



**WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY**

B.Sc. Honours Part-III Examination, 2020

**ZOOLOGY**

**PAPER-ZOOA-VII**

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.  
Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.  
All symbols are of usual significance.*

1. Answer any **five** questions from the following: 2×5 = 10
  - (a) Define ram ventilation.
  - (b) Compare osmoregulators with osmoconformers.
  - (c) What is double staining?
  - (d) Distinguish between holocrine and merocrine secretion.
  - (e) State the location and function of podocytes.
  - (f) What is TMAO? Mention its role in osmoregulation.
  - (g) Differentiate between desmosome and hemidesmosome.
  - (h) Mention the source and function of PTH.
  - (i) Elucidate the causes of Cushing's disease.
  - (j) How bioluminescence differs from chemiluminescence?
  
2. Answer any **one** question from the following: 5×1 = 5
  - (a) What is Donnan membrane equilibrium? State the mechanism of its generation and its significance. 1+2+2
  - (b) Make a comparison of isometric, isotonic and isokinetic muscle contraction. What is a triad? 3+2
  - (c) What is action potential? Describe the ionic basis of resting membrane potential. 2+3
  - (d) What is ARO? Give an account of ARO in any two fishes. 1+4
  - (e) Give a brief account of mechanistic pathway of bioluminescence in animals. Write an example, each from aquatic and terrestrial organism, showing bioluminescence. 3+2
  
3. Answer any **one** question from the following: 10×1 = 10
  - (a) Explain the role of PCT, DCT and Loop of Henle in urine formation in human kidney. State the functions of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system in tubular reabsorption. 6+4
  - (b) What is tonicity? Define isotonic, hypotonic and hypertonic solutions. Explain the mechanism of osmoregulation in marine teleost with diagram. 1+3+6

- (c) Distinguish between skeletal and smooth muscle. Describe the molecular mechanism of sliding filament theory of muscle contraction. What is muscle twitch? 3+6+1
- (d) Briefly explain the structure of neuromuscular junction with a labelled diagram. Discuss the saltatory mode of impulse transmission with suitable diagram. 5+5
4. Answer any **one** question from the following: 5×1 = 5
- (a) Mention the source and function of Calcitonin. 2+3
- (b) Describe a mature graafian follicle with a labelled diagram. 3+2
- (c) Classify vertebrate hormones based on their chemical nature and mechanism of action with suitable examples. 3+2
- (d) Discuss how ionized Ca<sup>2+</sup> serves as an intracellular messenger in hormone action. 5
- (e) Establish the feedback control mechanism in TSH-Thyroxine axis. 5
5. Answer any **one** question from the following: 10×1 = 10
- (a) Differentiate between estrous cycle and menstrual cycle. Describe the physiological functions of insulin and testosterone. 4+3+3
- (b) Discuss the biosynthesis of Thyroid hormones. Distinguish between hypo and hyperthyroidism. 6+4
- (c) Explain autocrine, paracrine and neurocrine types of hormone delivery system with suitable diagram. Describe the role of IP<sub>3</sub>-DAG as second messenger. 6+4
- (d) What are catecholamines? Discuss briefly the steps involved in the biosynthesis of aldosterone. Elucidate the causes and symptoms of Myxoedema and Cretinism. 1+4+2½+2½
6. Answer any **two** questions from the following: 5×2 = 10
- (a) Describe the histological structure of mammalian seminiferous tubule with labelled diagram. 3+2
- (b) What do you mean by cross-linking fixative? Distinguish between dye and stain. Mention the source of hematoxylin. 2+2+1
- (c) Describe different types of simple epithelial tissues with diagram and occurrence. 3+2
- (d) Discuss the types and functions of neuroglia. What is gap junction? How does it differ from tight junction? 3+1+1
- (e) Describe the histological structure of a lymph node with diagram. Comment on its function. 2+1+2

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