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

2022 – 2023

Bridge Course

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

KAKINADA

Bridge Courses for the Academic Year 2022 - 23

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

EAST GODAVARI, A.P.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

BRIDGE COURSE

For all UG 1st Years 2022 – 2023

Staff coordinators:

This course is conducted by the Staff Members and scholars of the Department of English.

1. Dr.P.Sanjotha, Lecturer in English
2. Ms.Y.SwarnaSri, Lecturer in English
3. Dr.P.Santhi, Lecturer in English

A Bridge Course was offered to I-Sem students from 31st Oct '22 to 17th Nov'22 on the topic "Functional Grammar" & LSRW Skills by the Department of English. The syllabus for the bridge course included Parts of Speech, Forms of Verbs, Tenses Articles, and Prepositions. An online exam was conducted for 20 marks. Total 186 students enrolled their names to the course and gave their exam

Class hours: **10.00 am -11.00 pm Everyday**

BRIDGE COURSE

"The essence of education lies in drawing out the very best that is in you."

A bridge course for newly admitted students is conducted every year before the commencement of the first semester classes. The main objective of the course is to bridge the gap between subjects studied at Pre-university 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 which they would be learning through graduation.

Objectives

- To Improve and broaden the knowledge of students in grammar and enhance their LSRWskills.
- To give the students confidence and skills successfully transition to college and newcurriculum.

Methodology

A Curriculum is framed separately in each of the subjects, for Bridge Course. 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 are given to students for improvisation.

WHY DO WE NEED BRIDGE COURSE ?

- **It is offered to mature students as a means ofpreparing for the intellectual challenges.**
- **Offers more attention to grammar.**
- **Designed especially for students taking anadvanced course for the first time.**
- **To communicate effectively in English.**
- **Helps us to be better prepared and moresuccessful.**

CONTENTS

Revision and TEST

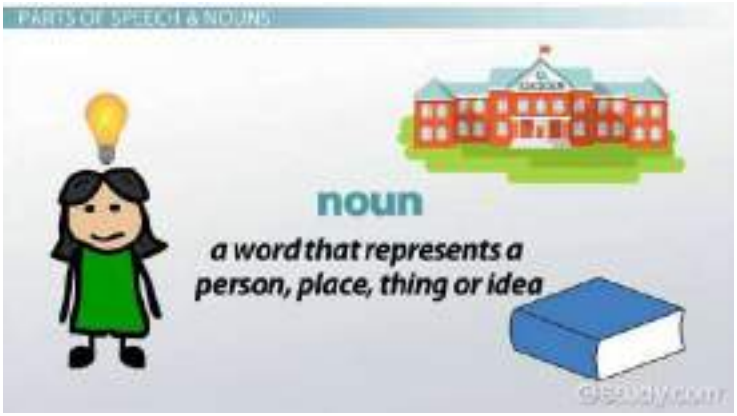
PARTS OF SPEECH

Nouns Verbs
Adverbs
Adjectives
Prepositions
Pronouns
Conjunctions
Interjections

Each part of speech explains not what the word is but howthe word is used

Nouns

Noun is a name of a person, place, animal or things.



E.g.- Person – John, Teacher Place – America, OfficeThings – Table, Car

Animal– Dog, Monkey

Verbs

Action words or are called verbs

E.g.- sings, drives, eats

Adverbs

Modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, expressing arelation of place, time, circumstance, manner

E.g.- Quickly, well, softly

Adjectives

Describing nouns are called adjectives

E.g.- Colours, NumbersKala is a beautiful girl

I have three pens.

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that takes place instead of nouns.

E.g.- Jack and Jill went up the hill.

Jack fell down and broke his crown.

Prepositions

It says the relationship between the nouns or between thevarious words with in a sentence

E.g.- In, on, at, about, between

Conjunctions

Connecting words or joining words are called conjunctions

E.g.- but , and , yet, while,

She bought a shirt and a book.

Interjections

An interjection is a word, phrase or sentence thatexpresses emotion, meaning or feeling.

E.g.- oh, wow, hurrah, alas, oops

Be forms of Modals **Be forms – auxiliaries**

Both are there in **Ripples English Book .**

Wh – Questions

What, When, Where, Who, Whom, Which, Whose, Why,How

E.g.- Where do they live ?
What is your name ?
Which colour do you want ?
Who opened the door ?
Whom did you see ?

NEGATIVES

Declarative statements
Typically formed by adding the word **'not'** after thehelping verb.

