



**UTM**  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan  
Profesional dan  
Pendidikan  
Berterusan  
(SPACE)

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER I – SESSION 2023 / 2024  
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

**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  
*TEMPOH* : 2 JAM

**DATE** : DECEMBER 2023  
*TARIKH* : DISEMBER 2023

**INSTRUCTION** :  
*ARAHAN*

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

You are required to write your name and your lecturer's name on your answer script  
*Pelajar dikehendaki tuliskan nama dan nama pensyarah pada skrip jawapan*

<b>NAME / NAMA PELAJAR</b>	:	
<b>I.C NO. / NO. K/PENGENALAN</b>	:	
<b>YEAR / PROGRAMME TAHUN / PROGRAM</b>	:	
<b>COLLEGE NAME NAMA KOLEJ</b>	:	
<b>LECTURER'S NAME NAMA PENSYARAH</b>	:	

This examination paper consists of **14** pages including the cover  
*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 14 muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan*



## **PUSAT PRGORAM 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/Bilik Peperiksaan melainkan dengan kebenaran Ketua Pengawas; atau
- 1.1.2. menggunakan maklumat yang diperoleh 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 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.

**Should You Grow Your Own Food?**

- I When it comes to food, many people are faced with the decision of whether to grow their own or buy it from grocery stores or farmers' markets. Each option has its distinct advantages and disadvantages, and each person has his or her arguments. For instance, growing your food allows you to have control over what goes into it while buying from grocery stores offers you convenience and access to a variety of choices. Besides, growing food would be an amazing experience, but it would also be a lot of work. Buying food may be expensive, but it is easier. You can have your reasons for growing or purchasing food, however, ultimately, the choice between growing your food or buying it will depend on your preferences and circumstances and this article will help you to decide by providing arguments.
- II To start, one advantage of growing your food is the potential health benefits. When you grow your crops, you are in **control**. You can decide on what the fertilisers are, and the amount used. You can also determine the goodness of the soil by testing the pH level of the soil in your garden regularly. Healthy, nutrient-rich soil improves the nutritional value of the fruits and vegetables that you grow. From the pH of the soil to the type and amount of fertiliser used, your plants only get what you give them. As you are the boss, you would not have to **doubt** the quality or greatness of your grown fruits and vegetables. Freshly harvested fruits and vegetables grown in a controlled, quality environment contain more nutrients and minerals and they have been proven to have a positive impact on overall health. Additionally, growing your herbs and spices can also help you to reduce your salt and sugar intake by adding flavour to your meals without the added sodium or extra sugar.
- III Apart from having potential health benefits, growing your food can also help you to save money. With the current economic situation in the world, the cost of foodstuffs has risen more than seven per cent since January 2021. More specifically, the vegetable index rose 0.9 per cent in January 2022 and price hikes for vegetables are still happening due to inflation. According to the Cameron Highlands Vegetable Growers Association, the prices of vegetables in Malaysia have increased between 30 and 40 per cent recently, and the contributing factors included a heavier-than-usual monsoon season, labour shortage, higher transportation costs and higher production costs. In addition, Malaysia imports vegetables like chillies, round cabbage and lettuce to help make up for the shortfall in local production. The data obtained from the Department of Statistics

Malaysia (DOSM) has shown that the country imported up to RM55.5 billion in agricultural commodities in 2020, higher than RM51.46 billion in the year before. With the recent inflation, we must face the rise of prices of imported vegetables, which some of them can be grown in our house compounds. We can cope better with the increasing prices of imported vegetables if we grow our own using innovative yet affordable planting methods like hydroponics and aeroponics. This would save us a **substantial** amount of money each month spent on imported vegetables.

