
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
Academic Session 2004/2005

October 2004

ZCT 531/4 - Human Anatomy and Physiology
[Anatomi dan Fisiologi Manusia]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists of **NINE** pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **SEMBILAN** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]*

Instructions: Answer **FIVE** (5) questions only. Students are allowed to answer all questions in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

Arahan: Jawab **LIMA** (5) soalan sahaja. Pelajar dibenarkan menjawab semua soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]

1. (a) Name the 4 most common elements found in the human body. Besides these, list at least 6 other essential elements present.

[Namakan 4 elemen yang terbiasa ditemui dalam badan manusia. Selain daripada elemen-elemen itu, senaraikan sekurang-kurangnya 6 lagi elemen yang perlu ada].

(5/100)

- (b) Write short notes on the following:

[Tulis nota-nota ringkas bagi yang berikut:]

proteins
[protein]
 lipids
[lipid]
 carbohydrates
[karbohidrat]
 nucleic acids
[asid nukleik]
 viscosity of blood
[kelikatan darah]

(25/100)

- (c) Explain the meaning of the following:

[Terangkan maksud bagi yang berikut:]

anabolism
[anabolisme]
 catabolism
[katabolisme]
 cell organelles
[organel sel]
 cytosol
[sitosol]
 frontal plane
[satah frontal]
 parasagittal plane
[satah parasagital]
 osteoblasts
[osteoblas]
 osteoclasts
[osteoklas]
 integumentary system
[sistem integumen]
 ceruminous glands
[kelenjar serumen]

(30/100)

- (d) Describe the various mechanisms involved in the movement of materials across plasma membranes.

[Perihalkan mekanisme-mekanisme yang terlibat dalam gerakan bahan melintasi membran plasma.]

(35/100)

- (e) List the functions of the respiratory system.

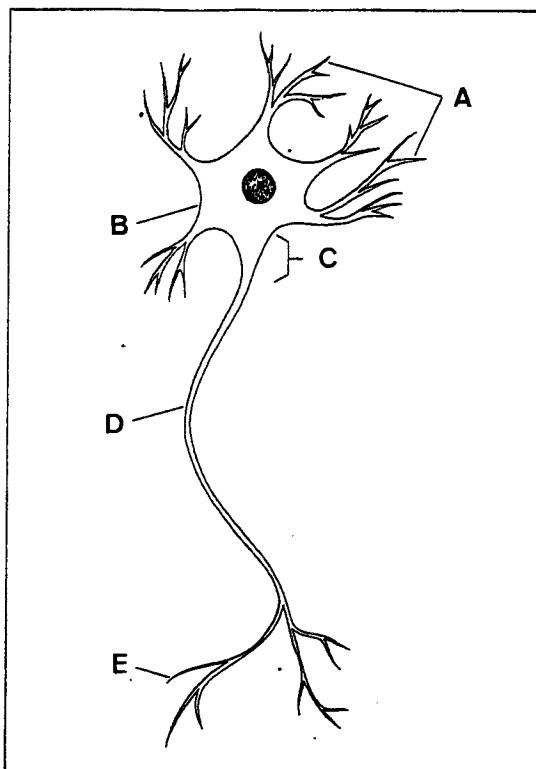
[Senaraikan fungsi-fungsi sistem pernafasan.]

(5/100)

2. (a) Label the following schematic diagram of a neuron.

[Labelkan gambarajah berskema berikut bagi suatu neuron.]

(5/100)



- (b) Explain the meaning of graded potentials and action potentials and how they are produced.

[Jelaskan maksud potensial bergred serta potensial aksi dan bagaimana potensial-potensial itu dihasilkan.]

(35/100)

