

May-2026

M.Sc. (Zoology)– II SEMESTER

Metabolism (MLS-202)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks:75

- Instructions:**
1. It is compulsory to answer all the questions (1.5 marks each) of Part -A in short.
 2. Answer any four questions from Part -B in detail.
 3. Different sub-parts of a question are to be attempted adjacent to each other.

PART -A

- Q1 Define the following:
- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Anabolism | (1.5) |
| (b) Substrate level phosphorylation | (1.5) |
| (c) ATP | (1.5) |
| (d) Cori cycle | (1.5) |
| (e) Fermentation | (1.5) |
| (f) Ketone Bodies | (1.5) |
| (g) Glucogenic amino acids | (1.5) |
| (h) Nucleotide | (1.5) |
| (i) Vitamins | (1.5) |
| (j) Biosynthesis of triacylglycerols (TAGs) | (1.5) |

PART -B

- Q2 (a) Explain the Electron Transport Chain (ETC) in detail. Describe the components, sequence of electron carriers, and their role in energy generation. (10)
- (b) Explain the concept of bioenergetics. Discuss the laws of thermodynamics and their significance in biological systems. (5)
- Q3 (a) Write a detailed note on glycogenesis. Discuss the steps involved in glycogen synthesis and explain hormonal regulation of the pathway. (5)
- (b) Give a detailed account of the Citric Acid Cycle (TCA cycle). Discuss its reactions, regulation, amphibolic nature, and energetic significance. (10)
- Q4 Describe the synthesis of cholesterol in detail. Explain the role of HMG-CoA reductase and regulation of cholesterol biosynthesis. (15)
- Q5 (a) Explain the transport of fatty acids into mitochondria through the carnitine shuttle mechanism. (5)
- (b) Explain the catabolism of fatty acids through β -oxidation. Describe the steps, energetics, and regulation of the pathway. (10)
- Q6 (a) Describe the de novo synthesis of pyrimidine nucleotides with suitable diagrams. (10)
- (b) Discuss disorders of nucleotide metabolism with reference to Gout and Lesch–Nyhan syndrome (5)
- Q7 Write detailed notes on the following (**any two**): (15)
- a) Amino acid catabolism and Urea cycle
 - b) Fatty acid synthesis
 - c) Glycolysis in eukaryotic cells