FIRST YEAR B.Sc. ZOOLOGY FIRST SEMESTER Revised Syllabus Under CBCS W.E.F. 2020-21

STRUCTURE

				MARKS (100)		
YEAR	SEM	PAPER	TITLE	MID	END	CREDITS
				SEMESTE R	SEMESTE R	
I	Ι	I	Animal Diversity – I Biology of Non- Chordates	25	75	04
			Practical - I	25	75	01
	II	II	Animal Diversity – II Biology of Chordates	25	75	04
			Practical - II	25	75	01
	III	III	Cell biology, Genetics, Molecular Biology & Evolution	25	75	04
II			Practical - III	25	75	01
	IV	IV	Physiology, Cellular Metabolism & Embryology	25	75	04
			Practical - IV	25	75	01
		v	Immunology &Animal Biotechnology	25	75	04
			Practical - V	25	75	01

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(With Chemistry, Botany and Zoology Disciplines)

As per the **National Education Policy, 2019 the outcomes of Higher Education** includeincreased critical thinking abilities, higher order thinking and deeper learning, mastery of content, problem solving, team work and communication skills besides general engagement and enjoyment of learning including systematic research in India.

The overall objectives of the learning outcomes-based curriculum framework are to:

- Help formulate graduate attributes, qualification descriptors, programme learning outcomes and course learning outcomes that are expected to be demonstrated by the holder of a qualification;
- □ Enable prospective students, parents, employers and others to understand the nature and level of learning outcomes (knowledge, skills, attitudes and values) or attributes a graduate of a programme should be capable of demonstrating on successful completion of the programme of study.

Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs):

PEO1Higher Education: Empower students to pursue higher studies in various fields of Biology and Chemistry.

PEO2Career:Enable students to pursue careers in Chemical,Biological and related fields as demonstrated by professional success at positions within industry, government, or academia. **PEO3Social responsibility**: Enable students to exhibit professionalism, ethical attitude, communication skills and team work in their profession.

Program Outcomes (POs):

The Learning Outcomes of the programme could be in consonance with the Bloom's Taxonomy, which includes –

- 1. Remember (Lower order)
- 2. Understand (Lower Order)
- 3. Apply (Lower Order)
- 4. Analyze (Higher Order)
- 5. Evaluate& Problem Solving (Higher Order)
- 6. Create (Higher Order)

PO1Critical thinking: Able to understand and utilize the principles of scientific enquiry, think analytically, clearly and evaluate critically while solving problems and making decisions during biological study.

PO2Effective communication: Able to formally communicate Scientific ideas and investigations of the biology discipline to others using both oral and written communication skills.

PO3Social interaction: Able to develop individual behaviour and influence society and social structure.

PO4Effective citizenship: Able to work with a sense of responsibility towards social awareness and follow the ethical standards in the society.

PO5Ethics: Ability to demonstrate and discuss ethical conduct in scientific activities. **PO6Environment and Sustainability**: Able to understand the impact of biological science in societal and environmental contexts and demonstrate the knowledge for sustainable development.

PO7Self-directed and life-long learning: Able to recognize the need of life-long learning and engage in research and self-education.

Domain Subject: ZOOLOGY

(Syllabus with Outcomes, Co-curricular Activities, References & Model Q.P forFive Courses of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Semesters)

"The domain subject "Zoology", embracing the fields of Animal diversity, Cell biology, Genetics, evolution, Animal physiology, Biochemistry, Embryology, Immunology, Molecular biology and Ecology gives the student a broad understanding of faunal diversity, various life processes involved in the development of an animal, its functioning, its response to environmental stimuli, molecular basis of life, new technological approach towards life, an insight for the lecturer into research and responsibility of the student towards environment".

