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**800/3 MUET 2018 SESSION 3**

**MAJLIS PEPERIKSAAN MALAYSIA**  
 (MALAYSIAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL)

**Instructions to candidates:**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

*There are forty-five questions in this test.*

*Indicate the correct answer on the Multiple-choice Answer Sheet provided.*

*Answer all the questions.*

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**This question paper consists of 17 printed pages and 3 blank pages.**  
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**MUET SESSION 3 2018 - 800/3**

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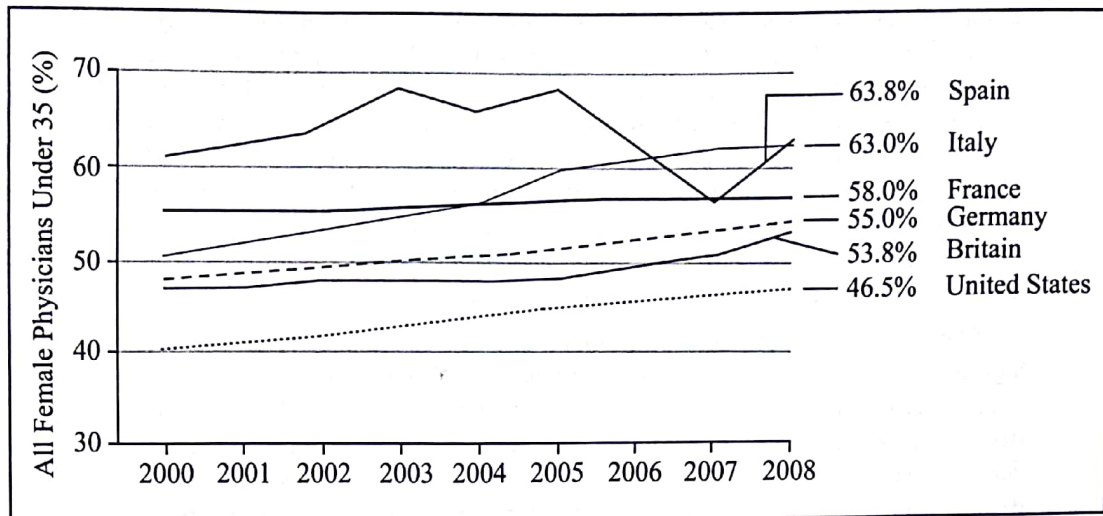
Questions 1 to 7 are based on the following passage.

- 1 The share of women in the medical profession has increased in Britain and other Western countries in recent years (see Figure 1). The first surge of female medical students in Britain started in the 1980s, and by 2007 young women accounted for 57 per cent of entering medical students. By 2010, the numbers started leveling at about 56 per cent. More men were pursuing careers in information technology, engineering and mathematics – fields where the ratio of women has barely changed, hovering at less than 20 per cent, a Royal College of Physicians report about women and medicine says. Experts suspect that men are drawn to higher-paying fields like computer engineering which requires less training. 5
- 2 Money and the gender shift trouble Dr Bernard Ribeiro, the former president of the Royal College of Surgeons. At a conference of the Medical Women's Federation in 2009, he raised the issue of whether there were too many female doctors. Dr Ribeiro said in an interview that he still believed that work needed to be done to save 'the lost tribe of medicine,' which he described as men who are attracted to more lucrative ventures like the financial services industry. "Medicine has moved from being a vocation, which is sad," Dr Ribeiro said. "Smart kids coming out of school are looking at medicine as any other job – at the prospects and the terms of remuneration." Dr Ribeiro said research was needed to explore why boys are outpaced by girls at earlier levels of school. 10 15
- 3 Among female doctors who have finished their training in Britain, 44 per cent are paediatricians, 49 per cent are in public health and only 8 per cent are surgeons. Within surgical specialities, women are drawn to delicate work such as a plastic surgery as opposed to orthopaedic surgery, which requires heavy lifting. "Women choose specialties that deal more with outpatients and less emergencies because the jobs are more plannable, while men choose specialties that are technical and exciting," said Dr Jane Dacre, Vice Dean of University College Hospital Medical School, who also notes that young male and female doctors share the same desire to reduce hours. 20 25

