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

2021 – 2022

Bridge Course

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

KAKINADA

Bridge Courses for the Academic Year 2021 - 22

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

KAKINADA, EAST GODAVARI, A.P.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

BRIDGE COURSE

25-11-2021 to 07-12-2021

For all UG 1st Years

Academic Year – 2021-22

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.

Instructions for teachers and facilitators

As we all are very well aware about the fact that owing to the outbreak of Covid-19 virus and pandemic, the schools were formally almost closed during the last two academicyear and the actual classroom teaching and learning could not take place. In the currentacademic year, however, schools will restart regularly. During the last academic year, various efforts had been made by the state government to impart education to the students throughboth online and offline modes.

It has been decided to give the available bridge course to the students in a restructured form before the start of the academic year 2021-22.

The following are the detailed instructions for teachers and facilitators in this regard.

1. The bridge course in the restructured format has a total duration of **10 days**..

2. This restructured and reorganized Bridge Course includes component and sub-component wise worksheets. The worksheets have been prepared keeping in view the study findings.

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

1 - Title of the unit,
2 - Learning Outcome- Exactly what the student is going to learn.3 - Learning Activities / Learning Experience
4 - The Solved Activities
5 - Some Examples for Practice, Few questions / activities / exercises to be given tosee that students understand the concept or not.
6 - For a better and stronger understanding of the concept Complementary andparallel activities

4. 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.

5. Teachers should make every student to learn and study this Bridge courseas per day wise plan.

6. Pay attention to the fact that the student will solve each task in a given worksheet on their own, help the students wherever necessary.

Best wishes to all the children for the successful completion of this Bridge Course!

Instructions for Students

Dear students, due to pandemic, for the last two academic years you continued your learning and education through online and in various digital modes. 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 forthe 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 onyour own as per the given plan.
5. Seek the help of a teacher, parent or siblings wherever required for solving theworksheet.
6. Seek the help of teachers, parents or siblings to understand the part that is notunderstood or seems difficult.

Best wishes to you all for the successful completion of this Bridge Course!

LIST OF FACULTY

Dr.P.Sanjotha, Lecturer in English

Ms.Y.Swarna Sri, Lecturer in English

Dr.P.Santhi, Lecturer in English

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
2021-22 BRIDGE COURSE
QUESTION PAPER (PRE TEST)

Max.Marks: 20 **Time: 30Min**
Name of the Student: **Group:**

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

Bees are special insects because they can fly! They can move through the air like an airplane with their wings. They use their wings to fly fast or slow. They can fly up and down to get to the flowers! Bees can have three colors. They can be yellow, red, and orange. Bees have three main parts. They have a head. They have a body and a stinger which is used to defend against enemies. They also have six legs which are used to stand, climb, eat and collect pollen. Bees live in Africa, Australia, Asia, Europe, North America, South America. The only continent that bees do not live on is Antarctica!

a. Why do bees need to fly?
b. What are the main parts of a bee?
c. How is the stinger useful to bees?
d. Name the continent where the bees are not found
e. What is the antonym for the word slow.

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

The human skeletal system is a structure made up of bones. It's very strong. The quality of the skeletal system helps determine the age of children. Some experts also believe that the more good quality nutrition goes into the body of the children, the stronger the skeletal system becomes. The age of children is also determined by counting their teeth. This process is mostly used at the places where sporting events are held. By counting their teeth, experts easily find out their age and get the children to compete with children of the same age. It means that to determine the age of children, you can examine their skeletal system, count their teeth or count the years, months, and days chronologically. The most common way to determine the age of children is to count the years, months, and days chronologically.

Questions –

1. The human skeletal system is ( )

(a) Flexible (b) Strong (c) Very firm (d) Normal

2. What do the experts believe? ( )

(a) They believe that the skeletal system is strengthened by functioning.
(b) They believe that sports strengthen the skeletal system.
(c) They believe that if the mental and physical strength is fine, the skeletal system will be stronger.
(d) They believe that the more good quality nutrition goes into the body of the children, the stronger the skeletal system becomes.

3. How many ways are there to determine the age of children? ( )

(a) Two (b) One (c) Three (d) None of the above

4. How do experts find out the age of children during sporting events? ( )

(a) By counting their teeth
(b) By checking their mental strength
(c) By examining their skeletal system
(d) By checking their physical strength

5. What is the most common way to determine the age of children? ( )

(a) By counting their teeth
(b) By counting the years, months, and days chronologically.
(c) By examining their skeletal system
(d) By checking their physical strength

III. Write the opposite word for the given word 2X1=2 Marks

1. lost 2. Grow

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

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

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

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

V. Write a proper article

1. Sheldon is ___ honest man.
2. King Arthur was ___ just king.
3. ____ lion let go of ___ mouse.
4. I have fixed ___ appointment with ___ doctor.

Activity No.:1 Day :1

Title: Predict the next part of the narration, conversation, descriptionLearning Outcome/Competency / LO statement:

1 Predict the next part of the narration, conversation, description.

2. By the end of the lesson students will have practiced the guessing skill

Learning Activity :

Step 1

Teacher : Can you guess what are you going to learn today?Student : (.....)

Teacher : Glance through the sentences written on board quickly and try again.Student : (We are going to learn as how to guess missing word in sentence.)

Step 2

Students read the sentences silently and copy them in their notebooks.

Board Don't tell, Let me _____

1) I see doctor visiting my neighbour's house. Somebody must be _____

2) The clouds are gathering in the sky. It might_____in the evening.

3) Road is wet road and slippery. Walk carefully or you may_____down.

4) The sun rises in _

5) Lockdown in my district is lifted up. When will school _____?

6) Vegetables are excellent source_____ vitamins.

7) Microscopes make small things appear larger than_____.

8) An apple a day keeps_____away.

9) The pineapple, a fruit_____in tropical climates throughout the world, is native to partsof South America.

10) What's wrong with you? You look_____.

(Ans : Title : guess 1) ill, 2) rain, 3) fall,4) the East, 5) reopen / start, 6) of, 7) they are, 8) doctor, 9) grows,10) worried / sad.)

Teacher asks students to guess and fill the correct word in the blank.
Students are given enough time to complete the task.

Teacher elicits word for each sentence one by one.

4) One student in the group takes one of the pieces of paper and say

somethingthat would be spoken in the context given by the word.

For Example :

If a student picks the word - DOCTOR, he/she can say I will give you these, and you needto take them twice a day before meals.

5) The other students from the group have to guess the word.

6) The fastest student to say it wins a point.

7) Continue with students taking turns to take a piece of paper and make sentence.

* Give students familiar words in pieces of paper.

Practice:

Give students news article which has been cut into sections. Ask them to work in pair andreassemble the article.

Extension Activity:

Gap Fill:

Remove clauses from the text. Students try to put the words in the correct places.

Activity No.:3 Day :3

Title: Summarize a story, conversation, play, informative speech or debate.Learning

Outcome/Competency/LO statement :
2. Summarize a story, conversation, play, informative speech or debate.

Learning Activity:

-Read the given speech and summarize it. Importance of Education in the Life of a Student

Honorable chief guest, headmaster of our school, and my dear friends; today I am going tospeak on importance of education in our life.
Education is one of the most important and mandatory elements in the life of a student. Ithelps the students to do analysis while making important decisions in life. Education is essential for a student because after being educated enough, a student will be able to select a good career option for them. So that they can succeed in life with the help of education. A good career provides the students financial freedom and support along with mental satisfaction. The Education of the students helps

Activity No:05 Day :05

Title: Explain a concept and problem.

Competency / Learning Outcome statement 6:Explain a concept and problem.

Learning Activity:

ACTIVITY 1:

Complete the following

questions1, Who..... ?

2, Where.....?

1. What.....?

2. Why..... ?

3. When..... ?

ACTIVITY **2:** Frame 5 questions related to the advertisement given below.

Activity 3: **Write 5 questions to be asked on the passage give below.**

Once upon a time, in a desert far away, there was a rose who was so proud of her beautiful looks. Her only complaint was growing next to an ugly cactus.

Every day, the beautiful rose would insult and mock the cactus on his looks, all while the cactus remained quiet. All the other plants nearby tried to make the rose see sense, but she was too swayed by her own looks.

One scorching summer, the desert became dry, and there was no water left for the plants. The rose quickly began to wilt. Her beautiful petals dried up, losing their lush color.

Solved Activity/ Demo:
The teacher will give a short paragraph and ask the students to frame wh questions on thecontent.

Practice:
1. Two more advertisements are given. Try to frame 5 questions on each advertisement

Activity No.:10 Day :10

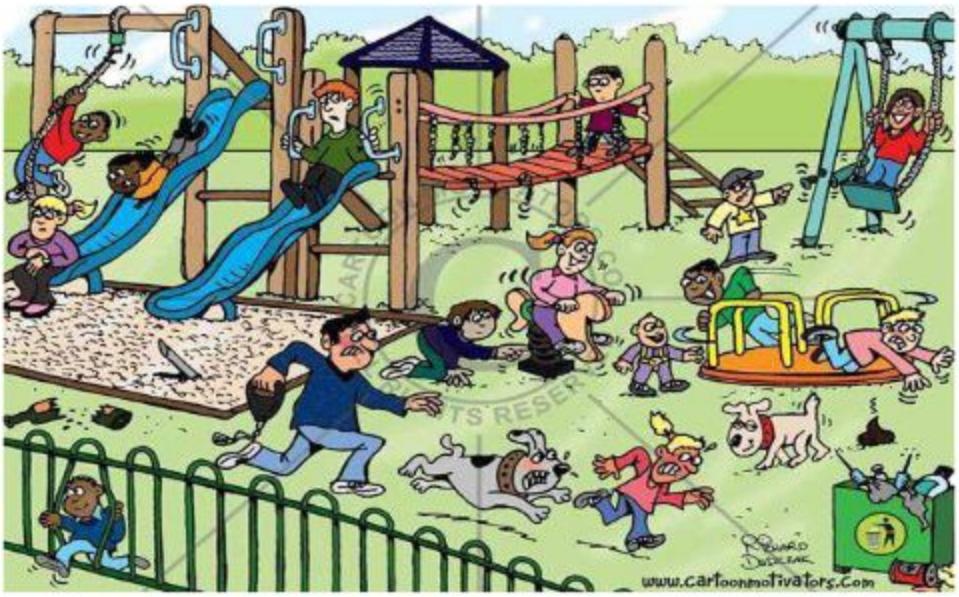
Title : Expressing Thoughts

Learning Outcome/Competency 15: Express one's own thoughts andideas coherently and effectively.

Learning Activity

"Picture Observation".

In this activity, you are going to observe a picture and write down the various feelings andemotions of different people. Also, use your ideas to express your feelings



Solved Activity/Demo :

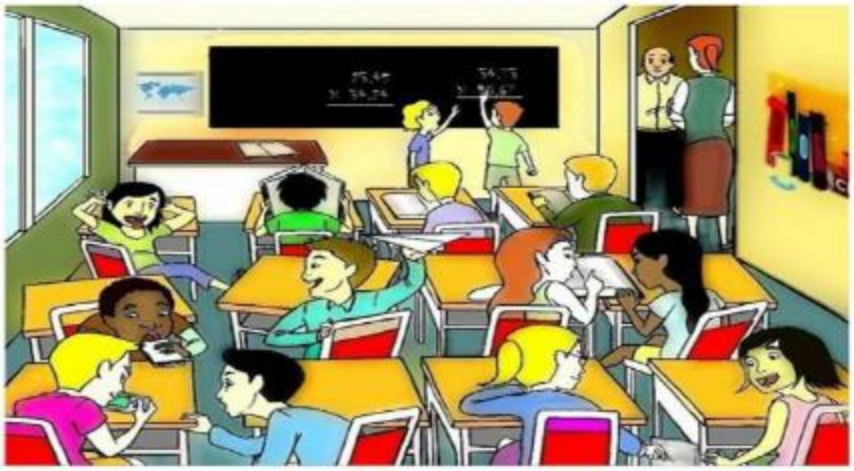
In this picture, I can see many people doing various activities. Some children are playing in thegarden. They are very happy. A dog is chasing a boy. He is a very scared one. Some are screaming in anger. Some are joyous and some are frightened. Little ones are enjoying. They love the games.

(Every learner's feelings will vary) .

Practice Activity :

Now look at the picture, observe it and find out various emotions from the picture.

Also Expressyour views and ideas regarding the pictures.



Extension Activity:

Show the various pictures of feelings and emotions and ask them to identify the mood. Also, askthem to write or speak a single line on every feeling /emotion.

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
2021-22 BRIDGE COURSE
QUESTION PAPER (PRE TEST)

Max.Marks: 30 **Time: 1 Hour**

Name of the Student: Group:

SECTION –A READING COMPREHENSION

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

Evelyn Glennie's loss of hearing had been gradual. Her mother remembers noticing something was wrong when the eight-year-old Evelyn was waiting to play the piano. 'They called her name and she didn't move. I suddenly realized she hadn't heard,' says Isabel Glennie. For quite a while Evelyn managed to conceal her growing deafness from friends and teachers. But by the time she was eleven her marks had deteriorated and her headmistress urged her parents to take her to a specialist. It was then discovered that her hearing was severely impaired as a result of gradual nerve damage. They were advised that she should be fitted with hearing aids.

Questions :

i. At what age was her deafness sighted first?

ii. For what her name was called?

iii. What was Evelyn's response when her name was called?

iv. When was her deafness confirmed?

v. From whom did she try to conceal her deafness?

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

If a person suddenly encounters any terrible danger, the change of nature one undergoes is equally great. Sometimes fear numbs our senses. Like animals, one stands still, powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defense of our lives, and sometimes one is seized with panic, and again, act more like the inferior animals than rational beings. On the other hand, frequently in cases of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by flight, and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, sharp quick apprehension and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death ' gather resolution from despair' but there can really be

no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times the mind is clearer than it has ever been; the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then, but because they broadened my horizon, lifted me for a time above myself.

1. The title that best suits the passage would be:- ( )

A. The Will to Fight
B. The Miracle of Confronting Danger
C. The Change of Nature
D. Courage and Panic

2. A man may react to sudden danger in three different ways .What are they? ( )

A. He may flee in panic, or fight back or stand still.
B. He may be paralyzed with fear, seized with panic or act like an inferior animal.
C. He may be paralyzed with fear, or seized with panic, or as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, and face the danger.
D. He may be paralyzed with fear, run away or fight.

3. What is the meaning of the word debilitating? ( )

A. enfeeble
B. strengthen
C. debase
D. thriving

4. Explain the phrase 'gather resolution from danger'. ( )

A. Find peace in times of difficulty.
B. A state of utter hopelessness makes one determined to face the difficulty.
C. To remain calm and not to lose hope.
D. To be enthusiastic and brave the odds.

5. The author feels happy in the recollection of dangers faced and overcome because

A. They brought him a new experience.
B. They added a new perspective and lifted him above himself for a time.
C. These experiences boosted his confidence.
D. He felt elated as he was alive.

SECTION – B GRAMMAR & WRITING

II. Write a letter to the municipal commissioner about the inconvenience of street dogs in your street. 5Marks

III. Find the adverb in the given sentences. 6x1=6Marks

1. He waited patiently for his mother to arrive.
2. The rain fell hard during the storm.
3. He **generously** gave us the money
4. They travelled down the mountainside.
5. I stroked the cat gently.
6. The lake is quite beautiful.

IV. Rewrite the given sentences by using If-not and Unless. 2x1=2M

1. She was ill, she would go to college.
2. You will catch a cold you wear a sweater.

V. Write the synonym for the given word. 2x1=2M

1. Abandon 2. Flawless

VI. Choose the suitable preposition for the given blanks. 5X1=5M

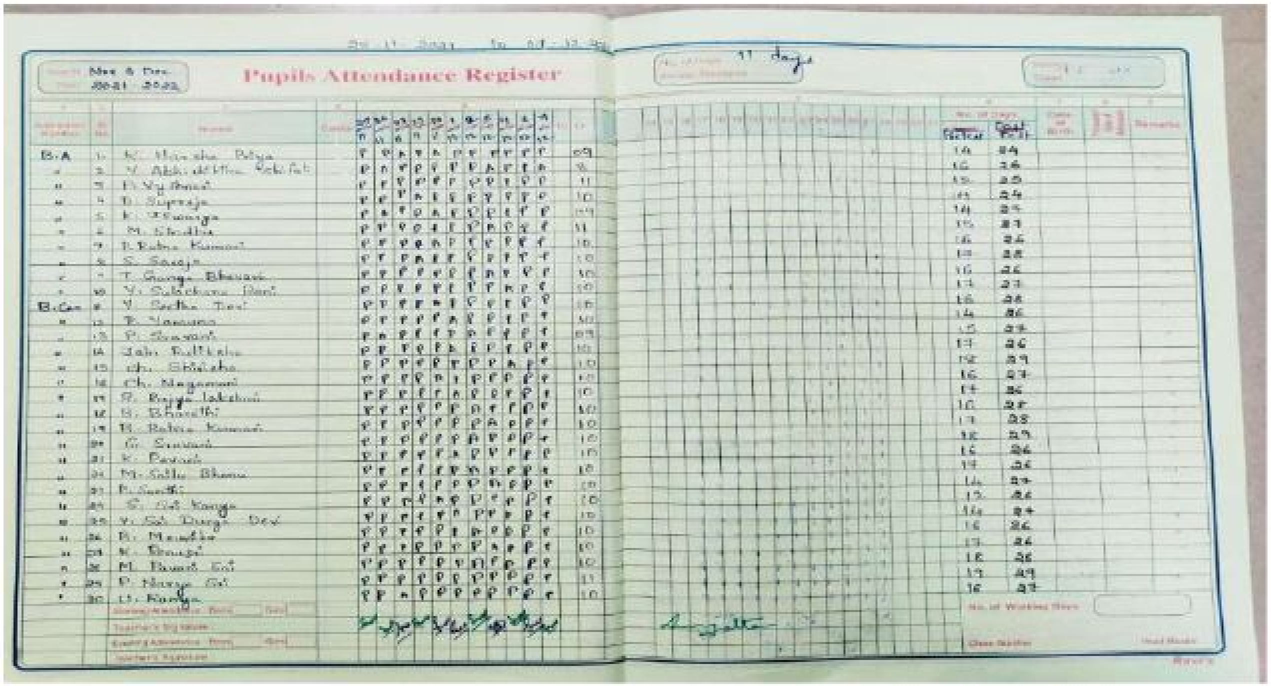
1. My house is _____ the temple. (Besides/ beside)
2. Ravi is good _____ Maths. (In/ At)
3. I am going _____ a bus. (In/ on)
4. He is suffering _____ fever. (With/ From)
5. The dog jumped _____ the river. (into/ in)

VII. Describe the given picture in your own words. 5 Marks

Department Of English				
2021-22 Bridge Course Test Marks				
S.NO	Name of the Student	Group	Pre Test Marks	Post Test Marks
1	K.Harsha Priya	B.A	16	24
2	Y.Abhishiktha Shifali	B.A	16	26
3	P.Vyshnavi	B.A	17	25
4	D.Supraja	B.A	16	24
5	K.Ishwarya	B.A	17	27
6	M.Sindhu	B.A	14	27
7	P.Ratna kumari	B.A	15	26
8	S.Saroja	B.A	16	28
9	T.Ganga Bhavani	B.A	17	26
10	Y.Sulochana Rani	B.A	16	27
11	Y.Seetha devi	B.Com	17	28
12	P.Yamuna	B.Com	18	26
13	P.Sravani	B.Com	19	27
14	Jain Ruthiksha	B.Com	16	26
15	Ch.Sirisha	B.Com	17	29
16	Ch.Nagamani	B.Com	18	27
17	R.Rajya Lakshmi	B.Com	16	26
18	B.Bharathi	B.Com	16	28
19	B.Ratna Kumari	B.Com	14	28
20	G.Sravani	B.Com	15	29
21	K.Pavani	B.Com	16	26
22	M.Sailu Bhanu	B.Com	17	26
23	P.Santhi	B.Com	17	27
24	S.Srikanya	B.Com	18	26
25	V.Sai Durga Devi	B.Com	16	27
26	B.Mounica	B.Com	17	26
27	K.Renu Sri	B.Com	17	26
28	M.Pavani Sai	B.Com	17	28
29	P.Navya Sri	B.Com	17	29