GENERAL CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Lecturer-based:

- 1) **Class-room activities**: Organization of Group discussions, questionanswer sessions, scientific observations, use of audio-visual aids, guidance programmes, examination and evaluation work (scheduled and surprise tests), quizzes, preparation of question banks, student study material, material for PG entrance examinations etc.
- 2) Library activities: Reading books and magazines taking notes from prescribed and reference books and preparation of notes on lessons as per the syllabus; Reading journals and periodicals pertaining to different subjects of study; Making files of news- paper cuttings etc.
- Lab activities: Organization of practicals, maintenance of lab attendance registers/log registers, maintenance of glassware and chemicals
- 4) Activities Seminars, workshops in the and conferences:Organization of at least one seminar/workshop/conference academic vear either per on academic/research aspects and inculcate research spirit among students
- 5) Research activities: Student study projects (General / RBPT model), Minor or Major research projects, Research guidance to research scholars, Publication of research articles/papers (at least one in 2 years) in UGC-recognized journals, Registration in Vidwan/Orcid/Scopus/Web of Science
- 6) Smart Classroom Activities: Organization of Departmental WhatsApp groups, Ed Modo groups/Google Class Rooms/Adobe Spark groups for quick delivery of the subject; Preparation of Moocs content & presentation tube lessons by trained lecturers; Using smart/digital/e- class rooms (mandarory) wherever present; Utilization of youtube videos (subject to copy rights) etc.

Student-based:

- 1) Class-room activities: Power point presentations, seminars, assignments
- 2) **Library activities**: Visit to library during library hour and preparation of notes
- 3) **Lab activities**: Maintenance of observation note book and record, keeping lab clean and tidy
- 4) Activities in the Seminars, workshops and conferences: Participation/presentation in seminar/workshop/conference

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITES

OBJECTIVES:

The co-curricular activities are aimed at strengthening the theoretical knowledge with an activity related to the content taught in the class room. The aesthetic development, character building, spiritual growth, physical growth, moral values, creativity of the student.

The different types of co-curricular activities relevant to Zoology domain are listed

below:

Academic - based

Preparation of Charts/Clay or Thermocol Models Debates,

Essay Writing Competitions

Group Discussions

Departmental (Zoology) magazine Formation of Book clubs

Animal album-making Viva-Voce

Lab/Research –based

Digital dissections

Field Visit/Excursions/Zoological Tours and submission of report Training at research centres (aquaculture/apiculture/sericulture etc.) Exposure to scientific instruments and hands-on experience

Value - based

Organization of first-aid camp, swachhbharat, cleanliness week, girl-child importance, Nutrition and health awareness etc.

\triangleright Observation of Days of National/International Importance

World Cancer Day (February 4 th)	International Biological Diversity Day (May 22 nd)		
Darwin Day (February 12 th)	World Turtle Day (May 23 rd)		
National Science Day (Feb 28 th)	World blood Donor Day (June 14 th)		
World Wildlife day (March 3 rd)	World Zoonoses Day (July 6 th)		
National Vaccination Day (March 16 th)	World Mosquito Day (August 20 th)		
World Health Day (April 7 th)	World Turtle Day (May 23 rd)		
Earth Day (April 22 nd)	World Mosquito Day (August 20 th)		
Malaria Day (April 25 th)	World Animal day (October 4 th)		
World Hepatitis Day (May 19 th)	World Immunization Day (November 10 th)		

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PAPER – I: ANIMAL DIVERSITY – BIOLOGY OF NONCHORDATES

HOURS: 60 (5X12)

Max. Marks: 100

Course Outcomes: By the completion of the course the graduate should able to –

- **CO1** Describe general taxonomic rules on animal classification
- **CO2** Classify Protozoa toCoelenterata with taxonomic keys
- **CO3** Classify Phylum Platy hemninthes to Annelida phylum using examples from parasitic adaptation and vermin composting
- **CO4** Describe Phylum Arthropoda to Mollusca using examples and importance of insects and Molluscans
- **CO5** Describe Echinodermata to Hemi chordata with suitable examples and larval stages in relation to the phylogeny

Learning objectives

- 1. To understand the taxonomic position of protozoa to helminthes.
- 2. To understand the general characteristics of animals belonging to protozoa to hemichordata.
- 3. To understand the structural organization of animals phylum from protozoa to hemichordata.
- 4. To understand the origin and evolutionary relationship of different phyla from protozoa to hemichordata.
- 5. To understand the origin and evolutionary relationship of different phylum from annelids to hemichordates.

