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2018-

भाग-2

M.Sc. Internal

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 M.Sc वर्ष 2019 भाग/सेमेस्टर II
(Name of Exam) (Year 20.....) (Part / Semester)
विषय Zoology प्रश्न-पत्र/पाठ्यक्रम Biochemistry पेपर कोड नं H-2065
(Subject) (Paper /Course) (Paper Code No.)
परीक्षा का दिन Monday दिनांक 6/May/19
(Day of Examination) (Date)

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	1/2	1	1/2	1/2							1 1/2
2	1/2										1 1/2
3	1/2	1/2									1
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											

Priti Bhati

(शब्दों में)

अंकों में

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ

R

आवश्यक निदेशों हेतु पृष्ठ भाग देखें

Date Stamp to be affixed here

मसूदा/गुप्त

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाए)

परीक्षा का नाम M.Sc भाग/सेमेस्टर II
विषय Zoology
प्रश्न पत्र Biochemistry दिनांक 6/May/19

परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (Roll Number)

उत्तर-पुस्तिका क्रमांक

Roll Number grid with digits 0-9

KM-I-01-

कालेज कोड

College Code grid with digits 0-9

(परीक्षार्थी की श्रेणी)

- संस्थागत
- व्यक्तिगत
- बैक पेपर
- अंक सुधार
- भूतपूर्व
- एकल विषय

नामांकन संख्या (Enrollment Number)

Enrollment Number grid with digits 0-9

पेपर कोड

H-2065

परीक्षार्थी का पूरा नाम

Priti Bhati

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम

Signature

Section-C

Ans = 10

* Mechanism of Glycolysis :-

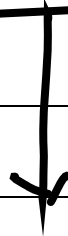
Outline -

- Mechanism of glycolysis
- step of glycolysis.

Glucose

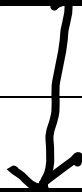
2 ATP →
2 ADP ←

Hexokinase



Glucose-6-phosphate

Glucose isomerase



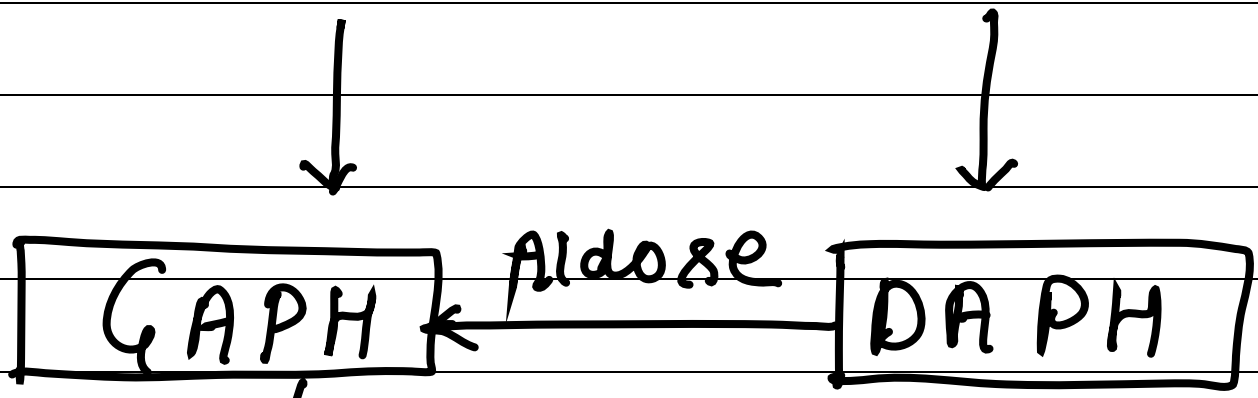
Fructose-6-phosphate

2 NAD + 2 P_i →
2 NADPH ←

Fructose isomerase



Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate



GAPH Hydrolysis



bisphosphate Glycerate kinase



phosphate Glycerate
Maltose

2 ADP
2 ATP

2 phospho Glycerate



Endol kinase

Endol pyruvate



Pyruvate finale

2 ADP
2 ATP

Pyruvate

★ Step of Glycolysis :-

1. first step of Glycolysis, Glucose are present of enzyme Hexose, are converted to Glucose - 6-phosphate
2. Then Glucose - 6-phosphate are converted the presence of enzyme are Glucose isomerase the converted enzyme are fructose 6-phosphate.
3. Fructose - 6-phosphate convert

to fructose -1-6 Bisphosphate
in presence in enzyme of
Glucose isomerase.

