



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan
Profesional dan
Pendidikan
Berterusan
(SPACE)

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER II – SESSION 2020 / 2021
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : UHLB 1042 / ULAB 1042
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : INTERMEDIATE ACADEMIC ENGLISH
NAMA KURSUS

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

DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES (INCLUDING SUBMISSION HOUR)
TEMPOH 2 JAM 30 MINIT (TERMASUK MASA PENGHANTARAN)

DATE : DECEMBER 2021
TARIKH DISEMBER 2021

INSTRUCTION / ARAHAN:

1. Answer **ALL** questions and write your answers on the answer sheet.
*Jawab **SEMUA** soalan dan tulis jawapan anda pada kertas jawapan.*
2. Write your name, matric no., identity card no., course code, course name, section no. and lecturer's name on the first page (in the upper left corner) and every page thereafter on the answer sheet.
Tulis nama anda, no. matrik, no. kad pengenalan, kod kursus, nama kursus, no. seksyen dan nama pensyarah pada muka surat pertama (penjuru kiri atas) kertas jawapan dan pada setiap muka surat jawapan.
3. Each answer sheet must have a page number written at the bottom right corner.
Setiap helai kertas jawapan mesti ditulis nombor muka surat pada bahagian bawah penjuru kanan.
4. Answers should be handwritten, neat and clear.
Jawapan hendaklah ditulis tangan, kemas dan jelas menggunakan huruf cerai.

WARNING / AMARAN

Students caught copying / cheating during the examination will be liable for disciplinary actions and the faculty may recommend the student to be expelled from sitting for exam.
Pelajar yang ditangkap meniru / menipu semasa peperiksaan akan dikenakan tindakan disiplin dan pihak fakulti boleh mengesyorkan pelajar diusir dari menduduki peperiksaan.

This examination paper consists of 16 pages including the cover.
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 16 muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan.

ONLINE EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS
PERATURAN PEPERIKSAAN SECARA DALAM TALIAN

1. **Student must carefully listen and follow instructions provided by invigilator.**

Pelajar mesti mendengar dan mengikuti arahan yang diberikan oleh pengawas peperiksaan dengan teliti.

2. **Student is allowed to start examination only after confirmation of invigilator if all needed conditions are implemented.**

Pelajar dibenarkan memulakan peperiksaan hanya setelah pengesahan pengawas peperiksaan sekiranya semua syarat yang diperlukan telah dilaksanakan.

3. **During all examination session student has to ensure, that he is alone in the room.**

Semasa semua sesi peperiksaan pelajar harus memastikan bahawa dia bersendirian di dalam bilik.

4. **During all examination session student is not allowed to use any other devices, applications except other sites permitted by course lecturer.**

Sepanjang sesi peperiksaan pelajar tidak dibenarkan menggunakan peranti dan aplikasi lain kecuali yang dibenarkan oleh pensyarah kursus.

5. **After completing the exam student must inform invigilator via the set communication platform (e.g. WhatsApp etc.) about completion of exam and after invigilator's confirmation leave examination session.**

Selepas peperiksaan selesai, pelajar mesti memaklumkan kepada pengawas peperiksaan melalui platform komunikasi yang ditetapkan (contoh: Whatsapp dan lain-lain) mengenai peperiksaan yang telah selesai dan meninggalkan sesi peperiksaan selepas mendapat pengesahan daripada pengawas peperiksaan.

6. **Any technical issues in submitting answers online have to be informed to respective lecturer within the given 30 minutes. Request for re-examination or appeal will not be entertain if complains are not made by students to their lecturers within the given 30 minutes.**

Sebarang masalah teknikal dalam menghantar jawapan secara dalam talian perlu dimaklumkan kepada pensyarah masing-masing dalam masa 30 minit yang diberikan. Permintaan untuk pemeriksaan semula atau rayuan tidak akan dilayan sekiranya aduan tidak dibuat oleh pelajar kepada pensyarah mereka dalam masa 30 minit yang diberikan.

7. **During online examination, the integrity and honesty of the student is also tested. At any circumstances student is not allowed to cheat during examination session. If any kind of cheating behaviour is observed, UTM have a right to follow related terms and provisions stated in the respective Academic Regulations and apply needed measures.**

Semasa peperiksaan dalam talian, integriti dan kejujuran pelajar juga diuji. Walau apa pun keadaan pelajar tidak dibenarkan menipu semasa sesi peperiksaan. Sekiranya terdapat sebarang salah laku, UTM berhak untuk mengikuti terma yang dinyatakan dalam Peraturan Akademik.

