



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan
Profesional dan
Pendidikan
Berterusan
(SPACE)

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER II – SESSION 2021 / 2022 / SEMESTER II – SESI 2021 / 2022**

COURSE CODE : UHLB 1042
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : INTERMEDIATE ACADEMIC ENGLISH
NAMA KURSUS

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

DURATION : 2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES (INCLUDING SUBMISSION HOUR) –
REFER ATTACHMENT 1
TEMPOH 2 JAM 30 MINIT (TERMASUK MASA PENGHANTARAN) – RUJUK
LAMPIRAN 1

DATE : JUNE / JUN 2022
TARIKH JUNE / JUN 2022

INSTRUCTION / ARAHAN:

1. The question paper consists of **2 PARTS**: A and B.
Kertas soalan terdiri daripada 2 BAHAGIAN: A dan B.
 2. Answer **ALL** questions and write your answers on the answer sheet.
Jawab SEMUA soalan dan tulis jawapan anda pada kertas jawapan.
 3. 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.
 4. 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.
 5. Answers should be handwritten, neat and clear.
Jawapan hendaklah ditulis tangan, kemas dan jelas menggunakan huruf cerai.
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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 **15** pages including the cover.
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 15 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 must 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 (eg. 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 must 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 di buat 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.

Excerpts from online final exam guidelines

Petikan daripada panduan peperiksaan akhir dalam talian Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

SECTION A (50 marks)

READING: TEXT 1 (35 marks)

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

Are The Fresh Graduates to Be Blamed?

- I According to the latest statistics by the Department of Statistics Malaysia, there are 158,400 unemployed fresh graduates in Malaysia. There are several factors contributing to unemployment among them. One of these factors is the lack of excellence among these graduates. A notable number of Malaysian employers have negative perceptions toward fresh graduates' capabilities. They have stated that these graduates lack the suitable skills and qualifications which are required by industries. Moreover, they fail to demonstrate good working performance and they are poor in employability skills. According to a study conducted by Bank Negara Malaysia, international graduates have higher employability compared to local graduates in term of skills which include technical skills, critical thinking skills and communication skills particularly in the English language skills. This study has discovered that fresh graduates have poor understanding of the English language which makes it difficult for them to communicate effectively in that language. At the same time, they are also too choosy about the job and demand a higher salary. However, we too, cannot deny that there are other factors like a mismatch between fresh graduates' needs and employers' demands, an unstable job market, insufficient job creations and a mismatch between qualifications and jobs that contribute to unemployment among these graduates. Hence, it is unfair for us to blame the fresh graduates solely on this issue.
- II To start, the mismatch between fresh graduates' needs and employers' demands are due to the conditions that are beyond fresh graduates' control. In the job market, employers have their requirements that they prioritise in the jobs that they offer. In hiring applicants, employers demand certain roles of race, gender, and socioeconomic conditions that applicants must have in getting the job done. Not all fresh graduates have these selected conditions and if they do, they must seriously compete with one another. We must remember that realistically, securing a job depends not only on academic performance, but also on other conditions such as personal background. Not having the chosen background for certain jobs among fresh graduates causes them to be unemployed. In addition, fresh graduates too, have their necessities they must prioritise. With the current recession, they want to have jobs that pay handsomely, and this is not desirable by employers. According to a survey done by the employment agency Jobstreet.com, employers perceived fresh graduates were being unrealistic when they requested their salary to be above RM2500 for their first job without working experience.

