



# **A.S.D. Government Degree College for Women** **An Autonomous Institution**

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh-533002  
Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram



## **INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL**

**2.2.1 The Institution assesses the learning levels of the students and organizes special Programmes to cater to differential learning needs of the student**

శ్రీ విద్యా ప్రవర్ణాం

**2018 – 2019**

**Bridge Course**

A.S.D GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN ( A )  
KAKINADA



**Bridge Courses for the Academic Year  
2018-19**

**A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)  
KAKINADA EAST GODAVARI, A.P.**



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH  
BRIDGE COURSE**

**06-07-2018 to 17-07-2018**

**For all UG 1<sup>st</sup> Years**

**Academic Year - 2018-19**

## Bridge Courses

A Bridge Course in English for newly admitted students is conducted every year before the commencement of the first semester classes by the Department of English. The main objective of the course is to bridge the gap between subjects studied at Higher Secondary level and subjects they would be studying in Graduation. The syllabus for the course is framed in such a way that they get basic knowledge on the subjects that they would be learning through graduation. This two-week student enhancement and development programme is devised for overall grooming and enhancement of the students' fraternity with a special punctuation for students from rural and semirural community.

### Objectives

- To bridge the gap between school and collegiate education to meet the students communicative requirements
- To prepare the students for a classroom atmosphere in which English is the medium of instruction.
- To help the students acquire the basic LSRW skills.

### Methodology

A Curriculum is framed separately in each of the subjects, for Bridge Course in English. During the first week after the commencement of the classes, the bridge course curriculum is delivered to the students in various disciplines. A post bridge course test is conducted after the completion of bridge course syllabus to assess the ability of student's suggestions is given to students for improvisation.

### Syllabus for Bridge Course

- Basic English Grammar
- Word building and their usage
- Idioms and phrases
- Sentence formation and transformation
- Listening and speaking skills mainly concentrating on conversation
- Interview skills
- Developing listening, reading, writing and speaking skills
- Comprehension
- Precise writing, paragraph and report writing
- Public speaking, group discussion, debate, declamation contest and extempore speech
- Profile writing

- Resume preparation
- How to use the dictionary?
- How to read the news paper?

### Outcome

After the completion of the Bridge Course in English, there was a significant progress in the Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing skills of the students. Students who had tremendous stage fear were able to overcome it and speak fluently in English. They could easily take part in Group Discussions and exhibit their views in English. Students who had Telugu as the medium of instruction at the school level gained confidence to speak and write in English.

#### 1. The structure of Bridge Course worksheet in restructured form is as follows

- ❖ Title of the unit,
- ❖ Learning Outcome- Exactly what the student is going to learn.
- ❖ Learning Activities / Learning Experience
- ❖ The Solved Activities
- ❖ Some Examples for Practice, Few questions / activities / exercises to be given to see that students understand the concept or not.
- ❖ For a better and stronger understanding of the concept Complementary and parallel activities

2. This course will be very important for the students to understand exactly what they have learned in the previous academic year, to test it and for the students to understand the curriculum for the next class.

### Instructions for Students

This Revised Bridge Course has been prepared for you with the objective of reviewing the previous year's syllabus at the beginning of the present academic year and helping you to prepare for the current year's syllabus.

1. The bridge course lasts for a total of 10 days.
2. The bridge course will help you to understand exactly what you have learned in the previous academic year and to understand the important concepts of the syllabus for the next class.
3. This bridge course should be studied on a day-to-day basis.
4. It consists of day-to-day worksheets. You are expected to solve the worksheet on your own as per the given plan.

## INDEX

S.No	Title
1.	Pre- test Question paper
2.	Syllabus & Day wise Activities
3.	Post -test Question paper
4.	Student Attendance
5.	Photo proofs

## LIST OF FACULTY

Ms.P.Sanjotha, Lecturer in English

Ms.Y.Swarna Sri, Lecturer in English

**A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**  
**2018-19 BRIDGE COURSE**  
**QUESTION PAPER (PRE TEST)**

**Max.Marks: 20**

**Time: 30Min**

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**I. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow: 5x1=5M**

Dry fruits are useful in various diseases of the brain, muscles and tissues. Almonds have unique properties to remove brain weakness and strengthen it. Almond preserves the vitality of the brain, strengthen the muscles, destroy diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders. Walnut is another dry fruit that possesses wonderful qualities of curing brain weakness. According to Dr. Johnson, almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples, and oranges are rich in phosphoric elements and should normally be used by brain workers. Phosphorus nourishes the vital tissues of the body. It keeps the mind full of enthusiasm for more work.

1. Dry fruits are useful because they (            )  
(a) Strengthen our heart            (b) Cure various diseases of the brain, muscles and tissues  
(c) Give confidence to us            (d) Empower us to do challenging tasks.
2. Which one is not a property of almonds? (            )  
(a) It preserves the vitality of the brain            (b) It strengthens the muscles  
(c) It destroys diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders  
(d) It strengthens our digestive system.
3. Phosphoric element is profusely found in (            )  
(a) Almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples and oranges  
(b) Almonds, figs, papayas, guavas and pineapples            (c) All the green vegetables  
(d) Seasonal fruits.
4. Brain workers should take fruits rich in phosphoric elements because (            )  
(a) They remove brain weakness            (b) They nourish the vital tissues of the body  
(c) They keep the mind full of enthusiasm            (d) All the above.
5. The word "Unique" means the same as (            )  
(a) Ordinary            (b) Highly qualified            (c) Unusual            (d) Distinctive

**II. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow: 5x1=5M**

Bears are found in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. They are massively built, with short tails and thick legs. Bears are not really carnivores. They eat almost anything, the chief exception in the polar bear, which in its natural state lives on fish and seals. However, in captivity, they seem to enjoy meat, vegetables, fruits, milk, rice and porridge. Bears are not quite as dangerous as people imagine them to be like most animals; they will do their best to avoid human beings. They have a special sense that is eyesight to see things.

I. Where are bears found? ( )

A. America B. Australia C. Arctica D. None of the above

II. What does a bear eat in captivity? ( )

A. Meat B. Chapati C. Seal D. Trees

III. What does a bear avoid like most animals? ( )

A. Hunters B. Human beings C. Fish D. None of the above

IV. What kind of body do the bears have? ( )

A. Massively built B. Weak C. fat D. None

V. What is the strongest sense of a bear? ( )

A. Touch B. Sight C. Smell D. Hearing

**III. Re arrange the following jumbled sentences into a meaningful sentence 3X=3Marks**

1. School / go / to / You / everyday

2. I / guitar / the / well / very / play

3. makes / spider / web / The / a

4. Pond / jumped / the dog / into the

5. Bridge / over / is a / there / the stream.

6. Metal / useful / is a / steel / very.

**Match the following. 4x1=4M**

1. A group of cattle. ( ) a. flock

2. A group of wolves. ( ) b. fleet

3. A group of ships. ( ) c. pack

4. A group of Sheep. ( ) d. herd



## Syllabus & Activity

### Day: 1

#### Learning Outcomes:

Answers coherently in written or oral form to the questions in English based on day to day life experience.

#### Learning Activity

'A Concept Map'

A concept map is a diagram or graphical tool that usually represents the relationship between concepts and ideas. A teacher/facilitator will write a concept on a blackboard / screen in square/circle and ask them to tell some words (ideas) related to concept. The students will try to answer orally if they are familiar with the concept.

#### Solved / Demo Activity

A concept is written in the middle and you all are going to find out the related words to that concept/main word. You also have to form small sentences.

#### Activity : 1.

Concept : Plant  
Ideas : stem, root, flowers, leaves

#### Activity 2.

Small Sentences :

1. Plant has a stem.
2. Plant has roots.
3. Plant has flowers.
4. Plant has leaves.

#### Activity 3 : Concept - School

Ideas : benches, uniform, games, teachers, headmaster, book, notebook, bell, Ask the learners to add more words.

#### Practice:-

A list is given below regarding the concept - Face.

Some words are related and some are not. Guess the proper related words and write them down. (Stomach, mouth, shoulder, nose, chin, heart, wrist, toe, lip, teeth, cheek, eyelash, eyebrow, etc.) Extension Activity

Use various concepts regarding their day-to-day life. Ask them to collect much more ideas regarding the concept and ideas. Practice it once a week. You can arrange a game for this activity.

### Learning outcome

Write small paragraphs in English from verbal, visual clues with appropriate punctuation marks.  
Write a continuous and meaningful passage

### Learning Activity: My School

1. Show the learners, labeled pictures of a school.
2. Student will observe the picture and read the labeled words and think about more related words.
3. Student will complete the sentences by using proper words or phrases.
4. Write the sentences in proper order to make a short paragraph on "My School".

### Solved Activity

#### Labelled picture of a school and supporting words



Janta School

- Name of the school...Janata School
- spacious
- huge playground.
- kind and loving teachers
- new activities
- good and studious friends, make fun
- located- at the center of village or town
- beautiful (building)
- 40 teachers.

#### Incomplete sentences:

- My school has (spacious) buildings.
- I love my school because we learn (new activities) every day.
- The building of my school is very (beautiful)
- My school name is (Janata School)

## Practice

Observe the above picture and labels. Complete the following sentences.

- There are ..... ,..... teachers.
- They are .....and .....
- I have many ..... friends. We play together and .....
- It is located .....
- I love my school .....

**Extension Activity** - Write a short paragraph on my village/town/city/garden etc.

## Day: 2

### Learning outcome

Writes a description of a given process. Writes a short biography or autobiography of a thing, object or person of their choice

### Learning Activity

Story writing

Arrange the proper sequence of incidents happening in the story. The cunning wolf

- The clever wolf told the goat that he was drinking the sweet water there.
- The silly goat was left in the well
- The goat was silly
- The clever wolf jumped on the goat back and got out of the well.
- Goat wanted to know what the wolf was doing in the well
- A goat saw the wolf in the well
- Goat jumped into the well.
- He asked the goat to come down to drink some water

### Solved Activity

The cunning wolf

A goat saw the wolf in the well. Goat wanted to know what the wolf was doing in the well. The clever wolf told the goat that he was drinking the sweet water there. Wolf asked the goat to come down to drink some sweet water. The goat was silly. Goat jumped in the well. The clever wolf jumped on the goat back and got out of the well. The silly goat was left in the well.

### Practice: Read the story and rewrite it.

The Fox and The Crow

A Fox once saw a Crow fly off with a piece of cheese in its beak and settle on a branch of a tree.

The fox walked up to the foot of the tree. "Good day, Mistress Crow," he cried. "How well you are looking today: how glossy your feathers; how bright your eyes.

I feel sure your voice must surpass that of other birds, just as your figure does; let me hear but one song from you that I may greet you as the Queen of Birds."

The Crow lifted up her head and began to caw her best, but the moment she opened her mouth the piece of cheese fell to the ground, only to be snapped up by the Fox. The crow was sad.

**Extension Activity:** Write the story in your mother tongue

**Learning outcome** Writes a description of a given process.

**Learning Activity**

Watch the given picture carefully and write the events in it.



**Solved Activity**

For example actions - flying, grazing, walking

- 1) The man is walking after a bull.
- 2) The cow is grazing.
- 3) The birds are flying in the sky.

**Practice Activity:-**

- 1) Write the action words for actions happening at your home/class.
- 2) Write the sentences by using appropriate action words.

**Extension Activity:**

1. Find out 10 action words from the textbook
2. Write 10 sentences by using action words.

### Day - 3

**Learning outcomes:** Writes various types of informal letters.

**Learning Activity:** Informal letters points

- Inviting a friend for a birthday.
  - Asking sorry or apologize to someone
  - Congratulating a friend for his success
  - seeking permission from parents.
- Now complete the following letter.

Write a letter to your friend about a poem compilation activity in your class. Dear Anu,

Thanks for your letter, .....

Next week, we have.....Can you suggest a good poem?

Please ..... Convey .....

love to your sister, Yours lovingly,

Shital

#### Solved Activity

Dear Anu,

Thanks for your letter, for telling me about the cartoon movie Toy story.  
Next week, we have a poem compilation activity in our class. Can you suggest a good poem?  
Please write to me soon. Convey my regards to your parents and love to your sister,

Yours lovingly,

Shital Practice

Write a letter to your best friend inviting him/her to your birthday celebration

#### Extension Activity :

Collect letters on different topics and persons. Describe how to write a letter.

### Learning Outcomes:

Reads for pleasure independently. English storybooks, news et headlines, advertisements etc. without difficulty.

Reads silently with comprehension, write events in logical order.

Reads announcements in a clear, audible voice, with proper pronunciation

### Learning Activity

1. What is the name of your friend?

-----

2. What is Radhika's hobby ?

-----

3. Where does your friend live?

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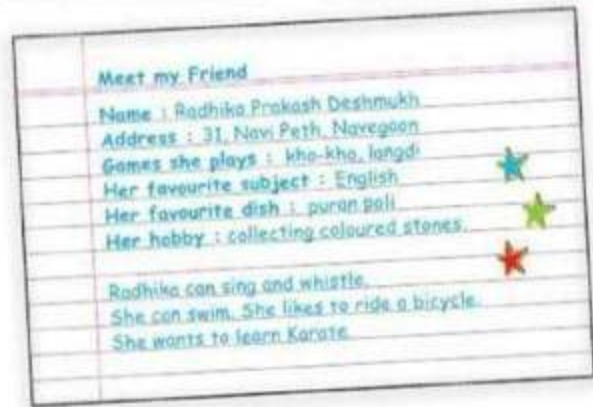
4. What is her favourite subject?

-----

5. What does she want to learn?

-----

Read the specimen given below. Now write your friend's profile using his/her answers. एक मित्र का नाम, पता लिखें/लिखें।  
उसके उत्तरों से अपना मित्र का प्रोफाइल लिखें।



### Solved Activity

Smita's profile.

Favourite teacher : Miss Shobha

I want to become : A doctor

School name : Practice school, Lonikalbhor

Sumit

My Favourite Subject : Science

Name : SmitaKapse

Friends name :

Practice

Prepare your own profile.

### Extension Activity:

Find your favourite cricketer's/actor's etc. profile and write them in your diary/notebook

## DAY -4

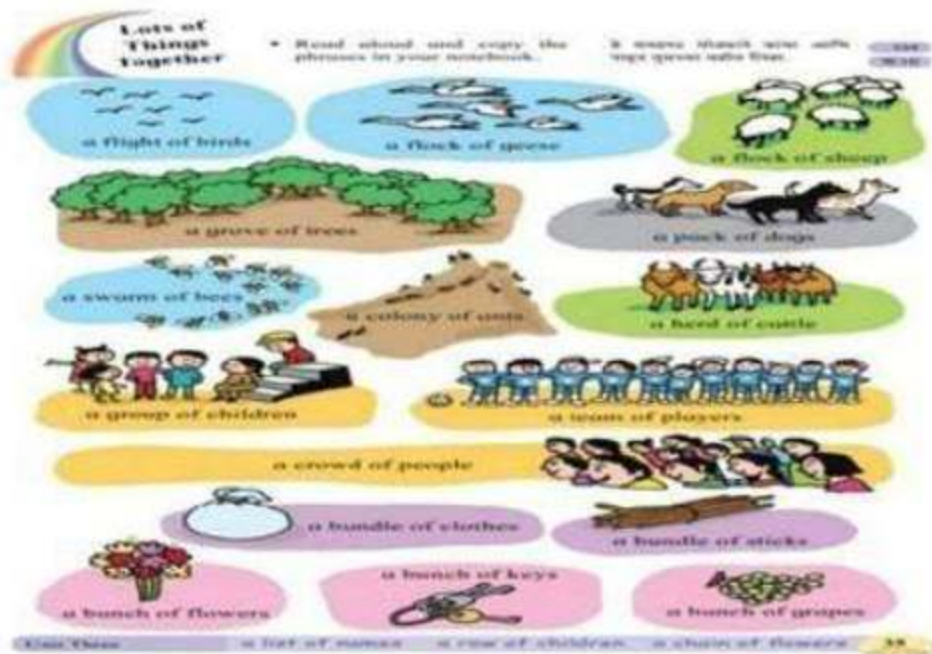
### Learning Outcomes

Reads for pleasure independently. English storybooks, news et headlines, advertisements etc. without difficulty.

Reads silently with comprehension, write events in logical order.

Reads announcement sin a clear, audible voice, with proper pronunciation

### Learning Activity



### Solved Activity

Write the phrases given in the activity and read the phrases again and again.

A flight of birds. A flock of geese. A grove of trees.

### Practice Activity

Search the phrases from textbook and write in your notebook.

Read those phrases with proper pronunciation and stress.

**Extension Activity:** Ask the students to collect such types of words and phrases.



**Learning Outcomes:** Reads announcements in a clear, audible voice, with proper pronunciation  
Reads silently with comprehension, write events in logical order

### Learning Activity

The school has organized a Story-telling Competition for Classes V, VI and VII from 21st to 25th of June. The competition will be held in the school hall at 10 a.m.in the morning.

Children may select -

1. A Fable
2. A True Story
3. A Funny Story
4. A Folk-Tale
5. A Fairy-Tale

Three prizes will be given for each category.

The time limit is 3 to 5 minutes. Those who wish to participate may contact Mrs. Sanjana Mohite for other details.

They must register their names with her before the 16<sup>th</sup> of

June. Read the announcement and answer the questions.

1. What is the announcement about?.....
2. On which date will the competition be held? .....
3. How many categories are finalized for the competition?
4. What is the time limit for the competition?
5. To whom do you register your names for the competition?

*Teachers may ask many more such types of questions to get to know the students' understanding of the announcement.*

### Solved Activity

E.g. How many categories are finalized for the competition?

Ans: There are five categories for the competition

### Practice Activity:

Ask the students to read the announcements again and write the answers in their notebook.

### Extension Activity:

Ask the students to collect such types of announcement and try to understand the words and their pronunciation properly.

## DAY -5

**Learning outcome:** Uses synonyms given in the textbook.**Learning Activity**

**Activity No-1** Choose the correct synonyms of the given words.

**2.Big**

( long , little , large )

**4.Shut**

( close , open , move )

**6 Cry**

( speak , tell , weep )

**8.Angry**

( annoyed, happy , sad )

**1.Advantage**

( loss , benefit , disadvantage)

**3.Broad**

( narrow, short , wide )

**5.Bold**

( scary , brave , calm)

**7.Certain**

( Perfect , sure , good )

**9.End (finish, sure, good)**

**10.Build**

( Set , construct , break )

### Solved Activity

Set of Synonyms

Big - large

Cry - weep

Broad - wide

Sure/Complete - finish

Shut- close

Advantage- benefit

Certain -

Practice

Match the pairs of correct synonyms.

A

1. Good.

2. Pretty.

3. Arrive.

4. Certainly

5 .End

6. Build.

B

come

Construct

Fine

Finish

Sure

Beautiful

**Extension Activity:** Find out some more synonyms from your textbook.

**Learning outcome:** Uses synonyms given in the textbook. **Learning Activity:**

Match the pairs ..

Old -	Choose	Speak -	
	Single	Start -	Happy
	Under -	Unhappy	
Angry -	Correct	One -	Hold
Glad -	Talk	True -	Simple
Sad -	Baby	Keep -	Hard
Easy -	beautiful	Difficult -	Close
Mistake -	Ancient	Infant -	Quick
Pretty -	Begin	Damage -	annoyed
Near -	Below	Select -	Error
Fast -	Hurt		

### Solved Activity

**Match the pairs of synonyms.**

A	B
Old	Ancient
Start	Begin
Under	Below
Angry	Annoyed
One	Single
Glad	Happy
True	Correct
Sad	Unhappy
Keep	Hold
Easy	Simple
Difficult	Hard
Talk	speak
Infant	Baby
Mistake	Error
Pretty	Beautiful
Damage	Hurt
Close	Near
Select	Choose
Fast	Quick

**Practice Activity:**

Fill in the blanks from the given words into the bracket.

1. Radha is a ---- girl. (pretty )
2. ----- this flower in your hand. ( keep )
3. Don't----- my plant. ( hurt )
4. The temperature is ----- zero degree Celsius. ( under )
5. My school-----at 10:00 o'clock. ( start )

**Extension Activity**

Find synonyms by using any source. Eg internet, dictionary, textbook etc.

## DAY-06

### Learning outcome :

Writes dictation of words, phrases and sentences for different purposes such as lists, paragraphs etc.

### Learning Activity

Activity: Framing sentences of like and dislikes

1. Show learners specific sentence structure.
2. They will observe the structure and read the words on the table and think about more related words.
3. They will frame the sentences by using proper words from the table.
4. They will write more sentences on their own.

### Solved Activity

Teaching - sentence structures: -

- I like.....
- I do not like.....
- He likes.....
- He does not like...

I	Like	my
We	do not like	school. my
You	Likes	village. the
They	Does not like	pen.
He		the story books.
She		grapes.
It		Japan.
		biscuits.
		the pen.
		flowers.
		ice cream.
		my pet
		cat.
		my teacher.
		history.

First Sentence structure

1. I like....
2. I do not like.....
3. They do not like .....

Second Sentence structure

1.He likes....

- He likes story books.
- She likes the pencil
- It likes grapes.

2.He does not like....

- He does not like story books.
- She does not like the pencil.
- It does not like grapes.

Write more sentences using the above table.

Practice

Observe the above table, write more sentences of the same structure. Frame short sentences of likes and dislikes.

**Extension Activity**

Write a short paragraph using likes and dislikes. Write sentences as per the given structures.

## DAY -07

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:** Uses various dictionaries to find out the new words .

### Learning Activity

Looks up the spelling of words in a standard dictionary.

Dictionary Task- play a game with the help of a good Dictionary.

### Solved / Demo Activity

Instructions –

Look at the words given below . They all are familiar words. If you find it difficult, use the dictionary.

1. uniform
2. country
3. office
4. note - book
5. sharpener
6. eraser
7. school

Now use the above words to complete the sentences.

1. I write in my notebook.
2. My father brought me a new uniform.
3. We sharpen our pencils with \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I love my \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This is my \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Divya erases with \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My mother goes to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Practice Work - Now try to solve another activity.

You have to use a good bilingual (English - Marathi)

dictionary. Activity- Look at the words in the square.

(Milk, Elephant, Tiger, Mango, kitchen, peacock, Bat, Pen)

1. My mother cooks in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a beautiful bird.
3. Pappa gives me a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I write with my \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is our National Animal.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sweet fruit.
7. We must drink \_\_\_\_\_ to be strong.

### Extension Activity

- Write all above words in your notebook.
  - Find out the meanings of the words from a dictionary.
- Then write down all these words alphabetically in your notebook.

## DAY -08

### Learning outcome

Writes paragraphs in English from verbal, visual clues with appropriate punctuation marks.

Writes a continuous and meaningful passage.

**Learning Activity:** Activity-“Writing short simple sentences” Facilitator shows the chart to help writing short sentences.

Students will write the sentences with the help of the following chart.

I, We, You, He, She, It They	am /is /are	a boy , a girl, a doctor, doctors , a table, a player , a teacher, teachers ,workers, my friend, my mother, very good students, a pen, helping in studies, a parrot etc...
---------------------------------------	-------------	--

### Solved Activity

- Look at the chart given above and write short sentences.

