



**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 2 – SESSION 2013/ 2014  
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : ULAB1022  
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC STUDY  
NAMA KURSUS

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 1<sup>ST</sup> 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 this 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 tuliskan nama dan nama pensyarah pada buku soalan )

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

This examination paper consists of ... 16... pages including the cover  
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi ..... 16..... muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan

**SECTION A: READING (45 MARKS)**

**Text I (25 marks)**

**Read the text below and complete the notes that follow.**

I Did you know that a cow's "moo" has a different accent depending on what region they originate from? Or that bats always turn left when they fly out of a cave? Zebras are actually white with black stripes, not the other way around. And flamingos can only eat when their heads are upside down! Here's another head scratcher: a duck's quack never echoes, anywhere, and nobody knows why! These are just a few of the million amazing animal facts – facts that prove just how amazingly wonderful animals are – and how their presence on this beautiful planet only enriches our own individual human journey through life.

● There are a lot of things in the world which threaten the future of animals that **call** this planet home. Every day, natural resources are being misused, wetlands and forests are being destroyed for new cities, and habitats are being fragmented for roadways. Moreover, harmful species are being introduced into ecosystems they do not belong in, and illegal wildlife **trade** and poaching are wiping out entire populations of animals. It is estimated that nine percent of all species become extinct every million years. In other words, between one and five species go extinct every year. This rate of extinction has sped up five times in the Earth's history. A mass extinction was last seen 65 million years ago.

III As human beings, we are neighbours, roommates, and friends to these animals. In order to preserve their existence, it is our responsibility to help protect these animals from extinction so that their future generations can grow and survive in this world. In return, our future generations can be blessed with the joy of sharing our lives with the animals too. To ensure the survival of the animals, World Animal Day which began in 1931 is a way to **highlight** the plight of some endangered animals. This day has since evolved into a day to honour all the animals of the world, regardless of the celebrators nationality, religion, faith, or political belief.

IV World Animal Day is celebrated on 4 October every year to publicly **recognise** the important contribution animals make to society and the role pets play in the everyday lives of people. It is a day to enhance public awareness on animal abuse on farms, research, and wild animals. It is also a day to highlight the public bad habits in being insensitive in continuing abusing the animals. In conjunction with the World Animal Day celebration, various programmes have been organised by animal lovers and their associated NGOs throughout the world.

- V However, in Malaysia animal lovers will be celebrating the **event** with mixed feelings due to a recent incident of a "barbaric" handling of helpless stray dogs by the dog catchers of the Kajang Municipal Council (MPKj). The trail of blood, the screaming and yelping of the poor creatures due to the extreme pain inflicted by the council's dog catchers could be heard and seen clearly in the YouTube. The recording went viral. The inhumane and cruel attitude of the dog catchers deserves all round public condemnation.
- VI On the other hand, kudos to the press for highlighting this terrible act of cruelty on the strays by the MPKj dog catchers. It has helped to create some degree of awareness among the top management of MPKj with regard to animal cruelty and their undisciplined dog catchers on the streets. Obviously, some of the council's dog catchers may not only be poorly trained for the job, they may also have psychological issues!
- VII It's time the authorities review the relevant standard operating procedures (SOP) and if there is a need, dog catchers should be subjected to a compulsory training programme on the humane ways of catching strays and dealing with the public. It is also important to ensure dog catchers (including contract staff) to be regularly screened for consumption of banned substances. There is a tendency for those high on drugs to be highly insensitive and violent to a point that they get easily provoked.
- VIII Animal cruelty will continue to make news in the country as long as we keep delaying the tabling of the promised Animal Welfare Bill. The Government promised that the Bill would be tabled in Parliament by the end of this year. Until today, we have yet to hear anything from the authorities. Every time the press highlights ugly stories of animal abuse that take place, we hear the same promise being repeated to appease the public. Instead of sounding like a broken record, I hope the authorities concerned keep to its promise and gazette the Animal Welfare Bill 2013. If the Bill makes its way to Parliament this year it will be one of the most memorable World Animal Day gifts to animal lovers in the country.

Adapted from <http://www.thestar.com.my/Opinion/Letters/2013/10/01/Time-to-check-animal-cruelty.aspx/>

**A I Write the main idea for paragraphs II, IV, V and VI in the blank rows of the table.**

| Paragraph | Main Idea   |
|-----------|---|
| I         | Amazing facts about animals                                 |
| II        |   |
| III       | Humans' responsibilities to protect animals from extinction |

|      |   |
|------|---|
| IV   |   |
| V    |   |
| VI   |   |
| VII  | The importance of reviewing the SOP                                 |
| VIII | Animal Welfare Bill 2013 that has not been tabled in the Parliament |

(4x2m=8m)

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

1. Why is the future of animals being threatened when new cities and roadways are built?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2m)