SECTION A (50 marks)

READING: TEXT I (35 marks)

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

- I It is agreeable that making a successful recovery while still in a pandemic crisis is difficult. Nonetheless, while other countries have been competing with each other, we are only just announcing our long-term recovery plan in October 2021. With that, the question remains whether we can truly say that we have a long-term recovery plan and if we do, will it truly work? The truth is right here. Our long-term recovery plan is too far from our grasp. While the government is struggling to fix the economy, we cannot delay our recovery any longer. The youth and future of Malaysia must continue to grow on our own, and we will now discuss how youths can change to be successful in the future.
- II Even before the COVID-19 pandemic hit our country at the end of 2019, Malaysia was already in a pitched battle with the economy, as we struggle with our economic growth. In 1991, we had aspirations to become an industrialised nation by 2020, giving birth to Vision 2020. It was a vision that listed nine challenges that the country was to overcome to be a **prosperous** nation. When Vision 2020 was nowhere close **to bear fruit** after years of its pursuit, the Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 rolled out in 2019 to replace the previous plan. However, looking at it now, the new plan could also be another aspiration that cannot be accomplished. It is with no question that the lack of leadership, political instability, and the fight for power have highly impacted the development of our country throughout the years, which combusted all of those plans. So, the youth are the ones receiving the direct impact by this continuous lack of stability in our governance and this must change.
- III In the education sector, we have been stuck in a pattern where we are heading to universities to earn a certification that would lead us to secure a job in the workforce. While this is not necessarily bad, we are lacking innovation that results in a change. Let us put it this way. Unemployment amongst university graduates has been high in Malaysia. Our universities produce over 50,000 graduates every year and yet almost 60 per cent remain unemployed after one year from their graduation. Yet, most of us still go through that cycle, competing in an economy where jobs are too **scarce** especially for graduates with no experience. To elaborate on this, education is not bound to only official secondary or tertiary education. Rather, there must be a rearrangement of training and upskilling youths to adapt to the new changes of the generation. There needs to be more investment in the creation of young leaders, not young workers.

- IV One way to become a young leader is to not ignore your entrepreneurial mind just because you are afraid of the risk or comments by others. For starters, you need to own a company. Startup Malaysia, MaGIC and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia's very own UTM Centre for Student Innovation & Technology Entrepreneurship (UTM XCITE) are some available sites that provide assistance for youths and entrepreneurs alike to advance their entrepreneurial minds. Next, to help fund the start-up, there are government programmes like the Young Entrepreneur Fund (YEF), Soft Loan Scheme for Small and Medium Enterprise (SLSME) and Graduate Entrepreneur Development Programme (GEDP). These platforms will provide a solid foundation for a young leader who wishes to become an entrepreneur.
- V Making a change can come from various sectors. So, youths need to aim to create an impact in your ways. For instance, you could always create a platform such as a social media platform to create awareness and to inspire others to join you. To do so, you can represent issues that need attention in Malaysia such as sociocultural and socioeconomical issues. Among the issues are climate change and natural disasters, gender parity between men and women, income disparity and social inequality, land use, access to clean water and many more. Instead, many youths today use their social media accounts to reach **fame** through displaying their lives on social media and become self-centred in the process. For instance, they continuously post on their looks, outfits, places they hang out and their daily lives on their accounts. Their social media life is too self-centred, to say the least. Another problem is when they browse their social media accounts. They tend to like the aesthetic posts or posts that are interesting to them, which, in many cases are non-educational and too entertainment-focused. It could partly be the fault of news platforms that continuously feed this rubbish contents to our youths and our society as a whole. However, as the new generation youth, this mindset and lifestyle need to be changed. In this generation, we must bring a change to ourselves as well as to our country. By this, creating an impact through having awareness and inspiring others is the way to go.
- VI To create awareness and inspire others, many charities and organisations have resources for youths who want to get involved as ambassadors for their cause. Nevertheless, you do not have to have an organisation to do this because you can do it without having one. For example, you can launch a small campaign on raising awareness of a social issue. To launch the small campaign, you need help to organise it. So, you will need a team to join you. It would be best for the team to be consisted of many of those who have high followings on their social media accounts or is an influencer because the campaign will reach a **wider** audience. By giving everyone a role as an ambassador and a change agent, you, as a young leader, are helping each one of them to put their ideas into reality and make a much wider difference.