30	U.Ramya	B.Com	16	27
31	R.Jogeswari	B.Com C.A	14	26
32	D.Madhu Sri	B.Com C.A	13	27
33	P.Divya	B.Com C.A	15	26
34	P.Bhavani	B.Com C.A	16	27
35	T.Maha lakshmi	B.Com C.A	17	28
36	T.Lakshmi Sravani	B.Com C.A	14	26
37	G.Sai Pavani	B.Com C.A	16	28
38	J.Anu sri	B.Com C.A	15	28
39	K.Laksmi devi	B.Com C.A	14	26
40	S.Dhana Varshini	B.Com C.A	17	26
41	G.Yamini	B.Com C.A	14	25
42	R.Anusha	B.Com C.A	16	26
43	A.Satya Veni	B.Com C.A	15	26
44	Ch.Indraja	B.Com C.A	17	26
45	L.Venkata Keerthi	B.Com C.A	16	27
46	P.Syamalatha	B.Com C.A	17	26
47	M.Chakra devi	B.Com C.A	16	27
48	B.Vandana	B.Com C.A	16	27
49	A.Sandhya	B.Com C.A	14	28
50	A.Vijaya Lakshmi	B.Com C.A	15	26
51	G.Sravya	B.Com C.A	16	25
52	M.Tekla Gracy	C.B.Z	17	26
53	P.Lavanya	C.B.Z	16	27
54	V.Meghana	C.B.Z	18	28
55	M.Pavani Sai	C.B.Z	16	22
56	K.Krupa Angel	C.B.Z	16	27
57	M.Pravallika	C.B.Z	16	28
58	P.Chaithanya	C.B.Z	16	29
59	V.Meghana	C.B.Z	17	27
60	Y.Kavya	C.B.Z	14	29
61	A.Harisha	C.B.Z	16	27
62	G.Lakshmi Harika	C.B.Z	12	28
63	G.Meghana	C.B.Z	14	24

64	K.Naga Sushma Sri	C.B.Z	14	26
65	T.Aruna	C.B.Z	15	27
66	B.Divya Kranthi	C.B.Z	16	28
67	D.Bhavani	C.B.Z	17	27
68	I.Anusha Jyothi	MPC	16	28
69	J.Akshaya	MPC	17	28
70	K.Gannemma	MPC	16	27
71	M.Devi	MPC	14	26
72	M.Mounika	MPC	15	26
73	P.Varalakshmi	MPC	17	27
74	K.Venkata Lakshmi	MPC	18	28
75	B.Manasa	MPC	16	29
76	Ch.Malleswari	MPC	17	27
77	D.Lakshmi Keerthi	MPC	16	27
78	G.Lavanya	MPC	17	28
79	Ch.Ramya Sri	MPC	18	28
80	K.Devi	MPC	16	28
81	K.Sandhya	MPC	17	28
82	K.Asha Latha	MPC	14	27
83	B.Surya Vathi	MPC	12	26
84	Ch.Mahalakshmi	MPC	14	27
85	Ch.Swathi Sri	MPC	16	27
86	A.Madhu latha	H.Sc	17	26
87	B.V.S Prabha Aswini	H.Sc	18	27
88	B.Sai Kalyani	H.Sc	19	28
89	O.Kanaka Mahalakshmi	H.Sc	16	27
90	P.Bhavani	H.Sc	14	28



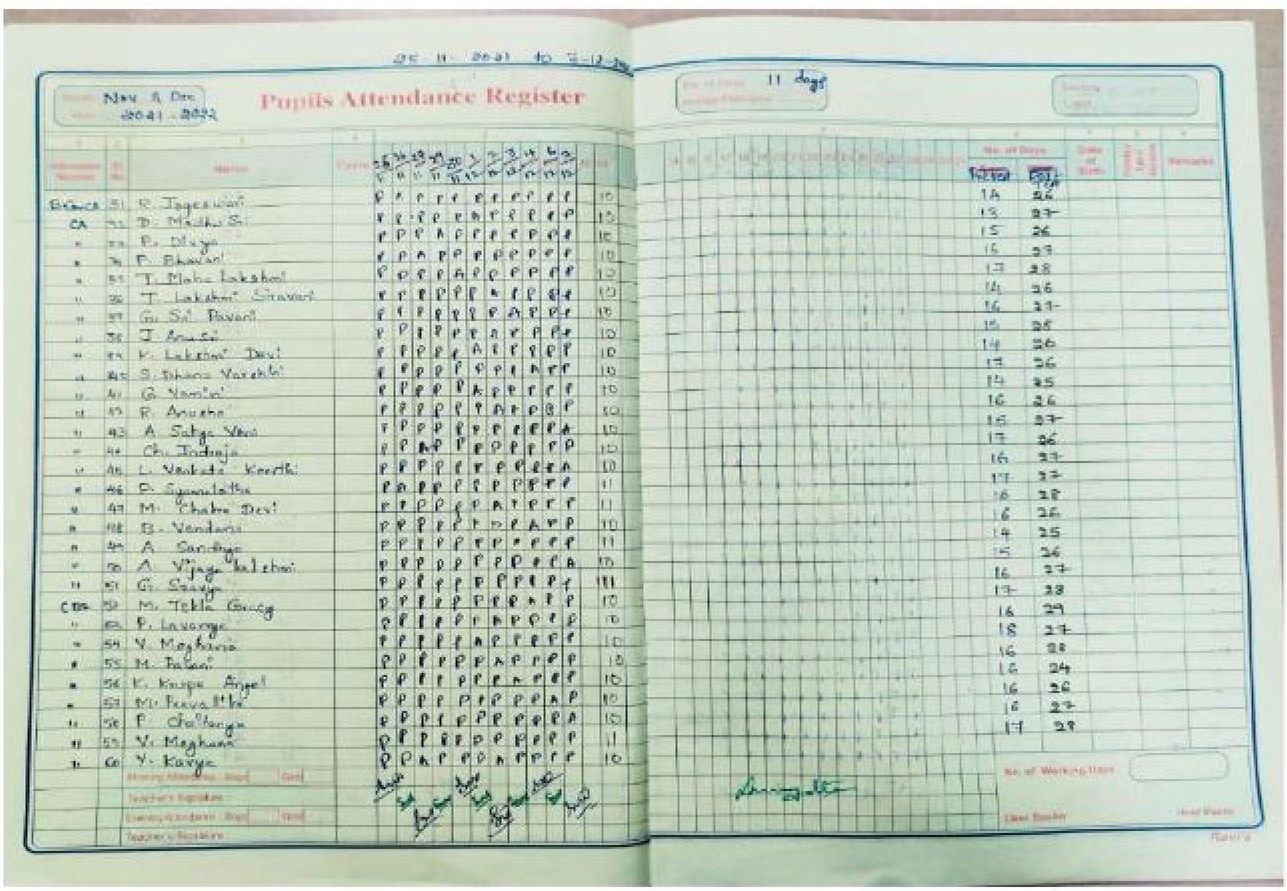
25-11-2021 to 07-12-2021

Month: Nov & Dec. Year: 2021 2022

Pupils Attendance Register

No. of Days: 11 days

Admission Number	Sl. No.	Name	Total	No. of Days	
B.A	1	K. Manisha Priya	09	14	24
"	2	Y. Abhinditha Rohi[illegible]	8	16	26
"	3	P. Vyshnavi	11	15	25
"	4	B. Supraja	10	14	24
"	5	K. Pravalya	09	14	25
"	6	M. Sindhu	11	15	27
"	7	P. Ratna Kumari	10	16	26
"	8	S. Saroja	10	17	28
"	9	T. Ganga Bhavani	10	16	26
"	10	V. Sulochana Rani	10	17	27
B.Com	11	V. Seetha Devi	10	16	28
"	12	B. Yamuna	10	14	26
"	13	P. Sravani	09	15	27
"	14	Jah. Rukhsha	10	17	26
"	15	Ch. Shirisha	10	18	29
"	16	Ch. Nagamani	10	16	27
"	17	R. Rajya lakshmi	10	17	26
"	18	B. Bharathi	10	16	25
"	19	B. Ratna Kumari	10	17	28
"	20	G. Sravani	10	18	29
"	21	K. Pavani	10	16	26
"	22	M. Sai Bhanu	10	17	26
"	23	P. Swathi	10	14	27
"	24	S. Sai Kavya	10	17	26
"	25	Y. Sai Durga Devi	10	14	24
"	26	B. Mounika	10	16	26
"	27	K. Roopa	10	17	26
"	28	M. Pavani Sai	10	18	26
"	29	P. Naga Sai	11	17	29
"	30	U. Ramya	10	16	27



25-11-2021 to 7-12-2021

Month: Nov & Dec. Year: 2021-2022

Pupils Attendance Register

No. of Days: 11 days

Admission Number	Sl. No.	Name	Total	No. of Days	
B.Com CA	31	R. Jageswari	10	14	26
CA	32	D. Madhu Sri	10	13	27
"	33	P. Divya	10	15	26
"	34	P. Bhavani	10	15	27
"	35	T. Maha Lakshmi	10	17	28
"	36	T. Lakshmi Sravani	10	14	26
"	37	G. Sai Pavani	10	16	27
"	38	J. Anusri	10	15	25
"	39	K. Lakshmi Devi	10	14	26
"	40	S. Dhana Varshi	10	17	26
"	41	G. Yamini	10	15	25
"	42	R. Anusha	10	16	26
"	43	A. Satya Veni	10	15	27
"	44	Ch. Induja	10	17	26
"	45	L. Venkata Keerthi	10	16	27
"	46	P. Syamalatha	11	17	27
"	47	M. Chakra Devi	11	16	28
"	48	B. Vandana	10	16	26
"	49	A. Sandhya	11	14	25
"	50	A. Vijaya Lakshmi	10	15	26
"	51	G. Saaya	11	16	27
CBZ	52	M. Tekla Grace	10	17	28
"	53	P. Lavanya	10	16	29
"	54	V. Meghana	10	18	27
"	55	M. Pallavi	10	16	28
"	56	K. Kripa Angel	10	16	24
"	57	M. Pravallika	10	16	26
"	58	P. Chaitanya	10	16	27
"	59	V. Meghana	11	17	28
"	60	Y. Kavya	10		

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

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

ASD GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A) KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF HINDI

BRIDGE COURSE FOR 2021-2022

25-11-2021 to 07-12-2021

[B.A ; B.Com, B.Sc.]

S.No.	Roll No.	Name of the Students	Signature of the Std
1	2132004	M. Sowjanya [MPCS]	M. Sowjanya.
2	2137001	K. venkatalakshmi [MPC]	K. venkata lakshmi
3	2140004	sk. Reshma [H.SC]	SK. Reshma.
4	2114008	y. Abhishiktha sifali [HEP]	Y. Abhishiktha
5	2122001	p. Rikshitha Jain [B.com]	p. Rikshitha jain
6	2140001	K. vijayakumari [H.SC]	K. Vijaya kumari
7	2132002	D. Jayasri [MPCS]	D. Jayasri
8	2114004	K. Harshapriya [HEP]	K. Harshapriya
9	2132001	A. madhurisanthoshi [MPCS]	A. Madhurisanthosi
10	2132003	K. Harika [MPCS]	K. Harika.
11	2134002	MD. Kowsar [CBMB]	MD. Kowsar
12	2134001	A. sandhya [CBMB]	A. Sandhya
13	2133001	R. Jogeswari [B.com]	R. Jogeswari
14	2114006	M. satyaveni [HEP]	M. Satya veni
15	2124001	p. sravya [B.com]	p. sravya
16	2122002	K. Bhavani [B.com]	K. Bhavani
17	2114001	ch. pallavi [HEP]	Ch. Pallavi
18	2134003	U. sujana [CBMB]	U. Sujana
19	2138001	R. Dhanalakshmi [CBZ]	R. Dhana Lakshmi
20	2138002	S. pragna [CBZ]	S. Pragna
21	2140002	A. Habeebunnisa [H.SC]	A. Habeebunnisa
22	2114002	K. Rupadevi [HEP]	K. Roopa Devi
23	2114007	P. mounika [HEP]	P Mounika
24	2114005	M. sindhu [HEP]	M. Sindhu
25	2115001	V. sadha [THP]	V. Sada
26	2138003	S. seetha [CBZ]	S. Seetha
27	2124003	R. Bhanu [B.com]	R Bhanu

S.No	Roll No.	Name of the Students	Group
1	2132004	M. Soujanya	MPCS
2	2137001	K. venkatalakshmi	MPC
3	2140004	sk. Reshma	H.SC
4	2114008	y. Abhishiktha sifali	HEP
5	2122001	p. Ritiksha Jain	B.com
6	2140001	K. Vijayakumari	H-SC
7	2132002	D. Jayasri	MPCS
8	2114004	K. Harsha priya	HEP
9	2132001	A. Madhuri santhoshi	MPCS
10	2132003	K. Harika	MPCS
11	2134002	MD. Kowsar	CBMB
12	2134001	A. sandhya	CBMB
13	2123001	R. Jogeswari	B.com
14	2114006	M. Satgaveni	HEP
15	2134001	P. Sravya	B.com
16	2122002	K. Bhavani	B.com
17	2114001	Ch. pallavi	HEP
18	2134003	U. Sujana	CBMB
19	2138001	R. Dhanalakshmi	CBZ
20	2138002	S. pragna	CBZ
21	2140002	A. Habeebunnisa	H-SC
22	2114002	K. Rupadevi	HEP
23	2114007	P. mounika	HEP
24	2114005	M. sindhu	HEP
25	2115001	V. Sadha	TAP
26	2138003	S. Seetha	CBZ
27	2124003	R. Bhanu	B.com

Day-1	Day-2	Day-3	Day-4	Day-5	Day-6	Day-7	Day-8	Day-9	Day-10
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P
P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A
P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A
P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P
P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P
P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
P	A	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	A
P	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	P	P
P	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	P
P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
A	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	A
P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
P	P	P	P	A	P	A	A	P	P
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A
P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	A
P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P
A	A	A	A	P	A	P	A	A	A
A	A	A	P	A	P	A			
वर्णमाला	मात्रा	संज्ञा	सर्वनाम	क्रिया	विशेषण	क्रिया विशेषण	संबंध बोधक, समुच्चय बोधक, विस्मयादि बोधक	कारक	कारक और सर्वनाम का संयोग

క్రెడిట్ కోర్సు
పాఠ్య ప్రణాళిక

UNIT-I. నీతి పద్యాలు

సుభాషిత రత్నావళి :

1. విద్య నిగూఢమగు విత్తము - - -
2. హర్తకు గాదు - - -
3. ఆరంభింపరు నీచ మానవులు - - -
4. ఒకచో నేలను పవ్వళించు
5. మకర ముఖాంతర

సుమతీ శతక పద్యాలు

1. తన కోపమే - - -
2. బలవంతుడు - - -
3. వినదగునెవ్వరు - -
4. వినయము కవిసాంయుయు - - -
5. కమలములు నీటబాసిన - - -

వేమన శతక పద్యాలు

1. అనగననగ రాగమతి - - -
2. తల్లిదండ్రుల మీద - - -
3. అల్పుడెప్పుడు - - -
4. కులములోన నొకడు - - -
5. అనువుగానిచోట - - -

UNIT-II ప్రముఖ కవులు - రచనలు - పరిచయం

UNIT-III వ్యాకరణాంశాలు

A. సంధులు - సవర్ణ, గుణ, వృద్ధి, యణాదేశ సంధులు
అత్వ, ఇత్వ, ఉత్వ, ఆమ్రేడిత సంధులు
B. తెలుగునా విశేషములను గమనించుట
C. సాధురూపాలను గుర్తించుట

2021-22

E

I Exam II 9

S.No	Name of the Student	Group	[illegible]/11	26/11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7/12	[illegible]/12	6/12	I Exam	II Exam	Sign of stu
1.	K. Himala	B.A (H.E.P)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	10	16	K. Himala
2.	V. Sahithi	B.A (HEP)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	15	20	V. Sahithi
3.	M Adi lakshmi	"	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	12	18	M. Adi lakshmi
4.	D. Vijaya lakshmi	"	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	04	12	D. Vineetha
5.	M. Vineetha	B.A (HEP)	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	05	16	M. Vineetha
6.	R. Vijaya Kumari	B.A (HEP)	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	10	15	R. Vijaya Kumari
7.	P. Gowri Durga bhavani		P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	12	18	P.G.D. Bhavani
8.	R. Bangaram	B.A (HEP)	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	11	20	R. Bangaram
9.	T. Ganga bhavani	B.A (HEP)	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	15	19	T. Ganga bhavani
10.	T. Subha lakshmi	B.A (HEP)	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	10	14	T. Subha Lakshmi
11.	K. Amulya	B.A (HEP)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	a	15	18	K. Amulya
12.	B. Puspha	B.A (HEP)	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	05	10	B. Puspha
13.	V. Priya dharshini	B.A (HEP)	P	P	P	P	P	a	a	a	P	P	05	14	V. Priyadarshini
14.	M Mamatha	B.A (HEP)	P	a	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	11	16	M. Mamatha
15.	K. Sowjanya	B.A (HEP)	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	P	09	14	K. Sowjanya
16.	S Veera Vasantha	B.A (T.M.P)	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	12	15	~~K. Sowjanya~~ Veera Vasantha
17.	B. Ganga bhavani	B.A (T.H.P)	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	16	18	B. Ganga bhavani
18.	S. Saroja	B.A	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	14	20	S. Saroja
19.	P. Sravani	B.A (T.H.P)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	09	21	~~K. Amulya~~ P. Sravani
20.	P. Anjali Devi	B.A (H.E.P)	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	08	18	P. Anjali Devi
21.	S. Anatha lakshmi	B.A (H.E.P)	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	08	16	S. Anantha lakshmi
22.	P. Sridevi Priya	B.A (H.E.P)	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	P	04	15	P. Sridevi priya
23.	M. Jhansi	B.A (T.H.P)	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	05	10	M. Jhansi
24.	G. durga bhavani	B.A (H.E.P)	P	P	P	P	a	a	a	P	P	P	08	14	G. durga bhavani
25.	P. Rathna Kumari	B.A (H.E.P)	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	12	16	P. Rathna Kumari
26.	K. Bhavana	B.A (H.E.P)	P	a	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	11	16	K. Bhavana
27.	M. Kusuma	B.A (H.E.P)	P	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	P	P	10	15	M. Kusuma
28.	V. Padma	B.A (H.E.P)	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	11	18	V. Padma
29.	K. Sudha Rani	B.A (H.E.P)	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	10	16	K. Sudha Rani
30.	Ch. Shanthi	B.A (H.E.P)	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	12	15	Ch. Shanthi
31.	M. Sindhu	B.A (H.E.P)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	10	14	M. Sindhu
32.	N. Ankitha	B.A (H.E.P)	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	09	16	N. Ankitha

													I sem	II sem	Sign of student
33	I. Devika	B.A (H.E.P)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	09	18	K. Devaki
34	Y. Seeta Devi	B.A (H.E.P)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	14	21	Y. Seethadevi
35	K. Ishwarya	B.A (H.E.P)	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	06	11	K. iswarya
36	P. Surya Gayathri	B.Com (Gen)	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	08	15	P. Surya Gayathri
37	S. Dhana Vaishini	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	06	15	S. Dhana Vaishini
38	R. Hema latha	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	08	16	R. Hema latha
39	J. Vijaya kumari	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	15	22	J. Vijaya ku
40	V. Renuka	B.Com (I.A)	p	a	a	a	a	p	p	p	a	p	06	09	V. Renuka
41	S. Vijaya durga	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	08	15	S. V. Durga.
42	SK. Vaheeda	B.Com (I.A)	p	a	a	a	p	p	p	p	p	a	09	20	Sk. vaheeda.
43	G. Sai Pavani	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	07	14	G. Sai Pa
44	P. Manisha	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	10	19	P. Manisha
45	G. Munni	B.Com (I.A)	p	a	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	13	18	G. MUNNI
46	P. Anjali Bhoomika	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	15	21	P. Anjali Bhoomi
47	S. Uma Maheswari	B.Com (Gen)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	05	13	U. Uma maheswari
48	M. Mounika	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	a	p	05	12	M. Mounika.
49	D. Sandhya Rani	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	06	12	D. Sandhya Rani
50	G. Rama devi	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	a	a	p	p	p	p	a	08	15	G. Rama devi
51	L. Jhansi Lakshmi	B.Com	p	p	a	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	04	10	L. Jhansi laxmi
52	P. Bindu madhavi	B.Com	p	p	p	a	a	p	p	p	p	p	06	12	P. Bindu madhavi
53	V. hema Geethika	B.Com	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	06	13	V. hema Geetha
54	G. Nandhini	B.Com (Gen)	p	p	a	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	07	15	G. Nandhini
55	B. Bharathi	B.Com (I.A)	p	p	p	a	a	p	a	p	p	p	06	13	B. Bharathi
56	SK. Sulthana begum	B.Com (I.A)	p	a	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	05	13	SK. S. Begum
57	R. Anusha	B.Com (Gen)	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	a	a	p	07	15	R. Anusha
58	P. Shanthi	B.Com (Gen)	p	a	a	a	p	p	p	a	a	p	08	14	P. Shanthi
59	S. Srikanya	B.Com	p	p	p	a	p	p	a	a	a	p	06	13	S. Srikanya
60	B. Ratna kumari	B.Com (Gen)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	07	15	B. Ratna Kumari
61	M. Swathi	B.Com (Gen)	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	08	20	M. Swathi
62	L. Syamala	B.Com (Gen)	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	10	22	L. Syamala
63	P. Anusha	B.Com (Gen)	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	11	22	P. Anusha
64	V. Neelima	B.Com (Gen)	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	08	20	V. Neelima