- III Apart from having a mismatch between the needs of fresh graduates and employers' demand, an unstable job market also causes fresh graduates to be unemployed. In battling with the COVID-19 pandemic, Malaysia has been optimistic in dealing with the economic turmoil post the pandemic and now the country is going into the endemic stage. However, the sun is not always shining. As mentioned by Deputy Finance Minister II, Mohd Shahar Abdullah in 2020, the government was aware of the volatile job market despite the higher projection of income tax revenue for 2021. The government projected an 8.1 per cent increase in the employment rate in 2021 and a decline in unemployment rate from 4.2 per cent to 3.5 per cent. He said the projection was based on the new tax range of 30 per cent for income tax. "Income tax is collected from those who have jobs," he said. On the contrary, in June 2021, the unemployment rate rose to 4.8 per cent from 4.5 per cent in May, bringing the average unemployment rate for the first half of the year to 4.71 per cent. Overall, the unemployment rate of the nation stood at 4.8 per cent in 2021 and this is a clear indicator that employment conditions have yet to see any substantial improvement. Thousands of fresh graduates continue to be jobless. Moreover, retrenchment among the existing work force is getting more rampant than before.
- IV On top of having an unstable job market, insufficient job creations among industries also contributes to unemployment among fresh graduates. In a statement made by the Governor of Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) Datuk Nor Shamsiah Mohd Yunus, there were prevailing structural issues that were weighing on future jobs and income prospects especially post COVID-19 pandemic and Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0). Among these issues is the insufficient high-skilled job creations in industries like data computing, merchandising, manufacturing, and service to keep up with the entry of fresh graduates. According to the Chief Executive Officer for the Centre for Market Education Dr Carmelo Felito, the structural issues are real, and the authorities need to address them from a more complex perspective. While it is true that there are sectors of the economy in Malaysia that rely on cheap and unskilled labour, there seem to be insufficient high-skilled jobs to accommodate the number of fresh graduates. The supply and demand in terms of jobs that need college degrees, and the number of applicants is still imbalanced according to Dr Felito. He said the long-term key strategy is an education reform in which the government should reserve the tertiary education for extremely specific and high-skilled professions, while secondary education becomes institutions of professionalising semi-skilled or low-skilled jobs.
- V Another cause of unemployment among fresh graduates is the mismatch between qualifications and jobs. There are three categories of this mismatch. They are education-job mismatch, qualification mismatch, and field of study and job mismatch. Each has its concerns. First, approximately 53.2 per cent of fresh graduates in Malaysia is facing the education-job mismatch. This mismatch is either on fresh graduates being over-qualified or under-qualified. Second,

another 13.8 per cent of fresh graduates have irrelevant qualifications which seem not to complement the advertised jobs. Third, 33 per cent of fresh graduates have a mismatched field of study. It is interesting to discover that female graduates have a higher tendency than the male graduates to have a mismatch with their field of study. In an investigation conducted by students from Universiti Sains Malaysia, it was reported that female engineering graduates were less likely to be hired by companies because they were deemed to have gender-biased issues like getting pregnant and giving birth, committing to family needs, not being able to work extra hours at construction sites, being emotional in handling subordinates and getting irritated easily. In contrast to the stigma about female engineers that companies have, the number of female engineering graduates continues to rise, and they continue to be jobless as well.

- VI Despite these factors, fresh graduates should not let circumstances deter them from getting a job. They ought to be more determined, resilient, and creative in joining the workforce. First, fresh graduates desperately need to have the right frame of mind to enter the labour force. The right frame of mind refers to their plans and the effective ways of executing the plans. They ought to know what the outcomes are, how to go about in achieving them and what the problems or obstacles in achieving the desired outcomes are. Second, fresh graduates need to have stronger will and motivation in chasing jobs. They should not let any rejection or failure in interviews dampen their spirit. They ought to know that having persistence and perseverance will get them to succeed. There is no effortless way to get what they want. They must work hard and smart in facing all challenges and in competing for jobs. Third, fresh graduates must be innovative in managing challenges and problems. They must be creative, inventive, resourceful, and smart in the way they think and act. Some fresh graduates might say that all these are easier said than done, but when there is a will, there is a way.
- VII Overall, the writers have identified factors that contribute to unemployment among fresh graduates. Hence, the authorities need to address these factors more comprehensively. They need to work closely to ensure that the needs of fresh graduates match the employers' demand, there will be a smaller number of mismatches of jobs and qualifications, and the involved authorities should create more high-skilled jobs succeeding COVID-19 and IR 4.0. Most importantly, fresh graduates need to have a more positive mentality toward themselves and the job they are searching. Fresh graduates should stop blaming the situations for being unemployed. If they want to change the world, they need to change first.

A I In your own words write the main idea for paragraphs II, III, V and VI in the blank spaces provided.

Paragraph	Main Idea
I	Factors contributing to unemployment among fresh graduates
II	
III	
IV	Insufficient job creation for some industries contributes to unemployment among fresh graduates
V	
VI	
VII	What can be done to reduce unemployment among fresh graduates

(4 x 2 m = 8 marks)

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

1. A considerable number of Malaysian employers have negative perceptions toward fresh graduates because they lack suitable skills and qualifications. []
2. Employers find fresh graduates realistic if they are willing to accept a low salary. []
3. Malaysia was not successful in reducing the unemployment rate in 2021 compared to 2020. []
4. Merchandising is the only industry that creates limited number of jobs. []
5. Many companies prefer to hire female engineers because they are committed to their family. []
6. Mentality plays a role in the success of employment among fresh graduates. []

(6 x 1mark= 6 marks)

A III 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. Moreover, they fail to **demonstrate** a good working performance and they are poor in employability skills.

