



**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 2 – SESSION 2018 / 2019
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : ULAB 2032
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : ENGLISH FOR PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION
NAMA KURSUS

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 2 – ALL PROGRAMMES / 2 – SEMUA PROGRAM
TAHUN / PROGRAM

DURATION : 2 HOURS / 2 JAM
TEMPOH

DATE : APRIL 2019
TARIKH

INSTRUCTION/ARAHAN :

- i) Answer **ALL** questions in the spaces given.
(Jawab **SEMUA** soalan di dalam ruangan yang disediakan).
- ii) Candidates are required to follow all instructions given by the exam invigilator.
(Calon dikehendaki mematuhi semua arahan daripada penyelia peperiksaan).

(You are required to write your name and your lecturer's name on this question paper)
(Pelajar dikehendaki tuliskan nama dan nama pensyarah pada kertas soalan ini)

STUDENT'S NAME / NAMA PELAJAR	:
I.C NO. / NO. K/PENGENALAN	:
YEAR / PROGRAMME TAHUN / PROGRAM	:
NAME OF COLLEGE NAMA KOLEJ	:
LECTURER'S NAME 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 diambil tindakan tatatertib mengikut peruntukan Akta Universiti dan Kolej Universiti, 1971, Kaedah-kaedah Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (Tatatertib Pelajar-pelajar), 1999 bergantung kepada tahap kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh pelajar.
- 2.3 Pelajar yang didapati melakukan kesalahan kali kedua akan diambil tindakan seperti di perkara 2.1.2 dan dicadang untuk diambil tindakan tatatertib mengikut peruntukan Akta Universiti dan Kolej Universiti, 1971, Kaedah-kaedah Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (Tatatertib Pelajar-pelajar), 1999.

SECTION A (40 marks)

REPORT: COMPREHENSION

Read the following memo report carefully.

Ministry of Health Malaysia
Development and Programmes Unit
Memorandum

TO : Professor Dr Shahrul Nizam Ahmad, Director
FROM : Mr. Jarod Lim, Researcher
DATE : 7 April 2019
SUBJECT : Educating Malaysians on Vaccination for Communicable Diseases

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A lot of diseases have affected children worldwide and has led to permanent disability and even death. It is the role of parents to protect their children from illnesses, injuries and anything that can endanger their lives. Parents should do everything in their ability to protect their children. Even though there are medications for most illnesses, immunisation is the best way to prevent the spread of dangerous contagious diseases. Therefore, parents can give the best protection to their children by vaccinating them against communicable diseases. The Malaysian government's immunisation programme has been implemented since the 1950s, and since then, there have been numerous improvements made. Currently, under the National Immunisation Programme, the ministry provides 12 halal vaccinations to prevent diseases like diphtheria, measles, pertussis, tuberculosis and polio. Thus, the aim of this paper is to discuss the importance of vaccination and all the facts related to vaccination in general.

2.0 FINDINGS

2.1 Prevention of Communicable Diseases

Globally, the immunisation programme has proven to be effective as shown in the eradication of small pox worldwide, with the last case detected in 1977. However, in Malaysia, at least three types of preventable diseases – diphtheria, pertussis, and measles – have increased in the last 10 years, with some cases resulting in death. In Perak, for instance, there were nine cases of pertussis reported in August 2018, with 15 cases of measles, and one case of diphtheria. The increase is due to some parents who have refused to vaccinate their children, and in Perak itself there has been a significant increase of this anti-vaccination group members.

While many parents may lack understanding and knowledge, it is vital to boost the immunity of babies and young children through vaccinations. Thus, it is crucial for children and babies to get the required vaccinations because, if they are not immunised and contract diseases, they could either die or suffer from permanent disability. It is a fact that immunisation will not work 100% on everybody because between 2% and 5% will not respond positively to it. However, between 95% and 98% of children who respond positively to immunisation will be protected from various diseases compared to those who are not vaccinated. Vaccines efficacy - the percentage reduction of disease in a vaccinated group of people using the most favourable conditions - protects the immunised and also reduces diseases among unimmunised individuals through "indirect effects" or "herd protection". Most vaccine-preventable diseases are spread from person to person. If one person in a community gets an infectious disease, he can spread it to others who are not vaccinated. The more people who are vaccinated, the less chances for a disease to spread.