SNO	Name of the Student	Group	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Present	T/Exams	
65	R. Sumathi	B.com (Gen)	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	04	15	R. Sumathi
66	D Pavani durga	B.com (Gen)	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	06	18	D. Pavani Durga
67	I. shanthi	B.com (Gen)	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	22	K. shanthi
68	I. manga	B.com (Gen)	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	11	22	K. manga
69	R. Ramanamma	B.com (Gen)	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	P	a	10	21	R. Ramanamma
70	T. lalitha	B.com (Gen)	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	08	22	T. lalitha
71	S. lakshmi	B.com (Gen)	P	P	a	a	a	P	P	P	P	P	06	15	S. lakshmi
72	A Aruna	B.com (Gen)	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	08	14	A. Aruna
73	V. manju	B.com (Gen)	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	09	22	V. manju
74	I. lakshmi Devi	B.com (CA)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	22	k. lakshmi devi
75	P. Ramya	B.com (Gen)	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	11	22	P. Ramya
76	P satya kala	B.com (Gen)	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	10	21	P. Satya kala
77	P. Anitha	B.com (Gen)	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	08	22	P. Anitha
78	Bandaru Sai kalyani	B.A MPC	P	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	09	16	B. Sai kalyani
79	B. Veera Prabha	B.A MPC	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	11	18	B. Veera prabha.
80	B. Suryavathi	B.A MPC	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	12	22	B. Suryavathi
81	C. Mahalakshmi	MPC	P	P	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	10	18	C. Mahalakshmi
82	C. kumari	MPC	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	15	20	C. Kumari
83	C. Swathi sri	MPC	P	P	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	10	16	S. Swathi Sri
84	Duryodhanula.	MPC	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	07	15	Duryadhanula
85	kakuru. Sowjanya	MPC	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	08	18	K. Sowjanya
86	konda. Pravallika	MPC	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	12	21	K. Pravallika
87	MADAKam. Anusha	MPC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	11	24	M. Anusha
88	Murammithi-latha sri	MPC	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	10	18	M. latha Sri
89	pedireddy Madhuri	MPC	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	13	18	P. Madhuri
90	prathaballula Alekhya	MPC	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	07	16	P. Alekhya
91	Punyamantula Sravya	MPC	P	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	08	21	P. Sravya
92	Anusri devi	MPCs	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	10	23	Anusri devi
93	chintala. surya bhavani	MPCs	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	12	19	Ch. Surya bhavani
94	Choudalla. Sri lakshmi	MPCs	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	12	21	Ch. Sri lakshmi
95	Dongadi Singaralakshmi	MPCs	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	08	19	D. Singaralakshmi
96	Dummu. shanthi kumari	MPCs	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	12	18	Dummu. Shanthi kumari

S.no	Name of the Student	Group	24/11	27/11	26/11	28/11	29/11	30/11	1/12	5/12	6/12	8/12	[illegible]	II [illegible]	
97.	GODUGU. ANUhya	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	05	18	G. Anuhya
98.	Jathula Divyanaga	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	a	10	19	J. Divya Naga
99.	Kadupu. Aparna	MPCS	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	12	22	K. Aparna
100.	Mallarapu: Sailaja	MPCS	P	P	a	a	P	a	P	P	P	P	11	23	M. Sailaja

Incharge of Dept.

Principal

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

అన్నవరం సత్యవతి దేవి ప్రభుత్వ మహిళా కళాశాల(అ), కాకినాడ

థర్డ్ కోర్స్

తెలుగు కాళి - ప్రశ్నావళి మార్కులు:30

1. నిమిటి తిక్కన కర్త పేరు?

జ.

2. నన్నయకు భారత రచనలో సహాయం చేసిన వారు ఎవరు?

జ.

3.తిక్కన ఎవరి ఆస్థాన కవి?

జ.

4.దేవాలయం సందినామం?

జ.

5.శ్రీ శ్రీ పూర్తి పేరు?

జ.

6.గుర్రం జాషువా ప్రముఖ రచన?

జ.

7.రామాయణం సంస్కృతంలో రచించిన కవి?

జ.

8. భాగవతంలోని స్కందాలు ఎన్ని

జ.

9.హిలోక్తులు పదమును విడదీయుము.

జ.

10.పాండవుల భార్య పేరు?

జ.

11. నన్నయ ఎవరి కోరిక మేరకు మహాభారతన చేశారు?

జ.

12.మా తెలుగు తల్లికి మల్లెపూదండ గేయ రచయిత ఎవరు?

జ.

13.వివేకవర్ధిని పత్రికా వ్యవస్థాపకులు ఎవరు?

జ.

14.కన్యాశుల్కం నాటక రచయిత?

జ.

15. మను చరిత్ర కావ్య రచయిత?

జ.

16.శ్రీరంగం నారాయణ బాబు ప్రముఖ రచన?

జ.

17.రాజపురుషుడు సమాసనామం?

జ.

18. సంగసంస్కరణ పదానికి సాధు రూపాన్ని రాయుము.

జ.

19.చిలుకల కిలకిల కలకల రావాలు ఇందులో ఉన్న అలంకారం?

జ.

20. ఎర్రన మహాభారతం కావ్యంలో ఏ భాగాన్ని పూర్తి చేశారు?

జ.

21.శ్రీమద్రామాయణ కల్పవృక్ష కావ్య రచయిత?

జ.

22.విశ్వంభర గ్రంథకర్త?

జ.

23.కోటి రాశులు ఏ సమాసం?

జ.

24.పాకుడురాళ్ళు నవల రచయిత?

జ.

25.ఎచ్చోట ఏ సంధి?

జ.

26.ఏదైనా మీకు నచ్చిన ఒక తెలుగు పద్యాన్ని తాత్పర్య సహితంగా రాయుము. 5 మార్కులు

BRIDGE COURSE

The department of Mathematics has conducted a "Bridge course" on "Derivatives & Integral formulas." on dt: 21/11/21 to 26/11/21. for I BSC MPC & MPCS students. at Room no: 24

This topic consists of Introduction of the derivatives, definition of the differential equations, Types and solution of the differential equations, General form of the differential equations, All derivatives & Integral formulas.

1. $\int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$

2. $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$

3. $\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$

4. $\int \sinh x \, dx = \cosh x + c$

5. $\int \cosh x \, dx = \sinh x + c$

6. $\int \operatorname{sech} x \tanh x \, dx = -\operatorname{sech} x + c$

7. $\int \operatorname{cosech} x \coth x \, dx = -\operatorname{cosech} x + c$

8. $\int \tanh x = \log_e \cosh x + c = -\log_e \operatorname{sech} x + c$

9. $\int \coth x = \log_e \sinh x + c = -\log_e \operatorname{cosech} x + c$

10. $\int \operatorname{sech} x \, dx = \sin^{-1} \tanh x + c = 2\tan^{-1} e^x + c$

11. $\int \operatorname{cosech} x \, dx = \log_e \tanh \frac{x}{2} + c$

12. $\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$

13. $\int \tan x \, dx = \ln|\sec x| + C$

Integration Formulas

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \sin^{-1}x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}\,dx = \tan^{-1}x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}\,dx = \sec^{-1}x + C$$

$$\int \sin^n(x)dx = \frac{-1}{n}\sin^{n-1}(x)\cos(x) + \frac{n-1}{n}\int \sin^{n-2}(x)dx$$

$$\int \cos^n(x)dx = \frac{1}{n}\cos^{n-1}(x)\sin(x) + \frac{n-1}{n}\int \cos^{n-2}(x)dx$$

$$\int \tan^n(x)dx = \frac{1}{n-1}\tan^{n-1}(x) - \int \tan^{n-2}(x)dx$$

$$\int \sec^n(x)dx = \frac{1}{n-1}\sec^{n-2}(x)\tan(x) + \frac{n-2}{n-1}\int \sec^{n-2}(x)dx$$

$$\int \csc^n(x)dx = \frac{-1}{n-1}\csc^{n-2}(x)\cot(x) + \frac{n-2}{n-1}\int \csc^{n-2}(x)dx$$

- $\int 1\,dx = x + C$
- $\int a\,dx = ax + C$
- $\int x^n\,dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C;\ n \neq -1$
- $\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x + C$
- $\int \cos x\,dx = \sin x + C$
- $\int \sec^2 x\,dx = \tan x + C$
- $\int \csc^2 x\,dx = -\cot x + C$
- $\int \sec x(\tan x)\,dx = \sec x + C$
- $\int \csc x(\cot x)\,dx = -\csc x + C$
- $\int \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln|x| + C$
- $\int e^x\,dx = e^x + C$
- $\int a^x\,dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C;\ a > 0, a \neq 1$
- $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \sin^{-1} x + C$
- $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}\,dx = \tan^{-1} x + C$
- $\int \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}\,dx = \sec^{-1} x + C$
- $\int \sin^n(x)dx = \frac{-1}{n}\sin^{n-1}(x)\cos(x) + \frac{n-1}{n}\int \sin^{n-2}(x)dx$
- $\int \cos^n(x)dx = \frac{1}{n}\cos^{n-1}(x)\sin(x) + \frac{n-1}{n}\int \cos^{n-2}(x)dx$
- $\int \tan^n(x)dx = \frac{1}{n-1}\tan^{n-1}(x) + \int \tan^{n-2}(x)dx$
- $\int \sec^n(x)dx = \frac{1}{n-1}\sec^{n-2}(x)\tan(x) + \frac{n-2}{n-1}\int \sec^{n-2}(x)dx$
- $\int \csc^n(x)dx = \frac{-1}{n-1}\csc^{n-2}(x)\cot(x) + \frac{n-2}{n-1}\int \csc^{n-2}(x)dx$

Derivatives	Integrals (Anti derivatives)
i) $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}\right)=x^n$;	$\int x^n\,dx=\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}+C\,,\ n\neq -1$
Particularly, we note that	
$\frac{d}{dx}(x)=1$;	$\int dx=x+C$
(ii) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)=\cos x$;	$\int \cos x\,dx=\sin x+C$
(iii) $\frac{d}{dx}(-\cos x)=\sin x$;	$\int \sin x\,dx=-\cos x+C$
(iv) $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x)=\sec^2 x$;	$\int \sec^2 x\,dx=\tan x+C$
(v) $\frac{d}{dx}(-\cot x)=\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$;	$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x\,dx=-\cot x+C$
(vi) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x)=\sec x\tan x$;	$\int \sec x\tan x\,dx=\sec x+C$
vii) $\frac{d}{dx}(-\operatorname{cosec} x)=\operatorname{cosec} x\cot x$;	$\int \operatorname{cosec} x\cot x\,dx=-\operatorname{cosec} x+C$
iii) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1}x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$;	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}=\sin^{-1}x+C$
(ix) $\frac{d}{dx}(-\cos^{-1}x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$;	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}=-\cos^{-1}x+C$
(x) $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1}x)=\frac{1}{1+x^2}$;	$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}=\tan^{-1}x+C$
(xi) $\frac{d}{dx}(-\cot^{-1}x)=\frac{1}{1+x^2}$;	$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}=-\cot^{-1}x+C$

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

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

NAME OF THE ACTIVITY: BRIDGE COURSE

DATE: 21/11/21 – 26/11/21

CLASS: I Bsc

TIME:

TOPIC: Derivatives & Integrals formulas

The following students were participated in the programme.

S.No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	SIGNATURE	S.No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	SIGNATURE
1	A.M. Santhoshi	P P P P P P	26	R. Jyothi	A P A P A P
2	D. Jayasri	P P P P P P	27	S.K. Sri Ganga	A P A P A P
3	K. Harika	P P P P P P	28	S. Deepika	P P P P P P
4	M. Sowjanya	P P P A P P	29	S.S. Prasanna	P P P P P P
5	A. Sridurga	A P P A P P	30	S. Bharathi Devi	P P P P P P
6	A. Akshaya	A P A A P P	31	S. Lavanya	A A P P A P
7	B. Seerisha	P P P P P P	32	T. Sunitha	A P P A P P
8	B. Sahithi	P P P P P P	33	T. Saritha	P P P P P P
9	ch. Rukmini sri	P P P P P A	34	V. Aruna	P P P P P A
10	ch. C. Anusha	P A P A P P	35	V. Nandini	P P A A A A
11	ch. Vishnusri	A P P P P P	36	A. Sirisha	P A P A P A
12	ch. Jyothi	P A P P P P	37	A. Devi	P A P A P A
13	G. Sravani	P P P P P P	38	ch. S. Bhavani	P P P P P P
14	G. Sharon grace	P P P P P A	39	ch. Sri Lakshmi	P P P P P A
15	K. Kavya	P P P P A A	40	D. Singaralaxmi	P P P P P A
16	K.L. Lavanya	P P P A A P	41	D. Santhi kumari	P P A A P P
17	K. Ramatulasi	A P P P P P	42	G. Anuhja	P A P A P A
18	K. S. Sowjanya	P A A P P P	43	J. D. Nagalakshmi	P P P P P A
19	K. Jayasri	P P P P A P	44	K. Bhargavi	A P A P A P
20	L. Padmavathi	P P A P P A	45	K. Aparna	P A P A P A
21	P. Kavyasri Satya	A P P A P P	46	K. Usha Lakshmi	P P P P P P
22	P. Dhana Jaya	P P P P P P	47	M. Sailu	P P P P P P
23	P. Nikhitha	P P A P P A	48	M. Madhuri latha	P A P A P P
24	P. Parvathi	A P A P A P	49	N. Naga durga	A P P A P P
25	P. Syamala	P P P P P P	50	P. Sailaja	A P A P A P

S.No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	SIGNATURE						S.No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	SIGNATURE					
51	P. Santhi	P	P	P	P	A	P	76	M. Keerthi	P	P	P	A	P	P
52	P. L. Kantham	P	P	P	P	P	P	77	M. D. Sri deepthi	P	P	A	A	P	P
53	P. Kusuma sri	P	P	P	P	P	P	78	N. Joshmavi	P	P	P	P	P	P
54	P. Varalakshmi	P	A	P	A	P	P	79	O. Kanka Mahalaxmi	P	A	P	P	P	P
55	P. Indu	P	P	A	P	P	P	80	P. Bhavani	P	P	P	A	P	P
56	P. Divya	P	P	P	A	A	A	81	P. Jhansi	P	P	A	P	P	P
57	P. L. Soujanya	P	P	P	P	P	A	82	P. Manasa	P	P	P	P	P	P
58	P. Prema jyothi	P	A	P	P	P	A	83	P. L. Satya	P	P	P	P	P	P
59	R. Mani	P	P	P	P	P	A	84	T. Kalyani	P	P	P	P	P	P
60	S. Asha devi	P	A	P	P	P	A	85	V. Suryavijayasri	P	P	P	P	P	P
61	S. Divya Kamala	P	P	P	P	A	P	86	Y. Sai Nikitha	P	P	P	P	P	P
62	K. Venkata laxmi	P	P	P	A	P	P	87	A. Madhulatha	P	P	P	P	P	P
63	B. Manasa	P	P	A	P	P	P	88	B. Sai kalyani	P	A	P	P	A	P
64	Ch. Malleswari	P	A	P	P	P	P	89	B. V. P. Aswini	P	A	P	A	A	P
65	Ch. satya	P	P	P	P	P	P	90	B. Surya Vathi	P	P	P	P	P	A
66	ch. Ramya sri	P	P	P	P	P	P	91	ch. Mahalakshmi	P	P	A	P	P	P
67	D. laxmikeerthi	P	P	P	P	P	P	92	ch. Kumari	A	P	P	A	P	P
68	G. Navya	P	P	P	P	P	P	93	ch. Swathisri	A	P	P	P	P	A
69	K. Devi	P	P	P	P	P	P	94	D. Durgadevi	P	P	P	A	P	P
70	K. Sandhya	P	A	P	P	P	A	95	G. Durgadevi	P	P	P	P	P	P
71	K. Ashalatha	P	P	P	P	A	P	96	K. Soujanya	P	P	P	P	P	P
72	K. Reena	P	P	P	P	P	P	97	K. Ramya	P	P	P	P	P	A
73	M. Malini	P	P	P	P	P	P	98	K. Pravallika	P	P	P	P	P	P
74	M. Sudhasri	P	P	P	P	P	P	99	M. Harika	P	P	P	P	P	P
75	M. Navyasri	P	P	P	P	P	A	100	M. Anusha	P	P	P	P	P	A

Signature of Lectures

1. M. Deepthi.
2.

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

JAGANNAICKPUR, KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

స్త్రీ విద్యా ప్రవర్ధతాం

Bridge Course

2021-2022

BRIDGE COURSE

2021-2022

INDEX

OBJECTIVE TEST MARKS: 20

TOPICS:
1. **ORGANIC CHEMISTRY**
2. **PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**
3. **INORGANIC CHEMISTRY**

- **NUMBER OF STUDENTS BENEFITED : 60**

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

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

BRIDGE COURSE 2021-2022

The Department of Chemistry has conducted Bridge Course for newly joined students of MPC,CBZ,CBMB.CZAqT & CBHC in the academic year 2021-2022. The course was conducted from

Syllabus covered during the course:

1. Basics in Chemistry
2. Scope and significance of Chemistry
3. Organic Chemistry
4. Physical Chemistry
5. Inorganic Chemistry

60 students were benefited from this course.This course was intended to bridge the gap between the knowledge they gained in their intermediate and the knowledge required to begin their UG students.A pre-bridge course test was conducted before the commencement of course to test the knowledge levels of students and a post-bridge course test was conducted after the completion of the course to assess the achievement of course objectives.

Mr.V.Mallikarjuna Sarma- HOD of Chemistry, Ms.Dr.K.Jhansi Lakshmi-Lecturer in Chemistry, Dr.S.Priya Darshini-Lecturer in Chemistry, Ms.P.Leena-Lecturer in Chemistry, Ms.M.Subbalakshmi-Contract Lecturer in Chemistry have conducted this course.

Signature of Lecturer In-Charge

Lecturer in Chem.
A.S.D. Govt College for Women
KAKINADA

Signature of the Principal

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

Signature of the Lecturers: 1. P. Leena

2. M. Subba

3.