Clues- I am ..... , He/ She/ It is..... ,We/You /They are.....

e.g. - I am.... a doctor. We are .....doctors.

It is .....a parrot.

I am a boy.

We are students. He is my friend.

She is a girl. It is a pen. It is a table.They are teachers.

### Practice Activity

Write more sentences using the above given clues in the chart.

### Extension Activity

- Write the sentences using the singular and plural form of the Nouns.



## Learning Outcome

Writes a short biography/autobiography of a thing, person or an object of their choice.

### Learning Activity

Activity- "Writing An Autobiography".

Show the sentences to write this activity. Sentences are familiar to students. They will read and write. If they are not able to write appropriately then give them clues or use pictures if necessary.

### Solved Activity

1. Look at the following sentences and see how they are completed.

1. I am a boy....(boy/girl)
2. I'm Studying in std..... (5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>)
3. I am good in (studies ,playing)
4. I have a.....(brother ,sister)
5. We ..... together (play, study , work)
6. We have a big..... (Playground, class)

### Practice

Write many sentences looking above examples and write a paragraph on biography or autobiography of your friend, another person, thing or any object

### Extension Activity

Write a paragraph of a biography of your father, uncle, thing or any object etc.

## DAY -09

**Learning Outcomes:** Understands questions, requests, commands in games and sports and acts accordingly

**Learning Activity :** Matching

Instruction: Read the sentences and match them with their expressions appropriately.

A) Sentences	B) Expressions
What is your name?	Request
Please give me your pen.	Command
Open the door.	Question

### Solved Activities

Read the sentences and match them with their expressions appropriately.

A) Sentences	B) Expression
Where's Shama?	Question
Please get some food.	Request
"Stop, Stop, you wicked birds"	Command

### Practice

- 1) Find out and write 4 questions from the book.
- 2) Find out and write 4 sentences of requests from the book.
- 3) Find out and write 4 sentences of command from the book.

### Extension Activities

Watch YouTube videos with given links.

**Learning Outcomes: Understands questions, requests, commands in games and sports and acts accordingly**

Learning Activity: Activity 1.

Read the questions and encircle the correct answer.

1. A: When is the cricket game?  
B: It's great. /It's on Saturday.
2. A: Where is my English book?  
B: It's on the table. /It's from China.
3. A: Whose bike is this?  
B: The bike is blue. / It's my uncle's bike.
4. A: How many friends do you have?  
B: Five. /Five years old.
5. A: What is in your bag?  
B: It's next to the desk. / There's a notebook.
6. A: Who is your English teacher?  
B:Mr. Suresh is here./ It's Mr. Suresh

Solved Activity / Demo :

e.g. - A: When is the cricket game?  
B: It's great./It's on Saturday.

Practice :

1. Prepare speaking cards of food, friend, animal, bird and hobby.
2. Take one card and answer the questions.

e.g. Speaking card – Food

1. What is your favorite dish?
2. Why do you like it?
3. When do you eat it?
4. How often do you cook it?



Which ingredients do you need for it?

Extension Activity/ Parallel Activity/ Reinforcement:

Make a list of your daily used school materials and say one sentence about it.  
I.e. Pen, Pencil, notebook, eraser etc.

## DAY 10

**Learning Outcomes: Understands questions, requests, commands in games and sports and acts accordingly.**

### Learning Activities

#### Commands for the assembly

Teacher: Please pay attention. All the students come out from your class for the assembly.

- 1) Follow the instructions strictly.
- 2) Go to the assembly ground in a queue.
- 3) Line up shortest to tallest
- 4) Stand up straight and stand in queue
- 5) Do not Cross the line
- 6) No movements at all.
- 7) Late comers will make the separate Line...
- 8) Join your hands, close your eyes
- 9) Prayer starts.
- 10) Go back to your class.
- 11) Keep silent and keep discipline.

**B) Now Answer the following questions.**

- (I)** Where will you listen to this announcement. ....
- (II)** Guess who is giving this announcement. ....
- (III)** What type of exhibition is in 'Art Gallery'? .....
- (IV)** Which standard division students have been allowed today? .....
- (V)** Have they given some instructions? .....
- (VI)** Do you like to follow instructions? .....
- (VII)** Do you like to visit 'Art Exhibition'? .....

### Solved Activities

e.g. - Where will you listen to this announcement?

Ans: We listen to this announcement in school

**Practice** 1. Read the following sentence carefully. Write if it is command or request?

Can you help me?

Don't make so much noise.

Look at that

ship Please, don't tell anyone.

Could you show me the book

**1. Listen and act**

1. Jump up and down.
2. Clap your hands.
3. Raise your hands.
4. Stamp your feet.
5. Touch your nose.
6. Wave your hand.
7. Touch your toes.
8. Touch your head.
9. Turn around.
10. Stand on one foot.

Extension Activity/ Parallel Activity/ Reinforcement :

1. Complete the following command.



H ..... up.

Make .....

Open .....

2. Different role playing activities / dramatization and try to use it outside the class.

**Learning outcomes : Frames different questions on various topics and situations**

**Learning Activity**

1. Activity- In the living room
2. Show learners a picture of 'The living Room'
3. The learners will observe the picture and point out a few things they can see. Then learners will frame 'Wh- questions' using the words

**Solved Activity**

- Pillow
- Clock, Shoes etc
- Sofa
- TV
- Laptop
- Window



1. What is the colour of the sofa?
2. Where is the newspaper?
3. What is the colour of the curtain?

4 .How many windows are there?

**Practice**

Observe the picture again and frame more questions



**Extension Activity**

- Observe the picture given below and frame 'Wh- questions'

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

Frame different questions on various topics and situations

**LEARNING ACTIVITY :** What is question?

It is a sentence or phrase that ask for an answer. Asking question is an art. It helps the learners to develop their communication skill.

There are Two types of questions.

- 1.WH questions-These types of questions always begin with W/H word
- 2.Verbal Questions-These types of questions always begin with helping verbs/Modal auxiliaries. They always carry the answer Yes/No

How to frame WH questions -

1. When - Time (at 9 O'clock, in the morning,afternoon,evening,today,yesterday etc.)
2. Where- Place (Pune,Mumbai,Nagpur,Solapur etc.)
3. Why- Reason
4. What- object
- 5.How- Situation
- 6.Who - Person
- 7.Which - Things/objects
8. How many- Numbers(Countable)
9. How much- Numbers(uncountable)
- 10.How far/long - distance

**SOLVED / DEMO ACTIVITY :** A) Match to frame questions.

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Where are you..... | a) coming back?                |
| 2) Why are you.....   | b) feeling now?                |
| 3) What is he.....    | c) going to buy from the Mall? |
| 4) How is she.....    | d) late today?                 |
| 5) When are they..... | e) going ?                     |

Answers:

- Where are *you* going ?  
Why are *you* late today?  
What is *he* going to buy from the Mall?  
How is *she* feeling now?  
When are *they* coming back?

**PRACTICE WORK:**

Choose the correct question word to frame meaningful question.

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.....is your name?           | 2 .....buys an ice cream to you? |
| 3. ....is your school?        | 4 ..... do you go to school?     |
| 5.....is your favourite game? | 6 ..... books are on the table ? |

**EXTENSION ACTIVITY :**

Now Complete the sentences using the correct word from the word bank.

Do	Does	What	When
Why	Where	How	Who

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.....are you going?   | 2 .....did you reach Dubai?       |
| 3.....are you doing?   | 4 ..... old are you?              |
| 5.....she read a book? | 6 ..... you like to play cricket? |

**A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**  
**2018-19 BRIDGE COURSE**  
**QUESTION PAPER (POST-TEST)**

**Max.Marks: 30**

**Time: 1Hr**

**SECTION –A      READING COMPREHENSION**

**I.A) Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow: 5x1=5M**

Global vaccination programs are introduced to prevent some dreaded diseases. The world's children are expected to be vaccinated against six common childhood diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles. The percentage of the world's children vaccinated in the first year of life varies across continents.

From the chart above it is clear that Europe is the continent with the most advanced immunization programs. Next is the position of America. Southeast Asia has the least developed program. Africa stands slightly higher than that except for DPT alone. All diseases deserve more attention for vaccination, especially in Southeast Asia and Africa. But worldwide polio deserves the most attention.

**1. What are the six common childhood diseases that the world's children are expected to be vaccinated against? (    )**

- A) Influenza, cholera, typhoid
- B) Tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, and measles
- C) Mumps, rubella, smallpox

**2. Which continent has the most advanced immunization programs? (            )**

- A) Europe                      B) America                      C) Southeast Asia

**3. Which continent has the least developed immunization program? (            )**

- A) Europe                      B) America                      C) Southeast Asia

**4. How does Africa compare to Southeast Asia in terms of vaccination programs? (    )**

- A) Africa has more advanced programs
- B) Africa has the same level of development as Southeast Asia
- C) Africa has less developed programs

**5. Which disease deserves the most attention for vaccination globally? (            )**

- A) Tuberculosis              B) Diphtheria                      C) Polio

**I B) Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow: 5x1=5M**

There are three main groups of oils-animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins. Vegetable oil has been known from very old times. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from eatable and animal products and the oils of certain flowers.



1. The main source of animal oil, is – (            )

(A) fish    (B) whale    (C) seaweeds    (D) plants

2. Vegetable oil is mainly used for – (     )

(A) eating    (B) cooking    (C) frying    (D) lubricating

3. The.....of fish yields nourishing oil. (            )

(A) liver    (B) stomach    (C) eyes    (D) head

4. The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a – (            )

(A) skin    (B) cell    (C) blubber    (D) fins

5. .... are made from vegetable, animal products and the oils of certain flowers.

(A) Perfumes    (B) Cosmetics    (C) Cooking medium    (D) Soaps

#### SECTION – B GRAMMAR & WRITING

II. Write a letter to your cousin about your farewell party celebrations. 5Marks

III. Re write the following sentences by using If clause. 3X1=3Marks

1. Study regularly. You will do well in the examination.

2. Don't spit on the road. You will be fined.

3. Walk fast. You will catch the bus.

IV. Write the synonym for the given word 3x1=3Marks

1. hermit    2. wounded    3. Abandoned

V. Write the opposite word for the given word 3X1=3 Marks

1. lost    2. Grow    3. Cruel

VI. Re arrange the following jumbled sentences into a meaningful sentence 6X1=6Marks

1. many/festivals/celebrated/in/types/India/of/are

2. called/rose/the/queen/the/is/flowers/of

3. the ship of the desert/camel/called/is/the

4. help/minerals/growth/the/body/of/in/the

5. tigers / natural / it / home /is / for / a /protected

6. is/it/game/cheap/very/a

Department of English  
2018-2019  
Bridge Course Pre Test & Post Test Marks

S.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	GROUP	PRE TEST MARKS 20	POST TEST MARKS 30
1	N.Pvani	B.A	14	27
2	B.Sireesha	B.A	14	24
3	B.Kruparani	B.A	13	24
4	B.Sravani Durga	B.A	14	25
5	D.Padma	B.A	15	26
6	D.Lavanya	B.A	14	27
7	G.Sireesha	B.A	16	25
8	K.Sandhya	B.A	14	26
9	K.Ratna Kumari	B.A	15	26
10	K.Sruthi	B.Com	13	27
11	K.Surya Kumari	B.Com	14	24
12	K.Bala	B.Com	16	25
13	M.Manikyam	B.Com	14	26
14	M.Akhila	B.Com	13	26
15	M.Prathima	B.Com	15	25
16	M.Ramya Krishna	B.Com	16	27
17	O.Prudhvi Devi	B.Com	14	26
18	P.Kameswari	B.Com	14	27
19	S.Durga Devi	B.Com	16	27
20	P.Haritha	B.Com	16	26
21	P.Govindamma	B.Com	15	26
22	P.Baby Shalini	B.Com	14	27
23	t.Anitha	B.Com	16	26
24	T.Satya vani	B.Com	15	26
25	V.Sravani	B.Com	13	27
26	Y.Vijaya santhi	B.Com	14	26
27	A.Jayalakshmi	B.Com	16	27
28	A.Kameswari	B.Com C.A	14	24
29	A.Manasa	B.Com C.A	16	25
30	B.Sharmila	B.Com C.A	16	23
31	D.AdiLakshmi	B.Com C.A	16	26
32	D.Rajeswari	B.Com C.A	17	25
33	D.Bhavani	B.Com C.A	14	24
34	G.Rajeswari	B.Com C.A	16	26
35	G.Santhi Mahalakshmi	B.Com C.A	15	26
36	G.Srikanya	B.Com C.A	16	27
37	G.Srilakshmi	B.Com C.A	17	25
38	G.Anitha	B.Com C.A	14	24
39	G.Prasanthi	B.Com C.A	16	25
40	G.Yamuna	B.Com C.A	17	26
41	G.Anupriya	B.Com C.A	17	27
42	G.Manasa	B.Com C.A	16	25
43	J.Veeralakshmi	B.Com C.A	16	24

44	K.Durga Bhavani	B.Com C.A	16	27
45	K.Chinnari	CBZ	17	24
46	K.Indradhana Lakshmi	CBZ	16	25
47	K.Veera latha Veni	CBZ	17	26
48	K.Jyothi	CBZ	16	26
49	K.Priyanka	CBZ	16	27
50	K.Jyothi	CBZ	17	26
51	M.Devika	CBZ	16	27
52	M.kusuma	CBZ	16	26
53	M.BhagyaLakshmi	CBZ	14	27
54	M.Leela Srujana	CBZ	15	26
55	N.Nookamani	CBZ	16	27
56	C.Nagadevi	CBZ	14	24
57	C.Spandana	CBZ	16	25
58	D.Roshini	CBZ	14	26
59	G.Surya Kala	CBZ	14	25
60	K.Mounica	CBZ	14	25
61	K.Gayathri	M.B.C	16	25
62	K.Supraja	M.B.C	15	26
63	K.Jayaveera Lakshmi	M.B.C	16	25
64	K.Sowmya Chandrika	M.B.C	17	24
65	M.Jeeva	M.B.C	16	26
66	N.Chandini	H.Sc	14	26
67	P.Devi	H.Sc	16	24
68	S.Padma Rani	H.Sc	17	25
69	T.Veera Ramya	H.Sc	16	26
70	A.Pavani Naga Durga	H.Sc	17	27
71	A.Sita Mahalakshmi	H.Sc	16	26
72	A.Baby Chandana	H.Sc	16	25
73	C.Varalakshmi	H.Sc	15	24
74	Ch.Varalakshmi	H.Sc	14	24
75	Ch.Sri varalakshmi	H.Sc	16	24
76	Ch.Rani	H.Sc	17	23
77	Ch.Devi	Horticulture	16	24
78	Ch.Suma	Horticulture	17	23

79	D.Jahnavi	Horticulture	16	24
80	D.Vanisri	Horticulture	16	25
81	D.Levia	Horticulture	15	26
82	E.Padimini Devi	MPC	14	27
83	G.Meghana Sri	MPC	16	26
84	G.Dhana Lakshmi	MPC	17	27
85	G.Krishna Veni	MPC	17	26
86	K.Uma devi	MPC	16	25
87	K.Dhanya	MPC	17	26
88	K.Ratna Lakshmi Kumari	MPC	16	27
89	K.Mutyalamma	MPC	16	25
90	K.Devi	MPC	16	26
91	M.Sai Pushpa	MPC	16	25
92	M.Parimala	MPC	17	25
93	P.Eswari Anjali	MPC	16	26
94	P.Satya Janani	MPC	14	26
95	P.Sireesha	MPC	15	27
96	P.Varalakshmi	MPC	16	25
97	P.Devi	MPC	17	25
98	R.Sravani	MPC	16	26
99	T.Sireesha	MPC	16	26
100	T.Varalakshmi	MPC	16	26
101	V.Nagasiva Lakshmi	MPC	17	24
102	V.Bhavani	MPC	16	26

*Surya*



6-07-2018 to 13-07-2018

July 2018		Pupils Attendance Register										Total Marks	
Sl. No.	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Obtained	Max. Marks
MBC	01 Padma Suresha	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	02 Kamala Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	03 Suresha Suresha	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	04 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	05 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	06 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	07 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	08 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	09 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	10 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	11 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	12 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	13 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	14 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	15 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	16 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	17 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	18 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	19 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	20 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	21 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	22 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	23 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	24 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	25 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	26 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	27 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	28 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	29 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	30 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10

6-07-2018 to 13-07-2018

July 2018		Pupils Attendance Register										Total Marks	
Sl. No.	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Obtained	Max. Marks
MBC	01 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	02 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	03 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	04 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	05 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	06 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	07 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	08 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	09 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	10 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	11 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	12 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	13 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	14 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	15 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	16 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	17 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	18 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	19 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	20 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	21 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	22 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	23 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	24 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	25 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	26 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	27 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	28 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	29 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10
"	30 Suresha Suresha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	10

*Suresha*



H. Suresha  
 PRINCIPAL  
 A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)  
 AUTONOMOUS  
 KAKINADA

# DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT

## BRIDGE COURSE

06-07-2018 to 17-07-2018

For all UG 1st year

Academic Year - 2018-2019

### Bridge Courses:

A Bridge course in Sanskrit for newly admitted students is conducted every year before the commencement of the first semester classes by the Department of Sanskrit. The main objective of the course is to bridge the gap between subjects studied at Higher Secondary level and subjects they would be studying in Graduation. The syllabus for the course is framed in such a way that they get basic knowledge on the subjects that they would be learning through graduation. This two-week enhancement and development programme is devised for overall grooming and enhancement of the student's fraternity with a special punctuation for student's from rural and semi-rural community.

### Objectives

- To bridge the gap between school and collegiate education to meet the student's communicative requirements
- To prepare the students for classroom atmosphere in which Sanskrit is the medium of instruction.
- To help the students acquire basic LSRW skills.

### Methodology

A curriculum is framed separately in each of the students, for Bridge course in Sanskrit. During the first week after the commencement of the classes, the Bridge course curriculum is delivered to the students in various disciplines. A post Bridge course test is conducted after the completion of Bridge course syllabus to assess the ability of student's suggestions is given to students for improvisation.

2018-19

3

BRIDGE COURSE - 06-07-2018 - 17-07-2018

Syllabus Topics covered.

UNITS

TOPICS

1	विभक्तिः	Seven formations - vibhakti. प्रथम / द्वितीय / तृतीय / चतुर्थे पंचमी / षष्ठी / सप्तमी
2	असन्धिः	• सङ्गाप्रकरणम् • असन्धिः
3	ह्रस्वसन्धिः	• कारकप्रकरणम्
4	अभ्यासनम	• सङ्ख्याः / बहुवचनम् / क्रियापदानि / विशेषाभ्यासः किञ्चर्यम् । काल रूपानि ॥
5	अभ्यास प्रश्नाः (work sheets)	

Out come: After the completion of the Bridge course in Sanskrit, there was a significant progress in the listening speaking, reading and writing skills of the students. Student who had ~~the~~ tremendous stage fears were able to overcome it and speak fluently in Sanskrit. They could easily take part in Group discussions and exhibit their views in Sanskrit. Students who had Telugu <sup>second</sup> language as the medium of instruction at the school level gained confidence to speak and write in Sanskrit.

Instructions for students

This Revised Bridge course has been prepared for you with the objective of reviewing the previous year's syllabus at the beginning of the present academic year and helping you to prepare for the current year's syllabus.

- The bridge course lasts for a total of 10 days. course will help you to understand exactly what you have learned in the previous academic year and understand the important concepts of the syllabus for the next class.
- This Bridge course should be studied on a day-to-day basis.
- It consists of day-to-day worksheets. You are expected to solve the worksheets on your own as per the given plan.



Academic year: 2018-19

Details of Students who were given Bridge Course -2018-2019.

S.NO	Name of the student	Admission/RollNO	class
1811006	Ch. Sandhya	1811006	HEP
1811008	P. Padma Rama Devi	1811008	HEP
1822003	A. Vineetha	1822003	BCom
1822004	B. Iswaryambica	1822004	BCom (Em)
1822009	K. Rama Tukasi	1822009	BCom (Em)
1822020	T. Sri Sawjanya	1822020	BCom (Em)
1823007	B. Nava Durga	1823007	BCom (C.A)
1832005	A. Jaya Lakshmi	1832005	MPCS
1832008	D. Komalatha	1832008	MPCS
1832016	K. Madhusi	1832016	MPCS
1832032	P. Sindhu	1832032	MPCS
1832038	P. Veni	1832038	MPCS
1833003	A. Satyaveni	1833003	CB2
1833007	K. Snehalatha	1833007	CB2
1836003	D. Hema Tukasi	1836003	CBMB
1836005	K. Durga Sampathi	1836005	CBMB
1834010	S. Udaya Bhanu	1834010	CBMB
1834013	V. Susya Chandana	1834013	CBMB
1834002	D. Hema madhuri	1834002	CBMB
1836002	S. Sravani	1836006	HSC
1812002	B. Sravani	1812002	THP
1813003	T. Sai Purna	1813003	HET
1811010	S. Srivalli	1811010	HEP
1811011	T. Devi Priyanka	1811011	HEP
1831002	Ch. Sai	1831002	MPC
1831003	Ch. Kasturi	1831003	MPC
1831004	J. Dhana Lakshmi	1831004	MPC
1823020	S. Veera Lakshmi	1823024	BCom (C.A)
1823021	Y. Ramadurga	1823021	BCom (C.A)
182013	K. Jyothi	182013	BCom (C.A)

Department of Sanskrit

2018-19 Bridge Course Test Marks

S.No	Name of the student	Group	Pre Test Marks	Post Test Marks
1	Ch. Sandhya	HEP	18	25
2	P. Padma Rama Devi	HEP	15	25
3	A. vineetha	Bcom	16	27
4	B. ISwarya	Bcom	14	25
5	R. Rama Tulasi	Bcom	15	24
6	T. Sri Sowjanya	Bcom	16	25
7	B. Nava Durga	MPCS	18	28
8	A. Jaya lakshmi	MPCS	18	28
9	D. Komalatha	MPCS	15	26
10	K. Madhuri	MPCS	16	24
11	P. Sindhu	MPCS	17	28
12	P. veni	CB2	14	26
13	A. Satya veni	CB2	12	26
14	K. sneha latha	CBMB	18	24
15	K. Durga Sampathi	CBMB	14	26
16	S. udaya Bhanu	CBMB	14	23
17	V. Susya Chandana	CBMB	13	26
18	D. Hema Madhuri	CBMB	15	25
19	S. Sravani	CBMB	15	24
20	D. Hema Tulasi	CBMB	18	26
21	B. Sravani	TH P	12	23
22	T. Sripurna	HET	16	22
23	J. Dhana lakshmi	HEP	18	26
24	S. Srivalli	HEP	15	23
25	T. D. Poyanka	HEP	12	21
26	Ch. Sai	MPC	18	28
27	Ch. Kasturi	MPC	18	28
28	S. V. lakshmi	C.A	17	28
29	Y. Rama Durga	C.A	18	26
30	K. Jyothi	C.A	18	26



## विभक्तिः

Any noun has seven formations

ॐ राक रूप राक विभक्तिः

• शिक्षकः विद्यालयं गच्छति ।

Shikshakah goes to vidyalaya

• शिक्षकः ; प्रथमविभक्तिः

The doer of the action gets प्रथमविभक्तिः

विद्यालयम् = विद्यालय को / to विद्यालयः द्वितीयविभक्तिः

The receiver of the action gets द्वितीयविभक्तिः

• रामः हस्तेन भोजनं खदति ।

Rama eats bhojanam (by hand)

हस्तेन = हस्तः के द्वारा / by हस्तः (तृतीयविभक्तिः)

The instrument of the action gets तृतीयविभक्तिः ।

• माता पुत्राय फलं ददाति

माता gives phalam (For पुत्रः)

पुत्राय = पुत्रः For चतुर्थीविभक्तिः

The purpose / motivation behind the action gets चतुर्थीवि

• रामात् = रामः पञ्चमी "वि"

रामात् पुष्पं पतति ।

Flower falls (From Ram)

रामात् = From रामः (पञ्चमी "वि")

When one originates / separates from something,  
then that something gets पञ्चमी विभक्तिः

• रामस्य पत्नी सीता अस्ति ।

wife (of Ram) is seeta.

