



The University of Fiji
(An Entity of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of Fiji)



SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND
COMMUNICATION

Semester 1, 2026

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

LLC101: ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

Important Instructions to Students:

1. Read the questions, instructions carefully and answer the questions.
2. You are allowed an **extra 10 minutes reading time** (during this time, you are not allowed to write with pen) and **180 minutes (3 Hours) to complete this paper**.
3. Silent, non-programmable calculators are allowed, but not supplied.
4. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided. If you need extra sheets, please ask from the supervisor. Write your name, course code and student identification number in the answer booklet and in the attendance sheet.
5. This paper contains nine (9) sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I. All questions are compulsory to answer.
6. Write all your answers legibly. The marker has the right to award zero for answers that are not legible.
7. This is a **Closed Book Examination**. The University views plagiarism, cheating and dishonest practice as serious offences and if found, offenders are penalized.

Examination Paper Content (Format):

Section	Content	Marks	Suggested Time
A	Academic Writing	10 marks	5 minutes
B	Grammar	20 marks	15 minutes
C	Reading Skills	10 marks	15 minutes
D	Note-Taking	10 marks	15 minutes
E	Paragraph Writing	5 marks	10 minutes
F	Summary Writing	5 marks	15 minutes
G	Synthesis Essay Writing	20 marks	85 minutes
H	Critical Review	10 marks	10 minutes
I	Concise Writing	10 marks	10 minutes
	TOTAL	100 (40%)	180 Minutes

Registered with the Fiji Higher Education Commission as a University under the Higher Education Act 2008.

Registration Certificate Number (RGN0020/11)

Read the extract below and list five features of academic style of writing and give examples for each feature from the extract.

Online Learning and Education

Online learning has become a central feature of modern education, reshaping how knowledge is delivered and accessed across the globe. It offers flexibility by allowing students to learn at their own pace, and accessibility by reaching learners in remote areas who may not have access to traditional classrooms. At the same time, it requires strong self-discipline and can limit opportunities for social interaction, which are vital for teamwork and communication skills. Research shows that when combined with interactive tools and blended approaches, online education can enhance student performance and satisfaction (Brown, 2022). Thus, while online learning is not a complete replacement for traditional methods, it is a powerful complement that continues to shape the future of education through innovation, inclusivity, and global collaboration.

Reference

Brown, T. (2022). *Digital Education Trends*. Learning Press.

Section B Grammar

(20 marks)

Read the instructions carefully before answering the given questions. Answer all the questions in the Answer Booklet.

Articles

(3 marks)

Write down the appropriate article a, an, the or no word wherever necessary.

- i. She bought _____ umbrella from _____ market.
- ii. Books provide knowledge and _____ entertainment.
- iii. He is _____ honest man.

Nouns

(2 marks)

Write the correct noun form of the word given in brackets.

- i. The _____ (improve) was noticeable.
- ii. Her _____ (perform) impressed everyone.

Pronouns

(2 marks)

Write down the correct Possessive pronouns.

- i. This bag is _____ (her/hers).
- ii. The dog wagged _____ (its/it's) tail.

Fill in the blanks with suitable Demonstrative pronouns.

- i. _____ are my books on the table.
- ii. _____ is the best option.

Adjectives

(2 marks)

Write the adjective which describes and name the noun in the following sentences:

- i. She wore a beautiful dress.
- ii. The cold wind blew strongly.

Adverbs

(1 mark)

Write down the adverb(s) in the sentences given below:

- i. He quickly finished his homework.
- ii. The baby slept peacefully through the night.

Verbs

(1 mark)

Identify and write the verb(s) in the following sentences:

- i. They are playing football.
- ii. He is reading a new book in the library.

Prepositions

(2 marks)

Insert the correct prepositions in the given sentences:

- i. The cat jumped _____ the table.
- ii. He walked _____ the bridge.
- iii. The book is _____ the shelf.
- iv. She sat _____ her friend

Active and Passive Voice

(2 marks)

Change into Passive Voice

- i. The chef prepared the meal.

Change into Active Voice

- ii. The letter was written by Ana

Sentence Structure

(2 marks)

Write down the following sentences as: simple, compound, complex or compound-complex.

- i. She smiled.
- ii. I wanted tea, but I drank coffee.
- iii. Although he was tired, he worked.
- iv. While I was studying, my sister was cooking, and my brother was sleeping.

Punctuation and Capitalization

(3 marks)

Rewrite the sentences by inserting capital letters and proper punctuation wherever necessary.