- IV On top of saving some money, growing your food is one of the best ways to reduce environmental impact. According to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), approximately 25 per cent of global carbon emissions are caused by the worldwide industrial production of food. Emissions start with the clearing of land to make room for monoculture crops such as corn and wheat. The removal of trees and the breakdown of key soil components reduces nature's ability to absorb, distribute, and store carbon, causing it to be released more into the atmosphere and contributing to the increase in greenhouse gases. This is compounded by the consumption of fossil fuels in the transportation and the long-distance distribution of food products. We generally do not think about food transportation since the food that we would want to consume is always waiting for us on the shelves of our local grocery stores. However, we need to remember that the food that we want must get there somehow. **Clearly**, if we are growing our fruits and vegetables, there will be less carbon emissions. We grow, wash, and eat it, and carbon emissions can be essentially reduced. You even help to reduce the contamination by growing food on your property. This is because when you grow your food, you can cut down on the use of synthetic fertilisers that release toxic materials when they are used and contaminate the environment. Growing your food is a great way to help the environment.
- V Another advantage of growing your food is that it makes you happier. There is certainly a feeling of accomplishment when you **harvest** something you grew with your hands, but that natural high is not merely pride. It is also the result of mood-altering soil bacteria entering your bloodstream. There is no need to panic, though. The feel-good bacterium, *Mycobacterium vaccae*, is harmless and present in all living soils. According to a study conducted by Cambridge University in 2019, by working in your garden or running your hands through soil, you can accidentally inhale or get this bacterium through a cut. It has anti-inflammatory, immunoregulatory, and stress resilience properties, which work like nature's Prozac. This gives you a serotonin boost and improves your mood and performance every time you touch the soil.
- VI Despite these advantages, growing your food has its setbacks. The biggest disadvantage and usually the biggest impediment to people growing their food is the amount of time that they must spare to tend to their garden. As it is common for many households to have both parents

working, many people are extremely time-poor and therefore, simply lack the time to put in the effort required. In most cases, it will require an hour or two a week depending upon the time of year. Additionally, at certain times of the year, you will need to deal with a glut of food either by storing or processing it which is also quite time-consuming. Besides, vegetable gardens take up a great deal of space in your backyard which many people may not have available, especially among city dwellers. Another key disadvantage is that growing your food and making a productive garden require a certain **degree** of knowledge about how plants grow and when to plant them. So, to become efficient at producing your food, you really need to spend the time building up your knowledge.

- VII Overall, growing your food deserves you an applause. With the cost of living rising rapidly in almost every country around the world, many people feel it is worth growing your food at home. Growing your food is extremely rewarding if you have the space and time to produce your family's food. Having your vegetable or fruit garden also improves your lifestyle and gives you a lot of sense of satisfaction from the rest of the world, which many people cannot put a price on. So, **where do you start with your garden at home?**

Adapted from: [https://awesome-eats.com/what-are-the-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-growing-your-own-food/?expand\\_article=1](https://awesome-eats.com/what-are-the-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-growing-your-own-food/?expand_article=1).

- 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	The choice of growing your food or otherwise
II	
III	
IV	Growing your food reduces environmental impact
V	
VI	
VII	Growing your food has its merits

(4 x 2m = 8 marks)

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

1. The quality of the soil that you grow vegetables can be determined by pH level test. [ ]
2. The cost of foodstuffs has increased more than 0.9 per cent in 2022. [ ]
3. Carbon emissions can be controlled by planting your vegetables and fruits. [ ]
4. Mood-altering bacterium found in soils is good for one's well-being. [ ]
5. Not having enough space to grow vegetables or fruits can be a hindrance for those staying in the urban areas. [ ]
6. Rising cost of living can be a deciding factor for growing your food. [ ]

(6 x 1m = 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. When you grow your crops, you are in **control**.  
A. power  
B. authority  
C. command
2. As you are the boss, you would not have to **doubt** the quality or greatness of your grown fruits and vegetables.  
A. decide  
B. confuse  
C. question
3. This would save us a **substantial** amount of money each month spent on imported vegetables.  
A. real  
B. large  
C. meaningful

4. **Clearly**, if we are growing our fruits and vegetables, there will be less carbon emissions.
- A. Visibly
  - B. Evidently
  - C. Obviously
5. There is certainly a feeling of accomplishment when you **harvest** something you grew with your hands, but that natural high is not merely pride.
- A. pick
  - B. acquire
  - C. accumulate
6. Another key disadvantage is that growing your food and making a productive garden does require a certain **degree** of knowledge about how plants grow and when to plant them.
- A. level
  - B. grade
  - C. intensity

(6 x 1m = 6 marks)

**A IV Answer the following questions based on the text.**

1. Provide two health benefits of growing your food.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

2. What is the cause of the increase of prices of vegetables in Malaysia recently?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

3. How does growing our vegetables help us in terms of spending?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

4. In what ways can growing your food help the environment?

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(2 marks)

5. How does *Mycobacterium vaccae* make us happy?

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(3 marks)

6. What is the tone and attitude of the author towards people who grow their food in the following excerpt: "**Overall, growing your food deserves you an applause.**"? Choose the correct option.

