



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan
Profesional dan
Pendidikan
Berterusan
(SPACE)

FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 1 – SESSION 2021 / 2022
PROGRAM KERJASAMA

COURSE CODE : UHLB 1032 / ULAB 1032
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : INTRODUCTORY 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 / DISEMBER 2021
TARIKH

INSTRUCTION / ARAHAN:

1. Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided in this question booklet.
(Jawab SEMUA soalan di ruang yang disediakan di dalam buku soalan ini).
 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.
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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 13 pages including the cover page
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 13 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 (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 have to be informed to respective lecturer within the given 30 minutes. Request for re-examination or appeal will not be entertained if complaints 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: READING COMPREHENSION

Text I (35 marks)

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

- I Despite their beauty and iconic status, tigers are in great danger. The world's wild tiger population is at a historically exceptionally low. Across their range, tigers have been killed relentlessly by poachers. Tigers are one of the largest species in the cat family. It is also one of the fastest disappearing species and growing near extinction. We are obligated to save the tigers from endangerment and potential extinction because the tiger's existence is significant in creating a balance in the world's ecosystem. This article will discuss the factors contributing to the extinction and measures taken to address the problem of wild tigers in the world.
- II Wild tigers are now on the verge of extinction. The biggest concern is habitat loss. Firstly, tiger habitats throughout India, Indochina, and Southeast Asia are now 35 per cent less than in the year 2000. Today, tigers only occupy a portion of their former habitat in isolated regions in Russia, China, India, and Southeast Asia. The fact that forest is being cleared at an alarming rate, gives a huge impact on the lives of the tigers. Many of the remaining habitats are too small and isolated to sustain the populations of tigers and their prey.
- III Tigers are also endangered throughout all of their natural range due to poaching activities and illegal trade. Tigers are being killed indiscriminately for their skin, claws, teeth, and bones. The tiger skin is a very costly, luxurious item and sought after in the west and among the rich. For example, widespread poaching of tigers and wildlife in Indochina continues to create empty forests. The population has dropped dramatically in the past century due to tiger poaching for use in traditional Chinese medicines. In China, the reopening of the trade in tiger parts from animals harvested from tiger farms could lead to even greater pressures on wild populations. The body parts of wild tigers are likely to be 'laundered' and entered into the government-sanctioned trade because killing wild tigers is far cheaper than farming them. Many Chinese who have faith in traditional medicine believe that bones from wild tigers offer a better pain-relieving effect than from farmed tigers. As a consequence of this double jeopardy, urgent attention should be given to the fate of wild tigers.
- IV In addition, the recent rapid decline of tigers is caused by the economic prosperity of Asian countries that allows more consumers to purchase products made with tiger parts. China banned domestic trade in tiger products in 1993, which caused most law-abiding practitioners of traditional Chinese medicines worldwide to give up the use of tiger products. However, Tiger-bone wines and other self-prescribed health tonics containing tiger parts remain popular. Despite widespread trade ban, these medicines are still sought after to pose a grave threat to wild tigers. In Tibet, members

of the emerging wealthy middle class have begun to accessorise their traditional robes with the skins of tigers and leopards, a practice traditionally restricted to royalty and thus increasing the demand for these products. Tiger skins and parts, and other endangered wildlife, can easily be found for sale in the pan-Tibetan region of China and India.

