support leaders could be effective as peer support programmes are found to be helpful in providing positive influences in the areas of academic and non-academic situations. Peers have a greater **impact** on their fellow friends in that they serve as guides and role models.
- VI The study also identified three sources of stress that might have led to youth suicide namely boy-girl relationship, school performance and family issues. Among the three sources, it was found that boy-girl relationship was the highest ranked especially among the male participants. Thus, it can be concluded that male students are more emotionally vulnerable as they are often reluctant to share their personal problems with others when they experience emotional disturbances. To address this problem, counseling centres for couples facing breakups in relationship should be set up in schools or community centres. In this way, youngsters facing boy-girl relationship problems will have an outlet to voice their problem and get advice from the professionals.
- VII The study also revealed that more students cited stress from school performance as the main factor in teenage suicide especially among the Chinese. Education is most valued among Malaysian Chinese families. Most Chinese parents would expect high academic performance from their children. Students from such families do not want to disappoint their parents. This explains why most Chinese students cited school performance as a contributing factor to suicide. To **overcome** this, parents should not pressure their children to constantly produce good grades. They should be aware of their children's capability and their expectation should reflect

their children's potential.

- VIII Another leading factor of teenage suicide that was found in the study was stress caused by family issues. Families nowadays are bound to face a lot of changes as a result of social change. The society is getting increasingly competitive, fast-paced, uncertain, risky and insecure. Most families are dual income and parents are busy with work. Hence, children are likely left by themselves to decide and determine their lives. They no longer feel protected as the traditional protective factors in the families are weakening. As a result, teenagers feel that they are losing control of their lives and unable to cope when faced with uncertainties and problems. Hence, there is a need to strengthen family ties with the young people in order to offer help when needs arise. Busy parents should make time to listen to their children's problems and be there to guide and advise them if necessary.
- IX In conclusion, youth suicide in Malaysia is closely related to the social contexts such as relationship with friends, school and family in which suicidal individuals are located. It is hoped that further investigations could be carried out to better understand our young people from their perspective, and the number of tragedies among unhappy young people might be reduced.

Adapted from:
Kok, J.K. & Goh, L.Y. (2011). Young people and Suicide Issue. International Conference on Humanities, Society and Culture. *IPEDR Vol. 20*. p. 32-36. IACSIT Press, Singapore.

AI Write the main ideas for paragraphs II, III, VI and VII in the blank spaces provided.

Paragraph	Main Idea
II	
III	
IV	Methodology of a study to identify factors leading to suicide
V	Students' choice for support in discussing death
VI	
VII	
VIII	Stress from family issues as a cause of suicide

(4 x 2m = 8 marks)

All Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Give **TWO** evidences to support the claim that youth suicide is a global concern.

i. _____

ii. _____

(2 marks)

2. Why was the reported number of suicide cases in Malaysia unreliable?

(1 mark)

3. What are the advantages of establishing peer support leaders in school in reducing suicide rate among the youngsters?

i. _____

ii. _____

(2 marks)

4. According to the writer, why were boys more affected by relationship breakups and what was her suggestion to address this problem?

Reason:

Suggestion:

(2 marks)

5. Give **TWO** measures to reduce stress due to school performance.

i. _____

ii. _____

(2 marks)

6. How do busy parents contribute towards youth suicide?

(2 marks)

7. In what ways can busy parents assist in minimising youth suicide?

i. _____

ii. _____

(1 mark)

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

1. Suicidal victims in Malaysia are closely linked to their social surroundings. []
2. More than four per cent of adolescents who thought of killing themselves actually did it. []
3. Between 2003 and 2008, the number of youth suicide increased slightly. []
4. Traditional protective factors are reduced due to changes in values of a transitional society. []
5. The study on suicide involved youngsters from both genders between the age group of 15 to 24 from schools and universities throughout Malaysia. []

(5 x 1m = 5 marks)

AIV 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. Youth suicide is an **acute** worldwide problem, and according to the report from World Health Organisation, this issue has become an epidemic in Asia where high suicide rates in several countries with larger population have accounted for a greater part of the world's suicides.

A. lasting a short time
B. having a sudden onset
C. characterised by severity

2. It was found that almost eight per cent of the adolescents experienced suicide ideation and more than half of them turned their thoughts into **action**.

A. the way something runs or work
B. manner or method of performing
C. something done to deal with a situation

3. A questionnaire was **administered** to a total of 270 students which comprised 127 males and 143 females aged from 15 to 24 from different parts of urban west Malaysia.