To tell the relation, we use षष्ठी विभक्तिः

• रामे ज्ञानम् अस्ति ।

There is gyan (in Ram)

To tell location, we use सप्तमी विभक्तिः ।

To call someone we use सम्बोधन ।

(अ-Ending, masculine)

• प्रथमा	देवः	देवो	देवाः
द्वितीया	देवम्	देवौ	देवान्
तृतीया	देवेन	देवेभ्याम्	देवैः
चतुर्थी	देवाय	देवाभ्याम्	देवेभ्यः
पंचमि	देवात्	देवाभ्याम्	देवेभ्यः
षष्ठी	देवस्य	देवयोः	देवानाम्
सप्तमी	देवे	देवयोः	देवेषु
सम्बोधन	हे देव	हे देवै	हे देवा

पंचमी विभक्तेः रूपाणि उपयुज्य द्विकस्थानानि पूरयन्तु ।

पुं 1. वृक्षः

2. ग्रामः

3. पाठः

स्त्री 1. रमा

2. मता

3. वाटिका

न.पुं 1. वनम्

2. धनम्

3. फलम्

## सूत्राप्रकरणम्

अ इ उ ण्	ऋ लृक्	रा ओ इ.
रो ओ च्	ह्रस्ववरट्	ल ण्
त्रम ड. ण न म्	भ्रमभ्र	घ ढ ध ष
ज ब ग ड द श्	ख फ छ ठ थ च ट त व्	
क प य्	श ष स र्	ह ल्

इति महेश्वराणि सूत्राण्यणादिसूत्रार्थे।  
 राषाम्ब्या इतः। इकारादिष्वकार उच्चारणार्थः। लण्मध्ये  
 विसंज्ञकः।

- राषां प्रत्येक सूत्राणाम् अन्ते भवाः वर्णाः  
 अन्याः णादयः वर्णाः।
- ह्र य व र ट् इत्यत्र व्यञ्जनवर्णः उपदिश्यन्ते,

- ह्रस्वभेदाः अ इ उ ऋ लृ
- दीर्घभेदाः अ इ उ ऋ रा ओ रो ओ
- लुतभेदाः अ इ उ ऋ रा ओ रो ओ

अत्र दीर्घ भेदप्रदर्शकपदेषु लृकारस्य उल्लेखः  
 नास्ति तथा ह्रस्वभेदप्रदर्शने रा ओ इति वर्णानाम् उल्लेखः नास्ति

### संख्या

can be classified into 3 categories

- राक, द्वि, त्रि, चतुर्

There are विशेषणं that vary in लिंग, वचनं, विभक्ति as per  
 the विशेष्यं eg. त्रीणि कन्यानि, द्वौ पुरुषौ। तिसृणा महिलाणां  
 चतुर्भिः वानरैः।

- पञ्च, षट्, . . . , दश - endings these are also विशेषणं but  
 vary in वचनं विभक्ति as per the विशेष्यं while they have same  
 form in all लिंगः

राकवचनम्  
पठ् + अति  
पठति

द्विवचनम्  
पठ् + अतः  
पठतः

बहुवचनम्  
पठ् + अन्ति  
पठन्ति

राषा	सरस्वती	सा	पावती
राषा	जननी	सा	भगिनी
राषा	बालिका	सा	बालिका
राषा	मता	सा	मता
राषाः	मिक्षुकः	सः	वृषः
राषः	छात्रः	सः	अध्यापकः
राषः	मयूरः	सः	शुकः
राषः	दण्डः	सः	वृक्षः
राषः	वानरः	सः	मनुकः
राषः	गजः	सः	अश्वः
राषः	बालकः	सः	वृद्धः
राषः	सिंहः	सः	हरिणः

सर्वेषां संस्कृतभाषायां प्रीतिः भवेत्।

सर्वेषाम् - of everybody

संस्कृतभाषायाम् in the

संस्कृतभाषा

गृहे गृहे - ग्रामे ग्रामे

नगरे नगरे - देशे देशे

वदने वदने विलसतु सर्वेव संस्कृतम्

## अभ्यासप्रश्नाः

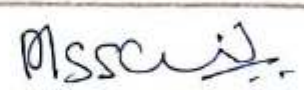
1. उपदेशो अन्यम् इति भवति  
अ) अच् आ) हुल् इ) विसर्गः ई) अनुस्वरः  
इतसंज्ञकस्य लोपं करोति -
2. अ) हुलन्त्यम् आ) अदर्शनं लोपः इ) तस्य लोपः ई) उपदेशोऽनुनासिकः  
मुख नासिकया उच्चार्यमाणः वर्णः भवति -
3. अ. अनुस्वरः आ. व्यञ्जनम् इ. अनुनासिकः ई) स्वरः  
वाह्ययन्त्रः भवति
4. अ) पञ्चथा आ) षोढा इ) दशथा ई) रक्षादशथा  
स्पर्शानां प्रयत्नः भवति
5. अ) स्पृष्टम् आ) ईषद्विवृतम् इ) विवृतम् ई) ईषद्विवृतम्  
व्यासविरचिता — लिखता
6. अ) वाणेश्वरः आ) वाल्मीकि इ) रामः ई) शिवः  
कविकोक्तिं वाल्मीकि विरचिता
7. अ) महाभारतम् आ) रामायणम् इ) भगवद्गीता ई) पुराणम्  
महाभारतम् केन विरचितम्
8. अ) वाल्मीकि आ) वेदव्यासः इ) शुक ई) नारदः  
परमशिवः वाहनं
9. अ) गरुड आ) गन्दी इ) मूर्ध्नि ई) सर्पः  
सरस्वत्याः वाहनं
10. अ) सिंहः आ) व्याघ्रः इ) भयूरः ई) हंसः  
रामस्य पत्नी
11. अ) पर्वति आ) गङ्गा इ) सीता ई) दुर्गा  
धात्रः प्रतिदिनं कलाशालां
12. अ) गच्छति आ) गच्छतः इ) गच्छसि ई) गच्छन्ति  
सः धमेण वर्धते —
13. तस्य नाम कुणाः  
वयं सर्वे पठामः।
14. भवतः नाम किम्।
- 15.



A.S.D Gout Degree College for women

Taganickpur, kakinada

Department of Botany  
Activity Register

Date	July 6th 2018 to 17th July 2018.
Conducted through (DRC / JKC / ELF / NCC / NSS / Departments . etc)	Dept. of Botany.
Nature of activity. (-seminar/work shop/ <del>extra</del> lecture .. etc)	Bridge Course.
Title of the activity	"
Name of the Department/ Committee	Dept. of Botany.
Details of resource persons (Name Designation etc)	Smt. P.A.S.S. Krishna Kumar Lee. in Botany.
No. of students participated	40 + 18. (CB2 + CBDB)
Brief report on the activity	Introduce and Introductions all over I st sem Syllabus briefly.
Name of the lecturer who planned & conducted the activity.	Krishnakumar
Signature of the dept in charge / corner of the committee	MSSC  17/7/2018
Signature of the principal	
Remarks	<u>seen</u> K. Kumar 20/7/18 A. Kumar

## BRIDGE COURSE 2018-2019.

A.S.D. Govt. Degree college [W] - Autonomous, Kakinada.

Sl. NO	Roll NO	Name of the student	Attendance - dates										20/1 Marks obtained in bridge course	20/1 Marks obtained in bridge course
			1/18	7/18	14/18	21/18	28/18	4/19	11/19	18/19	25/19	1/20		
	1833106	Kotikilapudi. Mahalakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	12	16
	1833107	Surta. Divya	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	13	15
	1833108	Annameruddi. Satyavani	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	13	18
	1833109	Chitikela. Durga Bhavani	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	12	18
	1833110	Karadi. Susha Durga Mahalakshmi	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	10	13
	1833111	Kovri. Jamiela	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	13	16
	1833112	Kari. Sneha latha	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	16	18
	1833113	Narava. Madhvi Aparna	a	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	12	15
	1833114	Revu. Baghya Sri	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	12	15
	1833115	Addanki. Pavani Naga Durga	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	14	18
	1833116	Addanki. Sita Mahalakshmi	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	13	15
	1833117	Chellapudi. Varalakshmi	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	12	15
	1833118	Chitikela. Varalakshmi	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	10	16
	1833119	Chokka. Devi	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	16	18
	1833120	Chuleka. Suma	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	14	18
	1833121	Dadala. Jahnavi	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	10	18
	1833122	Dandangi. Vani Sri	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	11	14
	1833123	Dandangi. Levia	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	12	14
	1833124	Ganta. Dhana Lakshmi	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	15	16
	1833125	Gottu. Lishna Vani	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15	17
	1833126	Inapa. Padmini Devi	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	13	18
	1833127	Kadali. Uma Devi	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	13	18
	1833128	Kandui. Dayana	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	12	18
	1833129	Katta. Ratna Lakshmi Kumari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	12	16



**A.S.D GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A) KAKINADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE**

**BRIDGE COURSE 2018-19**

**TEST QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Max.marks:20**

1.Which microorganism(s) among the following perform photosynthesis by utilising light ( )

- a) Cyanobacteria, Fungi and Viruses                      c) Cyanobacteria  
b) Viruses    d) Fungi

2.What is Microbiology? ( )

- a) Study of molecules that are visible to human eyes  
b) Study of animals and their family  
c) Study of organisms that are not visible to naked eyes  
d) Study of microscope

3.Who is known as the father of Microbiology? ( )

- a) Edwin John Butler    c) Robert Koch  
b) Ferdinand Cohn    d) Antoni van Leeuwenhoek

4.Which part of the compound microscope helps in gathering and focusing light rays on the specimen to be viewed? ( )

- a) Condenser lens    c) Objective lens  
b) Magnifying lens    d) Eyepiece lens

5.Which of the following are produced by microorganisms? ( )

- a) Alcoholic beverages    c) Breads  
b) Fermented dairy products                                      d) All of the mentioned

6.What is the approximate size of the bacterial cell? ( )

- a) 1mm in diameter    c) 2mm in diameter  
b) 0.5 to 1.0 micrometer in diameter                              d) 2 micrometer in diameter



15. Which of the following are formed in pyrenoids? ( )

a) oil c) starch

b) glucose d) silica

16. In the fungal classification system Ascomycetes come under the division of \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

a) Gymnomycota c) Amastigomycota

b) Mastigomycota d) Gymnomycota, Mastigomycota

17. Rhizopus stolonifer belongs to which class?

a) Acrasiomycetes c) Ascomycetes

b) Zygomycetes d) Deuteromycetes

18. Which class of fungi among the following have motile cells with two laterally inserted flagella, one tinsel and the other whiplash? ( )

A) Chytridiomycetes c) Deuteromycetes

b) Zygomycetes d) Oomycetes

19. Which division of fungi lacks flagella? ( )

a) Mastigomycota c) Gymnomycota

b) Amastigomycota d) Basidiomycetes

20. Fruiting bodies of slime moulds are called \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

a) acervulus c) apothecium

b) sori d) perithecium

Key: 1.(c) 2.(c) 3.(d) 4.(a) 5.(d) 6.(b). 7.(a) 8.(a). 9.(c) 10.(b). 11.(c). 12.(b). 13.(c). 14.(a) 15.(c). 16.(c) 17.(b). 18.(d). 19.(b) 20.(b)

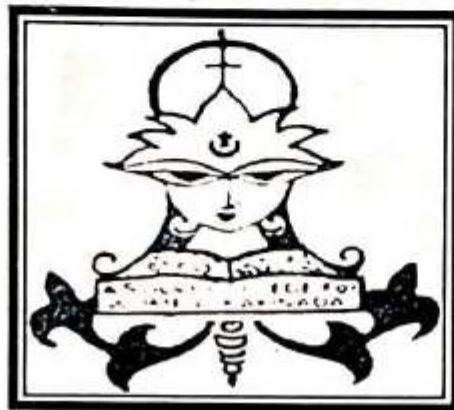
**A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)**

(Re-Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade)

**KAKINADA – 533 002, EAST GODAVARI, A.P.**

**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY**

**2019-2020**




**AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY  
ORIENTATION PROGRAMME**

**A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)**

**KAKINADA – 533 002, EAST GODAVARI, A.P.**

**ASD Govt. Degree College for Women(A)**  
Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

**Activity Register 2019**

Date	
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/ Departments etc.)	Zoology department
Nature of Activity (Seminar/Workshop/Extn. Lecture etc..)	Orientation programme For Aquaculture Technology <i>students</i>
Title of the Activity	Orientation programme
Name of the Department/Committee	Department of zoology
Details of Resource Persons ( Name . Designation etc..)	U.satyanarayana guest faculty M.satyavaralakshmi lecturer n zoology N.veerachanti
No.of students participated	21
Brief Report on the activity	We trained I BSC CZAQT students for short term program me to know about the basics of Aquaculture. We gave study material to them.
Name of the Lecturers who Planned & conducted the activity	M.Satyavaralakshmi U.Satyanarayana Guestfaculty in Zoology
Signature of the in charge	V.Ananthalakshmi lecturer in chemistry
Signature of the Principal	
Remarks	-----

Seen.  
kg New 28/1/19  
Academic Adviser



## OBJECTIVES OF BLUE REVOLUTION:-

### Concepts:-

Strength & quality and quantity of water. Reparation means water resources especially on water quality and quantity. Communicate to each other.

## BLUE REVOLUTION OF AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture has a long history in asia, ancient, Egypt and in central Europe most probably the first in the world to culture fish as far back 2500 B.C.

In china corps are known to have been spawned and stry. Wen fang is called the fish farmer. The classified of fish culture written around 500 B.C by fan lei a chinese politician turned fish culturist. The earliest form of fish culture appear to be

## concepts:-

Strengthen baseline information on water quantity and quality and seasonal / inter annual variation in flows for both rivers and aquifers that can be used by stake holders for monitoring changes and for the development of natural and regional management plans. Improve information sharing among riparian countries.

Strengthen the capacity of both regional and national organisations engaged in the monitoring and management of shared water.

Strengthen national government & regulations to protect the quality of surface and ground water. Introduce payment for environment service and other for watershed and land management. The use of alternative water supply for agriculture and industrial purpose. water sector planning and management.

Common carp [Cyprius carpio]. Later it was introduced into Asia.

### OBJECTIVES:-

- \* The utilisation of aquatic resources to a maximum extent.
- \* For getting higher food production. Has led to blue revolution.
- \* Migration tensions associated with the use & management of shared water.
- \* Improve environmental management and economic productivity of water resources.
- \* Improve access to, & effective use of safe water and basic sanitation.

The successful shift of water from aquaculture to meet growing urban and industrial needs require improving the multiple productive use of water to maintain food security, nutrition and economic well being.

Improving water productivity and the economic productivity of water resources.

# ORIENTATION PROGRAMME



ORIENTATION PROGRAMME 2018-2019  
I year Aquaculture students

S.No	Name of the students	Signature	Group
1.	Durga k.s	Durga k.s	IC2A9T
2.	B. Aparna	B. Aparna	IC2A9T
3.	G. Geetha	G. Geetha	IC2A9T
4.	K. Vatsavi	K. Vatsavi	IC2A9T
5.	M. sudha mounika	M. sudhamounika.	IC2A9T
6.	V. Anusha	V. Anusha	IC2A9T
7.	M. Anusha	M. Anusha	IC2A9T
8.	B. Mounika	B. Mounika	IC2A9T
9.	E. karuna	E. karuna	IC2A9T
10.	E. Lavanya	E. Lavanya	IC2A9T
11.	G. Bhanudeepthi	G. Bhanu Deepthi	IC2A9T
12.	G. vasantha	G. vasantha	IC2A9T
13.	K. saidevi	K. saidevi	IC2A9T
14.	K. devi	K. Devi	IC2A9T
15.	P.N. satya sai	PN. Satya svi	IC2A9T
16.	B. Chandu	B. Chandu	IC2A9T
17.	K. Lakshmi duaga	K. Lakshmi Doga	IC2A9T
18.	M. Rajitha devi	M. Rajitha Devi	IC2A9T
19.	Y. Divya sai	Y. Divya Sri	IC2A9T

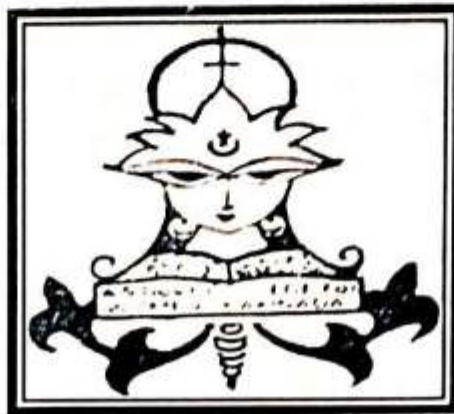
**A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)**

(Re-Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade)

**KAKINADA – 533 002, EAST GODAVARI, A.P.**

**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY**

**2018-2019**



**BRIDGECOURSE**

**A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)**

**KAKINADA – 533 002, EAST GODAVARI, A.P.**

**ASD Govt. Degree College for Women(A)**  
Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

**Activity Register 2019**

Date	10-6-18 to 16-6-18
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/ Departments etc.)	Zoology department
Nature of Activity (Seminar/Workshop/Extn. Lecture etc..)	BRIDGECOURSE
Title of the Activity	BRIDGECOURSE (Mammals Characters)
Name of the Department/Committee	<b>Department of zoology</b>
Details of Resource Persons ( Name , Designation etc.,)	U.Satyanarayana guest faculty m.satyavaralakshmi lecturer n zoology
No.of students participated	40
Brief Report on the activity	We trained I BSC cbz students for short term program me to know about the basics of zoology. We gave study material to them.
Name of the Lecturers who Planned & conducted the activity	M.Satyavaralakshmi U.Satyanarayana Guestfaculty in Zoology
Signature of the in charge	Dr.K.Aruna lecturer in charge of micro biology
Signature of the Principal	<i>H. Suvachala</i>
Remarks	-----

No	Roll No	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE	ATTENDANCE-DATES										MAX MARKS	Marks obtained before bridge Course	Marks obtained after bridge Course	
1		K. Mahalakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	5	9	
2		S. Divya	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	10	6	8	
3		A. Satya Veni	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	10	3	9	
4		Ch. Dwiga Bhavari	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	10	4	8
5		K.S.D Mahalakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	10	5	9	
6		K. Janicla	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	6	6	
7		K. Snehalatha	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	7	9	
8		M. Madhuri Aparna	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	5	9	
9		R. Bhagya Sri	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	02	9	
10		A. Pavani Naga dwiga.	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	04	10	
11		A. Sita Mahalakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	05	10	
12		Ch. Varalakshmi	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	10	06	10	
13		Ch. Varalakshmi	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	10	05	06	
14		Ch. Suma	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	10	06	09	
15		D. Jahnvi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	10	05	09	
16		D. Vari Sri	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	06	09	
17		D. Leviya	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	07	09	
18		G. Dhara lakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	08	09	
19		G. Krishna Veni	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	05	09	
20		I. Padmini Devi	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	03	09	
21		K. Uma devi	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	04	09	



22.	K. Dayana	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	10	05	09
23.	K. Ratna Lakshmi	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	10	02	08
24.	Kumari														
25.	K. Mutyalamma	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	10	03	09
26.	K. Devi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	04	07
27.	M. Sai pushpa	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	10	05	09
28.	M. Parimala	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	10	06	09
29.	P. Eswari Angili	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	10	07	09
30.	P. Satya Janani	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	08	09
31.	P. Srisisha	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	08	10
32.	P. Vara lakshmi	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	10	02	09
33.	P. Konda devi	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	03	08
34.	T. Srisisha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	04	08
35.	T. Vara lakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	10	04	08
36.	V. Naga Siva Lakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	05	09
37.	Ch. Varalakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	10	04	10
38.	R. Saravari	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	10	05	9
39.	V. Bhavari	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	10	06	9
40.	G. Meghana Sri	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	10	07	10
41.	A. Baby Charana	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	10	04	09

శ్చిరదాల సామీన్చి లక్షణాలను వేరొనెయ్యుము?

అయి సంఖ్యానూ అయి శరీరవలె అయి గల స్వక గ్రంథులు

సవయింతు న్రావయెయి అగియింకె జ్యేష్ఠు శ్చిరదాలు ఇంకారు.

సామీన్చి లక్షణాలు :- I. చర్మము (Integument) :-

• సకాస్కాతలగిని అయినులు, వల్లలగిని తరల గంకే ఇన్సెయింకె ఉన్చి అయియెయి (Chair) అగి అంకె చర్మము ఉంకెయి.

• చర్మయెయి గల స్వేద గ్రంథులు (Sweat glands) శరీరయెయి అయింకె అయింకె అయింకె అయింకె శరీర ఉన్కెయి (క్రమ పున్కెయి).

• త్తె, చర్మ అయి గ్రంథులు (Sebaceous glands) అయి చర్మయెయి అయింకె. ఇంకె ఉన్కెయి అయింకె అయింకె అయింకె "నీం" ఇంకెయి.

• అయి చర్మయెయి, అయియెయి అయింకెయి ఉంకెయి.

• శ్చిర స్వేద గ్రంథులు స్వక గ్రంథులుగా అయింకెయి, అయింకెయి కంకెయింకెయి ఉన్కెయి అయింకెయి అయింకెయి ఉంకెయి అయింకెయి అయింకెయి.

II దంఠాలు :- (Teeth) అయింకెయి అయింకెయి (heterodont dentition)

ఉంకెయి. అయింకెయింకెయి గుంకెయింకెయి, రంకెయింకెయి, ఇంకెయి చర్మయెయి అయింకెయి రంకెయింకెయి.

• దంఠాలయి దంఠ వియెయింకెయి అయింకెయి ఇంకెయి ఉంకెయి.

• దంఠాలు అయింకెయి అయింకెయి అయింకెయి అయింకెయి. అయింకెయి దంఠాలు అయింకెయి, అయింకెయి అయింకెయి అయింకెయి అయింకెయి అయింకెయి.

ఇన్సెయింకెయి :-

• అయింకెయి అయింకెయి (foramen magnum) ఉంకెయి అయింకెయి అయింకెయి

కేవలస్థూల ఉష్ణ రేడు అనువాయ సంధులుగా విచ్ఛేదనము.

9. క్రింద దశలలో రేడు అనా అధివాస్థాస్థి (Dentary) ఎవలలు యుండు భాగములలో కేవల 'v' అనాముగా విచ్ఛేదనము ఉంటుంది.

