



**UTM**  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan  
Profesional dan  
Pendidikan  
Berterusan  
(SPACE)

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**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 2 – SESSION 2020 / 2021  
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : UHLB 1032 / ULAB 1032  
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : INTRODUCTORY ACADEMIC ENGLISH  
NAMA KURSUS

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 1 – ALL PROGRAMMES / 1 – SEMUA PROGRAM  
TAHUN / PROGRAM

DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES (INCLUDING SUBMISSION HOUR)  
TEMPOH / 2 JAM 30 MINIT (TERMASUK MASA PENGHANTARAN)

DATE : APRIL 2021  
TARIKH

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**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. Write your name, matric no., identity card no., course code, course name, section no. and lecturer's name on the first page (in the upper left corner) and every page thereafter on the answer sheet.  
*Tulis nama anda, no matrik, no. kad pengenalan, kod kursus, nama kursus, no seksyen dan nama pensyarah pada muka surat pertama (penjuru kiri atas) kertas jawapan dan pada setiap muka surat jawapan.*
3. Each answer sheet must have a page number written at the bottom right corner.  
*Setiap helai kertas jawapan mesti ditulis nombor muka surat pada bahagian bawah penjuru kanan.*
4. Answers should be handwritten, neat and clear.  
*Jawapan hendaklah ditulis tangan, kemas dan jelas menggunakan huruf cerai.*

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**WARNING / AMARAN**

Students caught copying / cheating during the examination will be liable for disciplinary actions and the faculty may recommend the student to be expelled from sitting for exam.

Pelajar yang ditangkap meniru / menipu semasa peperiksaan akan dikenakan tindakan disiplin dan pihak fakulti boleh mengesyorkan pelajar diusir dari menduduki peperiksaan.

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This examination paper consists of **14** pages including the cover page  
*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 14 muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan*

**ONLINE EXAMINATION RULES AND REGULATIONS  
PERATURAN PEPERIKSAAN SECARA DALAM TALIAN**

1. Student must carefully listen and follow instructions provided by invigilator.  
*Pelajar mesti mendengar dan mengikuti arahan yang diberikan oleh pengawas peperiksaan dengan teliti.*
2. Student is allowed to start examination only after confirmation of invigilator if all needed conditions are implemented.  
*Pelajar dibenarkan memulakan peperiksaan hanya setelah pengesahan pengawas peperiksaan sekiranya semua syarat yang diperlukan telah dilaksanakan.*
3. During all examination session student has to ensure, that he is alone in the room.  
*Semasa semua sesi peperiksaan pelajar harus memastikan bahawa dia bersendirian di dalam bilik.*
4. During all examination session student is not allowed to use any other devices, applications except other sites permitted by course lecturer.  
*Sepanjang sesi peperiksaan pelajar tidak dibenarkan menggunakan peranti dan aplikasi lain kecuali yang dibenarkan oleh pensyarah kursus.*
5. After completing the exam student must inform invigilator via the set communication platform (eg. WhatsApp etc.) about completion of exam and after invigilator s confirmation leave examination session.  
*Selepas peperiksaan selesai, pelajar mesti memaklumkan kepada pengawas peperiksaan melalui platform komunikasi yang ditetapkan (contoh: Whatsapp dan lain-lain) mengenai peperiksaan yang telah selesai dan meninggalkan sesi peperiksaan selepas mendapat pengesahan daripada pengawas peperiksaan.*
6. Any technical issues in submitting answers online have to be informed to respective lecturer within the given 30 minutes. Request for re-examination or appeal will not be entertain if complains are not made by students to their lecturers within the given 30 minutes.  
*Sebarang masalah teknikal dalam menghantar jawapan secara dalam talian perlu dimaklumkan kepada pensyarah masing-masing dalam masa 30 minit yang diberikan. Permintaan untuk pemeriksaan semula atau rayuan tidak akan dilayan sekiranya aduan tidak dibuat oleh pelajar kepada pensyarah mereka dalam masa 30 minit yang diberikan.*
7. During online examination, the integrity and honesty of the student is also tested. At any circumstances student is not allowed to cheat during examination session. If any kind of cheating behaviour is observed, UTM have a right to follow related terms and provisions stated in the respective Academic Regulations and apply needed measures.  
*Semasa peperiksaan dalam talian, integriti dan kejujuran pelajar juga diuji. Walau apa pun keadaan pelajar tidak dibenarkan menipu semasa sesi peperiksaan. Sekiranya terdapat sebarang salah laku, UTM berhak untuk mengikuti terma yang dinyatakan dalam Peraturan Akademik.*