(Adapted from *International Herald Tribune*, March 8, 2011)



Figure 1: Percentage of All Female Physicians Under 35



(Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)

- 1 By 2010, females accounted for 56 per cent of medical students in Britain.  
 A True                       B False                      C Not stated
- 2 Men prefer professions that are more highly paid and require less training.  
 A True                      B False                      C Not stated
- 3 More women than men regard a career in medicine as a vocation.  
 A True                      B False                       C Not stated
- 4 Dr Ribeiro does not know why girls perform better than boys at primary schools.  
 A True                      B False                      C Not stated
- 5 Certified female doctors in Britain tend to avoid works that require more demanding specialties and greater commitment.  
 A True                       B False                      C Not stated
- 6 Both male and female doctors in Britain are eager to shorten their working hours.  
 A True                      B False                       C Not stated
- 7 Figure 1 indicates that the number of female physicians under 35 years of age is more than that of male physicians in all the countries listed.  
 A True                       B False                      C Not stated

Questions 8 to 14 are based on the following passage.

- 1 If you were the lucky recipient of a bunch of fragrant roses this Valentine's Day, it is likely that they came from Kenya. The country is the third largest exporter of cut-flowers in the world, accounting for around 35 per cent of all sales in the European Union (EU). Famed for being long-lasting, Kenya's roses, carnations and summer flowers are also popular in Russia and the United States of America. At the World Floral Expo in Los Angeles recently, several Kenyan growers showcased their blooms. The event is one of the industry's largest and gathers over 80 exhibitors from across the world, with several Ethiopian growers also representing the African continent alongside Kenya. 5
- 2 The country's flower power is attributed to its sunny climate, which enables high-quality blossoms to be grown year-round without the need for expensive-to-run greenhouses. Kenya also has excellent transport links to Europe, and from there, the rest of the world through Nairobi airport, which has a terminal dedicated specially to the transport of flowers and vegetables. This means that delicate floral cargo, which is perishable in nature, can be shifted from growers to consumers swiftly. 10 15
- 3 More than 500 000 people in the country depend on the trade according to the Kenya Flower Council, with roughly half of the country's 127 flower farms concentrated around Lake Naivasha, around 90 kilometres northwest of Nairobi. "Naivasha is a big centre because it's a freshwater lake and it is not very far from Nairobi, which makes transport easy," says John Kihia, technical director of Floralive Africa, a company which provides hydration, transport and storage for the cut-flower industry. "People have been growing flowers there for a long time so there is a skilled labour force in place," he adds. 20
- 4 Horticulture has been one of the top foreign exchange earners for Kenya, and the flower industry alone raked in around \$600 million in 2014, exporting 124 858 tonnes valued at around \$507 million in 2013. Nearly two thirds of exports are destined for Holland, where they are resold to florists through auctions which present a safe avenue into the market for less seasoned growers: "If you sell through an auction and you have a good quality product, people will be competing for your flowers which will give you a better price," Kihia says. 25 30
- 5 While Europe remains the biggest destination for Kenyan flowers due to its relative geographic proximity and good transport links, this has left producers vulnerable to turmoil on the continent, such as the recent recession. "It has had an impact on the sector and we have experienced a slowdown in demand, which slows down business," says Jane Ngige, CEO of the Kenyan Flower Council. Kenyan exports also suffered when in October of last year the EU imposed import taxes on cut flowers from the country, but the levy was lifted on Christmas Day allowing Kenyan producers to storm Valentine's Day sales. 35
- 6 Jane Ngige says that the industry is now exploring other markets such as Australia, Canada and Japan, and adds that direct flights from Nairobi airport play a crucial role in helping the Kenyan flower business take off globally: "A direct flight to the destination is key, owing to the fact that this is fresh produce and it needs to get to the end users quickly in order to guarantee quality. It also makes it less expensive," she says. 40 45



- 7 Kenyan growers are now lending their floral expertise to neighbouring Rwanda by partnering with the country's government to create a 35-hectare flower park 60 kilometres from Rwanda's capital Kigali. It is hoped that the park will eventually produce three million stems per year and kick-start Rwanda's floriculture sector, which could pump more than USD200 million into the country's economy by 2017. 50

(Adapted from *African View* for CNN, March 16, 2015)

- 8 At least one in three cut-flowers sold in the European Union comes from Kenya.