10. అధివాస్థాస్థి, ధృతినికా కలలములలో (Quadrates) ఉన్న గుండలలో సంధులుగా ఉంటుంది.

11. దశల ఎవల సంధులుగా ఉండి అధివాస్థాస్థి యొక్క కేవలనికా ప్రాంతము యనియ దాగలగా యొద్దు చేయినాయి.

12. నాసికాస్థాస్థిలోని టాక్సిఫెస్ అస్థులు ఉంటాయి. ఇవి క్షయకాలములో స్వేదనము ఉండి అనియలో అనియలో వ్యక్త గానికా వేది చొయియోని బాస్థాస్థియో మొదలగు సంధులలో జొలకు అనువాయముగా ఉంటుంది.

13. అనాస్థూ ఎవలలు చొయియోని, ఎస్థినిస్ అను ప్రాంతాలు ఉండి ఎవలలు ఎవలగుండలలో ఉంటుంది.

14. అధివాస్థూ (Dentary) కు రేడు వల భాగాలుంటాయి. ఇవి గలబు (Tuberculum) శిఖాస్థూ (Capitulum) అనునవి ఇవి కేవల యధివాస్థూ సంబంధముగా ఉంటాయి.

15. కేవలములలో కేవల యధివాస్థూ (Centrum) దాని ఇరువైపుల ఎస్థినిస్ అని ఉంటాయి.

16. కేవల యధివాస్థూ చొయియోని ఉంటుంది. కేవల యధివాస్థూ వల చొయియోని ఎవలలలో నరకాస్థి అనా కేవల అధివాస్థూ ఉంటాయి.

17. చాలా కేవలలలో కేవల భాగములలో 7 కేవలములు మొదలవు ఉంటాయి.

18. ఉనియోనిలో అధివాస్థూ అనువాయము (Covoid) అస్థి ఉండదు. అధివాస్థూ దాని భాగము చొయియోని కేవలములలో అనువాయము ఉంటుంది.

19. ఎవలల వల (Digit) లో రేడు అనువాయములు అనియ అనియలో యుండి అనువాయములు ఉంటాయి.

వి శక్తులు మరియు శక్తి ప్రసారము వ్యాప్తిలోని కేవలముల లక్షణాలు:-

1. అధి శక్తి కేవలము (Labyrinth) లో కేవలము ఉంటుంది.
2. గుండలలో నాలుగు కేవలములు (Chambers) ఉంటాయి.
3. ఎవలము యధివాస్థూ Cleft aortic వల మొదలవు ఉంటుంది.

## Exercise - 1

### Multiple choice questions:-

The highest evolved animals are

1. Reptiles 2. Aves 3. mammals

The Ancestors of mammals

1. Therapsids 2. Dinosaurs 3. Anapsids.

mammals are flourished during

1. Proterozoic era 2. Cenozoic era 3. Mesozoic era

mammary glands are modified.

1. Sebaceous gland 2. Sweat glands 3. Sweat glands.

The number of Salivary glands in mammals

1. 4 2. 4 pairs 3. 3 pairs.

The number of Salivary glands in man

1. 4 2. 3 pair 3. 3

Left Systemic arch does in seen in

1. mammals 2. Reptiles 3. birds

Renal portal system is absent in

1. Birds 2. mammals 3. Reptiles

RBC are elliptical in

1. Camels 2. Ass 3. Horse

mammals excrete

1. Ammonia 2. Urea 3. Tmo

## exercise - III

True or false questions :-

- Superficially mammals can be identified by hair [ ]
- Age of mammals is Cenozoic era [ ]
- Bumble bee bat of Thailand is smallest mammal [ ]
- Hair is reduced in whales and marsupials. [ ]
- mammary glands are modified sweat glands [ ]
- Ribs are double headed (or) restricted to thoracic region [ ]
- Syrinx is sound producing organ in mammals [ ]
- mammals have three meninges round brain [ ]
- Stapes is the second smallest bone in mammals [ ]
- Ribs are single headed and without capitulum in prototherians [ ]
- Cervical ribs are absent in prototherians. [ ]
- males have Marsupial pouch. [ ]
- uteri and vagina are double in marsupials [ ]
- most marsupials have allantochoelionic placenta [ ]
- Primates have chorioallantoic placenta [ ]
- Gestation period in opossum is 12-14 days [ ]
- Australia is considered as land of mammals [ ]
- Didelphis is present in both Central and South America [ ]
- Corpus callosum is present only in eutherians [ ]
- Gestation period of elephant is 24 months [ ]

## Exercise - II

Age of mammals is \_\_\_\_\_

Study of most advanced vertebrates is \_\_\_\_\_

The largest mammal is \_\_\_\_\_

The smallest mammal is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest mammal by mass

Milk teeth are devoid of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ act as a face maker in mammals

Reproductive cycle of primates is called \_\_\_\_\_

Reproductive cycle of primates is called \_\_\_\_\_

The name monotremata is due to \_\_\_\_\_

Types of eggs in proto therians are \_\_\_\_\_

protherians are distributed in \_\_\_\_\_ (or) \_\_\_\_\_

A male platypus is identified by observing \_\_\_\_\_

The fluid that lubricates hair and skin is \_\_\_\_\_

Hair less mammals are \_\_\_\_\_ (or) \_\_\_\_\_

scrotal sacs are abdominal in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ (or) \_\_\_\_\_

Typical marsupial dental formula is \_\_\_\_\_

elephant is seen in the members of orders \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

even Toed ungulates are included in \_\_\_\_\_

order perissodactyla includes \_\_\_\_\_

Guinea pigs are included in order \_\_\_\_\_

1) Physical Adsorption: If the adsorbate is held on the surface of adsorbent by weak van der Waals forces, then the adsorption is called "physical Adsorption".

Ex: Adsorption of gases like  $H_2$ ,  $O_2$ ,  $N_2$  etc. on charcoal.

2) Chemical Adsorption: If the adsorbate is held on the surface of adsorbent by strong chemical bonds, then the adsorption is called "chemical Adsorption (or) Chemisorption".

Ex: Adsorption of  $N_2$  on Aluminium at  $470^\circ C$ .

Freundlich Adsorption Isotherm:

The Mathematical Relationship between the Magnitude of Adsorption ( $\frac{x}{m}$ ) and Pressure (P) is known as Freundlich Adsorption Isotherm.

$$\text{It is Expressed as } \frac{x}{m} = k \cdot P^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Where  $x$  = magnitude of adsorption of a gas

$m$  = mass (in gm) of the adsorbent

$P$  = Equilibrium pressure

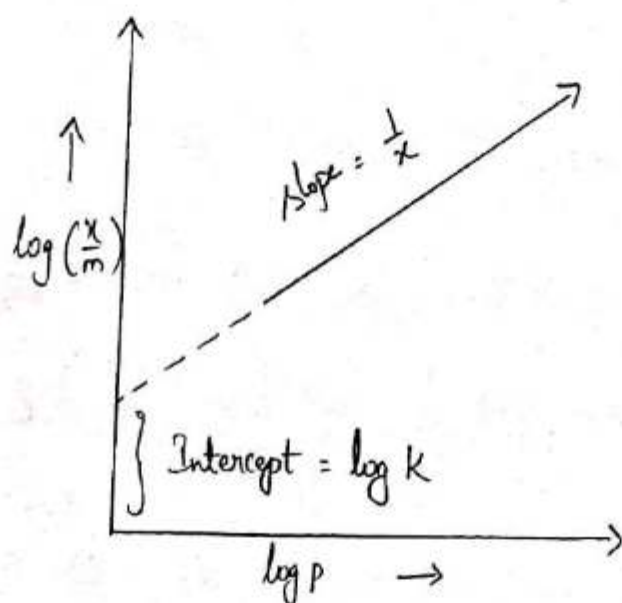
$k, n$  are constants

$$\frac{x}{m} = K \cdot P^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Taking logarithms on both sides, we get  $\log \frac{x}{m} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \log P + \log K$

If a plot is drawn between  $\log \frac{x}{m}$  and  $\log P$ , — (2)

a straight line is obtained.



### Langmuir Adsorption Isotherm:

The important features of this theory are

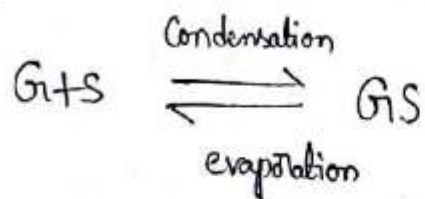
1. The surface of the adsorbent (solid) is homogeneous.

It consists of a fixed number of adsorption sites

2. Each adsorption site adsorbs one molecule only. Hence adsorption is unimolecular.



3. Adsorption is a reversible process



4. In the forward reaction, Condensation [or adsorption] of gas molecules on the surface of the solid (adsorbent) takes place.

5. In the backward reaction, Evaporation (or desorption) of gas molecules from the surface of the solid takes place.

6. At Equilibrium, the rate of Condensation (or adsorption) and the rate of evaporation (or desorption) become Equal.

At Equilibrium,

$$\text{Rate of Condensation} = \text{Rate of Evaporation}$$

Let the surface area of the solid occupied by the gas molecules be ' $\theta$ '. Then the surface area left unoccupied is  $(1-\theta)$ .

The Rate of Condensation is proportional to the vacant area  $(1-\theta)$  left on the surface and the pressure ( $p$ ) of the gas.

$$= \frac{bp}{1+bp} \quad (\text{where } b = \frac{k_1}{k_2})$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{bp}{1+bp} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

The magnitude of adsorption ( $\frac{x}{m}$ ) is related to ' $\theta$ ' by the Equation.

$$\frac{x}{m} \propto \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{m} = K_3 \theta \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

Substituting the value of ' $\theta$ ' from Eqn(3) in the Eqn(4),

we get

$$\frac{x}{m} = K_3 \theta = \frac{K_3 bp}{1+bp}$$

$$= \frac{ap}{1+bp} \quad (\text{where } a = K_3 b)$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{m} = \frac{ap}{1+bp}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{x}{m}\right)}{p} = \frac{ap}{1+bp} \times \frac{1}{p} = \frac{a}{1+bp}$$

**A.S.D.Govt.Degree College for Women  
(Autonomous) KAKINADA.**



**BRIDGE COURSE**

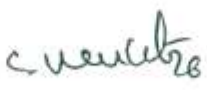
**2018-19**

**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS**

# A.S.D.GOV.T.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

## ACTIVITY REGISTER 2018-19

<b>Date</b>	
<b>Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/ Departments etc.,</b>	DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
<b>Nature of Activity (Seminar/workshop/Extn. Lecture etc.,)</b>	Induction Programme
<b>Title of the Activity</b>	BRIDGE COURSE
<b>Name of the Department/committee</b>	PHYSICS
<b>Details of Resource persons(Name, Designation etc.,)</b>	Faculty in Physics
<b>No. of students participated</b>	80
<b>*Brief Report on the activity</b>	Bridge course conducted for the I BSc- MPC & MPCs students, about Basics of physics as Revision & For Introduction of topics in B.Sc
<b>Name of the Lecturers who planned &amp; conducted the activity</b>	K. Venkateswara Rao & R. Sasikala
<b>Signature of the department in charge/convener of the committee</b>	
<b>Signature of the Principal</b>	H. Su archala
<b>Remarks</b>	

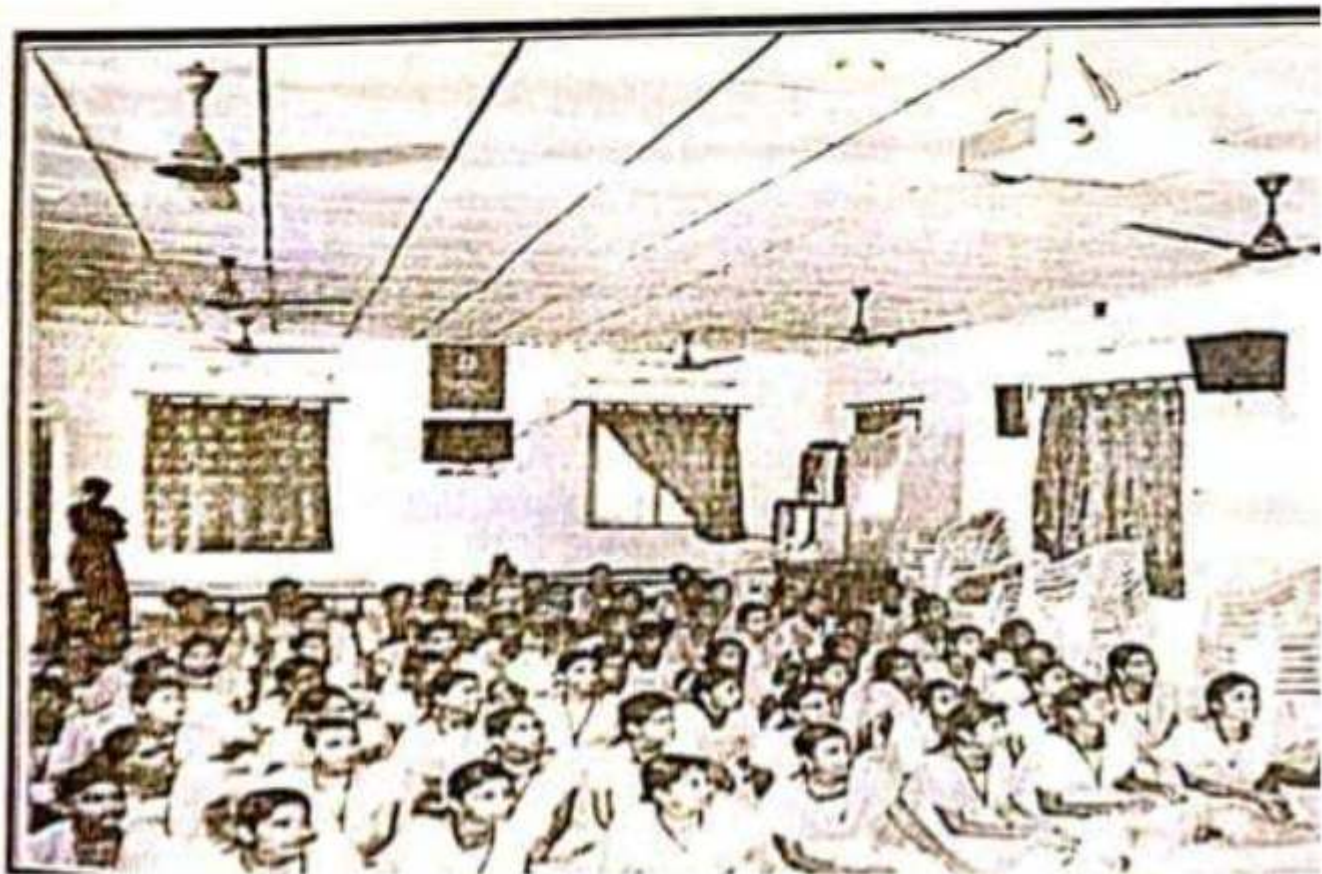
## **Bridge course**

Bridge or foundation courses serve as a transitional phase for students as they move from one educational level to another or transition between different educational boards. These courses aim to bridge the gaps in knowledge, skills, and understanding that may exist between various education systems.

Bridge course gives sufficient time to the students to clear their basic concepts and facilitate a smooth transition to move from the previous class to the current class.

## **Objectives:**

Give students the confidence and skills to successfully transition to college and new curriculum.



## MATERIAL FOR BRIDGE COURSE

### INTRODUCTION

**Physics**, science that deals with the structure of matter and the interactions between the fundamental constituents of the **observable universe**. In the broadest sense, physics is concerned with all aspects of nature on both the macroscopic and sub microscopic levels. Its scope of study **encompasses** not only the behaviour of objects under the action of given forces but also the nature and origin of gravitational, electromagnetic, and **nuclear force** fields. Its ultimate objective is the formulation of a few **comprehensive** principles that bring together and explain all such **disparate** phenomena.

### IMPORTANCE

Physics is the basic physical science. Until rather recent times *physics* and *natural philosophy* were used interchangeably for the science whose aim is the discovery and formulation of the fundamental laws of nature. As the modern sciences developed and became increasingly specialized, physics came to denote that part of physical science not included in astronomy, chemistry, geology, and engineering. Physics plays an important role in all the natural sciences, however, and all such fields have branches in which physical laws and measurements receive special emphasis, bearing such names as astrophysics, geophysics, biophysics, and even psychophysics. Physics can, at base, be defined as the science of matter, motion, and energy. Its laws are typically expressed with economy and precision in the language of mathematics.

Both experiment, the observation of phenomena under conditions that are controlled as precisely as possible, and theory, the formulation of a unified conceptual framework, play essential and complementary roles in the advancement of physics. Physical experiments result in measurements, which are compared with the outcome predicted by theory. A theory that reliably predicts the results of experiments to which it is applicable is said to embody a law of physics. However, a law is always subject to modification, replacement, or restriction to a more limited domain, if a later experiment makes it necessary.

## **Mechanics**

Is concerned with the motion of bodies under the action of forces, including the special case in which a body remains at rest. Of first concern in the problem of motion are the forces that bodies exert on one another. This leads to the study of such topics as gravity, electricity, and magnetism, according to the nature of the forces involved. Given the forces, one can seek the manner in which bodies move under the action of forces; this is the subject matter of mechanics proper.

Mechanics may be divided into three branches: statics, which deals with forces acting on and in a body at rest; kinematics, which describes the possible motions of a body or system of bodies; and kinetics, which attempts to explain or predict the motion that will occur in a given situation. Alternatively, mechanics may be divided according to the kind of system studied. The simplest mechanical system is the particle, defined as a body so small that its shape and internal structure are of no consequence in the given problem. More complicated is the motion of a system of two or more particles that exert forces on one another and possibly undergo forces exerted by bodies outside of the system.

## **Gravitation**

Newton's gravitational law states that every material particle in the universe attracts every other one with a force that acts along the line joining them and whose strength is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of their separation. Newton's detailed accounting for the orbits of the planets and the Moon, as well as for such subtle gravitational effects as the tides and the precession of the equinoxes (a slow cyclical change in direction of Earth's axis of rotation), through this fundamental force was the first triumph of classical mechanics. No further principles are required to understand the principal aspects of rocketry and space flight (although, of course, a formidable technology is needed to carry them out).

## **Heat**

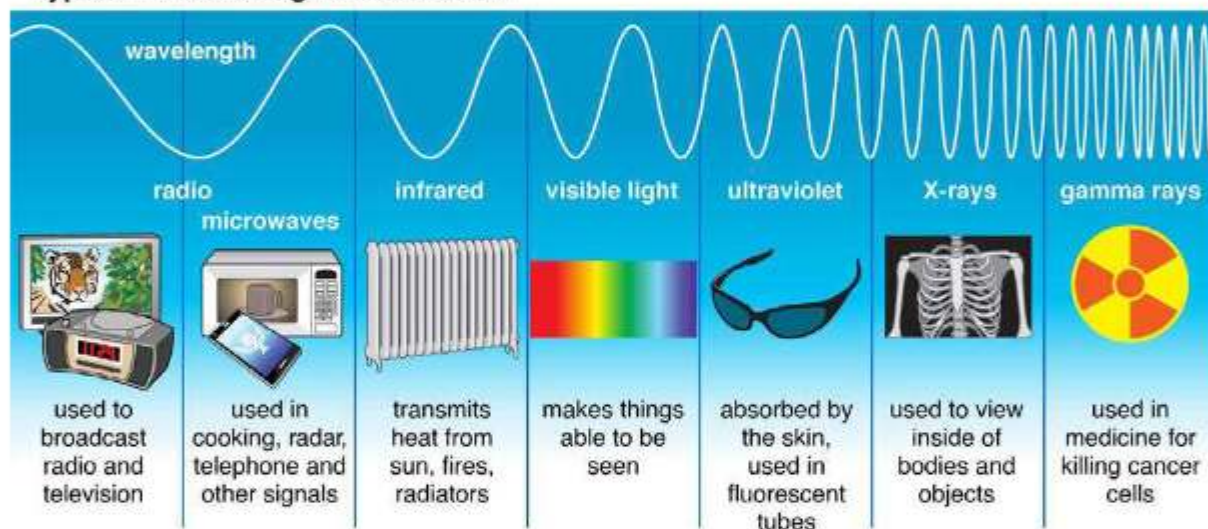
Heat is a form of internal energy associated with the random motion of the molecular constituents of matter or with radiation. Temperature is an average of a part of the internal energy present in a body (it does not include the energy of molecular binding or

of molecular rotation). The lowest possible energy state of a substance is defined as the absolute zero ( $-273.15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , or  $-459.67\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) of temperature. An isolated body eventually reaches uniform temperature, a state known as thermal equilibrium, as do two or more bodies placed in contact. The formal study of states of matter at (or near) thermal equilibrium is called thermodynamics; it is capable of analyzing a large variety of thermal systems without considering their detailed microstructures.

## Electromagnetism

The field describing the electric force between a pair of charged particles works in the following manner: each particle creates an electric field in the space surrounding it, and so also at the position occupied by the other particle; each particle responds to the force exerted upon it by the electric field at its own position.

### Types of Electromagnetic Radiation



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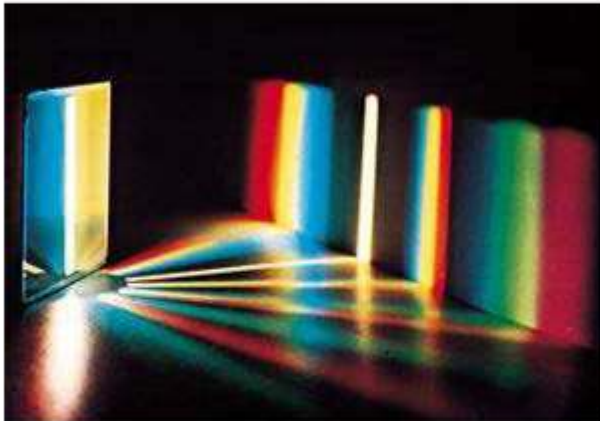
types of electromagnetic radiation

Radio waves, infrared rays, visible light, ultraviolet rays, X-rays, and gamma rays are all types of electromagnetic radiation. Radio waves have the longest wavelength, and gamma rays have the shortest wavelength.(more)

Classical electromagnetism is summarized by the laws of action of electric and magnetic fields upon electric charges and upon magnets and by four remarkable equations formulated in the latter part of the 19th century by the Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell. The latter equations describe the manner in which electric charges and currents produce electric and magnetic fields, as well as the manner in which changing magnetic fields produce electric fields, and vice versa. From these relations Maxwell inferred the existence of electromagnetic waves—associated electric and magnetic fields in space, detached from the charges that created them, traveling at the speed of light, and endowed with such “mechanical” properties as energy, momentum, and angular momentum. The light to which the human eye is sensitive is but one small segment of an electromagnetic spectrum that extends from long-wavelength radio waves to short-wavelength gamma rays and includes X-rays, microwaves, and infrared (or heat) radiation.



## Optics



Diffraction grating

Spectrum of white light by a diffraction grating. With a prism, the red end of the spectrum is more compressed than the violet end.(more)

Because light consists of electromagnetic waves, the propagation of light can be regarded as merely a branch of electromagnetism. However, it is usually dealt with as a separate subject called optics: the part that deals with the tracing of light rays is known as geometrical optics, while the part that treats the distinctive wave phenomena of light is called physical optics.