4. Fructose 1-6-bisphosphate are
converted, Fructose -6-phosphate
in presence of enzyme are
fructose isomerase. and
energy are flow of 2NADP.

5. Fructose -1-6 Bisphosphate convert
of two mechanism
of GAPH and DAPH. GAPH
are the given next
mechanism.

6. GAPH are hydrolysis and given to mechanism are 1, 3 bisphosphate Glycerate.
7. 1, 3 bisphosphate are convert to 3 phosphate Glycerate.
8. 3 phosphate glycerate are convert to 2 phosphate Glycerate in presence of enzyme are phosphate Glycol Multose.
9. 2 phosphate are convert to Endol Pyruvate ~~kinase~~.

10 Endol pyruvate are convert
 to pyruvate in presence
 of enzyme are pyruvate
 kinase. and energy are
 convert to 2 ADP to
2 ATP.

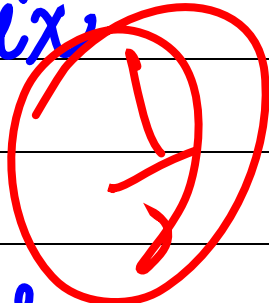
Mol. Str
 are missing

4

Section - A

Ans - 1

Purine

1. Purine are ~~double~~ helix structure 
2. Purine are Base pairs in Adenine (A), Guanine (G), Cytosine (C), Thymine (T)

Pyrimidine

- Pyrimidine are ~~single~~ standered structure
- Pyrimidine are Base pairs in Adenine (A), Guanine (G), Cytosine (C) and Uracil (U)

Ans = 3

Vitamin

1. Vitamin are Not found in our body. They are absorb for food.

2. Vitamin are essential our body

enzyme

enzyme are present in our body.

①

enzyme are also essential our body. enzyme are inhibitor or activation.

Section - C

Ans = 11

➤ Enzyme Regulation :-

Outline :-

- Enzyme Regulation
- Two type of regulation
- ↳ Regulation of removal of
- ↳ Regulation of inhibitor protein

- Mechanism of regulation.
- Posttranslational regulation
- Allosteric

• Enzyme Regulation :-

★ Regulate :-
and break down the enzyme or low.

• Regulation :-
Enzyme Regulation

are the regulate the enzyme
 and catalysis. and break
 down of the catalysis
 High and Low.

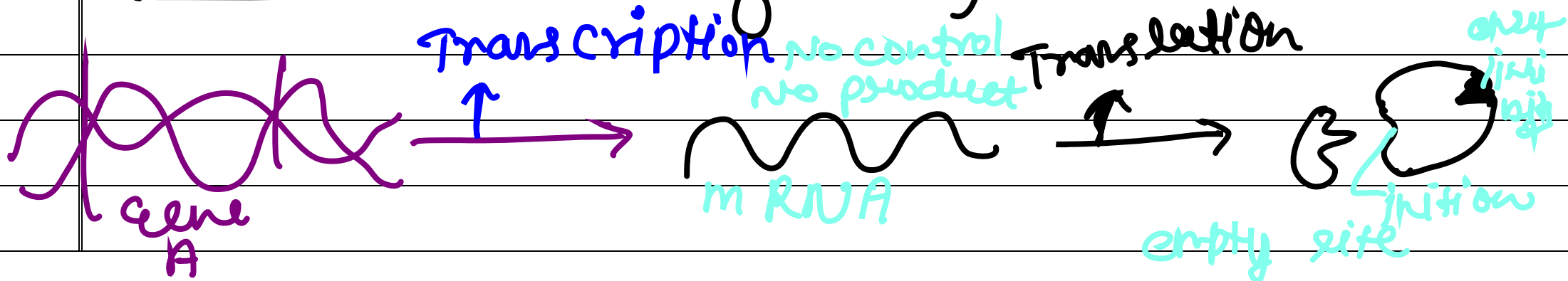
1. Two type of Regulation
 Regulation of the Removal iter

