M.Sc. Internal

भाग-1

3322355

नामांकन संख्या M 1 5 5 3 0 8 1 2

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में)

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में)

परीक्षार्थी का पूरा नाम Geeta pal

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम

हस्ताक्षर

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा सम्पूर्ण विवरण भर दिए गये हैं।

R

2018- भाग-2

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ
Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut

निम्नलिखित विवरण परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाए (To be filled by the Examinee)

परीक्षा का नाम (Name of Exam) M.Sc वर्ष 20 (Year 20.......) 19-20 भाग/सेमेस्टर (Part / Semester) II sem

विषय (Subject) Zoology प्रश्न-पत्र/पाठ्यक्रम (Paper /Course) Biochemistry पेपर कोड नं. (Paper Code No.) H-

परीक्षा का दिन (Day of Examination) Monday दिनांक (Date) 6/5/19

प्राप्तांक एवं पूर्णांक परीक्षकों द्वारा भरे जायें

पूर्णांक (Max. Marks)

प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	a/I	b/II	c/III	d/IV	e/V	f/VI	g/VII	h/VIII	i/IX	j/X	योग
1	½	½	½								1½
2	2	1½									3½
3	4	3									7
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											

12

Geeta pal

प्राप्तांक

(शब्दों में)	अंकों में

जाँचकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर एवं तिथि

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं तिथि

6/5/19

2018- भाग-3

R

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ

आवश्यक निर्देश हेतु पृष्ठ भाग देखें

Date Stamp to be affixed here

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाए)

परीक्षा का नाम M.Sc भाग/सेमेस्टर II sem

विषय Zoology

प्रश्न पत्र Biochemistry दिनांक 6/5/19

परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (Roll Number)

उत्तर-पुस्तिका क्रमांक KM-I-01-

कालेज कोड 018

(परीक्षार्थी की श्रेणी)

संस्थागत ●
व्यक्तिगत ○
बैक पेपर ○
अंक सुधार ○
भूतपूर्व ○
एकल विषय ○

नामांकन संख्या (Enrollment Number) M 1 5 5 3 0 8 1 2

पेपर कोड H - 2 0 6 5

परीक्षार्थी का पूरा नाम Geeta pal

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम

Section-B

Q33 PH →

PH is a negative hydrozen ion.

$$PH = -\log[H^+]$$

- PH is concentrated by Hydrolysis of variation and OH^- ion is concentrated by PH values.
- PH value is Hydrozen bond is concerned by Hydrolysis variance between the more than one Hydrozen.

- PH value
- PH meter

⇒ **Role in digestion :-**

what different part of Al-Carep ?

- PH meter is concered with normal PH is 3.5-4.5 is one than one.
- Acidline → 3.5
- Alkaline → 4.5
- PH value is concered by OH^- is acidic. and PH is concered with H^+ is basic

Q3) Buffer →

Blood as Buffer

→ It is a water soluble solution.

→ It is make than one solution water and PH meters and concered with the help of suitable example.

→ Buffer solution is a most frequency level of high persons.

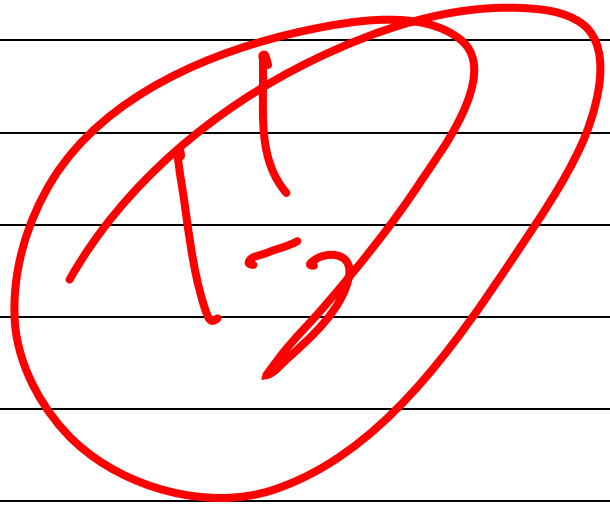
→ Buffer is resists the PH. the special types of buffer solution. which resists the pH is known as Buffer solution.