A True                      B False                      C Not stated

- 9 Kenya is the third largest exporter of roses in the world.

A True                      B False                      C Not stated

- 10 Nairobi Airport has the best facilities for transporting perishable cargo.

A True                      B False                      C Not stated

- 11 John Kihia recommends less seasoned growers to sell their products

A to Holland                      B direct to florists                       C through auctions

- 12 Why do Kenyan growers send their flowers to be auctioned in Holland?

A To break into the European market

B To compete with other growers

C To increase their profit

- 13 What is the main point the writer is making in paragraph 5?

A The sales of flowers increase on special occasions.

B The Kenyan flower exports are affected by import taxes. ✕

C The Kenyan flower business is dependent on the economic situation in Europe.

- 14 From paragraph 7, we can infer that

A Rwanda will produce more flowers than Kenya by 2017

B Rwanda has more land than Kenya for flower cultivation

C Rwanda needs Kenyan expertise to develop its flower industry

Questions 15 to 22 are based on the following passage.

- 1 Surprisingly, Musang King durians are now on sale in the United Kingdom (UK). The infamous durian – regarded as the king of fruit in much of South-East Asia – is best known for its pungent smell, variously compared to sewage, rotting flesh or ripe cheese. The green, spiky durian is an awkward travel companion: It is banned on Singapore's rail network, as well as in many airports and hotels in South-East Asia. 5
- 2 "Durians are not allowed inside the building". In South-East Asia, you will find this kind of sign in hotels, travel agencies and even restaurants. It is the smell of the fruit that seems to be the problem. And in the summertime, which is high season for fruits, you will hear about people dying from durian overdose. Still, this fruit is one of the bestsellers here. So, what is true and what is not? 10
- 3 Let us start with the smell. Yes, the durian has a very strong smell, it is a fact. It is not sold at the same place as the other fruits in the covered markets of the Philippines, because its smell is heavy, and also hard to get rid of. They will rather place it on stalls close to the open air than put it in the heart of the market because it would contaminate the atmosphere of the whole building. 15
- 4 The first time you encounter a durian, you do not immediately understand what is going on. The air is full of a thick, sweet, new smell that is hard to associate with the fruit at first. When you think about fruit, you think of a light, fresh, luscious smell. But the durian is far from this definition. Its smell is heavy. Fat. Deep. Intoxicating and complex. 20
- 5 So, at the beginning, it is hard to tell that this smell comes from one single product. It seems more like a lot of different smells are put together. Some say this smell is like a decomposing corpse. I would not go that far. It is not the same, but it is still very persistent. It does not leave you. Just sniff it and you will keep it with you, carrying it around for long minutes. 25
- 6 While durians have long been available in Chinese supermarkets around the UK, this is the first time the prized Malaysian variety has been on sale in the UK supermarket. Musang King durians are left to ripen naturally on the tree; the growers spread large nets underneath and wait for them to fall. They are collected and vacuum-packed on the same day to preserve their ripeness. The fruits do not smell while still in their packaging, promises a spokesperson for Malaysia Kitchen, who promotes Malaysian food in the UK. Once you open the packaging, however, you are on your own. Do it in the garden, or at least with all the windows flung open. 30 35



- 7 Masterchef winner and chef Tim Anderson is coming round to durians. "I first tried durian in Thailand. The smell is so strange; onions and meat, if I am being charitable. Some people say it smells like dead rats." Anderson persevered with the durian, however, and is now working with Malaysia Kitchen to create recipes. He has used it in a silky ice cream with coconut milk and ripe bananas, which, he says, are the closest fruits to durians in texture and taste: "The durian's flavour is not far off from an overripe banana. Many people find it hard not only to get past the durian's stench, but also to reconcile this smell with the sweetish, 'custardy' flesh inside." The smell is savoury but the flavour is sweet," says Anderson. 40
- 8 Of course, its notoriety could be the very thing that makes the durian a success. Will Musang King durians become a must-try for curious food lovers, like a macho feat for those who seek for the world's hottest chillies and biggest burgers? The durian is surely on any tick-list of the world's stinkiest foods. 45

(Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com>)