2.2 Refuting the Anti-Vaccination Group's Claims

The most common reasons given by the anti-vaccination group are doubts of the halal status, availability of homeopathy vaccination and negative side effects of vaccination. The anti-vaccination group has claimed that vaccination does not fulfill Islamic tenets. Perak State Fatwa Committee Member, Asad Awang explained that immunisation is permissible as it is a matter of life and death. He added that when no other medication from a halal source can be found, drugs from sources that are generally termed forbidden are permissible. Asad said, "In Islam the law must be obeyed, on condition that the vaccine is halal. If there is no halal vaccine at the time as it contains forbidden substances, it can still be taken."

Likewise, Malaysia Homeopathy Association Council President, Zainul Azmi Ahmad said there is no such thing as homeopathy vaccination. He said homeopathy is an alternative treatment and the medication provided can never replace the vaccinations administered by the Health Ministry. Zainul said medical conditions that require surgery, acute conditions, as well as the prevention of contagious diseases, cannot be treated by a homeopath. Zainul warned, "There is no medication or product under homeopathy which is labelled as a vaccine, and if a homeopath insists there is such a vaccination, it is better to check out the background, and the qualification of that homeopath." He also mentioned that even in India where homeopathy is advance, they have never claimed to have vaccinations.

Most of the time the side effects of vaccination are insignificant, but by not vaccinating the babies, the consequences will be far worse. As with other medications, side effects are inevitable but most of them such as fever and injection site reactions are slight and clear up quickly. Adverse effects like anaphylaxis and seizures, on the other hand, do not necessarily have a direct impact through the use of vaccine and do not result in long-term consequences. Therefore, to provide a true picture of immunisation, the Ministry of Health will continue to create awareness through the mass media, Friday sermons, as well as

handing out educational pamphlets about the importance of immunisation at places such as hospitals, schools, shopping complexes, airports and terminals for bus and train among others.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The anti-vaccination group has their own right not to vaccinate their children, but they do not have the right to infect other people. Vaccine-preventable diseases could reappear if the public continues to be misguided by this anti-vaccination group. Hence, the combined efforts and the will of all stakeholders – the ministries, religious bodies, non-governmental organisations, doctors and parents – are required to ensure that all Malaysians are informed of the negative effects of refusing immunisation.

Adapted from:

[https:// www.thestar.com.my/metro/community/2016/09/02/antivaccine-groups-on-the-rise-preventable-diseases-on-the-increase-for-children-in-malaysia-because/#b8SIY7yhsiTKD8X4.99](https://www.thestar.com.my/metro/community/2016/09/02/antivaccine-groups-on-the-rise-preventable-diseases-on-the-increase-for-children-in-malaysia-because/#b8SIY7yhsiTKD8X4.99)

<https://jknmelaka.moh.gov.my/xs/dl.php?filename...Jun%202016.pdf>

A I. Based on the report, answer the questions that follow.

1. What is the purpose of the report?

(1 mark)

2. State the scope of the report.

(1 mark)

A II. Circle the correct option to answer each of the following items.

1. Which of the following are communicable diseases?

- I. Polio
- II. Diphtheria
- III. Pertussis
- IV. Tuberculosis

- A. I and II
- B. II and III
- C. I, III and IV
- D. I, II, III and IV

(2 marks)

2. In what ways are the government serious about the immunisation programme utilised to combat communicable diseases in Malaysia?

- I. The National Immunisation Programme treats contagious diseases.
- II. The National Immunisation Programme has made many improvements.
- III. The National Immunisation Programme has been implemented since the 1950s.
- IV. The National Immunisation Programme offers 12 halal vaccinations against communicable diseases.

- A. I and II
- B. I, II and III
- C. II, III and IV
- D. I, II, III and IV

(2 marks)

3. What are the possible factors that contribute to the spread of contagious diseases?

- I. Parents' refusal to vaccinate their children
- II. Immunisation will not work 100% on everybody
- III. At least 5% will not respond positively to immunisation
- IV. "Herd protection" reduces diseases among unimmunised individuals

- A. I and II
- B. I and III
- C. II and III
- D. II, III and IV

(2 marks)

4. What are the main claims that anti-vaccination group made against vaccination?
- I. Its negative side effects
 - II. Its questionable halal status
 - III. Presence of forbidden drugs
 - IV. Availability of homeopathy vaccines
-
- A. I and II
 - B. I and IV
 - C. II and III
 - D. I, II, III and IV
- (2 marks)

A III. Based on the report, complete the following statements in your own words in NOT MORE THAN FIVE (5) WORDS.