More recently, there has developed a new and vital branch, quantum optics, which is concerned with the theory and application of the laser, a device that produces an intense coherent beam of unidirectional radiation useful for many applications.

The formation of images by lenses, microscopes, telescopes, and other optical devices is described by ray optics, which assumes that the passage of light can be represented by straight lines, that is, rays. The subtler effects attributable to the wave property of visible light, however, require the explanations of physical optics. One basic wave effect is interference, whereby two waves present in a region of space combine at certain points to yield an enhanced resultant effect (e.g., the crests of the component waves adding together); at the other extreme, the two waves can annul each other, the crests of one wave filling in the troughs of the other. Another wave effect is diffraction, which causes light to spread into regions of the geometric shadow and causes the image produced by any optical device to be fuzzy to a degree dependent on the wavelength of the light. Optical instruments such as the interferometer and the diffraction grating can be used for measuring the wavelength of light precisely (about 500 micrometres) and for measuring distances to a small fraction of that length.

## Atomic physics

One of the great achievements of the 20th century was the establishment of the validity of the atomic hypothesis, first proposed in ancient times, that matter is made up of relatively few kinds of small, identical parts—namely, atoms. However, unlike the indivisible atom of Democritus and other ancients, the atom, as it is conceived today, can be separated into constituent electrons and nucleus. Atoms combine to form molecules, whose structure is studied by chemistry and physical chemistry; they also form other types of compounds, such as crystals, studied in the field of condensed-matter physics. Such disciplines study the most important attributes of matter (not excluding biologic matter) that are encountered in normal experience—namely, those that depend almost entirely on the outer parts of the electronic structure of atoms. Only the mass of the atomic nucleus and its charge, which is equal to the total charge of the electrons in the neutral atom, affect the chemical and physical properties of matter.

Although there are some analogies between the solar system and the atom due to the fact that the strengths of gravitational and electrostatic forces both fall off as the inverse square of the distance, the classical forms of electromagnetism and mechanics fail when applied to tiny, rapidly moving atomic constituents. Atomic structure is comprehensible only on the basis of quantum mechanics, and its finer details require as well the use of quantum electrodynamics (QED).

Atomic properties are inferred mostly by the use of indirect experiments. Of greatest importance has been spectroscopy, which is concerned with the measurement and interpretation of the electromagnetic radiations either emitted or absorbed by materials. These radiations have a distinctive character, which quantum mechanics relates quantitatively to the structures that produce and absorb them. It is truly remarkable that these structures are in principle, and often in practice, amenable to precise calculation in terms of a few basic physical constants: the mass and charge of the electron, the speed of light, and Planck's constant (approximately  $6.62606957 \times 10^{-34}$  joule-second), the fundamental constant of the quantum theory named for the German physicist Max Planck.





H. Sivarubala  
PR NC PAL  
A S D GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (W)  
AUTONOMOUS  
KAKINADA

# A.S.D GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE Activity Register 2018-2019

Date	11/06/2018 to 15/06/2018
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/Department etc..)	Department of Computers
Nature of Activity (seminar/workshop/exten Lecture etc)	<b>BRIDGE COURSE - I B.Com (CA).</b>
Title of the Activity	<b>COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS</b>
Name of the Department/ Committee	<b>Department of Computers</b>
Details of Resourc persons ( Name, Designation etc..)	<b>G.Satya Suneetha M.Tech.,(Ph.D).</b> Lecturer in Computer Applications
No. of students participated	25
Brief Report on the activity	To get them acquainted with the subject, a five days programme is being held. (separate sheet enclosed)
Name of the Lecturers who planned & conducted the activity	<b>G.Satya Suneetha M.Tech.,(Ph.D).</b> Lecturer in Computer Applications
Signature of the Department In-charge/ Convener of the Committee	 Signature of the HOD DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE A.S.D GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) KAKINADA.
Signature of the Principal	 PRINCIPAL A.S.D.GOV.T.DEGREE COLLEGE (A) (AUTONOMOUS) KAKINADA
Remarks	

# BRIDGE COURSE

The Department of Computers takes up a Bridge Course for I B.Com(CA). Students who did not read Computers as their subject at their intermediate level. To get them acquainted with the subject, a five-day programme is being held where in the total introduction of the syllabus is covered and there by the student can rise up to a level to understand the subject.

## **OBJECTIVIES:**

- 1) To be able to learn the Computer terms
- 2) To be able to get a overall view of the subject
- 3) To be able to understand the weightage of the subject in competitive examinations

## I B.COM(CA) 2018-2019

### COMPUTERS BRIDGE COURSE ATTENDANCE

S.NO	Name of the Student	11/06/18	12/06/18	13/06/18	14/06/18	15/06/18
1.	PENUMALLA SAI DEVI	P	P	P	P	P
2.	BOODU BINDU MADHAVI	P	P	P	P	P
3.	DOMA VINODINI	P	P	P	A	P
4.	JONNADA DURGA	P	A	P	P	P
5.	KOLLU JYOTHI	P	P	P	P	P
6.	CHINTHA SIVANANDINI	P	P	P	P	P
7.	SURADA MANJALI	P	P	P	P	P
8.	MUMMASANI VEERAVENI	P	A	P	P	P
9.	MAGAPU RAMYA	P	P	P	P	P
10.	SATYA VEERA LAKSHMI SALADI	P	P	P	P	P
11.	DEVI KATTA	P	P	P	A	P
12.	SHARMILA SHAIK	P	P	P	P	P
13.	GANGARATNAM GURUJU	P	P	P	P	P
14.	PINAPOTHU MADHURI	P	P	P	P	P
15.	PEMMADI DEVI MAHALAKSHMI	P	P	P	P	P
16.	KETHADI MOUNIKA	P	P	A	P	P
17.	YELUGUBANTI RAMA DURGA	P	P	P	P	P
18.	MYDHI ANURADHA	P	P	P	P	P

19.	OLETI DEVI PRIYANKA	P	P	P	P	P
20.	GANDHA. MOUNIKA	P	P	P	P	P
21.	MYLAPALLI .DHARANI	P	P	P	A	P
22.	RAYA GIRIJA RAMANI	P	P	P	P	P
23.	KANDULA BHIVALA RANI	P	P	P	P	P
24.	TOKKUDUBIYYAPU NAGA DURGA BHAVANI	P	P	A	P	P
25.	JUTHUGA SULOCHANA	P	P	P	P	P

*Srinatha*

Signature of the Lecturer

**A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA**

**COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS**

**I B.COM(CA). BRIDGE COURSE 2018-2019.**

S.NO	DATE	SYLLABUS
01	11-06-18 Monday	❖ HARD WARE & SOFTWARE
02	12-06-18 Tuesday	❖ COMPONENTS OF A COMPUTER
03	13-06-18 Wednesday	❖ PERIPHERALS
04	14-06-18 Thursday	❖ TYPES OF COMPUTERS
05	15-06-18 Friday	❖ OPERATING SYSTEM



Signature of the Lecturer

**A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA**



స్త్రీ విద్యా ప్రపథకం

**BRIDGE COURSE TIME TABLE**

**I B.Com(CA) TIME TABLE**

**2018-2019**

<b>DAY</b>	<b>TIMINGS</b>
11-06-18 Monday	9AM-10AM CF
12-06-18 Tuesday	9AM-10AM CF
13-06-17 Wednesday	9AM-10AM CF
14-06-17 Thursday	9AM-10AM CF
15-06-17 Friday	9AM-10AM CF





Signature of the Lecturer

## Introduction to Computer

Many people believe that knowing how to use a computer, is one of the basic skills needed to succeed in the workplace. In order to use the computer it is necessary to understand how the computer works.

### Hardware

Computer hardware is made up of the equipment used to make up your computer unit. These parts include your monitor, central processing unit (CPU), keyboard, mouse, printer, and modem.

The computer is an electronic machine that performs the following four general operations:

- Input
- Storage
- Processing
- Output.

### Input

The input hardware allows you to enter data into the computer. The primary devices used are the keyboard and mouse.

*Keyboard* - The keyboard looks like the typewriter. A numeric keypad is located to the right of the keyboard. Numeric keys have the same placement as a 10-key calculator, which allow the operator to enter data rapidly.

*Mouse* - The mouse is a device that allows you to control the movement of the insertion point on the screen. The operator places the palm of the hand over the mouse and moves it across a mouse pad, which provides traction for the rolling ball inside the device. Movement of the ball determines the location of the I beam on the computer screen. When the operator clicks the mouse the I beam becomes an insertion point which indicates the area you are working on the screen. You can also click the mouse and activate icons or drag to move objects and select text. There are other input devices, such as touch screen, joystick, modem, scanner, and voice recognition systems.

### Processing

The central processing unit or (CPU) is the "brain" of your computer. It contains the electronic circuits that cause the computer to follow instructions from ROM (read only memory) or from a program in RAM (random access memory). By following these instructions information is processed. The CPU contains three parts.

1. *Arithmetic Logic Unit* - ALU is where the "intelligence" of the computer is located. It can add and compare numbers. To multiply  $2 \times 4$  the computer would add  $2 + 2 + 2 + 2$ . The ALU makes decisions by determining if a number is greater, less, or equal to the other number. Processing is completed in nanoseconds, which is a billionth of a second.

2. *Memory* - Two types of memory contained on a chip are RAM (Random Access Memory) or ROM (Read Only Memory). ROM memory has been installed on your computer by the manufacturer and can not be altered. ROM is the memory that determines all the basic functions of the operation of your machine, such as startup, shut down, and placing a character on the screen. RAM is temporary memory, which displays the information you are working on. RAM remembers what you see on your screen while you are working. Today's applications required large amounts of temporary memory, which may require you to upgrade and add more RAM memory.

3. *Control Unit* - This is the part of the unit, which directs information to the proper places in your computer, such as calculation of information by the ALU unit or to store and print material.

### **Output**

Output devices such as a monitor or printer make information you input available for you to view or use.

A monitor's front is called a screen with a cathode ray tube (CRT) attached to the screen. Portable computers use a (LCD) liquid crystal display. Today's super video graphics array (SVGA) monitors display 256 sharp and clear colors.

Printers used with computers fall into two categories, impact or nonimpact. Impact printers, such as dot matrix print by contact against a ribbon making imprint on paper. Inkjet printers print images by not touching the paper. Ink jet printers spray ink onto the page while a laser printer works like a copying machine. Laser printers print a higher quality product but cost from \$500 to \$10,000 whereas an ink jet produces better quality than a dot matrix and can be purchased from \$150 to \$300. The personal computer user most commonly purchases an ink jet printer for home use.

### **Storage**

Auxiliary storage devices, also called secondary storage devices, are used to store instructions and data when they are not being used in memory. Two types of auxiliary storage more often used on personal computers are floppy disks and hard disks. Also, CD-ROM drives are common.

*Floppy Disks* - A floppy disk is a circular piece of oxide-coated plastic that stores data as magnetic spots. Personal computers most commonly use floppy disks that are 3 1/2 inches in diameter.

To read data stored on a floppy disk or to store data on a floppy disk, you insert the floppy disk in a disk drive. If the disk is unused, you must format or initialize it before your computer will allow you to store data on it. Formatting organizes the tracks around the disk into pie like slices called sectors which make it possible for your computer to save and retrieve information. The density of the bits on the track and number of tracks on a disk determine the number of characters that can be stored.

Floppy disks are identified as being double density or high density. Most machines purchased after 1993 will use a high-density disk. A machine that has a double density drive can't process a high-density disk. Note the chart below for disk information.

### **Floppy Disk Capacity**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Bytes</u>
<u>5 1/4 inch disk</u>	
Double-sided, double-density	360 KB
Double-sided, high-density	1.2MB
<u>3 1/2 inch disk</u>	

Double-sided, double-density            720 KB

Double-sided, high-density            1.4 MB

1.4 MB is equal to 500 pages of text.

Floppy disks must be handled with care to preserve data. Follow the suggestions to protect your floppy disk.

1. Store in box or disk storage container.
2. Protect disk from dust.
3. Keep disk out of sunlight and away from extremes of hot or cold.
4. Don't press hard when writing on labels. Use a felt tip pen.
5. Insert metal side into drive first with the hub of the disk down.
6. Don't store disk near magnetic sources.

**Hard Drive** - Much like a floppy, the hard disk located inside the computer case is made of a stack of rotating disks, called platters. Data is recorded on a series of tracks that have been divided into sectors. Most computers have one hard drive, located inside the computer case. If a computer has one hard drive, it is called drive C. If a computer has additional hard drives, they are called drives D, E, and so on. A hard drive stores your programs. When you buy a new program, you must install the program files to your hard drive before you can use the program. A hard drive stores your data files such as documents spreadsheets, and graphics.

**CD-ROM Storage** - Since each CD-ROM can store 600 million bytes of data or 300,000 pages of text, they are today's answer to make you computer feel like a machine twice its size. Because of its external storage, you can use your machine to access an encyclopedia, games, graphics, and a variety of sources that use large amounts of memory.

## Bits and Bytes

A computer stores data in units called bits and bytes. Computer chips called integrated circuits have one of two states, off or on. Therefore, a system was developed that used only two numbers, 0 and 1. Zero representing off and 1 representing on. You can think of this as a sort of light switch. Each switch is called a bit.

Bits are grouped together in sets of eight. Each set of eight bits is called a byte. Setting different combinations of those eight "on and off" combinations can be developed to stand for letters numbers, spaces, and symbols. For practical purposes, think of a byte as one character. When computers refer to memory or storage they refer to terms using the following forms of measurement.

8	bits	=	1	byte
1024	bytes	=	1	Kilobyte (K)
1024	Kilobytes	=	1	Megabyte (MG)
1024	Megabytes	=	1	Gigabyte (GB)

Today's hard drives are usually two or more gigabytes of memory and a floppy disk has 1.44 megabytes of memory.

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF COMPUTER

The computer as we know it today had its beginning with a 19th century English mathematics professor name Charles Babbage. He designed the Analytical Engine and it was this design that the basic framework of the computers of today are based on.

Generally speaking, computers can be classified into three generations. Each generation lasted for a certain period of time, and each gave us either a new and improved computer or an improvement to the existing computer.

**First generation: 1937 – 1946** - In 1937 the first electronic digital computer was built by Dr. John V. Atanasoff and Clifford Berry. It was called the Atanasoff-Berry Computer (ABC). In 1943 an electronic computer name the Colossus was built for the military. Other developments continued until in 1946 the first general- purpose digital computer, the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) was built. It is said that this computer weighed 30 tons, and had 18,000 vacuum tubes which was used for processing. When this computer was turned on for the first time lights dim in sections of Philadelphia. Computers of this generation could only perform single task, and they had no operating system.

**Second generation: 1947 – 1962** - This generation of computers used transistors instead of vacuum tubes which were more reliable. In 1951 the first computer for commercial use was introduced to the public; the Universal Automatic Computer (UNIVAC 1). In 1953 the International Business Machine (IBM) 650 and 700 series computers made their mark in the computer world. During this generation of computers over 100 computer programming languages were developed, computers had memory and operating systems. Storage media such as tape and disk were in use also were printers for output.

**Third generation: 1963 - present** - The invention of integrated circuit brought us the third generation of computers. With this invention computers became smaller, more powerful more reliable and they are able to run many different programs at the same time. In 1980 Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS-Dos) was born and in 1981 IBM introduced the personal computer (PC) for home and office use. Three years later Apple gave us the Macintosh computer with its icon driven interface and the 90s gave us Windows operating system.

# Block diagram of computer

## Block Diagram of Computer and its Explanation

**Block Diagram of Computer**  
A computer can process data, pictures, sound and graphics. They can solve highly complicated problems quickly and accurately.

### \*InputUnit:

Computers need to receive data and instruction in order to solve any problem. Therefore we need to input the data and instructions into the computers. The input unit consists of one or more input devices. Keyboard is the one of the most commonly used input device. Other commonly used input devices are the mouse, floppy disk drive, magnetic tape, etc. All the input devices perform the following functions.

- Accept the data and instructions from the outside world.
- Convert it to a form that the computer can understand.
- Supply the converted data to the computer system for further processing.

### Storage Unit:

The storage unit of the computer holds data and instructions that are entered through the input unit, before they are processed. It preserves the intermediate and final results before these are sent to the output devices. It also saves the data for the later use. The various storage devices of a computer system are divided into two categories.

1. **Primary Storage:** Stores and provides very fast. This memory is generally used to hold the program being currently executed in the computer, the data being received from the input unit, the intermediate and final results of the program. The primary memory is temporary in nature. The data is lost, when the computer is switched off. In order to store the data permanently, the data has to be transferred to the secondary memory. The cost of the primary storage is more compared to the secondary storage. Therefore most computers have limited primary storage capacity.

2. **Secondary Storage:** Secondary storage is used like an archive. It stores several programs, documents, data bases etc. The programs that you run on the computer are first transferred to the primary memory before it is actually run. Whenever the results are saved, again they get stored in the secondary memory. The secondary memory is slower and cheaper than the primary memory. Some of the commonly used secondary memory devices are Hard disk, CD, etc.,

### Memory Size:

All digital computers use the binary system, i.e. 0's and 1's. Each character or a number is represented by an 8 bit code.

The set of 8 bits is called a byte. A character occupies 1 byte space. A numeric occupies 2 byte space. Byte is the space occupied in the memory.

The size of the primary storage is specified in KB (Kilobytes) or MB (Megabyte). One KB is equal to 1024 bytes and one MB is equal to 1000KB. The size of the primary storage in a typical PC usually starts at 16MB. PCs having 32 MB, 48MB, 128 MB, 256MB memory are quite common.

### **OutputUnit:**

The output unit of a computer provides the information and results of a computation to outside world. Printers, Visual Display Unit (VDU) are the commonly used output devices. Other commonly used output devices are floppy disk drive, hard disk drive, and magnetic tape drive.

### **ArithmeticLogicalUnit:**

All calculations are performed in the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) of the computer. It also does comparison and takes decision. The ALU can perform basic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, etc and does logic operations viz, >, <, =, etc. Whenever calculations are required, the control unit transfers the data from storage unit to ALU once the computations are done, the results are transferred to the storage unit by the control unit and then it is send to the output unit for displaying results.

### **ControlUnit:**

It controls all other units in the computer. The control unit instructs the input unit, where to store the data after receiving it from the user. It controls the flow of data and instructions from the storage unit to ALU. It also controls the flow of results from the ALU to the storage unit. The control unit is generally referred as the central nervous system of the computer that control and synchronizes its working.

### **CentralProcessingUnit:**

The control unit and ALU of the computer are together known as the Central Processing Unit (CPU).TheCPUis like brain performs the following functions:

- Itperformsallcalculations.
- Ittakesalldecisions.
- Itcontrolsallunitsofthecomputer.

A PC may have CPU-IC such as Intel 8088, 80286, 80386, 80486, Celeron, Pentium, Pentium Pro, Pentium II, Pentium III, Pentium IV, Dual Core, and AMD etc.

1. Control Unit: It is responsible for directing and coordinating most of the computer system activities. It does not execute instructions by itself. It tells other parts of the computer system what to do. It determines the movement of electronic signals between the main memory and arithmetic logic unit as well as the control signals between the CPU and input/output devices.

2. Arithmetic logic Unit: ALU performs all the arithmetic and logical functions i.e. addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and certain comparisons. These comparisons include greater than, less than, equals to etc. The ALU controls the speed of calculations.

3. Registers: It is a special temporary storage location within the CPU. Registers quickly, accept, store and transfer data and instructions that are being used immediately (main memory hold data that will be used shortly, secondary storage holds data that will be used later). To execute an instruction, the control unit of

the CPU retrieves it from main memory and places it onto a register. The typical operations that take place in the processing of instruction are part of the instruction cycle or execution cycle. The instruction cycle refers to the retrieval of the instruction from main memory and its subsequence at decoding. The process of alerting the circuits in CPU to perform the specified operation. The time it takes to go through the instruction cycle is referred to as I-time.

4. Bus: The term Bus refers to an electrical pathway through which bits are transmitted between the various computer components. Depending on the design of the system, several types of buses may be present. The most important one is the data bus, which carries the data through out the central processing unit. The wider the data bus, the more data it can carry at one time and thus the greater the processing speed of the computer. Ex: Intel 8088 processor uses a data bus of 8 bits wide. Some super computers contain buses that are 128 bits wide. WHAT IS RAM AND ITS FUNCTION>>

The main memory of the computer is called as Random Access Memory (RAM). The name derives from the fact that data can be stored in and retrieved at random, from anywhere in the electronic main memory chips in approximately the same amount of time, no matter where the data is. Main memory is in an electronic or volatile state. When the computer is off, main memory is empty, when it is on it is capable of receiving and holding a copy of the software instructions, and data necessary for processing.

Because the main memory is a volatile form of storage that depends on electric power can go off during processing, users save their work frequently on to non volatile secondary storage devices such as diskettes or hard disk.

The main memory is used for the following purposes:

1. Storage of the copy of the main software program that controls the general operation of the computer. This copy is loaded on to the main memory when the computer is turned on, and it stays there as long as the computer is on.
2. Temporary storage of a copy of application program instruction, to be received by CPU for interpretation and processing or execution.
3. Temporary storage of data that has been input from the key board, until instructions call for the data to be transferred in to CPU for processing.
4. Temporary storage of data, which is required for further processing or transferred as output to output devices such as screen, a printer, a disk storage device.

Classification of computers based on memory size In terms of capacity, price performance, computers can be broadly classified as follows.

- Main Frame Computers.
- Mini Computers.
- Micro Computers.

#### **Main Frame Computers:**

They are most expensive of all the computers, are very big in size and offer maximum computing power. A large number of peripherals can be attached to them. They are generally used in large networks and the mainframe works as central computer or node. All other smaller terminals are connected to central computer or server through satellite link.

A typical example is the air line reservation system. The main frame computer is placed at the head office, where all the information about all flights is stored and small computers are placed at various branches and are attached to the central data bank so that up to date information of all flights is always available.

The structural configuration of mainframe consists of • Data communication equipment. • Interface equipment. • Primary storage. • Secondary storage. • Central processors with multiprogramming facilities.

#### **Characteristics:**

- These are large general purpose computers capable of handling all kinds of problems whether scientific or commercial.
- Can accept and transfer data from I/O devices at the rate of million bytes per second. • Can accept all type of high level languages. • Can support large number of terminals say up to 100 or more? • They have flexibility to operate automatically.
- They have high on line secondary storage capacity and can support a number of peripheral devices like magnetic tape drives, hard disk drives, visual display units etc.
- They have high cache memory, to process applications faster than mini or micro computers.

#### **Mini Computers:**

These are the smaller versions of the mainframe. They offer same computing power as their bigger counterparts but a small/number of peripherals can be attached to the mini computer. It is comparatively cheaper in cost, small in size, very rugged and reliable. It does not require air conditioning and can be operated at room temperature. In business environment a mini system can be 'tailor made' for job specification.