- i. we went to Suva last saturday
- ii. Mr kumar teaches English.
- iii. she likes reading writing and singing.

Study the Table and answer the questions given below.

UNIVERSITY EVENT SCHEDULE

Time	Event	Venue	Status	Notes
9:00	Orientation Session	Hall A	Completed	First-year students only
9:30	Academic Writing Workshop	Room 5	Ongoing	Limited seats
10:00	ICT Training	Lab 2	Delayed	Starts at 10:20
10:15	Guest Lecture	Hall B	Cancelled	Speaker unavailable
10:30	Career Talk	Room 1	Full	Registration required
11:00	Library Tour	Library	Available	Open to all students
11:15	Group Discussion	Room 3	Ongoing	Final-year students only
11:30	Research Seminar	Hall C	Starting Soon	Staff and postgraduate only

Questions

- i. Which event experienced a **change in schedule**, and what is the new time?
- ii. Identify **two events that are currently happening at the same time**.
- iii. Which event is **not accessible to all students**, and why?
- iv. How many events are **not taking place as originally planned**?
- v. Which event requires **prior registration**, and what is its current status?
- vi. A student arrives at 10:10 am. Which **events can they still attend**? Give two.
- vii. Which event is most suitable for **postgraduate students**?
- viii. Compare the **Academic Writing Workshop** and the **Group Discussion** in terms of participation restrictions.
- ix. Which venue is hosting an event that is **about to begin but not yet started**?
- x. Explain why a student might **choose the Library Tour over the Career Talk** based on the information given.

Read the article given and use any appropriate method of note-taking to answer this question.

In the Answer Booklet indicate which Note-Taking method you are using.

The Importance of Time Management for Students

Time management is a crucial skill that helps students succeed in both their academic and personal lives. It refers to the ability to plan and organize how time is spent on different activities in order to achieve specific goals. Students who manage their time effectively are more likely to complete their tasks on time, reduce stress, and maintain a healthy balance between study and leisure.

One of the key benefits of time management is improved academic performance. When students create a study schedule and follow it consistently, they are able to allocate sufficient time for each subject. This helps them understand concepts better and avoid last-minute cramming before examinations. In addition, time management allows students to set priorities, ensuring that important tasks such as assignments and projects are completed before less important activities.

Another important aspect of time management is its impact on mental well-being. Poor time management often leads to stress, anxiety, and feelings of being overwhelmed. Students who procrastinate or delay their work may struggle to meet deadlines, which can negatively affect their confidence and motivation. On the other hand, effective planning and organization can help students feel more in control of their responsibilities, leading to increased self-discipline and a positive mindset.

Time management also encourages the development of valuable life skills. These include responsibility, goal-setting, and decision-making. By learning how to manage their time efficiently, students become more independent and better prepared for future challenges in higher education and the workplace. Furthermore, good time management enables students to make time for extracurricular activities, social interactions, and rest, which are essential for overall development.

In conclusion, time management plays a vital role in a student's success. It not only improves academic outcomes but also supports mental health and personal growth. By developing strong time management skills, students can achieve their goals more effectively and maintain a balanced and productive lifestyle.

Reference

Macan, T. H. (1994). *Time Management: Test of a Process Model*. Journal of Applied Psychology, 79(3), 381–391.

Section E Paragraph Writing

(5 marks)

Write a paragraph (one paragraph) of 80 to 100 words on the topic given below in the answer booklet.

Use the following points to develop your paragraph

Social Media Addiction and its Harmful Health Effects

Section F Summary Writing

(5 marks)

Summarize the passage given in Section D (Note-Taking) to one paragraph of 95 words.

You are required to write an (1) essay in response to the following question:

You are required to write an essay in response to the following question:

Leptospirosis is a disease transmitted through contaminated water and animal urine that can cause serious health problems.

Discuss the ways in which this disease can be prevented.

Length: 800 -850 words

Include information from **ALL** the readings provided and from your own knowledge and experience to support your discussion.

The steps you need to take:

- Analyze the question;
- Skim through the attached readings, marking those sections that are related to the essay question. Remember to give reasons and use examples from the readings and your own society and knowledge to develop your essay;
- Read the marked sections in more detail;
- Jot down the ideas;
- Group ideas to form a rough plan; and
- Modify your plan to include ideas from the readings. Use all sources.