1. Vaccinations boost the immunity of babies and young children, unfortunately most parents _____
(2 marks)
2. The side effects of vaccination are expected but most of them such as fever and injection site reactions are _____
(2 marks)

A IV. State in the brackets provided whether each of the statements given below is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. Vaccines efficacy has indirect effect on unimmunised individuals. []
2. According to Islam, forbidden drugs must never be taken by Muslims when there are no other medications available. []
3. Homeopathy does not prevent contagious diseases from spreading. []
4. India claims that they use vaccination as a form of homeopathy treatment. []
5. The anti-vaccination group says that vaccinated babies will have far worse consequences. []
6. The recurrence of contagious diseases is caused by misleading information given by the anti-vaccination group. []

(6 x 1 mark = 6 marks)

A V. Match the bold words in the following sentences with words that mean the same in the report. Refer to the part of the report indicated in the brackets. Then, write the words from the report in the blanks provided.

1. A report on the environment states that the dumping of plastics and global warming will **threaten** the population of blue whales.
(Introduction) _____
2. The counselor tried to **heighten** the shy boy's confidence level.
(Prevention of Communicable Diseases) _____
3. The student replied **optimistically** to the lecturer's questions.
(Prevention of Communicable Diseases) _____
4. Some students find that the most **suitable** time for studying is between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m.
(Prevention of Communicable Diseases) _____
5. The topic of the essay is **admissible** for the term paper assignment.
(Refuting the Anti-Vaccination Movement's Claims) _____
6. Soy milk is the best **substitute** for dairy milk.
(Refuting the Anti-Vaccination Movement's Claims) _____
7. The flight delay was **unavoidable** due to the bad weather conditions.
(Refuting the Anti-Vaccination Movement's Claims) _____
8. The **harmful** effects of UV rays from the sun can cause skin cancer.
(Refuting the Anti-Vaccination Movement's Claims) _____

(8 x 1 mark = 8 marks)

A VI Circle the most appropriate answers from the options given.

As the global economy continues to recover, labour force is improving, even though at a slower pace. Youth unemployment, which includes unemployed individuals aged 15 to 24, a typical age (1)_____ that covers those who have just finished high school or graduated from colleges and looking for jobs, remain high. In fact, global youth unemployment percentage is higher than overall global unemployment. It was around 13.2% in 2017 and was (2)_____ to stay around the same level in 2018.

Looking at Malaysia, although the overall unemployment is around 3.4% in 2017, the youth unemployment rate was over three times (3)_____ at around 10.8% in 2017. Among ASEAN countries, Singapore had the (4) _____ youth unemployment rate at 4.6%, followed by Thailand (5.9%), Vietnam (7%), the Philippines (7.9%) and Indonesia (15.6%). In China, it was at 10.8% while India's youth unemployment was (5)_____ 10.5%.

High youth unemployment is not new. A key reason is the slower hiring (6)_____ the number of job seekers. The (7)_____ pace of hiring is due to cautious business sentiments and a moderate economic performance that restrains businesses from expanding their workforce.

Unemployment (8)_____ young people is one of the controversial political issues as well as a burden for people living through it. If left unchecked, it (9)_____ serious long-term negative effects. The country will have a generation of economically marginalised youth and (10)_____ can lead to negative and far-reaching consequences on the economy and social landscape. They will be forced to contend with (11)_____ self-reliant economic arrangements and even more job displacements.

The alarming rise in youth unemployment and the equally disturbing high number of young people who still live in poverty despite having a job shows how difficult it is to (12)_____ unemployment, unless strong efforts are being made to achieve sustainable economic growth. It is important to start rethinking about labour market institutions and the traditional education system, and what it means for universities and apprenticeships in the future.

1. A. range
B. ranges
C. ranged
2. A. estimate
B. estimates
C. estimated
3. A. high
B. higher
C. highest
4. A. low
B. lower
C. lowest
5. A. in
B. at
C. on
6. A. compare to
B. compares to
C. compared to
7. A. slow
B. slower
C. slowest
8. A. within
B. among
C. between
9. A. resulted in
B. will result in
C. has resulted in
10. A. this
B. these
C. those
11. A. more
B. most
C. much
12. A. raise
B. boost
C. reduce

(12x1m=12 marks)

SECTION B (20 marks)

REPORT WRITING

Based on the situation and figures given, answer all questions that follow.