## **SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION**

### **Text I (35 marks)**

**Read the text carefully and answer all the questions that follow.**

- I Many of us have taken birds for granted. We just see them as animals and we fail to see how these creatures play crucial roles in the environment. Unlike many of us, the early coal miners had no doubt about the importance of birds. Before the introduction of gas detectors, the miners brought along canaries into the mine shafts with them. The canaries reacted to the presence of toxic gases before humans did, thus allowing the miners to escape the danger zone. Birds -not just canaries, but every single species- react to the health of the environment. As such, they become reliable barometers for measuring the quality of air. In addition, birds are also used as indicators for the biodiversity of an area. Conservation biologists have used changes in birds' population, changes in their behaviour and reproductive ability to examine the effects of the degradation of their habitats. In general, birds are important and they are now facing serious threats of becoming extinct and efforts are taken to resolve this.
- II The first threat of extinction that birds face is unsustainable development. Although development is necessary, indiscriminate destructions of birds' habitats like clearing of forests for new townships or other development projects such as constructions of dams or highways could bring these creatures to a tragic end. It is estimated that nearly 75 per cent of bird species living in forests around the world are vulnerable to extinction due to the destructions of their habitats from deforestation. In Brazil for example, in 2019 it was estimated that 350 species of birds were in danger of becoming extinct in the next ten years. Brazil has rapidly cleared thousands of hectares of forest lands for development and many of these development projects are not up to the standard set by the International Authority of Environment Assessment Criteria for Sustainable Development.
- III The second threat of extinction that is faced by species of birds is pet trades. Birds are taken from the wild and sold to pet shops. This is done by either hunting or trapping. In Brazil, parrots and cockatoos are known to have high demands in pet trades. People are keen to have parrots as pets because of their intelligence. According to the National Audubon Society, parrots have problem-solving capabilities and cognitive skills that indicate a high degree of intelligence. They can use tools and even count from left to right. In addition, parrots have become many people's favourite pets because they have the desire to interact with people. Parrots are creatures that flock, meaning that they are used to having companions at all times. They want friends as much as humans do. Many parrots are very affectionate, even cuddly with trusted people, and love the

constant attention from their owners. Many sing to their owners, sometimes talk to them and play with them.

- IV Another threat of extinction that birds face is human activities. Fishing activities for example, can cause sea birds such as the albatross to face the risk of accidental drowning after becoming entangled in fishing lines which are set to catch tuna. It is common to see many albatrosses become the victims of circumstances when it is the season for catching tuna in the North American seas. Other than this, the excessive use of DDT, a pesticide in the agriculture sector in the United States of America in the 1950s led to a massive declining number of birds such as the bald eagle, osprey and brown pelican. The decline of the skylark, a common species across Europe can be traced to agriculture activities that have caused an imbalance in the skylark's food chain that leads to food scarcity among this species.
- V In the efforts to conserve the world's birds and their habitats, many governments and non-government organisations around the world have formed the International Council for Bird Preservation. This council has been established to plan, organise, implement and monitor actions in identifying and protecting birds that are under threats of extinction. It is also involved in research and publication works on important species. Moreover, this council also works closely with other institutions or organisations to develop policies and formulate laws for the conservation of birds and their habitats. In early 2004, this council has been rebranded as Birdlife International and since then, it has widened its scope by establishing local partners in each member country and funding more conservation and preservation efforts.
- VI Other than establishing Council for Bird Preservation, many non-government organisations are also persuading policy makers to realise that areas which harbour many species of birds are likely to attract other animals as well. Many of these non-government organisations face an uphill battle in getting policy makers to protect these areas. This is due to the fact that birds are easier to observe than other forms of wildlife. So, with this in mind, many areas that have almost extinct birds are not protected the way they are supposed to be. Besides, the non-government organisations are trying hard to overcome the overwhelming pressure for economic growth which usually gets in the way of implementing any conservation programmes effectively. In overcoming this, they work closely with authorities that are responsible for implementing sustainable development projects.
- VII All in all, birds are significant and we are losing them at an alarming rate because they face many risks that start with us. We ought to put more efforts into conserving and preserving these wonderful creatures so that our future generations are able to enjoy their beauty and learn to co-