A. given officially
B. managed and organised
C. carried out fairly and correctly

4. Peers have a greater **impact** on their fellow friends in that they serve as guides and role models.

A. a powerful hit
B. a strong force
C. a powerful effect

5. To **overcome** this, parents should not pressure their children to constantly produce good grades.

A. to defeat somebody in a game
B. to succeed in dealing with a problem
C. to be extremely affected by something

(5 x 1m = 5marks)

TEXT II (20 marks)

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

- I Children fall prey easily to accidents, kidnappings, and physical, emotional and sexual abuses. Sexual abuse is considered the worst kind of abuse as it has short- and long-term effects. A child is considered sexually abused when they are forced or persuaded to take part in sexual activities. With the advent of technology, sexual abuse now does not have to involve physical contact and it can happen online. Unfortunately, sometimes children do not realise that what is happening to them is abuse. They may not even understand that it is wrong. In order to educate children on sexual abuse, they have to understand the types of child sexual abuse that exist, the effects on the survivors, the kind of assistance provided for the survivors and the steps taken by the government to prevent the crime.

- II There are two different types of child sexual abuse which are identified as contact abuse and non-contact abuse. Contact abuse involves touching activities whereby an abuser makes physical contact with a child. It includes sexual touching of any part of the body. Non-contact abuse, on the other hand, involves non-touching activities. One of the non-touching activities includes the act of encouraging a child to watch or hear sexual acts. Besides, not taking proper measures to prevent a child from being exposed to sexual activities by others and sexually exploiting a child for money or child exploitation are considered non-contact abuse. Non-contact abuse also occurs online. This includes making, viewing or distributing child abuse images, allowing someone else to make, view or distribute child abuse images, and showing pornographic materials.

- III Sexual abuse can ruin childhood, and the impact can last a lifetime. Although we should remember that every child and situation is different, children who are sexually abused experience a range of short and long term symptoms. Short term effects or also known as acute effects occur immediately following an incident which can range from days to weeks. Almost immediately after the incident of abuse, the majority of survivors have been reported feeling shameful because they think they are bad, wrong, dirty or permanently flawed. The feeling of guilt will also arise because survivors feel that the abuse was their fault. It is very difficult for survivors to place the blame on the abuser who is in most cases a person close to them that they want to protect. Sexual assault is an act of betrayal of trust. Therefore, after the incident of abuse, most survivors find it difficult to trust other people as well as themselves and their own perceptions. The survivor's mind is also affected by the abuse. Survivors will usually find themselves unable to block out thoughts of the assault, or alternately forget entire parts of it.

They may constantly think about things they should have done differently thus resulting in conflicting emotion and intellect.

- IV Research has identified that the long term effects of child sexual abuse include emotional and psychological effects which can be very harmful if left untreated. Humans have healthy and unhealthy coping mechanisms. In most cases, the long-term effects of child sexual abuse could drive the survivors to develop unhealthy coping mechanisms. The consequences can be depression, eating disorders, post-traumatic stress and an impaired ability to cope with stress or emotions. Psychological effects which are identified as self-blame, self-harm and suicide are also commonly mentioned as consequences of sexual abuse. For instance, a study conducted in 2016 found that participants sexually abused in childhood were more than twice as likely to consider committing suicide in later life. Another psychological effect that can arise in a sexually abused child, especially when that abuse is not discovered, is confused ideas about relationships and sexual behaviour. The survivor will have the tendency to be promiscuous or more sexually advanced for his or her age.
- V If a child does not tell anyone about the sexual abuse, or if the abuse is not discovered, or when survivors do not receive the right kind of help and support, the damage can last a lifetime. Adults can play a role in giving these survivors help and support by regularly asking children and teenagers about their wellbeing. In this way, the support provider will give these survivors the space and opportunity to tell when they are ready to share their experience. Likewise, the government should immediately table the Child Sexual Crime Bill, which will address the matter and other issues, including child pornography, sexual harassment and grooming. Besides, the bill could expedite the trial of sexual crime cases involving children and the resolution of child sexual abuse cases could be reached within a year. In addition, there is a provision that compels third parties to report suspected child abuse cases as currently only immediate family members, medical professionals and childcare providers have a duty to report such cases. This provision is crucial as it could help ensure the society plays a more effective role in the fight against child sexual abuse.

Adapted from

Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs. (2017). *The Effects of Sexual Assault*.

Retrieved from <http://www.wcsap.org/effects-sexual-assault>

Lee Lam Thye. (8 February 2017). *No More Delays: Time to Table, Pass, Gazette Child Sexual Crime Bill is Now*.