At a recent symposium on Marketing and Finance of the Organic Supply Chain, the number of local farmers taking bank loans from Agrobank to finance their farming activities was discussed at length. Agrobank officials have observed that agriculture output did not reflect the growing number of borrowers taking bank loans for agricultural activities between 2013 and 2017. If this trend continues and if no intervention from Agrobank is taken, the farmers may face acute problems in repayment of their bank loans, which in turn creates financial burden on Agrobank itself.

Figure 1 illustrates the number of borrowers for food crop and primary agriculture between 2013 and 2017. Figure 2 shows the percentage of borrowers coming from various agriculture sectors in 2017. As a research officer of Agrobank who attended the symposium, you have been instructed by Encik Jasni Bin Mohamed Yusoff, Management Credit Officer, to write a report highlighting the borrowers' trend in taking Agrobank loans for agricultural activities for the five-year period. Finally, you should suggest some preventive measures for the bank to ensure repayment of loans by the borrowers can be fulfilled according to the scheduled repayment scheme.

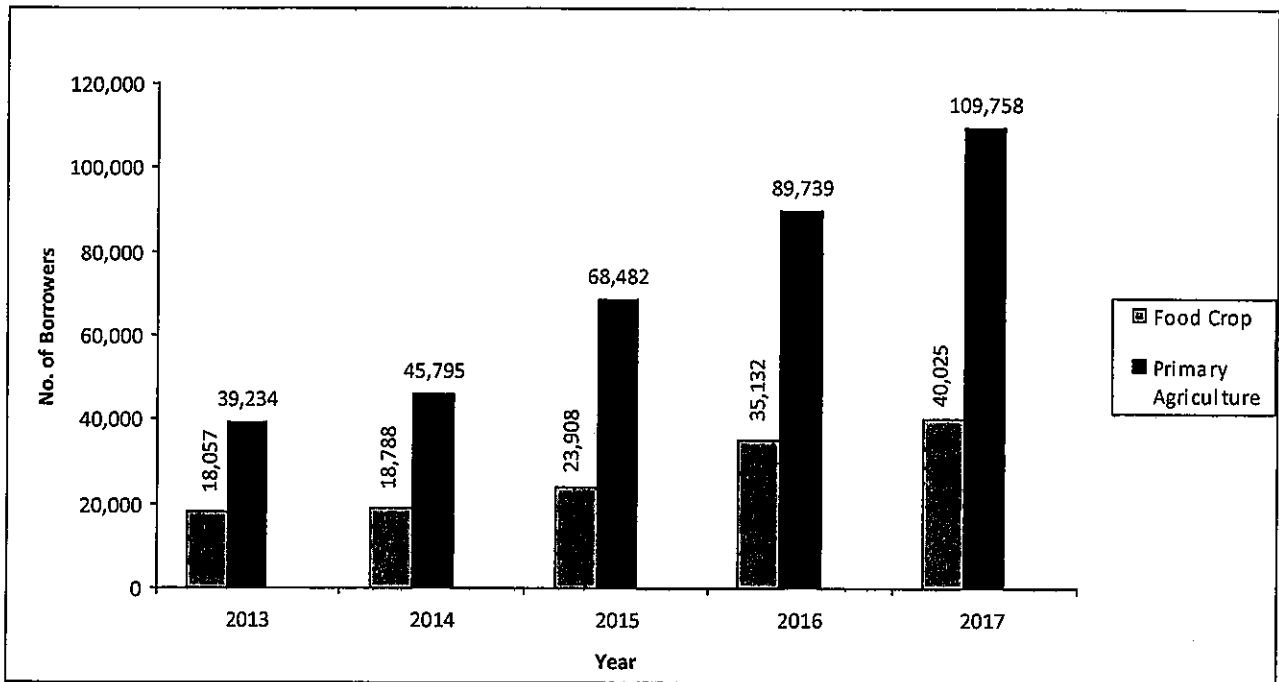


Figure 1: Number of Borrowers Taking Loans from Agrobank, 2013-2017

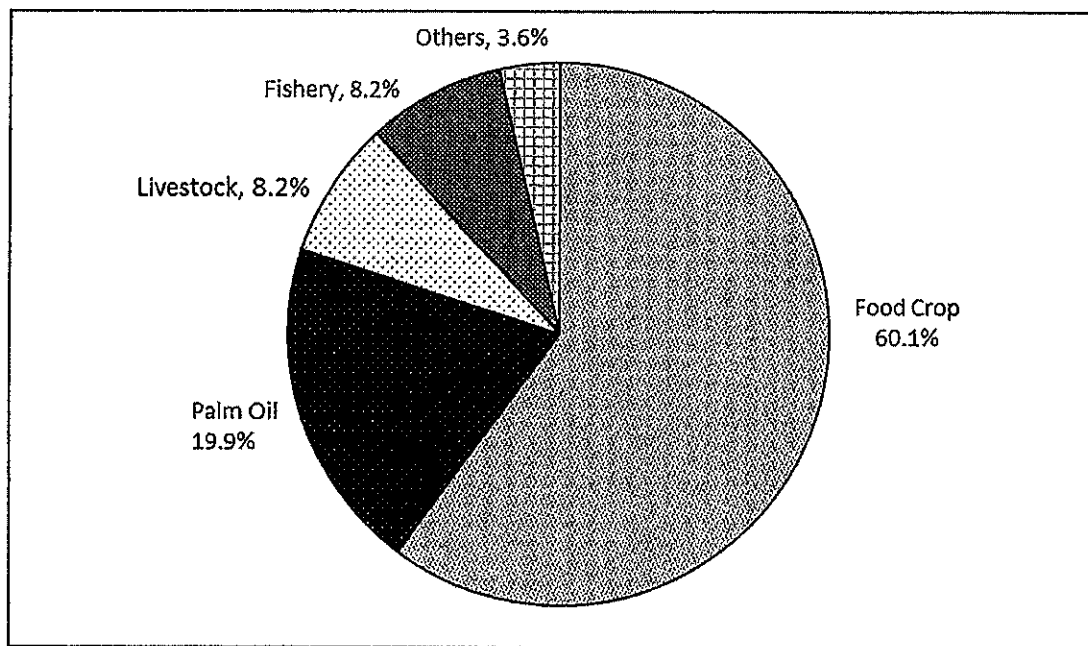


Figure 2: Percentage of Borrowers by Agriculture Sector in 2017

**Credit Management Department
Agrobank
Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad
Leboh Pasar Besar
50726 Kuala Lumpur**

Memorandum

TO : _____ (1 mark)

FROM : _____ (1 mark)

DATE : 7 April 2019

SUBJECT: _____