Syllabus

Organic Chemistry

- Fundamental particles of an atom
- Bohr's atomic theory
- Quantum Numbers
- Basic rules for electronic Configuration
- Atomic number-Electronic configuration of Elements
- Valency of carbon
- Types of hybridization in carbon compounds
- Pi bond formation – bond polarisation
- Inductive effect
- Mesomeric effect
- Hyper conjugation effect
- lectronic configuration of Elements
- Sigma and Pi bond formation
- Valency bond theory
- Hybridisation of orbitals with examples

Physical Chemistry

- Definition of Lattice point, Space lattice, Unit Cell
- Braggs's Law
- Defects in Crystals
- Joule Thomson effect
- Liquid Crystals
- Nernst Distribution Law
- Common Ion Effect
- Solubility Product
- Colligative properties

Inorganic Chemistry

- Periodic Table
- Diborane Structure
- Oxidation states
- Magnetic Properties
- Lanthanide Contraction

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

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

BRIDGE COURSE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Who introduced the electron ?
   A) J.J.Thompson B) Rutherford C) Chadwick D) Newton

2. Which Quantum number determines the shape of the orbital.
   A) Principal quantum number B) Angular Quantum Number
   C) Magnetic Quantum Number D) None of these

3. Electronic configuration of inert gas is
   A) $1S^2 2S^2$ B) $1S^2 2S^2 2P^3$ C) $1S^2 2S^2 2P^6$ D) $1S^2 2S^2 2P$

4. Which group is known as Alkali metal family ?
   A) VII A B) IA C) IIA D) VIIIA

5. What is the valency of carbon atom ?
   A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 None of these

6. Highest electronegative element
   A) Cs B) F C) Cl D) Br

7. what is the Hybridastion in H2O molecule?
   A) SP3 B) SP C) SP D) SP3d

8. Which among the Following is a non metal
   A) Potassium B) Chlorine C) Silicone D) Sodium

9. The Maximum number of electrons in a sub shell is given by
   A) 2l+1 B) 2(2l+1) C) 3 n+1 D) $2n^2$

10. Which of the following is not a Crystalline solid ?
    A) Kcl B) Cscl C) Glass D) Rhombic Sulphur

11. Which substance will conduct the current in the solid state ?
    A) Diomond B) Graphite C) Iodine D) Sodium

12. Which Defect causes in the density of the crystal ?Which
    A) Frenkel B) Schotty C) F centre D) Interstial

13. Which of the following has no units ?
A)Morality B)Normality C)molality D)Mole Fraction

14. Which of the following is a colligative property
A) Boiling Point B)Osmotic Pressure
C)Vapour pressure D)Freezing Point

15. Lanthanoids and Actinoids together belong to
A)S - Block B)P - Block C)D- Block D)F – Block

16. Electronic Configuration of Chromium.
A) $(Ar^{18})3d^5 4s^1$ B) $(Ar^{18})3d^4 4s^2$ C) $(Ar^{18})3d^9 4s^2$ D) $(Ar^{18})3d^{10} 4s^2$

17. Hybridisation of Carbon in Acetylene
A) SP^3 B)SP^2 C)SP D) SP^3d

18. Oxidation state of Manganese in $KMnO_4$
A) +2 B) +7 C) +6 D) 0

19. Bond length of Carbon - Carbon double bond.
A) 1.54 A° B) 1.34 A° C) 1.30 A° D) 1.20 A°

20. Which one is not a inert gas.
A) He B) Pt C) Ar D) Kr

21.King of chemicals is
A) H2SO4 B) Oxalic acid C) HNO3 D) NaOH

22. The weakest acid is
A) HOCl B) HClO2 C) HClO3 D) HClO4

23. HClO is [ ]
A) An oxide B) A chloride C) A Hydride D) An acid

24. Hybridisation of Sulphurin H2SO4 is
A) SP B) SP^2 C) SP^3 D) SP^3d^2

25. Fuming sulphuric acid is commercially known as
A) caro's acid B) Marshel' acid C) Oleum D) Sulphurous acid

26. Which of the following is a reducing agent ?
A) H2SO4 B) SO2 C) ALL D) H2S

27. Oil of Vitriol is
A) SO2 B) H2SO4 C) O2 D) H2S

28. Oxidising action increases from left to right in
A) Cl2<Br2<I2<F2 B) Cl2<I2<Br2<F2
C) I2<F2<Cl2<Br2 D)I2<Br2<Cl2<F2

29. Following least stable is
A) HCl B) HBr C) HI D) HF

30. Inter halogen compounds are
A) Ionic compounds
B) Co-ordinate compounds
C) Molecular compounds
D) Covalent compounds

KEY

1.A	4.B	7.A	10.C	13.D	16.A	19.B	22.A	25.C	28.D
2.B	5.C	8.B	11.D	14.B	17.C	20.B	23.A	26.D	29.C
3.C	6.B	9.B	12.B	15.D	18.B	21.A	24.C	27.B	30.D

Bridge Course Attendance 2021-2022

S.No	Roll.No	Name of the student	25/11/21	26/11/21	27/11/21	29/11/21	1/12/21	2/12/21	3/12/21	4/12/21	5/12/21	6/12/21	Signature of the student
1	2137001	K.Venkata Lakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K.Venkata Lakshmi
2	2137002	B.Manasa	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	B.Manasa
3	2137003	Ch Malleswari	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	Ch.Malleswari
4	2137004	Ch.Satya	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	Ch. satya
5	2137005	Ch.Ramya Sri	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	Ch.Ramya sri
6	2137006	D.Lakshmi Keerthi	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	D.lakshmi keerthi
7	2137007	G.Navya	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	G.Navya
8	2137008	K.Devi	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	K.Devi
9	2137009	K.Sandhya	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	K.sandhya
10	2137010	K.Asha Latha	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	K. Asha Latha
11	2137011	K.Reena	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	K. Reena
12	2137012	M.Malini	A	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	M. Malini
13	2137013	M.Sudha Sri	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	M. Malini
14	2137014	M.Navya Sri	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	M.Navyasri
15	2137015	M.Keerthi	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	M.Keerthi
16	2138001	R.Dhana Lakshmi	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	R.Dhana[illegible]
17	2138002	S.Prajyna Sri	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S. [illegible]
18	2138003	S.Sitha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S. Sitha
19	2138004	A.Vandana	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A. Vandana
20	2138005	A.Sravani	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A. Sravani
21	2138006	B.Vandana	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	B.Vandana
22	2138007	J.Srujana	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	J.Srujana
23	2138008	L.R.N.S Durga anasuya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L.RSN Durga
24	2138009	M.Sravani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	M.Sravani
25	2138010	M.Vijaya lakshmi	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	M.vijiyala[illegible]
26	2138011	P.Sai Prasanna	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P.Sai Prasanna
27	2138012	T.Ramalakshmi	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	T.Ramalakshmi
28	2138013	T.Devi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	T. Devi
29	2138015	A.Sandhya	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A. Sandhya

30	2138016	A.Y.S.Naga Mounika	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A. Naga mounika
31	2139001	A.Harisha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A. Harisha
32	2139002	B.Sujitha	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	B. Sujitha
33	2139003	G.Lakshmi Harika	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	G. Lakshmi harika
34	2139004	G.Prathiba	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	G. prathiba.
35	2139005	G.Meghana	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	A	G. Meghana.
36	2139006	K.Sushma Sri	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Sushma sri
37	2139007	T.Aruna	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	T. Aruna.
38	2139008	B.Divya	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	B. Divya.
39	2139009	D.Bhavani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	D. Bhavani
40	2139010	E.Sudha Rani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	E. sudharani
41	2136001	G.Yamini	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	A	P	G. Yamini
42	2136002	Md.Rizwana	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	Md. Rizwana
43	2136003	M.Angel	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	M. Angel
44	2136004	M.Esteru Rani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	M. Esthru Rani
45	2136005	A.Satya Veni	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A. Satyaveni
46	2136006	A.Bhavya Veera Deepika	A	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A. BV Deepika.
47	2136007	B.Vinodini	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	B. Vinodini
48	2136008	B.Usha Rani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	B Usha Vani
49	2136009	Ch.Indraja	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	Ch. Indraja
50	2136010	D.Deepika	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	D. Deepika
51	2136011	E.Madhu sree	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E. Madhu Sree.
52	2136012	G.Durga Bhavani	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	G. Durga Bhavani
53	2136013	G.Ramya	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	G. Ramya
54	2136014	J.Durga Bhavani	A	A	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	J. Durga Bhavani
55	2136015	K.Rishitha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Rishitha
56	2136016	K.Mercy Rani	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	K. Mercy Rani
57	2134001	A.Sandhya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Mercy Rani Sandhya.
58	2134002	M.A.Kowsar	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	A	M. A Kowsar
59	2134003	U.Sujana	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	U. Sujana.
60	2134004	B.Sri Durga	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	B. Sri Durga

Pre and Post Bridge Course Test Marks

S.No	Name of the Student	Pre Bridge Course Test	Post Bridge Course Test
1	K.Venkata Lakshmi	15	28
2	B.Manasa	16	25
3	Ch Malleswari	12	26
4	Ch.Satya	16	25
5	Ch.Ramya Sri	10	24
6	D.Lakshmi Keerthi	15	23
7	G.Navya	16	22
8	K.Devi	17	19
9	K.Sandhya	20	22
10	K.Asha Latha	21	22
11	K.Reena	20	24
12	M.Malini	19	22
13	M.Sudha Sri	16	20
14	M.Navya Sri	18	20
15	M.Keerthi	19	21
16	R.Dhana Lakshmi	22	25
17	S.Prajyna Sri	21	26
18	S.Sitha	20	25
19	A.Vandana	16	18
20	A.Sravani	18	20
21	B.Vandana	19	22
22	J.Srujana	21	26
23	L.R.N.S Durga anasuya	22	24
24	M.Sravani	20	25
25	M.Vijaya lakshmi	19	21
26	P.Sai Prasanna	18	22
27	T.Ramalakshmi	17	26
28	T.Devi	16	27
29	A.Sandhya	18	28
30	A.Y.S.Naga Mounika	17	26
31	A.Harisha	19	25
32	B.Sujitha	20	26

33	G.Lakshmi Harika	23	26
34	G.Prathiba	20	22
35	G.Meghana	19	20
36	K.Sushma Sri	18	19
37	T.Aruna	15	16
38	B.Divya	16	18
39	D.Bhavani	18	20
40	E.Sudha Rani	20	22
41	G.Yamini	21	25
42	Md.Rizwana	22	25
43	M.Angel	16	20
44	M.Esteru Rani	18	25
45	A.Satya Veni	17	19
46	A.Bhavya Veera Deepika	16	18
47	B.Vinodini	10	16
48	B.Usha Rani	14	17
49	Ch.Indraja	15	17
50	D.Deepika	16	18
51	E.Madhu sree	17	20
52	G.Durga Bhavani	18	21
53	G.Ramya	20	22
54	J.Durga Bhavani	21	25
55	K.Rishitha	22	26
56	K.Mercy Rani	23	23
57	A.Sandhya	15	25
58	M.A.Kowsar	16	26
59	U.Sujana	17	20
60	B.Sri Durga	18	98

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

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

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University)

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

స్త్రీవిద్యాప్రవర్ధకం

BRIDGE COURSE

2021-2022

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

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Activity Register 2021-2022

Date	20-01-2022 to31-01-2022
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/Department etc.,)	**Department of Computer Science**
Nature of Activity (seminar/workshop/exten Lecture etc)	**BRIDGE COURSE** I B.Sc (M.P.Cs) & I B.Com(CA)
Title of the Activity	Programming Skills
Name of the Department/ Committee	**Department of Computer Science**
Details of Resourc persons (Name, Designation etc.,)	N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari **M.Tech.,(Ph.D).** Lecturer in Computer Science G.Satya Suneetha **M.Tech.,(Ph.D).** Lecturer in Computer Applications
No. of students participated	50
Brief Report on the activity	To get the students acquainted with the Computer fundamentals and programming skills to enhance their caliber in Programming
Name of the Lecturers who planned & conducted the activity	N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari **M.Tech.,(Ph.D).** Lecturer in Computer Science G.Satya Suneetha **M.Tech.,(Ph.D).** Lecturer in Computer Applications
Signature of the Department In-charge/ Convener of the Committee	N. N. S. Eswari
Signature of the Principal	V. Anuradha
Remarks	

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE
on
"Programming Skills"

The Department of Computer Science conducted Bridge course for I B.Sc (M.P.Cs) and I B.Com(CA) students who did not have knowledge about fundamentals of computers and Programming. Wih this 8-Day course students get acquainted with the basic fundamentals of computers and basics of Programming skills where in the total introduction of the syllabus is covered and there by the student can rise up to a level to apprehend the subject.

OBJECTIVIES:

- To introduce the fundamentals of computing devices and reinforce computer vocabulary particularly with respect to personal use of computer hardware and software, the Internet, networking and mobile computing.
- To understand basics of computer and fundamentals of programming constructs
- To acquire basic skills needed to write programs in any programming language.
- To apply computing in problem solving.

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE 2021-2022

Computer Fundamentals

S.NO	DATE	SYLLABUS
01	**20/01/21**	❖ Introduction to Computers
02	**21/01/21**	❖ Computer Fundamentals
03	**22/01/21**	❖ Programming Basics
04	**24/01/21**	❖ Algorithm & Flow Charts
05	**25/01/21**	❖ Character set and Tokens
06	**28/01/21**	❖ Programming Constructs
07	**29/01/21**	❖ Looping Constructs
08	**30/01/21**	❖ Strcucture of a Program

N. N. S. Eswari

Signature of the Lecturers

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

స్త్రీ విద్యా ప్రవర్తకం

BRIDGE COURSE TIME TABLE

I B.Sc(M.P.Cs) & I B.Com(CA)

2021-2022

DAY	TIMINGS
20/01/21	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
21/01/21	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
22/01/21	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
24/01/21	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
25/01/21	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
28/01/21	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
29/01/21	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M

N. N. S. Eswari

Signature of the Lecturers

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

DEPARTMENTS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE

PROGRAMMING SKILLS

S.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS
1.	Anusuri Akshaya	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
2.	Bolisetti Seerisha	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
3.	Botta Sahithi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
4.	Chaganti Rukmini Sri	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
5.	Chavakula Chandrika Anusha	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
6.	Chodisetti Vishnu Sri	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
7.	Chokka Jyothi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
8.	Geddada Sravani	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
9.	Guda Sharon Grace	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
10.	Karri Kavya	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
11.	Karri Lakshmi Lavanya	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
12.	Karri Rama Tulasi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
13.	Karri Satya Sowjanya	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
14.	Konuku Jayasri	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
15.	Lanka Padmavathi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
16.	Padala Kavyasri Satya	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
17.	Palepu Dhana Jaya	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
18.	Petta Nikitha	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
19.	Pothabathula Parvathi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
20.	Pyla Syamala	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
21.	Rayudu Jyothi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
22.	Saladi Kumari Sri Ganga	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
23.	Sappa Deepika	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)

S.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS
24.	Shala Bharathi Devi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
25.	Sripadam Lavanya	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
26.	Tekumudi Sunitha	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
27.	Tiridi Saritha	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
28.	Vaidadi Aruna	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
29.	Velugubantla Nandini	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
30.	Addala Sirisha	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
31.	Anusuri Devi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
32.	Chintha Surya Bhavani	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
33.	Chowdalla Sri Lakshmi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
34.	Dongada Singaralakshmi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
35.	Dummu Santhi Kumari	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)
36.	Nagaraboina Mounika Devi	I B.Com(C.A.)
37.	Palepu Divya	I B.Com(C.A.)
38.	Pinapothu Bhavani	I B.Com(C.A.)
39.	Talabhatula Maha Lakshmi	I B.Com(C.A.)
40.	Thandra Lakshmi Sravani	I B.Com(C.A.)
41.	Arava Anusha	I B.Com(C.A.)
42.	Balla Sirisha	I B.Com(C.A.)
43.	Chapala Pushpanjali	I B.Com(C.A.)
44.	Darakonda Keerthana	I B.Com(C.A.)
45.	Devu Sandhya Rani	I B.Com(C.A.)
46.	Gampala Munni	I B.Com(C.A.)
47.	Gariki Sai Vara Lakshmi	I B.Com(C.A.)
48.	Geddada Sai Pavani	I B.Com(C.A.)
49.	Gudisi Sravanthi	I B.Com(C.A.)
50.	Jakki Vijaya Kumari	I B.Com(C.A.)

BRIDGE COURSE TEST
on
"Programming Skills"

1. Translator which is used to convert codes of assembly language into machine language is termed as [A]

A.assembler
B.attempter
C.compiler
D.debugger

2. Diagram which shows relationship between classes is termed as [A]

A.Class diagram
B.sequential diagram
C.use case diagram
D.communication diagram

3. Unit which retains processed information until it can be placed on output devices by output unit is [B]

A.input device
B.output device
C.memory unit
D.ALU

4. A computer is a device that can perform computations and make [B]

A.sequential statements
B.Arithmetic statements
C.logical statements
D.algebraic statements

5. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE regarding JAVA ?
(a) Constants that cannot be changed are declared using the 'static' keyword.
(b) A class can only inherit one class but can implement multiple interfaces. [C]

A. Only (a) is TRUE.
B. Only (b) is TRUE.
C. Both (a) and (b) are TRUE.
D. Neither (a) nor (b) are TRUE

6. Which of the following is not an operator in Java? [B]

A. instanceof
B. sizeof
C. New
D. >>>=

7. In Java, after executing the following code what are the values of x, y and z? int x,y=10; z=12; x=y++ + z++; [D]

A. x=22, y=10, z=12
B. x=24, y=10, z=12
C. x=24, y=11, z=13
D. x=22, y=11, z=13

8. In Java, can we make functions inline like C++? [B]

A. yes

B.no

9. What does the following C statement mean? [A]

scanf("%4s", str);

A .Read exactly 4 characters from console.

B .Read maximum 4 characters from console.

C .Read a string str in multiples of 4

D .Nothing

10. Which of the following is true [B]

A. gets() doesn't do any array bound testing and should not be used.

B. fgets() should be used in place of gets() only for files, otherwise gets() is fine

C. gets() cannot read strings with spaces

D. None of the above

11. What is the return type of getchar()? [A]

A. Int

B. Char

C. unsigned char

D. Float

12. Which of the following functions from "stdio.h" can be used in place of **printf()**? [D]

A. fputs() with FILE stream as stdout.

B. fprintf() with FILE stream as stdout.

C. fwrite() with FILE stream as stdout.

D. All of the above three - a, b and c.

E. In "stdio.h", there's no other equivalent function of printf()

13. Which of the following is not a valid declaration in C? [A]

1. short int x;
2. signed short x;
3. short x;
4. unsigned short x;

A. 3 and 4

B. 2

C. 1

D. All are valid

14. In C, sizes of an integer and a pointer must be same. [B]

A. True

B. False

15. Which of the following is not a logical operator? [D]

A. &&

B. !
C. ||
D. |

16. Which of the following can have different meaning in different contexts? [C]
A. &
B. *
C. Both of the above
D. There are no such operators in C

17. #include<stdio.h> [A]
```
int main()
{
int a = 2,b = 5;
 a = a^b;
 b = b^a;
 printf("%d %d",a,b);
 return 0;
 }
```
A. 52
B. 25
C. 77
D. 7 2

18. Which of the following is true about return type of functions in C? [D]
A. Functions can return any type
B. Functions can return any type except array and functions
C. Functions can return any type except array, functions and union
D. Functions can return any type except array, functions, function pointer and union

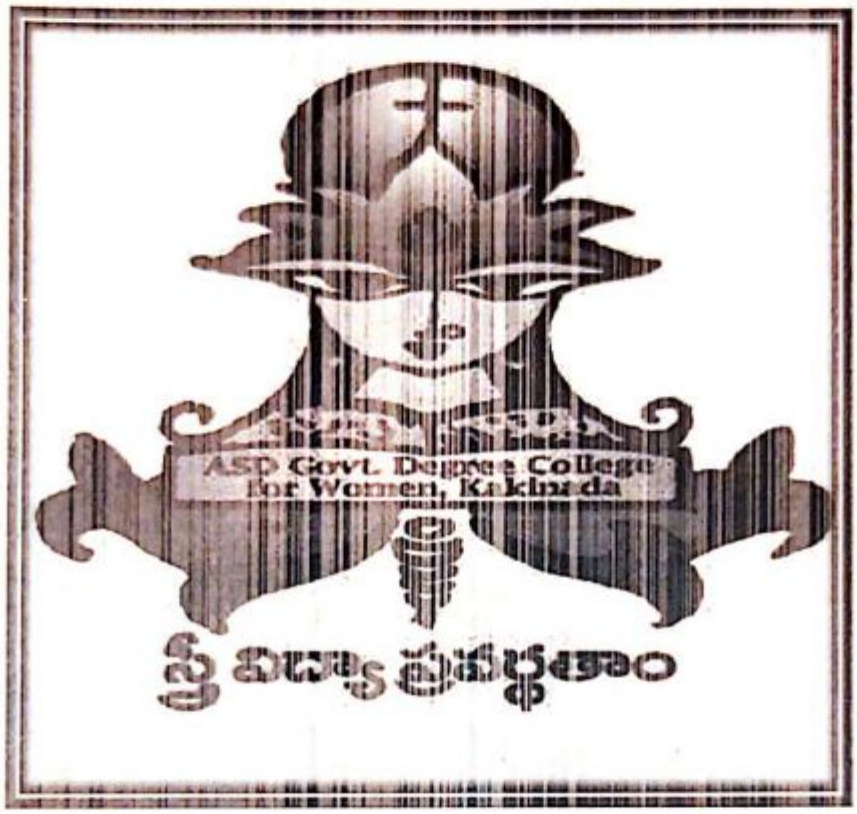
19. In C, what is the meaning of following function prototype with empty parameter list [A]
```
void fun()
{
  /* .... */
}
```
A .Function can only be called without any parameter
B .Function can be called with any number of parameters of any types
C .Function can be called with any number of integer parameters.
D .Function can be called with one integer parameter.

20. What is representing the sequence of characters [A]
A. String
B. Integers
C. Floating point
D.Boolean

A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(A), KAKINADA - 533002, EASTGODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE



BRIDGE COURSE

2021-2022

A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Topic : Bridge course on Characteristics of Cryptogams

The Department of Botany & Horticulture conducted Bridge course for I Year Students .Students will get acquainted With the Basic fundamentals of Botany where in the introduction of the syllabus will be covered and thereby the student can rise up to a level to apprehend the subject

OBJECTIVES:

- To Create awareness on all Cryptogams
- To enhance the Knowledge of Diversity in all Cryptogams
- To Create awareness on Economic importance of Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta
- To Study about Morphology and structure and Economic importance of Algae, Fungi, Bryophytes & Pteridophytes.
- To create awareness on Classification on flowering plants

38 students were benefitted from this course. This Course was intended to bridgethe gap between the knowledge they gained in their intermediate and the knowledge required to begin there UG studies. A pre bridge course test was conducted before the commencement of course to test the knowledge levels of Students and a post bridge course test was conducted after the completion of the course to assess the achievement of course objectives.