→ The blood is about 6 something is about 7 So it is neutral and balic types of

Buffers.

(1) Neutral Buffer
(2) Basic Buffer
(3) Level of organization.
(1) Acidic Ion
(2) Basic Ion

- Buffer are two types →
  Acidic →
  Basic →



Section-C

Q9: Conformation of protein :-

Ans: Summary:

(1) Composition
(2) function
(3) Structure
(4) Types of protein
(i) Globular protein
(ii) fibrous protein

⇒ Protein :

- Protein is 14%. of the cell of protein.
- It is divided by

:
- Structure
- function
- Storage
- moter
- composition

⇒ Protein are two types :

(i) Globular protein
- α- Helix
- β- Sheet

(ii) fibrous protein

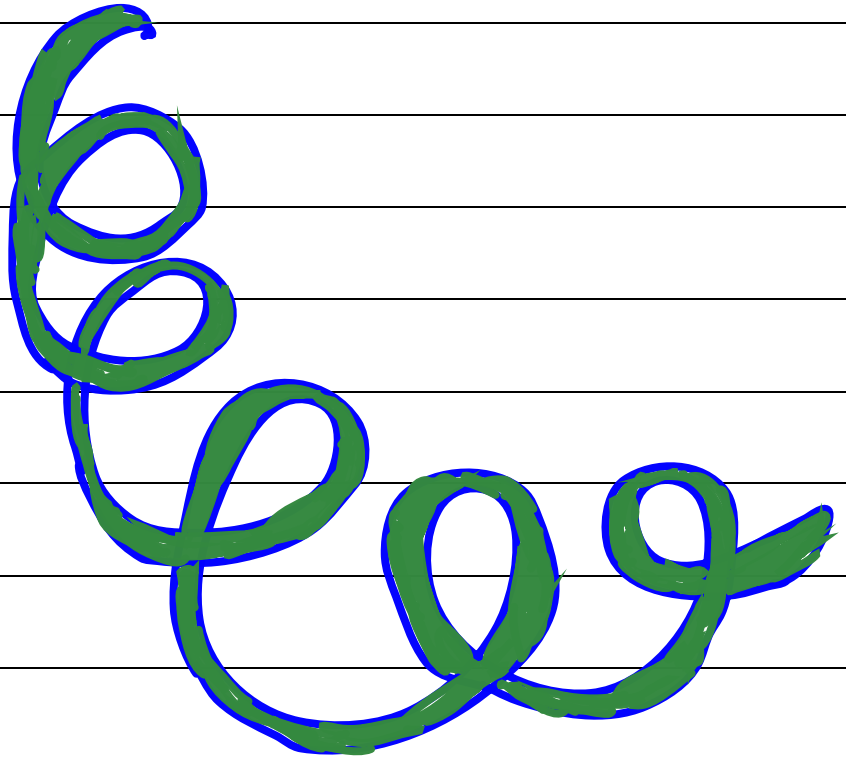
- Primary Structure
- Secondary Structure
- Tersery Structure
- Quarthary Structure