- VII The other way youths can do for a change is to volunteer. **Regrettably, there are still many youths who lack experience in volunteering.** The common reasons given would be not knowing where and how to volunteer, not having enough time to join the programmes and not having any skills to offer when volunteering. The truth is, volunteering not only could **boost** your curriculum vitae, but also add to your social and cognitive behaviour when engaging with society. Whether it is a teaching or sports project, saving animals, conservative work, to a hospice or a community centre, you can make a difference. Usually, the more local you can volunteer, or the more focused the action point towards your community, the better it is. Although many volunteers mention that volunteering abroad can often be a great and life-changing experience as opposed to volunteering locally, it is not always the best way to help international communities. For example, there are a lot of cultural and religious taboos or restrictions that one needs to know before setting foot in another country. As the saying goes, when in Rome, do as the Romans do. So, it is always safer and more beneficial for youths to focus volunteering on the local area or country to bring changes to the community.
- VIII In conclusion, it is obvious to say that to bring change to this nation, youths need to have more entrepreneurial mindset, create more impacts by representing issues that need attention and volunteer more within your community. Countless times, our society has undermined the youths of Malaysia deeming them as not knowledgeable enough. Therefore, you as youths must not let society set your age as a **barrier** from using your voices and abilities for the good of our country. We must not abandon our country in this disarray but help it to thrive.

A I Write the main ideas for paragraphs II, IV, VI and VII in the blank spaces provided.

Paragraph	Main Idea
I	Malaysia's long-term recovery plan might not work.
II	
III	There should be more investment to create more young leaders, not young workers.
IV	
V	Many youths waste their time on social media by chasing fame instead of creating impact and inspiring others.
VI	
VII	
VIII	Malaysian youths need to be more assertive and get out of their comfort zone to help Malaysia to be more successful.

(4 x 2m = 8 marks)

A II State whether each of the following statements given below is True (T) or False (F).

1. The Shared Prosperity 2020 came out in 2019. []
2. Malaysia has a shortage of innovators to better the nation. []
3. Only about 40 per cent of university graduates secure a job after a year of graduation. []
4. Startup Malaysia help fund a start-up company. []
5. Volunteering abroad is better than volunteering locally. []

(5 x 1m = 5 marks)

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

1. It was a vision that listed nine challenges that the country was to overcome to be a **prosperous** nation.
A. growing
B. booming
C. expanding

2. Yet, most of us still go through that cycle, competing in an economy where jobs are too **scarce** especially for graduates with no experience.
A. sparse
B. limited
C. confined

3. Instead, many youths today use their social media accounts to reach **fame** through displaying their lives on social media and become self-centred in the process.
A. honour
B. stardom
C. prominence

4. It would be best for the team to be consisted of many of those who have high followings on their social media accounts or is an influencer because the campaign will reach a **wider** audience.
A. major
B. better
C. bigger

5. The truth is, volunteering not only could **boost** your curriculum vitae, but also add to your social and cognitive behaviour when engaging with society.
A. add
B. improve
C. advance

6. Therefore, you as youths must not let society set your age as a **barrier** from using your voices and abilities for the good of our country.
- A. difficulty
 - B. hindrance
 - C. challenge

(6 x 1m = 6 marks)

A IV Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. When Vision 2020 was nowhere close **to bear fruit** after years of its pursuit, the Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 rolled out in 2019 to replace the previous plan.

What does the expression **to bear fruit** mean?

(2 marks)

2. What are the reasons for the failure of all of the Malaysian government's plans?

(2 marks)

3. What is the biggest flaw of Malaysia's education sector?

(2 marks)

4. List **FOUR** sociocultural and socioeconomical issues that need attention in Malaysia.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____

(4 x 1/2 m = 2 marks)

5. How did youths portray self-centredness on their social media accounts?

(2 marks)

6. **“Regrettably, there are still many youths who lack experience in volunteering.”**

Based on the sentence above, what are the author’s tone and attitude?

- i. Tone : _____
- ii. Attitude : _____

(2 marks)

7. Why must a young leader provide the chance to other youths to become ambassador and change agent to create awareness and inspire others?

(2 marks)

8. In which paragraph can you find the idea of people preferring to volunteer abroad instead of locally? State the evidence found in the paragraph.