- A. show
- B. present
- C. illustrate

2. We must remember that **realistically**, securing a job depends not only on academic performances, but also on other conditions like personal background.

- A. logically
- B. truthfully
- C. practically

3. In battling with the COVID-19 pandemic, Malaysia's has been optimistic in dealing with the economy turmoil post this pandemic and now the country is going into the endemic **stage**.

- A. era
- B. phase
- C. platform

4. While it is true that there are sectors of the economy in Malaysia which rely on cheap and **unskilled** labour, there seems to be insufficient skilled jobs to accommodate the number of fresh graduates.

- A. untrained
- B. uneducated
- C. inexperienced

5. First, fresh graduates desperately need to have the right frame of mind to **enter** the labour force.

- A. join
- B. break
- C. access

6. Fresh graduates should stop blaming the **situations** for being unemployed.

- A. directions
- B. locations
- C. circumstances

(6 x 1m = 6 marks)

A IV Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. State any two factors that contribute to unemployment among fresh graduates.

- i. _____
- ii. _____

(2 marks)

2. Why is there a mismatch between what the fresh graduates want and what employers can offer in term of salary demand?

(2 marks)

3. What is the situation with the employment conditions in 2021?

(2 marks)

4. According to Dr Carmelo Felito, what can be done to keep the balance between the number of jobs created and the number of fresh graduates entering the labour force?

(2 marks)

5. What are the issues concerning the mismatch between qualifications and jobs among fresh graduates?

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

(3 marks)

6. What is the tone and attitude of the author towards some fresh graduates in the following excerpt: **“Fresh graduates should stop blaming the situations for being unemployed.”**? Choose the correct option. (PARA VI)

Tone : Angry [] Neutral [] Objective []
Attitude : Firm [] Critical [] Disapproving []

(2 x 1m = 2 marks)

7. What did the author mean by **‘if they want to change the world, they need to change first.’** in paragraph VII?

(2 marks)

Text II (15 marks)

Read the text carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- I Before the 1990s, nobody had heard of the term “fast fashion.” The New York Times first used it to describe the clothing brand Zara and the company’s mission to take clothing from the design table to stores in just 15 days. Soon after, H&M and Forever 21 followed Zara’s footsteps. For a store to be considered fast fashion, it has to quickly produce apparel products, frequently change the product assortments, and sell trendy products at very cheap prices in order to get more frequent consumers. Thus, fast fashion today can be defined as inexpensive, mass-produced clothing that takes inspiration from fashion trends, celebrity culture and the catwalk, sold in high street stores or by online retailers.
- II In theory, fast fashion sounds like a good idea, at least in terms of pleasing the customer. One of the negative effects of fast fashion; however, is its overwhelming presence in landfills. Andrea Gutierrez, an expert in Apparel Merchandising and Product Development, said about 55 billion tonnes of fibres that make clothing are filling landfills. “It is the second leading industry next to oil that is causing this much damage to the environment. That is pretty alarming,” she said. “There is just no sustainability. Right now, we are very conscious of sustaining, reusing, and recycling or at least we should be. That would not be purchasing fast fashion.”
- III Aside from polluting landfills, fast fashion is also polluting the air. In countries where this fast fashion is produced, the air around and inside these factories is very poor, according to Holly Meyers, a professor in the Earth Environment and Society. “Both cotton and polyester, which are the two textiles used most in fast fashion, create dust in the air, which can go into the lungs,” she said. “It is bad. It is really bad for your respiration. It is called White Lung Disease.”
- IV Another problem of synthetic materials such as polyester, is that they are very difficult (or often impossible) to biodegrade. This has serious consequences for oceans and inland waters. The fashion industry is responsible for 35 per cent of the microplastics in the sea and is the main source of microplastics in the oceans as depicted in Figure 1.