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PAPER – I: ANIMAL DIVERSITY – BIOLOGY OF NONCHORDATES HOURS:60 (5X12) Max. Marks: 100

UNIT I

Phylum Protozoa

General Characters and classification of protozoa up to classes with

suitable examples

Locomotion in Protozoans

Elphidium (type study)

UNIT –II

PhylumPorifera

General characters and classification up to classes with suitable examples Skelton in Sponges

Canal system in sponges

PhylumCoelenterata

General characters and classification up to classes with suitable examples Metagenesisin *Obelia*

Polymorphism in coelenterates

Corals and coral reefs

Unit – III

PhylumPlatyhelminthes

General characters and classification up to classes with suitable examples

Life cycle and pathogenecity of Fasciola hepatica

Phylum Nemathelminthes

3.4 General characters and classification up to classes with suitable examples

Life cycle and pathogenecity of Ascarislumbricoides

Unit – IV

Phylum Annelida

4.1 General characters and classification up to classes with suitable examples

Vermiculture - Scope, significance, earthworm species,

processing, Vermicompost, economic importance of

vermicompost

Phylum Arthropoda

General characters and classification up to classes with suitable examples Vision and respiration in Arthropoda Metamorphosis in Insects *Peripatus* - Structure and affinities

Unit – V

Phylum Mollusca

General characters and classification up to classes with suitable examples Pearl formation in Pelecypoda

PhylumEchinodermata

General characters and classification up to classes with suitable examples Water vascular system in star fish

PhylumHemichordata

General characters and classification up to classes with suitable examples *Balanoglossus* - Structure and affinities

Co-curricular activities (suggested)

Preparation of chart/model of phylogenic tree of life, 5-kingdom classification, ${\it Elphidium}$

life cycle etc.

Visit to Zoology museum or Coral island as part of

Zoological tour Charts on life cycle of Obelia,

polymorphism, sponge spicules

Clay models of canal system in sponges

Preparation of charts on life cycles of Fasciola Ascaris

Visit to adopted village and conducting awareness campaign on

diseases, to people as part of Social Responsibility.

Plaster-of-paris or Thermocol model of Peripatus

Construction of a vermicompost in each college, manufacture of manure by students and donating to local farmers

Models of compound eye, bee hive and terminarium (termitaria) by students

Visit to apiculture centre and short-term training as part of

apprenticeship programme of the govt. Of Andhra Pradesh

Chart on pearl forming layers using clay or

Thermocol Visit to a pearl culture rearing

industry/institute

Live model of water vascular system

Phylogeny chart on echinoderm larvae and their evolutionary significance

Preparation of charts depicting the feeding mechanism, 3 coeloms, tornaria larva etc., of

Balanoglossus

REFERENCE BOOKS

- **1. L.H. Hyman** '*The Invertebrates*' Vol I, II and V. M.C. Graw Hill Company Ltd.
- 2.Kotpal, R.L. 1988 1992 Protozoa, Porifera,

Coelenterata, Helminthes, Arthropoda, Mollusca,

Echinodermata. Rastogi Publications, Meerut.

3.E.L. Jordan and P.S. Verma '*Invertebrate Zoology*' S. Chand and Company.

4.R.D. Barnes 'Invertebrate Zoology' by: W.B. Saunders CO., 1986.

5.Barrington. E.J.W., 'Invertebrate structure and Function' by ELBS.

6 P.S. Dhami and J.K. Dhami. Invertebrate Zoology. S. Chand and Co. New Delhi.

7.Parker, T.J. and Haswell'*A text book of Zoology*' by, W.A., Mac Millan Co. London.