Necessary to express and opposing idea

E.g.- They practise yoga. (Positive)

They do not practise yoga. (Negative)

WORD BUILDING

Its an act or process of spelling out words with the use ofonly letters

It is a fun spelling game for young learners.

Its designed to teach kids how to spell simple words andto improve their vocabulary

WORD GAMES

Used as a source of entertainment, but can additionallyserve and educational purpose.

1) **' Et '** - Words finish with et

met, get, let, bet, pet, wet, yet,

2) Middle word

Cot, man, pot, hot, son, dog, gum

3) Preposition worksheet

I saw many butterflies _____The kittens sat___me.

Prefix the garden Trisha can swim_for over 1 minute

READING ENHANCENENT

Remediate the word, fluency, vocabulary, comprehensionHow to enrich reading?

1) Read aloud

2) Retell

3) Clear reading goals

4) Read in portions

5) takes time, patience and practice

VOCABULARY

1) Use new words
2) Read Every day
3) Make use of new words
4) Use dictionary
5) Play word Games

LSRW

Listening skills, Speaking Skills, Reading Skills, WritingSkills

LISTENING SKILLS

Ability to accurately receive

SPEAKING SKILLS

To enhance the clarity of speech for effectivecommunication

READING SKILLS

To accomplish success one needs to have good readingand comprehension skills

WRITING SKILLS

It is an important part of communication.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH 2022-2023

SYLLABUS FOR BRIDGE COURSE

Department Of English Offers Bridge Course to the first-year students in order to assimilate with higher education system.

It primarily focuses on communication skills, soft skills and basic awareness of collegiate education.

This course is designed for 15 hours in which three modules have to be covered.

Total Hours: 15 Hours Theory: 10 Hours Practical: 5 Hours

Aims and Objectives

- To develop students' sense of understanding, appreciation and ability of expression
- To understand the basics of higher education system and modes of communication
- To develop soft skill and personality traits among students

Bridge Course in English

The 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.

Activities for the Students:

- ❖ Students exhibited their communicative skills through enactment of drama. Each team consisted of more than 10 students, and this activity enabled the students to overcome their stage fear and enhance their confidence.
- ❖ Declamation is one of the most significant activities which played a major role in making the students appear before larger audience and speak in English with

courage and confidence. Though the students were initially reluctant to take part in the activity owing to their stage fear, their participation made them more confident and more skillful in their communicative skills in English.

- In addition to participation in declamation, the students were also encouraged to take part in debate whereby they were able to learn the art of systematic argumentation in English language. The students were very vibrant to put forth their viewpoints. They also actively took part in role plays, which enabled them to improve their fluency and body language.

- Students were made to listen to the stories in the language lab and they were asked questions based on the stories. This activity improved the listening and comprehension skills of the students.

- Students were involved in skit, declamation and debate. In spite of the reluctant attitude of the students, teachers encouraged the students to take part in these activities. The students began to gradually shed their inhibitions and participate voluntarily. They showed a significant progress in gaining confidence and improving their communicative skills in English. The students were encouraged to think creatively to complete the tasks given in the book.

Outcomes:

After the completion of the course, 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.

Syllabus designed for Bridge Course

Module 1: Basic Grammar

- ➢ Parts of speech and sentence
- ➢ Fundamentals of Verb
- ➢ Tense, Tense forms and applications
- ➢ Subject Verb agreement (Concord)
- ➢ Vocabulary Building
- ➢ Phrasal verb
- ➢ Question Tag
- ➢ Active and Passive Voice

➢ Module 2: (Soft Skills)

- ➢ Inter Personal Skills, Emotional Skill and Public Skills
- ➢ Critical Thinking and Problem Solving
- ➢ Interviews and Group Discussion

MODULE 1 – ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION

- ➢ Communication and Language.
- ➢ English as a Global Language.

MODULE 2 – PRIMARY SKILLS LISTENING

- ➢ Listening to a Conversation.
- ➢ Listening to a Speech.
- ➢ Listening to a Lecture.
- ➢ SPEAKING
- ➢ Greeting
- ➢ Thanking
- ➢ Requesting
- ➢ Enquiring
- ➢ Reporting
- ➢ Permission READING
- ➢ Reading News Reports
- ➢ Reading Advertisements.
- ➢ Reading Official Letters, Official Documents and Official Profiles.
- ➢ Reading Online Content.
- ➢ Reading Poems.
- ➢ Reading Essays.

