



**VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE, TIRUVEDAKAM WEST - 625234**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY**

|                      |                     |                   |         |                   |    |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|----|
| <b>Course Code:</b>  | 31CT11              | <b>Programme:</b> | M.Sc.   | <b>CIA:</b>       | II |
| <b>Date:</b>         | 20.11.2021          | <b>Major:</b>     | Zoology | <b>Semester:</b>  | I  |
| <b>Duration:</b>     | 2 Hours             | <b>Year:</b>      | I       | <b>Max.Marks:</b> | 50 |
| <b>Course Title:</b> | <b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b> |                   |         |                   |    |

**SECTION – A (Remembering)**

Answer **ALL** the Questions:

**(5 X 1 = 5 Marks)**

- 1 The hormone inhibited by thyroxine by feedback inhibition is **CO1**  
a. TSH                      b. FSH                      c. LH                      d. ADH
- 2 Deamination takes place in **CO3**  
a. Skin                      b. Kidney                      c. Spleen                      d. Intestine
- 3 Prostaglandins play a important role in the **CO4**  
a. Termination of pregnancy                      b. Lowering of blood pressure  
c. Control of inflammation                      d. All
- 4 The end product of purine metabolism in human is **CO5**  
a. Xanthine                      b. Uric acid                      c. Urea                      d. Allantoin
- 5 The snRNAs are rich in **CO5**  
a. Guanine                      b. Cytosine                      c. Adenine                      d. Uracil

**SECTION – B (Understanding)**

Answer any **FIVE** Questions:

**(5 X 2 = 10 Marks)**

- 6 How do hormones work? **CO1**
- 7 Comment on cytochromes **CO3**
- 8 What do you mean by transcarboxylation? **CO4**
- 9 Mention the high energy phosphates **CO4**
- 10 State the biomedical applications of prostaglandins **CO4**
- 11 Give a brief note on Gout disease **CO5**
- 12 Enlist the types of RNAs **CO5**

**SECTION – C (Applying)**

Answer any **THREE** Questions:

**(3 X 5= 15 Marks)**

- 13 Write about the metabolism of uronic acid **CO1**
- 14 Explain the process of oxidative deamination **CO3**
- 15 Elucidate the metabolism of aspartate family of aminioacids. **CO3**
- 16 Analyse briefly the biosynthesis of pyrimidine **CO5**
- 17 Give a brief account on various classes of DNA. **CO5**

**SECTION – D (Analyzing)**

Answer any **TWO** Question:

**(2X 10= 20 Marks)**

- 18 Discuss the hexose monophosphate shunt and add a note on its significance. **CO1**
- 19 Describe the ornithine cycle and add a note on its metabolic disorders. **CO3**
- 20 Elaborate the metabolism of nucleotide co–enzymes **CO5**





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| <b>Course Code:</b>  | 31CT12                            | <b>Programme:</b> | M.Sc.   | <b>CIA:</b>       | II |
| <b>Date:</b>         | 22.11.2021                        | <b>Major:</b>     | Zoology | <b>Semester:</b>  | I  |
| <b>Duration:</b>     | 2 Hours                           | <b>Year:</b>      | I       | <b>Max.Marks:</b> | 50 |
| <b>Course Title:</b> | <b>CELL AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY</b> |                   |         |                   |    |

**SECTION – A (Remembering)**

Answer **ALL** the Questions:

**(5 X 1 = 5 Marks)**

- The \_\_\_\_ refers to the transcriptional changes undergone by mRNA inside the nucleus. **CO4**  
a) Transcription      b) Processing      c) Translation      d) Amplification
- Which proteins inhibit the transcription of RNA from DNA? **CO4**  
a) Acid proteins      b) Basic proteins      c) Histones      d) Neutral proteins
- Protein synthesis occurs in \_\_\_\_\_. **CO5**  
a) Nucleus      b) Cytoplasm      c) Nucleolus      d) Ribosomes
- Which proteins inhibit the transcription of RNA from DNA? **CO5**  
a) Acid proteins      b) Basic proteins      c) Histones      d) Neutral proteins
- \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the transcriptional changes undergone by mRNA inside the nucleus. **CO5**  
a) Transcription      b) Processing      c) Translation      d) Amplification