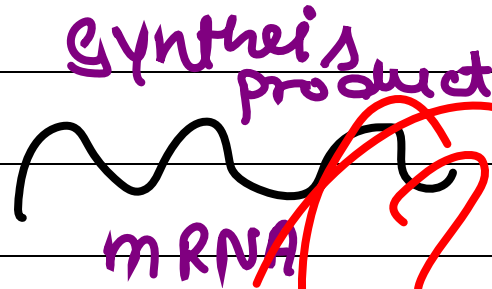
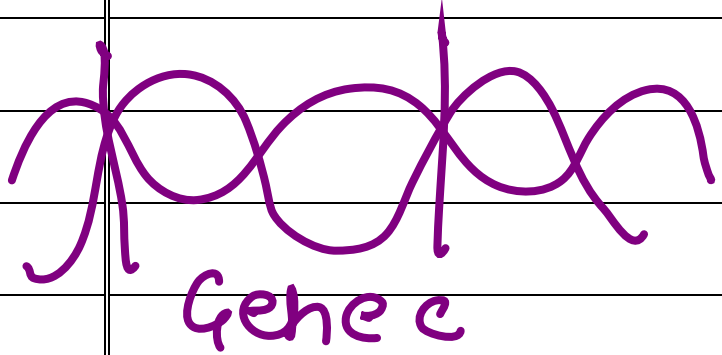
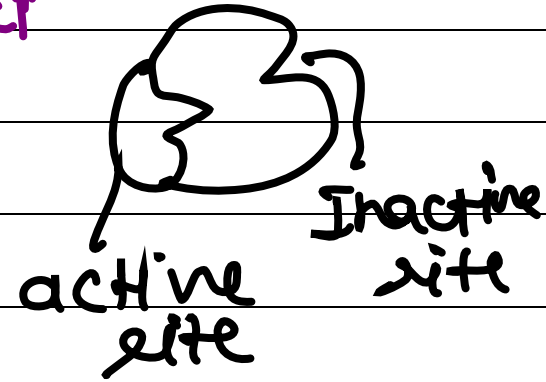
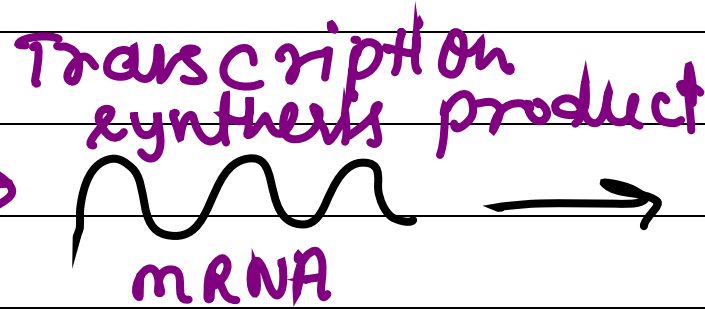
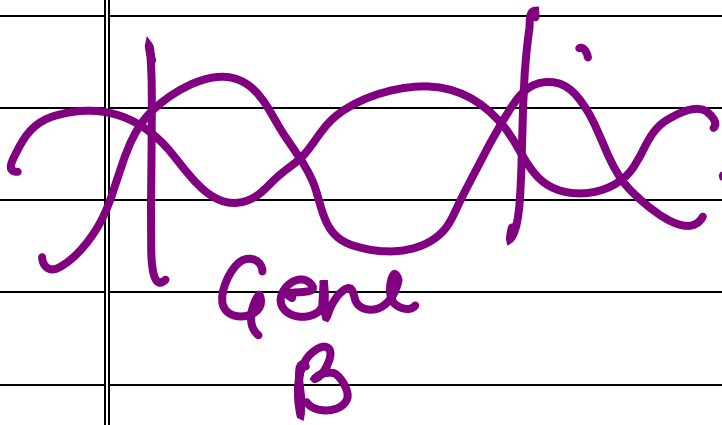
- Regulation of the Transcription
 in RNA.
- Regulation of the Translation
 Protein
- slower the reaction.