WRITING

➢ Writing Sentences
➢ Writing Email
➢ Writing Resumes and Cover Letters.
➢ Making Notes.

MODULE -3 GRAMMAR

➢ Word Class
➢ Subject – Verb – Agreement
➢ Tenses
➢ Articles and Prepositions
➢ Phrases, Clauses and Sentence
➢ Voices
➢ Idioms
➢ Question Tags
➢ Direct And Indirect Speech.
➢ Simple, Complex, and Compound

MODULE -4 PRONUNCIATION

➢ Topics for Spontaneous Speech
➢ Introduction to Phonetics
➢ Vowels and Consonants
➢ Received Pronunciation

Focused Group Discussion cum Feedback Session

The focused Group Discussion cum Feedback Sessions was organized for Course teachers and Course coordinators, who were invited for the individual sharing. The team described the study's goal to the students, as well as the course professors and organizers, and ensured that they were able to freely and fairly shared their thoughts and experiences. To collect input on the bridge course, the team employed distinct Interview Schedules for course coordinators, professors, and students.

OBSERVATIONS

- Timing and Duration : The students welcomed the idea of the conduct of the course before the commencement of the classes.
- They felt that it helped them in getting accustomed to the place and persons and subsequently on the reopening day they could be free from the usual sort of jitters rising over strange and unknown ambience. As the admissions continued till

November, for a considerable number of students admitted at the end of the month of June, the course had to be conducted again.

- The students who attended the programme during the second spell felt that it lacked continuity as the classes were held only during the weekends.
- Both the course teachers and the students opined that it was not as effective as that of the first spell. The external team also admitted the same.
- The students of the second spell also said that there was no focus on grammar. Some faculty felt that the admissions could be closed earlier or the classes could be incorporated in the regular working hours. Many had felt the duration of 7 days was short .Some students were of the opinion that the number of days could be increased with three hours per day.
- A few staff felt that the programme could have been wholly residential as the evening hours could be utilized for further learning by means of watching movies and video clippings in English.

Course Content In 2022-23

There was a day plan of the course and its content given by the team. Though the students were satisfied with the language inputs, they were disappointed in not receiving the course contents in a book form. Many said that mail IDs were collected for sending the course content but did not receive any material. A majority of the students expressed that more exposure on basic components of grammar like form and usage of verbs and parts of speech like adjectives and adverbs could have been taught. The external team admitted that the four skills LSRW could not be given much thrust and the learners were helped with only tips to enhance them. Owing to financial constraints the team of trainers could not provide any worksheets to the students. The writing materials were only projected and that too for a few sections for want of infrastructural facilities.

Mode of Teaching Most of the students shared that the mode of teaching was interesting and activity based. Play way method was used in all the classes. The teachers had to be bilingual in their communication with students while teaching the lessons as most of the learners were from vernacular medium. In online mode the teachers used interactive online

tools to make learning more delightful and meaningful. Students' Strength Every year the students will be grouped into batches with strength of 40-50 and it varies in accordance to the total strength of the students every year.

The strength of the class is an important factor to be considered for effective learning. The attention that a student gets to a large extent depends on the student-teacher ratio.

Infrastructural Facilities: The external team felt that the physical ambience of the classrooms was quite conducive for learning. Both the external and local teams felt that the number of smart classrooms was insufficient and hence using of audio visual aids was not viable for all batches of students.

Assessment

The student respondents said both a diagnostic and an achievement test were givenfor a maximum of 50 marks each. It tested their writing and speaking skills. The respondents admitted that home assignments were given to recall the components learntin the class rooms. They also said that apart from the diagnostic and achievement tests no periodical tests were given. It was the suggestion of the faculty that the diagnostic test in order to stream line could be given on the basic components of English and after the completion of the course an achievement test on four skills is mandatory. Periodical assessment of the students' performance is indispensable for their enhanced learning. Hence at least two or three periodical tests could be given in addition to the achievement test in the end.

A.S.D. Government Degree College for women's Autonomous

Department of English
Bridge Course Exam Question paper

Class: B.A, B..COM, B.Sc **Total Marks :** 30

Name of the Student: ..... **Roll No.** .....

Name of the Group ..... **Date :** .....

