



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan Profesional dan
Pendidikan Berterusan
(UTMSPACE)

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 2 – SESSION 2016 / 2017
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : ULAB 2032
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : ENGLISH FOR PROFESIONAL COMMUNICATION
NAMA KURSUS

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 2 / ALL PROGRAMME /
TAHUN / PROGRAM SEMUA PROGRAM

DURATION : 2 HOURS / 2 JAM
TEMPOH

DATE : MAC / APRIL 2017
TARIKH

INSTRUCTION/ARAHAN :

1. Answer **ALL** questions in the spaces provided in this question paper .
Jawab semua soalan di ruang yang disediakan didalam kertas soalan.
2. Candidates are required to follow all intructions given by the invigilator.
Calon dikehendaki mematuhi semua arahan 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)

NAME / NAMA	:
I.C NO. / NO. K/PENGENALAN	:
YEAR / COURSE TAHUN / KURSUS	:
COLLEGE NAME NAMA KOLEJ	:
LECTURER'S NAME NAMA PENSYARAH	:

This examination paper consists of **17** pages including the cover
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 17 muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan

**PUSAT PENGAJIAN DIPLOMA
SPACE
UTM *International Campus*
PETIKAN DARIPADA PERATURAN AKADEMIK**

ARAHAN AM

1. PENYELEWENGAN AKADEMIK (SALAH LAKU PEPERIKSAAN)

1.1 Pelajar tidak boleh melakukan mana-mana salah laku peperiksaan seperti berikut:-

- (a) Memberi atau menerima atau memiliki sebarang maklumat dalam bentuk elektronik, cetak atau apa-apa jua bentuk lain yang ada kaitan dengan sesuatu kursus semasa peperiksaan bagi kursus tersebut dijalankan sama ada di dalam atau di luar Dewan/Bilik Peperiksaan melainkan dengan kebenaran Ketua Pengawas.
- (b) Menggunakan maklumat yang diperolehi seperti di perkara 1(a) di atas bagi tujuan menjawab soalan peperiksaan.
- (c) Menipu atau cuba untuk menipu atau berkelakuan mengikut cara yang boleh ditafsirkan sebagai menipu atau cuba untuk menipu semasa peperiksaan sedang berjalan.
- (d) Lain-lain salah laku yang ditetapkan oleh Universiti.

2. HUKUMAN

2.1 Sekiranya pelajar didapati telah melakukan pelanggaran mana-mana peraturan peperiksaan ini, setelah dibicara oleh Jawatankuasa Akademik Fakulti dan disabitkan kesalahannya, Senat boleh mengambil tindakan dari mana-mana satu, atau kombinasi yang sesuai dari dua atau lebih hukuman-hukuman berikut :-

- (a) Memberi markah SIFAR (0) bagi keseluruhan keputusan peperiksaan mata pelajaran yang berkenaan. (Termasuk kerja kursus).
- (b) Memberi markah SIFAR (0) bagi semua mata pelajaran yang didaftarkan kepada semester tersebut.
- (c) Pelajar yang didapati melakukan kesalahan kali kedua hendaklah diambil tindakan tatatertib mengikut peruntukan Akta Universiti dan Kolej Universiti, 1971, Kaedah-kaedah Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (Tatatertib Pelajar-pelajar), 1999.

SECTION A (40 marks)

REPORT: COMPREHENSION

Read the following memo report carefully.