exist in harmony. Conservation of birds is ethically sound. It is rooted in our love of the birds, our respect for their rights, our devotion to laws and regulations.

Adapted from. **Malaysian Nature Society Report, 2020.**

**AI Match the main ideas with the corresponding paragraphs. Write the paragraph number in the spaces provided.**

Main Idea	Paragraph
Human activities pose threats to birds	
Pet trades cause birds to become almost extinct	
Efforts by countries to conserve birds	
Birds face high risk of being extinct due to development	
Pressures put on policy makers to protect areas that birds live	

(5 x 1m= 5 marks)

**All Answer the following questions based on the above text.**

1. What is the central idea of the text?

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(1 mark)

2. a) Did the early coal miners know the significance of birds?

Yes ( )

No ( )

(1 mark)

b) Provide an example to support your answer.

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(1 mark)

3. **Although development is necessary, indiscriminate destructions of birds' habitats like clearing of forests for new townships or other development projects such as constructions of dams or highways could bring these creatures to a tragic end.** (Paragraph II)

What can be inferred from this sentence?

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(2 marks)

4. In what way is Brazil responsible for the extinction of birds in ten years?

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(2 marks)

5. What make parrots want to interact with people?

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(2 marks)

6. How do agriculture activities be responsible for the declining of skylarks?

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(2 marks)

7. List two roles of the International Council for Bird Preservation.

i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2 x 1m = 2 marks)

8. How do the non-government organisations overcome the pressure for economic growth?

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(2 marks)

9. **Conservation of birds is ethically sound.** In Paragraph VII, what do you understand from this statement?

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(3 marks)

**All** State whether each of the following statements is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. Birds can be used to detect toxic water. [    ]
2. Changes in birds' behaviour can verify the effects of the degradation of their habitats. [    ]
3. Deforestation is the main threat for the extinction of birds in the world. [    ]
4. Parrots can count from right to left. [    ]
5. The use of DDT in the United States caused the declining of ospreys. [    ]
6. The non-government organisations find it hard to make policy makers to protect birds. [    ]

(6 x 1m = 6 marks)

**AIV** Circle the correct option that explains the meaning of each underlined word in the following sentences.

1. The canaries reacted to the presence of toxic gases before humans did, thus allowing the miners to escape the danger zone.

- A. flee
- B. leak

2. According to the National Audubon Society, parrots have problem-solving capabilities and cognitive skills that indicate a high degree of intelligence.
  - A. tall
  - B. great
  
3. In the efforts to conserve the world's birds and their habitats, many governments and non-government organisations around the world have formed the International Council for Bird Preservation.
  - A. created
  - B. modelled.
  
4. Besides, the non-government organisations are trying hard to overcome the overwhelming pressure for "economic growth" which usually gets in the way of implementing any conservation programmes effectively.
  - A. completely
  - B. successfully.
  