Q. 1) Do as directed.

A) Complete the following sentences by choosing correct options. (10 Marks)

1) He walked barefoot in the summer. He should put on a.....

a) cap b) shirt c) shoes

2) She was so happy to know her result. She may have got ..... marks inthe class.

a) highest b) lowest c) worst

3) The baby bird was afraid of.....

a) flew b) fly c) flying

4) She likes ..... fairy tales.

a) to read b) reads c) read

5) You may ..... tomorrow this time.

a) came b) coming c) come

6) Children go for ..... classes after and before the school.

a) tution b) tuition c) tusion

7) Action ..... louder than words.

a) speaks b) speechs c) spokes

8) Ganesh and his friend ..... going to a fair.

a) was b) were c) will

9) I went home ..... it was getting dark.
a) but b) because c) so

10) Oh God ! Help me!

The figures of speech in the above sentence is .....

a) Personification b) Simile c) Apostrophe

Q. 2) Do as directed. **(10 Marks)**

A) Complete the dialogue. **(02 Marks)**

A : Do you like to hear bedtime stories?

B: .....

A: Which stories do you like to listen?

B: .....

A: Who usually tells you a story?

B: .....

A: Tell the name of your favourite story.

B: .....

B) Write the name of figures of speech in the following lines. **(02 Marks)**

A) Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink.

B) She sells sea-shells on the sea shore.

C) Frame 'Wh' question to get the underlined part as an answer. **(02 Marks)**

1) Mr. Prasad is in the hospital.

2) Shubhman Gill was declared as Man of the match.

D) Match the following words with their meaning. **(2 Marks)**

Coulmn 'A'		Coulmn 'B'
1) Distraught		a) border
2) Edge		b) leave
3) Depart		c) start
4) Begin		d) worried

E) Underline the subordinate clause in the following sentences. **(02 Marks)**

A) It was the house which was haunted.

B) What I say is true.

Q. 3) Read the passage and do as directed. **(05 Marks)**

I was born and brought up in a village in northern Karnataka. Things were very simple in those days. If you didn't like a person, you could just tell him to his face why you were upset with him. If somebody helped you, you could show your gratitude without any reservation. If somebody did wrong, we asked for justice. There was no hide and seek when it came to feelings. Maybe it was not civilized or polished behaviour, but it was definitely a straightforward society and a simple life.

1) Complete the following sentences. (01 Mark)

a) The writer was born in .....

b) If somebody helped you, you could show you .....

2) Find out the adjectives for following nouns. (01 Mark)

a) ..... Karnataka b)..... behaviour

3) Things were very simple. (Turn the sentence into simple present tense) (01 Mark)

.....

4) If somebody helps you, how do you react? (02 Marks)

.....

.....

.....

Q. 4) Summarize the following passage and suggest a suitable title. (05 Marks)

Interpol is an international criminal police organization. The word 'Interpol' derived from the two words 'International' and 'Police'. Interpol is a strictly non-political, non-religious, non- racial organization in which the police forces of more than hundred nations co-operate with each other. Its headquarters are situated in Paris.

The job of Interpol is to trace criminals. According to international law,police of one country cannot enter the territory of another country to apprehend a criminal who, after committing a crime, has absconded there. Interpol helps in situations to trace out the criminals. Every country has its representative in Interpol. Interpol makes use of the most modern scientific means to catch the criminals. To trace and arrest criminals is the only function of this organization. It cannot be used for any political, military or religious activity.

.....

.....

.....

.....

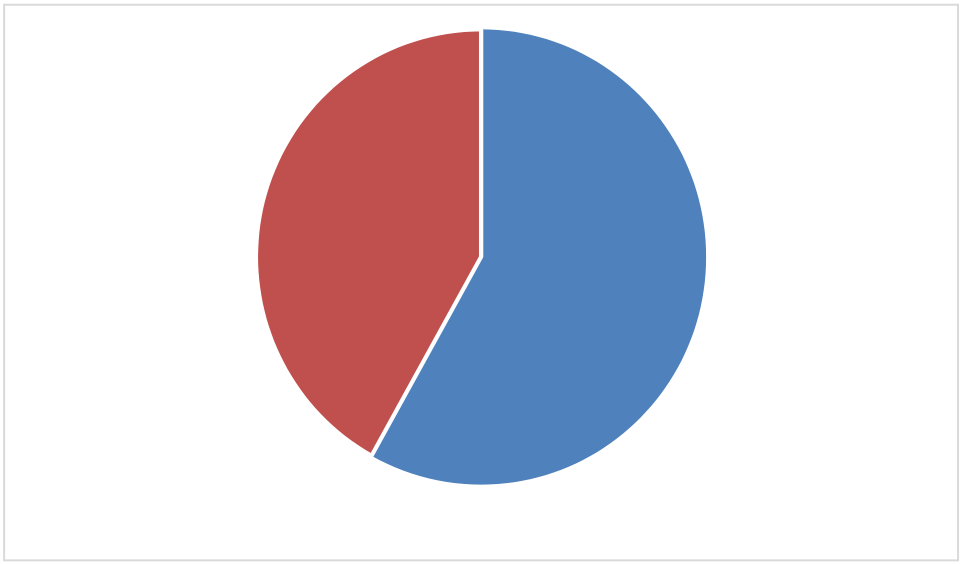
.....

