



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan
Profesional dan
Pendidikan
Berterusan
(SPACE)

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER I – SESSION 2019 / 2020
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : ULAB 1042
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : INTERMEDIATE ACADEMIC ENGLISH
NAMA KURSUS

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

DURATION : 2 HOURS / 2 JAM
TEMPOH

DATE : NOVEMBER 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 menulis 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 page
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 makluman 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 (50 marks)

READING: TEXT 1 (35 marks)

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

- I On 18 December 2018, Surgeon General Jerome Adams issued a rare advisory from his office – “I am officially declaring e-cigarette use [vaping] among youth an epidemic in the United States.” Likewise, in Malaysia, educationists and social activists have urged the Education Ministry to **tackle** vaping, which has created ‘chaos’ in the education system, calling it a national risk. Young people may think that vaping does no harm – and that is a problem.
- II The numbers are startling. Eleven per cent of high school seniors (aged 17), eight per cent of 10th-graders (aged 15) and 3.5 per cent of eighth-graders (aged 13) reported vaping with nicotine in a one-month period, according to the 2017 national survey conducted by the University of Michigan. Meanwhile, e-cig and vape (ECV) use among Malaysian students was less than three per cent in 2015. However, a recent finding by the Tobacco and E-cigarette Survey among Malaysian Adolescents 2016 (Tecma) showed that a whopping 36.9 per cent of students start on the devices between the ages of 14 and 15.
- III To understand vaping, it is best to start on broad terms. To vape is to inhale vapour created from a liquid heated up inside a device. The devices have many names—vape pens, pod mods, tanks, electronic nicotine delivery devices (ENDS), e-hookahs and e-cigarettes. The liquid they contain also has many **monikers**—it might be called e-juice, e-liquid, cartridges, pods or oil. Most vape liquids contain a combination of glycerin as a base and nicotine, marijuana, or flavouring chemicals to produce common or outlandish flavours, from mint to ‘unicorn puke’. The devices rely on batteries to power heating elements made of various materials that aerosolise the liquid. More importantly, manufacturers of a specific type of vaping device, called a ‘pod mod’, sell vape liquids made from nicotine salts found in loose-leaf tobacco instead of the traditional free-base nicotine found in most e-cigarette liquids. This may allow the user to experience a higher and more addictive concentration of nicotine.
- IV One particular brand, called the Juul, a ‘pod mod’ device, is worrying to addiction researchers. Juuls arrived late to the e-cigarette market in 2015, about eight years after vaping devices first began appearing in the United States. But the company, called Juul Labs, has surged ahead of competitors. By August 2018, Juul accounted for 72 per cent of the US’ e-cig market. Sleek and slim, with an appearance that **mirrors** a flash drive, the Juul has been established among youths as the vaping tool of choice. Teenagers even transformed the brand into a verb—juuling.

According to Juul's website, a single Juulpod contains 40 mg of nicotine, which is similar to the nicotine yield of a pack of cigarettes. "When we ask teenagers about their vaping or e-cig habits, they don't even consider juuling to be part of that," says Dr. Suchitra Krishnan-Sarin, co-leader of the Yale Tobacco Center for Regulatory Science.

V Since e-cigarettes arrived in the U.S. in 2007, they have been investigated by addiction researchers as possible cessation devices for adults trying to quit combustible, or regular, cigarettes. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) lists 93 harmful or potentially harmful chemicals found in regular cigarettes and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) describes cigarettes as having more than 7,000 chemicals in them. E-cigarettes contain fewer chemicals and so the industry has presented them as a healthier alternative to regular cigarettes. Nevertheless, vape liquids can still contain nicotine, a highly addictive drug. And on one point, Yale health researchers who study the health effects of vaping and e-cigs agree: Vape devices have not been proven to help adult smokers quit smoking. Moreover, vaping increases the risk a teenager will smoke regular cigarettes later. "The addiction to nicotine and later conversion to (or dual use with) regular cigarettes are the greatest concerns," says Dr Roy S. Herbst, chief of medical oncology at Yale Cancer Center.