#### **Characteristics:**

- They can accept and transfer data from I/O devices at the maximum speed of 4 million bytes per second.
- Can support up to a maximum of 20 terminals. • They usually employ microprocessors in the CPU for data storage and data manipulation. • They have faster processing speed. • In most mini computers, data and instructions are stored in fixed word locations. They have main memory ranging from 256kb to 12 Mb and word length of 16/32 bits and are designed for 4 to 8 users in time sharing models. Mini Computers can be sub classified in to • Mini minis • Midi minis • Maxi minis(super minis)

**Micro Computers (also termed as miniaturized mini computer):** They can carry input, storage, arithmetic, logic, control and output functions. They use silicon made micro processor chips which are of a size of 5mm square and 0.1 mm thick, with layers of etched and printed circuits-containing all elements required to process binary encoded data.

These systems use random access memory and read only memory as primary storage. They range from single board size to a system containing many circuit boards mounted in a cabinet. They are light enough to be moved easily and are designed to be used by one person at a time.



A typical microcomputer has a keyboard for input and user diskettes and floppy disk drives to enter data and programs and to receive processed outputs. They use magnetic tape and floppy discs as secondary storage devices.

A visual display unit and/or character printer is used to prepare output in a human readable form. All micro computers are byte addressable machines. They use micro processor chips viz. Features of Micro Computers:

They use very little power, require little air conditioning and does not require special wiring, raised floors.

They are stable and reliable. Personal Computers:

They are the one of the latest type of micro computers. They are called so because they are designed for personal use of individuals or small business units, office automation units or professionals.

Personal computers can be used for basic programming, fun and games, business and professional applications, tele communications; data base management, accounting, and word processing. What is a hard disk? What are its features

Hard disk is one of the storage devices, developed to store huge amount of data. The introduction of high capacity hard disks for micro computer system solved two serious problems related to the limited storage capacity of diskettes.

First, as a business begins to use micro computers extensively, the amount of software acquired and data collected tends to grow substantially. As a result the number of diskettes required, increases, dramatically second, the largest file that can be accessed at one time is limited to the capacity of the main memory and the storage medium. A hard disk can store huge amount of data in a most convenient way.

In hard disk system, data is stored in the same way as it is on diskettes. A series of tracks are divided in to sectors when the disk is formatted. Hard disk is made out of a rigid substance that is capable of storing a greater amount of data than the soft material used for diskettes. The hard disk drives for the micro computer can be internal or external.

In a disk pack, the access mechanism can position itself to access data from each of the 200 cylinder is a set of all tracks with the same distance from the axis about which the disk pack rotates. In this example there are 10 tracks in each cylinder.

The capacity of diskettes in wide use today ranges from 360KB to 144MB each. Microsoft hard disk capacity ranges from 10MB to 1GB or higher. Hard disks larger capacity allows the user to store larger files and larger programs than can be used with diskettes. Access time with the hard disk is much lower than that of diskette i.e., data retrieval is much faster with the hard disk than a diskette. [[File:CM-rie.

#### **Characteristics of a Hard disk:**

1. They are rigid metal platters connected to a central spindle.
2. The entire disk unit is placed in a permanently sealed container.
3. Air that flow through the container is filtered to prevent contamination.
4. The disks are rotated at a very high speed (usually around 3600 RPM)
5. These disk drives can have four or more disk platters in a sealed unit.

6. In most of the disk units, the read/ write head does not touch the surface of the disk. Instead they are designed to float from 0.5 to 1.25 millionth of an inch from the disk surface. (Flying head design). Because the heads float so close to the sensitive disks, any contamination such as dust particle or hair, cause a head crash or a disk crash, which destroys some or all the data on the disk. Therefore hard disks are handled under sterile conditions.

7. Hard disk technology was introduced by IBM (1970) since then they have become the most necessary memory hungry software

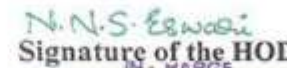
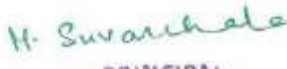

**What is an operating system? What are its functions?**

The operating system is a program that acts as an interface between the user and the hardware. It is a collection of programs that coordinates the operations of computer hardware and software.

# A.S.D GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE Activity Register 2018-2019

Date	14/06/2018 to 22/06/2018
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/Department etc.)	Department of Computer Science
Nature of Activity (seminar/workshop/exten Lecture etc)	<b>BRIDGE COURSE-- I B.Sc (M.P.Cs)</b>
Title of the Activity	<b>Computer Fundamentals</b>
Name of the Department/ Committee	<b>Department of Computer Science</b>
Details of Resourc persons ( Name, Designation etc.)	N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari M.Tech.,(Ph.D). Lecturer in Computer Science
No. of students participated	40
Brief Report on the activity	To get them acquainted with the subject, a five days programme is being held. (separate sheet enclosed)
Name of the Lecturers who planned & conducted the activity	N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari M.Tech.,(Ph.D). Lecturer in Computer Science
Signature of the Department In-charge/ Convener of the Committee	 Signature of the HOD IN CHARGE DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ASD GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (W/AUTONOMOUS) KAKINADA
Signature of the Principal	
Remarks	

# **BRIDGE COURSE**

The Department of Computers takes up a Bridge course for I B.Sc (M.P.Cs) students who did not read Computers as their subject at their intermediate level. To get them acquainted with the subject, a Six-day programme is being held where in the total introduction of the syllabus is covered and there by the student can rise up to a level to understand the subject.

## **OBJECTIVIES:**

- To be able to learn the Computer terms
- To be able to get a overall view of the subject
- To be able to understand the weightage of the subject in competitive examinations

## I B.Sc(M.P.Cs) 2018-2019

### COMPUTERS BRIDGE COURSE ATTENDANCE

S.NO	Name of the Student	14/06/18	15/06/18	18/06/18	19/06/18	21/06/18	22/06/18
1.	PABBINEEDI VENKATA RAMA DEVI	P	P	P	P	P	P
2.	KANTUMUTCHU SARITHA	P	P	P	P	P	P
3.	SAMMANGI HARITHA	P	P	P	P	P	P
4.	CHEKKA NAGA DEVI	P	P	P	P	P	P
5.	PABBINEEDI DEVI	P	P	P	P	P	P
6.	KADIRI MOUNIKA	P	P	A	P	P	P
7.	PENDEM JYOTHI	P	P	P	P	P	P
8.	DUVVAPU SURYAKUMARI	P	P	P	P	P	P
9.	MEESALA ALEKHYA	P	P	P	P	A	P
10.	KADARI PRAVALLIKA	P	P	P	P	P	P
11.	TILLAPUDI TEJASWENI	P	P	P	P	P	P
12.	SK.HABEEBA KHATHUN	P	P	P	P	P	P
13.	DONAM ROSHINI	P	P	P	P	P	P
14.	MEDISETTI JEEVA	P	P	P	P	P	P
15.	KUSUME SOWMYA CHANDRIKA	P	P	P	P	P	P
16.	THOTA POOJITHA	P	P	A	P	P	P
17.	PINAPOTHU VENI	P	P	P	P	P	P
18.	PEPAKAYALA THANUJA	P	P	P	P	P	P
19.	DOMA SRIDEVI PRIYANKA	P	P	P	P	P	P
20.	ADAPA JAYA LAKSHMI	P	P	P	P	P	P
21.	PABBINEEDI VENKATA RAMA DEVI	P	P	P	P	P	P
22.	KANTUMUTCHU SARITHA	P	P	P	P	P	P
23.	SARAMALLA PADMARANI	P	P	P	P	P	P
24.	GULLAPUDI LAKSHMI NAGA DURGA MADHU SREE	A	P	P	P	P	P
25.	MUMMIDI KAMAKSHI DEVI	P	P	P	P	P	P

26.	KARRI SRI VENKATA SESHA LAVANYA	P	P	P	P	P	P
27.	VASAMSETTI ROOPA DEVI	P	P	P	P	P	A
28.	GANGULA NAGASAI	P	P	P	P	P	P
29.	PAMPANA LAKSHMI JYOTHI	P	P	P	P	P	P
30.	DASARI KOMALATHA	P	P	P	P	P	P
31.	KOKKILIGADDA AHALYA	A	P	P	P	P	P
32.	SHAIK JASMIN BEGUM	P	P	A	P	P	P
33.	NEETHIPUDI CHANDINI	P	P	P	P	P	P
34.	RAYADU RAMYA ANUSHA	P	P	P	P	P	P
35.	DARAPU SUSHMA	P	P	P	A	P	P
36.	PALEPU GANGA BHAVANI	P	P	P	P	P	P
37.	KONAGALLA SUPRAJA	P	P	P	P	P	P
38.	SUNDAM SAI KUMARI	P	P	P	P	P	P
39.	MAHADASU NIHARIKA	P	P	P	P	P	P
40.	JINNALA SRIKANYA	P	A	P	P	P	P

N.N.S. Eswari  
Signature of the HOD  
IN-CHARGE  
DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
LSD GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (MVAUTONOMOUS)  
KAKINADA

**A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA**

**COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS**

**I B.Sc (M.P.Cs) BRIDGE COURSE 2018-2019**

S.NO	DATE	SYLLABUS
01	14/06/18 Thursday	❖ INTERDUCION TO COMPUTERS
02	15/06/18 Friday	❖ HARD WARE & SOFTWARE
03	18/06/18 Monday	❖ COMPONETS OF A COMPUTER
04	19/06/18 Wednesday	❖ PERIPHERALS
05	21/06/18 Friday	❖ TYPES OF COMPUTERS
06	22/06/18 Saturday	❖ OPERATING SYSTEM

*N.N.S. Eswari*  
Signature of the HOD  
IN-CHARGE  
DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
ASD GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (M/AUTONOMOUS)  
KAKINADA

**A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA**



స్త్రీవిద్యాప్రసారతాం

**BRIDGE COURSE TIME TABLE**

**I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)**

**2018-2019**

DAY	TIMINGS
14/06/18	9AM-10AM CF
15/06/18	CF
18/06/18	CF
19/06/18	CF
21/06/18	CF
22/06/18	CF

*N.N.S. Eswari*  
**Signature of the HOD**

IN-CHARGE  
DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
ASD GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (W) AUTONOMOUS  
KAKINADA



## INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

### **Definition of a Computer:**

A computer is an electronic device that manipulates information, or data. It has the ability to store, retrieve, and process data. You may already know that you can use a computer to type documents, send email, play games, and browse the Web. You can also use it to edit or create spreadsheets, presentations, and even videos. The basic parts of a desktop computer are the computer case, monitor, keyboard, mouse, and power cord. Each part plays an important role whenever we use a computer.

### **Hardware**

Hardware refers to the physical elements of a computer. This is also sometime called the machinery or the equipment of the computer. Examples of hardware in a computer are the keyboard, the monitor, the mouse and the central processing unit. However, most of a computer's hardware cannot be seen; in other words, it is not an external element of the computer, but rather an internal one, surrounded by the computer's casing (tower). A computer's hardware is comprised of many different parts, but perhaps the most important of these is the motherboard. The motherboard is made up of even more parts that power and control the computer.

### **Software:**

Software, commonly known as programs or apps, consists of all the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task. These instructions come from a software developer in the form that will be accepted by the *platform* (operating system + CPU) that they are based on. For example, a program that is designed for the Windows operating system will only work for that specific operating system. Compatibility of software will vary as the design of the software and the operating system differ. Software that is designed for Windows XP may experience a compatibility issue when running under Windows 2000 or NT.

### **Computer case**



The **computer case** is the metal and plastic box that **contains the main components** of the computer, including the motherboard, central processing unit (CPU), and power supply. The front of the case usually has an **On/Off button** and one or more **optical drives**. Computer cases come in different shapes and sizes. A **desktop case** lies flat on a desk, and the monitor usually sits on top of it. A **tower case** is tall and sits next to the monitor or on the floor. **All-in-one** computers come with the internal components built into the monitor, which eliminates the need for a separate case.

## Monitor



The **monitor** works with a **video card**, located inside the computer case, to display images and text on the screen. Most monitors have **control buttons** that allow you to change your monitor's display settings, and some monitors also have built-in speakers.

Newer monitors usually have **LCD** (liquid crystal display) or **LED** (light-emitting diode) displays. These can be made very thin, and they are often called **flat-panel displays**. Older monitors use **CRT** (cathode ray tube) displays. CRT monitors are much larger and heavier, and they take up more desk space.

## Keyboard

The **keyboard** is one of the main ways to communicate with a computer. There are many different types of keyboards, but most are **very similar** and allow you to accomplish the same basic tasks. Click the buttons in the interactive below to learn about the different parts of the keyboard.



If you want to learn how to type or improve your touch-typing skills, check out our free **Typing Tutorial**.

## Mouse



The **mouse** is another important tool for communicating with computers. Commonly known as a **pointing device**, it lets you **point** to objects on the screen, **click** on them, and **move** them.

There are two main mouse types: optical and mechanical. The **optical** mouse uses an electronic eye to detect movement and is easier to clean. The **mechanical mouse** uses a rolling ball to detect movement and requires regular cleaning to work properly.

To learn the basics of using a mouse, check out our interactive [Mouse Tutorial](#).

### **Mouse alternatives:**

There are other devices that can do the same thing as a mouse. Many people find them easier to use, and they also require less desk space than a traditional mouse. The most common mouse alternatives are below.

- **Trackball:** A trackball has a ball that can rotate freely. Instead of moving the device like a mouse, you can roll the ball with your thumb to move the pointer.



- **Touchpad:** A touchpad—also called a **trackpad**—is a touch-sensitive pad that lets you control the pointer by making a drawing motion with your finger. Touch pads are common on laptop computers.



## **Steps to Start and Shut Down a Computer**

### **Buttons and Ports on a Computer**

Each computer is different, so the buttons, ports, and sockets will vary from computer to computer. However, there are certain ones you can expect to find on most desktop computers. Learning how these ports are used will help whenever you need to connect something to your computer, like a new printer, keyboard, or mouse.

### **Front of a computer case:**

Click the buttons in the interactive below to become familiar with the front of a computer.



## Back of a computer case

The back of a computer case has **connection ports** that are made to fit **specific devices**. The placement will vary from computer to computer, and many companies have their own special connectors for specific devices. Some of the ports may be **color coded** to help you determine which port is used with a particular device.

Click the buttons in the interactive below to become familiar with the back of a computer.



## Peripherals uses with computer:

The most basic computer setup usually includes the **computer case**, **monitor**, **keyboard**, and **mouse**, but you can plug many different types of devices into the extra ports on your computer. These devices are called **peripherals**. Let's take a look at some of the most common ones.

- **Printers:** A **printer** is used to **print** documents, photos, and anything else that appears on your screen. There are many types of printers, including **inkjet**, **laser**, and **photo** printers. There are even **all-in-one printers**, which can also scan and copy documents.



- **Scanners:** A **scanner** allows you to **copy a physical image or document** and save it to your computer as a **digital (computer-readable)** image. Many scanners are included as part of an all-in-one printer, although you can also buy a separate **flatbed** or **handheld** scanner.
- **Speakers/headphones:** **Speakers** and **headphones** are output devices, which means they send information from the computer to the user—in this case, they allow you to **hear sound and music**. Depending on the model, they may connect to the **audio port** or the **USB port**. Some monitors also have built-in speakers.



**Microphones:** A microphone is a type of input device, or a device that receives information from a user. You can connect a microphone to record sound or talk with someone else over the Internet. Many laptop computers come with built-in microphones.

**Web cameras:** A web camera—or webcam—is a type of input device that can record videos and take pictures. It can also transmit video over the Internet in real time, which allows for video chat or video conferencing with someone else. Many webcams also include a microphone for this reason.



**Game controllers and joysticks:** A game controller is used to control computer games. There are many other types of controllers you can use, including joysticks, although you can also use your mouse and keyboard to control most games.

**Digital cameras:** A digital camera lets you capture pictures and videos in a digital format. By connecting the camera to your computer's USB port, you can transfer the images from the camera to the computer.

**Mobile phones, MP3 players, tablet computers, and other devices:** Whenever you buy an electronic device, such as a mobile phone or MP3 player, check to see if it comes with a USB cable. If it does, this means you can most likely connect it to your computer.

## Inside a computer

### Motherboard



The **motherboard** is the computer's main circuit board. It's a thin plate that holds the CPU, memory, connectors for the hard drive and optical drives, expansion cards to control the video and audio, and connections to your computer's ports (such as USB ports). The motherboard connects directly or indirectly to every part of the computer.

## CPU/processor



The central processing unit (CPU), also called a **processor**, is located inside the **computer case** on the motherboard. It is sometimes called the brain of the computer, and its job is to carry out commands. Whenever you press a key, click the mouse, or start an application, you're sending instructions to the CPU.

The CPU is usually a **two-inch ceramic square** with a **silicon chip** located inside. The chip is usually about the size of a thumbnail. The CPU fits into the motherboard's **CPU socket**, which is covered by the **heat sink**, an object that absorbs heat from the CPU.

A processor's **speed** is measured in **megahertz (MHz)**, or millions of instructions per second; and **gigahertz (GHz)**, or billions of instructions per second. A faster processor can execute instructions more quickly. However, the actual speed of the computer depends on the speed of many different components—not just the processor.

## RAM (random access memory)



RAM is your system's **short-term memory**. Whenever your computer performs calculations, it temporarily stores the data in the RAM until it is needed.

This **short-term memory** disappears when the computer is turned off. If you're working on a document, spreadsheet, or other type of file, you'll need to save it to avoid losing it. When you save a file, the data is written to the **hard drive**, which acts as **long-term storage**.

RAM is measured in **megabytes (MB)** or **gigabytes (GB)**. The more RAM you have, the more things your computer can do at the same time. If you don't have enough RAM, you may notice that your computer is sluggish when you have several programs open. Because of this, many people add extra RAM to their computers to improve performance.

## Hard drive



The **hard drive** is where your software, documents, and other files are stored. The hard drive is **long-term storage**, which means the data is still saved even if you turn the computer off or unplug it.

When you run a program or open a file, the computer copies some of the data from the **hard drive** onto the **RAM**. When you save a file, the data is copied back to the **hard drive**. The faster the hard drive, the faster your computer can **start up** and load programs.

## Power supply unit



The power supply unit in a computer converts the power from the wall outlet to the type of power needed by the computer. It sends power through cables to the motherboard and other components.

If you decide to open the computer case and take a look, make sure to **unplug** the computer first. Before touching the inside of the computer, you should touch a **grounded metal object**—or a metal part of the computer casing—to discharge any static buildup. Static electricity can be transmitted through the computer circuits, which can seriously damage your machine.

## Expansion cards

Most computers have **expansion slots** on the motherboard that allow you to add various types of **expansion cards**. These are sometimes called **PCI (peripheral component interconnect)** cards. You may never need to add any PCI cards because most motherboards have built-in video, sound, network, and other capabilities.

However, if you want to boost the performance of your computer or update the capabilities of an older computer, you can always add one or more cards. Below are some of the most common types of expansion cards.

## Video card



The **video card** is responsible for what you see on the monitor. Most computers have a **GPU** (graphics processing unit) built into the motherboard instead of having a separate video card. If you like playing graphics-intensive games, you can add a faster video card to one of the **expansion slots** to get better performance.

## Sound card

The **sound card**—also called an **audio card**—is responsible for what you hear in the speakers or headphones. Most motherboards have integrated sound, but you can upgrade to a dedicated sound card for higher-quality sound.

## Network card



The **network card** allows your computer to communicate over a network and access the Internet. It can either connect with an **Ethernet** cable or through a **wireless** connection (often called **Wi-Fi**). Many motherboards have built-in network connections, and a network card can also be added to an expansion slot.



**A.S.D. GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)  
JAGANNAICKPUR, KAKINADA  
DEPARTMENT OF HOME SCIENCE**



**BRIDGE COURSE  
2018-19**

**A.S.D. GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)**  
**JAGANNAICKPUR, KAKINADA**  
**Department of HOME SCIENCE**  
**Activity Register 2018-19**

Date	8-06-2018	15-06-2018
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NSS Departments etc.)	DEPARTMENT OF HOMESCIENCE	
Nature of Activity (Seminar/ Workshop/Extent lecture etc.)	Lecture	
Title of the Activity	Bridge Course	
Name of the Department / Committee	Department of Homescience	
Details of Resource persons (Name, Designation etc.)	M. Suvarchala, K. Lavanya, G. Anitha	
No. of. students participated	86	
Brief Report on the Activity	Human physiology: digestion, absorption, body fluids, circulation, Endocrine system. Introduction to nutrition: Food groups, human development, psychology.	
Name of the Lecturers who planned & conducted the Activity	M. Suvarchala	
Signature of the dept. In charge / Convener of the committee	K. Lavanya	
Signature of the Principal	M. Suvarchala	
Remarks		

### Bridge course 2018-19

SNO	Date	Name of the topic	Lecture	No of Students attended	Signature of the lecture
1	8-6-2018	Human physiology- digestion	K. Lavanya	16	K. Lavanya
2		Human physiology absorption	K. Lavanya	16	K. Lavanya
3	9-6-2018	Human physiology- body fluids	K. Lavanya	16	K. Lavanya
4		Human physiology- circulation	K. Lavanya	16	K. Lavanya
5	10-6-2018	Human physiology endocrine system	K. Lavanya	16	K. Lavanya
6	11-6-2018	Introduction to nutrition	Dr. G. Anitha	16	Anitha
7	12-6-2018	Basic of chemistry	K. Lavanya	16	K. Lavanya
8	12-6-2018	Basic of food groups	Dr. G. Anitha	28	Anitha
9	14-6-2018	Introduction to human development	K. Lavanya	22	K. Lavanya
10	15-6-2018	Introduction to psychology	H. Suvachala	16	H. Suvachala
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

## Particulars of the students attending Bridge course

S.no	Name of the Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	S.Sravani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	B.Leelavathi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3	M.Umasrilakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4	M.Kousalya Devi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	M.Padmaja	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	M.Swarooparani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
7	P.NeelaVeni	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8	P.Bhavani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
9	R.Satya Surya Charya Veni	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	R.Akhila sriLakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11	S. Ganga Bhavani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12	V.Reshma Rani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
13	Y.Divya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
14	K.Rekha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
15	B.Sravani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
16	M.Roop Sri	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Objective test conducted at the end of Bridge course

1. Scientific study of pattern of changes occurring from prenatal stage to early years of adolescence is Child Development
2. Transition stage from childhood to adulthood is Adolescence
3. Psychology word is derived from Greek words Psyche and Logos
4. Prenatal period starts from conception to Birth
5. Method of watching children in their natural settings is termed as Naturalistic observation
6. Capacity of doing work by body is called Engery
7. Process by which the quality or the nature of a given adulterant reduced through the addition of a foreign substance and the removal of a vital element is called Food Adulteration
8. Expand ORS : Oral Rehydration Solution
9. Which of the mineral is used for calcification of bone is calcium
10. Vitamin essential for good vision is vitamin A

Objective test conducted at the end of Bridge course

1. Scientific study of pattern of changes occurring from prenatal stage to early years of adolescence is Child development
2. Transition stage from childhood to adulthood is Adolescence
3. Psychology word is derived from Greek words Psyche and Logos
4. Prenatal period starts from conception to Birth
5. Method of watching children in their natural settings is termed as Naturalistic observation
6. Capacity of doing work by body is called Energy
7. Process by which the quality or the nature of a given adulterant reduced through the addition of a foreign substance and the removal of a vital element is called Food adulteration
8. Expand ORS : oral rehydration solution
9. Which of the mineral is used for calcification of bone is Calcium
10. Vitamin essential for good vision is Vitamin "A"