Feedback Analysis

The feedback received from the faculty and the students on the course content, course delivery and evaluation was analyzed and presented as follows

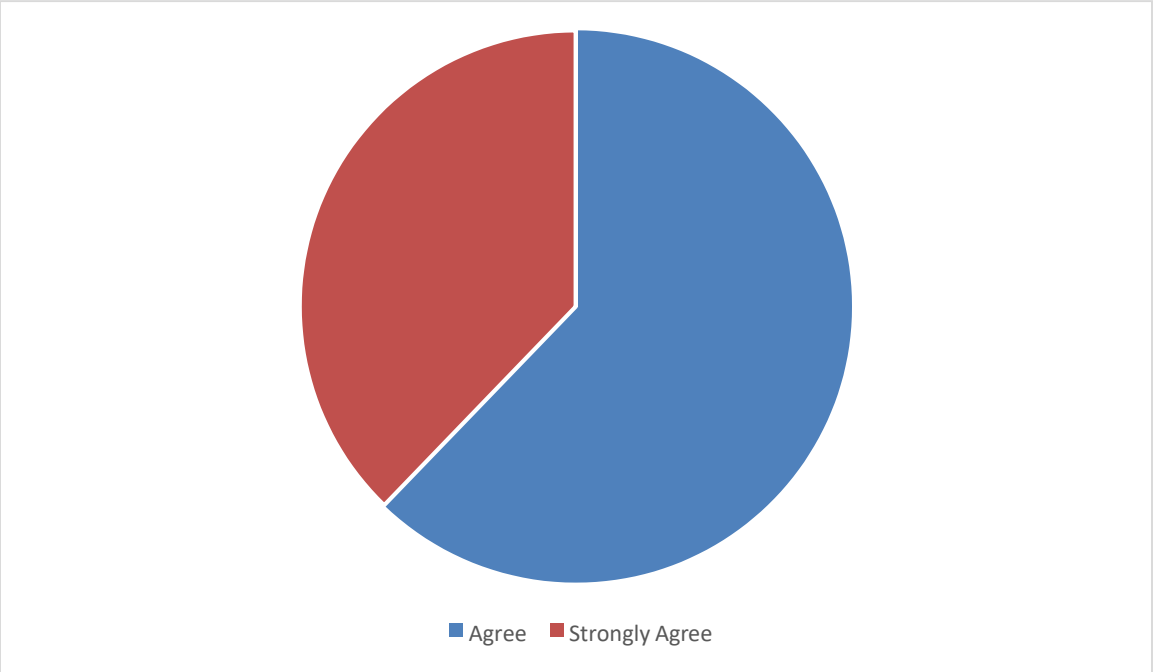
FACULTY FEEDBACK