- V Another contributing factor is that national law enforcement efforts are insufficient. Most range states have legislation in place to protect tigers from poachers. Unfortunately, the lack of resources for enforcement and the lack of functioning anti-poaching information networks have affected protection efforts negatively. Poachers and their buyers are seldom brought to justice and convicted, and when they are, their sentences are unlikely to deter future poaching. They serve little or no jail time, and any fines they pay are low. Therefore, there is a need to reduce the demand for tiger skins, bones, and parts. Demand reduction is about increasing public awareness, consumer behaviour change, reform in policies, and strengthened law enforcement to end illegal poaching of wild tigers.
- VI Wherever people and large carnivores coexist, the conflict between the two is usually inevitable. Tiger-human conflict generally falls into two categories: attacks on people and predation on domestic animals. Tigers that attack people are considered problem tigers unless they are defending cubs or themselves. Our challenge for the future is to integrate what we know about the cause and solution to the conflict into long-term tiger range country plans and conservation strategies. The importance of understanding and managing tiger-human conflict cannot be considered in a vacuum. It is because immediate factors such as poaching, fires as well as loss of forest and prey. In addition, long-term factors such as threats from disease, global warming, and the genetic effects of inbreeding, continue to reduce the number of their populations.
- VII While the tiger as a wild species will most likely not go extinct within the next half-century, its current path is complex. If this trend continues, the current tiger population will reduce even further, and wild populations will disappear from many more places. Leaving forest for wide-ranging mammals such as tigers is vital and must become part of an effort to incorporate wildlife conservation into national and regional development agendas. Much has changed since conservationists first made plans to save wild tigers. They agree that the strong protection of wildlife reserves should be the key to the endangered tiger's survival. Conserving tigers, tiger habitat, and the natural capital they encompass will continue to fuel Asia's growing prosperity. Indeed, we must dedicate and double our efforts to make tigers and their habitats a conservation priority in the remaining landscapes of Asia.

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

Main Idea	Paragraph
Inadequate law enforcement to protect tigers	
Extinction of wild tigers due to loss of habitat	
Poaching & illegal activities caused extinction of tigers	
Ways to overcome tiger-human conflicts	
Growing prosperity is a contributing factor of tiger's extinction	

(5 x 1m= 5 marks)

All Answer the following questions based on the above text.

1. What is the central idea of the text?

(1 mark)

2. What happened when the forest has been cleared at an alarming rate?

(2 marks)

3. Why do poachers hunt tigers for their skin?

(1 mark)

4. Why does the reopening of the trade in tiger parts from farms give greater pressure to wild populations?

(2 marks)

10. In order to prevent the loss of tiger habitats, name TWO ways of how it could be done.

i) _____

ii) _____

(2 x 1m = 2 marks)

All State whether each of the following statements is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. Tiger is in the brink of extinction. []

2. The reduction of food is the concern of habitat loss for the tigers. []

3. The reduced number of tigers and wildlife in Indo-China is due to the demand of luxurious items. []

4. Traditional Chinese medical practitioners believe wild tigers' bones relieve pain better than farmed tigers. []

5. Even though China prohibited the use of tiger products in 1993, people still sought after them. []

6. The affluent society in Tibet wear traditional robes with the skins of tigers and leopards. []

7. Tigers that attack people to protect their young ones or themselves are considered problem tigers. []

(7 x 1m = 7 marks)

AIV Circle the correct option that explains the meaning of each underlined word in the following sentences.

1. We are obligated to save the tigers from endangerment and potential extinction because the tiger's existence is significant in creating a balance in the world's ecosystem.
A. important
B. meaningful

2. The fact that forest is being cleared at an alarming rate, gives a huge impact on the lives of the tigers.
A. effect
B. influence

3. In addition, the recent rapid decline of tigers is caused by the growing prosperity of Asian countries that allows more consumers to purchase products made with tiger parts.
A. permits
B. authorises

4. Poachers and their buyers are seldom brought to justice and convicted, and when they are, their sentences are unlikely to deter future poaching.
A. prevent
B. obstruct

5. Tigers that attack people are considered problem tigers unless they are defending cubs or themselves.
A. securing
B. protecting

6. If this trend continues, the current tiger population will reduce even further, and wild populations will disappear from many more places.
A. recent
B. present

7. They agree that the strong protection of wildlife reserves should be the key to the endangered tiger's survival.
A. threatened
B. jeopardised

(7 x 1m = 7 marks)

Text II (15 marks)

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

I Type 2 diabetes is one of the commonest non-communicable diseases in Malaysia and its prevalence is rising at an alarming rate. The overall occurrence of Type 2 diabetes among adults of 18 years old and above was reported as 17.5 per cent in the latest National Health Morbidity Survey in 2015. This has shown an increase from 15.2 per cent compared to the previous national survey in 2011. Until recently, this type of diabetes was seen only in adults, but it is now also occurring increasingly frequently in children. Figure 1 depicts the distribution of Type 2 diabetes patients according to age in 2020.

