



**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN KHAS
SEMESTER 1 – SESSION / SESI 2013 / 2014
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : ULAB 1012 / UDB 1312
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : ENGLISH PROFICIENCY
NAMA KURSUS

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 1ST YEAR – ALL PROGRAMME / SATU – SEMUA PROGRAM
TAHUN / PROGRAM

DURATION : 2 HOURS / 2 JAM
TEMPOH

DATE : DECEMBER 2013
TARIKH

INSTRUCTION/ARAHAN :

1. Answer **ALL** questions in the spaces provided in the question booklet.
*Jawab **SEMUA** soalan di ruang yang disediakan di dalam buku soalan ini.*
2. Candidates are required to follow all instructions given by the examination invigilators.
Calon dikehendaki mematuhi semua arahan daripada pengawas peperiksaan.

You are required to write your name and your lecturer's name on your question booklet.
(*Pelajar dikehendaki menulis nama dan nama pensyarah pada buku soalan*)

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

This examination paper consists of **11** pages including the cover
*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **11** 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 (35 marks)

Reading Comprehension I

Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

- I The common cold is a contagious illness **that** can be caused by a number of different types of viruses. Over 200 viruses are said to be the cause of the common cold; the rhinoviruses are the most common. The common cold primarily affects the nose, throat and sinuses, occasionally involving either or both eyes. Since so many different viruses can cause a cold and because new cold viruses constantly develop, the body never builds up resistance against all of them. For this reason, colds are a frequent and recurring problem.
- II Many people confuse the common cold with influenza (the flu). Influenza is caused by the influenza virus, while the common cold generally is caused by other viruses. While some of the symptoms of the common cold and influenza may be similar, patients with the common cold typically have a milder illness. Patients **who** have influenza usually appear more ill and have fever, chills, headache, substantial muscle and body aches, dry cough and extreme weakness. Though differentiating between the common cold and influenza can be difficult, there is laboratory testing available to confirm the diagnoses of influenza.
- III The common cold virus is typically transmitted via airborne droplets, direct contact with infected nasal discharges or contaminated objects. The common cold is spread either by direct contact with infected discharges from contaminated surfaces or by inhaling the airborne virus after individuals sneeze or cough. The viruses may survive for prolonged periods in the environment and can be picked up by people's hands and subsequently carried to their eyes or nose where infection occurs. Person-to-person transmission often occurs when an individual blows or touches his nose and then touches someone or something else.
- IV The symptoms of the common cold typically begin two to three days after acquiring the infection. Symptoms and signs of the common cold differ depending on the virus responsible for the infection. Symptoms may include nasal stuffiness, sore or scratchy throat, sneezing, hoarseness in the voice, coughing, watery eyes, mild fever, headache, body aches and tiredness. The signs and symptoms of the common cold in infants and children are similar to those seen in adults. The cold may begin with a runny nose with clear nasal discharge, **which** later may become yellowish or greenish in colour. Infants and children may also become more fussy and have decreased appetite.
- V There is no cure for the common cold. The common cold will heal with time. Home remedies and treatments help to minimize the symptoms associated with the common cold while the body fights off the infection. Gargling with warm saltwater may help those with a sore throat. Decongestants such as *Sudafed* or antihistamines may be used for nasal symptoms, while saline nasal sprays may also be useful. It is important to note that medications bought at the counter may cause undesirable

side effects, therefore **they** must be taken with care. Medications such as *Tylenol* and *Advil* can help with fever, sore throat and body aches. In addition, it is especially important to allow rest and encourage plenty of fluids in order to prevent dehydration. Nasal drops and bulb suctioning may be used to clear nasal mucus in infants. Medications such as acetaminophen and ibuprofen may be taken for pain or fever based on the package recommendations for age and weight. However, for infants and children, cough and cold medications should be prescribed by a doctor.

VI Physical measures to prevent the spread of cold viruses have been deemed the only potentially effective measures for prevention. The most important measure to prevent the common cold is to avoid infected individuals. Frequent hand washing is also extremely important, as **this** can destroy viruses that you have acquired from touching contaminated surfaces. Also, try to avoid sharing utensils and try to use disposable items (such as disposable plates and cups) if someone in your family has a cold. Wearing face masks when around people who are infected may also help. Zinc supplementation may be effective at decreasing the rate of colds. Routine vitamin C supplementation does not reduce the risk or severity of the common cold, though it may reduce its duration. Finally, lifestyle modifications such as quitting the smoking habit, and practicing stress management may decrease your chances to acquiring the common cold. At present, an effective vaccine against the common cold is not available.

Adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/Common_cold and
http://www.medicinenet.com/common_cold/article.htm

A I. Provide the most appropriate title for the passage.

_____ (1m)

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

MAIN IDEA	PARAGRAPH
The difference between influenza and the common cold	
General information about the common cold	
Ways to prevent the common cold	
Signs of the common cold	
Treatments for the common cold	
How common cold spreads	

(6 x 1m = 6m)

A III. Based on the passage, state whether each of the following statements is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. One can become infected by the common cold by touching objects contaminated by the cold virus. []
2. The cold virus does not have a long period of life. []
3. The symptoms of the common cold are similar in all instances. []
4. *Sudafed* or antihistamines can be administered to prevent coughing. []
5. Vitamin C can lessen the severity of the common cold. []

(5 x 1m = 5m)

A IV. Indicate what the words in bold print in the passage refer to. Write your answers in the spaces below.

1. **that** [para I] _____
2. **who** [para II] _____
3. **which** [para IV] _____
4. **they** [para V] _____
5. **this** [para VI] _____

(5 x 1m = 5m)

A V. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. What are the differences between influenza and the common cold?

(2m)
2. How does the common cold spread?

(2m)
3. State four symptoms of the common cold.

(2m)
4. State two ways to avoid from being infected by the common cold?

(1m)

A VI. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Symptoms and Treatments for the Common Cold

SYMPTOM	TREATMENT
Sore throat	_____
_____	Take decongestants, <i>Sudafed</i> or antihistamines Use saline nasal spray
_____	Take <i>Tylenol</i> and <i>Advil</i>
Dehydration	Take a rest _____
_____	Use nasal drops and bulb suctioning
Pain and fever	_____

(6 x 1m = 6m)

A VII. Circle the correct option that explains the meaning of each highlighted word in the sentences below.

1. Since so many different viruses can cause a cold and because new cold viruses constantly develop, the body never builds up **resistance** against all of them.
 - A. an opposing or retarding force
 - B. the ability of an organism to resist harmful influences such as diseases

2. Many people **confuse** the common cold with influenza (the flu).
 - A. to disturb in mind or purpose
 - B. to fail to differentiate from an often similar or related other

3. The common cold is **spread** either by direct contact with infected discharges from contaminated surfaces or by inhaling the airborne virus after individuals sneeze or cough.
 - A. to open or expand over a larger area
 - B. to become dispersed, distributed, or scattered

4. Symptoms and signs of the common cold differ depending on the virus **responsible** for the infection.
 - A. to account as the primary cause
 - B. able to choose for oneself between right and wrong

5. The most important measure to **prevent** the common cold is to avoid infected individuals.
 - A. to keep from happening or existing
 - B. to deprive of power or hope of acting or succeeding

(5 x 1m = 5m)

SECTION B (15 marks)

Reading Comprehension II

Read the passage below.

MAKING FRIENDS WITH FEAR

"I'm not afraid of spiders, snakes or sharks. Admittedly, they don't **thrill me to bits** and I am not impressed if I bumped into them" said Kelly. Speaking in front of hundreds even thousands of people doesn't worry me at all. Yet a ringing phone makes the hair on the back of my neck stand up and a knock on my front door causes me to **freeze in panic**. That's not the end of the world, of course. I can let the phone go to my voice mail and ignore the banging at the door. Yet, I have another fear and it's one that has begun to impact my life. I am terrified of learning to drive.

The truth is you don't have to drive. There's no law against being without a license and I live in the city. I can use the public transport. When I was in my 20s, riding the bus was easy. Doing so now, as a 41-year-old single mother with two small children, plus their school bags, ice-creams and books, is neither appropriate nor easy. In fact, it is quite the opposite.

Being a single mother isn't the only reason I need to learn to drive, although it is a solid one. The other reason is my family is pet-friendly. Our home is shared with four cats and one dog and one puppy. I mention this because it is so inappropriate

to hold a sick and dying animals in a bus or a taxi to see a vet. And, other than that, my kids **mean the world** to me. I'd like to be able to get up early on a weekend, toss my boys into a car and go for an adventure like camping somewhere away from the busy city.