**SECTION – B (Understating)**

Answer any **FIVE** Questions:

**(5 X 2 = 10 Marks)**

- Define bacterial transformation. **CO4**
- What is promoter escape time? **CO5**
- Transcription and translation are coupled processes in prokaryotes, but in eukaryotes these are different processes. Give the reason. **CO5**
- Comment on protein sorting. **CO5**
- Name the enzymes involved in arabinose operon. **CO5**
- Mention the properties of genetic code. **CO5**
- What is RNA splicing? Give its importance. **CO5**

**SECTION – C (Applying)**

Answer any **THREE** Questions:

**(3 X 5 = 15 Marks)**

- Describe fine structure of DNA with reference to Watson and Crick model. **CO4**
- Prove RNA as genetic material with the experimental supports. **CO4**
- Discuss the molecular organization of interphase nucleus. **CO4**
- Describe the phases of the cell cycle. **CO4**
- Explain the stages of polypeptide synthesis and its regulation. **CO5**

**SECTION – D (Analyzing)**

Answer any **TWO** Question:

**(2X 10 = 20 Marks)**

- Write an essay on gene regulation in eukaryotes with neat sketch. **CO5**
- Give an account on inhibitors of protein synthesis. **CO5**
- Trace the steps involved in translation. **CO5**





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|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|----|
| <b>Course Code:</b>  | 31CT13              | <b>Programme:</b> | M.Sc.,  | <b>CIA:</b>       | II |
| <b>Date:</b>         | 23.11.2021          | <b>Major:</b>     | Zoology | <b>Semester:</b>  | I  |
| <b>Duration:</b>     | 2 Hours             | <b>Year:</b>      | I       | <b>Max.Marks:</b> | 50 |
| <b>Course Title:</b> | <b>MICROBIOLOGY</b> |                   |         |                   |    |

**SECTION – A (Remembering)**

Answer **ALL** the Questions:

**(5 X 1 = 5 Marks)**

- 1 EMBA medium is another differential medium used for \_\_\_\_\_ culture. **CO2**
  - a. Neisseria gonorrhoea
  - b. Vibrio parahaemolyticus
  - c. Cholera
  - d. E. coli
- 2 The method in which the cells are frozen dehydrated is called **CO2**
  - a. Disinfection
  - b. Pasteurization
  - c. Lyophilization
  - d. Dessication
- 3 Which one is the heat loving microbes is a \_\_\_\_\_. **CO2**
  - a. E. coli
  - b. Mesophilic
  - c. Thermophilic
  - d. V. cholera
- 4 In the \_\_\_\_ phase, the cells divided rapidly at a constant **CO2**
  - a. Lag phase
  - b. Log phase
  - c. Stationary phase
  - d. Decline phase
- 5 Penicillium notatum is a \_\_\_\_ **CO5**
  - a. Antifungal
  - b. Antiviral
  - c. Antibacterial
  - d. Mucor

**SECTION – B (Understanding)**

Answer any **FIVE** Questions:

**(5 X 2 = 10 Marks)**

- 6 Differentiate between the Autotrophs and Heterotrophs. **CO2**
- 7 Common on viable plate count method? **CO2**
- 8 Define the term probiotics. **CO4**
- 9 What you meant by waste water? **CO4**
- 10 Give a short comment on ammonification. **CO5**
- 11 Mention the role of lactic acid. **CO5**
- 12 Write a short note on thermophiles bacteria. **CO5**

**SECTION – C (Applying)**

Answer any **THREE** Questions:

**(3 X 5 = 15 Marks)**

- 13 How microbes are classified based on their mode of nutrition? **CO2**
- 14 Write an account on the quantification methods of microorganisms. **CO2**
- 15 Give a brief account on distribution of microorganism in an aquatic ecosystem and discuss their biological role on aquatic environment. **CO4**
- 16 Write a short note on role of microorganism in nitrogen cycle. **CO4**
- 17 Describe about downstream processing. **CO5**

**SECTION – D (Analyzing)**

Answer any **TWO** Question:

**(2X 10 = 20 Marks)**

- 18 Analyse the various methods of culture growth of bacteria **CO2**
- 19 Write an essay on food preservation methods. **CO5**
- 20 What are the types of fermentation? Explain them with neat illustrations. **CO5**







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| <b>Course Code:</b>  | 31CT31          | <b>Programme:</b> | M.Sc    | <b>CIA:</b>       | II  |
| <b>Date:</b>         | 20.11.2021      | <b>Major:</b>     | Zoology | <b>Semester:</b>  | III |
| <b>Duration:</b>     | 2 Hours         | <b>Year:</b>      | II      | <b>Max.Marks:</b> | 50  |
| <b>Course Title:</b> | <b>GENETICS</b> |                   |         |                   |     |

**SECTION – A (Remembering)**

Answer **ALL** the Questions:

**(5 X 1 = 5 Marks)**

- 1 Oncogenes do not encode for CO5
  - a) Trans-membrane protein receptors
  - b) Growth factors
  - c) DNA-dependent RNA polymerase
  - d) Cytoplasmic G-proteins and protein kinases
- 2 Which of these is a common birth defect? CO5
  - a) Down syndrome
  - b) Heart abnormalities
  - c) Spina bifida
  - d) Cleft lip/cleft palate
- 3 Viruses cannot synthesize their own proteins due to CO3
  - a) lack of nucleus
  - b) lack of required genetic information
  - c) absence of ribosomes
  - d) lack of cytosol
- 4 The spike like projections seen on the outer surface of enveloped viruses are called CO3
  - a) Capsomeres
  - b) Peplomers
  - c) Proteomeres
  - d) viroid
- 5 A pedigree chart shows: CO5
  - a) The genotypic ratios of the offspring.
  - b) The types of gametes produced by the parents.
  - c) The pattern of inheritance of a specific gene.
  - d) Co –dominant genes

**SECTION – B (Understating)**

Answer any **FIVE** Questions:

**(5 X 2 = 10 Marks)**

- 6 What is codominance? Cite an example. CO1
- 7 Mention the role of cos site in viral genome. CO3
- 8 When do concatamer assembly of DNA occurs in bacterial genome? CO3
- 9 Give a brief note on transposable elements in bacteria. CO3
- 10 Discriminate transduction and transfection. CO3
- 11 What are the functions of oncoproteins? CO5
- 12 Define genetic counselling. CO5

**SECTION – C (Applying)**

Answer any **THREE** Questions:

**(3 X 5= 15 Marks)**

- 13 Give an account on restriction mapping. CO1
- 14 Write a short note on genetic organization of the lambda phage. CO3
- 15 Discuss in detail the congenital malformation with suitable examples. CO5
- 16 Highlight the significance of pedigree analyses in the medical field. CO5
- 17 Enlight the human society through the principles of eugenics, eugenics and eugenics. CO5

**SECTION – D (Analyzing)**

Answer any **TWO** Question:

**(2X 10= 20 Marks)**

- 18 Exemplify the deviation of Mendelian concept with appropriate illustrations. CO1
- 19 Discuss the DNA transfer by specialized and generalized transduction. CO3
- 20 Highlight the human genome project and its implications. CO5





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|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-----|
| <b>Course Code:</b>  | 31CT32            | <b>Programme:</b> | M.Sc.   | <b>CIA:</b>       | II  |
| <b>Date:</b>         | 22.11.2021        | <b>Major:</b>     | Zoology | <b>Semester:</b>  | III |
| <b>Duration:</b>     | 2 Hours           | <b>Year:</b>      | II      | <b>Max.Marks:</b> | 50  |
| <b>Course Title:</b> | <b>PHYSIOLOGY</b> |                   |         |                   |     |