15 *Musang King durians are now on sale in the United Kingdom* (line 1) suggests that

- A durians are becoming popular in the UK
- B it is difficult to import durians into the UK
- C it is hard to believe that durians are available in the UK

16 The point made in paragraphs 1 and 2 is

- A eating too much durian can be fatal
- B durians are the best selling fruits in South-East Asia
- C despite its popularity, durians are banned in many places

17 *contaminate* (line 16) can best be replaced by

- A infect
- B spoil
- C taint

18 *I would not go that far.* (line 24) means that the writer

- A believes that the comparison is disrespectful
- B has doubts about how the fruit should be described
- C disagrees with the smell described as a rotting dead body

19 The Malaysia Kitchen spokesperson gives the assurance that

- A the durians are not plucked from the trees
- B the smell of the durians is contained when sold
- C the fruits will stay fresh as they are vacuum packed

- 20 What is true of Tim Anderson's experience with durians?
- A Initially, he did not like the taste of durian.
  - B He developed his liking for durians at Malaysia Kitchen.
  - C He felt that the durian has potential as a dessert when mixed with bananas.
- 21 *Of course* (line 45) is used by the writer to emphasise
- A a joke
  - B an irony
  - C an opinion
- 22 The passage is developed mainly through
- A narration
  - B description
  - C explanation



Questions 23 to 29 are based on the following passage.

- 1 Ning Li was ready to pay about USD3000 for a leather sofa a few years ago – until he learned from a friend in China, where the sofa was assembled, that the piece cost just USD300 to manufacture. That bit of information also got him digging a little deeper into the industry. He discovered that high-end furniture typically passes through the fingers of seven or more middlemen en route from China’s factories to Europe’s showrooms. Moreover, the Internet had largely by-passed the sector. “There are very few pure players online selling furniture,” he says. “I saw an opportunity, so I went for it.” 5
- 2 Li’s big idea: Made.com, a seven-month-old United Kingdom start-up that sells top-quality furniture online at deep discounts by cutting out those middlemen. It is classic disintermediation – what the Web does best. The remarkable thing is that it has taken so long for the furniture market to catch up. Made.com is also putting its customers at the Web’s leading edge by employing a form of crowdsourcing – an increasingly popular method of using the Internet to tap into the power of the masses – to generate product designs. 10 15
- 3 The catch? Customers wait eight to twelve weeks for their orders. That is time lag many buyers are willing to endure for 50 per cent to 80 per cent discounts. Made.com is selling a shipping container’s worth of merchandise a day. Li claims his company’s furniture is as well made as the stuff sold by high-end retailers. “We use the same suppliers,” he notes. Unlike some retailers, Made.com offers a free seven-day return policy in case a buyer is unhappy with an item. 20
- 4 Li, 28, a former investment banker, admits he stumbled onto crowdsourcing because he knew nothing about furniture design. “We figured that consumers would be the best judges for us,” he says. Made.com gives designers the opportunity to submit ideas and then asks customers to vote them. Only the top vote getters are offered for sale. 25
- 5 The term crowdsourcing is only a few years old but the ideas has been around for a decade. That was when online T-shirt seller Threadless, a pioneer crowdsourcing web-site based in Chicago was launched. “It eliminates a lot of market risk,” explains Daren Brabham, a University of North Carolina crowdsourcing expert. The voting predicts which items are likely to sell. “That has certainly been the case at Made.com,” Li says. “Most of our products have been best sellers.” 30

- 6 There is, however, the disputation that crowdsourcing pays off better for businesses than it does for the crowd. Threadless, for instance, earns millions while paying up to USD2500 for winning entries. Li says the 5 per cent royalty he pays designers is high for the industry. Visionary computer scientist Jaron Lanier has argued that crowdsourcing produces derivative products and nothing truly innovative. Perhaps. But, from pop music to fashion, tried and true is often what works. “We are trying to appeal to the masses,” Li says unapologetically. “We are not trying to sell only 1 per cent of the market.” Li wants to go beyond furniture. He hopes to expand to other household goods, even appliances. Designer fridges at steep discounts may soon be just a slow boat from China away.