Signature of Lecturer-Incharge

Signature of Lecturers

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Activity Register

Bridge Course from (2021- 2022)

Title of the Activity	Bridge Course on Characteristics of Cryptogams
Date	25/11/21-6/11/21
Conducted by	Department of Botany and Horticulture
Nature of the Activity	Department organised Bridge course on Characteristics of Cryptogams to the newly joined students
Number of students Participated	32
Brief report on the activity	Faculty of the department organised Bridge course on Characteristics of Cryptogams to the newly joined students
Name of the lecturer who planned and conducted the activity	N. Rekha + M. Sulakshana
Signature of the Dept.Incharge/Convenor of the committee	
Signature of the Principal	V. N.
Remarks	

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

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Bridge course from 25/11/21 to 6/12/21

Sl.no.	Date	Syllabus
1	25/11/21	General account of Algae
2	26/11/21	Thallus organization, Classification of Algae
3	28/11/21	Economic importance of Algae
4	29/11/21	Fungi
5	30/11/21	Reserved food material in Fungi
6	01/12/21	Reproduction in Fungi
7	02/12/21	General characteristic of Pteridophytes
8	03/12/21	Origin and phylogeny of Pteridophytes, Economic importance of Pteridophytes
9	04/12/21	Bryophytes Morphology, structure of Bryophytes
10	06/12/21	Life cycle of Funeria
11	06/12/21	Reproduction in Liver worts

① [signature]

Signature of the Lecturer

② [signature]

Bridge Course Attendance from 2021-2022

	Name of the student	25/11	26/11	28/11	29/11	30/11	1/12	2/12	3/12	4/12	6/12	signature
1.	Kandivalasa Gannemma	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Gannemma
2.	Maddila Devi	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	M. Devi
3.	Pachamala Sujitha	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P. sujitha
4	Banthupalli Divyakranthi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	B. Divyakranthi
5	Reddy Sridevi	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	R. Sridevi
6	Anjoori Harisha	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A. harisha
7	Malladi Mounika	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	M. Mounika
8	Muppidi Annapurna	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	M. Annapurna
9	Dakamuri Bhavani	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	D. Bhavani
10	Vasamsetti Meghana	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V. meghana
11	Kunduri Veeravijaya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	K. veera vijaya
12	Ulli Sai Lakshmi	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	U. sai Lakshmi
13	Enakoti Revathi	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	E. Revathi
14	Juttuka Akshaya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E. Revathi
15	Ganisetti Lakshmi Harika	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	A	P	G. Lakshmi Harika
16	Gundarapu Meghana	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	G. Meghana
17	Malla Pravallika	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	M. Pravallika
18	Theeparthi Aruna	P	A	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	T. Aruna
19	Bunga Sujitha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	B. Sujitha
20	Kona Naga Sushmasri	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. N. sushmasri
21	Geddada Prathiba	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	G. Prathiba
22	Soraboyina Malleswari	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	S. malleswari
23	Muvvala Geetha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	M. Geetha
24.	Relangi Anuradharamya	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	R. Anuradharamya
25.	Isukapatla Anushajyothi	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	I. Anusha jyothi
26.	Mulaparthi Joshnavi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	M. Joshnavi
27.	Perisina Varalakshmi	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P. Varalakshmi
28.	Eendri Sudharani	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E. Sudha rani
29.	Londa Kesavi Sreelekha	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	L. Sreelekha
30.	U. Syana	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	U. Syana
31.	K. Asuini	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Asuini
32.	P. Jahnavi	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P. Jahnavi

M. Sulakshana

ASD Government Degree College For Women(A)

Department of Botany & Horticulture

Bridge Course 2021-2022

Test Questionaire

Date Of Exam :

Max Marks :20

1) Which of the following is the Red algae? (a)
   a) Rhodophyceae
   b) Chlorophyceae
   c) Liverworts
   d) Pheophyceae

2) The pyrenoids are made up of (a)
   a) Proteinaceous centre and starchy starch
   b) Core of protein surrounded by fatty sheath
   c) Core of starch surrounded by sheath of protein
   d) Core of Lipids

3) Kelps are (b)
   a) Freshwater Algae
   b) Marine Algae
   c) Amphibious ferns
   d) Marchantia

4) Which of the following alga is a source of Agar (d)
   a) Ectocarpus
   b) Ulva
   c) Volvox
   d) Gellidium

5) Nostoc is a type of Blue Green Algae (a)
   a) Blue green Algae
   b) Green algae
   c) Brown algae
   d) Red Algae

6) Fungi usually store the reserve food material in the form of (c)
   a) Starch
   b) Lipids

c) Glycogen
d) Protein

7) Yeast is an Important source of (c)
a) Proteins
b) Riboflavin
c) Vitamin B
d) Sugars

8) Rhizopus, aspergillus, Pencillium are Examples of (c)
a) Parasitic Fungi
b) Symbiotic Fungi
c) Symbiotic Fungi
d) Pradaceous Fungi

9) The Genus Rhizopus belongs to the family (a)
a) Mucoraceae
b) Sacharomycetaceae
c) Pilobolaceae
d) Rhodomycetaceae

10) A prothallus is (c)
a) A structure in Pteridophytes formed before a the thallus develops
b) A sporophytic free living structure formed in pteridophytes
c) A gametophyte free living structure formed in Pteridophytes
d) A primitive structure formed after fertilization in Pteridophytes

11) Strobilii or Cones are found in (b)
a) Marchantia
b) Equisetum
c) Salvinia
d) Pteris

12) Which is rootless fern (c)
a) Pteris
b) Dryopteris
c) Salvinia
d) Adiantum

13) Which of the following are homosporous in Pteridophytes (d)
a) Selaginella
b) Lycopodium
c) Salvinia
d) Equisetum

14) Pteridophytes are used as (C)
   a) As ornamentals
   b) As Soil binders
   c) Medicinal Purposes
   d) All of these

15) Gemmae are present in (a)
   a) Some Liverworts
   b) Mosses
   c) Pteridophytes
   d) Some Gymnosperms

16) Peat Moss is the Common name of (a)
   a) Sphagnum
   b) Andrea
   c) Polytrichum
   d) Funaria

17) Protonema is found in the Life cycle of (c)
   a) Spirogyra
   b) Rhizopus
   c) Funaria
   d) Dryopteris

18) Brophytes are called as Amphibians of Plant Kingdom because (c)
   a) They require water to complete their Life cycle
   b) They require Land to complete Their Life Cycle
   c) They require both land and water to survive
   d) None of the above

19) Liverworts are commonly found in (c)
   a) Very cold areas
   b) In dry areas
   c) In damp areas
   d) In the water

20) How do Liverworts reproduces (c)
   a) Asexually & Sexually
   b) Vegetatively & Sexually
   c) Asexually & Vegetatively
   d) None of the above

A.S.D GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA
BRIDGE COURSE 2021-2022

S.NO	Name of the Student	Marks Obtained before Bridge Course	Marks Obtained after Bridge Course
1	G.Meghana	12	16
2	K.Naga Sushma Sri	8	14
3	K.Gannemma	10	14
4	M.Pravallika	14	18
5	R.Sridevi	6	12
6	B.Divya bharathi	12	16
7	E.Revathi	12	18
8	M.Devi	14	18
9	B.Sujitha	6	12
10	P.Sujitha	14	16
11	T.Aruna	12	14
12	G.Harika	12	16
13	K.Kesari sreelekha	8	10
14	T.Ganga bhavani	16	18
15	MD.Kowshar	12	14
16	B.Sridurga	14	16
17	G.Swathi	14	18
18	D.Neelima	10	12
19	M.Nagamani	14	16
20	B.Anjali	12	14
21	Ch.Swarna	10	12
22	P.V.V.S. Lahitha	10	12
23	G.Prasanna	12	14
24	B.Asha Jyothi	12	16
25	R.Kusuma	8	12
26	P.Divya	6	10
27	Y.Satya Veni	16	18
28	I.Annapurna	14	16
29	K.Thanuja	10	12
30	U.Sujana	8	10
31	K.Aswini	16	18
32	P.Jahnavi	12	14

A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(A), KAKINADA - 533002, EASTGODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

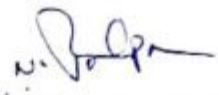
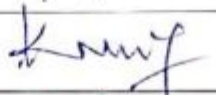
BRIDGE COURSE

2021-2022

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Activity Register

Bridge Course from (2021-2022)

Title of the Activity	Bridge Course on Fundamentals of Horticulture
Date	25/11/21-6/11/21
Conducted by	Department of Horticulture
Nature of Activity	Department Organised Bridge course on Fundamentals of Horticulture to the newly joined students
Number of Students Participated	20
Brief Report on the Activity	Faculty of the Department organised Bridge Course on Fundamentals of Horticulture to the newly joined students
Name of the Lecturer who planned and conducted the Activity	
Signature of the Dept. Incharge / Convenor of the Committee	
Signature of the Principal	
Remarks	

A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FORWOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Bridge Course on Fundamentals of Horticulture

The Department of Botany & Horticulture conducted Bridge course for I year students. Students will get acquainted with the Basic fundamentals of Fundamentals of horticulture where in the introduction of the syllabus will be covered and there by the student can rise up to a level to apprehend the subject

OBJECTIVIES:

- To create Awareness on Importance of Horticulture
- To enchance the Knowledge of Division of horiculture
- To create awareness on vegetable crop gardens & nutrition and kitchen garden
- To study about classification of horticultural crops based on soil.
- To create awareness on Gardens in floriculture.

20 students were benefitted from this course.This course was intended to bridge the gap between the knowledge they gained in their Intermediate and the knowledge required to begin their UG studies. A pre-bridge course test was conducted before the commencement of course to test the knowledge levels of students and a post bridge course test was conducted after the completion of the course to assess the achievement of course objectives

Signature of Lecturer in - Charge

Signature of Lecturers

A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FORWOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Bridge course from 25/11/21 to 6/11/21

Sl.no.	Date	Syllabus
1	25/11/21	Importance of horticulture
2	26/11/21	Divisions of horticulture
3	28/11/21	Classification of horticultural crops based on soil
4	29/11/21	Vegetable crop garden
5	30/11/21	Nutrition and kitchen garden
6	01/12/21	Gardens in floriculture
7	02/12/21	Orchard –different systems of planting orchards
8	03/12/21	Different types and methods of pruning
9	04/12/21	Soil organic matter
10	06/12/21	Humus

Signature of the Lecturer

A.S.D.GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR (W), (A), KAKINADA

Bridge course attendance from 2021-22

S.no	Name of the Student	25/11	26/11	28/11	29/11	30/11	1/12	2/12	3/12	4/12	6/12	Signature
1.	K. Gannemma	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	K.Gannemma
2	M. Devi	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	M. Devi
3	P. Sujitha	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P. Sujitha
4.	B. Divyakranthi	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	B. Divyakranthi
5	R. Sridevi	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	A	R. Sridevi
6	A.Harisha	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A. Harisha
7	M. Mounika	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	M. Mounika
8	D. Bhavani	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	D. Bhavani
9	V. Meghana	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	V. meghana
10	K. Veera vijaya	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Veera Vijaya
11	U. Sai lakshmi	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	U. Sai lakshmi
12	J. Akshaya	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	J. Akshaya
13	G. Lakshmi Harika	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	G. L. Harika
14	G. Meghana	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	G. meghana
15	M. Pravalika	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	M. Pravallika
16	T. Aruna	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	T. Aruna
17	B. Sujitha	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	B. Sujitha
18	K. Naga Sushma Sri	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	K. Naga Sushma Sri
19	G. Prathibha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	G. Prathibha
20	S. Malleswari	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S. Malleswari

N. Sulpha

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

Department of Horticulture

Bridge course 2021-22 **Max. Marks : 20M**

Questionnaire

1.which chemical is used for de- greening of Fruit? ( )

a)IBA b) Cytokinin

c)Gibberalic Acid d) Ethylene

2)HQ of International society for Horticulture science (ISHS) is at ..... ( )

a)USA b) Belgium

c) France d) Brazil

3.Journal "Indian Horticulture " is published by ..... ( )

a)IIHR b)IARI

c)ICAR d)IGKV

4.Most abundant and basic Auxin is ..... ( )

a)IAA b)NAA

c) IBA d)2-4D

5. India is known as home of ..... ( )

a) Vegetables b)Spices and medicinal

c) Fruits d)Flowers

6.High water use Efficiency (WUE) ( )

a) Flood irrigation b) sprinkler

c) Drip d)All of the above

7.Protray are related to ..... ( )

a)Past harvest b) Nursery

c) Processing d) Transport

8.which test is used for testing the significance of mean differences ( )

a)t-test b) f-test

c) z-test d)k2-test

9.Detrimental effect of host on the biology of insect is known as ..... ( )

a)Non preference b) Tolerance

c) Antibiotics d) Resistance

10.Disease free plants in micro propagation can be obtained through ( )

a) Meristem culture b) Anther culture

c)Embyo culture d)Cell culture

11) Which of the following chemical is used for polyploidy breeding ( )

a)M.H b)CC

c)NAA d) Colchicine

12) which of the following is an antifungal and antibiotic ( )

a)Pimarcin b) Subtilin

c)Nisin d)Zeatin

13) Making an incision below bud to retard its growth ( )

a)Nicking b) Ringing

c) Notching d) Thinning

14) Germination of seed while it still remains attached with the ( )

Parents source

a)Ovipary b)Apomixis

c)Ovipary d) Asepsis

15)Angle formed by attached of a branch to the trunk ( )

a)Conn b) Crown

c)corona d)Crotch

16) "Queen of Fruits" is called ..... ( )

a) Avocado b) Mango

c) Mangosteen d)Ber

17)King of Fruits is called ..... ( )

a)Mango b)Guava

c) Apple d) Citrus

18)"king of temperate Fruits" is called ..... ( )

a) Pear b)Apple

c)Peach d) Kiwi

19) "Queen of Nuts" is called ..... ( )

a) walnut b) Almond

c) Peanut d)Date palm

20) "king of Nuts" is called ..... ( )

a) Walnut b) Almond

c) Peanut d)Date palm

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

A.S.D GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA
BRIDGE COURSE 2021-2022

S.NO	Name of the Student	Marks Obtained before Bridge Course	Marks Obtained after Bridge Course
1	K.Gannemma	6	15
2	M.Devi	8	17
3	P.Sujitha	10	18
4	B.Divya Kranthi	12	19
5	R.Sridevi	13	20
6	A.Harisha	12	18
7	M.Mounika	9	17
8	D.Bhavani	8	16
9	V.Meghana	11	18
10	K.Veera Vijaya	10	16
11	U.Sai lakshmi	6	17
12	J.Akshaya	14	20
13	G.Lakshmi Harika	8	19
14	G.Meghana	12	17
15	M.Pravallika	13	19
16	T.Aruna	8	16
17	B.Sujitha	7	18
18	K. Naga Sushma Sri	9	17
19	G.Prathibha	14	19
20	S.Malleswari	10	18

Lecturer
Department of Botany
Incharge in Botany
A.S.D. Govt. Degree College for Women
KAKINADA

ASD GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

(Re- Accredited by NAAC with B Grade)
Jagannaickpur, Kakinada, East Godavari, AP – 533002

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY & AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY

ZOOLOGY

Bridge Course

(CBZ & CZAqT)

2021-2022

ASD GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY

Bridge course 2021-2022

The Department of Zoology & Aquaculture Technology has conducted Bridge Course for Newly joined students of CBZ & CZAqT in the academic year 2021-2022. The course was conducted from 25/11/2021 to 4/12/2021.

Syllabus covered during the course:

- Basics in Zoology
- Scope and significance of Zoology
- Branches of Zoology Applied Zoology
- Recent trends in Zoology
- Role of Human beings in protecting environment and biodiversity.

57 students were benefited from this course. This course was intended to bridge the gap between the knowledge they gained in their Intermediate and the knowledge required to begin their UG studies. A pre-bridge course test was conducted before the commencement of course to test the knowledge levels of students and a post- bridge course test was conducted after the completion of the course to assess the achievement of course objectives.

Ms. M.Vasantha Lakshmi- HoD of Zoology, Ms. S.Madhavi- Lecturer in Zoology and Ms. N.Veera Chanti -Guest Faculty in Aquaculture Technology have conducted this course.

4/12/2021

Signature of Lecturer in- Charge

Lecturer-in-Charge
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
A.S.D. GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
KAKINADA

Signature of the Lecturers: 1.

2.

Signature of the Principal

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

Zoology – study of animals. Zoology, or "animal biology", is the branch of biology that relates to the animal kingdom, including the identification, structure, embryology, evolution, classification, habits, and distribution of all animals, both living and extinct, and how they interact with their ecosystems. The term is derived from Ancient Greek word ζῷον (*zōon*), i.e. "animal" and λόγος, (*logos*), i.e. "knowledge, study".[1] To study the variety of animals that exist (or have existed), see *list of animals by common name* and *lists of animals*.

Branches of zoology

- Acarology - study of mites and ticks
- Arthropodology - study of arthropods as a whole
  - Carcinology - the study of crustaceans
  - Myriapodology - study of milli- and centipedes
  - Arachnology - study of spiders and related animals such as scorpions, pseudoscorpions, and harvestmen, collectively called arachnids
  - Entomology - study of insects
    - Coleopterology - study of beetles
    - Lepidopterology - study of butterflies
    - Melittology - study of bees
    - Myrmecology - study of ants
    - Orthopterology - study of grasshoppers
- Herpetology - study of amphibians and reptiles
  - Batrachology - study of amphibians including frogs and toads, salamanders, newts, and caecilians
  - Cheloniology - study of turtles and tortoises
  - Saurology - study of lizards
  - Serpentology - study of snakes
- Ichthyology - study of fish
- Malacology - study of mollusks
  - Conchology - study of shells
  - Teuthology - study of cephalopods
- Mammalogy - study of mammals
  - Cetology - study of cetaceans
  - Primatology - study of primates
- Ornithology - study of birds
- Parasitology - study of parasites, their hosts, and the relationship between them
  - Helminthology - study of parasitic worms (helminths)
- Planktology - study of plankton, various small drifting plants, animals and microorganisms that inhabit bodies of water
- Protozoology - study of protozoan, the "animal-like" (i.e., motile and heterotrophic) protists
- Nematology - study of nematodes (roundworms)

By nature of studies

Anthrozoology - study of interaction between humans and other animals

Behavioral ecology - study of environmental effects on animal behaviors

- Endocrinology - study of endocrine systems
- Ethology - study of animal behaviour, usually with a focus on behaviour under natural conditions, and viewing behaviour as an evolutionarily adaptive trait
  - Neuroethology - study of animal behavior and its underlying mechanistic control by the nervous system

- Paleozoology - the branch of Paleontology that studies animal remains
- Zooarchaeology - study of animal remains in relation to ancient people
- Zoogeography - Zoogeography is the scientific study of geographical distribution of animal species (both historic and contemporary) in the world
- Zoography - Zoography is study of animals and their habitats (also known as descriptive zoology)
- Zoometry - is a sub-division of zoology that deals with measurements (length or size) of animal parts
- Zootomy - Human Anatomy is the study of the structure of humans and their various parts whereas Zootomy specifically refers to animal anatomy
- Zoomorphology - The morphology of animals
  - **General trends**
  - Zoology has become animal biology—that is, the life sciences display a new unity, one that is founded on the common basis of all life, on the gene pool–species organization of organisms, and on the obligatory interacting of the components of ecosystems. Even as regards the specialized features of animals—involving physiology, development, or behaviour—the current emphasis is on elucidating the broad biological principles that identify animals as one aspect of nature. Zoology has thus given up its exclusive emphasis on animals—an emphasis maintained from Aristotle's time well into the 19th century—in favour of a broader view of life. The successes in applying physical and chemical ideas and techniques to life processes have not only unified the life sciences but have also created bridges to other sciences in a way only dimly foreseen by earlier workers. The practical and theoretical consequences of this trend have just begun to be realized.
  - **Methods in zoology**
  - Because the study of animals may be concentrated on widely different topics, such as ecosystems and their constituent populations, organisms, cells, and chemical reactions, specific techniques are needed for each kind of investigation. The emphasis on the molecular basis of genetics, development, physiology, behaviour, and ecology has placed increasing importance on those techniques involving cells and their many components. Microscopy, therefore, is a necessary technique in zoology, as are certain physicochemical methods for isolating and characterizing molecules. Computer technology also has a special role in the analysis of animal life. These newer techniques are used in addition to the many classical ones—measurement and experimentation at the tissue, organ, organ system, and organismic levels.
  - **Microscopy**
  - In addition to continuous improvements in the techniques of staining cells, so that their components can be seen clearly, the light used in microscopy can now be manipulated to make visible certain structures in living cells that are otherwise undetectable. The ability to observe living cells is an advantage of light microscopes over electron microscopes; the latter require the cells to be in an environment that kills them. The particular advantage of the electron microscope, however, is its great powers of magnification. Theoretically, it can resolve single atoms; in biology, however, magnifications of lesser magnitude are most useful in determining the nature of structures lying between whole cells and their constituent molecules.
  - **Separation and purification techniques**
  - The characterization of components of cellular systems is necessary for biochemical studies. The specific molecular composition of cellular organelles, for example, affects their shape and density (mass per unit volume); as a result, cellular components settle at different rates (and thus can be separated) when they are spun in a centrifuge.
  - Other methods of purification rely on other physical properties. Molecules vary in their affinity for the positive or negative pole of an electrical field. Migration to or away from these poles, therefore, occurs at different rates for different molecules and allows their separation; the process is called electrophoresis. The separation of

molecules by liquid solvents exploits the fact that the molecules differ in their solubility, and hence they migrate to various degrees as a solvent flows past them. This process, known as chromatography because of the colour used to identify the position of the migrating materials, yields samples of extraordinarily high purity.