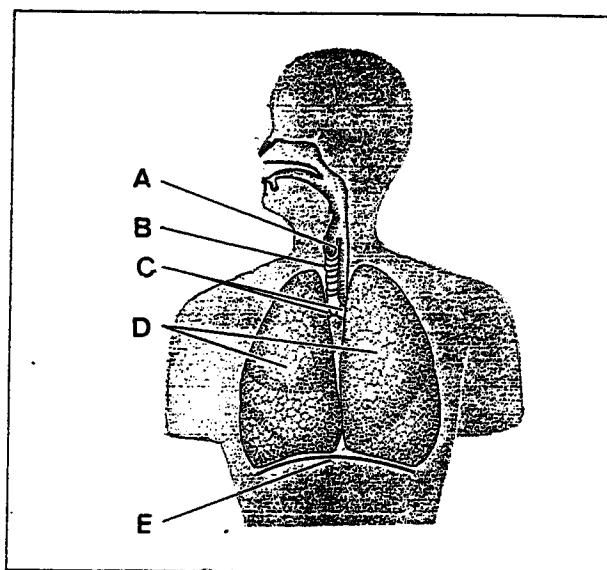
- (c) With the help of diagrams, briefly describe the structure of skeletal muscle cells.
[Dengan bantuan gambarajah, secara ringkas perihalkan struktur sel otot rangka.]
- (25/100)
- (d) Explain the role and movement of calcium ions during skeletal muscle contraction.
[Terangkan peranan dan pergerakan ion-ion kalsium semasa otot skeletal berkonstraksi.]
- (35/100)
3. (a) List the functions of the circulatory system.
[Senaraikan fungsi-fungsi sistem peredaran.]
- (5/100)
- (b) Briefly explain the factors that control cardiac output.
[Secara ringkas, terangkan faktor-faktor yang mengawal output kardiaik.]
- (30/100)
- (c) Write short notes on the following:
[Tulis nota-nota ringkas bagi yang berikut:]
- specialised cells found in blood
[sel-sel dalam darah]
conducting system of the heart
[sistem konduksi jantung]
functions of the skeleton
[fungsi-fungsi skeleton]
synovial joints.
[sendi sinovial]
- (20/100)
- (d) Explain the significance of the oxygen - hemoglobin saturation curve and factors affecting it.
[Jelaskan kesignifikanan lengkung tpuan oksigen - hemoglobin serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.]
- (25/100)
- (e) Explain the meaning of the following:
[Jelaskan maksud yang berikut:]

anatomic dead space
[ruang mati anatomi]

vital capacity
[muatan vital]
pulse pressure
[tekanan nadi]
ejection fraction
[pecahan pancutan]
respiratory quotient
[hasil bagi respiratori]

(15/100)

- (f) Identify the components in the following diagram.
[(f) Kenalpasti komponen-komponen yang tertunjuk dalam gambarajah berikut:]



(5/100)

4. (a) Write short notes on the following:
[(a) Tulis nota ringkas tentang:]

- (i) liver
[(i) hati]
(ii) thyroid gland
[(ii) kelenjar tiroid]
(iii) posterior pituitary gland
[(iii) kelenjar pituitari posterior]

(30/100)

- (b) The kidneys play important roles in homeostasis. Discuss.
 [(b) *Ginjal memainkan peranan penting dalam homeostasis. Bincangkan.*]
 (60/100)
- (c) Match each item in column A with the most closely related item in column B. Give your answer in the format 1..a; 2..b etc.
 N.B.: Not all the items in column B will be used.
 [(c) *Padankan setiap perkara dalam senarai A dengan perkara yang paling sesuai daripada senarai B. Berikan jawapan anda dalam format 1..a; 2..b dsbnya.*
Nota: tidak semua perkara dalam senarai B akan digunakan.]

COLUMN A /SENARAI A]

1. gametes
[gamer]
2. gonads
[gonad]
3. interstitial cells
[sel interstisial]
4. seminal vesicles
[vesikel seminal]
5. bulbourethral glands
[kelenjar bulbouretral]
6. corpus luteum
[korpus luteum]
7. endometrium
[endometrium]
8. menarche
[menarke]
9. clitoris
[kelentit]
10. prepuce
[prepus]

COLUMN B /SENARAI B]

- a. production of androgens
[menghasilkan androgen]
- b. outer muscular uterine wall
[lapisan otot luaran uterus]
- c. high concentration of fructose
[tahap kepekatan fruktosa tinggi]
- d. female erectile tissue
[tisu erektil wanita]
- e. secretes thick, sticky, alkaline mucus
[mengeluarkan lendir alkali yang pekat dan melekit]
- f. uterine lining
[lapisan dalaman uterus]
- g. reproductive cells
[sel reproduktif/biakan]
- h. female puberty
[puberti/baligh wanita]
- i. male puberty
[puberti/baligh lelaki]
- j. secretes antibiotik
[mengeluarkan sejenis antibiotik]
- k. reproductive organs
[organ biakan]
- l. foreskin of penis
[kulit khatan]
- m. endocrine structure
[struktur endokrin]
- n. sexual intercourse
[persetubuhan/hubungan seks]
- o. milk production
[pengeluaran susu]

(10/100)

5. (a) With the help of a suitable diagram(s), identify the locations of endocrine glands in the human body.
 Name the hormones produced.
[a] Dengan berpandukan gambarajah yang sesuai, kenalpastikan kedudukan kelenjar-kelenjar endokrin dalam manusia.
Senaraikan hormon-hormon yang dikeluarkan.
- (30/100)
- (b) Describe how the human body maintains the concentration of glucose.
[b] Terangkan bagaimana tubuh badan manusia mengekalkan kepekatan glukosa dalam badan.]
- (40/100)
- (c) Write short notes on the following
[c] Tulis nota ringkas tentang:]
- (i) puberty
[(i) baligh]
 (ii) menopause
[(ii) menopos]
- (20/100)
- (d) Match each item in column A with the most closely related item in column B. Give your answer in the format 1..a; 2..b etc.
 N.B.: not all items in column B will be used.
[d] Padankan setiap perkara dalam senarai A dengan perkara yang paling sesuai daripada senarai B. Berikan jawpan anda dalam format 1..a; 2..b, dsbnya.
Nota: tidak semua perkara dalam senarai B akan digunakan.]

