

ZOO505 Solved Past Paper of

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Regards VUWAYS Team

Welcome To All New Members

Zoology 505

All past Papers

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Lecture No. 1

Introduction to Cell:-

Q: Write properties of Cell?

Ans:

Properties of Cell:-

- Cells are Highly Complex & organized.
- Cell acquire & utilize energy.
- Cell possess Genetic programme & Means to use it
- Cells are capable of producing more of themselves.
- Cells carry out variety of Chemical Reaction.

Q. No. 2

Write some features of Cell?

Ans:

All cells whether they are Prokaryote and Eukaryote Have same common feature.

Such as:

- DNA
- Cytoplasm
- Plasma Membrane
- Ribosomes.

DNA:- is genetic Material

Plasma Membrane:

Phospholipids Bilayer with proteins.

Cytoplasm:-

The Rest of Material of cell within plasma membrane.

Ribosomes:-

The organelles on which protein synthesis takes place.

Who discovered fluid Mosaic Model?

Ans:

S. Jonathan Singer & Garth Nicolson.

Topic # 3

Write Name of polymerase found in Eukaryotes including plant?

Ans:

Eukaryotes have three mRNA polymerase I, II, III RNA pol I, II, III.

These are found in plants.

Topic # 14

(Membrane Lipids)

Q

Why Membrane Lipids are called Amphiphatics?

Ans:

Because, they have hydrophilic or hydrophobic & non-polar ends. All of membrane molecule in the cell are amphiphatic.

Topic # 15

(Membrane Lipid Cholesterol)
(MOB'S)

Cholesterol contains
fatty acids.

Ans:

Combination of three.

Q:

What is Membrane sidedness?

Ans:

The asymmetry of Membrane protein is referred to as "Membrane sidedness."

Topic # 17

(Membrane Protein)

Q

Name three Membrane protein?

① Integral protein

pic no. 15
Hty

- Cytokinesis
- Amoeboid Movements
- Cell Motility in general.
- Endocytosis & Exocytosis.

Topic # 37

a (Ti)

MCG's:- (i)

Q. 1 Endoplasmic Reticulum in most Eukaryotic cells stores.....?

Ans: Ca²⁺

action
31)

MCG's (ii)

inc Q Region of ER that lacks are called.

Ans: Ribosomes.

ral
pe
osis
d

MCG's (iii)

In SER double surface area during detoxification of Both lipids soluble Drug and

- olesterol)
- ② Peripheral protein
 - ③ Lipid Anchored protein.

Q

write types of Membranes?

Ans:

- ① Cutaneous Membrane.
- ② Mucous Membrane.
- ③ Serous Membrane.

does?

MCG'S

Water molecule moves through

Membrane By

Ans:

"Osmosis"

Topic # 31

Q : write functions of Micro-filaments?

Ans:

- Changes the cell shape
- Cell contracting & Mechanical stability.

Various Harmful compound

And
Epithelial Cell

Topic # 38

MCG

cells have Glycogen hydrolysis secretory abundant amount of

Ans:

SER

Topic # 39

MCG

The golgi complex is a
Major site of synthesis.

Ans:

"Carbohydrates"

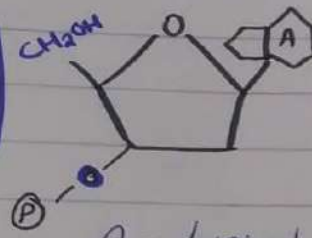
Nucleotide

It is made up of three sub-units.

- ① 5-carbon sugar
- ② A-Nitrogen Base
- ③ A-phosphoric acid.

Nucleoside

It is formed by combination of N-Base and pentose sugars.



A-typical Nucleotide of adenine.

Topic # 50 (DNA)

Q : Define linker DNA?

Ans-

It is Double Stranded DNA in b/w two Nucleosome cores that is associated with Histone H₁ holds the cross together.

no. 15

Topic # 41

(Mitochondria)

MCG's

Q: An egg has _____
Mitochondria.

Ans:

"A Few Hundred thousand"

Topic # 43

(Lysosomes)

Q:

For optimal activity Lysosomes
maintains a pH of about
_____ in its interior.

Ans:

" 5 "

Topic # 49

Q. What is difference b/w
Nucleotide & Nucleoside?

Ans:

(Topic # 50)

Q write a Detail Note on DNA Mutations?

Ans:

Defⁿ:

A permanent change in the nucleotide sequence of the genome of an organism.

- DNA can easily damage even under normal physiological conditions.
- Many different kinds of chemical and physical agents can damage DNA.
- Some of these are endogenous which are produced inside the cell, as a result of normal metabolic pathway.
- While some other are exogenous agents which come from surrounding environment.
- DNA mutations may be very simple or very complex & include several thousand nucleotides.

Q. Types of RNA? (Topic # 59)

Ans: There are mainly three types of RNA, present in the cells of living organism.

- ① Messenger RNA
- ② Transfer RNA
- ③ Ribosomal RNA.

(Topic # 49)

Q. What is the difference b/w Nucleotide & Nucleoside?

Nucleotide

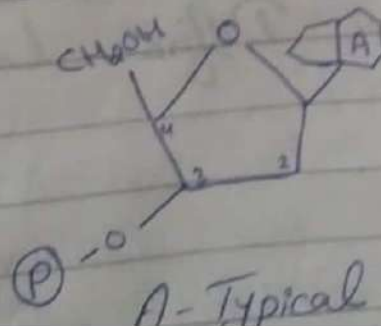
Each nucleotide is made up of three subunits called as ① 5-Carbon sugar

② A-Nitrogen Base

③ A phosphoric Acid.

Nucleoside -

It is formed by the combination of a N-base and a pentose sugar is called NUCLEOSIDE.



(Topic #60)

Q write at least three loops of tRNA?

- The U Loop:-

It is so named because of characteristic of unusual base presence in the loop. Modified base is often found within the sequence 5'-TUCCG-3'.

- The D Loop:-

It is called so due to presence dihydrouridines in the loop.

- The Anticodon Loop:-

As its name implies, contains the Anticodon a three nucleotide a long sequence that is responsible for recognizing the codon by base pairing with mRNA.

- The variable Loop:-

Its sites between anticodon loop and 3' loop and it varies in size from 3 to 21 bases.

Tails of Membrane phospholipids are

- ✓ Non-polar hydrophobic
- Polar Hydrophobic
- Non polar hydrophilic
- Polar hydrophilic

Head of Membrane phospholipids are

- Polar hydrophilic ✓
- Polar hydrophobic
- Non-polar hydrophilic
- Non-Polar hydrophobic

A phospholipid Molecule Travels from one end to other in about.

_____?
Ans:- 1 second

Water molecule moves Through Membranes By _____?

Ans:- Osmosis

(Introduction to cell) Topic #1
First Microscope was made by _____
16th.

Ans: The end of 16th century.

(Topic # 71)

Q: Write features of Meiosis?

Ans:

Lecture 71

Q:- Write difference b/w Mitosis & Meiosis?

Ans:

Ans:-

Lec-74



Regards:-

Noor