



2. (a) What are anaplerotic reactions? Write any two such enzymatic reactions. (1+3=4)
- (b) Define the following terms giving examples (**any 4**):
- (i) Uncoupler
  - (ii) Apoenzyme
  - (iii) Lyases
  - (iv) Flavoproteins
  - (v) Redox potential
  - (vi) Isozymes (2×4=8)
- (c) Comment on the multifunctional aspects of Oxidative Pentose Phosphate Pathway. (3)
3. Write short notes on the following (**any 3**):
- (i) Nitrogenase protection from oxygen toxicity
  - (ii) Glyoxylate cycle
  - (iii) Butyrate fermentation
  - (iv) Reversible enzyme inhibition
  - (v) ED pathway (5×3=15)
4. (a) Differentiate between assimilatory and dissimilatory nitrate reduction. (5)
- (b) Mention the scientific contributions of the following scientists (**any 4**):
- (i) H. L. Kornberg
  - (ii) Koshland

- (iii) Carnahan et al.
- (iv) O. Warburg
- (v) J. B. Sumner (2×4=8)
- (c) Explain Harden and Young effect. (2)
5. (a) How does chemiosmotic hypothesis account for oxidative phosphorylation ? Provide any two experimental evidences in its favour. (6)

**OR**

Differentiate between mitochondrial and bacterial ETC.

- (b) Write the Michelis Menten Equation for enzymatic reactions. What is Lineweaver Burke plot of enzyme activity ? Explain with the help of a suitable diagram. (1+2+2=5)
- (c) Draw a diagram to show how enzymes catalyse reactions. What is Lock and Key hypothesis. Who proposed it ? What are its demerits ? (1+1+1+1=4)
6. (a) Write the reactions catalysed by following enzymes (**any 5**) :
- (i) Glutamate dehydrogenase
  - (ii) Pyruvate decarboxylase
  - (iii) Transaldolase
  - (iv) Citrate synthase
  - (v) Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase
  - (vi) 6-Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase
  - (vii)  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase (1×5=5)

(b) How is EMP pathway regulated in the cell ? (5)

**OR**

TCA cycle plays an important role in anabolism. Comment.

(c) Gluconeogenesis is the reversal of Glycolysis. Comment. (5)