## U.G. 3rd Semester Examination - 2020 ZOOLOGY [HONOURS]

Course Code: ZOOL-H-CC-T-07

Full Marks : 40 Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

- 1. Answer any **five** of the following:  $2 \times 5 = 10$ 
  - a) What are the major non-covalent bonds involved in stabilizing protein structure?
  - b) How many ATPs will be produced from complete oxidation of a 79 carbon fatty acid?
  - c) How temperature affects enzyme kinetics equation?
  - d) Why pentose phosphate pathway is also called HMP shunt?
  - e) Name two inhibitors and two uncouplers of Electron Transport System.
  - f) Draw a labelled diagram of clover leaf model of t-RNA.

[Turn over]

- g) What are the products of Kreb's cycle for every pyruvate molecule?
- 2. Answer any **two** of the following:  $5 \times 2 = 10$ 
  - a) What is fattfy acid activation? Enumerate the roles of enzymes involved in beta-oxidation of fatty acids.

    1+4
  - b) What is the link between Kreb's cycle and Urea cycle? Why urea cycle is referred to as Urea bicycle? Provide flowchart. 2+3
  - c) Write short note on nucleotide metabolism.
  - d) How Lineweaver-Burk-Plot is derived from M-M-equation?
- 3. Answer any **two** of the following:  $10 \times 2 = 20$ 
  - a) What are the components of ETS? Show diagrammatically how they are arranged on membrane. What is the role of NADH-shuttle in ETS? Describe oxidative phosphorylation and roles of  $F_0$ – $F_1$  particles in it. 2+2+2+4
  - b) Compare purines and pyrimidines. Describe the structure of B-DNA. How Z-DNA differs from it? What is hyperchromacity? 2+5+1+2
  - c) Describe the induced fit model for enzyme structure. Classify enzymes according to

reaction specificity. How EC numbers are plotted for enzymes? Write briefly about 'competetive reversible' and 'non-competitive irreversible' enzyme inhibition. 2+2+2+4

- d) Write briefly about the following:  $2\times5$ 
  - i) Isoelectric pH
  - ii) Significance of gluconeogenesis
  - iii) Deamination
  - iv) Isoenzyme
  - v) V<sub>max</sub>

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