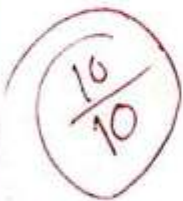
S. Gangabharani  
B.Sc (H.Sc)

Objective test conducted at the end of Bridge course

1. Scientific study of pattern of changes occurring from prenatal stage to early years of adolescence is child development
2. Transition stage from childhood to adulthood is Adolescence
3. Psychology word is derived from Greek words Psyche and Logos
4. Prenatal period starts from conception to Birth
5. Method of watching children in their natural settings is termed as Naturalistic observation
6. Capacity of doing work by body is called energy
7. Process by which the quality or the nature of a given adulterant reduced through the addition of a foreign substance and the removal of a vital element is called Food Adulteration
8. Expand ORS : Oral rehydration solution
9. Which of the mineral is used for calcification of bone is calcium
10. Vitamin essential for good vision is vitamin "A"

P. Bhavani

I Bsc [Hsc]



Objective test conducted at the end of Bridge course

1. Scientific study of pattern of changes occurring from prenatal stage to early years of adolescence is Child development
2. Transition stage from childhood to adulthood is adoleScence
3. Psychology word is derived from Greek words Psyche and Logos
4. Prenatal period starts from conception to Bivth
5. Method of watching children in their natural settings is termed as Naturalistic observation
6. Capacity of doing work by body is called Energy
7. Process by which the quality or the nature of a given adulterant reduced through the addition of a foreign substance and the removal of a vital element is called Food adulteration
8. Expand ORS : Oral Rehydration Solution
9. Which of the mineral is used for calcification of bone is Calcium
10. Vitamin essential for good vision is Vitamin "A"

10/10

S. Sravani  
1<sup>st</sup> BSc (HSC)



Objective test conducted at the end of Bridge course

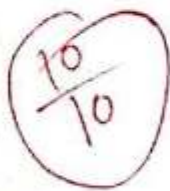
1. Scientific study of pattern of changes occurring from prenatal stage to early years of adolescence is child development
2. Transition stage from childhood to adulthood is Adolescence
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8. Expand ORS : Oral rehydration solution
9. Which of the mineral is used for calcification of bone is calcium
10. Vitamin essential for good vision is Vitamin A<sup>u</sup>

10  
10

B. Leelavathi  
↓ B.S.C [H.S.C]

Objective test conducted at the end of Bridge course

1. Scientific study of pattern of changes occurring from prenatal stage to early years of adolescence is Child development
2. Transition stage from childhood to adulthood is Adolescence
3. Psychology word is derived from Greek words Psyche and Logos
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8. Expand ORS : oral rehydration solution
9. Which of the mineral is used for calcification of bone is calcium
10. Vitamin essential for good vision is vitamin A



V. Reshma rani  
I<sup>st</sup> Bisc [H.S.C]  
Home science

Objective test conducted at the end of Bridge course

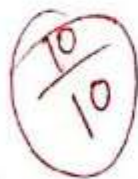
1. Scientific study of pattern of changes occurring from prenatal stage to early years of adolescence is Child development.
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8. Expand ORS : oral rehydration solution
9. Which of the mineral is used for calcification of bone is cal  
- calcium
10. Vitamin essential for good vision is vitamin "A"

10  
10

Dr satya swaya chakra  
1<sup>st</sup> B.Sc [H.Sc]  
- veri

Objective test conducted at the end of Bridge course

1. Scientific study of pattern of changes occurring from prenatal stage to early years of adolescence is child development
2. Transition stage from childhood to adulthood is Adolescence
3. Psychology word is derived from Greek words psyche and Logos
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8. Expand ORS : oral rehydration solution
9. Which of the mineral is used for calcification of bone is calcium
10. Vitamin essential for good vision is vitamin "A"



M. Swarupa Rani  
I<sup>st</sup> B.Sc [H.S.C]

Objective test conducted at the end of Bridge course

1. Scientific study of pattern of changes occurring from prenatal stage to early years of adolescence is child development
2. Transition stage from childhood to adulthood is Adolescence
3. Psychology word is derived from Greek words Psyche and Logos
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8. Expand ORS : oral rehydration solution
9. Which of the mineral is used for calcification of bone is --- calcium
10. Vitamin essential for good vision is vitamin "A"

9/10

J. Rekha  
1<sup>st</sup> BSC HSE

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



శ్రీ విద్యా ప్రపర్ణతాం

BRIDGE COURSE

2018-2019

M.VIJAYA LAKSHMI

LECTURER IN HISTORY

A.S.D GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN KAKINADA

BRIDGE COURSE ATTENDANCE

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY 2018-2019

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE	ATTENDANCE DATES										MAX MARKS 25	MARKS OBTAINED BEFORE BRIDGE COURSE	MARKS OBTAINED AFTER BRIDGE COURSE
	26-6-18	27-6-18	28-6-18	29-6-18	1-7-18	2-7-18	3-7-18	4-7-18	5-7-18	6-7-18			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Gr. Rathna Kumari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	25	10	
P. Kameswari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		12	16
CH. Swaya Kumari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		11	14
P. Haritha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		9	14
D. Lavanya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		8	16
G. Naga Lakmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		11	18
B. Naga Laxmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		12	17
M. Matsuka	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		14	20
K. Sauthi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		13	20
B.K. Rani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		10	19
T. Devi Paiyanka	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		11	15
K. Debhora Rani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		12	14

M V Lakshmi  
 Lec. in-charge  
 Dept. of His

Answer the following.

ಸಿಂಧು ನಾಗರಿಕತೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು

- a) ಹಂಪಿ b) ಪಾಟಲಿಪುತ್ರ c) ವಿಮಲವರ್ಮ d) ಓದರಾಜ್ ( )
- ವಾಡಾಲಿ (ಸಾಧನಸಿದ್ಧಿ)

- a) ಋಷಭ b) ಸಾಮಿಪಾಡು c) ಯಜುರ್ವೇದ d) ಅರ್ಷ್ಯವೇದ ( )

ಇತಿ ಪಾಠಾಂಗಾಲಿ ಇತಿ.

- a) ಋಷಭ b) ಧನುಷ್ಯವೇದ c) ಸಾಂಖ್ಯ d) ರೋಗ ( )

ಸಿಂಧು (ವಾಚ) ಅಥಿ.

- a) ನಂದಿತಂ b) ತಿಲನು c) ವಾಪ್ಪಾಲಯಿ d) ಅಮಾಂ ( )

ವಾಪ್ಪಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತು.

- a) ವಾಪ್ಪಮೇಲೆ b) ಪಾಪ್ಪನಾಥು c) ಗಾತಮುಧ್ಧು d) ಅರ್ಷಿ ( )

ಅಶ್ವಮೇಲೆ ಯಥಿಗಿರ್ನ ಮೇತಂ.

- a) ವಾಪ್ಪಮೇಲೆ b) ತ್ರಿವಮೇತಂ c) ತ್ರಿವಮೇತಂ d) ಇಸ್ಲಾಂ ( )

ಮಗಧರಾಜಧಾನಿ.

- a) ಕಾಪಿ b) ಕೌನಿಲ c) ಗಾಂಧಾರ d) ಪಾಟಲಿಪುತ್ರ ( )

ಪಾಪ್ಪನ ವಂಶ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತು.

- a) ತ್ರಿವಮೇತಂ b) ಅಶ್ವಮೇಲೆ (ತೃವ) c) ಯಜುರ್ವೇದ d) ವಿವಿಧವೇದ ( )
- ಅರ್ಷಿವೇದ) ಕರಿಯಿವಿ.

- a) ಅನೇಕು b) ಗಾತಮುಧ್ಧು c) ಕೌಟಿಲ್ಯು d) ನಯವೇದ ( )

ಗಾತಮೇಲೆ ಗಾತಕ್ಕಿ ಗುರಿಗೆ ಅಲಯಿತ್ರಿ ನಾನು.

- a) ನಾಸಿಕ್ ನಾನು b) ಪಾಪ್ಪನು ನಾನು c) ಇತಿ ನಾನು d) ನಯವೇದನಾನು ( )





# I.B.A. HEP. THP

## POLITICS BRIDGE COURSE REGISTER.

NAME OF THE STUDENTS	ATTENDANCE - DATES										MAX MARKS.	MARKS OBTAINED BEFORE BRIDGE COURSE	MARKS OBTAINED AFTER BRIDGE COURSE
	5/7/18	6/7/18	7/7/18	9/7/18	10/7/18	11/7/18	12/7/18	13/7/18	16/7/18	17/7/18			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
G. Rathnakumari	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	50	21	35
P. Kameswari	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	50	20	41
C.H. Swiya Kumari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	50	21	31
P. Haritha	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	50	19	41
D. Lalanya	P	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	50	23	41
G. Nagalaxmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	50	18	47
B. Nagalaxmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	50	25	44
m. Matsuka	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	50	18	45
K. Suthi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	50	21	36
BK. Rani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	50	21	32
T. Devi Polyanika	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	50	22	35

~~Devi Rani~~

Swasupa Rani  
Mounika  
Padma Ramadevi



A.S.D GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN KAKINADA.  
 DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.  
 BRIDGE COURSE -  
 ANSWERS FOR BEFORE BRIDGE COURSE TEST.

1. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్	26. త్యాగ రాజ్యము
2. యాంటిస్ట్రీ	27. రేషన్ + కేరీలు
3. ఇతర రాష్ట్ర	28. లాం 10
4. జిన్ లాన్	29. తాత్పర్య విధానము
5. జిన్ అర్జిన్ రూన్	30. నియంతృత్వము
6. H.2 లాన్	31. బోధన
7. 03	32. కరణ మార్గ
8. గోపాల	33. సమానత్వము
9. వాతావరణం	34. హక్కు, లాభ, రూప
10. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్	35. స్వీకృతి
11. 5040	36. సేవలకు అర్హులు
12. జిన్	37. జానన సర్వ
13. జిన్	38. అర్హత సంఘము
14. గౌరవ రాజ్యము	39. గౌరవ రాజ్యము
15. సర్వ భూమిదారులు	40. జిన్, జిన్
16. జిన్ జిన్ జిన్	41. అర్హులు
17. జిన్ జిన్ రాజ్యము	42. జిన్
18. రూప	43. పరిశుభ
19. జిన్ జిన్ జిన్	44. జిన్, జిన్
20. ఇతర రాష్ట్ర	45. జిన్
21. జిన్ లాన్	46. జిన్
22. జిన్ అర్జిన్	47. అర్హులు అర్హులు
23. జిన్	48. అర్హులు
24. 14 నాణ్య	49. మూలకము నియంతృత్వము
25. జిన్ జిన్	50. 294

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)  
KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE :2018-19,

SYLLABUS

S.no	Date	Chapter
1		రాజనీతి వాదాలు
2		రాజకీయ వ్యవస్థల అభివృద్ధి కు సంబంధించిన అంశాలు.
3		రాజకీయ వ్యవస్థలు - ఇతర సాంఘిక వ్యవస్థల సమాధానం
4		రాజకీయ వ్యవస్థలు - జాతి, పౌర సమాజాలు.
5		సాంఘిక సమాధానం, వికేంద్రీకరణ, వికేంద్రీకరణ వ్యవస్థలు.
6		రాజనీతిని నిర్ణయించే అంశాలు - సాంఘిక నిర్ణయించే అంశాలు
7		భావనలు
8		నిర్ణయించే అంశాలు
9		సాంఘిక నిర్ణయించే అంశాలు
10		అధికార నిర్ణయించే అంశాలు నిర్ణయించే అంశాలు.

P.V. B. Sreeraj  
Signature of the Lecturer

PRINCIPAL

**A.S.D. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN  
(AUTONOMOUS)  
KARINADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
2018-19**



**BRIDGE COURSE  
ON  
ACCOUNTING FOR NON - COMMERCE  
STUDENTS  
2018-19**

**Conducted by  
Commerce Department**

A.S.D. Government Degree College for Women (Autonomous),  
Jagannalekpur, Kakinada  
Department of Commerce

BRIDGE COURSE FOR IB.COM STUDENTS :2018-19

SUB:FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS

Name of the student	Group	9 "	10 "	11 "	12 "	13 "	14 "	15 "	16 "	17 "	18 "	Marks	Signature
D.Maha Lakshmi	EM	P	A	A	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	15	D. Maha Lakshmi
D.Hema latha	EM	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	09	D. Hema latha
Ch.Mani	EM	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	15	Ch. Mani
G.Madhu	EM	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	06	G. madhu
G.Harshitha	EM	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	19	G. Harshitha
G.Veena	EM	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	13	G. Veena
G.Kavya	EM	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	16	P. Kavya
J.Anusha devi	EM	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	14	J. Anusha devi
K.Indradhana Lakshmi	T.M	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	17	K. Indradhana Lakshmi
M.Devi Sri	T.M	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	17	M. Devi Sri
P.Mounika	T.M	P	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	14	P. mounika
V.Siva padamavathi	T.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	15	V. Siva padmavathi
V.Durga bhavani	T.M	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	16	V. Durga bhavani
P.L.Sirisha	T.M	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	16	P. L. Sirisha
M.Devika	T.M	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	16	M. Devika
J.Veera lakshmi	T.M	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	14	J. veera lakshmi
P.Ganga bhavani	T.M	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	15	P. Ganga bhavani
M.mounika devi	T.M	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	15	M. mounika devi
D.Adi laskshmi	T.M	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	17	D. Adi laskshmi
G.Srikanya	T.M	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	14	G. Srikanya
K.V.Latha vani	T.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	17	K. V. Latha vani
T.N.D.Bhavani	C.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	14	T. N. D. Bhavani
K.Devi	C.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	12	K. Devi
B.Siva kumari	C.A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	13	B. Siva kumari
J.Sulochana	C.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	16	J. sulochana

Signature of the Lecturer : 1. P. B. P. Lal  
2. A. Paul  
3. M. P. Lal

Answer the following Questions in One word or sentence :

1. What is meant by Purchase?  
అనుకూలు అనగానేమి?  
చట్టవ్యయము భరణ భరిమయం చేసి రాసుగలు  
అంటారు.
2. What is meant by Drawing?  
నాంతవాడలాలు అనగానేమి?  
సంస్థల వ్యక్తి సొంతానికి బాదుకున్న ఐదాని  
సొంతబాదుకూ అంటారు.
3. What is meant by stock?  
సరుకు అనగానేమి?  
సంస్థల వస్తు భూత ఉష్ణి సరుకు అంటారు.
4. The result obtained from the business is called?  
వ్యాపార ఫలితము అనగానేమి?  
సంపాదించిన సంస్థ లాభం లేదా నష్టాన్ని  
వ్యాపార ఫలితం అంటారు.
5. What is meant by Debtor?  
ఋణాగ్రస్తుడు అనగానేమి?  
ఇం దొక వ్యక్తికి బాధించి యాద్రోహుడు  
అంటారు.
6. What is day book?  
రోజువారీ పద్దు పుస్తకము అనగానేమి?  
రోజువారీ నమోదు పుస్తకాలను  
అంటారు.
7. What is journal?  
చట్టపద్దు అనగానేమి?  
రోజువారీ పద్దు పుస్తకం అంటారు.  
వారాని వ్రావవలసిన నమోదు  
పుస్తకాన్ని అట్టాపద్దు అంటారు.
8. What is meant by Fixed Asset?  
స్థిరాస్తి అనగానేమి?  
సంస్థ లో స్థిరము అగు ఆస్తులను  
స్థిరాస్థులు అంటారు.
9. What is meant by Depreciation?  
కరుగుదల అనగానేమి?  
వస్తువుల బాధకం వల్ల వచ్చిన  
కరుగుదలను అనుకూలు అంటారు.
10. What is meant by Capital?  
మూలధనం అనగానేమి?  
సంస్థ యొక్క యొక్క ఆస్తులను  
భీనాన్ని మూలధనం అంటారు.



**A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)**

**JAGANNAICKPUR, KAKINADA**

(Re-Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade)

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**



శ్రీ విద్యా ప్రవర్తతాం

**BRIDGE COURSE**

**2018-2019**

# BRIDGE COURSE

2018-2019

2018-2019

## INDEX

- OBJECTIVE TEST MARKS : 50
  
- TOPICS: 1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF INORGANIC  
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS
  
- 2. TYPES OF ORGANIC REACTIONS
  
- NUMBER OF STUDENTS BENEFITED : 120

**A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A),KAKINADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**  
**PRELIMINARY TEST FOR BRIDGE COURSE**

1. King of chemicals is [    ]  
1. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>    2. Oxalic acid    3. HNO<sub>3</sub>    4. NaOH
2. The weakest acid is [    ]  
1. HOCl    2. HClO<sub>2</sub>    3. HClO<sub>3</sub>    4. HClO<sub>4</sub>
3. HClO is [    ]  
1. An oxide    2. A chloride    3. A Hydride    4. An acid
4. Hybridisation of Sulphur in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is [    ]  
1. SP    2. SP<sup>2</sup>    3. SP<sup>3</sup>    4. SP<sup>3</sup>d<sup>2</sup>
5. Fuming sulphuric acid is commercially known as [    ]  
1. Caro's acid    2. Marshel' acid    3. Oleum    4. Sulphurous acid
6. Which of the following is a reducing agent ? [    ]  
1. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>    2. SO<sub>2</sub>    3. ALL    4. H<sub>2</sub>S
7. Oil of Vitriol is [    ]  
1. SO<sub>2</sub>    2. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>    3. O<sub>2</sub>    4. H<sub>2</sub>S
8. Oxidising action increases from left to right in [    ]  
1. Cl<sub>2</sub><Br<sub>2</sub><I<sub>2</sub><F<sub>2</sub>    2. Cl<sub>2</sub><I<sub>2</sub><Br<sub>2</sub><F<sub>2</sub>    3. I<sub>2</sub><F<sub>2</sub><Cl<sub>2</sub><Br<sub>2</sub>    4. I<sub>2</sub><Br<sub>2</sub><Cl<sub>2</sub><F<sub>2</sub>
9. Following least stable is [    ]  
1. HCl    2. HBr    3. HI    4. HF
10. Inter halogen compounds are [    ]  
1. Ionic compounds    2. Co-ordinate compounds    3. Molecular compounds    4. Covalent compounds
11. Name the following organic compound [    ]  
1. Benzophenone    2. Acetophenone    3. Methyl benzene    4. Acetic acid
12. Which halide has the highest boiling point ? [    ]  
1. HF    2. HCl    3. HBr    4. HI
13. Freon is [    ]  
1. CCl<sub>4</sub>    2. CF<sub>4</sub>    3. CCl<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>    4. ALL
14. Bleaching powder on long standing forms a mixture of [    ]  
1. CaO+Cl<sub>2</sub>    2. HOCl+Cl<sub>2</sub>    3. CaCl<sub>2</sub> + Ca(ClO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>    4. CaO + CaCl<sub>2</sub>

15. The chemical name of bleaching powder is [ ]  
 1. Calcium chlorohypochloride 2. Calcium hypochlorite 3. Calcium chlorate 4. Calcium perchlorate
16. Which of the following has chlorine like smell? [ ]  
 1.  $\text{CCl}_4$  2.  $\text{CHCl}_3$  3. DDT 4.  $\text{CaOCl}_2$
17. Halogens means [ ]  
 1. Sea salt producer 2. River salt producer 3. Ocean salt producer 4. Lake salt producer
18. The number and type of bonds present in  $\text{ClO}_4^-$  [ ]  
 1.  $4\sigma, 2\pi$  2.  $3\sigma, 3\pi$  3.  $4\sigma, 3\pi$  4.  $3\sigma, 4\pi$
19. Zinc, Cadmium and Mercury are [ ]  
 1. transition elements 2. d-block elements 3. s-block elements 4. f-block elements
20. Each transition series contains [ ]  
 1. 12 elements 2. 10 elements 3. 14 elements 4. 8 elements
21. Which is not correct for transition elements [ ]  
 1. Variable oxidation states 2. Complex formation 3. Partially filled d-orbitals  
 4. All the ions are colorless
22. d-block elements generally form [ ]  
 1. covalent hydrides 2. Metallic hydrides 3. Interstitial hydrides 4. Salt like hydrides
23. The correct decreasing order of size of an isoelectronic series is [ ]  
 1.  $\text{Se}^{2-} > \text{Br}^- > \text{Kr} > \text{Rb}^+ > \text{Sr}^{2+}$  2.  $\text{S}^{2-} > \text{Cl}^- > \text{K}^+ > \text{Ar} > \text{Ca}^{2+}$  3.  $\text{N}^{3-} > \text{O}^{2-} > \text{Ne} > \text{Fe}^+ > \text{Ca}^{2+}$   
 4.  $\text{F}^- > \text{Ne} > \text{Na}^+ > \text{Al}^{3+} > \text{Mg}^{2+}$
24. IUPAC nomenclature of the given organic compound will be  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Cl})\text{CH}_3$  [ ]  
 1. 5-Chloro-3,3-dimethyl hexane 2. 4-Chloro-2-ethyl-2-methyl pentane  
 3. 2-Chloro-4-ethyl-4-methyl pentane 4. 2-Chloro-4,4-dimethyl hexane
25. Which of the following sets of quantum numbers is not permitted. [ ]  
 1.  $n=3, l=3, m=0, s=+1/2$  2.  $n=3, l=2, m=3, s=-1/2$  3.  $n=1, l=1, m=0, s=-1/2$  4.  $n=3, l=2, m=+2$
26. Electrolytic conduction is due to migration of [ ]  
 1. Protons 2. Electrons 3. Ions 4. All
27. Which will conduct the current [ ]  
 1. Sugar solution 2. Sugar in ethanol 3. Iodine in ethanol 4.  $\text{MgCl}_2$  in water
28. Which aqueous solution conducts an electric current quite well? [ ]  
 1. Glycerol 2. Sugar 3. Hydrochloric acid 4. Pure water

29. Which loses charge at cathode? [ ]  
 1. Ions      2. Cations    3. Anions    4. Both anions and cations
30. In the electrolysis of  $\text{CuSO}_4$ , the reaction  $\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}$  takes place at [ ]  
 1. anode      2. cathode    3. in solution    4. None
31. The reaction takes place at cathode is [ ]  
 1. Oxidation    2. Reduction    3. Neutralisation    4. Hydrolysis
32. Water is a non electrolyte but conducts electricity on dissolving a small amount of [ ]  
 1.  $\text{O}_2$       2. Sugar      3. Acetate    4.  $\text{NaCl}$
33. The unit of electrochemical equivalent is [ ]  
 1. gram      2. gram/ampere    3. gram/coulomb    4. coulomb/gram
34. An apparatus used for the measurement of quantity of electricity is known as [ ]  
 1. Calorimeter    2. Cathetometer    3. Coulometer    4. Colorimeter
35. Faraday's first law of electrolysis can be expressed as [ ]  
 1.  $m \propto q$       2.  $m \propto 1/q$       3.  $m \propto q^2$       4.  $m \propto q^3$
36. The art of electroplating was given by [ ]  
 1. Faraday      2. Edison    3. Graham    4. Bruggen
37. Smallest unit of charge is [ ]  
 1. Volt      2. Ampere    3. Coulomb    4. None
38. If a salt bridge is removed from two half cells the voltage [ ]  
 1. Drop to zero    2. Does not change    3. Increase gradually    4. Increase rapidly
39. An electrochemical cell consists of [ ]  
 1. Cadmium cell    2. Lead accumulator    3. Two half cells    4. None
40. The EMF of standard hydrogen electrode is [ ]  
 1. Zero      2. Arbitrarily assumed to be zero    3. +ve    4. -ve
41. In a nuclear explosion, the energy is released in the form of [ ]  
 1. Electrical energy    2. Potential energy    3. Kinetic energy    4. Thermal energy
42. Which is not fissionable material [ ]  
 1.  $^{238}\text{U}$       2.  $^{235}\text{U}$       3.  $^{233}\text{U}$       4.  $^{239}\text{U}$
43. Which is not an organic source of energy [ ]  
 1. Coal      2. Wood      3. Uranium    4. Natural gas