Regulation of the inhibition protein

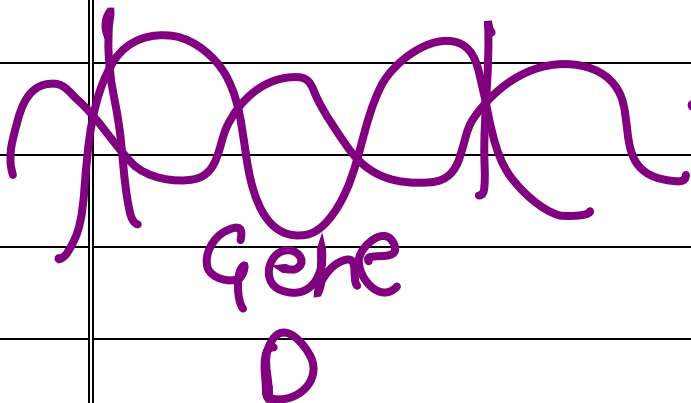
- Regulation the Transcription of protein.
- Regulate the higher enzyme.

• Mechanism of Regulation :-

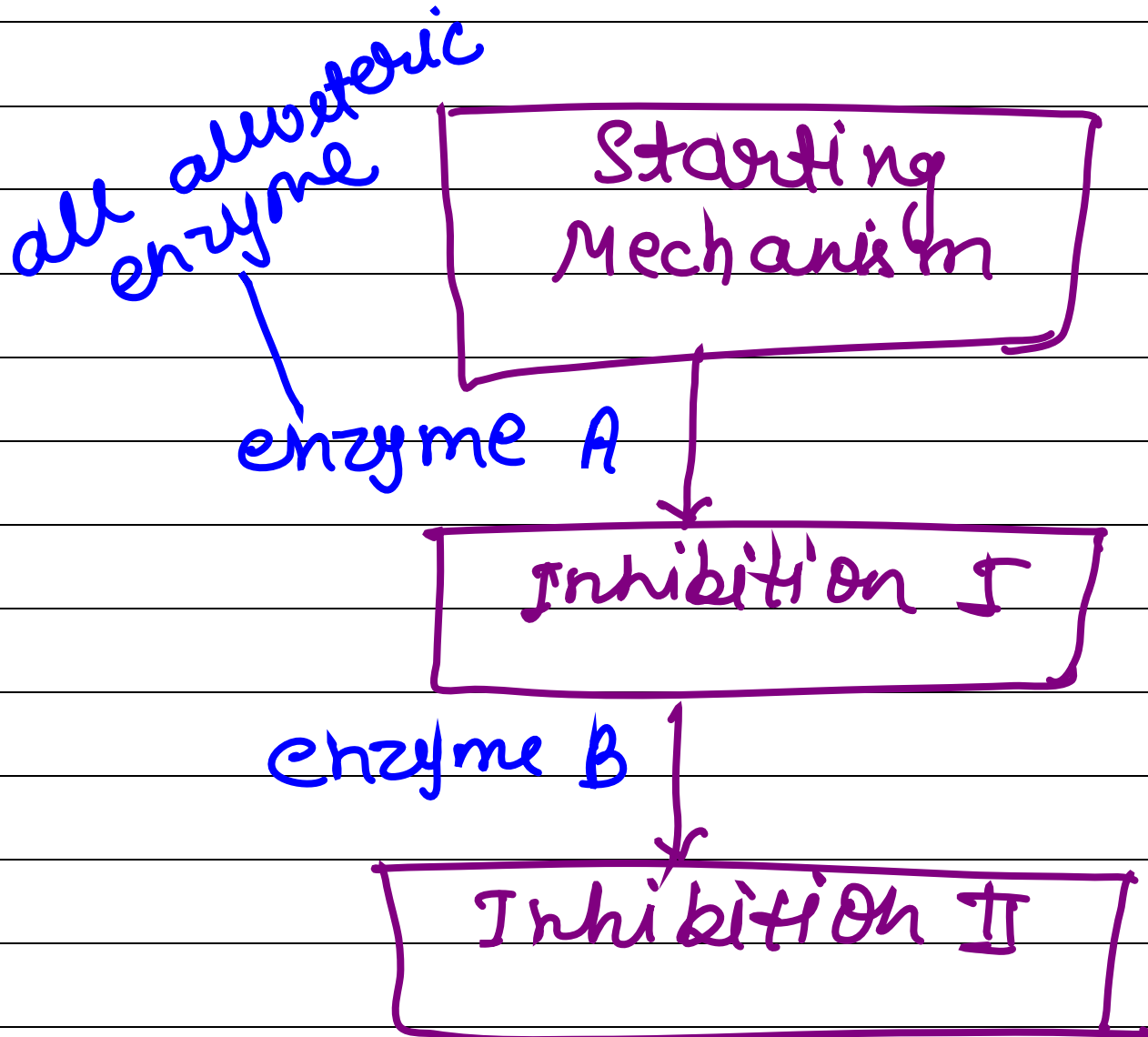


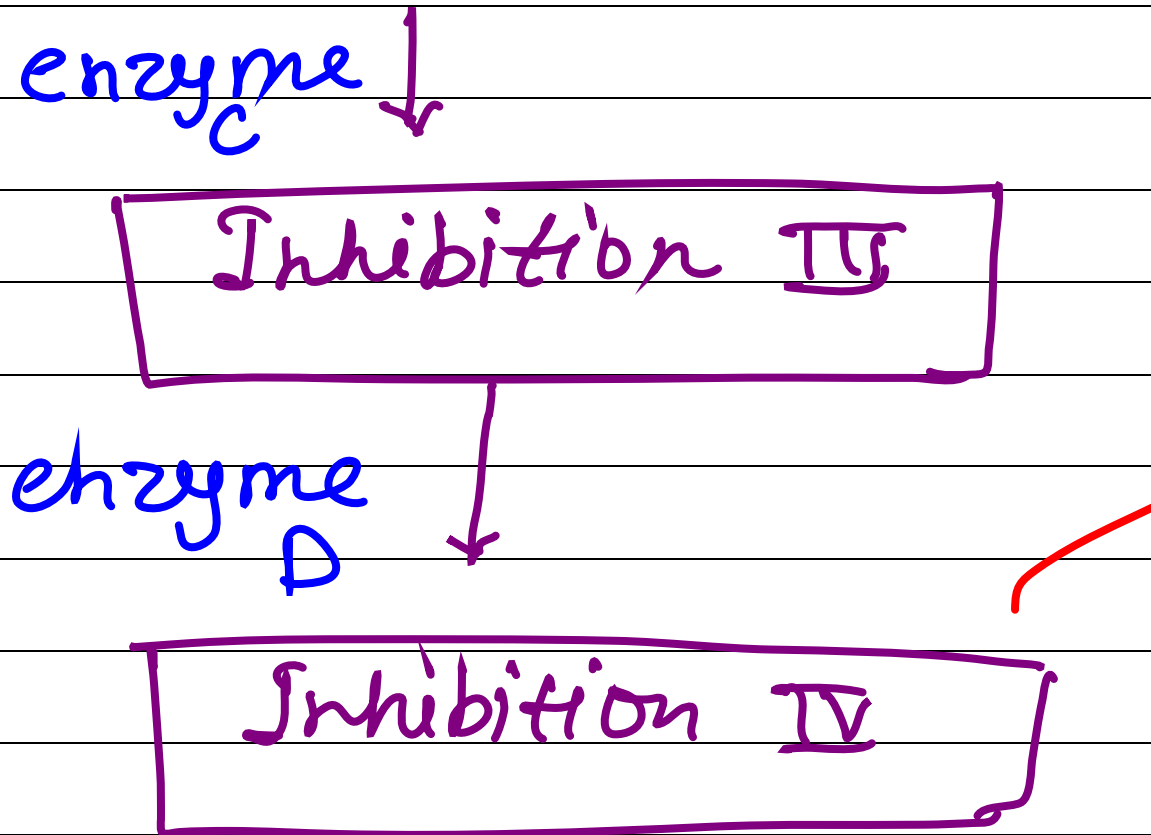


~~formation?~~
~~synthesis?~~
No Transcription?