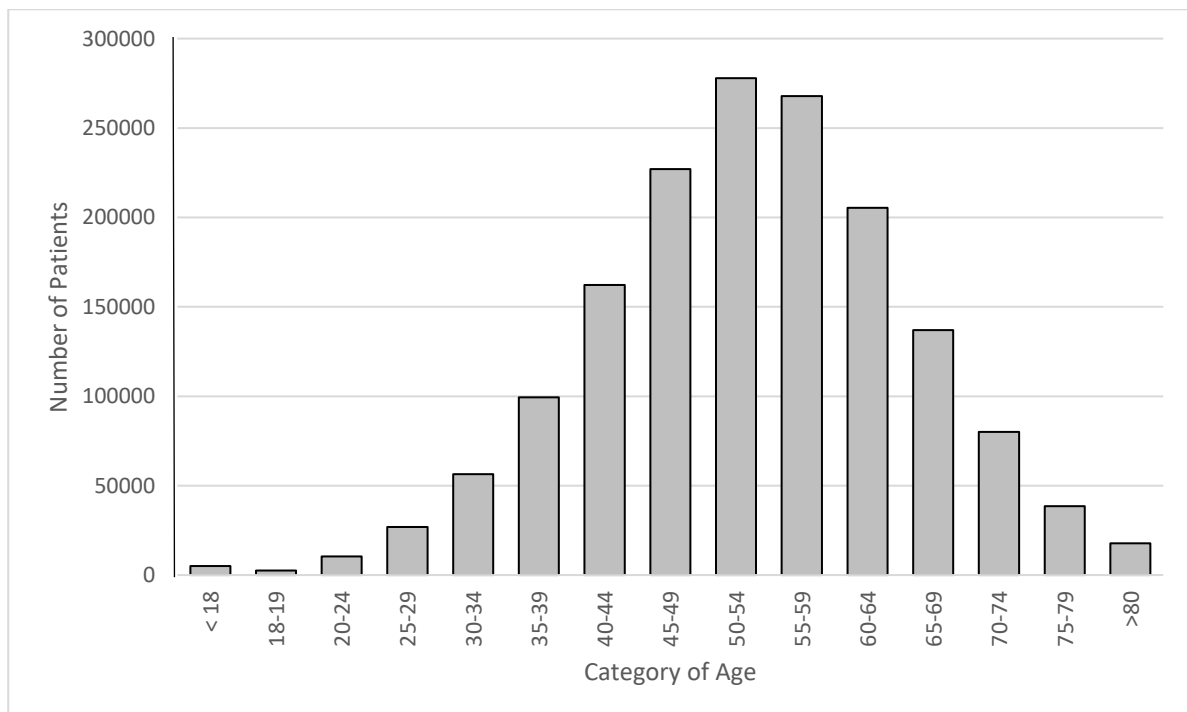


Figure 1: Distribution of Type 2 Diabetes Patients According to Age, 2020

II Type 2 diabetes results from the body's ineffective use of insulin which is a hormone made by the pancreas. The body cells do not allow insulin to work as it should to let glucose into its cells. As a result, the pancreas cannot keep up and make enough insulin to overcome this resistance. Therefore, glucose levels will rise in the bloodstream. Another essential factor in the development of Type 2 diabetes is genetic tendency of an individual besides the presence of environmental factors. The third factor is being overweight but not everyone with Type 2 is overweight. Studies have also shown that family members living together are likely to develop similar diseases as they tend to adopt similar lifestyle behaviours.