44. Nuclear fission reactions are [ ]  
 1. Uncontrolled in atom bomb      2. Controlled in nuclear reactors  
 3. Autocatalytic reaction            4. All of these
45.  $^{12}\text{C}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{14}\text{C}$  are called [ ]  
 1. Isobars      2. Isotopes      3. Isoelectronic      4. Isotones
46. The ratio of the atom to the nucleus is [ ]  
 1.  $10^4:1$       2.  $10^{-4}:1$       3.  $10^2:1$       4.  $10^3:1$
47. Physical adsorption is [ ]  
 1. Highly specific      2. Reversible      3. Irreversible      4. Monolayer adsorption
48. Which is a Lewis base? [ ]  
 1. HCl      2.  $\text{HNO}_3$       3. HF      4.  $\text{NH}_3$
49. The weakest acid among the following [ ]  
 1. HF      2. HCl      3. HBr      4. HI
50. The pH of a  $10^{-2}$  M HCl solution approximately [ ]  
 1. 10      2. 7      3. 1      4. 14

KEY:-

1. 1	11. 2	21. 4	31. 2	41. 4
2. 1	12. 1	22. 3	32. 4	42. 1
3. 1	13. 3	23. 4	33. 3	43. 3
4. 3	14. 3	24. 4	34. 3	44. 4
5. 3	15. 1	25. 1	35. 1	45. 2
6. 4	16. 4	26. 3	36. 1	46. 1
7. 2	17. 1	27. 4	37. 3	47. 2
8. 4	18. 3	28. 3	38. 1	48. 4
9. 3	19. 2	29. 2	39. 2	49. 1
10. 4	20. 2	30. 2	40. 2	50. 2







1833010	Addanki Pavaninagadurga	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	A. Pavani
1833011	Addanki Sithamahalakshmi	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	A. Seetha Mahalakshmi
1833012	Akumarthi Babychandana	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A. Baby Chandana
1833013	Challapudi Varalakshmi	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	ch. Varalakshmi
1833014	Chalumarthi Varalakshmi	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	ch. varalakshmi
1833015	Chitikela Varalakshmi	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	ch. varalakshmi
1833016	Chokka Devi	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	ch. varalakshmi
1833017	Chukka Suma	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	ch. Suma
1833018	Dadala Jahnvi	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	D. Jahnvi
1833019	Dandangi Vanisri	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	D. Vanisri
1833020	Dandangi Levia	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	D. Levia

CBMB

1834001	Oleti Krishnaveni	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	D. Krishnaveni
1834002	D.Hemamadhuri	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	D. Hemamadhuri
1834003	D.Hematulasi	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	D. Hematulasi
1834004	K.Chinnari	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	K. Chinnari
1834005	K.Durga Sampathi	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
1834006	K.Swetha	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Swetha
1834007	R.Bhavya Supriya	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	R. Bhavya Supriya
1834008	R.Devi	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	R. Devi
1834009	S.Sri Tejaswi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S. Sri Tejaswi
1834010	S.Udaya Bhanu	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	S. Udaya Bhanu
1834011	S.Ramya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	S. Ramya
1834012	T.Rajeswari	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	T. Rajeswari
1834013	V.Surya Chandana	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	v.surya chandana
1834014	V.Niharika	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V. Niharika
1834015	D.Lavanya	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	D. Lavanya
1834016	P.Tejaswi	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P. Tejaswi

CZAqT

1836001	Durga K S	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	K.S Durga
1836002	G.Bhanudeepthi	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	G. Bhanu
1836003	B.Aparna	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	B Aparna
1836004	K.Vatsavi	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	M. Vatsavi
1836005	M.Sudhamounika	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	M. Sudham
1836006	M.Anusha	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	M. Anusha
1836007	M.Gangaindu	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	A	P	V. Anusha
1836008	V.Anusha	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	V. Anusha
1836009	B.Chandu	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	B. Chandu
1836010	B.Mounika	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	B. Mounika
1836011	E.Karuna	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	E. Karuna
1836012	E.Lavanya	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	E. Lavanya
1836013	G.Geetha	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	G. Geetha
1836014	G.Vasantha	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	G. Vasantha.
1836015	K.Sreedevi	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	K. Sreedevi

ml ml ml ml ml

# Bridge Course Syllabus

General principles of inorganic qualitative analysis:-

Introduction:-

1. General principle involved in Analytical chemistry:-

\* The elements in which the differentiating electron is in outermost p-orbitals are called p-block elements.

\* The p-block elements are divided into six groups 13 to 18.

\* The elements present in group-15 are nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony and bismuth.

\* The general outshell electronic configuration of group-15 elements is  $ns^2, np^3$ .

\* There are three unpaired electrons in np shell.

\* Group 15 elements are called pnictogens.

\* Molecular nitrogen ( $N_2$ ) comprises 78% by volume in air.

\* Phosphoproteins are present in milk & eggs.

\* The atomic and ionic radii increases down the group.

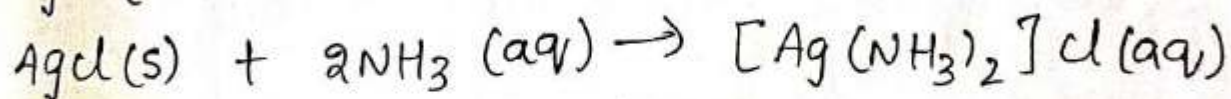
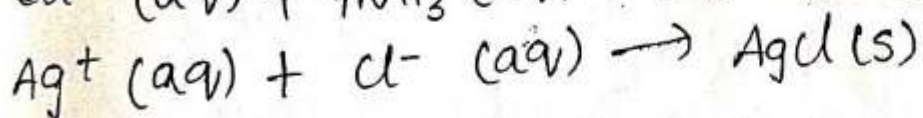
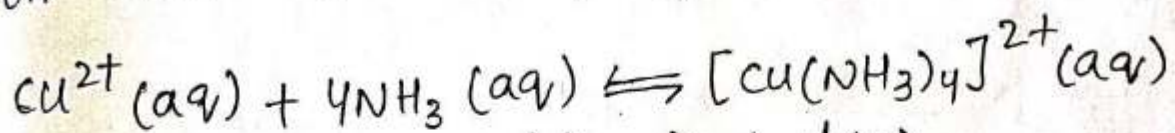
\* The oxidation state of the elements of hydrides is +3 reducing ability increases from  $\text{NH}_3$  to  $\text{BiH}_3$ .

\* Nitrogen does not form penta halides due to non availability of d orbitals

\* Among trihalides  $\text{NF}_3$  only is stable.

\*  $\text{NO}$  &  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  of neutral oxides  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$  and are acidic oxides.

\* Ammonia forms complexes with metal ion such as  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  &  $\text{Ag}^+$

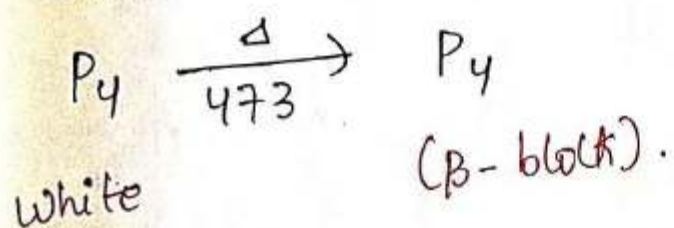
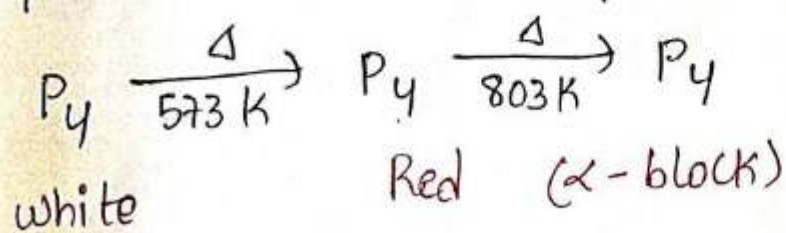


\* Metal ions like  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  reduces nitrates to nitric acid.

\* Ammonia can be dried using quick lime.

\* Ammonia has high boiling point

- \*  $P_4$  molecule is tetrahedral.
- \* Red phosphorous is insoluble in carbon disulphate in water.
- \* Red phosphorous does not glow in dark.
- \* Black phosphorous has two forms  $\alpha$ -black phosphorous &  $\beta$ -black phosphorous.



- \* phosphorous is prepared by the calcium phosphide with water & HCl.
- \* phosphine generally contains  $P_4$  vapours which makes  $PH_3$  impure.
- \* phosphine is purified by observe in HI. forms  $PH_4I$  and treating with KOH.

## BRIDGE COURSE TEST

1. Which acid Present in Lemon?  
a) Malic acid (b) Citric acid (c) Lactic acid (d) Tartaric acid.
2. Which of the following is the heaviest metal?  
(a) Osmium (b) Mercury (c) Iron (d) Nickel.
3. Eating tobacco and throwing on the road can produce pollutant.  
(a) air (b) soil (c) noise (d) water.
4. Which of the following treatment is used for the removal of biological impurities?  
(a) sedimentation (b) Boiling (c) sterilization (d) distillation.
5. The average PH value of human blood is...  
(a) 5.4 (b) 6.2 (c) 7.4 (d) 8.7.
6. The average PH value of milk is...  
(a) 6.1 (b) 6.6 (c) 7.4 (d) 8.
7. By which technique salt is obtained from sea water?  
(a) Filtration (b) Distillation (c) evaporation (d) chromatography.
8. Diffusion of liquids is an example of  
(a) Smell of Perfume (b) Smell of food  
(c) spreading of ink in water (d) Fragrance of incense stick.
9. When a solid can change directly into gas it is called  
(a) boiling (b) Condensation (c) Sublimation (d) evaporation.
10. A substance that slows down chemical reaction is called.  
(a) inhibitor (b) Ketone (c) Kelvin (d) Nuclear reaction.

Excess of amino acids is broken down to urea in

- a) Kidney (b) Liver (c) Spleen (d) Rectum.

In bacteria name the colour of light which is responsible for photosynthesis.

- a) UV (b) Blue (c) Red (d) None of the above.

Name of the metal present in chlorophyll "a" and "b"

- a) Iron (b) Copper (c) Magnesium (d) Manganese.

Who is the inventor of Radioactivity.

- a) Madam Curie (b) Irvine Curie (c) Henry Becquerel (d) Rutherford.

Which of the following is negatively charged?

- a) Alpha rays (b) Beta rays (c) Gamma rays (d) X rays.

The chemical name of formula of washing soda is?

- a) NaOH (b)  $Ca(OH)_2$  (c)  $NaHCO_3$  (d)  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ .

The chemical utilized and employed as fixer in photography is

- a) Sodium Sulphate (b) Sodium thio Sulphate (c) Ammonium persulphate (d) Borax.

Protein are consisting of

- a) Sugars (b) amino acids (c) Fatty acids (d) Nucleic acids.

Which of the following acid that is secreted in the stomach?

- a) HCl (b)  $H_2SO_4$  (c)  $H_2CO_3$  (d)  $HNO_3$ .

Which one of the following is the richest source of vitamin "C"?

- a) Guava (b) Pineapple (c) Orange (d) Tomato.

Which of the following is responsible for turning yellow

- a) Nitrogen dioxide (b) Sulphur (c) Chlorine (d) Sulphur dioxide.

Which metal is used by the Jewellers to make gold and platinum -

Ornaments heavier?

- a) Rhodium (b) Iridium (c) Erbium (d) Thallium.

To prevent bacterial action which of the following substances

is used in packaging of fruits?

- a) ethyl bromide (b) methyl bromide (c) silver bromide (d) sodium bromide.

which of the following is used as a fuel in cars along with petrol.

a) Methane (b) ethane (c) butane (d) ethanol.

The cooking gas (LPG) mainly consists of

a) Butane (b) ethene (c) ethyne (d) Propene.

Key :-

a) b

(11) a

(21) d.

a) b

(12) c

(22)

a) c

(13) c

(23) b.

a) c

(14) c

(24) d.

a) b

(15)

(25) a.

a) c

(16) d

a) c

(17) b

a) c

(18) b

a) c

(19) a

a) c

(20)



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



BRIDGE COURSE 2018 – 2019

I B.A

SEMESTER – I

Dr.K.Yamuna

Lecturer in Economics

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BRIDGE COURSE 2018 – 2019

SYLLABUS

S.no	Date	Chapter
	5-7-2018	Economic Activities
	6-7-2018	Classification of Human Wants
	7-7-2018	Classification of Goods
	9-7-2018	Choice and Scarcity
	10-7-2018	Allocation of Resources
	11-7-2018	Law of Diminishing marginal Utility
	12-7-2018	Law of Equi-marginal utility
	13-7-2018	Indian Economy
	16-7-2018	Economics Introduction
	17-7-2018	Micro -Macro Economics

K. Yaru

Signature of the Lecturer

M. Suvachala

Principal  
PRINCIPAL

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Kakinada-533 002, E.G.D.



A.S.D.GOV.T.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR (W) (A), KAKINADA  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
BRIDGE COURSE Register 2018 – 2019

S. No	Name of the student											Max Marks	Marks obtained before bridge course	Marks obtained after bridge course
		5-7-2018	6-7-2018	7-7-2018	9-7-2018	10-7-2018	11-7-2018	12-7-2018	13-7-2018	16-7-2018	17-7-2018			
1	Geddam Ratnakumari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	14	25
2	Gunipe Nagalakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	12	25
3	Tillapudi devi Priyanka	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	14	23
4	Sangani Pravallika	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	15	24
5	Ganta Sampoorna	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	14	25
6	Junnuri Ravali	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	12	25
7	Mortha sailakshmi Sudha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	13	23
8	Karri Aparna	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	14	24
9	Kotipalli Vijaya Lakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	11	23
10	Rekadi Gayatri Devi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	14	25
11	Palakollu Sandhya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	12	22
12	Varipilli Srivalli	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	30	12	23

*K. Yashu*



*H. Suvarchala*

PRINCIPAL  
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ASD GOVERNEMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A) KAKINADA

BRIDGE COURSE ECONOMICS

PRE/ POST COURSE TEST

SYLLABUS

S.no	Chapter
1	Economic Activities
2	Classification of Human Wants
3	Classification of Goods
4	Choice and Scarcity
5	Allocation of Resources
6	Law of Diminishing marginal Utility
7	Law of Equi-marginal utility
8	Indian Economy
9	Economics Introduction
10	Micro -Macro Economics

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M. Suvar chala

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ASD GOVERNEMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A) KAKINADA  
BRIDGE COURSE ECONOMICS - Pre-Course Test

1. What is the primary focus of microeconomics?
  - A) National income
  - B) Individual consumer behavior
  - C) Government policy
  - D) International trade
2. Which of the following is a primary economic activity?
  - A) Banking
  - B) Teaching
  - C) Farming
  - D) Retailing
3. Human wants can be classified into:
  - A) Unlimited and limited
  - B) Free and economic
  - C) Personal and collective
  - D) Durable and nondurable
4. Scarcity in economics refers to:
  - A) Limited availability of resources
  - B) Excess of supply over demand
  - C) High prices of goods
  - D) Government regulations
5. What is the 'Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility'?
  - A) As consumption increases, total utility increases at a decreasing rate
  - B) As income increases, total utility increases
  - C) As price decreases, total utility increases
  - D) As consumption increases, total utility remains constant
6. Which of the following is not a characteristic of public goods?
  - A) Nonexcludability
  - B) Nonrivalry
  - C) High divisibility
  - D) Funded by taxation

7. Allocation of resources in a freemarket economy is primarily determined by:
- A) Government policies
  - B) Central planning
  - C) Market prices
  - D) Social norms
8. The Law of Equimarginal Utility suggests that consumers allocate their resources:
- A) Equally among all goods
  - B) To maximize total utility
  - C) To minimize total expenditure
  - D) Based on government guidelines
9. Which sector contributes the most to the Indian economy?
- A) Agriculture
  - B) Industry
  - C) Services
  - D) Mining
10. Which of the following is an example of a capital good?
- A) Personal computer
  - B) Factory machine
  - C) Office chair
  - D) School book
11. Microeconomics focuses on:
- A) Individual markets
  - B) The economy as a whole
  - C) Global trade
  - D) Government budgets
12. Macroeconomics studies:
- A) Small businesses
  - B) National economies
  - C) Individual consumer behavior
  - D) Market structures

13. Scarcity leads to:
- A) Unlimited resources
  - B) The need for allocation
  - C) Infinite choices
  - D) Complete satisfaction of wants
14. Which of the following best describes the concept of opportunity cost?
- A) The cost of an alternative that must be forgone
  - B) The price paid for a good or service
  - C) The profit from an investment
  - D) The financial expense of a decision
15. A major characteristic of economic goods is that they:
- A) Are free of charge
  - B) Are scarce
  - C) Are unlimited
  - D) Do not have an opportunity cost
16. What does GDP stand for?
- A) Gross Domestic Product
  - B) General Domestic Prices
  - C) Gross Development Program
  - D) General Demand Projection
17. A positive statement in economics is:
- A) Subjective and valuebased
  - B) Objective and factbased
  - C) Based on opinions
  - D) Futureoriented
18. Normative economics deals with:
- A) What is
  - B) What should be
  - C) Historical data
  - D) Scientific models

19. The primary objective of a centrally planned economy is to:
- A) Maximize profit
  - B) Ensure equitable distribution of wealth
  - C) Increase consumer choice
  - D) Encourage competition
20. Utility refers to:
- A) The usefulness or satisfaction derived from a good or service
  - B) The cost of producing a good
  - C) The market price of a good
  - D) The supply of a good
21. Which of the following best explains 'marginal utility'?
- A) The total satisfaction from consuming all units of a good
  - B) The additional satisfaction from consuming one more unit of a good
  - C) The total cost of consuming all units of a good
  - D) The additional cost of producing one more unit of a good
22. In economics, 'demand' refers to:
- A) The quantity of a good consumers are willing to buy at a given price
  - B) The quantity of a good producers are willing to sell at a given price
  - C) The desire for a good
  - D) The market supply of a good
23. The Indian economy is characterized as:
- A) Purely capitalist
  - B) Mixed economy
  - C) Socialist economy
  - D) Traditional economy
24. An indifference curve shows:
- A) Levels of income and expenditure
  - B) Different combinations of two goods that give the same satisfaction
  - C) The relationship between price and quantity supplied
  - D) The market demand for a good



25. Which of the following is a microeconomic issue?
- A) Inflation rate
  - B) Unemployment rate
  - C) Price of a specific good
  - D) National income
26. In the context of Indian economy, what does 'Make in India' aim for?
- A) Reducing imports
  - B) Increasing foreign investments
  - C) Enhancing manufacturing
  - D) Promoting agriculture
27. The basic economic problem arises from:
- A) The overabundance of resources
  - B) Unlimited wants and limited resources
  - C) Limited wants and unlimited resources
  - D) Equitable distribution of resources
28. Consumer surplus is:
- A) The difference between what consumers are willing to pay and what they actually pay
  - B) The total expenditure of consumers
  - C) The total revenue of producers
  - D) The market price of a good
29. Which economic system relies primarily on markets to allocate resources?
- A) Command economy
  - B) Traditional economy
  - C) Mixed economy
  - D) Market economy
30. Which of the following best describes a 'public good'?
- A) A good that is excludable and rival
  - B) A good that is nonexcludable and nonrival
  - C) A good provided by private enterprises
  - D) A good that is used by a single individual

## Answers

1. B) Individual consumer behavior
2. C) Farming
3. B) Free and economic
4. A) Limited availability of resources
5. A) As consumption increases, total utility increases at a decreasing rate
6. C) High divisibility
7. C) Market prices
8. B) To maximize total utility
9. C) Services
10. B) Factory machine
11. A) Individual markets
12. B) National economies
13. B) The need for allocation
14. A) The cost of an alternative that must be forgone
15. B) Are scarce
16. A) Gross Domestic Product
17. B) Objective and factbased
18. B) What should be
19. B) Ensure equitable distribution of wealth
20. A) The usefulness or satisfaction derived from a good or service
21. B) The additional satisfaction from consuming one more unit of a good
22. A) The quantity of a good consumers are willing to buy at a given price
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24. B) Different combinations of two goods that give the same satisfaction
25. C) Price of a specific good
26. C) Enhancing manufacturing
27. B) Unlimited wants and limited resources
28. A) The difference between what consumers are willing to pay and what they actually pay
29. D) Market economy
30. B) A good that is nonexcludable and nonrival

ASD GOVERNEMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A) KAKINADA  
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ASD GOVERNEMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A) KAKINADA

BRIDGE COURSE ECONOMICS - Post-Course Test

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## Answers

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25. C) Price of a specific good
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27. B) Unlimited wants and limited resources
28. A) The difference between what consumers are willing to pay and what they actually pay
29. D) Market economy
30. B) A good that is nonexcludable and nonrival

## BRIDGE COURSE REPORT

### **Introduction**

The bridge course in Economics was conducted over a span of twelve days, covering essential topics to strengthen the students' foundational knowledge. The objective was to improve their understanding and performance in economics by addressing key concepts systematically.

### **Pre-Course and Post-Course Evaluation**

The students underwent a pre-course test to assess their initial understanding of the topics. After the completion of the bridge course, a post-course test was conducted to measure the improvement in their knowledge and understanding.

### **Improvement Analysis**

All students showed a marked improvement in their post-course test scores compared to their pre-course scores. For instance, students like Geddam Ratnakumari and Gunips Nagalakshmi, who initially struggled with the concepts, demonstrated significant progress in their understanding. Similarly, Tillapudi Devi Priyanka and Sangani Pravalika, who had a basic grasp of the topics, further solidified their knowledge and performed exceptionally well in the post-course evaluation. Additionally, students such as Ganta Sampurna, Jummuri Prayali, Mortha Sailakshmi Sudha, Karri Aparna, Kotipalli Vijaya Lakshmi, Rekadi Gayatri Devi, Palakollu Sandhya, and Varipilli Srivalli also showed considerable improvement, reflecting the effectiveness of the bridge course in bridging the gap in their knowledge and understanding of fundamental concepts in economics.

### **Conclusion**

The bridge course was successful in enhancing the students' grasp of key economic principles. Regular attendance and active participation played a crucial role in their improvement. Moving forward, similar bridge courses can be designed for other subjects to aid students in their academic journey.

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