2. What are the reasons for humans to preserve animals from extinction?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_ (2m)

3. Why is World Animal Day an important event ?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1m)

4. Why do animal lovers consider the recent incident of handling stray dogs a barbaric act?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2m)

(7m)

**A III State in the brackets provided whether each of the statements given below is True (T) or False (F).**

1. It is estimated that nine species of wild animals are becoming extinct every year. [    ]
2. World Animal Day is a programme to ensure the survival of the animals. [    ]
3. Stray animals are also being used for animal testing. [    ]
4. The council's dog catchers were condemned by top management of MPKj for mishandling of helpless stray dogs. [    ]
5. The Animal Welfare Bill was tabled in Parliament in 2013. [    ]

(5 x 1m= 5m)

**A IV 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. There are a lot of things in the world which threaten the future of animals that **call** this planet home.
  - a. shout
  - b. to name
  - c. consider
2. Moreover, harmful species are being introduced into ecosystems they do not belong in, and illegal wildlife **trade** and poaching are wiping out entire populations of animals.
  - a. business in operation.
  - b. goods bought and sold
  - c. stock exchange operation

3. To ensure the survival of the animals, World Animal Day which began in 1931 is a way to **highlight** the plight of some endangered animals.
- to make some parts of one's hair a lighter colour than the rest
  - to make a problem or subject noticeable so that people pay attention to it
  - to mark written words with a special coloured pen, or in a different colour
4. World Animal Day is celebrated on Oct 4 every year to publicly **recognise** the important contribution animals make to society and the role pets play in the everyday lives of millions of people.
- to officially accept
  - to admit that something is true
  - to know someone or something
5. However, in Malaysia animal lovers will be celebrating the **event** with mixed feelings due to a recent incident of a "barbaric" handling of helpless stray dogs by the Kajang Municipal Council (MPKj).
- a race or competition
  - a gathering of people
  - an important happening

(5 x 1m = 5m)

## READING

### Text II (20 marks)

Read the text below and complete the task that follows.

- I The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV) is a British animal protection and support group that campaigns for the abolition of all animal experiments. BUAV was founded on June 14, 1898 by Frances Power Cobbe during a public meeting in Bristol, England. Known at first as the British Union, or "the Union," it campaigned at first against the use of dogs in vivisection, and came close to achieving success with the 1919 Dogs (Protection) Bill. Ever since then, BUAV is widely respected as an authority on animal testing issues and is frequently called upon by governments, media, corporations and official bodies for its advice or expert opinion. BUAV's other tasks include lobbying governments, carrying out investigations, undertaking high profile media campaigns and promoting cruelty-free products.
- II BUAV has been campaigning peacefully to create a world where nobody wants or believes that experiments should be conducted on animals. Over 80 percent of the world allows animals to be used in cruel and unnecessary cosmetics tests and these animal tested cosmetics can be purchased in every country across the globe. Animals, including rabbits, guinea pigs, mice and rats are routinely gassed, injected, force-fed and killed for cosmetics testing worldwide. BUAV estimates that on average at least 115 million animals are used and killed in the name of science every year, worldwide. The United Kingdom (UK) is one of the largest animal testing countries, carrying out over 4.1 million experiments in 2012 alone.
- III The use of animals is not only cruel but unproductive. Animals do not get many of the human diseases that people do such as heart disease, many types of cancer, HIV, Parkinson's disease, or schizophrenia. These have to be artificially induced in the animal. The resulting 'animal models' are usually crude and incomplete representatives of the human disease. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that treatments tested on these 'animal models' rarely work in humans. Besides the animals' lives are being wasted, the effective treatments are being mistakenly discarded. There is very little scientific evidence for the claims that animal tests have saved human lives. Indeed when scientists review the effectiveness of animal experiments over time, the results are unsupportive. Therefore, BUAV believes that experiments can be done by using approved tests that do not use animals and by using the many combinations of existing ingredients that are safe for human use. These methods are better for humans as they are more reliable at predicting how humans will react, and of course better for animals that no longer have to suffer.

IV Over the years, BUAV has made notable achievements. First, in 1973 it highlighted the use of animals in cosmetics tests to the UK public attention for the first time with the intention of encouraging people to shop cruelty-free products. This was followed up by 'Choose Cruelty Free' campaign in the 1980s which saw the BUAV campaign bus travelled the country on a national 'tour to spread the word. In 1990, the organisation recognised the importance of working at a European level to achieve their objective to end cosmetics animal testing. Hence, the European Coalition to End Cosmetics Tests on Animals (now the European Coalition to End Animal Experiments – ECEAE) has been established in Europe specifically to call for a ban on the cruel use of animals to test cosmetics in Europe. November 9, 1991 was an historic day in the campaign – BUAV and ECEAE organised a rally in Brussels which was attended by members of the ECEAE with a thousand BUAV supporters. The march was the highlight of two years of intensive political and public campaigning. A year later, in 1992, the European Parliament took an historic decision and voted to end cosmetics tests on animals throughout the European Community. However, on November 3, 1993, the European Council of Ministers rejected the European Parliament and Commission proposal to effectively ban the marketing of cosmetics products and ingredients tested on animals after January 1, 1998. The BUAV and ECEAE continue with their campaign which has also gained the support of The Body Shop which in 1996 presented a petition containing four million signatures to the European Commission.