Paragraph: _____

Evidence:

(2 marks)

TEXT II (15 marks)

Read the text carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- I The past couple of years have definitely been a mixed bag for the youth in Malaysia, as there were both good and bad events that have happened involving Malaysian youth. The success of UNDI18's campaign to lower the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 was definitely one of the high points. Not stopping there, their involvement in civic spaces has also increased through youth-led movements during the pandemic. Whether one agrees with the cause and method of the movements are irrelevant, youth's bravery to stand up for what they believe in cannot be discounted because they **have the guts** to do it.
- II Aside from that, youth frontliners have played an equally important role in curbing the pandemic by signing up as medical and non-medical volunteers. The Malaysia Vaccine Support Volunteers (MyVac) initiative, in particular, gained widespread support from young Malaysians to help the country boost its daily vaccination rates during the third wave of the pandemic.
- III Yet, these positive developments are taking place against a backdrop of worsening vulnerabilities and inequalities among the youth. The closure of educational institutions and inherent difficulties with remote learning has created a lost generation of students and university graduates. The lack of digital infrastructure, proper equipment, and tech-savvy educators to support remote learning has also unfairly disadvantaged many students from households of lower socioeconomic backgrounds and rural areas.
- IV The mental health of the youth is another worry, as they are **confined** to virtual spaces with limited real-life interaction. It is only normal for youths to feel anxious, depressed and everything in between when being confined to their own homes. However, in addition to the COVID-19 outbreak and its impact, some youths are also stuck at home with their abusers. With the closure of schools and public places, youths could no longer meet their friends and loved ones to break free from the confines of their homes. To some extent, these problems even caused some youths to even take their lives away. AS of 2021, youths recorded the highest suicide rate as compared to others. Below is the report of suicide rate among Malaysians in 2021 by Royal Malaysian Police.

Age	Percentage (%)	Number of Victims
15 - 18 years old	51	872
19 - 40 years old	40	668
41 and above	9	168
Total Number of Victims		1708

Table 1: Report of Suicide Rate among Malaysians in 2021 by Royal Malaysia Police

Taken from: <https://codeblue.galencentre.org/2021/07/01/malaysia-records-three-daily-suicides-this-year-up-to-may/>

V Not limited to that, disruptions to formal and informal work have made it difficult for young workers and first-time jobseekers to find sustainable jobs and livelihoods. The Graduates Statistics 2020 reported that Malaysia's unemployed graduates rose from 165,200 in 2019 to 202,400 in 2020. Additionally, skill-related underemployment in the country also rose from 1.5 million in 2019 to 1.8 million in 2020.

VI In conclusion, these trends were present pre-COVID-19 and are not necessarily new. As many have pointed out before, the pandemic did not create new problems but rather has shed light and worsened existing ones.

Adapted from: <https://www.isis.org.my/2021/10/21/youth-in-malaysia-the-great-reset-post-covid-19/>

A V Circle the correct answer.

1. During the pandemic, youth have been involved in civic spaces through

- A. youth-led movements.
- B. a youth-led movement.
- C. elderly-led movements.

(1 mark)

2. MyVac stands for

- A. Malaysia Vaccine Support Volunteer.
- B. Malaysia Vaccine Support Volunteers.
- C. Malaysian Vaccine Support Volunteers.

(1 mark)

3. Which of the following factors **is the reason** for youths from lower economic background households and rural areas to face setbacks with remote learning?
- A. Lack of enjoyment in learning.
 - B. Lack of interaction with classmates.
 - C. Lack of digital infrastructure, proper equipment and tech-savvy educators.
- (2 marks)
4. What does the word **confined** mean in Paragraph IV?
- A. guarded
 - B. restricted
 - C. controlled
- (1 mark)
5. Based on Table 1, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- A. The number of suicide victims for 19-40 years is the highest.
 - B. The number of suicide victims for 41 years and above is the lowest.
 - C. The percentage of suicide victims for the 15-18 years is 50 per cent.
- (2 marks)
6. Which of the following statements below is **FALSE**?
- A. Unemployment is higher in 2020 compared to in 2019.
 - B. Skill-related underemployment was higher in 2019 compared to in 2020.
 - C. Skill-related underemployment soared a lot higher in 2020 as compared to in 2019.
- (2 marks)

A VI Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. What can be inferred from the expression “**have the guts**” in Paragraph I?

