

AP STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

w.e.f. 2020-21 (Revised in April, 2020)

ZOOLOGY –SEMESTER III

**PAPER – III: CELL BIOLOGY, GENETICS, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND
EVOLUTION**

HOURS:60 (5X12)

Max. Marks:100

Learning Objectives

- To understand the origin of cell and distinguish between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell
- To understand the role of different cell organelles in maintenance of life activities
- To provide the history and basic concepts of heredity, variations and gene interaction
- To enable the students distinguish between polygenic, sex-linked, and multiple allelic modes of inheritance.
- To acquaint student with basic concepts of molecular biology as to how characters are expressed with a coordinated functioning of replication, transcription and translation in all living beings
- To provide knowledge on origin of life, theories and forces of evolution
- To understand the role of variations and mutations in evolution of organisms

ZOOLOGY SYLLABUS FOR III SEMESTER
PAPER – III: CELL BIOLOGY, GENETICS, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND
EVOLUTION

HOURS: 60 (5X12)

Max. Marks: 100

Unit – I Cell Biology

Definition, history, prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, virus, viroids, mycoplasma

Deleted

Electron microscopic structure of animal cell.

Plasma membrane –Models and transport functions of plasma membrane.

1.4 Structure and functions of Golgi complex, Endoplasmic Reticulum and Lysosomes

1.5 Structure and functions of Ribosomes, Mitochondria, Nucleus, Chromosomes

(Note: 1. General pattern of study of each cell organelle – Discovery, Occurrence, Number, Origin, Structure and Functions with suitable diagrams)

2. Need not study cellular respiration under mitochondrial functions)

Unit – II Genetics - I

2. 1 Mendel's work on transmission of traits

2. 2 Gene Interaction – Incomplete Dominance, Codominance, Lethal Genes

2. 3 Polygenes (General Characteristics & examples); Multiple Alleles (General Characteristics and Blood group inheritance)

2. 4 Sex determination (Chromosomal, Genic Balance, Hormonal, Environmental and Haplo-diploidy types of sex determination)

2. 5 Sex linked inheritance (X-linked, Y-linked & XY-linked inheritance)

Unit – III Genetics - II

Mutations & Mutagenesis

Chromosomal Disorders (Autosomal and Allosomal)

Human Genetics – Karyotyping, Pedigree Analysis (basics)

Basics on Genomics and Proteomics

UNIT IV: Molecular Biology

Central Dogma of Molecular Biology

Basic concepts of -

- a. DNA replication – Overview (Semi-conservative mechanism, Semi-discontinuous mode, Origin & Propagation of replication fork)
- b. Transcription in prokaryotes – Initiation, Elongation and Termination, Post-transcriptional modifications (basics)
- c. Translation – Initiation, Elongation and Termination

Gene Expression in prokaryotes (Lac Operon); Gene Expression in eukaryotes

Unit - V

Origin of life

Theories of Evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism, Germ Plasm Theory, Mutation Theory

Neo-Darwinism: Modern Synthetic Theory of Evolution, Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium

Forces of Evolution: Isolating mechanisms, Genetic Drift, Natural Selection, Speciation

Co-curricular activities (Suggested)

- Model of animal cell
- Working model of mitochondria to encourage creativity among students
- Photo album of scientists of cell biology
- Charts on plasma membrane models/cell organelles
- Observation of Mendelian / Non-Mendelian inheritance in the plants of college botanical garden or local village as a student study project activity
- Observation of blood group inheritance in students, from their parents and grand parents
- Karyotyping and preparation of pedigree charts for identifying diseases in family history
- Charts on chromosomal disorders
- Charts on central dogma/lac operon/genetic code
- Model of semi-conservative model of DNA replication
- Model of tRNA and translation mechanism
- Power point presentation of transcription or any other topic by students
- Draw geological time scale and highlight important events along the time line

- Chart on industrial melanism to teach directed selection, Darwin's finches to teach genetic drift, collection of data on weight of children born in primary health centres to teach stabilizing selection etc.

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