Write your essay, making sure that you:

- paraphrase adequately all points taken from the readings;
- use appropriate punctuation for all citations;
- Include 3 in-text references;
- make a Harvard Reference List, and
- revise and edit your essay.

Reading 1

A Process for Developing Multisectoral Strategies for Zoonoses: The Case of Leptospirosis in Fiji

By: Simon A. Reid, Anna Rodney, Mike Kama & Peter S. Hill

BMC Public Health Journal, 2017, 17 (671)

Leptospirosis is a globally important zoonotic disease, caused by infection with bacteria of the genus *Leptospira*, that occurs mainly in tropical or sub-tropical countries in both urban and rural settings. Rodents (rats and mice) and domestic mammals, such as cattle, pigs and possibly dogs are the major reservoir hosts. Fiji has one of the highest leptospirosis burdens in the region with an average annual incidence of 45.6 Immunoglobulin M ELISA-positive (IgM ELISA-positive) cases per 100,000 and approximately 31 deaths from 2012 to 2014 based on data from the Ministry of Health and Medical Services.

Leptospirosis shows strong seasonality in parts of Fiji and outbreaks tend to be associated with flooding or heavy rainfall. For example, in 2012, more than half of the country's cases were reported from the Western Division following two flooding events. The disease is over-represented amongst indigenous (i-Taukei) Fijian males aged between 15 and 45, thought to be due to higher exposure due to occupational and recreational behaviours. A recent serological study demonstrated that this demographic had a higher prevalence of antibodies to *Leptospira* that was associated with working outdoors, residing in rural areas and the presence of pigs and cattle. Infection spreads indirectly between animals and humans through contact with water or mud contaminated by infected urine from rodents or domestic animals including cattle, dogs, horses and pigs. For Fiji's farming sector—traditional and modern—the economic cost to production is compounded by the health costs for livestock and agricultural workers. There has been no systematic evaluation of the burden of disease attributed to leptospirosis and the associated economic impacts, which complicates efforts to set national-level priorities.

Leptospirosis is a preventable disease and control measures must include education and targeted awareness campaigns for specific risk groups, improvements in sanitation and hygiene, environmental modification to reduce standing water, as well as rodent control, but responsibility for the animal reservoirs and possible solutions lies with institutions and individuals that are not in the health sector.

Such a national strategy which encompasses interventions to meet the needs of the different stakeholders, especially those associated with the animal reservoirs, is an important tool for advocacy for institutional action.

In 2011, the MHMS began a process to develop a multisectoral national strategy by convening two consultation workshops. These meetings aimed to create a set of mutual goals and objectives for implementation of a national strategy for the control of leptospirosis by identified organizations and key government departments. The meetings also sought to determine how to establish a collaborative network and what sort of coordinating body should drive the process. It became apparent, however, that a lack of information about leptospirosis was an issue which was limiting stakeholders' ability to make significant commitments to the national strategy. Subsequently, in 2013 the MHMS, in conjunction with the World Health Organization (WHO), coordinated a meeting of international experts which sought to review the epidemiology of leptospirosis in Fiji and recommend priorities for the control of endemic and epidemic disease.

In 2014, researchers from the University of Queensland collaborated with the MHMS in research intended to inform and catalyze the preparation of the national strategy for the prevention and control of leptospirosis, culminating in a final collaborative workshop to identify specific interventions that would be pursued by the government of Fiji up to 2020. This paper examines the processes leading to the final national strategy, exploring the role played by a realist review undertaken in collaboration with the Fiji Centre for Communicable Disease Control (FCCDC) in the development of the plan and its governance.

Source: <https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s12889-017-4673-1.pdf>

Leptospirosis Kills 2 In The North as Health Ministry Issues Urgent Warning

Rashika Kumar : 04/12/2025

Two people have passed away due leptospirosis in the Northern Division as the Health Ministry is urging the public to take immediate precautionary measures. The Ministry says that although current leptospirosis case reports may be low, it is still a deadly disease and therefore there is a need for public awareness and prevention measures.

They say the recent deaths highlight the ongoing risk, especially after periods of heavy rain and flooding and with these weather conditions more cases are to be expected. The Ministry says leptospirosis is preventable and treatable if detected early and everyone should take precautions seriously and seek medical care immediately if unwell. Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that affects humans and animals. Leptospirosis spreads through the urine of infected animals and can contaminate water, soil, or food, infecting humans through cuts, skin or mucous membranes. If untreated, it can cause severe complications such as kidney damage, meningitis, liver failure and even death.