- III However, Type 2 diabetes may not show any symptoms, or the person may not notice them since they develop very slowly over several years. The general symptoms of diabetes include increased hunger and thirst, weight loss, frequent urination, blurry vision, extreme fatigue and sores that do not heal. It may also cause recurring infections. This is because elevated glucose levels make it harder for the body to heal.
- IV Consequently, there are several ways to prevent Type 2 diabetes. The first point is to encourage parents to become the promoter of health within their family by talking to their offspring about risk of diabetes. Secondly, choose foods lower in fat and calories and higher in fibre. In addition, do more physical activities for about 30 minutes on most days of the week, or at least 150 minutes a week. Next, keep your weight in a healthy range by focusing on permanent changes to your eating and exercise habits. Finally, another option is medication. Oral diabetes drugs such as metformin may reduce the risk of Type 2 diabetes. Above all, healthy lifestyle choices remain essential as they are shown to be effective in preventing or delaying the onset of Type 2 diabetes.

Adapted from:
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346714739NationalDiabetesRegistryReport2013-2019>

1. Why is Type 2 diabetes considered as a serious problem?

(2 marks)

2. What will happen when the body cells prevent insulin from doing its work?

(2 marks)

3. List **FOUR** factors that could contribute to getting Type 2 diabetes.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

(4 x ½m = 2 marks)

4. What are the symptoms of Type 2 diabetes?

(2 marks)

5. Why does a person with Type 2 diabetes experience repeated pain?

(1 mark)

6. Name **FOUR** preventive measures of Type 2 diabetes.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

(4 x ½m = 2 marks)

7. Based on Figure 1, which of the following statement is **TRUE**? Circle your answer.

- A. There were fewer diabetes patients from 65-69 age group than 35-39 age group.
 - B. There were more diabetes patients from 45-49 age group than 60-64 age group.
 - C. The number of diabetes patients from 35-39 age group was double the number of those from <80 age group.
- (2 marks)

8. Based on Figure 1, which of the following statement is **FALSE**? Circle your answer.

- A. The highest number of diabetes patients was from 50-54 of age.
- B. The lowest number of diabetes patients was from 18-19 of age.
- C. The number of diabetes patients from 30-34 of age was threefold the number of those from 65-69 of age.

(2 marks)

SECTION B: WRITING (10 marks)

Situation:

Wildlife crime refers to acts committed contrary to national and international laws and regulations intended to protect natural resources and to manage their sustainable use. It poses a serious threat to the survival of migratory animals such as birds, elephants, and marine turtles.

Task:

Study the table below and write the introduction, analysis and conclusion under the headings given.

Type of Crime \ Year	2019	2020	2021
Illegally keeping wildlife	34	20	39
Smuggling wildlife	6	6	3
Acts of cruelty against wildlife	2	2	0
Illegal hunting	1	4	0
Illegal trading	0	0	1
Encroachment on protected areas	1	3	1
Conflicts involving a zoo	1	0	0
Total	45	35	44

Table 1: Crimes Against Wildlife in Malaysia, 2019-2021

Adapted from: Department of Wildlife and National Parks (Perhilitan)
https://www.unodc.org/documents/southeastasiaandpacific/Publications/2017/Malaysia_Assessment_-_09.pdf

1.0 Introduction

(2 marks)

2.0 Analysis

2.1 Analyse the number of illegal hunting in 2019 and 2021.

(2 marks)

2.2 Compare the number of acts of cruelty against wildlife in 2019 and 2020.

(2 marks)

2.3 Compare the total case of crimes against wildlife from 2019 to 2021.

(2 marks)

3.0 Conclusion

Provide a conclusion by summarising the analysis.

(2 marks)

END OF QUESTION PAPER