In another development, the Humane Cosmetics Standard symbolised by the 'Leaping Bunny' logo which continues to certify brands to this day was launched in 1997 by a coalition of international animal protection organisations, including the BUAV. Due to this standard, there are now 500 cosmetics and household products that have been tested and approved to be free from animal testing. In 2011, BUAV and ECEAE immediately launched the 'No Cruel Cosmetics' campaign and began supporting the ban on the marketing of cosmetics products and ingredients tested on animals. Next, 'Cruelty Free International' campaign was launched by BUAV in 2012 with the aim to create a world free of animal testing for cosmetics. As a consequent, the European Commission finally put a complete and total ban on animal testing for cosmetics on March 11, 2013, after almost 20 years of hard campaigning by BUAV and ECEAE. This means that after 11th March, no company can carry out new animal tests for cosmetics purposes outside of the European countries for products to be sold in the European countries. Cosmetics companies can, however, continue to sell in the European countries products with ingredients that have been animal tested in the past. If a product has ingredients which have been animal tested after the ban comes into effect, the cosmetic company will not be able to market this in Europe, even if it sells the same product in other global markets.



VI In conclusion, BUAV has successfully prevented cosmetics tests on animals. However, much more needs to be done to end the practice of conducting experiments on animals. The reasons why animal testing continues are often not scientific but due to the traditional values held by scientists and the bureaucracy in implementing the use of alternative methods. BUAV still needs all kinds of support from the global community to save as many animals as possible. Therefore, it is recommended that the society expose cruel and pointless experiments on animals and the authorities should promote and accept alternative methods to animal testing.

Adapted from <http://www.buav.org/>

**A V Based on Text II, fill in the blanks to complete the notes below.**

1. Title: \_\_\_\_\_ (1m)
2. BUAV's advice or expert opinion is required by
  - a. governments
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ (½m)
  - c. corporations
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ (½m)
3. The consequences of cosmetics testing on animals include animals
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ (½m)
  - b. injected
  - c. force-fed
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ (½m)

4. Complete the flow chart below with the correct information on the argument on animal testing is cruel and unnecessary.

| Justification  | Consequence   | Recommendation  |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animals do not have human diseases e.g.,<br/>_____<br/>_____<br/>_____ (1m)</li> </ul>                    | <p>Diseases have to be artificially induced in the animal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____<br/>_____ (1m)</li> <li>effective treatments are being mistakenly discarded</li> </ul> | <p>Not stated</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Animal models' are crude and incomplete representatives of the human disease</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____<br/>_____ (1m)</li> </ul>  | <p>Not stated</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____<br/>_____ (1m)</li> <li>claims that animal tests have saved human lives are unsupportive</li> </ul> | <p>Not stated</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____<br/>_____ (1m)</li> <li>use the many combinations of existing ingredients that are safe for human use</li> </ul> |

(5x1m=5m)

5. Complete the table below with the achievements made by BUAV.

| Date or Year   | Event   |
|----------------|---|
| June 14, 1898  | BUAV was founded  |
| 1973           | _____ (1m)  |
| _____ (½m)     | 'Choose Cruelty Free' campaign  |
| 1990           | ECEAE was established   |
| _____ (½m)     | The BUAV and ECEAE organised a rally in Brussels  |
| 1992           | _____ (1m)  |
| _____ (½m)     | The European Council of Ministers rejected the proposal to ban marketing of cosmetic products tested on animals |
| 1996           | _____ (1m)  |
| 1997           | The Humane Cosmetics Standard was launched  |
| 2011           | The BUAV and ECEAE launched the 'No Cruel Cosmetics' campaign   |
| _____ (½m)     | The BUAV launched 'Cruelty Free International' campaign   |
| March 11, 2013 | The European Commission put a total ban on animal testing for cosmetics   |

(5m)

6. List two steps that could be taken to save as many animals as possible:

i. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1m)

ii. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1m)

A VI Indicate what the words underlined in the passage refer to. Write your answers in the spaces below.

1 its (paragraph I) \_\_\_\_\_

2 these (paragraph III) \_\_\_\_\_

3 which (paragraph IV) \_\_\_\_\_

4 their (paragraph IV) \_\_\_\_\_

5 it (paragraph V) \_\_\_\_\_

(5 x 1m = 5m)