VI Local addiction researchers and smoking cessation experts have shared similar concerns. According to Universiti Malaya Centre of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS) chief coordinator, Assoc Prof Dr Amer Siddiq Amer Nordin, ECVs are electronic drug delivery devices that can be used with the likes of meth and marijuana. He says there is a chance that students using ECV will be exposed to other drugs, and it is likely they will face the same problems – like poor grades – as students who smoke. "Even e-liquids that claim to be nicotine-free contain the drug. And you'll never know for sure how much nicotine is inside. We cannot allow a whole new generation to become addicted to nicotine," he said.

VII Countless studies have shown that younger smoking initiation will lead to stronger nicotine addiction. Teenagers are much more susceptible to addiction compared to adults. Since adolescence is a **critical** time for the brain to develop, nicotine exposure at a young age may cause lasting harm to brain development, promote addiction and lead to sustained tobacco use. While it is better than a tobacco cigarette, ECV is harmful for non-smokers. When inhaled, tiny chemical particles in the e-liquids can enter the bloodstream and cause long-term harm. E-liquids contain toxic materials like lead, arsenic, manganese and chromium such that exposure to even small amounts can worsen symptoms of ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder).

- VIII The marketing strategies of ECVs have much to be blamed for their influence on teenagers. "Easily passed-off as a smart watch, thumb drive or pen, the eye-catching devices look like the latest fashion accessories," says Associate Professor Dr Anne Yee, addiction psychiatry expert and UMCAS member. Sellers are going all out to push the product to teenagers by making it cheaper and more accessible. Many even give it free to attract young customers, the same tactic used by drug pushers to get people **hooked** so that they keep coming back. These days, huge, eye-catching banners adorn night markets with traders openly displaying their wares. "Clearly, the colourful e-liquid bottles with fancy names were designed for kids, teenagers and women. These are groups that may never smoke, yet now are becoming ECV users. If sellers are targeting adult smokers who want to quit, they wouldn't need gimmicks. Why make such fancy designs? Moreover, ECV ads are appealing. Here we even have celebrities promoting ECV on social media to entice kids!" she adds.
- IX National Union of the Teaching Profession (NUTP) secretary-general Harry Tan says teachers nationwide are noticing a rise in ECV use among girls. "This is scary because with cigarettes, it was mostly just the boys. But these devices are popular among both boys and girls." Dr Yee is worried because nicotine is being advertised as a way to lose weight. Cute cartoon packaging and fruity flavours are aimed at female non-smokers. The society still has a negative perception of women who smoke, but with ECV, the message is that even 'good girls' use it because it is fashionable and can help them lose weight.
- X Responding to calls for action by various **quarters**, the Education Ministry recently announced that it would intensify awareness campaigns about the dangers of ECV. This includes making an open plea to parents and society to stop students from bringing the ECVs to schools, getting tobacco cessation experts to work with teachers and conducting workshops involving health scientists, educationists, politicians and non-governmental organisations to impart knowledge to students, parents and teachers alike.

Adapted from:
Raven, K. (12 December 2018). Your teen is underestimating the health risks of vaping.
<https://www.yalemedicine.org/stories/teen-vaping/>

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

Paragraph	Main Idea
II	
III	Description of vaping
IV	
V	Misconceptions about the benefits of vaping
VI	
VII	Younger smoking initiation will lead to stronger nicotine addiction
VIII	Marketing strategies used to attract teenagers to become ECV users
IX	

(4 x 2m = 8 marks)

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

1. The increase in ECV use among Malaysian teenagers was significant between 2015 and 2016. []
2. Vaping may involve inhaling vapour produced by mint-flavoured liquid being heated up in a pod mod. []
3. In the United States, the Juul is considered a pioneer in the e-cigarette market. []
4. E-cigarettes are healthier alternatives to combustible cigarettes. []
5. Research has shown that the younger a person starts smoking, the more addicted he or she will be to nicotine. []

(5 x 1m = 5 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. Likewise, in Malaysia, educationists and social activists have urged the Education Ministry to **tackle** vaping, which has created 'chaos' in the education system, calling it a national risk.
A. solve
B. deal with
C. approach

2. The liquid they contain also has many **monikers**—it might be called e-juice, e-liquid, cartridges, pods, or oil.
A. tags
B. nicknames
C. denominations

3. Sleek and slim, with an appearance that **mirrors** a flash drive, the Juul has been established among youths as the vaping tool of choice.
A. mimics
B. reflects
C. represents

4. Many even give it free to attract young customers, the same tactic used by drug pushers to get people **hooked** so that they keep coming back.
A. attached
B. addicted
C. obsessed

5. Responding to calls for action by various **quarters**, the Education Ministry recently announced that it would intensify awareness campaigns about the dangers of ECV.
A. parties
B. residences
C. communities

A IV Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. What was the advisory issued by Surgeon General Jerome Adams on 18 December 2018?