COLUMN A /SENARAI A]

1. ADH (Anti-Diuretic Hormone)
[ADH (Anti-Diuretic Hormone)]
2. Aldosterone
[Aldosteron]
3. Renal Corpuscle
[Renal Corpuscle]
4. Afferent arteriole
[Arteriol aferen]
5. Efferent arteriole
[Arteriol eferen]
6. External urethral sphincter
[Sfinkter uretra luar]
7. Internal urethral sphincter
[Sfinkter uretra dalam]

COLUMN B /SENARAI B]

- a. site of urine production
[tempat penghasilan urin]
- b. causes sensation of thirst
[menyebabkan sensasi haus]
- c. voluntary control
[pengawalan volontari]
- d. capillaries around renal loop (Loop of Henle)
[kapilari mengelilingi loop renal]
- e. renal pyramids
[piramid renal]
- f. micturition
[micturition]
- g. exit for blood vessels
[tempat saluran darah keluar]

COLUMN A /SENARAI A]

8. Urination
[Urination]
9. Nephrons
[Nefron]
10. Vasa recta
[Vasa recta]

COLUMN B /SENARAI B]

- h. fibrous covering
[lapisan fibrous]
i. blood leaves glomerulus
[darah meninggalkan glomerulus]
j. involuntary control
[kawalan tak volontari]
k. blood enters glomerulus
[darah masuk glomerulus]
l. causes accelerated sodium reabsorption
[menyebabkan peningkatan penyerapan semula natrium]
m. contains glomerulus
[mengandungi glomerulus]
n. causes accelerated sodium loss
[menyebabkan peningkatan kehilangan natrium]
o. muscular layer
[lapisan otot]

(10/100)

6. (a) Identify the functions of the reproductive system. (20/100)
[(a) *Kenalpasti fungsi-fungsi sistem reproduktif manusia.*]

(b) Describe the differences between the nervous system and the endocrine system.
[(b) *Terangkan perbezaan antara sistem saraf dan sistem endokrin.*] (20/100)

- (c) Write short notes on the following
[(c) *Tulis nota ringkas mengenai*

- (i) parathyroid gland
[(i) *kelenjar paratiroid*]
(ii) adrenal gland
[(ii) *kelenjar adrenal*]

(20/100)

- (d) With the help of suitable diagrams identify the microscopic anatomy and the functions of the following parts of the digestive tract.
[(d) *Dengan berpandukan gambarajah yang sesuai, kenalpasti anatomi mikroskopik dan fungsi bahagian sistem digestif yang berikut:*

- (i) stomach
[(i) *gastrik (perut)*]
(ii) small intestine
[(ii) *usus kecil*]

(30/100)

...9/-

- (e) Match each item in column A with the most closely related item in column B. Give your answer in the format 1..a, 2..b etc.
 N.B.: not all items in column B will be used.
- [(e) Padankan setiap perkara dalam senarai A dengan perkara yang paling sesuai daripada senarai B. Berikan jawapan anda dalam format 1..a, 2..b dsbnya.*
- Nota: tidak semua perkara dalam senarai B akan digunakan.]*

COLUMN A /SENARAI A]

1. glucose formation
[pembentukan glukos]
2. A; D; E; K
[A; D; E; K]
3. lipid catabolism
[katabolisme lipid]
4. B complex; C
[kompleks B; C]
5. uric acid
[asid urik]
6. peristalsis
[peristalsis]
7. bile salts
[garam 'bile']
8. liver cells
[sel hati]
9. parietal cells
[sel 'parietal']
10. chief cells
[sel 'chief']

COLUMN B /SENARAI B]

- a. gluconeogenesis
[glukoneogenesis]
- b. glycolysis
[glikolisis]
- c. essential fatty acids
[asid lemak penting]
- d. fat soluble vitamins
[vitamin larut lemak]
- e. inner lining of digestive tract
[lapisan dalaman saluran digestif]
- f. decrease in pH
[penurunan pH]
- g. lipolysis
[lipolisis]
- h. nitrogenous waste
[nitrogenous waste']
- i. moves materials along digestive tract
[menggerakkan bahan dalam saluran digestif]
- j. produces pepsinogen
[menghasilkan pepsinogen]
- k. produces hydrochloric acid
[menghasilkan asid hidroklorik]
- l. emulsifies fats
[mengemulsikan lemak]
- m. water soluble vitamins
[vitamin larut air]
- n. hepatocytes
[hepatosit]
- o. pyloric sphincter
[sfinkter pilorik]

(10/100)