



UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan Profesional dan
Pendidikan Berterusan
(UTMSPACE)

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 2 – 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 : APRIL 2014
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 12 pages including the cover
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 12 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 You have not gone out with your friends in months. All of a sudden, you realise, you are too tired to even go to the movies. You have lost weight without even trying. The constant cough keeps you up at night, but you are used to it by now - the doctors you have seen could not find anything wrong with you. Could you have been infected with tuberculosis (TB)? TB is an infectious disease that has plagued humans since the earliest of times. The two organisms which cause TB are *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Mycobacterium bovis*. During the 17th and 18th centuries, TB caused up to 25 percent of all deaths in Europe. During the first half of the 20th century, no effective treatment was available. The first antibiotic to fight TB, Streptomycin, was introduced in 1946. Later, Laniazid and Nydrazid, originally an antidepressant medication, became available in 1952. In 1995, 3 million people died from TB. More than 90 percent of TB cases occur in developing nations that have poor hygiene and health-care resources. In the United States, the incidence of TB began to decline around 1900 because of improved living conditions. Nevertheless, TB continues to be a major health problem worldwide. In 2008, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that one-third of the global population was infected with TB bacteria. Since then, TB continues to kill millions of people yearly worldwide.
- II All cases of TB are passed from person to person via droplets. When someone with TB infection coughs, sneezes, or talks, tiny droplets of saliva or mucus which contains infectious particles are expelled into the air, which can be inhaled by another person. Once these infectious particles reach the alveoli (small sac-like structures in the air spaces in the lungs), another cell called the macrophage, engulfs the TB bacteria. Then the bacteria are transmitted to the lymphatic system and bloodstream and spread to other organs. **They** further multiply in organs that have high oxygen pressures, such as the upper lobes of the lungs, the kidneys, bone marrow, and the membrane-like coverings of the brain and spinal cord. The bacteria will cause symptoms like coughing and sneezing to appear. When these symptoms are detected, then a person has TB. People who have inhaled the TB bacteria, but in **whom** the disease is controlled, are referred to as infected. They have no symptoms, frequently have a positive skin test for TB, yet cannot transmit the disease to others.
- III Everyone is at risk of getting infected with TB, but people with the highest risk of being exposed to TB and developing TB are health care workers and immigrants from countries where TB is common. It usually takes on average eight hours of contact with someone who has TB to become infected. So infection is often passed around among family members because they spend a lot of time together in the home. Not everyone who is exposed to TB, however, develops active TB. About 2 billion people in the world have been infected with TB, but most of

them never develop active TB. This is due to the fact that an individual's immune system can keep the bacteria in control for years or even a lifetime. However, some people are at a higher risk of getting active TB, including people with HIV infection, malnourished children and adults, injection drug users, people with diabetes or cancer, and people who received incomplete TB treatment in the past.

- IV Patients with TB may not have any symptoms or can be in an extremely weakened state. TB symptoms include cough that is worse in the morning sometimes with blood in the sputum, chest pain, breathlessness, night sweats, and pneumonia. In advanced disease, there may be extreme weight loss and depression.
- V TB disease can be treated by taking several drugs for six to nine months. There are ten drugs currently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for treating TB. Of the approved drugs, the first-line anti-TB agents **that** form the core of treatment regimens include Isoniazid, Rifampin, Ethambutol and Pyrazinamide. The regimens for treating TB disease have an initial phase of two months, followed by a choice of several options for the continuation phase of either four or seven months (total of six to nine months for treatment). It is very important that people **who** have TB disease finish the medicine, taking the drugs exactly as prescribed. If they stop taking the drugs too soon, they can become sick again. If they do not take the drugs correctly, the TB bacteria that are still active may become resistant to those drugs. TB that is resistant to drugs is harder and more expensive to treat. Treatment completion is determined by the number of doses taken over a given period of time. Although basic TB regimens are broadly applicable, there are modifications that should be made under special circumstances such as people with HIV infection, drug resistance, pregnancy or children.
- VI With some care, you can prevent getting active TB. Do not spend long periods of time in stuffy, enclosed rooms with anyone who has active TB until that person has been treated for at least 2 weeks. Use protective measures, such as face masks, if you work in a facility that cares for people who have TB. One of the best ways to prevent TB is to ensure adequate ventilation in your house. Health care settings, jails and homeless shelters are some locations that you would want to avoid working in. In addition, children in high TB areas should be vaccinated. The BCG vaccine is used in some countries to help protect children against active TB. Without treatment, the bacteria can be passed on to those around the ill person. Finally, get yourself tested to find out whether you have contracted TB, and seek appropriate treatment if you do. If you live with someone who has active TB, it is important to help and encourage the person to follow treatment instructions as prescribed by the doctor.