- **Radioactive tracers**
- Radioactive compounds are especially useful in biochemical studies involving metabolic pathways of synthesis and degradation. Radioactive compounds are incorporated into cells in the same way as their nonradioactive counterparts. These compounds provide information on the sites of specific metabolic activities within cells and insights into the fates of these compounds in both organisms and the ecosystem.
- **Computers**
- Computers process information using their own general language, which is able to complete calculations as complex and diverse as statistical analyses and determinations of enzymatically controlled reaction rates. Computers with access to extensive data files can select information associated with a specific problem and display it to aid the researcher in formulating possible solutions. They help perform routine examinations such as scanning chromosome preparations in order to identify abnormalities in number or shape. Test organisms can be electronically monitored with computers, so that adjustments can be made during experiments; this procedure improves the quality of the data and allows experimental situations to be fully exploited. Computer simulation is important in analyzing complex problems; as many as 100 variables, for example, are involved in the management of salmon fisheries. Simulation makes possible the development of models that approach the complexities of conditions in nature, a procedure of great value in studying wildlife management and related ecological problems.
- **Applied zoology**
- Animal-related industries produce food (meats and dairy products), hides, furs, wool, organic fertilizers, and miscellaneous chemical byproducts. There has been a dramatic increase in the productivity of animal husbandry since the 1870s, largely as a consequence of selective breeding and improved animal nutrition. The purpose of selective breeding is to develop livestock whose desirable traits have strong heritable components and can therefore be propagated. Heritable components are distinguished from environmental factors by determining the coefficient of heritability, which is defined as the ratio of variance in a gene-controlled character to total variance.
- Another aspect of food production is the control of pests. The serious side effects of some chemical pesticides make extremely important the development of effective and safe control mechanisms. Animal food resources include commercial fishing. The development of shellfish resources and fisheries management (*e.g.*, growth of fish in rice paddies in Asia) are important aspects of this industry.

Biodiversity or **biological diversity** is the variety and variability of life on Earth. Biodiversity is a measure of variation at the genetic (*genetic variability*), species (*species diversity*), and ecosystem (*ecosystem diversity*) level. he age of the Earth is about 4.54 billion years. The earliest undisputed evidence of life dates at least from 3.7 billion years ago, during the Eoarchean era after a geological crust started to solidify following the earlier molten Hadean eon. There are microbial mat fossils found in 3.48 billion-year-old sandstone discovered in Western Australia. Other early physical evidence of a biogenic substance is graphite in 3.7 billion-year-old meta-sedimentary rocks discovered in Western Greenland. More recently, in 2015, "remains of biotic life" were found in 4.1 billion-year-old rocks in Western Australia. According to one of the researchers, "If life arose relatively quickly on Earth...then it could be common in the universe.

"Biodiversity" is most commonly used to replace the more clearly-defined and long-established terms, species diversity and species richness.[1][4] Biologists most often define

biodiversity as the "totality of genes, species and ecosystems of a region".[14][15] An advantage of this definition is that it presents a unified view of the traditional types of biological variety previously identified:

- taxonomic diversity (usually measured at the species diversity level)[16]
- ecological diversity (often viewed from the perspective of ecosystem diversity)[16]
- morphological diversity (which stems from genetic diversity and molecular diversity[17])
- functional diversity (which is a measure of the number of functionally disparate species within a population (e.g. different feeding mechanism, different motility, predator vs prey, etc.)[18]) This multilevel construct is consistent with Datman and Lovejoy

Forest biological biodiversity[edit]

Forest biological diversity is a broad term that refers to all life forms found within forested areas and the ecological roles they perform. As such, forest biological diversity encompasses not just trees, but the multitude of plants, animals and microorganisms that inhabit forest areas and their associated genetic diversity. Forest biological diversity can be considered at different levels, including ecosystem, landscape, species, population and genetic. Complex interactions can occur within and between these levels. In biologically diverse forests, this complexity allows organisms to adapt to continually changing environmental conditions and to maintain ecosystem functions.

Biolinguistic diversity

Biolinguistic diversity comprises the expanse of all living things on earth, including all humans and the languages that they speak

Biodiversity Hotspot

A biodiversity hotspot is a region with a high level of endemic species that have experienced great habitat loss.[47] The term hotspot was introduced in 1988 by Norman Myers.[48][49][50][51] While hotspots are spread all over the world, the majority are forest areas and most are located in the tropics.

> Brazil's Atlantic Forest is considered one such hotspot, containing roughly 20,000 plant species, 1,350 vertebrates and millions of insects, about half of which occur nowhere else.[52][53] The island of Madagascar and India are also particularly notable

Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources –

Conservation of energy:

1. Switch off light, fan and other appliances when not in use.
2. Use solar system heater for cooking.
3. Dry the cloth in the sunlight instead of driers.
4. Use always pressure cookers.

Conservation of water:

1. Use minimum water for all domestic purposes.
2. Use drip irrigation.
3. A rainwater harvesting system should be installed in all the houses.
4. Sewage treatment plants may be installed in all industries and institutions.

Conservation of soil:

1. Grow different types of plants i.e. trees, herbs, and shrubs.
2. In the irrigation process, using a strong flow of water should be avoided.

Conservation of forest:

1. Use non-timber products.
2. Plant more trees.
3. Minimize the use of paper and fuel.
4. Avoid the construction of dam, road in the forest areas.

Bridge course attendance 2021-2022

S. No	Name of Student	25/11/21	26/11/21	27/11/21	29/11/21	1/12/21	2/12/21	3/12/21	4/12/21	Signature
1	T. pallavi	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	T. Pallavi
2	G. Sarala	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	B. Sarala.
3	C. Divya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	C. Divya
4	y. Kavya	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	Y. Kavya
5	K. Krupa Angel	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	a	K. Krupa Angel
6	N. pavani	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	N. Pavani
7	P. Sai prasanna	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P. Sai Prasanna
8	B. Vandana	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	B. Vandana
9	K. Amulya	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	K. Amulya
10	D. Sandhya	P	a	a	P	P	P	P	P	D. Sandhya
11	M. tekla Gracy	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	M. Tekla Gracy
12	D. Srilaxmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	D. Srilaxmi
13	G. Durga hema Malini	a	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	G. Durga hema Malini
14	K. Renuka	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	K. Renuka
15	A. vijaya laxmi	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	a	A. vijaya laxmi
16	K. Rasi	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	K. Rasi
17	M. vijaya	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	a	S. Jyothi
18	S. Jyothi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	S. Jyothi
19	J. Sunitha	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	J. Sunitha
20	G. Naga laxmi	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	G. Naga laxmi
21	S. prajnya sri	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	D. Sailaja
22	D. sailaja	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	D. Sailaja.
23	G. Sravya	a	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	G. Sravya
24	P. lavanga	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P. lavanya
25	J. Sowjana	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	J. sowjana
26	D. Ravisyamala	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	J. Sowjana
27	S. Ramu	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	S. Ramu
28	M. Nalini priya	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	M. Nalini priya
29	G. Rajya laxmi	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	Rajya Laxmi
30	R. Dhanalakshmi	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	a	R. Dhanalakshmi
31	V. Anusha	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	V. Anusha
32	K. Keerthana	P	P	P	P	P	a	P	a	K. Keerthana.

33	A. Sravani	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	A. Sravani
34	A. vandana	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	A. Vandana
35	P. venkatalèela vathi	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	P. venkatalèela vathi
36	M. Sravani	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	a	M. Sravani
37	D. Vimalatha	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	D. Vimalatha
38	M. estherurani	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	M. Estherurani
39	P. Teja sree	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	P. Teja Sree
40	L. Naga laxmi	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	
41	N. Sravani Sandya	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	N. Sravani Sandhya
42	Ch. Indraja	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	Ch Indraja
43	P. Syamalatha	p	p	a	a	p	p	p	p	P. Syamalatha.
44	Md Rizwana	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	Md Rizwana
45	M. Chakradevi	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	a	M. Chakradevi
46	L. Venkata Kavithi	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	a	L. Venkatakavithi
47	D. Deepika	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	D. Deepika.
48	A. Satya veni	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	A. Satyaveni
49	K. Mercyrani	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	K. Mercyrani
50	B. Vinodhini	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	B. Vinodhini
51	A. Bhavya Veera Deepika	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	a	A. Bhavya Veera Deepika
52	G. Ramya	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	G. Ramya.
53	G. Yamini	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	G. Yamini
54	K. Rishitha	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	K. Rishitha
55	E. Madhu sree	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	E. Madhusri
56	M. Reshmadevi	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	M. Reshmadevi
57	B. Usharani	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	B. usharani

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

Department of Zoology and Aquaculture Technology

Bridge course questionnaire

1. In Greek "Zoo" means ( )

A) Animal B) Ant C) Plant D) Life

2. Branch of Zoology that deals with classification of animals ( )

A) Anatomy B) Taxonomy C) Morphology D) Ecology

3. Who is the father of Zoology? ( )

A) Aristotle B) Goldfuss C) Haeckel D) Linnaeus

4. Group of cells performing same function is called ( )

A) Tissue B) Organ C) System D) Metabolism

5. Largest class among Animalia ( )

A) Sarcodina B) Insecta C) Gastropoda D) Astroidea

6. Bat is a ( )

A) Bird B) Mammal C) Dragon D) Fox

7. The cell organelle that helps in amoeboid movement ( )

A) Cilia B) Pseudopodium C) Flagella D) Myonemes

8. Primitive life is in the form of ( )

A) Prokaryotes B) Protobiont C) Eukaryotes D) Autotrophic

9. Apiculture is culturing of ( )

A) Fishes B) Birds C) Bees D) Apple

10. Father of Genetics ( )

A) Gregor John Mendel B) Hugo devries C) Bateson D) Morghan

11. The number of Biodiversity hotspots in the world ( )

A) 17 B) 26 C) 36 D) 42

12. The term biodiversity hotspot was introduced by ( )

A). Bateson B). Norman Mayer C). Linnaeus D). Robert Hooke

13. Study of birds is called as

A).Entomology B).Ornithology C). Saurology D). Ichthyology ( )

14. Distribution of variable number of species on biosphere is called

A). Biodiversity B). Ethology C).Geography D). Zoogeography ( )

15. Study of Cancer is called as

A). Radiology B).Carcinology C). Oncology D). Conchology ( )

16. Global warming is due to which gas

A). O_2 B). H_2 C). CO_2 D)O_3 ( )

17. Find the the radio active elememt among the following

A).C14 B).H1 C). N14 D) O16 ( )

18. Seperation of molecules in an electrical field.

A).Purification B). Centrifugation C).Electrophoresis D) Blotting ( )

19. The simple microscope was invited by

A).Robert Brown B).Robert Hooke C).Linnaeus D) Darwin ( )

20. Environmental protection act was enacted in the year

A). 1985 B).1986 C).1987 D).1988 ( )

Key: 1).A, 2)B, 3).A, 4).A, 5).B, 6) B, 7).B, 8).B. 9).C, 10).A, 11).C, 12)B, 13).B, 14)A, 15).C, 16)C, 17).A, 18).C, 19).B, 20).B

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Key: 1).A, 2)B, 3).A, 4).A, 5).B, 6) B, 7).B, 8).B. 9).C, 10).A, 11).C, 12)B, 13).B, 14)A, 15).C, 16)C, 17).A, 18).C, 19).B, 20).B

Pre and Post Bridge Course Test Marks

S.No	Name of Student	Pre-Bridge course test marks	Post- Bridge course test marks
1	T. pallavi	11/20	13/20
2	B. sarala	13/20	16/20
3	Ch. divya	17/20	19/20
4	Y. kavya	06/20	11/20
5	K. karupa Angel	11/20	15/20
6	N. Pavani	12/20	14/20
7	P. Sai prasanna	a	a
8	B. vandana	17/20	18/20
9	K. Amulya	a	a
10	D. sandhya	14/20	15/20
11	M. Tekla Gracy	18/20	19/20
12	D. Srilakshmi	12/20	13/20
13	G. Durga hemachandri	17/20	18/20
14	K. Renuka	a	a
15	A. vijaya Lakshmi	16/20	19/20
16	K. Rasi	a	14/20
17	M. vijaya.	12/20	16/20
18	S. Jyothi	13/20	16/20
19	J. Sunitha	14/20	14/20
20	G. Naga Lakshmi	17/20	a
21	S. prajnya sri	08/20	14/20
22	D. sai laja.	14/20	15/20
23	G. Sravya	09/20	15/20
24	P. Lavanya	15/20	16/20
25	J. Srujana	11/20	12/20.
26	D. Ravi syamala	13/20	14/20
27	S. Ramu	13/20	15/20
28	M. Nalini priya	16/20	14/20
29	G. Rajya lakhmi	12/20	16/20
30	R. Dhana Lakhmi	09/20	a
31	V. Anusha	14/20	14/20
32	K. Keerthana	11/20	15/20

33	A. Sravani	19/20	16/20
34	A. vandana	12/20	13/20
35	P. venkata Leelavathi	13/20	15/20
36	M. Sravani	06/20	16/20
37	D. Vamalatha	15/20	14/20
38	M. Esthiru rani	15/20	17/20
39	P. Teja sree	a	13/20
40	L. Naga Lakshmi	a	14/20
41	N. Sravani Sandhya	16/20	17/20
42	ch. Indraja	02/20	16/20
43	P. syamalatha	a	
44	Md. Rizwana.	02/20	14/20
45	M. chakra devi	13/20	15/20
46	L. venkata keerthi	12/20	a
47	D. Deepika	17/20	16/20
48	A. satya veni	16/20	17/20
49	M. mercy rani	a	a
50	B. vinodini	18/20	18/20
51	A. Bhavya veera deepika	a	a
52	G. Ramya	16/20	19/20
53	G. yamini	a	a
54	ki Rishitha	10/20	17/20
55	E. madhu sree	15/20	17/20
56	M. Reshma devi	07/20	14/20
57	B. veshavani	12/20	15/20

12/2021.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
A.S. GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
KAKINADA.

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KAKINADA

ASD GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

(Re- Accredited by NAAC with B Grade)
Jagannaickpur, Kakinada, East Godavari, AP – 533002

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY & AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY

AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY

Bridge Course

(CZAqT)

2021-2022

ASD GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY

Bridge course 2021-2022

The Department of Zoology & Aquaculture Technology has conducted Bridge Course for Newly joined students of CZAqT in the academic year 2021-2022. The course was conducted from 22/11/2021 to 3/12/2021.

Syllabus covered during the course:

- Fisheries and Aquaculture Introduction
- Types of aquaculture
- Benefits of aquaculture
- Importance of Aquaculture

19 students were benefited from this course. This course was intended to bridge the gap between the knowledge they gained in their Intermediate and the knowledge required to begin their UG studies. A pre-bridge course test was conducted before the commencement of course to test the knowledge levels of students and a post- bridge course test was conducted after the completion of the course to assess the achievement of course objectives.

Ms. M.Vasantha Lakshmi- HoD of Zoology, Ms. S.Madhavi- Lecturer in Zoology and Ms. N.Veera Chanti -Guest Faculty in Aquaculture Technology have conducted this course.

3/12/2021

Signature of Teacher in Charge

A.S. GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
KAKINADA-2

Signature of the Lecturers: 1.

Signature of the Principal

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

Fisheries and Aquaculture

About Indian Fisheries India is the third largest fish producing country and the second largest aquaculture fish producer in the world. India contributes about 7% to the global fish production. The country is also home to more than 10% of the global fish biodiversity and is one of the 17-mega biodiversity rich countries. Around 14 million people are engaged in fisheries and its allied activities. Andhra Pradesh is the largest fish producer in the country followed by West Bengal and Gujarat. The total fish production during 2017-18 is estimated to be 12.60 million metric tonnes, of which nearly 70% is from inland sector and about 50% of the total production is from culture fisheries. More than 50 different types of fish and shellfish products are being exported to 75 countries around the world. Fish and fish products have presently emerged as the largest group in agricultural exports from India, with 13.77 lakh tonnes in terms of quantity and Rs. 45,106.89 crore in value. This accounts for around 10% of the total exports and nearly 20% of the agricultural exports, and contribute to about 0.91% of the GDP and 5.23% to the Agricultural GVA of the country.

Fisheries is an economic activity that involves harvesting fish or any aquatic organism from the wild (Capture Fisheries) or raising them in confinement (Culture Fisheries/ Aquaculture). It may be Traditional/ Small Scale Fisheries (SSF) for sustenance, or Large-Scale/ Commercial Fisheries for profit.

Fish (in general) is a cold-blooded aquatic organism that breathes with gills and swims with fins; they are categorized as Finfish and Shellfish.

Finfish are cold-blooded aquatic vertebrates that have gills, fins with rays, and scales covering the body.

Shellfish are cold-blooded aquatic invertebrate that have gills, various types of locomotory organs and a shell/ exoskeleton covering the body. They include crustaceans and mollusc.

Biodiversity: India has a large number of finfish species. As per the database of the National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), Lucknow, 2,508 species of native finfish have been recorded, of which 1,518 species are from the marine environment, 113 from brackish waters and 877 are from freshwater habitats. In addition, 291 exotic fish species also occur in India.

Fish Diversity of India* Native Fishes Number of Species Marine Ecosystem 1518 Brackishwater Ecosystem 113 Freshwater Ecosystem 877 Sub-total 2508 Exotic Fishes 291 Total 2799 *Uttam K Sarkar, JK Jena, Shri Prakash Singh, AK Singh and SC Rebello (2012). Documenting Coastal Fish Biodiversity of India: Status, Issues and Challenges. Conference Paper, International Day for Biological Diversity, Marine Biodiversity, 22 May 2012, Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board, Lucknow, pp. 22-28.

Categorization of Fish by their habitat:

- **Freshwater Fish:** Fish that spend most or all of their life in freshwaters, such as rivers and lakes, having a salinity of less than 0.5 ppt. Around 40% of all known species of fish are found in freshwater. They may be divided into Coldwater Fish (5 – 20 oC); examples: Mahseer, Trout, etc., and Warm water Fish (25 – 35 oC); example: Carps, Catfish, Snakeheads, Feather backs, etc.
- **Brackish water Fish:** Fish that can tolerate a wide range of salinity (0.5 – 30.0 ppt) and live in backwaters, estuaries and coastal waters. Example: Mullet, Milkfish, Seabass, Pearlspot, Mudskipper, etc.

• **Marine Fish:** Fish that spend most or all of their life in seawater, such as Seas and Oceans, having salinity above 30 ppt. There are about 240 species contributing to the marine fisheries. Example: Sardines, Mackerel, Ribbonfish, Anchovies, Grouper, Cobia, Tuna, etc

Definition of Aquaculture

Aquaculture: The farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some sort of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated; the planning, development and operation of aquaculture systems, sites, facilities and practices, and the production and transport.

For more terms related to aquaculture,

Types of Aquaculture

There are different types of aquaculture –

I. Depending on Hydrobiological Features

II. Depending on the Motive of Farming

III. Depending on Special Operational Techniques

Various types of cultural practices are carried out in each of these divisions. Some have been discussed here.

1. Mariculture

Mariculture is aquaculture that involves the use of seawater. It can either be done next to an ocean, with a sectioned off part of the ocean or in ponds separate from the ocean, but containing seawater all the same. The organisms bred here range from molluses to seafood options like prawn and other shellfish, and even seaweed.

Growing plants like seaweed are also part of mariculture. These sea plant and animal species find many uses in manufacturing industries such as in cosmetics and jewelry where collagen from seaweed is used to make facial creams. Pearls are picked from molluses and made into fashion items.

2. Fish Farming

Fish farming is the most common type of aquaculture. It involves the selective breeding of fish, either in freshwater or seawater, with the purpose of producing a food source for consumption. Fish farming is highly exploited as it allows for the production of a cheap source of protein.

Furthermore, fish farming is easier to do than other kinds of farming as fish are not care-intensive, but only requiring food and proper water conditions as well as temperatures. The process is also less land-intensive as the size of ponds required to grow some fish species such as tilapia is much smaller than the space required to grow the same amount of protein from beef cattle.

3. Algaculture

Algaculture is a type of aquaculture involving the cultivation of algae. Algae are microbial organisms that share animal and plant characteristics. They are sometimes motile like other microbes, but they also contain chloroplasts that make them green and allow them to photosynthesize just like green plants.

