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3 (Sem-2/CBCS) ZOO HC 2/G
(ii) Cytoskeleton consists of
(a) Microtubules
(b) Microfilaments
(c) Intermediate filaments
(d) All of the above
(iii) The unit membrane model of plasma
membrane was proposed by
(a) Nicolson
(b) Danielli and Davson
(c) Robertson
(d) Mitchel
(iv) An octamer of histone proteins
associated with DNA forms
(a) Endosome
(a)


3 (Sem-2/CBCS) ZOO HC $2 / \mathrm{G} 4$
2. Answer the following: $2 \times 4=8$
(a) Write the basic difference between
active and passive transport.
(b) Draw the structure of a typical
mycoplasma.
(c) Define nucleoplasmic index.
(d) Write the difference between
euchromatin and heterochromatin.
(CBCS 200 HC2/G 4

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (vii) A molecule acting as a 'second } \\
& \text { messenger' in biological system is } \\
& \text { (a) cDNA } \\
& \text { (b) cAMP } \\
& \text { (c) tRNA } \\
& \text { (d) hn RNA }
\end{aligned}
$$

3 (Sem-2/CBCS) ZOO HC 2/G
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$S=t+I$


4. (a) Briefly explain the structure and
function of Golgi apparatus. $5+5=10$
Or
(b) Write the difference between rough and
smooth endoplasmic reticulum with
special reference to the nature of their
cytosolic surface. Briefly explain the
structure and function of rough
endoplasmic reticulum. $2+5+3=10$
5. (a) What do you mean by a cell cycle?
Describe the role of cyclins and kinases
in the transition from $G_{1}$ to $S$ and $G_{2}$
to $M$ during the process of cell cycle
regulation.
O+7=10
Or
(b) Elucidate the structural composition 0
microtubules. Write its functional
significance with special emphasis on
its role in cellular organization and
intracellular motility.
3 (Sem-2/CBCS) $200 \mathrm{HC} 2 / \mathrm{G}$ 6. (a) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Describe the structure of nuclear pore } \\ & \text { complex with proper labelled diagram. } \\ & 7+3=10\end{aligned}$
Or
(b) What is oxidative phosphorylation?
Write a note on the mitochondrial
electron transport system showing the
enzymes and the coenzymes involved
in the process.