(1 mark)

2. What is the difference between the vape liquid sold for pod-mods and other e-cigarette vape liquids?

(2 marks)

3. **"When we ask teenagers about their vaping or e-cig habits, they don't even consider juuling to be part of that,"** says Dr. Suchitra Krishnan-Sarin. (Paragraph IV).

What can be inferred from the highlighted statement above?

(2 marks)

4. What conclusions have the Yale researchers arrived at about their research on the health effects of ECV?

i) _____

ii) _____

(2 x 1m = 2 marks)

5. What were the concerns expressed by local addiction researchers and health experts regarding ECV use among students?

(2 marks)

6. Why are teenagers more vulnerable to addiction as compared to adults?

(2 marks)

7. List **FOUR (4)** marketing strategies used by the industry to attract teenagers to use ECV.

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

(4 x 1/2m = 2 marks)

8. What is Dr. Anne Yee's attitude towards the presentation of ECV as a form of marketing strategy used by the industry? Give evidence to support your claim.

- i. Attitude : _____ (1 mark)
- ii. Evidence : _____

(2 marks)

9. What would be a possible reason for the increasing interest among girls to use ECV?

(1 mark)

TEXT II (15 marks)

Read the text carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- I News about teenagers vaping nicotine is becoming even more disturbing every day. Vaping involves the use of electronic cigarettes. Instead of burning tobacco like traditional cigarettes, e-cigarettes heat up a fluid containing nicotine, generating a vapour laced with the potent drug. While the devices are believed by many to be safer than traditional tobacco cigarettes, they are far from harmless. The vapour produced by e-cigarettes deliver very high levels of nicotine, raising fears about the impact on the sensitive, developing brains of young people and hooking a new generation on the potent drug.
- II A recent survey funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) shows that vaping **jumped** dramatically again among high school students between 2017 and 2018. In fact, it was the biggest one-year increase in the duration of 44 years since the survey began. The survey has been tracking substance abuse by young people. Figure 1 shows the results of the survey.