However, for economic feasibility, they have to be grown and harvested in large numbers. Algae are finding many applications in today's markets. Exxon mobile has been making strides in developing them as a new

4. Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture(IMTA)

IMTA is an advanced system of aquaculture where different trophic levels are mixed into the system to provide different nutritional needs for each other. Notably, it is an efficient system because it tries to emulate the ecological system that exists in the natural habitat.

The IMTA makes use of these intertropical transfer of resources to ensure maximum resource utilization by using the waste of larger organisms as food sources for the smaller ones. The practice ensures the nutrients are recycled, meaning the process is less wasteful and produces more products.

5. Inland Pond Culture

This usually involves inland artificial ponds of about 20 acres in size and about 6-8ft deep. It is common to see aeration systems connected to the pond, to introduce air into the ponds. This enhances the supply of oxygen and also reduces ice formation in the winter season.

In China, over 75% of the farmed freshwater fish are produced in constructed ponds, and nearly all of the farmed catfish are raised in ponds in the U.S.

6. Recirculating Systems

This involves a closed set of chambers (units) where fish is kept in one and water treatment kept in another. It is highly dependent on the power supply, as water has to be pumped constantly through the fish chambers. As water flows through the treatment chamber, particulate matter is filtered out and air introduced. This closed system controls the salinity, temperature, oxygen and anything that can cause harm to the fish.

It is an environmentally friendly system because very little new water is introduced to replace water that evaporated. The residue from the filters is also disposed of in a responsible manner.

7. Open-net pen and Cage Systems

Open-net pen and Cage systems are often found offshore and in freshwater lakes. Mesh cages of between 6 and 60 cubic feet (pens) are installed in the water with the fish inside it. With a high concentration of fish in the pens, waste, chemicals, parasites and diseases are often exchanged in the immediate water environments.

The fish also attract predatory animals (bigger fish), which are often entangled in the nets. This system uses public water; therefore, environmental regulation and some authorization protocols must be respected.

8. Flow-through / Raceway

This is a system made of long units stocked with fish. The units have feeding stations attached to them. Water is diverted from flowing water and fed into the raceway units flowing downstream. Down the end of the unit, waste is collected and disposed of. Raceways are common for culturing trout.

Benefits of Aquaculture

Economic Benefits

1. Alternative Food Source

Fish and other seafood are good sources of protein. They also have more nutritional value like the addition of natural oils into the diet, such as omega 3 fatty acids. Also, since it offers white meat, it is better for the blood to reduce cholesterol levels as opposed to beef's red meat.

Fish is also easier to keep compared to other meat-producing animals as they are able to convert more feed into protein. Therefore, its overall conversion of a pound of food to a pound of protein makes it cheaper to rear fish as they use the food more efficiently.

2. Alternative Fuel Source

Algae are slowly being developed into alternative fuel sources by having them produce fuels that can replace contemporary fossil fuels. Algae produce lipids that, if harvested, can be burned as an alternative fuel source whose only by-products would be water when burnt.

Such a breakthrough could ease the dependency of the world on drilled fossil fuels as well as reduce the price of energy by having it grown instead of drilling petroleum. Moreover, algae

fuel is a cleaner and farmable source of energy, which means it can revolutionize the energy sector and create a more stable economy that avoids the boom-bust nature of oil and replaces it with a more abundant fuel source.

3. Increase Jobs in the Market

Aquaculture increases the number of possible jobs in the market. It provides both new products for a market and creates job opportunities as labor is required to maintain the pools and harvest the organisms grown.

The increase in jobs is mostly realized in third world countries as aquaculture provides both a food source and an extra source of income to supplement those who live in these regions.

Aquaculture also saves fishermen time as they do not have to spend their days at sea fishing. It allows them free time to pursue other economic activities like engaging in alternative businesses. This boosts entrepreneurship and provides more hiring possibilities and more jobs.

4. Reduce Sea Food Trade Deficit

The seafood trade in America is mainly based on trade from Asia and Europe, with most of it being imported. The resultant balance places a trade deficit on the nation. Aquaculture would provide a means for the reduction of this deficit at a lower opportunity cost as local production would mean that the seafood would be fresher. It would also be cheaper due to reduced transport costs.

Environmental Benefits

1. Creates a Barrier Against Pollution With Mollusc and Seaweed

Molluscs are filter feeders, while seaweed acts a lot like the grass of the sea. Both these organisms sift the water that flows through them as brought in by the current and clean the water. This provides a buffer region that protects the rest of the sea from pollution from the land, specifically from activities that disturb the sea bed and raise dust.

Also, the economic benefits of molluscs and seaweed can create more pressure from governments to protect their habitats as they serve economic importance. The financial benefits realized provides an incentive for the government to protect the seas in order. to protect seafood revenue.

2. Reduces Fishing Pressure on Wild Stock

The practice of aquaculture allows for alternative sources of food instead of fishing the same species in their natural habitats. Population numbers of some wild stocks of some species are in danger of being depleted due to overfishing and uncontrolled exploitation. The use of unsustainable fishing methods such as bottom trawlers is also reduced.

Aquaculture provides an alternative by allowing farmers to breed those same species in captivity and allow the wild populations to revitalize. The incentive of less labor for more gains pushes fishers to convert to fish farmers and make even more profit than before.

It also allows the control of the supply of the fish in the market, giving them the ability to create surplus stock or reduce their production to reap the best profits available.

3. Low Environmental Impact

Studies conducted by NOAA indicate aquaculture poses a low risk to the environment. The impact is mostly local and temporary. In some cases, aquaculture can benefit the environment. Where filter-feeding shellfish, such as oysters, are cultured in-situ, water quality in ponds and lakes can improve.

Fish and shellfish can also be farmed using methods that do not harm the environment, and that helps meets the growing demand for seafood by supplementing wild harvests. Especially for offshore systems, the bio-security systems, cameras and surveillance infrastructure, as well as trained inspectors, ensure that farms are complying with environmentally safe practices. This helps to reduce diseases transfer in the waters and so on.

4. Water Usage

Aquaculture systems often take advantage of harvested runoffs, stormwater and surface water. This reduces the dependency on other sources of water supply. In addition to this, ponds maintain soil moisture in their vicinity, thereby conserving natural resources.

Importance of Aquaculture

1. Health Benefit

All over the world, the demand for seafood has increased because people have learned that seafood are healthier and help fight cardiovascular disease, cancer, alzheimer's and many other major illnesses. Now seafood has become part of regular diets.

2. Sustainable Use of Sea Resources

Aquaculture provides alternatives for fishing from the sea. An increase in demand for food sources and globalization has led to an increase in fishing. Aquaculture is currently estimated to account for approximately 13 percent (10.2 million tons) of world fish production.

Yet, this has led fishermen to become selfish and overfish the desired or high-demand species. Through aquaculture, it provides both an alternative and opportunity for wild stocks to replenish over time.

3. Conservation of Biodiversity

Aquacultures also protect biodiversity by reducing the fishing activities on the wild stock in their ecosystems. By providing alternatives to fishing, there is a reduced attack on the wild populations of the various species in the sea. Reduced action of fishing saves the diversity of the aquatic ecosystem from extinction due to overfishing.

4. Increased Efficiency, More Resources for Less Effort

Fish convert feed into body protein more efficiently than cattle or chicken production. It is much more efficient, meaning that the fish companies make more food for less feed.

Such efficiency means that less food and energy is used to produce food, meaning that the production process is cheaper as well. It saves resources and even allows for more food to be produced, leading to secure reserves and less stress on the environment.

Aquacultures will add to wild seafood and make it cheaper and accessible to all, especially in regions where they depend on imported seafood products.

5. Reduced Environmental Disturbance

By increasing aquaculture, fish farming in specific, there is a reduced need for the fishing of the wild stock. As an outcome, it puts less stress on the ecosystem and equally reduces human interference.

Actions of motorboats and other human influences such as the removal of viable breeding adult fish are all stresses put on the aquatic ecosystems, and their discontinuation allows the ecosystem to flourish and find their natural balance.

Freshwater aquaculture refers to raising and breeding aquatic animals (fish, shrimp, crab, shellfish, etc.) and plants for economic purposes by the use of ponds, reservoirs, lakes, rivers, and other inland waterways (including brackish water), which play an important role in the aquaculture industry.

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

Department of Zoology and Aquaculture Technology

Bridge course questionnaire

1. Study of Fishes is called as ( )

A) Ichthyology B) Herpetology C) Zoology D) Physiology

2. Culturing of Fishes is called as ( )

A) Aquaculture B) Pisciculture C) Sericulture D) Apiculture

3. Culturing of Aquatic organisms? ( )

A) Aquaculture B) Pisciculture C) Sericulture D) Apiculture

4. Shell fish belongs to which phylum ( )

A) Chordata & Arthropoda B) Annelida & Arthropoda
C) Echinodermata & Mollusca D) Arthropoda & Mollusca

5. Blue revolution is increase the production of ( )

A) Milk B) Fish C) Eggs D) Aquatic organisms

6. Largest fish ( )

A) Rhinodon B) Scoliodon C) Blue Whale D) Torpedo

7. Based on salinity water bodies are divided into ( )

A) 3 types B) 2 types C) 5 types D) 4 types

8. Fishes are ( )

A) Poikilothermic B) Homoeothermic C) Cold blooded D) A&C

9. Heart in fishes ( )

A) Bronchial B) Venous C) Two chambered D) All of the above

10. Respiratory organs in fishes ( )

A) Gills B) Lungs C) Both D) None

11. Fish fat is rich in ( )

A) N-3 Fatty Acids B) Cholesterol C) Saturated fatty acids D) None

12. Air bladder is present in ( )

A). Cartilaginous fish B). Bony fish C). Ornamental fish D). Shell fish

13. Which of the following is called as dermal denticle ( )

A).Placoid scale B).Cycloid Scale C). Ganoid scale D). Ctenoid Scale

14. Distribution of variable number of species on biosphere is called ( )

A). Biodiversity B). Ethology C).Geography D). Zoogeography

15. Catla catla is a ( )

A). Surface feeder B).Column feeder C). Bottum feeder D). All the above

16. Which of the following is air breething fish ( )

A). Catla B). Labeo C). Channa D) Grass Carp

17. Optimum DO in culture ponds ( )

A).5ppm B).8ppm C). 7ppm D) 9ppm

18. Turbidity is meassured by. ( )

A).Salinometer B). Secchi disc C).potentiometer D)Lactometer

19. Diseased fish is kept in ( )

A).Robert Brown B).Robert Hooke C).Linnaeus D) Darwin

20. Widely cultured prawn at present ( )

A). Macrobrachium B).Paneaus Monodon C). Paneaus Indicus D) .L. Paneaus Vannamei

Key: 1).A, 2)B, 3).A, 4).A, 5).B, 6) B, 7).B, 8).B. 9).C, 10).A, 11).C, 12)B, 13).B, 14)A, 15).C, 16)C, 17).A, 18).C, 19).B, 20).B

Bridge course attendance 2021-2022

S. No	Name of Student	22/11/21	23/11/21	24/11/21	27/11/21	29/11/21	30/11/21	1/12/21	3/12/21	Signature
1	M. Esthru Rani	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	M Esthru Rani
2	K. Mercy Rani	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	K. Mercy Rani
3	A. SatyaVeni	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A.Satyaveni
4	E. MadhuSree	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E MadhuSree
5	G. Ramya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	G.Ramya
6	M. Chakradevi	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	M. chakradevi
7	Md. Rizwana	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Md. Rizwana
8	L. VenkataKeerthi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	L. Venkatakeerthi
9	A.B.V. Deepika	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	A.B.v Deepika
10	G. Yamini	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	G.Yamini
11	L Nagalakshmi	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	L Nagalakshmi
12	K Rishitha.	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	K.Rishitha
13	P. Shyamalatha	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P. Shyamalatha
14	B. Vinodini	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	B.Vinodini
15	D. Deepika.	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	D.Deepika
16	N.Sravani Sadya	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	N.S.Sadhya
17	P. Tyasree	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P.Tyasree
18	Ch. Indraja	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Ch. Indraja
19	Vimalatha	P	P	a	P	a	P	P	a	Vimalatha

Pre and Post Bridge Course Test Marks

S.No	Name of Student	Pre-Bridge course test marks	Post- Bridge course test marks
1	M. Esthers Rani	10	17
2	K. Mercy Rani	08	10
3	A. Satya Veni	09	15
4	E. Madhu Sree	09	14
5	G. Ramya	06	08
6	M. Chakra Devi	08	10
7	Md. Rizwana	06	12
8	L. Venkata Keerthi	09	19
9	A.B.M Deepika	08	12
10	G. Yamini	07	09
11	L. Nag. Lakshmi	10	10
12	K. Rishitha	07	05
13	P. Syamala Radha	10	9
14	B. Vinodini	11	12
15	D. Deepika	07	10
16	N. Sravani Sandhya	06	10
17	P. Teja Sree	10	10
18	Ch. Indraja	09	10
19	V. Vimala Latha	11	16

Head of the Department
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
S.D. GOVT. COLLEGE (W)
KAKINADA
3/12/2021

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

A.S.D GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A),
KAKINADA – 533002

Department of Economics

Bridge Course

2021-2022

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

Department of Economics
Bridge Course 2021-22

Class and Year : I BA (HEP) 2021-22 Admitted
Dates Conducted: 30.12.2021 to 21.01.2022

S.No	Name of the student	Group In intermediate	Signature of the student
1.	K. Himala	MPC	K. Himala
2.	N. Krishnaveni	MPC	N. Krishna
3	P.C.Devipriya	MPC	P.C. Devipriya
4	P. Sravani	Vocational	P. Sravani
5	K. Harshapriya	Bipc	K. Harshapriya
6	N. Ankitha	Bipc	N. Ankitha

Signature of the Lecturer

Head of the Department

ASD Govt Degree College for Women (A), Kakinada
Department of Economics
Test for Bridge Course in Economics

Date: 30/12/2021 **Maximum Time: 30 Min**

K. Himala – IBA (HEP)

7/15

1. **The term Economics is derived from a** (a)
   a. Latin word b. Greek word
   c. Russian word d. Indian word

2. **Adam Smith book "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations" was published in** (d)
   a. 1576 b. 1874 c. 1776 d. 1930

3. **Micro economic approach is** (b)
   a. Total b .Individualistic c. Aggregative d. None of the above

4. **The phrase "Ceteris paribus" mean that** (a)
   a. Other things must be held constant b. The petrol prices must be adjusted for inflation
   c. The theory is widely accepted, but cannot be tested d. All of the above.

5. **Demand curve shows:** (a)
   a. Inverse relationship between cost of production of a commodity and its quantity demanded
   a. Direct relationship between cost of production of a commodity and its quantity demanded
   b. Inverse relationship between income and quantity demanded.
   c. None of the above

6. **An algebraic expression of the relationship between price and quantity demanded is known as the** (d)
   a. Price function b. Log function c. Supply function d. Demand function

7. **Wealth definition to economics is given by** (a)
   a.. Adam Smith b. Marshall c. Robinson d. Samuelson

8. **Production Possibility Curve is** (a)
   a. Different combinations of production
   b. Different combinations of output that can be produced given current resources and technology
   c. Different combinations of Labour and capital to produce various goods
   d. Possible goods for consumption

9. **What do you mean by the supply of goods?** (a)
   a. Stock available for sale
   b. Total stock in the warehouse
   c. The actual production of the goods
   d. Quantity of the goods offered for sale at a particular price per unit of time.

a) 10. **Which of the following is the relation that the law of demand defines?** (b)
   a. Income and price of a commodity
   b. Price and quantity of a commodity
   c. Income and quantity demanded
   d. Quantity demanded and quantity supplied

11. What do you mean by a mixed economy?

a. Modern and traditional industries
b. Public and private sectors
c. Foreign and domestic investments
d. Commercial and subsistence farming

12. What do you mean by Gross National Product?

a. The total value of goods and services produced in the country
b. The total value of all the transactions in the country
c. The depreciation in the total value of goods and services produced in the country
d. The total value of goods and services produced in the country and the net factor income from abroad

13. Which of the following is/are linked with the financial sector of India and controlled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

a. Commercial bank
b. Money lenders
c. Stock exchange operations
d. All of the above

14. What is the main economic problem faced by the society?

a. Unemployment
b. Inequality
c. Poverty
d. Scarcity

15. What does the law of demand mean?

a. As the quantity demanded rises, the price rises.
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ASD Govt Degree College for Women (A), Kakinada
Department of Economics
Test for Bridge Course in Economics

Date: 30/12/2021 **Maximum Time: 30 Min**

N. Anitha

5/15

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7. **Wealth definition to economics is given by** (c)
   a.. Adam Smith b. Marshall c. Robinson d. Samuelson

8. **Production Possibility Curve is** (b)
   a. Different combinations of production
   b. Different combinations of output that can be produced given current resources and technology
   c. Different combinations of Labour and capital to produce various goods
   d. Possible goods for consumption

9. **What do you mean by the supply of goods?** (c)
   a. Stock available for sale
   b. Total stock in the warehouse
   c. The actual production of the goods
   d. Quantity of the goods offered for sale at a particular price per unit of time.

a) 10. **Which of the following is the relation that the law of demand defines?** (d)
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ASD Govt Degree College for Women (A), Kakinada
Department of Economics
Test for Bridge Course in Economics

Date: 30/12/2021 **Maximum Time: 30 Min**

N. Krishna veni

10/15

1. **The term Economics is derived from a** (A)
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2. **Adam Smith book "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations" was published in** (C)
   a. 1576 b. 1874 c. 1776 d. 1930

3. **Micro economic approach is** (B)
   a. Total b .Individualistic c. Aggregative d. None of the above

4. **The phrase "Ceteris paribus" mean that** (D)
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8. **Production Possibility Curve is** (B)
   a. Different combinations of production
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9. **What do you mean by the supply of goods?** (A)
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   a. Income and price of a commodity
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(B)

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(C)

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(C)

ASD Govt Degree College for Women (A), Kakinada
Department of Economics
Test for Bridge Course in Economics

Date: 30/12/2021 **Maximum Time: 30 Min**

P. Sridevi priya

9/18

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2. **Adam Smith book "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations" was published in** (B)
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(C)

ASD Govt Degree College for Women (A), Kakinada
Department of Economics
Test for Bridge Course in Economics

Date: 30/12/2021 **Maximum Time: 30 Min**

P. Sravani

7/15

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11. What do you mean by a mixed economy?

a. Modern and traditional industries
b. Public and private sectors
c. Foreign and domestic investments
d. Commercial and subsistence farming

12. What do you mean by Gross National Product?

a. The total value of goods and services produced in the country
b. The total value of all the transactions in the country
c. The depreciation in the total value of goods and services produced in the country
d. The total value of goods and services produced in the country and the net factor income from abroad

13. Which of the following is/are linked with the financial sector of India and controlled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

a. Commercial bank
b. Money lenders
c. Stock exchange operations
d. All of the above

14. What is the main economic problem faced by the society?

a. Unemployment
b. Inequality
c. Poverty
d. Scarcity

15. What does the law of demand mean?

a. As the quantity demanded rises, the price rises.
b. As the price rises, the quantity demanded rises.
c. As the price rises, the quantity demanded falls.
d. As the supply rises, the demand rises

ASD Govt Degree College for Women (A), Kakinada
Department of Economics
Test for Bridge Course in Economics

Date: 30/12/2021 **Maximum Time: 30 Min**

K. Hhashapriya

9/15

1. **The term Economics is derived from a** (A)
   a. Latin word b. Greek word
   c. Russian word d. Indian word

2. **Adam Smith book "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations" was published in** (C)
   a. 1576 b. 1874 c. 1776 d. 1930

3. **Micro economic approach is** (C)
   a. Total b .Individualistic c. Aggregative d. None of the above

4. **The phrase "Ceteris paribus" mean that** (B)
   a. Other things must be held constant b. The petrol prices must be adjusted for inflation
   c. The theory is widely accepted, but cannot be tested d. All of the above.