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
Symptoms of TB	
History of TB cases around the world	
Ways to avoid from getting TB	
How TB is transmitted	
Treatments for TB	
People who are at risk of getting TB	

(6 x 1m = 6m)

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

1. The incidence of TB began to drop in the US in the 1900 due to better medication. []
2. Normally, it will take around eight hours for a person to be infected if he is in contact with a person who has TB. []
3. Everyone who is exposed to the TB virus will develop an active TB. []
4. Not all TB patients have TB symptoms. []
5. People with different health problems and infected with TB require different TB medications. []

(5 x 1m = 5)

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

- 1. they [para II] _____
- 2. whom [para II] _____
- 3. them [para III] _____
- 4. that [para V] _____
- 5. who [para V] _____

(5 x 1m = 5m)

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

- 1. Who are the people with the highest risk of being exposed to TB and developing the disease?

_____ (2m)

- 2. Why do some people who have been infected with TB, never develop active TB?

_____ (2m)

- 3. Why is it necessary for TB patients to finish the medicine and take the drugs exactly as prescribed?

_____ (2m)

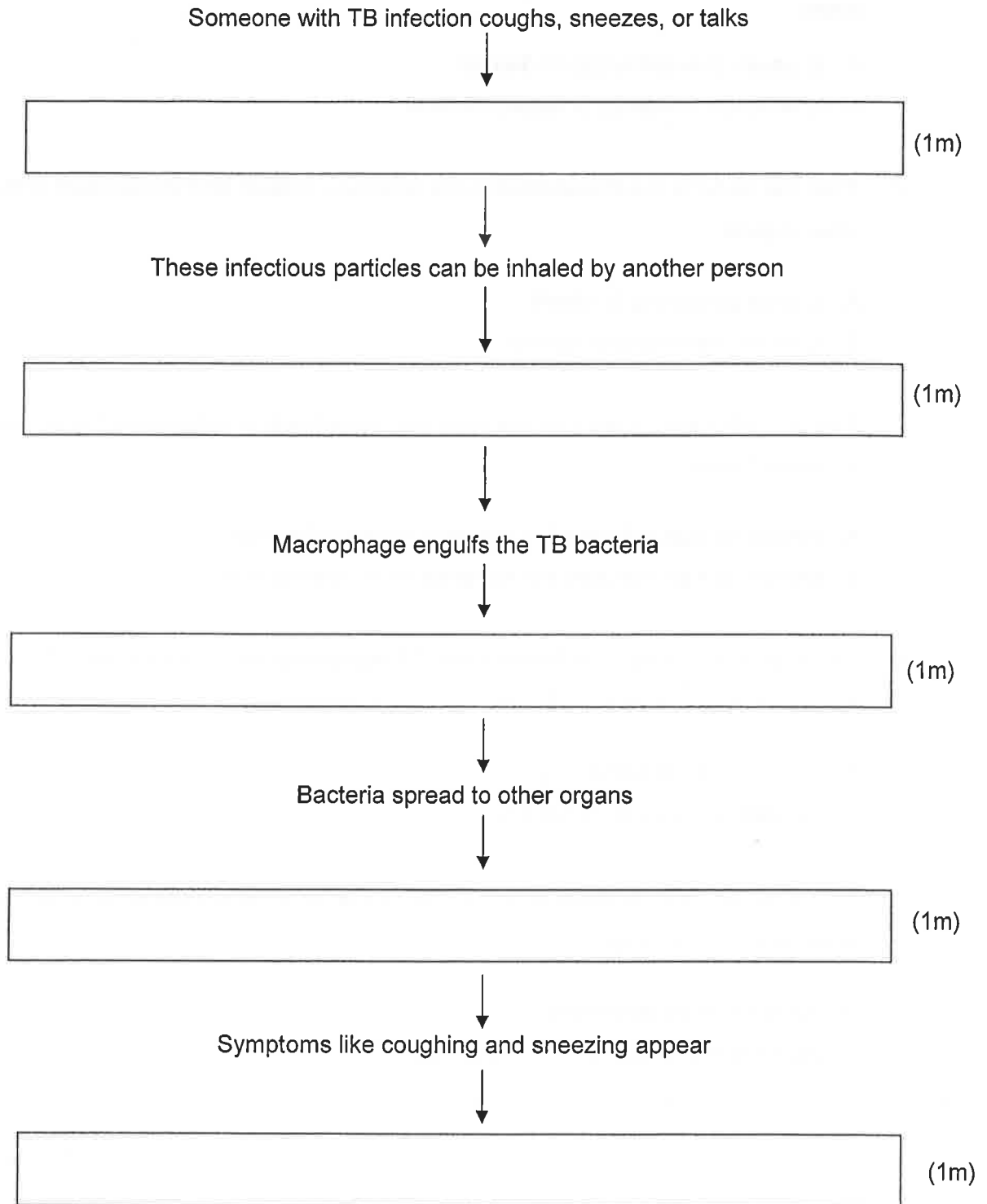
- 4. What are the measures to prevent from getting active TB?