(2 marks)

2. What is the most extreme consequence of youths being stuck at home with their abusers?

(2 marks)

3. Based on Table 1, compare the suicide rate for Malaysians aged 19 to 40 years and 41 years and above.

(2 marks)

SECTION B: WRITING (10 marks)

SITUATION

The good and the bad of the internet has been a continuous debate. Its penetration rate in youths is of particular concern. Although Malaysia has good nationwide internet connectivity and Malaysians in general enjoy equal opportunity for internet access, Malaysian youths' overdependence on the internet is a grave concern which could lead to a variety of consequences.

Task:

Based on the data presented in Figures 1 and 2, write a report between 200 and 250 words on the connection of the psychosocial factors that influence internet overdependence among Malaysian youths in 2021 and the number of youth internet users in Malaysia from 2011 to 2021.

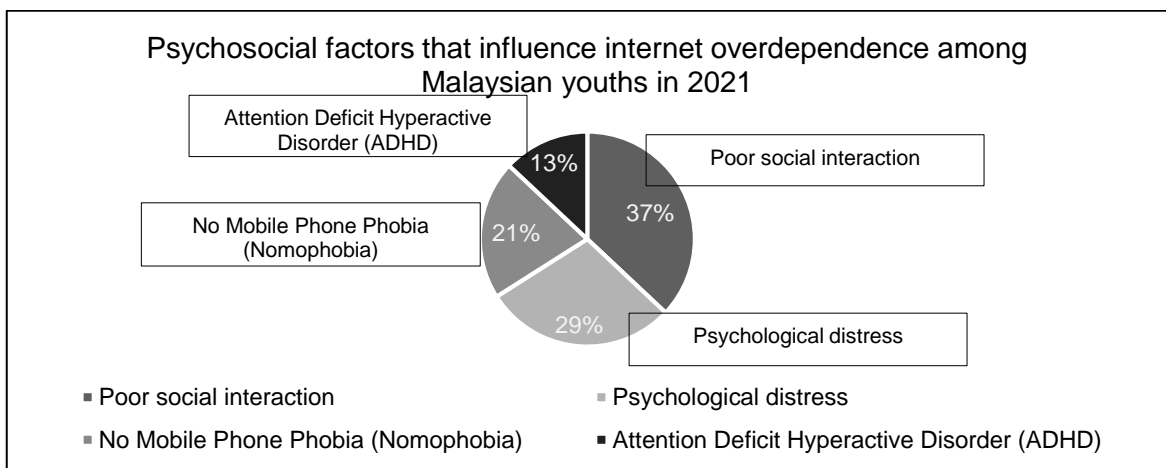


Figure 1: Psychosocial factors that influence internet overdependence among Malaysian youths in 2021

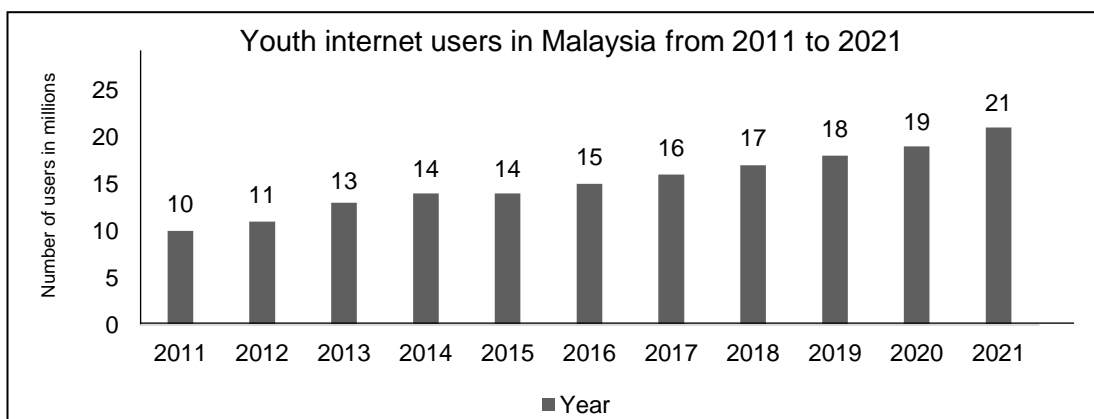


Figure 2: Number of youth internet users in Malaysia from 2011 to 2021

