



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

COURSE CODE : ULAB1042
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 : MARCH 2019
TARIKH

INSTRUCTION/ARAHAN:

- i) Answer **ALL** questions in the spaces provided in this question paper.
Jawab SEMUA soalan di ruang yang disediakan di dalam kertas soalan ini.
- 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 this question paper)
(Pelajar dikehendaki tuliskan nama dan nama pensyarah pada kertas soalan ini)

NAME / NAMA	:
I.C NO. / NO. K/PENGENALAN	:
YEAR / PROGRAMME TAHUN / PROGRAM	:
SECTION SEKSYEN	:
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 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 (50 marks)

READING: TEXT 1 (35 marks)

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

- I We are the murderers, my friend. Without firing a shot or wielding a blade, we have killed innocent creatures simply by being lazy and addicted to convenience. Our weapons? The plastic bags we store under the kitchen sink and in cupboards in our homes and office.
- II We have hundreds, if not thousands of them. Already many, many millions of these bags, as well as other plastic items, have escaped our **clutches** and made their way into landfills and waterways that expel them into the oceans. In this way, plastics have ruined the fertility of soil, making it impossible to grow crops in many parts of the world, and have choked the seas, killing birds and marine life that mistake them for food.
- III Plastic pollution is a topic I have dwelt on before because I am thoroughly alarmed and frightened by it. **Scientists and environmentalists have been shouting about it for years** but something finally happened this year. "Single-use" is Collins Dictionary's 2018 Word of the Year because of the "**stunning** rise in public concern over the environmental impact of throwaway plastics over the last 12 months". So now those weapons of mass destruction have become the number one international public enemy as more and more nations have been stimulated to ban single-use plastics.
- IV #BeatPlasticPollution became the theme for 2018 World Environmental Day by India, whose government announced it would **eliminate** all single-use plastics in the country by 2022. In doing so, India joined countries like Bangladesh, Rwanda, Taiwan, France, Costa Rica and Morocco in the fight against the usage of single-use plastics. The European Union (EU) also backed the banning of certain single-use plastics like straws, cutlery, cotton buds and balloon sticks in October 2018. Governments are moving against single-use plastic because it makes up half of the world's terrible plastic waste. Our own government came up with its own **pledge** in September to fully ban single-use plastics by 2030.
- V For starters, it will become a requirement in the food outlet business licence beginning 2019 not to provide plastic straws. Full enforcement of the ban, however, will only take place from January 1, 2020. **That means, businesses and consumers have one year to wean off plastic straws.** Can we eventually survive without them? We better, if we want to save ourselves and the planet from death by plastics.

- VI It may seem like we have lived with plastics forever, but according to UN Environment, plastic bags were a **rare** novelty in 1970s. Polyethylene, the most commonly used plastic derived from petroleum, was accidentally created in 1933 in England. In 1965, a Swedish company patented the one-piece polyethylene shopping bag. But it was only in 1980s – after American chemists working for Mobil created the shopping bag with handles and a rack system for supermarkets to dispense them with – that the plastic bag took over the world. That means it has taken humankind just 40 years to mass-litter Earth so badly that even salt harvested from the sea is contaminated by microplastics!
- VII Ever since I became **conscious** of the plastic pollution, I have tried to do my part. I have carried my own foldable shopping bags for the last 15 years, keep containers in the boot for takeaways and I sort out my household waste as best as I can. Still, that is really the **bare minimum**. And in Malaysia, we are also starting with the bare minimum with plastic straws although the Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change has announced its Roadmap towards Zero Single-Use plastics in three phases.
- VIII Understandably, there is much groundwork that needs to be done first, like drafting a legal framework; setting-up a secretariat; drawing up a communication, education and public awareness campaign; and revising Sirim's standards for compostable plastics. The government also needs time to come up with its circular economy roadmap (CER) for plastics, including bottles, that will be implemented in phase two. A CER is a concrete programme of action that covers the whole **cycle** from production, consumption to waste management, with the aim of creating "a system that allows for the long life, optimal reuse, refurbishment, remanufacturing and recycling of products and materials".
- IX Japan, despite being the land of over-packing, is a leader in CER and I hope our government will learn from its experience. After all, the people there separate their waste into 45 categories and they plan to produce the gold, silver, and bronze medals for the Olympic and Paralympic Games 2020 from recycled metals extracted from discarded mobile phones and appliances donated by the public. How amazing that is!
- X So, well and good the world is taking on single-use plastics like thin plastic bags and straws but I wish we would move faster on the use of plastic bottles as well. Consider this: one million plastic bottles are bought globally every minute. Most end up in landfills, lakes, oceans and beaches as only a small percentage gets recycled. If the government can make no straw use as a condition for food outlets to obtain their business licence, it can add no bottled water too. Better still, the government can immediately tax plastic water bottles and treat this product like cigarettes to discourage its use. We can bring water from home in reusable container and

emulate the Koreans, whose restaurants always provide free water in glass containers drunk from metal cups. If airports can provide drinking fountains, then so can shopping malls and other public places like museums and parks. Companies can also stop giving bottled water at events and functions. Offices can set up more water dispensers and serve water in jugs at their meetings and seminars.