The Ministry says while in other parts of the world leptospirosis is mostly seen in people who work on farms, or work closely with animals, in Fiji leptospirosis is also a more common infection seen in rural and urban areas. They say with increases in severe weather events due to climate change, leptospirosis is becoming even more prevalent than in the past.

The Ministry says anyone can get leptospirosis if they are exposed to the urine of infected animals, but in Fiji the disease is most commonly seen in people between the age of adolescence to 45, as this is the age group more likely to be active outdoors, for example swimming in rivers or wading in muddy areas. They say in Fiji, the rainy season also increases the risk of leptospirosis, due to higher rainfall, which increases the risk of contaminated animal urine washing into waterways and mud/soil.

In humans, leptospirosis can cause a wide range of symptoms which usually appear 2 days to 4 weeks after exposure, including high fever, headache, chills, muscle aches, vomiting, jaundice (yellow skin and eyes), red eyes, abdominal pain, diarrhoea and rash.

The Health Ministry says many of these symptoms can be mistaken for other diseases and some infected persons may have no symptoms at all.

The illness often comes in two phases, where patients may briefly recover before becoming severely ill again with coughing up blood, jaundice, meningitis or kidney and liver failure, known as Weil's disease. Severe cases can last weeks to months and may be fatal without treatment.

Source: <https://www.fijivillage.com/news/Teen-dies-from-suspected-Leptospirosis-as-Health-Ministry-urges-caution-8xrf54> (Accessed 12 May 2026)

Reading 3

What Is Leptospirosis?

Medically Reviewed by Minesh Khatri on November 03, 2021

Leptospirosis is a rare bacterial infection we get from animals. It's spread through their urine, especially from dogs, rodents, and farm animals. They may not have any symptoms, but they can be carriers. In most cases, leptospirosis is unpleasant but not life-threatening, like a case of the flu. It rarely lasts more than a week. But about 10% of the time, when you have a severe form of leptospirosis, you'll get better, but then get sick again. This is called Weil's disease and it can cause much more serious issues, like chest pain and swollen arms and legs. It often requires hospitalization.

What Causes It?

Leptospirosis is caused by a bacterium called *Leptospira interrogans*. The organism is carried by many animals and lives in their kidneys. It ends up in soil and water through their urine. If you're around soil or water where an infected animal has peed, the germ can invade your body through breaks in your skin, like scratches, open wounds, or dry areas. It can also enter through your nose, mouth, or genitals. It's hard to get it from another human, though it can be passed through sex or breastfeeding.

You're at risk if you spend a lot of time around animals or in the outdoors. You're more likely to be exposed to it if you have one of these jobs:

Farmer

Veterinarian

Underground worker (you work in a sewer or a mine)

Slaughterhouse worker

Military personnel

Also, if you raft, swim, or camp near affected lakes and rivers, you could get the disease. Leptospirosis is more often found in warm climates.

When the disease does hit, it hits fast. You'll get a fever. It may spike to 104 F. Other typical symptoms include:

And although the bacteria lives all over the world, it's especially common in Australia, Africa, Southeast Asia, Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

What Are the Symptoms?

You usually start showing signs of leptospirosis within 2 weeks, though in some cases, symptoms may not show up for a month or not at all.

When the disease does hit, it hits fast. You'll get a fever. It may spike to 104 F. Other typical symptoms include:

Headache

Muscle ache

Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes)

Vomiting

Diarrhea

Skin rash

Many of these symptoms are similar to other diseases, including the flu and meningitis, so it's important to get tested. To check for leptospirosis, your doctor does a simple blood test and examines the blood for antibodies. These are organisms your body produces to fight the bacteria. If you have had the disease in your system before, the blood test may give a false positive (or show antibodies from the previous infection). So, your doctor will likely do a second test about a week later to make sure the results are correct. Your doctor could order a DNA test. It's more precise, but is more expensive and takes longer, and in many areas of the world, it's not available yet. The bacteria can also be detected if it grows in a blood, spinal fluid, or urine culture.

How Do you Treat It?

Leptospirosis can be treated with antibiotics, including penicillin and doxycycline. Your doctor may also recommend ibuprofen for fever and muscle pain. The disease should run its course in about a week. But, you may have to go to the hospital if your infection is more severe. Symptoms may include kidney failure, meningitis, and lung problems. You may need to have antibiotics injected into your body, and in very serious cases, the infection could damage your organs.