Women and Gender Unit
Strategic Planning and Policy Department
Memorandum

TO : Dr. Waitchalla a/p Suppiah, Department Secretary
FROM : Mohd Kamal bin Shahidan, Researcher
DATE : 5 March 2017
SUBJECT : Factors Contributing to the Increasing Rate of Divorce Among Malaysians

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2014, there were 56,760 divorces recorded in Malaysia. That was one every 10 minutes. It is no secret today that divorce is becoming increasingly common. The numbers have doubled since 2006, and when an examination of documents was made at the Kuala Lumpur Family Court (which oversees non-Muslim divorces), there was an astounding 266 divorce petitions between April 28 and May 30 in Kuala Lumpur alone. Retired judge, Tan Sri James Foong, who previously served in the Family Court, agrees that there are now a fair number of young couples getting divorced, some of whom registered their marriage first but ended up separating before they even got to have their wedding dinners. This figure does not come from old couples. There has been a steep rise in the number of divorce petitions being brought by young couples, according to Goh Siu Lin, a family practitioner and President of the Association of Women Lawyers. Halimatunsa'diah binti Abu Ahmad, a Syariah lawyer, has also observed a large number of young Muslim couples seeking divorces in court. Thus, the aim of this report is to highlight the contributing factors behind the increasing rate of divorce among Malaysian young couples.

2.0 FINDINGS

2.1 Fading Stigma on Divorce

Across Asia, the stigma attached to divorce often was the single biggest barrier to getting one. In this generation, however, that stigma virtually does not exist. According to Professor Gavin Jones of the Asia Research Institute of the National University of Singapore, the stigma against divorce has been slowly fading in South-East Asia since the 1980s, leading to a steady rise in divorce rate since then.

Marriage and family therapist, Charis Wong of Kin & Kids thinks the increase in divorces has opened up avenues for more young couples to easily file for divorce. People seem to take the sanctity of marriage lightly because divorce is an easy way out. This, in turn, reduces the stigma of divorce, making people feel they have options, especially when they are in damaging relationships.

Professor Dr Low Wah Yun, a chartered psychologist with University Malaya's Faculty of Medicine, says views have altered dramatically over the years. He claims that, in the olden days, couples had to stick to being married whether they liked it or not. But these days, people look at it differently because so many people are getting divorced. Parents are slowly changing to accept divorce, especially if the decision makes their children happy.

2.2 Having the Guts to Divorce

Gender roles over the decades have changed dramatically. According to a 2014 research paper, *Women Matter: An Asian Perspective* by McKinsey & Company, women are now educated, financially independent, socially empowered, and in control of their careers and life decisions. They now make up 57 per cent of Malaysian graduates. They also no longer have to put up with harmful relationships. Figures from the Women, Family & Community Development Ministry show that Malaysia's female workforce was at 52.4 per cent in 2015, not far off target from the Government's goal of achieving 55 per cent by 2020. This means there will be more two-income families, with young women progressively more career-oriented.

However, the bad news is typical Asian stereotypes and thinking still exist, and the notion that a woman must shoulder the burden of household chores and child care has led to many divorces. Thus, women are in a dilemma. Women are educated but still bear the lion's share of child care and housework. With all this predicament and becoming more liberated and educated at the same time, women of today are braver to speak up and stand their ground. They have now become more empowered to divorce themselves from such unfair relationships.

2.3 Delayed Marriage

Getting married later in life could help avoid divorce. Young people are choosing to get married quite late these days. In 1940, the average age of marriage in Malaysia was 18, and in 1970, it was 22, according to a research paper by Barbara Von Elm and Charles Hirschman. According to a National Population and Family Development Board survey on trends between 2000 and 2007, the average

marrying age of Malaysians appears likely to increase to 33 in 2020.

The postponement of marriage in many Asian countries is closely tied to the spread of education and job opportunities for women as well as the effects of urbanisation and industrialisation, according to University of Malaya Associate Professor Tey Nai Peng in an article, Trends In Delayed And Non Marriage In Peninsular Malaysia.

Perhaps just as importantly, getting married later could also greatly reduce the risk of getting a divorce. Sociologist Belinda Hewitt of the University of Queensland noted that if "you marry under the age of 25, you have about a four times increased risk of divorce." Hewitt's research also indicated that each additional year's delay in marriage age reduces the odds of marital breakdown by almost six per cent per year for men, and nine per cent per year for women.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The increasing rate of divorce has been the concern of every Malaysian. The ever increasing female empowerment versus the traditional social norms and expectations has caused the sanctity of marriage life to hang in a balance. This detrimental development, which is the by-product of development and progress, may put future family life close to destruction if no effort is taken by religious, political and social leaders. A call for quick and swift actions by the relevant parties must be made a priority in order to reduce divorce rate among Malaysian couples.