- XI We need to be a little more inconvenienced to reduce our plastic dependence. We can also take heart that others have done it, like the people of the English town of Modbury, who discarded the plastic shopping bags a decade ago and the entire nation of Rwanda that made it illegal to import, produce, use or sell plastic bags since 2006. It is now the cleanest country in Africa. **Can we do it? Seriously, do we have the choice?**

Adapted from Wong, H.L. (November 14, 2018). Repent, oh ye killers of the Earth! *The Star* p.15.

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

Paragraph	Main Idea
II	
III	The public's increasing awareness on the impact of plastic use on the environment
IV	
V	The banning of plastic straw use as a condition for food outlets to obtain licence
VI	
VII	The minimal effort by the writer and Malaysian government to combat plastic pollution
VIII	
IX	How Japan manage their waste
X	

(5 x 1m = 5 marks)

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

1. Similar to India, other countries such as Bangladesh, Rwanda, Taiwan, France, Costa Rica and Morocco would eliminate all single-use plastics by 2022. []
2. Effective 1st January 2020, the use of plastic straws is prohibited in our country. []
3. Polyethylene shopping bags were accidentally created in England in 1933. []
4. Throughout the world, one million plastic bottles are bought every minute and most get recycled. []
5. The people of Modbury in England have stopped using plastic shopping bags for the last ten years. []

(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. Already many, many millions of these bags, as well as other plastic items, have escaped our **clutches** and made their way into landfills and waterways that expel them into the oceans.
A. rules
B. controls
C. commands
2. "Single-use" is Collins Dictionary's 2018 Word of the Year because of the "**stunning** rise in public concern over the environmental impact of throwaway plastics over the last 12 months".
A. superb
B. striking
C. splendid
3. #BeatPlasticPollution became the theme for 2018 World Environmental Day by India, whose government announced it would **eliminate** all single-use plastics in the country by 2022.
A. reject
B. exclude
C. eradicate
4. Our own government came up with its own **pledge** in September to fully ban single-use plastics by 2030.
A. vow
B. oath
C. promise
5. It may seem like we have lived with plastics forever, but according to UN Environment, plastic bags were a **rare** novelty in 1970s.
A. unusual
B. uncommon
C. extraordinary
6. Ever since I became **conscious** of the plastic pollution, I have tried to do my part. I have carried my own foldable shopping bags for the last 15 years, keep containers in the boot for takeaways and I sort out my household waste as best as I can.
A. alert
B. aware
C. awake

7. Still, that is really the **bare minimum**.
- A. little amount
 - B. least amount
 - C. lowest amount
8. A CER is a concrete programme of action that covers the whole **cycle** from production, consumption to waste management.
- A. round
 - B. series
 - C. process

(8 x 1m = 8 marks)

A IV Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. How are plastic items harmful to the environment?

i. _____

ii. _____

(2 x 1m = 2 marks)

2. In your opinion, what does the writer mean by **Scientists and environmentalists have been shouting about it for years...**? (Paragraph III)

(2 marks)

3. What factor has stimulated more and more countries to ban single-use plastics?

(1 mark)

4. What is the first step taken by Malaysia in its effort to ban single-use plastics by 2030?

(2 marks)

5. That means, **businesses and consumers have one year to wean off plastic straws**
(Paragraph V).

Explain in your own words what the highlighted phrase means.

(2 marks)

6. What contributed to the popularity and extensive use of plastic bags in the 1980s?

(2 marks)

7. List the groundwork needed to be done by the Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change in its Roadmap towards Zero Single-use Plastics.

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

(4 x 1/2m = 2 marks)

8. What is the writer's attitude towards Japan's plan to produce medals for the Olympic and Paralympic Games 2020 using recycled metals? Give evidence to support your claim.

i. Attitude : _____ (1 mark)

ii. Evidence : _____

(2 marks)

9. Can we do it? Seriously, do we have the choice? (Paragraph XI)

What is the tone of writing here? Tick [] the correct answer.

cynical

indignant

(1 mark)



TEXT II (15 marks)

Read the text carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- I In many places, a waste management system exists that claims to dispose, incinerate or recycle collected plastic waste. In reality, most of the plastic waste generated in high-income countries is transported to low- and middle-income countries. The plastic waste is then recycled and further processed.
- II In January 2018, high-income countries lost their major importer when China banned most imports of plastic wastes. Southeast Asian nations eagerly jumped in to fill the gap with Malaysia taking the lead by importing nearly half a million tonnes between January and July 2018. Figure 1 illustrates the top 10 plastic waste exporters to Malaysia between January and July 2018.