Treatment in cases of complications can vary. For example, the disease can spread through your body (systemic inflammatory syndrome) and cause internal bleeding and inflame your pancreas or gallbladder. You or those around you might notice changes in your speech or behavior after the spread of this infection. It also could inflame the heart muscle (myocarditis), leading to symptoms of heart failure including blockages and an irregular heartbeat (dysrhythmia). Your doctor will assess your other symptoms, overall health, health history, age, and other factors before deciding how to treat these complications.

How Can You Prevent It?

Avoid contaminated water. If you're in a developing country, don't drink the water unless you're sure it's clean. But because leptospirosis can enter through other body openings, it's also a good idea to avoid swimming, waterskiing, sailing, or fishing in freshwater areas. Saltwater is generally safe.

Keep away from infected animals, especially wild rats. Rats and other rodents are the main carriers of the bacteria. Even in the Western world, 20% of wild rats may have it. Be careful if you have to handle wild rats or come in contact with their habitats. In the developed world, farm animals are usually vaccinated, so there's much less risk. If an animal is ill, avoid bites and body fluids. The disease can't be passed through the air like a cold or the flu.

Be aware of your surroundings, especially when you travel. In countries with poor sanitation, leptospirosis is more common and may be hard to avoid. So, recognize the symptoms and seek help if you become ill. Use disinfectant. Bleach, Lysol, acid solutions, and iodine are deadly to the bacteria. Keep them on hand to clean up.

Can Pets Get It?

All animals can get leptospirosis. Though it used to be rare in pets, it has shown up more often in the past few years, especially in dogs. (Leptospirosis is rare in cats.) Leptospirosis in dogs happens the same way it does in humans: through contact with the urine of infected animals, which can get into the water or soil and survive for weeks or months. Your pet might not show any symptoms. Many of the symptoms of leptospirosis are very similar to other diseases, such as:

Fever

Belly pain, vomiting, diarrhea

Weakness

Pain

Stiffness

The only way to know for sure if they have it is to ask your vet to do a test. And of course, if your pet is infected, they can pass it on to you. There is a leptospirosis vaccine available for dogs. Veterinarians recommend that any dog that goes outside at all -- even just to go to the bathroom -- be vaccinated against leptospirosis.

Source: <https://www.fijivillage.com/news/Government-urges-precaution-as-typhoid-and-leptospirosis-cases-rise-rx8f54> (Accessed 13 March 2025)

Read the following newspaper article and answer the questions that follow.

Youth Unemployment Rising in Fiji

By Ana Rabuka

Fiji is experiencing a growing challenge with youth unemployment as many school leavers and university graduates struggle to find stable jobs. According to the Ministry of Employment, the number of young people seeking work has increased over the past two years due to limited job opportunities and economic pressures faced by businesses.

Many young people say that despite completing their education, they lack the experience required by employers. Others have turned to small businesses, online selling, and farming to support themselves and their families. Community leaders have expressed concern that long-term unemployment may lead to social issues such as poverty, crime, and mental stress among youths.

In response, the government has introduced training programs, entrepreneurship workshops, and youth employment schemes aimed at improving skills and creating opportunities. Several organizations are also encouraging young people to participate in volunteer work and internships to gain practical experience.

Experts believe that stronger partnerships between schools, industries, and government agencies are necessary to prepare young people for the changing job market. They emphasize that investing in youth development is important for Fiji's economic growth and social stability.

Fiji Times Digital. (2026). Youth unemployment rising in Fiji.

- i. Is the article research-based? Provide one example from the text. (2 marks)
- ii. What tone does the article adopt, and how does it influence the reader's understanding of youth unemployment in Fiji? (2 marks)
- iii. State the main purpose of the article. (2 marks)
- iv. How is the issue framed — as an economic problem, a social concern, or an educational challenge? Explain briefly. (2 marks)
- v. In what ways could this article influence public opinion, youth behaviour, or government policies in Fiji? (2 marks)

Rewrite the following sentences by removing redundant words to make them concise.

- i. The students collaborated together on the group assignment.
- ii. Sera whispered softly during the meeting.
- iii. The final conclusion of the debate was announced yesterday.
- iv. Jone entered into the classroom quietly.
- v. The manager discussed about the new policy with the staff.
- vi. We should first begin the program at 9 a.m.
- vii. The athlete completely finished the race despite the injury.
- viii. Mere nodded her head in agreement.
- ix. The tourists continued on with their journey after lunch.
- x. The new innovation was totally unique in .

THE END