5. Other than establishing Council for Bird Preservation, many non-government organisations are also persuading policy makers to realise that areas which harbour many species of birds are likely to attract other animals as well.
  - A. shelter
  - B. embrace
  
6. All in all, birds are significant and we are losing them at an alarming rate because they face many risks that start with us.
  - A. worrying
  - B. panicking

(6 x 1m = 6 marks)



**Text II (15 marks)**

**Read the text carefully and answer all the questions that follow.**

- I Poaching or illegal hunting has been a serious problem in our country and it is obvious that we need to put more efforts into solving this. In Malaysia, the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN) allows a total of ten wild animals to be hunted for the pet trade and the consumption of their meat or skin. However, poachers or illegal hunters grab this opportunity to hunt these animals indiscriminately and because of this, their population is seriously declining in number.
  
- II Poaching is difficult to stop and this is due to a couple of reasons. The first reason is because animals especially exotic ones are expensive. An adult long-tailed macaque, for example can be sold at RM3,500 and a pig-tailed macaque can be sold at RM4,500. Hunters who are given the license to hunt these two types of monkeys can only hunt for five of each species in one hunting season. However, based on the records of PERHILITAN in the year 2020, there were 1,322 macaques which were harvested illegally and sold in the pet trade markets. The number was considered high and this was definitely the success of poachers and the failure of the authorities.
  
- III The second reason is the lack of resources to stop poaching activities. As a department which is responsible for Malaysian wildlife, PERHILITAN often does not have enough human resources to compete with the careful and smart poachers. The authorities are either short of staff or the staff are no longer capable of doing cat and mouse game with the poachers. The poachers now hunt in smaller groups and they have professional animal trackers who help them to track animals faster and more effectively. These poachers are also more innovative than the authorities; tracking animals with drones, strapping them with GPS devices and injecting them with drugs that weaken their body and thus, preventing these animals from escaping. They also use more sophisticated transport to avoid the authorities. Financial resources, too, are the reasons that make it difficult to stop poaching activities. Annually, the budget allocated to PERHILITAN is insufficient to carry out all the planned tasks and actions to halt poaching. Consequently, many of these just remain on paper.
  
- IV It is hoped that our government is doing more in controlling poaching activities. The existing laws and regulations should be reviewed by the government law specialists and be debated in Parliament so that heavier penalties can be imposed against poachers. The government should also be urged to develop more concrete policies to protect our wildlife so that more concrete measures can be taken in ensuring the sustainability of our animals and forests. As for the licensing of hunters, proper government agencies must regulate hunters to undergo a profiling

test so that they do not abuse the privilege of being granted the opportunity to hunt. All these will help to keep poaching activities in control and eventually, help our wildlife to thrive abundantly in our forests once and for all. Table 1 depicts wildlife hunting in Malaysia in 2020.

Animal	Purpose	Number of Animals Allowed for Hunting (per License)	Number of Animals Hunted Illegally
Wild boar	Meat	2,000	10,563
Python	Skin	50	52,780
Long-tailed macaque	Pet	5	602
Pig-tailed macaque	Pet	5	720
Monitor Lizard	Skin	50	138,652
Civet	Meat	5	84
Mouse dear	Meat	5	382
Cobra	Skin	100	3,428
Leaf monkey	Pet	5	2

Table 1: Wildlife Hunting in Malaysia, 2020

Adapted from: Department of Wildlife and National Park  
Report on Poaching Activities, 2017-2020

1. What are the reasons for allowing ten species of wild animals to be hunted?

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(2 marks)

2. List two reasons why it is difficult to stop poaching activities.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(2 x 1m = 2 marks)

3. How do poachers work to avoid PERHILITAN?

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(2 marks)

4. In what ways are poachers more technically advanced than the authorities?

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_

(4 x ½m = 2 marks)

5. What makes the planned tasks and actions to stop poaching remain just on paper?

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(1 mark)

6. List three measures that the government should take to stop poaching activities.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_

(3 x 1m = 3 marks)