Tone : Complimentary [ ] Neutral [ ] Objective [ ]  
Attitude : Supportive [ ] Satisfied [ ] Impressed [ ]

(2 x 1m = 2 marks)

7. What did the author mean by "**So, where do you start with your garden at home?**" (Paragraph VII)?

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(2 marks)



**Text II (15 marks)**

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

- I The global food security challenge is straightforward; by 2050, the world must feed two billion more people, an increase of a quarter from today's global population. The demand for food will be 56 per cent greater than it was in 2010. The United Nations has set ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture as the second of its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the year 2030. According to the latest report from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, with another seven years to go until 2030, the world is still struggling to achieve the SDG targets for hunger and malnutrition. However, it is a relief to know that this organisation also reports that after long decades of implementing various efforts, the number of people suffering from hunger has shown a slow increase since 2014, unlike a rapid increase many years before that.
- II So, what needs to be done to meet the global food security challenge? The solution will involve addressing a whole host of issues, from gender equality and ageing demographics to skills development and global warming. Agriculture will need to become more productive and greener. In short, everyone is not spared from having to deal with this global challenge because it is not just about food and feeding people, but also about all aspects of the economy and society.
- III According to the World Economic Forum in 2021, there are six pathways for improving global food security. The first is to foster peace-building alongside humanitarian aid. Many of the world's most malnourished people live in war zones. One example of this is Yemen, where acute malnutrition has reached record levels since the start of a civil war in 2014, affecting half of children under five. The erection of small-scale water treatment plants and irrigation systems has restored clean water, uncontaminated vegetables, and livelihoods. In conflicting conditions, food systems are frequently disrupted, making it exceedingly difficult for people to access nutritious food. The United Nations believes that emergency food assistance and water safety programmes need to be aligned with long-term socio-economic development and conflict resolution efforts to have a sustainable impact.
- IV The second pathway is to scale up climate resilience across food systems. From wildfires to locusts, climate change is already affecting food security. The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that this will worsen. This is due to the increase in carbon that leads to having crops with lower nutritional quality and producing heat stress. These two would then eventually create greater food waste. To make matters worse, food production also has an impact on the environment, with livestock creating high levels of carbon emissions. The United

Nations report suggests that we need to move towards a 'climate-positive future,' in which people and nature can co-exist and thrive. This would include better risk monitoring and resilience-building measures like agricultural insurance for vulnerable households. Figure 1 shows the contributors of climate change.

