M.Sc. 2nd Semester Examination, 2013

ZOOLOGY

PAPER - ZOO-203

Full Marks: 40

Time: 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

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary

Write the answers to questions of each Group in separate books

GROUP - A

(Molecular Biology)

1. Answer any two of the following:

 2×2

(a) Enumerate the function of RNAse H.

(Turn Over)

- (b) Mention the role of rut site in transcription termination in E. Coli.
- (c) How does a preinitiation complex form?
- (d) Mention the sequences of ribosomal binding site within bacterial mRNA.
- 2. Answer any two of the following: 4×2
 - (a) How does ribosome and t-RNA recycle in E. Coli? Give proper diagram.
 - (b) Describe briefly the specialized role of DNA pol δ , DNA pol ϵ and DNA pol α / primase in eukaryotic genome duplication.
 - (c) Summarize sequentially the events of initiation of protein synthesis in bacteria with proper diagram.
 - (d) What is attenuation? Why presence of tryptophan leads to formation of termination hairprin structure.

3. Answer any one of the following:

 8×1

- (a) (i) Based on the analogy to a hand, mention the three domains of the DNA polymerase with their respective functions.
 - (ii) What is the function of sliding clamp loaders?
 - (iii) Show the components of the DNA pol III holoenzyme with a neat diagram.
- (b) A new suger, sugarose, induces synthesis of two enzymes from the sug operon of E. Coli. Some properties of deletion mutations affecting the appearence of these enzymes are as follows (here + = enzyme induced normally, i,e synthesized only in the presence of inducer; C = enzyme synthesized constitutively; 0 = enzyme can not be detected)

Mutation of	Enzyme 1	Enzyme 2
Gene A	+	0
Gene B	0	+ ,
Gene C	0	0
Gene D	+ .	+

(i) The genes are adjacent, in the order *ABCD*. Which gene is most likely to be the structural gene for enzyme 1?

(ii)

Genotype	Enzyme 1	Enzyme 2
$A^{\dagger}B^{-}C^{\dagger}D^{\dagger}/A^{-}B^{\dagger}C^{\dagger}D^{\dagger}$	+	- -
$A^{\dagger}B^{-}C^{\dagger}D^{-}/A^{-}B^{\dagger}C^{\dagger}D^{-}$	\boldsymbol{C}	. <i>C</i>
$A^{-}B^{+}C^{-}D^{-}/A^{+}B^{-}C^{-}D^{-}$	0	0 ·

From all the evidence given, determine whether the following statement are true/false (explain).

- (I) It is possible that gene D is a structural gene for one of the two enzyme.
- (II) It is possible that gene D produces a repressor.

- (III) It is possible that gene D produces a cytoplasmic product required to induce gene A and B.
- (IV) It is possible that gene C produces a cytoplasmic product required to induce gene A and gene B.

GROUP - B

(Parasitology)

- 1. Answer any two questions from the following $:2 \times 2$
 - (a) Define hyperparasite with suitable example.
 - (b) What is glycocalyx? Mention its function.
 - (c) What are VAT and VSG?
 - (d) Distinguish between trophozoite and cyst of Balantidium.
- 2. Answer any two of the following: 4×2
 - (a) What is Zoonosis? Discuss briefly the pathogenecity of filariasis.

- (b) Enumerate the structure and composition of cestode tegument.
- (c) What do you mean by paratenic host?

 Discuss briefly with labelled diagram the first larval stage of Schistosoma.

 1+3
- (d) Distinguish between hard tick and soft tick. What is papatasi fever? 3+1
- 3. Answer one question from the following: 8×1
 - (a) Describe briefly about the life cycle of Paragonimus Westermani. Mention its pathogenesis and prophylaxis. 5+2+1
 - (b) (i) "VSG protects African Trypanosomiasis from complement mediated lysis in the non-immune host" Explain.
 - (ii) What is the difference between relapses and reinfection? 6+2