8.Barnes, R.D. (1982). Invertebrate Zoology, V Edition"

<u>B.Sc. ZOOLOGY PRACTICAL SYLLABUS FOR</u> <u>SEMESTER-I W.E.F. 2020-21</u> <u>PAPER - I</u> ANIMAL DIVERSITY - BIOLOGY OF NONCHORDATES

Periods: 24

Max. Marks: 50

Learning Outcomes:

To understand the importance of preservation of museum specimens

To identify animals based on special identifying characters

To understand different organ systems through demo or virtual dissections To maintain a neat, labeled record of identified museum specimens

Syllabus :

1. Study of museum slides / specimens / models (Classification of animals up to orders)

Protozoa: Amoeba, Paramoecium, Paramoecium Binary fission and Conjugation, Vorticella, Entamoebahistolytica, Plasmodium vivax

Porifera: Sycon, Spongilla, Euspongia, Sycon- T.S & L.S, Spicules, Gemmule **Coelenterata**: Obelia – Colony & Medusa, Aurelia, Physalia, Velella, Corallium, Gorgonia, Pennatulav.

Platyhelminthes: *Planaria, Fasciola hepatica, Fasciola*larval forms – Miracidium, Redia, Cercaria, *Echinococcusgranulosus, Taeniasolium, Schistosomahaematobium*vii.

Nemathelminthes: Ascaris(Male & Female), Drancunculus, Ancylostoma, Wuchereria

Annelida: Nereis, Aphrodite, Chaetopteurs, Hirudinaria, Trochophore larva **Arthropoda:** Cancer, Palaemon, Scorpion, Scolopendra, Sacculina, Limulus, Peripatus, Larvae - Nauplius, Mysis, Zoea, Mouth parts of male &female Anopheles and Culex, Mouthparts of Housefly and Butterfly. xiii.

Mollusca: Chiton, Pila, Unio, Pteredo, Murex, Sepia, Loligo, Octopus, Nautilus, Glochidium larva

Echinodermata: Asterias, Ophiothrix, Echinus, Clypeaster, Cucumaria,

Antedon, Bipinnaria larva

Hemichordata: Balanoglossus, Tornaria larva

2. Dissections:

- **1.Prawn:** Appendages, Digestive system, Nervous system, Mounting of Statocyst
- 2.Insect Mouth Parts

3.Laboratory Record work shall be submitted at the time of practical e amination

4.An **"Animal album**" containing photographs, cut outs, with appropriate write up about the above mentioned taxa. Different taxa/ topics may be given to different sets of students for this purpose

5.Computer - aided techniques should be adopted or show virtual dissections

RFERENCEMANUALS:

1. Practical Zoology- Invertebrates S.S. Lal

- 2. Practical Zoology Invertebrates P.S. Verma
- 3. Practical Zoology Invertebrates K.P. Kurl

4. Ruppert and Barnes (2006) Invertebrate Zoology,8th Edition, Holt Saunders International Edition

ZOOLOGY MODEL PAPER FOR I SEMESTER

ZOOLOGY - PAPER - I

W.E.F.2020-21

ANIMAL DIVERSITY - BIOLOGY OF NONCHORDATES

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 75

5x5=25

I. Answer any FIVE of the following :

Draw labeled diagrams wherever necessary

- 1. Locomotion in protozoa.
- 2. Scleroblasts.
- 3. Anthozoa.
- 4. Nemathelminthes general characters.
- 5. Respiration in Arthropoda.
- 6. Gastropoda.
- 7. Bipinnaria larva.
- 8. Balanoglossus.

II. Answer any FIVE of the following: Draw labeled diagrams wherever necessary

9. Explain about general character of protozoa and classify upto class with examples

OR

Write about structure of Elphidium and life cycle.

10. Write about canal system in Sponges.

OR

Write about Polymorphism in Coelenterates.

11. Write about life cycle of Fasciola hepatica.

OR

Life cycle of Ascaris lumbricoides.

12. Write about Vermiculture.

OR

Write about structure and affinities of Peripatus.

13. Write about Pearl formation in Pelecypoda.

OR

Write about water vascular system in Starfish.

5x10=50