Adapted from
Durai, A., May 2015. *Why Divorce Is on the Rise in Malaysia*.
Retrieved from <http://rage.com.my/divorce-on-the-rise/> on 19 February 2017

AI Based on the report, answer the questions that follow.

1. What is the purpose of the report?

(1 mark)

2. State the scope of the report.

(1 mark)

All Circle the correct option to answer each of the following items.

1. Why is it said that divorce cases have become increasingly common?

- I. They doubled since 2006
- II. More old couples get divorced
- III. There was a dramatic increase in the divorce petitions
- IV. A fair number of newlyweds get divorced before their wedding reception

- A. I and II
- B. II and IV
- C. I, III and IV
- D. II, III and IV

(2 marks)

2. Which of the following statements are those of Professor Dr Low's view on divorce?

- I. In the past, couples would stay together despite all odds
- II. Perceptions on marriage have not changed over the years
- III. Parents are gradually accepting their children to get divorce
- IV. Parents would put their children's happiness first in their children's divorce situations

- A. I and II
- B. II and III
- C. I, II and IV
- D. I, III and IV

(2 marks)

3. What are the typical Asian stereotypes and thinking as considered as being bad news?

- I. Women are speaking up
- II. Women are in a dilemma
- III. Women have to do house chores
- IV. Women should take care of the children

- A. I and II
- B. III and IV
- C. II, III and IV
- D. I, II, III and IV

(2 marks)

4. Getting married late in life amongst Asians are due to

- I. job opportunities
- II. level of education
- III. effects of urbanisation
- IV. effects of industrialisation

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I, II and III

D. I, II, III and IV

(2 marks)

AIII Complete the following statements by writing your answer in NOT MORE THAN FIVE (5) WORDS.

1. Previously throughout Asian countries, there was a low likelihood of a divorce because of

(2 marks)

2. According to the 2014 study on divorce, when successful career women face troubled relationships, they will _____

(2 marks)

AIV State in the brackets provided whether each of the following statements given below is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. Tan Sri James Foong observed that there were couples who divorced almost immediately after registering their marriage. []

2. The stigma against divorce is gaining strength in South-East Asia since 1980s. []

3. Women are now more empowered because they make up 57 per cent of Malaysian graduates. []

4. The government plans to dramatically increase the female workforce by 2020. []

5. Getting married later in life is thought to decrease the chance of facing a divorce. []
6. Development and progress do not play any role in destroying the sanctity of a marriage. []

(6 x 1m = 6 marks)

AV Match the bold words in the following sentences with words that mean the same in the report. Refer to the part of the report indicated in the brackets. Then write the words from the report in the blanks provided.

1. Due to the failure of students in attending the MUET workshop, there was a **significant** drop in the students' performance in the MUET examination. _____
(Introduction)
2. The **goal** of the motivation course is to build confidence in the students' public speaking skills. _____
(Introduction)

ntial

3. Students should be given **alternatives** whether to stay at the residence college or to commute from their home. _____
(Fading Stigma on Divorce)

ged

4. **Perceptions** on teenage girls getting married early has changed dramatically today. _____
(Fading Stigma on Divorce)

after

5. The eldest in the family usually **carry** the responsibility of looking after the welfare of the little siblings. _____
(Having the Guts to Divorce)

6. All the statistics **seems** to show that the core of the problems lies in the hands of the authorities. _____
(Delayed Marriage)
7. The report **showed** that not all students from the low-income group failed to excel in their academic performance. _____
(Delayed Marriage)
8. Serious steps should be taken to **minimise** the rise of gangsterism among students. _____
(Conclusion)

(8 x 1m = 8 marks)

AVI Circle the most appropriate answer from the options given.