Retrieved from

<http://www.nst.com.my/news/2017/02/210761/no-more-delays-time-table-pass-gazette-child-sexual-crime-bill-now>

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

Title of the table: _____ (1m)		
Domain	Category	Description
Type of child sexual abuse	a. Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ _____ (1m)
	b. _____ (1m)	Non-touching activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ _____ (1m)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ _____ (1m)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Making, viewing or distributing child abuse images• _____ _____ (1m)• _____ _____ (1m)

Domain	Category	Description
<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(1m)</p>	<p>a. Short term</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling shameful • _____ _____ <p>(1m)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of trust • Mind conflict
	<p>b. Long term</p>	<p>i. _____</p> <p>(1m)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression • _____ <p>(1m)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-traumatic stress • An impaired ability to cope with stress or emotions <p>ii. Psychological</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ <p>(1m)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-harm • _____ <p>(1m)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ <p>(1m)</p>
<p>Help and support</p>	<p>Personal</p>	<p>Regularly asking children and teenagers about their wellbeing</p>
<p>Solution</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>(1m)</p>	<p>Table the Child Sexual Crime Bill</p>

(15 x 1m = 15 marks)

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. The student has **convinced** her parents to let her go for the school trip to New Zealand.

(Paragraph I)

2. Please wear **suitable** attire to the interview.

(Paragraph II)

3. Due to his hard work and determination, the student **continuously** performed well throughout his studies.

(Paragraph III)

4. The **destructive** impact of pollution is global warming.

(Paragraph IV)

5. The workers **speed up** their work to meet the deadline.

(Paragraph V)

(5 x 1m = 5 marks)

SECTION B (10 marks)

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

prone	thoughts	figures	attempt	losing
alarming	individuals	biggest	approximately	factors

At a glance, suicide seems to be a global phenomenon that transcends culture, religion and ethnicity. According to the World Health Organisation's (WHO) 2012 data, the top five countries with highest suicide rates are Guyana, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Swaziland and Russia with 1. _____ ranging from 32.5 to 25.3 people per 100,000 of the population. In comparison, Malaysia's rate is recorded as 0.6 per 100,000 of the population. Another 2. _____ fact revealed by the WHO statistics is that, globally, suicide becomes the second leading cause of death for youths between the age of 15 and 29.

Locally, another factor emerges – youths from certain ethnic groups are more 3. _____ to suicide. In a study published in the Asia-Pacific Psychiatry Journal in June 2015, the findings showed that the highest incidence of suicide among youths in Malaysia appears to be male and of Indian descent. In addition, the Indian population also made up the 4. _____ percentage of Malaysians who attempt suicide, according to another study published in the Scientific World Journal in 2014. It was found that Indians had the highest suicide 5. _____ rates at 3.67 per 100,000, followed by the Chinese at 2.44 per 100,000 and the Malays at 0.32 per 100,000. The researchers attributed the higher number of suicide attempts among Indians to risk 6. _____ such as poverty, alcoholism, caste issues, other social distress, cultural and religious factors, and attitude to suicide. On the other hand, it is much more difficult for Muslim Malays to attempt suicide since it is against their religion.

However, the link between suicide with race or ethnicity may not be as direct as those studies have indicated. According to the Deputy Youth and Sports Minister Datuk M. Saravanan, 7. _____ who attempt suicide must have been very desperate and driven to it by great pressure. They are not properly guided and they feel they have no option. More importantly, he believes that financial constraint plays a big role in contributing to youths developing low self-esteem and 8. _____ hope in their life. Meanwhile, Ardy Ayadali, the public director of Befrienders (a non-governmental organisation that advocates suicide prevention) feels that race and ethnicity are not key factors when it comes to feeling suicidal. According to him, Befrienders KL recorded

9. _____ 20,000 contacts overall from phone calls, email and face-to-face cases in 2014. Twenty five per cent of contacts expressed intention to commit suicide, which means that one out of four who contacted Befrienders had suicidal tendencies. Based on their statistics, the majority who contacted Befrienders are from the Chinese community, followed by Malay and Indian individuals. This might explain the relatively lower rates of suicide and suicide attempts for the Chinese and Malays as opposed to that of the Indians – their suicidal 10. _____ are countered by reaching out for help.

Regardless of the risk factors involved in suicide and suicide attempts, addressing the problem requires an effective support system from all parties. It is important to create awareness among people who are suicidal that they need not suffer alone, and that help, like the one extended by Befrienders KL, is available at all times.

Adapted from:
Lakshiny. (7 September 2015). *Suicide is the 2nd Leading Cause of Death Among Youth
– A Closer Look at the Situation in Malaysia*
Retrieved from <http://www.malaysiandigest.com/features/568013>.

(10 x 1m = 10 marks)

END OF QUESTION PAPER