(Adapted from *TIME*, November 29, 2010)

- 23 The purpose of paragraph 1 is to draw attention to
- A where most of the China-made products are marketed
  - B why a USD3000 sofa may cost just USD300 to manufacture
  - C how selling furniture online got started
- 24 The main reason for Ning Li's success is
- A the offer of a free seven-day policy
  - B eliminating the role of the middlemen
  - C customers can choose from a wide variety of designs
- 25 The phrase *The catch* (line 16) refers to
- A the long wait for delivery
  - B the quality is not guaranteed
  - C buyers not being able to return the goods
- 26 Which of the following is true of crowdsourcing?
- A It reduces market risk.
  - B It leads to more innovative products.
  - C It benefits customers more than the entrepreneurs.
- 27 Why did Li claim that *Most of our products have been best sellers*. (lines 32 and 33)?
- A The products are widely advertised on the web site.
  - B The furniture sold are of the high-end variety.
  - C Customers vote for their favourite designs.



28 Paragraph 6 is mainly about

- A the limitations of crowdsourcing
- B the arguments on the benefits of crowdsourcing
- C reasons why crowdsourcing generates only second-rate products

29 At the end of the passage, the writer implies that

- A there will be an expansion of pop music and fashion products through crowdsourcing ✓
- B higher royalties will be paid to designers of crowdsourcing products
- C there is a bright future for crowdsourcing

Questions 30 to 37 are based on the following passage.

- 1 In the world of "The Hunger Games" youngsters are forced to fight to the death for the amusement of their white-haired rulers. Today's teen fiction is relentlessly dystopian, but the gap between fantasy and reality is often narrower than you might think. The older generation may not resort to outright murder but, in important ways they hold their juniors down. 5
- 2 Roughly a quarter of the world's people – some 1.8 billion – have turned 15 but not yet reached 30. In many ways, they are the luckiest group of young adults ever to have existed. They are richer than any previous generation, and live in a world without smallpox. They are the best-educated generation ever – Haitians today spend longer time in school than Italians did in 1960. Thanks to all that extra learning and to better nutrition, they are also more intelligent than their elders. If they are female, they enjoy greater freedom in more countries than their predecessors would have thought possible. And they can look forward to improvements in technology that will, say, enable many of them to live well past 100. So what, exactly, are they complaining about? 10 15
- 3 Plenty. Just as, for the first time in history, the world's youngsters form a common culture, so they also share the same youthful grievances. Around the world, young people gripe that it is too hard to find a job and a place to live, and that the path to adulthood has grown longer and more complicated.
- 4 (Many of their woes can be blamed on policies favouring the old over the young) Consider employment (In many countries, labour laws require firms to offer copious benefits and make it hard to lay workers off) That suits those with jobs, who tend to be older, but it makes firms reluctant to hire new staff. (The losers are the young) (In most regions they are at least twice as likely as their elders to be unemployed.) The early years of any career are the worst time to be idle, because these are when the work habits of a lifetime become ingrained. Those unemployed in their 20s typically still feel the "scarring" effects of lower income, as well as unhappiness, in their 50s. 20 25
- 5 Housing, too, is often rigged against the young. Homeowners dominate the bodies that decide whether new houses may be built. They often say no, so as not to spoil the view and reduce the value of their own property. Over-regulation has doubled the cost of a typical home in Britain. Its effects are even worse in many of the big cities around the world where young people most want to live. Rents and home prices in such places have far outpaced incomes. 30



- 6 Young people are often footloose. With the whole world to explore and nothing to tie them down, they move around more often than their elders. This makes them more productive, especially if they migrate from a poor country to a rich one. By one estimate, global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would double if people could move about freely. That is politically impossible – indeed, the mood in rich countries is turning against immigration. But it is striking that so many governments discourage not only cross-border migration but also the domestic sort. China's *hukou* system treats rural folk who move to cities as second-class citizens. India makes it hard for those who move from one state to another to obtain public services. A United Nations study found that 80 per cent of countries had policies to reduce rural-urban migration, although much of human progress has come from people putting down their hoes and finding better jobs in the big smoke. All these barriers to free movement especially harm the young, because they most want to move. 35 40 45
- 7 The old have always subsidised their juniors. Within families, they still do. But many governments favour the old: An ever-greater share of public spending goes on pensions and health care for them. This is partly the natural result of societies ageing, but it is also because the elderly ensure that policies work in their favour. By one calculation, the net flow of resources (public plus private) is now from young to old in at least five countries, including Germany and Hungary. This is unprecedented and unjust—the old are much richer. 50 55
- 8 The young could do more to stand up for themselves. In America just over a fifth of 18 to 34-year-olds turned out to vote in the latest general election; three-fifths of over 65s did. It is the same in Indonesia and only slightly better in Japan. It is not enough for the young to sign online petitions. If they want governments to listen, they should vote. 60