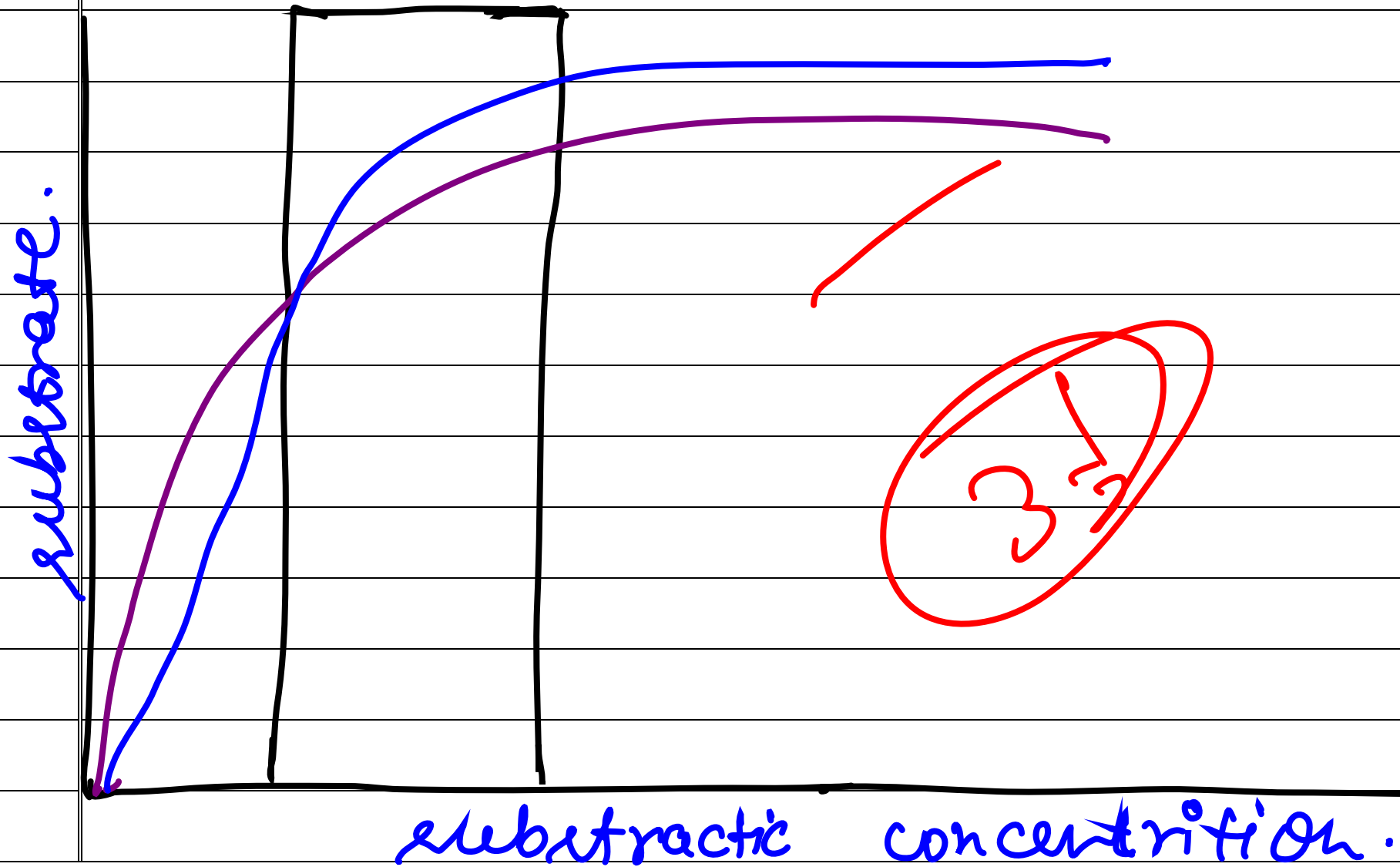
Posttranslational Regulation :-





Starting the Mechanism and
flow of the show of enzyme
work and receptor
inhibition.

Allosteric



Section - B

Ans = 7

• PH =

PH is the ^{negative} concentration of hydrogen (H^+) ion and Hydroxy (OH^-) ion

• Hydrogen ion concentration then OH^- are the higher

- Hydroxy ion (OH^-) the larger
the Hydrogen in higher.
- They are depend in each
other.
- Neutral $>$? ^{Basic}~~Acidic~~ $>$ ^{Basic}~~Acidic~~
- The pure water pH is
7 Neutral.
- Natural pH colour is green.

cDNA

=

cDNA is a complex

DNA.

- cDNA are also use in Replication of DNA.

cDNA ÷

cDNA is a Complementary

DNA.

- cDNA is the form of the DNA.

Ans = 3

Co-factor :-
Co-factor are
Non-protein.

Co-factor are essential.

Enzyme -

enzyme are protein
enzyme are already present
in our body.

Ans = 5

Glucogenesis :-

is the break-down of the form of the glucose. its called Glucogenesis.