5. **Demand curve shows:** (C)
   a. Inverse relationship between cost of production of a commodity and its quantity demanded
   a. Direct relationship between cost of production of a commodity and its quantity demanded
   b. Inverse relationship between income and quantity demanded.
   c. None of the above

6. **An algebraic expression of the relationship between price and quantity demanded is known as the** (D)
   a. Price function b. Log function c. Supply function d. Demand function

7. **Wealth definition to economics is given by** (A)
   a.. Adam Smith b. Marshall c. Robinson d. Samuelson

8. **Production Possibility Curve is** (A)
   a. Different combinations of production
   b. Different combinations of output that can be produced given current resources and technology
   c. Different combinations of Labour and capital to produce various goods
   d. Possible goods for consumption

9. **What do you mean by the supply of goods?** (A)
   a. Stock available for sale
   b. Total stock in the warehouse
   c. The actual production of the goods
   d. Quantity of the goods offered for sale at a particular price per unit of time.

a) **10. Which of the following is the relation that the law of demand defines?** (B)
   a. Income and price of a commodity
   b. Price and quantity of a commodity
   c. Income and quantity demanded
   d. Quantity demanded and quantity supplied

11. What do you mean by a mixed economy?

a. Modern and traditional industries
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A.S.D GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (W), (Autonomous)
Jagannaickpur, Kakinada
Activity Register 2021-2022
Department of History

Date	**30/12/2021 to 21/01/2022**
Conducted through (DRC\jkc\ELF\NCC\NSS\Department etc.)	**Department of HISTORY**
Nature of Activity (seminar\workshop\Extn. Lecture etc..)	**"Bridge Course"**
Title of the Activity	**"Bridge Course**
Name of the Department\committee	Department of HISTORY
Details of Resource Persons (Name, Designation etc..)	
No. of students participated	15
Brief Report on the Activity	The Department of History conducted a Bridge course for Newly joined in I B.A Degree course, who came from different groups, studied non-History students in this year. In this Bridge course, the Department of History conducted a Test on 30/12/2021 and given a special coaching for the particular students in History subject. After completed the course again a Test was conducted. The course was given by 10 days more from 30/12/2021 to 21/01/2022.
Name of the Lecturer who Planned conducted the Activity	Y. SITA MAHA LAKSHMI, Lecturer in charge, Dept of History.
Signature of the Dept. in charge/convener of the committee	
Signature of the principal	
Remarks	Students get more knowledge about the importance of History subject.

A.S.D GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE (W), (A) KAKINADA

Department of History

SEMESTER – I

BRIDGE COURSE 2021-2022

Sl.No	Admn.No	Name of the student	Group	Test-1 (30/12/21)	Test-2 (2/1/22)	Signature of the student	
1	11834	SAMANA SABOJA	HEP	17	17	S. SABOJA	CEC
2	11810	Mamidi Mamatha	HEP	15	07	M. Mamatha	CEC
3	11770	Polupanthi. Sravani	THP	17	14	P. Sravani	CSE(Voc
4		Pinapathu. Jaya Sravani	HEP	17	14	P. Jaya Sravani.	CEC
5	11822	Pyla. Gowri Divya Bhavani	HEP	A	14	P.G.D. Bhavani	CEC
6	11841	Rajala. vijaya kumari	HEP	17	11	R. vijaya kumari	CEC
7	12121	Palepu. Sri devi priya	HEP	12	17	P. Sri devi priya	MPC
8	11918	Nemani. Kaishnaveni	THP	15	14	N. Kaishnaveni	MPC
9	12150	Katam. Himala	HEP	13	15	K. Himala	MPC
10	12124	Nelamumamaheswarasi	THP	A	13	N. Umamaheswarasi	CEC
11		Naini. Ankitha	HEP	16	16	N. Ankitha	BiPC
12	12045	Kotnala. Harshapriya	HEP	16	16	K. Harsha priya	BiPC
13	11829	P. Bhoomika	THP	A	16	P. Bhoomika	CEC.

Signature of the Lecturer

Signature of the Principal

30/12/21

A.S.D GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE (W), (A) KAKINADA

Department of History

SEMESTER – I

BRIDGE COURSE 2021-2022

17/20

Name of the Student: P. Jaya Sravani Group: B.A(HEP)

Inter group: CEC Total Marks: 20

1.In Which continent was India located? (B)

A) Europe B) Asia C) Africa D) America

2.What is the North boundary of India? (A)

A) The Himalayas B) The Bey of Bengal C) Arabian sea D) Indian Ocean

3.The highest peak in Himalayas is (A)

A) Everest B) Kanchenjunga C) Dhavalagiri D) Tibet

4.The oldest mountain range in India (C)

A) Aravalli B) Eastern Ghats C) Sahyadri D) Himalayas

5.The most sacred river in India (C)

A) Yamuna B) Godavari C) Ganga D) Krishna

6. Mt. Everest is in (D)

A) Bhutan B) Afghanistan C) China D) Nepal

7.Indus river rises from (B)

A) East B) Kailasa C) Aravalli D) Vindhya

8. How many Vedas are there. (2)

A) 2 B) 6 C) 4 D) 8

9.The oldest Veda was (A)

A) Rig Veda B) Yajurveda C) Sama Veda D) Atharvana Veda

10.what is the capital of India (A)

A) New Delhi B) Hyderabad C) Amaravati D) Agra

11.Ramayana and Maha Bharatha were called as (C)

A) Epics B) Vedas C) Puranas D) Vedangas

12 Who wrote Sanskrit Ramayana? (A)

A) Valmiki B) Veda Vyasa C) Kautilya D) Lord Krishna

13. Buddhist sacred Texts were called as (A)

A) Tripitakas B) Vedas C) Epics D) Angas

14. ---------- serve as natural boundary of India (C)

A) Indian Ocean B) Arabian sea C) The Himalayas D) None

15. The height of the Mt. Everest is ----- (A)

A)8848 mts B) 4948 mts C) 8944 mts D) 8884 mts

16. Indus river joins ----- sea near Karachi (A)

A) Arabian B) Bay of Bengal C) Indian Ocean D) Black sea

17. Bhagavad-Gita was told by ----(C)

A) Sri Krishna B) Sri Rama C) Vyasa D) Valmiki

18. who is the first God in Rig Veda? (C)

A) Mother B) Krishna C) Indra D) Siva

19. The birth place of Buddha was ---- (B)

A) Mrigadavanam B) Lumbini C) Kosala D) Vysali

20. Asoka took the religion among the following? (C)

A) Jainism B) Brahmana C) Buddhism D) Christian

A.S.D GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE (W), (A) KAKINADA

Department of History

SEMESTER – I

BRIDGE COURSE Test No: 2 2021-2022

14/20

Name of the Student: N. Koushnaveni Group: BA (T.H.P)

Inter group: M.P.C Total Marks: 20

1.What is the other name for Indus Valley Civilization? (B)

A) Mesopotamia B) Harappa C) Egyptian D) Greek

2.What is the animal did not known to Harappas? (B)

A) Cow B) Horse C) Dog D) Lion

3.The god of Harappan's among the following? (A)

A) Mother Goddess B) Sun C) Brahma D) Vishnu

4.Who was the founder of Mauryan Empire? (A)

A) Chandra Gupta Maurya B) Kautilya C) Asoka D) None

5.What are the Tripitakas? (B)

A) Buddhist Sacred Books B) Jain Sacred Books C) Hindu Sacred Books D) Greek Books

6.The capital of Magadha Dynasty was --? (A)

A) Kosala B) Rajagriha C) Vysali D) Kusi

7." Arthasastra" was written by? (B)

A) Asoka B) Kautilya C) Megasthanese D) Mahaveera

8.The First Buddhist Council was held at ___ (A)

A) Rajagriha B) Pataliputra C) Kashmir D) Vaishali

9.When did Kalinga War happen? (A)

A) 261 B.C B) 162 B.C C) 126 B.C D) None

10.Astangamarga belongs to ___ (D)

A) Jainism B) Hinduism C) Saivism D) Buddhism

11.Kanishka was king of ---- empire (C)

A) Mauryan B) Satavahana C) Kushana D) Magadha

12.Who wrote Indica? (C)

A) Megasthanese B) Kautilya C) Mahaveera D) Kanishka

13.Alexander was ---------- king (A)

A) Greek B) India C) China D) Persian

14.Which rock Edicts of Asoka indicate the Kalinga War? (C)

A) XI Rock Edict B) X Rock Edict C) XIII Rock Edict D) XIV Rock Edict

15.Where was Sanchi Stupa? (B)

A) Andhra Pradesh B) Madhya Pradesh C) Uttar Pradesh D) Arunachala Pradesh

16.Asoka converted into Buddhism by the influence of ---- (B)

A) Acharya Nagarjuna B) Acharya Upagupta C) Kautilya D) None

17.Devanam Priya was the title of _____(A)

A) Kanishka B) Chandra Gupta C) Bimbi Sara D) Asoka

18.The Four Noble Truths were the teachings of --------(B)

A) Buddha B) Mahaveera C) Parsvanatha D) Asoka

19.According to Indica, how many types of casts in the Indian Society? (B)

A) 7 B) 4 C) 6 D) 5

20.What is the First Veda? (C)

A) Yajur Veda B) Atharvana Veda C) Rig Veda D) Sama Veda

A

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE

ON

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING -I

2021-2022.

A.S.D. Government Degree College for Women (Autonomous)
Jagannaickpur, Kakinada
Activity Register 2021-22

Date	**08-09-2021 to 28-09-2021**
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS Dept. etc.,	Department of Commerce
Nature of Activity (Seminar/Workshop/ Extension lecture etc.,	Bridge Course
Title of the Activity	Financial Accounting
Students participated	IB.Com Students who studied their Intermediate in Non – Commerce stream
Name of the Department /Committee	Commerce
Brief Report on the activity	In the activity bridge course is conducted for the IB.Com Students who studied Non-Commerce subject in their Intermediate Education .In this course Basic and fundamentals of Accounting were taught .
Name of the lecturers who planned & conducted the activity	R.R.D.Sirisha, P.Rajya lakshmi, Ch.SSV.Prasad.
Signature of the/Name of department in charge / Convener of the Committee	R.R.D.Sirisha, Lecturer in Commerce in-charge of the Department.
Signature of the Incharge of the Department.	R R D Sirisha.
Signature of the Principal	V.

A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE

The Department of Commerce takes up a Bridge Course for I B.Com., students who did not read Commerce as their subject at their intermediate level. To get them acquainted with the subject, a Fifteen-day programme is being held wherein the total introduction of the syllabus is covered and thereby the Student can rise up to a level to understand the subject. After the programme, an objective test for 50 marks will be conducted with a view to assess their ability of understanding the subject. For those who secure less than the minimum 35 marks, they will be taken care until they are familiar with the subject.

OBJECTIVES:

1. **To be able to learn the Commerce terms.**
2. **To be able to get a overall view of the subject.**
3. **To be able to understand the weight age of the subject in competitive examinations.**
4. **To be able to learn the systems of govern**

FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTUING-I

BRIDGE COURSE

DATES: 08-09-2021 TO 28-09-2021

S.NO.	NAMES	GROUP	8	9	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22
1	D.Tejaswini	E.M	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
2.	D.Sathya Priya	E.M	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
3	Ch.Lavanya	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P
4	P.V.V.Sivani	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
5	P.Renuka	E.M	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	K.Surekha	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
7	K.Deevena	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8	L.Sathya Kumari	E.M	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
9	G.Nooka Rathnam	E.M	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10	S.Sandhya	E.M	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
11	B.Sathya Veni	E.M	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
12	D.Rekha	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
13	R.Padma	C.A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
14	M.Sirisha	C.A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
15	R.Vimala	C.A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
16	M.Bhargavi	C.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
17	B.Lakshmi Prasanna	C.A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
18	K.Rajeswari	C.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P

FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTUING-I

BRIDGE COURSE

DATES: 08-09-2021 TO 28-09-2021

S.NO.	NAMES	GROUP	23	24	25	28	Marks	Signature of the Students
1	D.Tejaswini	E.M	P	P	A	P	15	D. Tejaswini
2.	D.Sathya Priya	E.M	A	P	P	P	14	D. Sathya priya
3	Ch.Lavanya	E.M	P	P	P	A	17	Ch. Lavanya
4	P.V.V.Sivani	E.M	P	P	P	P	17	P.V.V. Sivani
5	P.Renuka	E.M	P	P	P	A	16	P. Renuka
6	K.Surekha	E.M	P	A	P	A	15	K. Surekha
7	K.Deevena	E.M	P	P	P	P	14	K. Deevena
8	L.Sathya Kumari	E.M	P	P	P	P	13	L. Sathya kumari
9	G.Nooka Rathnam	E.M	P	P	P	A	15	G. Nooka Rathnam
10	S.Sandhya	E.M	P	P	A	P	16	S. Sandhya
11	B.Sathya Veni	E.M	A	P	P	P	18	B. Satya Veni
12	D.Rekha	E.M	P	P	A	P	19	D. Renuka.
13	R.Padma	C.A	P	P	A	P	18	D Rekha
14	M.Sirisha	C.A	P	P	P	A	14	M. Sirisha
15	R.Vimala	C.A	P	A	P	P	15	R. Vimala
16	M.Bhargavi	C.A	A	P	P	P	16	M. Bhargavi
17	B.Lakshmi Prasanna	C.A	P	A	P	P	17	B. Lakshmi prasanna.
18	K.Rajeswari	C.A	P	A	P	P	16	K. Rajeswari

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE FOR I B.COM. STUDENTS

2021 – 22

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING -I

QUESTION PAPER BEFORE BRIDGE COURSE

NAME OF THE STUDENT:_____ GROUP:_____

I. Answer all questions. **10x2=20 marks.**

1. Example of Tangible Assets_____
2. Example of Liabilities_____
3. Non-Cash Expenditure is _____
4. Rectification of Errors recorded in the book of _____
5. Example of Fixed Assets _____
6. Meaning of Trial Balance is_____
7. Full form of B.R.S _____
8. Accounting Equation is Assets=_____
9. Example of Intangible Assets_____
10. Full form of GAAP=_____

*****

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

With NAAC "B" Grade

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE

SEMESTER- I

2021-22

A.S.D. Govt. Degree College for Women
Kakinada [A]

Political Science Bridge Course 2021-2022

SYLLABUS

SLON	DATE	CHAPTER
1	30.12.21	Political science Introduction.
2	2.1.22	Nature, scope of political science.
3	3.1.22	Definition of the state
4	4.1.22	Elements of the state.
5	5.1.22	concepts of political science.
6	6.1.22	Law, Liberty, Equality
7	7.1.22	Theories of Rights.
8	19.1.22	meaning, Nature of Rights.
9	20.1.22	political Ideologies.
10	21.1.22	Liberalism, Individualism.

Signature of the Lecture in-Charge:

Signature of the Academic Co-ordinator:

V.N.
PRINCIPAL

I B.A. HEP. THP

Politics Bridge Course Register

Name of the candidate	ATTENDANCE - DATES										Max Marks	Marks obtained Before Bridge Course	Marks obtained After Bridge Course
	30.12.2021	2.1.2022	3.1.2022	4.1.2022	5.1.2022	6.1.2022	7.6.2022	19.1.2022	20.1.2022	21.01.2022			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
K. Krishnaveni (MPC)	P	P	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P		6	13
K. Himala (MPC)	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P	P		4	14
P. Sri Devi Priya (MPC)	P	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P		8	13
P. Sravani [CSC]	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P		2	13
K. Harsha Priya [BaiPC]	P	P	P	a	P	P	a	P	P	P		4	12
M. Ankhitha [BipC]	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		3	12
	P												

A.S.D Govt Degree college for women Kakinada
Department of political science.
model question paper Before Bridge course.

6/15

Name:- N. Krishnaveni

The father of Political Science — (b) ✓
(a) Hobber (b) marx (c) Aristotle.

The author of "social contract theory" is (c) ✓
(a) plato (b) Rousseau (c) Locke

Rights and — are like the two sides of a coin. (a) ✓
(a) duties (b) nature (c) Jobs.

"communist manifesto" was written by — (a) ✓
(a) Hobbes (b) marx (c) Locke.

"Back to Nature" was the slogen given by (b) ✗
(a) Hobbes (b) Rousseau (c) Locke.

modern states are — states. (c) ✗
(a) welfare (b) Religious (c) Secular.

— proposed limited government (b) ✓
(a) Aristotle (b) Hobbes (c) Locke.

Author of book "Liviathan". (c) ✓
(a) Laski (b) Hobbes. (c) Rousseau

politics is the study of — (a) ✗
(a) wealth (b) power (c) Human nature.

state is a neccessary evil — (b) ✗
(a) Anarchism (b) Individualism (c) syndicalism.

A.S.N Govt Degree college for women (Autonomous) Kakinada
Department of Political Science.
Model Question Paper after Bridge Course. 13/15

Name :-

Answer the following multiple choice questions.

Man is a social animal. (c)
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Socrates.

Communism was supported by — (b)
(a) Laski (b) Gandhi (c) Marx.

The author of Grammer of Politics - (a)
(a) Aristotle (b) Austin (c) Laski

— advocated Social Contract Theory (b)
(a) Locke (b) Aristotle (c) Gandhi

The author of Das Capital is (b)
(a) Lenin (b) Mao (c) Karl marx.

Who said that Religion is the opium of the people (a)
(a) marx (b) Gandhi (c) Robert owen

Politics is the study of (c)
(a) wealth (b) power (c) Human nature.

An individual is both a sovereign and subject (b)
(a) Laski (b) Gandhi (c) Rousseau.

"State is a necessary evil". (b)
(a) Anarchism (b) Individualism (c) Syndicalism.

Man can be forced to be free (b)
(a) Rousseau (b) Locke (c) Hobbes.

2021 - 2022

STUDENT INDUCTION PROGRAMME
TO NEWLY JOINED STUDENTS

Bridge Course:

"The aim of education is to guide young persons in the process through which they shape themselves as human persons-armed with knowledge, strength of judgment, and moral virtues-while at the same time conveying to them the spiritual heritage of the nation and the civilization in which they are involved".
Jacques Maritain

With this aim in mind department of physics has conducted bridge course to newly joined students. Along with bridging the gap between intermediate and undergraduate course, We have emphasised the fact that the degree is a 3 year course which must bring a holistic all round personality development in them.By the time they go out of this college they should be equipped with the skills that are necessary for employment / higher studies/ Self-employment.

Attandance :

- The area is the product of two lengths.
  Area = Length X breadth = [L] x [L] = [L^2]
  Therefore, [A] = [L^2] That is, the dimension of the area is 2 dimensions in length and zero dimensions in mass and time.
  Or [A] = [$M^0L^2T^0$]
- Similarly, the volume is the product of three lengths.
  Volume = Length X breadth X height = [L] x [L] x [L] = [L^3]
  Therefore, [V] = [L^3] That is, the dimension of volume is 3 dimensions in length and zero in mass and time.
  Or [V] = [$M^0L^3T^0$]
- Similarly, acceleration is the rate of change of velocity per unit of time.

Sl. No	Physical Quantity	Formula	Dimensional Formula	S.I Unit
1	Area (A)	Length x Breadth	$[M^0L^2T^0]$	m^2
2	Volume (V)	Length x Breadth x Height	$[M^0L^3T^0]$	m^3
3	Density (d)	Mass / Volume	$[M^1L^{-3}T^0]$	gms^{-1}
4	Speed (s)	Distance / Time	$[M^0L^1T^{-1}]$	ms^{-1}
5	Velocity (v)	Displacement / Time	$[M^0L^1T^{-1}]$	ms^{-1}
6	Acceleration (a)	Change in velocity / Time	$[M^0L^1T^{-2}]$	ms^{-2}
7	Acceleration due to gravity (g)	Change in velocity / Time	$[M^0L^1T^{-2}]$	ms^{-2}
8	Specific gravity	Density of body/density of water at 4°C	No dimensions $[M^0L^0T^0]$	No units
9	Linear momentum (p)	Mass x Velocity	$[M^1L^1T^{-1}]$	The universal constant of gravitation (G)
10	Force (F)	Mass x Acceleration	$[M^1L^1T^{-2}]$	N
11	Work (W)	Force x Distance	$[M^1L^2T^{-2}]$	J (Joule)
12	Energy (E)	Work	$[M^1L^2T^{-2}]$	J
13	Impulse (I)	Force x Time	$[M^1L^1T^{-1}]$	Ns
14	Pressure (P)	Force / Area	$[M^1L^{-1}T^{-2}]$	Nm^{-2}
15	Power (P)	Work / Time	$[M^1L^2T^{-3}]$	W
16	Energy/unit area	$\frac{Force \times (distance)^2}{(mass)^2}$	$[M^{-1}L^3T^{-2}]$	Nm^2kg^{-2}
17	Moment of inertia (I)	Mass x $(distance)^2$	$[M^1L^2T^0]$	kgm^2
18	Moment of force, moment of couple	Force x distance	$[M^1L^2T^{-2}]$	Nm
19	Surface tension (T)	Force / Length	$[M^1L^0T^{-2}]$	Nm^{-1}
20	Surface energy (E)	Stress/strain	$[M^1L^0T^{-2}]$	Nm^{-1}
21	Force constant (x)	Force / Displacement	$[M^1L^0T^{-2}]$	Nm^{-1}
22	Coefficient of viscosity (η)	$\frac{Force}{area \times velocity\ gradient}$	$[M^1L^{-1}T^{-1}]$	Nsm^{-2}
23	Thrust (F)	Force	$[M^1L^1T^{-2}]$	N
24	Tension (T)	Force	$[M^1L^1T^{-2}]$	N
25	Stress	Force / Area	$[M^1L^{-1}T^{-2}]$	Nm^{-2}

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