7. Based on Table 1, which statement is **TRUE**? Circle your answer.
- A. The number of civets hunted illegally was the lowest among the ten species.
  - B. The number of wild boars hunted illegally was more than the number of monitor lizards.
  - C. The number of long-tailed macaques hunted illegally was less than the number of pig-tailed macaques.
- (1 mark)
8. Based on Table 1, which statement is **FALSE**? Circle your answer.
- A. Monitor lizards were hunted for the skin.
  - B. Phytons, wild boars and civets were hunted for meat.
  - C. Leaf monkeys, long-tailed macaques and pig-tailed macaques were hunted for pets.
- (1 mark)
9. Based on Table 1, which statement is **TRUE**? Circle your answer.
- A. Mouse deers and civets had the same number per licence.
  - B. Phytons, monitor lizards and cobras had the same number per licence.
  - C. Wild boars had no limit per licence and leaf monkeys had only two per licence.
- (1 mark)

**SECTION B: WRITING (10 marks)**

**Situation:**

Crime rate in Malaysia is affected since the break out of COVID-19 pandemic worldwide. This report examines the state of crime rate in Malaysia before and during the pandemic.

**Task:**

Study the table below and write the introduction, analysis and conclusion under the headings given.

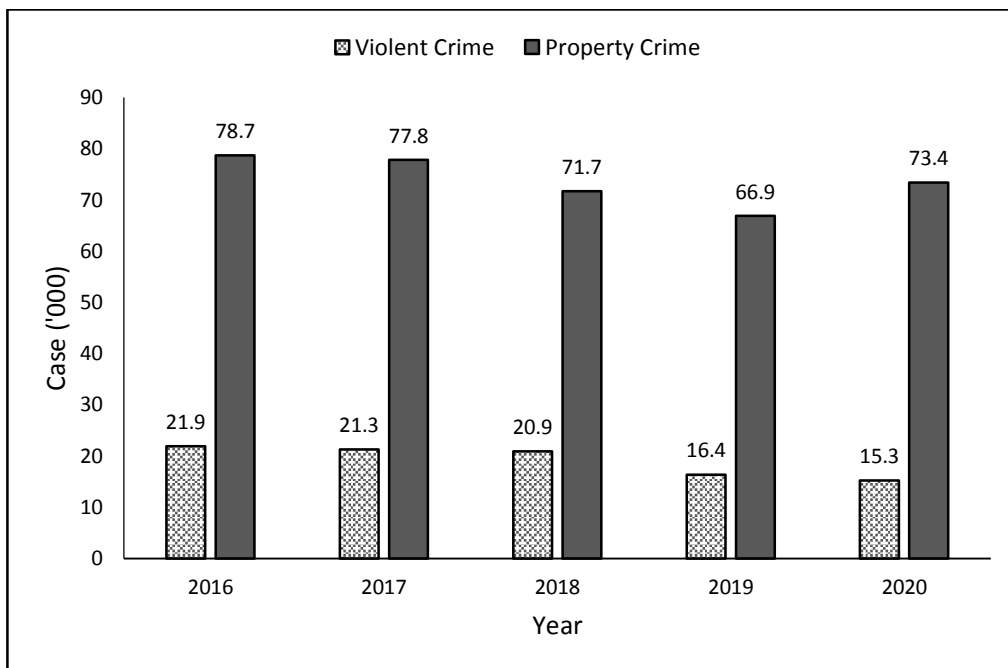


Figure 1: Violent and Property Crimes in Malaysia, 2016-2020

Adapted from: Statistik Jenayah Malaysia, 2020  
From <https://www.dosm.gov.my>

**1.0 Introduction**

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(2 marks)

**2.0 Analysis**

2.1 Describe the trend of property crimes in Malaysia between 2016 and 2019.

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(2 marks)

2.2 Compare between the number of violent and property crimes from 2019 to 2020.

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(2 marks)

2.3 Analyse the number of violent crimes between 2016 and 2020.

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(2 marks)

**3.0 Conclusion**

Provide a conclusion by summarising the analysis.

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(2 marks)

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**