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____

(2m)

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

Ways TB is Transmitted



(5 x 1m = 5m)

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

1. Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that has **plagued** humans since the earliest of times.
 - A. to cause constant worry or distress
 - B. to afflict with calamity or natural disaster

2. Then the bacteria are **transmitted** to the lymphatic system and bloodstream and spread to other organs.
 - A. to pass something to others
 - B. to cause something to spread

3. Patients with tuberculosis may not have any **symptoms** or may present in an extremely weakened state.
 - A. something that indicates the presence of bodily disorder
 - B. something that indicates the existence of something else

4. Of the approved drugs, the first-line anti-TB agents that form the **core** of treatment regimens include Isoniazid, Rifampin, Ethambutol and Pyrazinamide.
 - A. the inner part of something
 - B. the essential part of something

5. If they do not take the drugs correctly, the TB bacteria that are still active may become **resistant** to those drugs.
 - A. not affected by something
 - B. opposed to something from happening

(5 x 1m = 5m)

SECTION B (15 marks)

Reading Comprehension II

Read the passage below

CASE FOR CONTINUING THE NATIONAL SERVICE

The report "Questions over camp" (*The Star*, Jan 25) on the National Service (NS) programme, argued whether it should continue or be aborted.

On one hand, Home Minister Ahmad Zahid Hamidi is suggesting that the programme be made compulsory for school-leavers while on the other hand some interest groups say too much money had been spent on what they incorrectly see as just a "summer camp" for youths.

The criticisms have largely come from social activists and politicians due to the reported deaths, injuries, food poisoning and fights among trainees. Admittedly, there are elements of mismanagement at some camps, but I think those who lambast the NS training actually know little about it or its intention. The purpose of the programme is to bond the youths of Malaysia and instill in them a sense of belonging to the country.

As a former inductee of the Dusun Tua Youth Training Centre, I see similarities between the **current** NS training and the para-military *Belia Pembina Negara* programme of the late 1960s.

The programme then was managed by the Youth, Culture and Sports Ministry and the military training was given by army men, some of whom had served in peace keeping **forces** in the Republic of Congo.

Speakers were **drawn from** various government organisations for the civil courses. Youths voluntarily joined the training at the recommendation of their youth clubs.

What we treasured most during our time was the camaraderie and good fellowship, the spirit of familiarity and trust that exists between fellow young Malaysians. At that time most youth clubs were run on their own and not associated with any youth coalition, so there was really a grand mix of community representatives at the camp.

It was a great meeting point of cultures, values and faiths and all we wanted from our brief stint after returning home was to be heroes and warriors of Malaysia.

In the camp, we learned to **bring out** the best of our own character and in others. Almost everyone in my batch turned out to be fine gentlemen in their own respective fields. That, in essence, was what the Dusun Tua youth building programme was all about and I don't see why the on-going NS training should be any different.