Datuk Seri Rohani Abdul Karim, the Minister of Women, Family and Community said that domestic violence victims are more willing to speak out about their abusive situations due to increasing awareness on the issue. She (1) _____ that domestic violence cases increased to 43.6 per cent from January to September this year. The (2) _____ number of reported cases hopefully will help reduce the aggression perpetrated against them.

Out of the domestic violence cases reported this year, 2,715 complaints (3) _____ females, while 958 males. Due to the encouraging response from these victims, the ministry will be extending its campaign on stopping domestic violence from 60 (4) _____ 90 days this year. The ministry's programmes such as the One Stop Crisis Centre established in hospitals are (5) _____ in helping to identify victims of domestic violence. Some victims, particularly men, go to the hospital to seek treatment for injuries from an 'accident'. (6) _____, the doctors and nurses are trained to identify injuries from physical abuses. They will then direct the victims to the centre for counselling or to the police if the case is viewed as (7) _____. She also said there is an increasing 'trend' of men coming forward to report being victims of domestic violence, some even reaching out to her personally via social media. Men are embarrassed about being victims and they suffer in silence. There are cases of women (8) _____ beat their husbands until they fell into a coma or badly injured. As such, more programmes (9) _____ towards getting man involved in gender equality awareness.

One such initiative is the HEforSHE campaign, a global movement designed to get men pledge (10) _____ support and respect for women and to remove gender inequality. (11) _____ 2014 police statistics (up to September), the frequent causes of domestic violence were due to 'misunderstanding' (2,407), financial problems (489), children problems (262), drunk spouse (134) and adultery (117). In conclusion, the number of (12) _____ cases of domestic violence is visibly increasing may be due to an increase of awareness that domestic abuse is a crime. It also indicates that the Malaysian society is now becoming intolerant of living with abuse.

Adapted from
Ng, C., *Domestic violence victims in Malaysia speak out to raise awareness*.
Retrieved from
<http://english.astroawani.com/malaysia-news/domestic-violence-victimsmalaysia-speak-out-raise-awareness-49155> on 19 February 2017

1. A. reveal
B. reveals
C. revealed

7. A. serious
B. seriously
C. seriousness

2. A. increase
B. increasing
C. increments

8. A. who
B. whom
C. whose

3. A. is
B. are
C. were

9. A. will gear
B. will be geared
C. will be gearing

4. A. to
B. till
C. and

10. A. they
B. their
C. them

5. A. effective
B. effectively
C. effectiveness

11. A. Related to
B. Regarded
C. According to

6. A. Besides
B. However
C. In addition

12. A. report
B. reported
C. reporting

(12 x1m=12 marks)

SECTION B (20 marks)

REPORT WRITING

Based on the situation and figures given, answer all questions that follow.

At a recent conference organised by the Ministry of Health, the increase in the number of dengue cases was one of the main issues discussed. The number of dengue fever cases reported in Malaysia continues to increase year after year between 2011 and 2016. People get the dengue virus from the bite of an infected Aedes mosquito. The number of deaths due to dengue fever has also increased. As this is becoming serious all over the country, efforts should be taken to improve the situation.

Figure 1 illustrates the number of dengue cases in Malaysia between 2011 and 2016. Figure 2 presents the number of deaths due to dengue fever between 2011 and 2016. Table 1 shows the states with high recorded number of dengue cases in 2014. As a research officer who attended the conference, you have been instructed by Datuk Dr Lokman Hakim bin Sulaiman, Deputy Director General of Public Health to write a report highlighting the seriousness of dengue fever in Malaysia for the past few years. Finally, you should suggest some preventive measures that the public should take to reduce the number of dengue cases in Malaysia.