**SECTION – A (Remembering)**

Answer **ALL** the Questions: **(5 X 1 = 5 Marks)**

- 1 Which of the following is allied to haemoglobin and cytochromes? **CO1**  
a. Haemerythrin      b. Chlorocruorin      c. Haemocyanin      d. All
- 2 Haemerythrin was first discovered in **CO1**  
a. Serpula      b. Potamilla      c. Lingula      d. Tubifex
- 3 The sound intensity is expressed as **CO2**  
a. Decibels      b. cps      c. Candela      d. Mols
- 4 Which has longer duration of action? **CO3**  
a. Systole      b. Diastole      c. Both are same      d. None of these
- 5 Which one of the following maintains the balance of the body? **CO4**  
a. Cerebrum      b. Cerebellum      c. Medulla oblongata      d. Calyx

**SECTION – B (Understating)**

Answer any **FIVE** Questions: **(5 X 2 = 10 Marks)**

- 6 Define the term osmoregulation. **CO1**
- 7 Comment on buoyancy. **CO1**
- 8 What is bioluminescence? **CO2**
- 9 What do you mean by bioelectricity? **CO2**
- 10 What is cardiac cycle? **CO5**
- 11 Define: Haemodynamics. **CO5**
- 12 Give a short note on synapse. **CO5**

**SECTION – C (Applying)**

Answer any **THREE** Questions: **(3 X 5 = 15 Marks)**

- 13 Briefly discuss the different kinds of respiratory organs and their ventilation. **CO1**
- 14 Explain the mechanism of transport of O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>. **CO1**
- 15 Examine critically the effects of hydrostatic pressure. **CO1**
- 16 Describe the mechanism of muscle contraction. **CO3**
- 17 Write an account on counter current mechanism. **CO3**

**SECTION – D (Analyzing)**

Answer any **TWO** Question: **(2X 10 = 20 Marks)**

- 18 Through suitable diagram, elucidate the structure of human eye. **CO2**
- 19 Elucidate the physiology of magnetotherapy. **CO2**
- 20 Discuss elaborately the mechanics of pulmonary ventilation. **CO3**





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| <b>Course Code:</b>  | 31CT33                             | <b>Programme:</b> | M.Sc.   | <b>CIA:</b>       | II  |
| <b>Date:</b>         | 23.11.2021                         | <b>Major:</b>     | Zoology | <b>Semester:</b>  | III |
| <b>Duration:</b>     | 2 Hours                            | <b>Year:</b>      | I       | <b>Max.Marks:</b> | 50  |
| <b>Course Title:</b> | <b>PRINCIPLES OF BIOTECHNOLOGY</b> |                   |         |                   |     |

**SECTION – A (Remembering)**

Answer **ALL** the Questions: (5 X 1 = 5 Marks)

- 1 The Ti plasmid grouped based on opine are CO3
  - a. Octopine
  - b. Nopaline
  - c. Agropine
  - d. All the above
- 2 In Gene therapy the modifications which does not passed to the next generations is CO3
  - a) Cell line gene therapy
  - b) Germ line gene therapy
  - c) Somatic gene therapy
  - d) Organ line gene therapy
- 3 The vector that can exists in both prokaryotic and Eukaryotic is CO3
  - a. Shuttle vector
  - b. Phagemid
  - c. Bacteriophage
  - d. Yeast created monochromosomes
- 4 In tumour gene therapy the type of replicative viruses which are used that can replicate only within the tumour cells is CO3
  - a) Retero Virus
  - b) Killed virus
  - c) attenuated Virus
  - d) phage Virus
- 5 A collection of clones that represents the complete genome of an organism is called as CO5
  - a) cDNA library
  - b) oligo – dc – tailing
  - c) Genomic library
  - d) RNA – DNA – library