If indeed the NS programme needs further improvement, it could go back to the original module and syllabus of the Dusun Tua programme, which made Malaysian youths self-

reliant, less complaining, non-pampered and more **in tune** with our core national values.

Let the Youth and Sports Ministry once again manage the programme, with assistance and support from the military and other relevant departments.

National service beckons those who place value in their fellow Malaysian youths, who can reach out to the community, organise team development among other youths, practise being a patriot and experience the glory of it all.

SHAH A.D
Teluk Intan

Adapted from *The Star*, 28 January 2014

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

1. According to the text, what are the objectives of the National Service Programme?

_____ (2m)

2. The Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports managed the para-military *Belia Pembina Negara* programme in the late 1960s. Tick (/) the correct answer.

Yes [] No [] (1m)

3. What did the writer suggest for the improvement of the National Service programme?

_____ (2m)

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

1. As a former inductee of the Dusun Tua Youth Training Centre, I see similarities between the **current** NS training and the para-military *Belia Pembina Negara* programme of the late 1960s.

- A. Something that is fashionable
B. Something that is happening now

2. The programme then was managed by the Youth, Culture and Sports Ministry and the military training was given by army men, some of whom had served in peace keeping **forces** in the Republic of Congo.
 - A. Violent physical actions used to achieve something
 - B. A group of people who have been trained to protect other people

3. Speakers were **drawn from** various government organisations for the civil courses.
 - A. To make pictures of something
 - B. To obtain something from a particular source

4. In the camp, we learned to **bring out** the best of our own character and in others.
 - A. To make something appear
 - B. To make something easy to understand

5. If indeed the NS programme needs further improvement, it could go back to the original module and syllabus of the Dusun Tua programme, which made Malaysian youths self-reliant, less complaining, non-pampered and more **in tune** with our core national values.
 - A. To be in consideration of something
 - B. To be in agreement with something

(5 x 1m = 5m)

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

batch	instill	aborted	pamper	treasured
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1. This diamond ring is my most _____ possession.
2. The mission had to be _____ because of miscommunication in the instruction given.
3. The new _____ of graduated students is organising a reunion this coming Sunday.
4. The rules are implemented to _____ discipline among the students.
5. With the launching of our new spa treatment product, you can now _____ yourself with our new range of beauty treatments.

(5 x 1m = 5m)

SECTION C (10 marks)

Cloze Passage

Read the text carefully. Then, circle the best option to complete the text.

In one of the recent online polls, readers were asked if they exercised. Out of 1,742 respondents, 71 percent said they exercised while 29 percent said they did not. When asked what were (1) _____ reasons for not exercising, 41 percent of them cited (2) _____ and lack of time as the main reasons. The poll on 1,333 respondents who exercised (3) _____ that 68 percent of them exercised because they wanted to stay (4) _____ and keep fit. The remaining respondents cited the motivation to lose weight, (5) _____ and love for the practice as the main reasons.

According to Oxfam International Report, Malaysians were the fattest people in South-east Asia and Malaysia ranked the sixth in (6) _____ Asia Pacific region. In the study, respondents (7) _____ 44 countries participated in the poll, with the top five being Malaysia, Singapore, the United States, Australia and Hong Kong.

The research also reported that Malaysians consumed a lot of unhealthy food. (8) _____, many people on Facebook also gave various reasons for not exercising. They believed that exercise (9) _____ important but they are too busy with their daily chores. Others also commented that exercise should be part of one's lifestyle. In conclusion, it can be said that many Malaysians agree that exercise is important but too busy and lazy to commit (10) _____ to the practice.

Adapted from *The Star*, 2013

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. they | B. them | C. their | D. theirs |
| 2. | A. lazy | B. lazily | C. laziest | D. laziness |
| 3. | A. show | B. shows | C. showed | D. showing |
| 4. | A. health | B. healthy | C. healthier | D. healthiest |
| 5. | A. tone up | B. tones up | C. toned up | D. toning up |
| 6. | A. a | B. an | C. the | D. - |
| 7. | A. by | B. of | C. in | D. from |
| 8. | A. However | B. In addition | C. Nevertheless | D. Therefore |
| 9. | A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| 10. | A. myself | B. yourself | C. ourselves | D. themselves |

(10 x 1m = 10m)

END OF PAPER