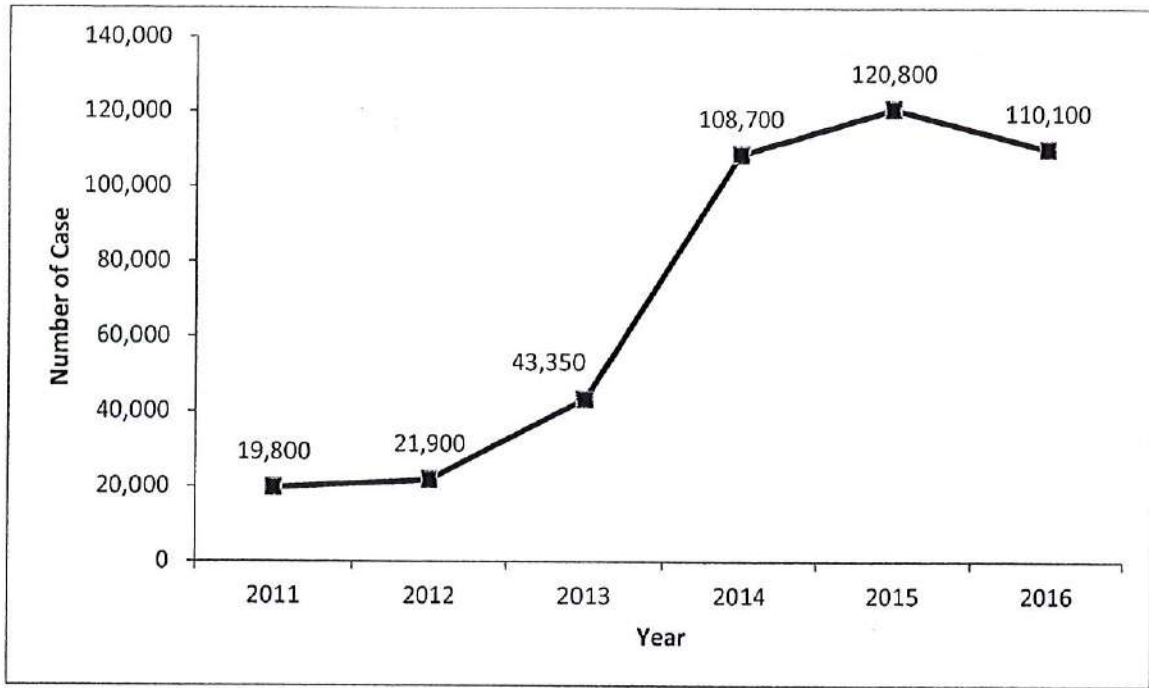


Figure 1. Dengue Cases in Malaysia, 2011-2016

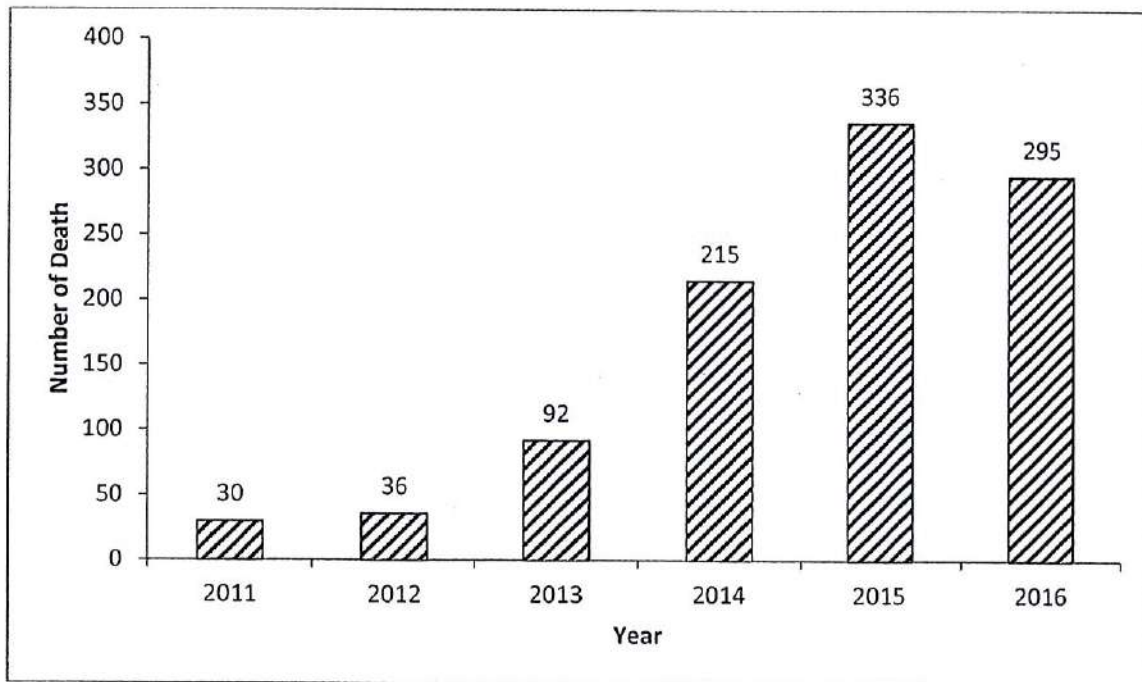


Figure 2. Death Due to Dengue Fever in Malaysia, 2011-2016

State	Dengue Case
Selangor	35,450
Kuala Lumpur & Putrajaya	25,900
Kelantan	12,112
Negeri Sembilan	9,700
Perak	7,250
Melaka	3000

Table 1. Dengue Cases According to States and Federal Territories in 2014

Adapted from
Malaysia Dengue Incidence Rate and Case Fatality Rate for year 2000-2016
Retrieved from
<http://idengue.remotesensing.gov.my/idengue/content/statistik.pdf> on February 19 2017

Public Health Division
Ministry of Health Malaysia
Complex E
Putrajaya

Memorandum

TO : _____ (1 mark)

FROM : _____ (1 mark)

DATE : 5 March 2017

SUBJECT : _____

(2 marks)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Statistics from the ministry showed that the number of dengue fever has increased tremendously and has raised concern among the authorities and the public. Dengue is the fastest-growing mosquito-borne viral infection, and its impact today is 30 times greater than 50 years ago. As recently as the 1970s, less than 10 countries had reported epidemics of severe dengue. These days, dengue is present in over 150 countries.

Based on the Strategic Planning for Dengue Prevention and Control from 2015 to 2020, the ministry's target is five per cent dengue cases reduction annually. The dengue situation was unpredictable due to factors such as environmental cleanliness, community behaviour of littering, virus and increased population mobility. Climate change is also one of the factors contributing to the increase in number of dengue cases. Alternate