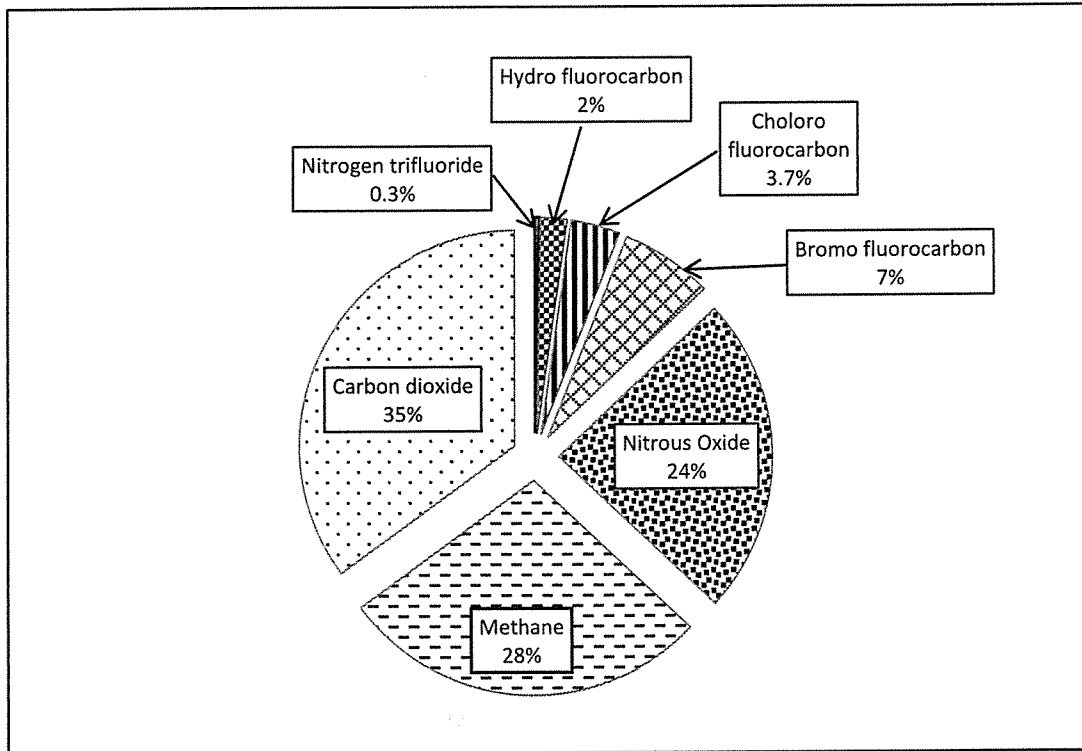


Figure 1: Contributors of Climate Change.

In the earth's atmosphere, carbon dioxide is a gas that plays an integral part in the creation of the greenhouse effect, the carbon cycle, photosynthesis, and the ocean carbon cycle. The increase in carbon dioxide is mainly due to human activities. As long as we use fossil fuels as our energy source, the amount of carbon concentration in the air will continue to rise, which causes global warming that eventually results in climate change. Other activities that contribute to the increased emissions of carbon are cement production, deforestation, and biomass burning.

- V Therefore, to stop climate change, we should use renewable energy sources like solar power and more sustainable forms of transport like electric cars and trains. We also need to ensure that our daily activities and actions are eco-friendly and sustainable. Coming back to food security, we need to do all these things because we know that everybody needs food. To sustain our supply of food, we first need to have the right values, norms, and practices.

**AV Choose the correct answer.**

1. The United Nations has set \_\_\_\_\_ goals in SDG for 2030.

- A. 2
- B. 17
- C. 56

(1 mark)

2. The following are the issues that needs to be addressed concerning global food security

**EXCEPT**

- A. Gender parity
- B. Global warming
- C. What to feed people

(1 mark)

3. **In conflicting conditions, food systems are frequently disrupted, making it exceedingly difficult for people to access nutritious food** (Paragraph III).

What do you understand by this statement?

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(2 marks)

4. What are the negative effects of climate change on food security?

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

(3 x 1m = 3 marks)

5. How does fossil fuel cause climate change?

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(2 marks)

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

- A. Only carbon dioxide causes the greenhouse effect.
- B. Cement production can affect the condition of the climate.
- C. Carbon emission in the atmosphere can be controlled using fossil fuel.

(2 marks)

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

- A. Hydro fluorocarbon contributes slightly lower than chloro fluorocarbon.
- B. Bromo fluorocarbon contributes a larger proportion compared to that of hydro fluorocarbon and nitrogen trifluoride combined.
- C. The share contributed by carbon dioxide is greater than the share contributed by methane and nitrous oxide combined.

(2 marks)

8. Based on Figure 1, describe the proportion of contributions by each contributor of climate change.

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(2 marks)

**SECTION B (10 marks)**

**Situation:**

In addressing the shortfall of locally produced vegetables, fruits, and rice, Malaysia imports these from other countries. The current production volume of vegetables, fruits, and rice is still unable to satisfy the demands of staple foods in the Malaysian market. Around 30 per cent of the market demand is supplied with food imported from other countries like Thailand, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

**Task:**

Based on the data presented in Tables 1 and 2, write a report (between 200 and 250 words) on the relation of the imported food consumption and the local food production between 2019 and 2022.

Year	Consumption in metric tonnes
2019	15.6 million
2020	14.7 million
2021	19.0 million
2022	24.9 million

Table 1: Imported Food Consumption in Malaysia between 2019 and 2022.

Year	Production in metric tonnes
2019	10.8 million
2020	13.9 million
2021	15.0 million
2022	21.9 million

Table 2: Production of Local Food in Malaysia between 2019 and 2022.