(Adapted from *The Economist*, January 2016)

- 30 Which of the following addresses the main idea of paragraph 2?
- A Which group of young adults are the luckiest? ✓
- B Why are young people today considered the luckiest generation? ✗
- C What is the common culture shared by the world's young generation?
- D How does the world of the young generation differ from that of the older generation's?
- 31 What is the writer's attitude towards the difficulties faced by the young?
- A Critical
- B Objective
- C Indifferent
- D Sympathetic

- 32 Which sentence is the main idea of paragraph 4?
- A *Many of their woes can be blamed on policies favouring the old over the young.* (lines 20 and 21)
  - B *In many countries, labour laws require firms to offer copious benefits and make it hard to lay workers off.* (lines 21 and 22)
  - C *The losers are the young.* (lines 23 and 24)
  - D *In most regions they are at least twice as likely as their elders to be unemployed.* (lines 24 and 25)
- 33 *Those unemployed ... in their 50s* (lines 26 to 28) implies that those unemployed when young
- A are unable to earn a higher income in later years
  - B can experience depression in later years
  - C might develop bad work habits
  - D might experience long term effects
- 34 In paragraph 5, the young could not afford to buy houses because of the following **except**
- A prices are too high ✓
  - B there are too many regulations ✓
  - C decision makers are homeowners ✓
  - D opportunities for employment is limited
- 35 *That* (line 39) refers to
- A rural-urban migration
  - B doubling of global GDP
  - C people becoming more productive
  - D the ability of people to move freely
- 36 *This is unprecedented and unjust ...* (line 55) *This* refers to the idea of
- A the old subsidising the young ✗
  - B the old being richer than the young
  - C the flowing of resources from young to old
  - D greater share of public spending going to the old
- 37 What can the young do to improve their situation?
- A Vote in the general election.
  - B Go into politics to fight for their cause.
  - C Stage demonstration against the government.
  - D Sign online petition highlighting their problems. ✗



Questions 38 to 45 are based on the following passage.

- 1 What will happen to global migration in the next half century? Whether they think migration is good or bad, experts agree on one thing: Governments are generally failing to manage it properly. Some would like to see the establishment of a new international body, along the lines of the World Trade Organisation, or give more powers to the United Nation's existing International Organisation for Migration. Others hope to separate migration policy from party politics. In America, hostility to migrants has been making serious policy reform impossible for nearly two decades. 5
- 2 "We can't touch a comma without killing each other," complains Demetrios Papademetriou of the Migration Policy Institution in Washington DC. "The only discretion we have is whether to enforce the law or not." There is a lot of nasty rhetoric about illegal migrants, but politicians also lobby for cheap migrant workers in their constituencies. 10
- 3 Those who think about the longer term agree that some of the assumptions of recent decades need revisiting. There is more skepticism, for example, that family reunification benefits host countries. But not many of them weigh up the most extreme scenarios: How would the world fare if either the flow of migrants were to slow down radically or, conversely there were no legal limits on migration at all? 15
- 4 Rates of migration might slow down if countries were to slam their doors shut, or because the supply of migrants declines. If political pressure became strong enough, rich countries might decide to squeeze foreign labour whatever the economic price. That is what happened in America just before the First World War. Within a few years, Congress, overturning a veto by President Woodrow Wilson, passed laws that sharply cut the flow of migrants. Immigration slumped and stayed low until the 1960s. Other rich countries also slapped on restrictions. 20
- 5 If something similar happened today, there might be some benefits. For example, (it might become easier to integrate existing immigrant communities.) Perhaps, as Japan appears to be hoping, more jobs could be carried out by machines. Possibly, ageing natives in rich countries might do more of the jobs that they now shun. Such countries would probably have to lower their expectations of economic growth. 25
- 6 (It is also possible that the steady supply of workers from nearby countries could one day dry up.) Patterns of migration will certainly change. (Note how quickly countries switch from exporting to importing labour as they develop.) (Until recently Spain and other parts of southern Europe were sending lots of workers abroad, but demographic and economic changes have made them into net labour importers.) Portugal now attracts Ukrainians while Spain draws in Romanians and Moroccans. 35