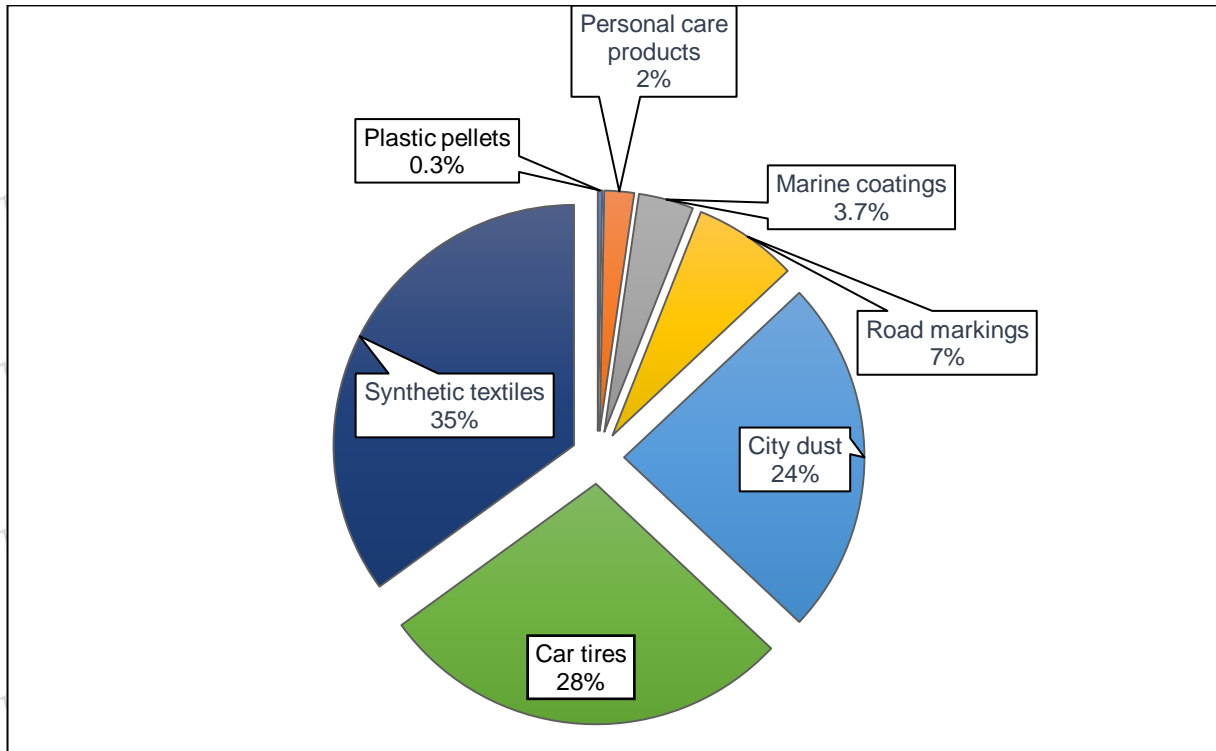


Figure 1: Source of Microplastics in the Oceans

When polyester clothing is washed, tiny fibres are detached, which then end up as microplastics in the wastewater and consequently also in the rivers and oceans of the world. Since microplastics are not biodegradable, it becomes dangerous especially for animals. However, microplastics are also increasingly problematic for humans. As long as animals absorb microplastics through their food, microplastics will also get into our food-system and thus into our bodies.

- V As consumers, what can we do to prevent or at least reduce the impact of our fashion consumption has on the environment then? Here are several suggestions to help us shop more sustainably. Firstly, we can buy less – check our wardrobe to see how many garments are in there that we hardly wear. If there are plenty of them, we need to try to appreciate our old clothes again instead of following the latest trends. Next, we can buy used items. When going on a shopping spree, it is also worth visiting second-hand shops, flea markets or vintage online marketplaces. Here we can often find great pieces that deserve a second chance. Not only that, we may also find higher-quality clothes that we could not otherwise afford. Finally, washing less of our clothes also helps. Sometimes it is enough to air-out clothes or partially remove stains before putting them in the washing machine. Also, only wash when the machine is full and use bio detergent which does not pollute the wastewater with chemicals.

1. When did the term “fast fashion” come about?

- A. in 1990
- B. in the 1990s
- C. prior to 1990s

(1 mark)

2. The followings are the criteria of fast fashion stores EXCEPT

- A. Able to produce clothing merchandise quickly
- B. Able to change the product assortments often
- C. Able to sell trendy products to win customers over

(1 mark)

3. In theory, fast fashion sounds like a good idea, at least in terms of pleasing the customer (Paragraph II).

What do you understand by this statement?

(2 marks)

4. What are the negative effects of fast fashion on the environment?

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

(3 x 1m = 3 marks)

5. Andrea Gutierrez is very concerned about the overwhelming presence of fast fashion in the landfills. Quote a sentence / relevant phrases from the text to show her disapproval of fast fashion.