So, I have made a decision. It's time for me to **look fear in the eye**. That may sound as though I feel quite brave, but the truth is even writing this makes me shiver. Determined as I am, I worry when the fear doesn't go away. If anything, it's getting bigger.

Psychotherapist Dr Susan says "it is normal to feel fearful or anxious before doing something important. For example, people who climb mountains use fear to stay safe. But they don't let it stop them achieving their goals." Dr Susan adds that avoiding the things that frighten us does not help easing the fear. If anything, avoidance **does the opposite**. "When someone is anxious or phobic, the more they avoid their fear or phobia, the bigger it grows." says Susan. Given that, I'm hereby stating my intention. I intend to confront my fear and give driving a try.

Adapted from 'Making Friends with Fear', *Women's Weekly*, August 2012

B I. Answer the following questions based on the above passage.

1. What does the title 'making friends with fear' mean?

(2m)

2. As a single mother, what are the reasons that motivate the writer to confront her fear? Give two reasons.

(2m)

3. According to Dr Susan, the fear will become bigger if people choose to avoid it.
Tick [/] the correct answer.

Yes []

No []

(1m)

B II. Circle the correct option that explains the meaning of each highlighted word or phrase in the following sentences in the passage.

1. "...Admittedly, they don't **thrill me to bits** and I am not impressed if I bumped into them" said Kelly.

- A. To have strong feeling of excitement and pleasure
B. Do something for excitement and not for any serious reason

2. Yet a ringing phone makes the hair on the back of my neck stand up and a knock on my front door causes me to **freeze in panic**.

- A. To stop moving suddenly
B. To feel very frighten and nervous

3. And, other than that, my kids **mean the world** to me.

- A. Very important
B. Extremely happy

4. So, I have made a decision. It's time for me to **look fear in the eye**.

- A. look at something directly
B. overcome or conquer something directly

5. If anything, avoidance **does the opposite**.
- A. being on the other side
 - B. does something that is completely different

(1 X 5 = 5m)

B III. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in the box.

restrict	action	searched	advantages	explanation
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1. The police _____ all over the place for the missing boy.
2. I don't understand why she is so angry. Did she give you any _____ ?
3. The city is growing so quickly. Therefore we need to _____ the construction of new buildings until the traffic problem is solved.
4. There are many _____ living in big cities: good restaurants, big shopping malls and entertainment places.
5. It is not enough to think about being generous because as the saying goes, " _____ speaks louder than words".

(1 X 5 = 5m)

SECTION C (10 marks)

Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers from the choices given in the parentheses.

The Rafflesia is probably one of Malaysia's most well-known icon of the tropical forest. Believed to be the largest flower in the world, the Rafflesia (1) _____ (produce / produces / produced) flowers that exceed one meter in diameter. The large size, coupled with the foul smell of rotting meat that exude from the flower (2) _____ (has caused / have caused / have been caused) many to describe the Rafflesia as (3) _____ (a / an / the) 'monster of the plant kingdom'. The Rafflesia, is really a parasite. It grows inside (4) _____ (it / its / it's) host, a root vine called Tetrastigma, which is found almost only in rainforests. The Rafflesia has no roots, stem or leaves (5) _____ (and / but / or) only the cabbage-like flowers that germinate and develop only if it attaches itself to the Tetrastigma.

The flowers of Rafflesia take a long time to develop and it may take up to 10 months for the flower to bloom. The flowering episode is (6) _____ (usual / unusual / usually) brief, and will last no more than a couple of days. Beyond the visible display of flowers, the life-cycle of the Rafflesia remains a mystery to botanists. No one (7) _____ (is / are / am) really sure how the flowers are pollinated, or how the seeds are dispersed. It has even been suggested that elephants aid the dispersal of the Rafflesia when its seeds attach to the elephants' feet.

Despite it giving (8) _____ (of / off / out) the awful smell that attracts flies, tourists still trek (9) _____ (at / on / in) the deep jungles just to admire this wondrous and (10) _____ (mystery / mysterious / mystic) creation of nature.

(10 m)

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