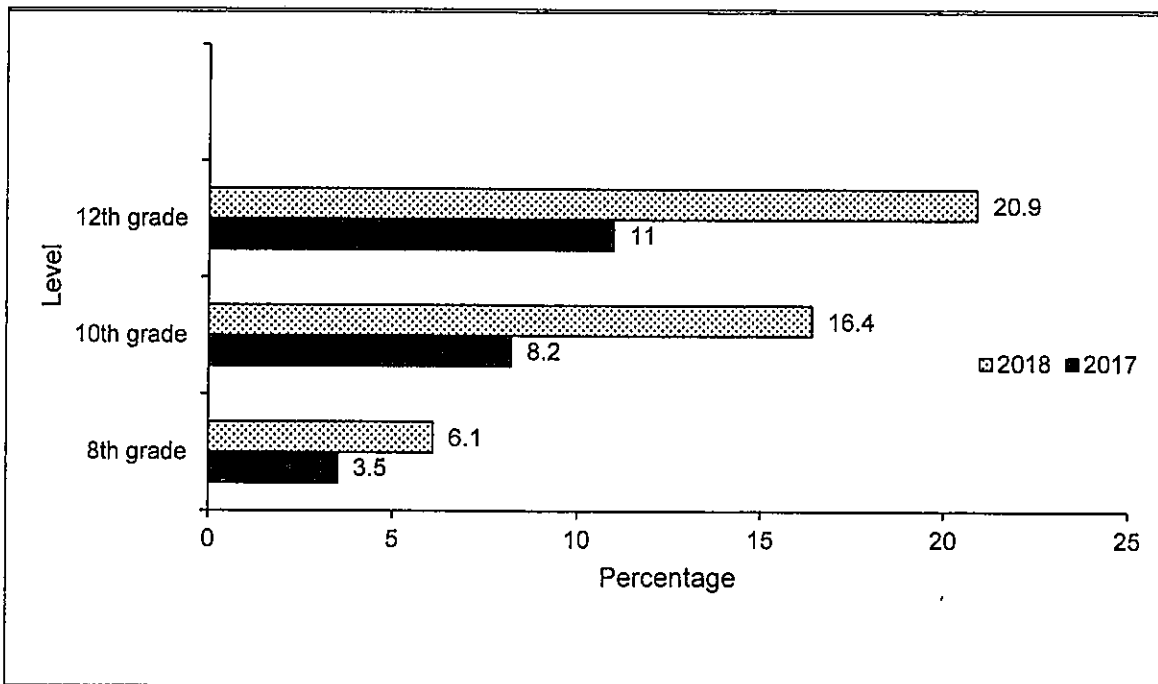


Figure 1: The Prevalence of Nicotine Vaping among High School Students in the United States, 2017-2018

According to the results of the survey, the **proportion** of high school seniors who reported vaping nicotine in the last month rose to 20.9 per cent in 2018, a nearly 10-percentage-point increase from 11 per cent in 2017. Younger kids are increasingly vaping too, according to the findings, which

were published online by the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Among the 10th-graders, nicotine vaping climbed at a record rate — doubling from 8.2 per cent to 16.4 per cent. The combined jumps in vaping by 10th- and 12th-graders was a record-setter for the survey, which has been underway since 1975. The percentage of 8th-grade students vaping in the past 30 days increased too — from 3.5 per cent to 6.1 per cent. The increases, based on a representative sampling of 13,850 high school students nationwide, translate to about 1.3 million more adolescents vaping in 2018, the researchers said.

III Another disturbing finding in the survey is that more teenagers say they are inhaling "just flavouring" when they vape, increasing fears that many adolescents do not realise they are inhaling high levels of nicotine. The percentage of 12th-graders who said they only vaped flavouring in the past year increased to 25.7 per cent in 2018, up from 20.6 per cent in 2017. The most popular e-cigarettes do not have nicotine-free options. The findings mirror the latest results from the National Youth Tobacco Survey, which also found a dramatic increase in vaping. Those findings helped prompt the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to announce plans to restrict the sale of flavoured electronic cigarettes, which appeal to children.

IV Critics have been urging the FDA to get even tougher on e-cigarettes. "The policies and procedures in place to prevent youth vaping clearly haven't worked," said Richard Miech of the University of Michigan, who led the study. "Because the vaping industry is quickly evolving, new additional, vaping-specific strategies may well be needed in the years ahead in order to keep vaping devices out of the hands of youth."

Adapted from Stein, R. (17 December 2018). Teen vaping soared in 2018. <https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2018/12/17/676494200/teen-vaping-soared-in-2018>.

AV Circle the correct answer.

1. Vaping among teenagers is a cause for concern because
 - A. it involves the use of electronic cigarettes
 - B. e-cigarettes are believed to be safer than regular cigarettes
 - C. the vapour produced by e-cigarettes contains very high level of nicotine

(1 mark)

2. The word **jumped** in Paragraph II can best be replaced with
 - A. leapt
 - B. dived
 - C. plunged

(1 mark)

3. The word **proportion** in Paragraph II can best be replaced with
 - A. amount
 - B. number
 - C. percentage

(1 mark)

4. Based on Figure 1, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 - A. The proportion of 12th graders who reported vaping nicotine in 2018 was more than double of that reported in 2017.
 - B. The proportion of 10th graders who reported vaping nicotine in 2018 was twice as much as the proportion reported in 2017.
 - C. The percentage of 8th graders who reported vaping nicotine in 2018 was slightly higher than the percentage reported in 2017.

(2 marks)

5. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about the survey funded by NIDA?
 - A. The findings of the survey were published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.
 - B. The survey involved 1.3 million high school students from all over the United States.
 - C. The survey focused on vaping habits of American students from various education levels.

(2 marks)

6. Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about the findings of NIDA's survey?
 - A. American teenagers are aware that they are inhaling high levels of nicotine
 - B. The findings were similar to the results of another study conducted recently, The National Youth Tobacco Survey.
 - C. The proportion of high school students who reported vaping nicotine increased significantly for all three levels – 8th, 10th and 12th grades.

(2 marks)

AVI Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Based on the data shown in Figure 1, compare the percentage of 10th and 12th graders who reported vaping nicotine in 2017 and 2018.