(2 marks)

6. Based on the text, which statement is **TRUE**?

- A. The largest polluter is the clothing industry followed by the oil industry
 - B. Microplastics are released into the waterways every time we wash our clothes
 - C. The textiles used in fast fashion produce dust which can be harmful to our respiratory system
- (2 marks)

7. Based on Figure 1, which of the following statements is **FALSE**?

- A. Slightly more than one-third of the amount of microplastics in the oceans come from synthetic textiles alone.
 - B. Synthetic textiles contribute a similar proportion of microplastics as that of car tires and road markings combined.
 - C. The share of microplastics contributed by road markings is slightly smaller than the share contributed by plastic pellets, marine coatings and personal care products combined
- (2 marks)

8. Based on Figure 1, describe the proportion of microplastics in the oceans contributed by the various sources.

(2 marks)

SECTION B: WRITING (10 marks)

Situation:

Whether we realise it or not, we are increasingly polluting our waterways with microplastics every time we wash our clothing that contains synthetic materials. As the world's leading manufacturer of jeans, Levi Strauss & Co. (LS&Co.) feels responsible to educate the consumers on this issue. In order to come up with a proper awareness campaign on the importance of minimising wastewater from homes, LS&Co. conducted a study on its customers in two regions, France/UK and China, to determine the impact of their washing habits on water consumption.

Task:

Based on the data presented in Figures 1 and 2, write a report (between 200 and 250 words) on **the water usage in relation to the frequency of wearing a pair of jeans before washing them by individuals in the two regions studied.**

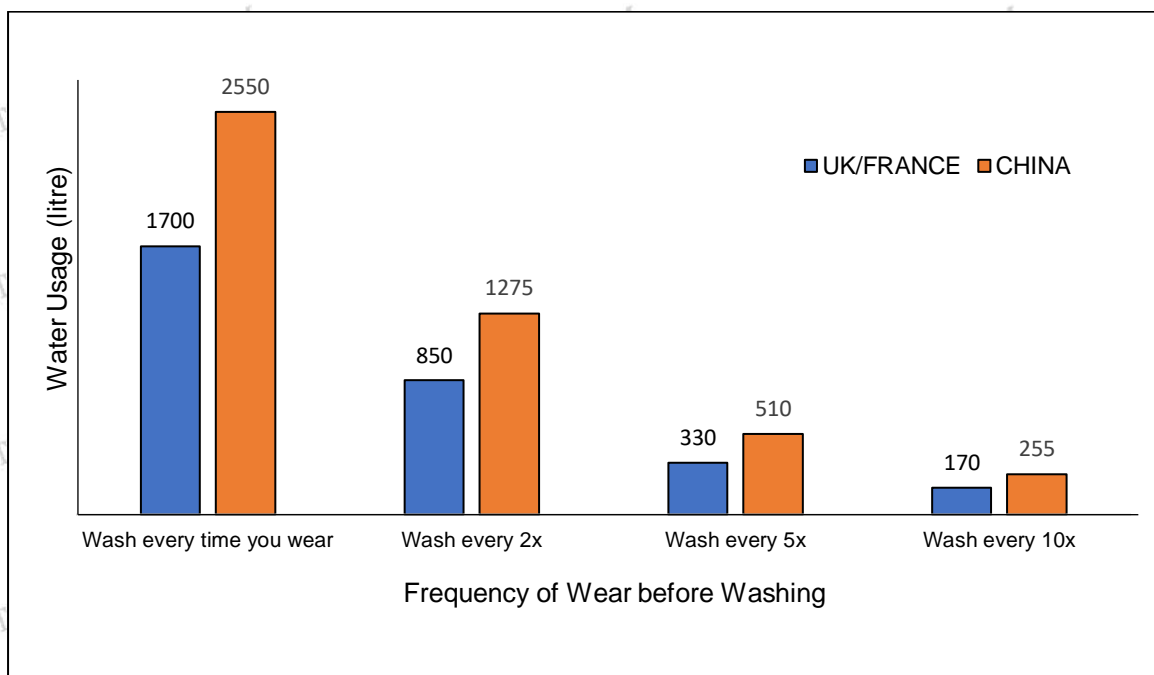


Figure1: Water Consumption vs Frequency of Wear before Washing – UK/France and China

Adapted from: <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200310-sustainable-fashion-how-to-buy-clothes-good-for-the-climate>