- 7 In the coming decades, the next lot of emigration countries will grow richer and older too. The average age in Ukraine is already 40 and in Poland 38, not very different from the west European average. Even Moroccans and Mexicans are, on average, already in their mid-20s. With rapid growth in their own economies, wages back home rise too, and the supply of emigrants will eventually drop. Those countries, in turn, will then start to attract more workers from farther away. For the foreseeable future, there will always be another pool in which to fish for workers, but that will mean drawing migrants from more and more distant cultures. 40
- 8 The other scenario, of a worldwide open to migration, is less likely but would be more beneficial. Some regions – most of the European Union, much of west Africa – do have unrestricted movement, and seem to be faring well with it. 45
- 9 Phillipe Legrain, in his recent book, ‘Immigrants: Your Country Need Them’, argues that stopping people from migrating is both ‘morally wrong and economically stupid’. Lant Pritchett, of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, argues that faster global migration would bring huge gains for poor countries, exceeding the combined rewards offered by foreign aid, debt relief and trade reforms proposed under the Doha development round. 55
- 10 The moral case for migration is incontrovertible: It greatly lessens human misery. The cultural gains from migrants are usually obvious, too. But the economic case needs to be made more forcefully. Over the past few decades, the freer movement of capita and traded goods have brought enormous gains to human welfare. Similar benefits can be expected from a freer flow of people. Policymakers in rich countries must make those benefits more transparent. They need to persuade voters that natives and migrants alike gain as larger workforces speed up economic growth; and foreigners not only fill jobs but also act as entrepreneurs who in turn create jobs and wealth. In the longer term, migrants will be essential to supplement shrinking native workforces. The question currently being asked in the rich world – whether the immigration rates are unsustainably high – may be the wrong one. Perhaps, they are not nearly high enough. 60

(Adapted from *The Economist*, January 5, 2008)

- 38 *We can't touch a comma without killing each other* (line 9) suggests that
- A it is difficult to implement and enforce migration policies
  - B any minor change to migration policy will result in conflict
  - C the authorities are very selective about which law to enforce
  - D the Migration Policy Institute cannot agree on policy changes
- 39 The following are benefits of restrictions on migration **except**
- A bringing immigrant communities
  - B achieving higher economic growth
  - C greater efficiency through the use of machines ✕
  - D greater opportunity of employment of senior citizens ✕



40 *That is what happened in America just before the First World War.* (lines 23 and 24).  
That refers to

- A improvement in the economy X
- B stopping the entry of migrants
- C the difficulty in getting foreign labour
- D Congress disagreeing with the President

41 What is the topic sentence of paragraph 6?

- A *It is also possible that the steady supply of workers from nearby countries could one day dry up.* (lines 33 and 34)
- B *Patterns of migration will certainly change.* (line 34)
- C *Note how quickly countries switch from exporting to importing labour as they develop.* (lines 34 and 35)
- D *Until recently Spain and other parts of southern Europe were sending lots of workers abroad, but demographic and economic changes have made them into net labour importers.* (lines 36 to 38)

42 In paragraph 7, the writer mentions the average age of some countries to show that

- A the world's average age has increased
- B there is a relationship between age and wages
- C the economies of those countries have improved
- D there will be a decline in migration from those countries

43 The word *incontrovertible* (line 58) is best replaced by

- A incorrect
- B indisputable
- C controversial
- D contradictory

44 What is the writer's opinion on migration?

- A It should be controlled.
- B It should be encouraged.
- C The rich nations benefit more than the poor.
- D There is a need for change in migration policies.

45 The passage is mainly about

- A the trends in global migration
- B the problems faced by migrant workers
- C the strengths and weaknesses of migration policies
- D the consequences of restricting or opening doors to migration

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