(2 marks)

2. Why would the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) want to restrict the sale of flavoured e-cigarettes?

(2 marks)

3. Critics have been urging the FDA to get even tougher on e-cigarettes (Paragraph IV). What can be inferred from this statement?

(2 marks)

SECTION B: WRITING (10 marks)

Situation: E-cigarette usage has become a global phenomenon recently. This is reflected in the increasing sales of e-cigarettes.

Task: Based on the data presented in Figure 1 and 2, write a report (200-250 words) on the prevalence of vaping from 2011 to 2018.

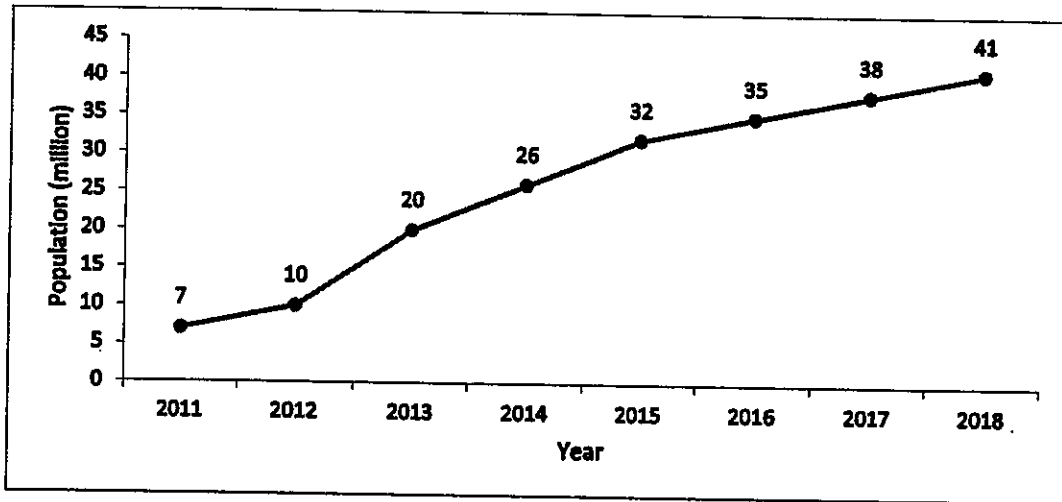


Figure 1: Number of E-Cigarettes Users Globally, 2011-2018

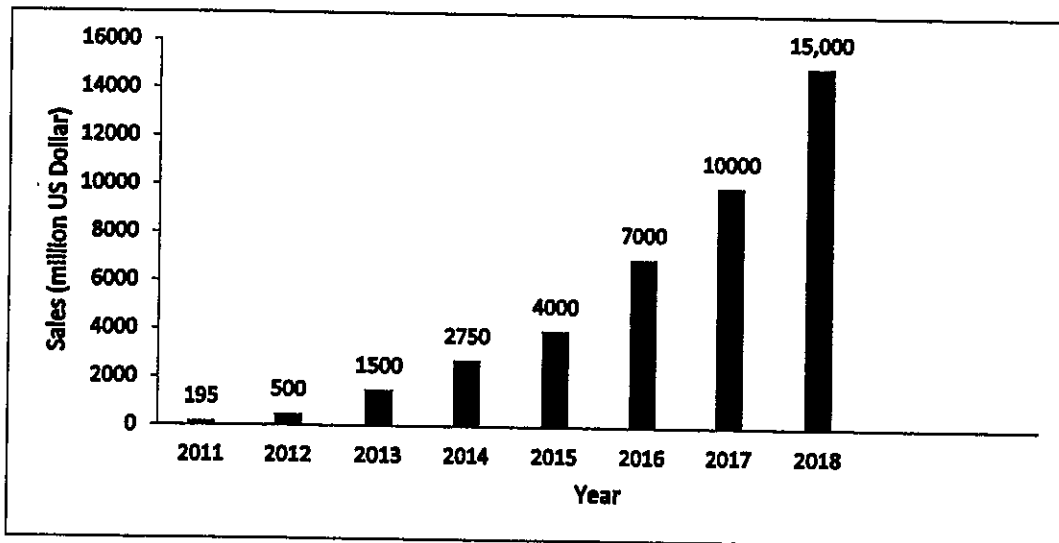


Figure 2: E-cigarettes Dollar Sales Worldwide, 2011-2018

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