rainy and hot seasons cause the Aedes breeding to increase. The stagnant water collected in containers during the rainy season could worsen the situation. In light of this alarming state, dengue fever and deaths have increasingly gained the attention of the Ministry of Health and the public. This report is based on the findings gathered at the conference.

The purpose of this report is to _____
_____ (1 mark)

This report will also _____
_____ (1 mark)

2.0 FINDINGS

The following are the analyses of the data in Figures 1, 2 and Table 1:

2.1 General Trend of Dengue Cases in Malaysia between 2011 and 2016

(2 marks)

2.2 Analysis of Death Cases due to Dengue Fever in Malaysia between 2011 and 2016

(2 marks)

2.3 Analysis of Dengue Cases according to States and Federal Territories in Malaysia in 2014

(2 marks)

2.4 Relationship between the Number of Dengue and Death Cases in Malaysia between 2011 and 2016

(3 marks)

3.0 CONCLUSION

As dengue cases increased yearly, serious efforts should be taken by the authorities and the public to curb this problem. The authorities and the public should be more responsible in ensuring the surroundings are free from breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Therefore, they need to take necessary actions to reduce the number of dengue cases in Malaysia.

3.1 Forecast on the number of dengue cases in Malaysia in 2022 (if preventive measures were not taken by the public)

(3 marks)

3.2 Recommendation

The following are two actions that should be taken by the public to reduce the number of dengue cases in Malaysia

3.2.1 _____

3.2.2 _____

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