- protein folding
- protein disfolding
- domain

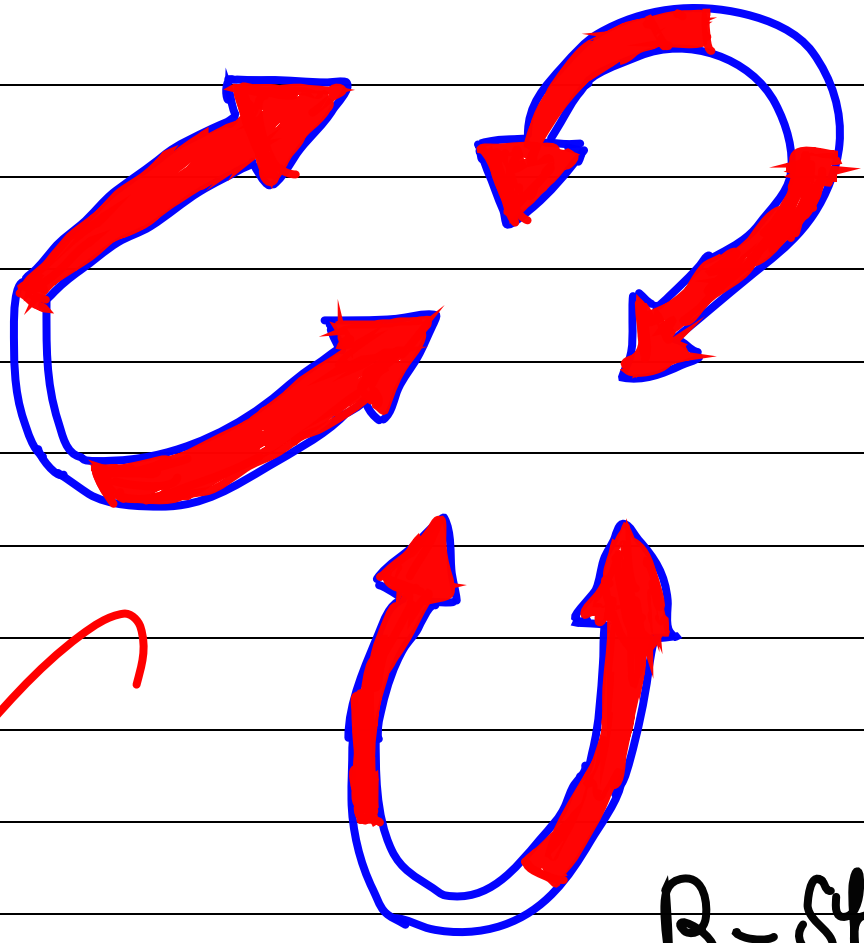
⇒ Amino acid Sequence :-

- Amino acid Sequence of protein is Globular protein and fibrous protein.

- Globular protein are divided by the α-Helix and β-sheet.
- It is present on the domain and dotes lines---- formation.
- fibrous protein are comfort the α-Helix and β-sheet are not present.
- And the formation of the primery structure and Secondary Structure.



α- Helix



β- Sheet

Protein Structure

Q1o Mechanism of Glycolysis :

Ans Summary:

- Glycolysis
- Table
- Biological factors of Carbohydrates
- Structure of Glycolysis
- Important features of Glycolysis
  - Glucogenesis
  - Gluconeogenesis

Table :-

Glucose

ATP

I Step

Glucose 6 Phosphate

Enzyme missing in all steps ?

Glucose 1-6 Diphosphate

fractose

ADP

fractose 6 - Phosphate

↓

fractose 1-6 Diphosphate

- Important features of Glycolysis :-

- Glycolysis is ATP or ADP production of Carbohydrates.
- It is metabolism of carbohydrates.
- Glycolysis is Glucose and fractose present on Glycolysis.
- It is formation of metabolism of Carbohydrates.
- Glycolysis is most part of Glycogenesis and Glyco neogenesis.

Section-A

Q1 Purine :- Nucleotide & Nucleosides
Pyrimidines :- Nitrogenous base A, U, G, C

Q3 Vitamin :- Vitamin are source of energy found in protein in form of vitamin A, B, C, D, K etc.

Enzymes :- Enzymes are protein which increase the metabolic rate of reaction.

Q4 Co-factor :- Non-protein part of enzyme.

Enzyme → Enzyme is a protein and it regulate or increase the rate of reaction.

Qs. Glucogenesis → formation of Glucose in the presence of Specific enzyme

Gluconeogenesis → formation of fructose from Glucose in presence of specific enzymes.

Q2 CDNA → It is a Complementry DNA.

CDNA → It is a No complementry DNA.