_____ (2 marks)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The recent symposium on Marketing and Finance of the Organic Supply Chain held at PWTC recently presented the number of local farmers taking bank loans from Agrobank to finance their farming activities. The number of borrowers taking loans from Agrobank was discussed at length and officials from the Ministry of Finance had raised several issues concerning the matter. The ministry's officials have observed that agriculture output from several agriculture sectors did not co-relate with the growing number of borrowers taking bank loans for agricultural activities between 2013 and 2017. If this trend continues and if no intervention from Agrobank is taken, the farmers may face acute problems in repayment of their bank loans, which in turn creates financial burden on Agrobank itself. Hence, this report is based on the findings gathered at the symposium.

The purpose of the report is to _____
_____ (1 mark)

This report will also _____
_____ (1 mark)

2.0 FINDINGS

The following are the analyses of the data in Figures 1 and 2:

2.1 General Trend of Number of Borrowers Taking Loans between 2013 and 2017

(2 marks)

2.2 Analyses of Number of Borrowers for Primary Agriculture from 2013 to 2017

(2 marks)

2.3 Analyses of Percentage of Borrowers by Agriculture Sector in 2017

(2 marks)

2.4 Comparison between Borrowers for Food Crop and Primary Agriculture between 2015 and 2017

(3 marks)

3.0 CONCLUSION

The number of Agrobank borrowers amongst farmers was increasing but the agricultural output was not satisfactory for both food crops and primary agriculture. This has raised eyebrows among officials from the Ministry of Finance. They suggest that measures should be taken to avoid borrowers from not being able to repay their loans.

3.1 Forecast on the number of primary agriculture borrowers in 2022 (if preventive measures were not taken by Agrobank).

(3 marks)

3.2 Recommendation

The following are two measures that should be taken by Agrobank to prevent borrowers from not being able to repay their loans.

3.2.1 _____

3.2.2 _____

(2 x 1 mark = 2 marks)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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