**SECTION – B (Understating)**

Answer any **FIVE** Questions: (5 X 2 = 10 Marks)

- 6 What are all the principles of Gene therapy? CO3
- 7 Comment on injection of naked DNA in Gene therapy CO3
- 8 What are lipoplex and polyplex? CO3
- 9 Give a short comment on restriction mapping and its significance. CO4
- 10 What is micro array? CO4
- 11 What you meant by genomic library? CO5
- 12 Comment on micro injection method of gene transfer. CO5

**SECTION – C (Applying)**

Answer any **THREE** Questions: (3 X 5= 15 Marks)


- 13 Write a detailed Comment on the Germline Gene therapy and their applications CO3
- 14 Differentiate DNA and RNA markers and their significances CO2
- 15 Describe briefly methods and principles in southern blotting. CO4
- 16 Enumerate the methods and principles in DNA sequencing. CO4
- 17 Write a short note on the method of DNA hybridization and colony hybridization. CO5

**SECTION – D (Analyzing)**

Answer any **TWO** Question: (2X 10= 20 Marks)

- 18 Give a detailed account on Viral vector mediated Gene therapy Or How will you screen a recombinant DNA by both direct and indirect method CO3
- 19 Write an account on gene transfer methods in rDNA technology. CO5
- 20 Write a detailed account on construction of cDNA library and its significances. CO5



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|   | <b>DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY</b>                          |            |                  |           |                   |     |
|   | <b>Course Code:</b>                                   | 31NE31     | <b>Major:</b>    | Non-Major | <b>CIA:</b>       | II  |
|   | <b>Date:</b>  | 24.11.2021 | <b>Semester:</b> |           |                   | III |
|   | <b>Duration:</b>                                      | 2 Hours    | <b>Year:</b>     | II        | <b>Max.Marks:</b> | 50  |
| <b>Course Title:</b>  | <b>ECONOMIC ZOOLOGY</b>                               |            |                  |           |                   |     |

### SECTION – A (Remembering)

Answer **ALL** the Questions: (5 X 1 = 5 Marks)

- 1 Study of rearing of silkworm is called CO3  
a. Sericulture    b. Moriculture    c. Apiculture    d. Aquaculture
- 2 Which one of the following is a mulberry silkworm? CO3  
a. muga silkworm    b. eri silkworm    c. tasar silkworm    d. *Bombyx mori*
- 3 Who is the father of Apiculture? CO2  
a. Lanstroth    b. Quinby    c. Johann Dzierzon    d. Miller
- 4 The deep freezing of semen is stored at \_\_\_\_\_ °C CO5  
a. -190    b. -80    c. -70    d. -50
- 5 Mastitis disease is caused by CO5  
a. protozoa    b. bacteria and virus    c. fungi    d. helminth parasite

### SECTION – B (Understating)

Answer any **FIVE** Questions: (5 X 2 = 10 Marks)

- 6 Write the importance of sericulture CO3
- 7 What is moriculture? CO3
- 8 Comment on Pebrine disease CO3
- 9 Define the term apiary CO2
- 10 Write the functions of worker bee CO2
- 11 Mention the name of common milk products CO5
- 12 Comment on foot and mouth disease CO5

### SECTION – C (Applying)

Answer any **THREE** Questions: (3 X 5 = 15 Marks)

- 13 Discuss the life cycle of *Bombyx mori* with suitable diagrams CO3
- 14 Describe the methods of vegetative propagation in mulberry CO3
- 15 Explain Newton's bee hive and add a note on its advantages CO2
- 16 Narrate the nutritive value of milk CO5
- 17 Explain the characteristics of Holstein Friesian breed CO5

### SECTION – D (Analyzing)

Answer any **TWO** Question: (2X 10= 20 Marks)

- 18 Describe the appliances used in silkworm rearing CO3
- 19 Discuss the nutritional and medicinal value of honey CO2
- 20 Give an account on housing and management aspects of a dairy farm CO5