III

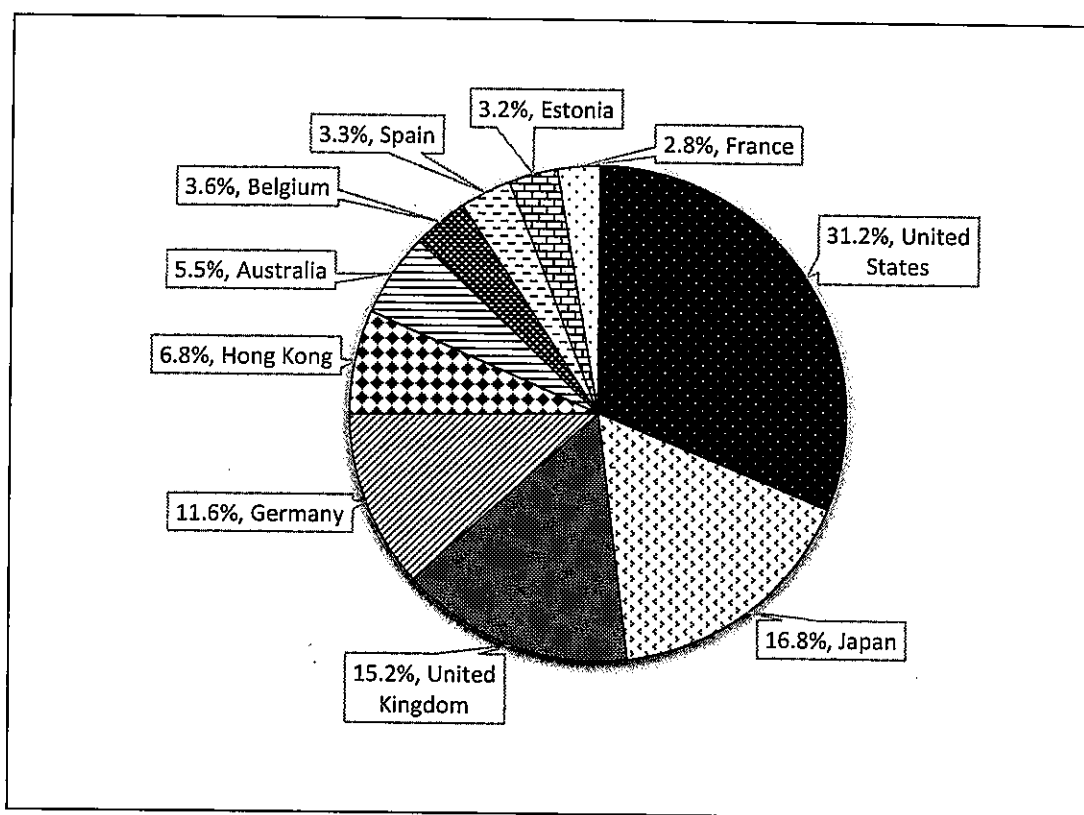


Figure 1 Top 10 Plastic Waste Exporters to Malaysia, Jan-July 2018

As depicted by Figure 1, the United States is the nation's top plastic waste exporter, followed by Japan and the United Kingdom. Together, they account for more than 63 per cent of plastic waste imports from January to July last year. The following top exporters are Germany, Hong Kong, Australia, Belgium, Spain, Estonia and France with 11.6%, 6.8%, 5.5%, 3.6%, 3.3%, 3.2% and 2.8% respectively.

- IV A report by Greenpeace Malaysia found that between January and July 2018, Malaysia imported 754,000 metric tonnes of plastic – this is equivalent to approximately 100,000 large elephants. The total **value** of the nation's plastic import is over RM483 million. However, only nine per cent of this is clean plastic waste that can be recycled, said Greenpeace. Based on global data, the remaining 12 per cent of plastic waste are incinerated and 79 per cent end up in landfills or dumped in the natural environment.
- V **Housing and Local Government Minister Zuraida Kamaruddin had said in parliament that plastic waste processing business is a RM30 billion industry that cannot be ignored.** Meanwhile, Kuala Langat residents, who are in the middle of the fight against over 40 illegal plastic recycling centres in the area, say that **this value comes at the cost of their health.** Many villagers are developing chronic respiratory diseases from the open burning of unrecyclable materials. The solid waste produced by these illegal plastic recycling factories has also polluted water sources that many fish and prawn farms are forced to stop operations.

Adapted from Chu, M.M. (2018, 28 November). Time to put a tighter lid on plastic waste. *The Star*, p.19.

A V Circle the correct answer.

1. An efficient waste management system on collected plastic waste should involve any one of the following processes, **EXCEPT**
- A. burning of the plastic waste in incinerators
 - B. recycling of the plastic waste into useful products
 - C. exporting the plastic waste to low- and middle-income countries
- (1 mark)
2. The word **jumped in** in Paragraph II can best be replaced with
- A. leapt in
 - B. took a plunge
 - C. took the opportunity
- (1 mark)

3. The word **value** in paragraph IV can best be replaced with
- A. cost
 - B. price
 - C. worth
- (1 mark)
4. Based on Figure 1, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- A. Almost one-third of the plastic waste imported by Malaysia came from the United States.
 - B. The United Kingdom exported to Malaysia twice as much plastic waste as the United States did.
 - C. The amount of plastic waste exported by Australia was slightly more than the total amount exported by Belgium and Spain put together.
- (2 marks)
5. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about the findings of Greenpeace Malaysia's report?
- A. Malaysia imported 754,000 metric tonnes of plastic in 2018.
 - B. The weight of plastic waste imported by Malaysia in the first seven months of 2018 amounted to the weight of 100,000 elephants.
 - C. The amount of clean plastic waste that can be recycled is as much as the amount of plastic waste that goes into incinerators.
- (2 marks)
6. Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about the illegal recycling factories in Kuala Langat area?
- A. They burn their unrecyclable waste in the open.
 - B. They contribute RM30 billion to the country's economy.
 - C. They contribute to water pollution that affects fish and prawn farming.
- (2 marks)

A VI Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Based on the data shown in Figure 1, compare the percentage of waste exported by the United States with the percentage of waste exported by the United Kingdom.

(2 marks)

2. Housing and Local Government Minister Zuraida Kamaruddin had said in parliament that plastic waste processing business is a RM30 billion industry that cannot be ignored.

What can be inferred from this statement?

(2 marks)

3. ...this value comes at the cost of their health. (Paragraph IV)

What does the highlighted phrase mean?

(2 marks)

SECTION B: WRITING (10 marks)

Situation:

The United States has become the top exporter of plastic waste to Malaysia.

Task:

Based on the data presented in Figure 1, write a report (200-250 words) comparing the categories of plastic waste exported by the United States (US) to Malaysia in 2016 and 2017.

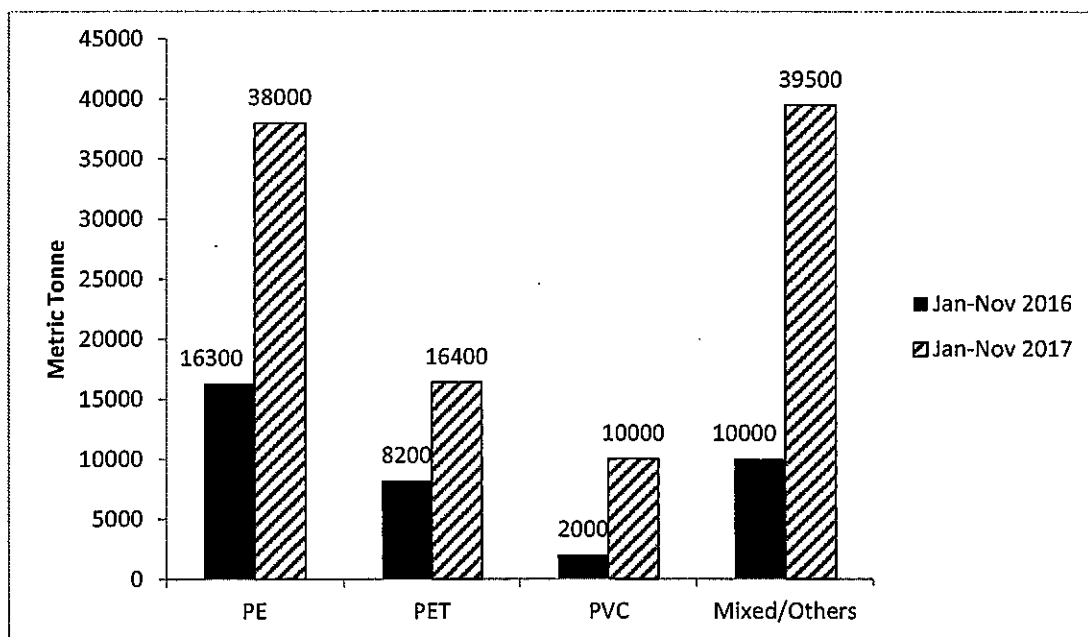


Figure 1 US Plastic Waste Export to Malaysia by Categories

Adapted from:
Greenpeace Malaysia. (2018). *The Recycling Myth – Malaysia and the Broken Global Recycling System*. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

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