The course content meets the needs of the learners

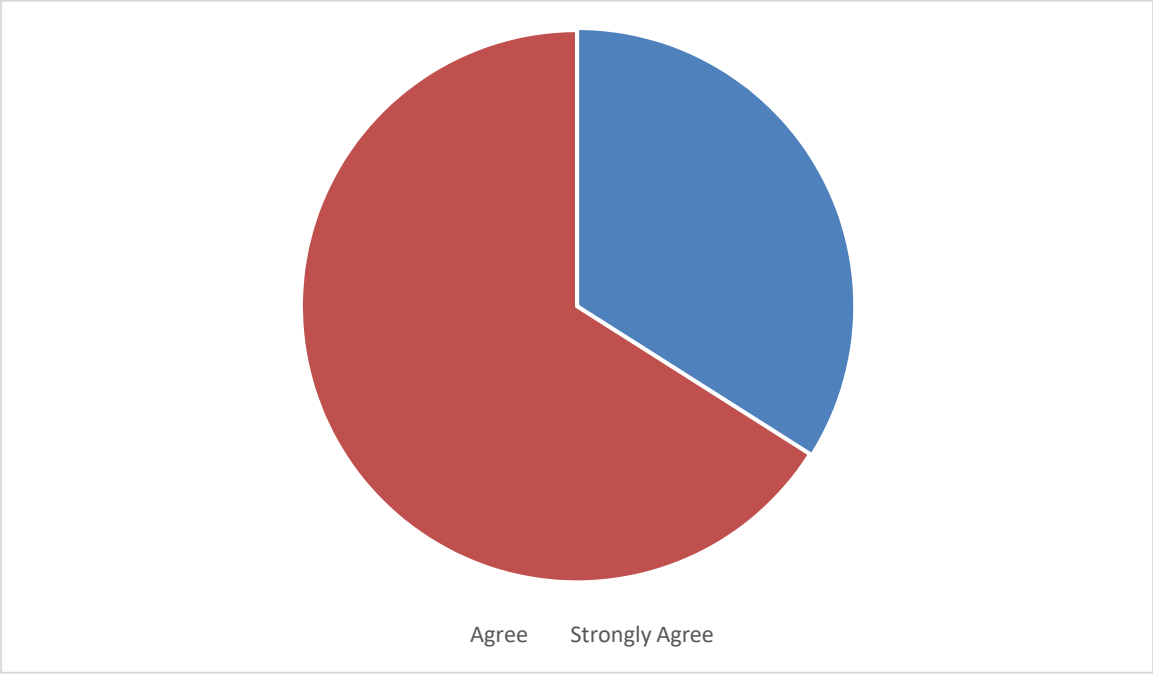


STRONGLY AGREE **AGREE**

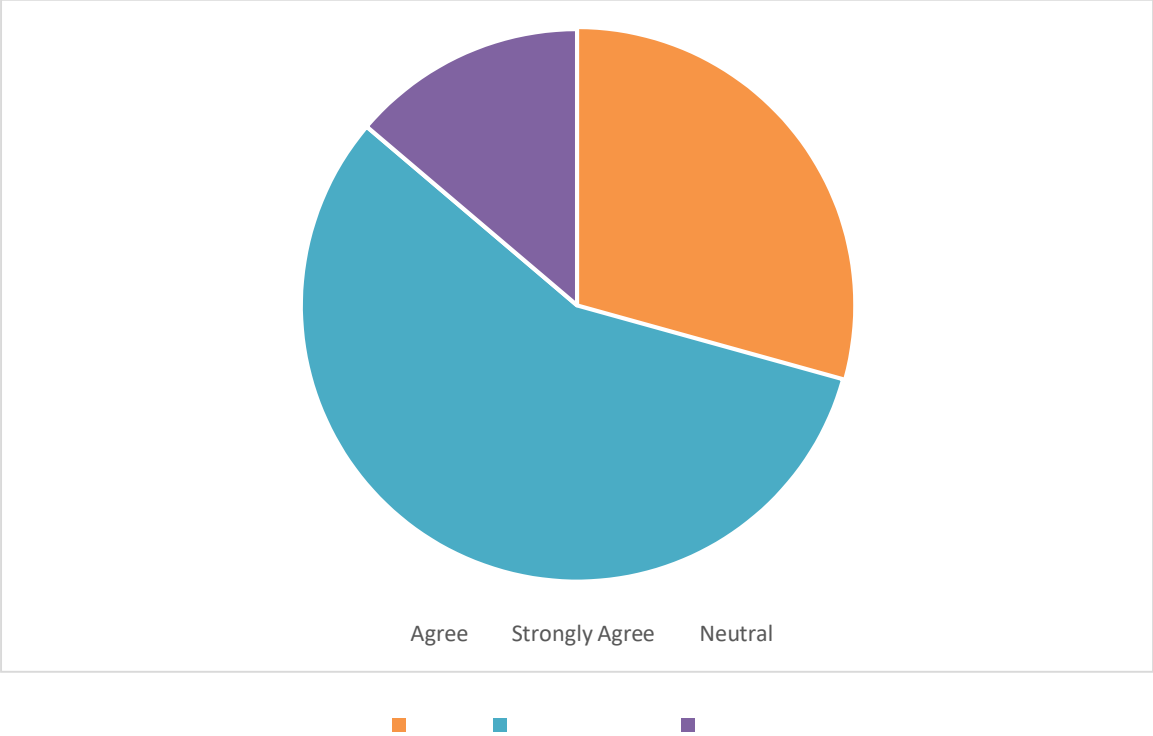
2.The time duration of the classes are sufficient



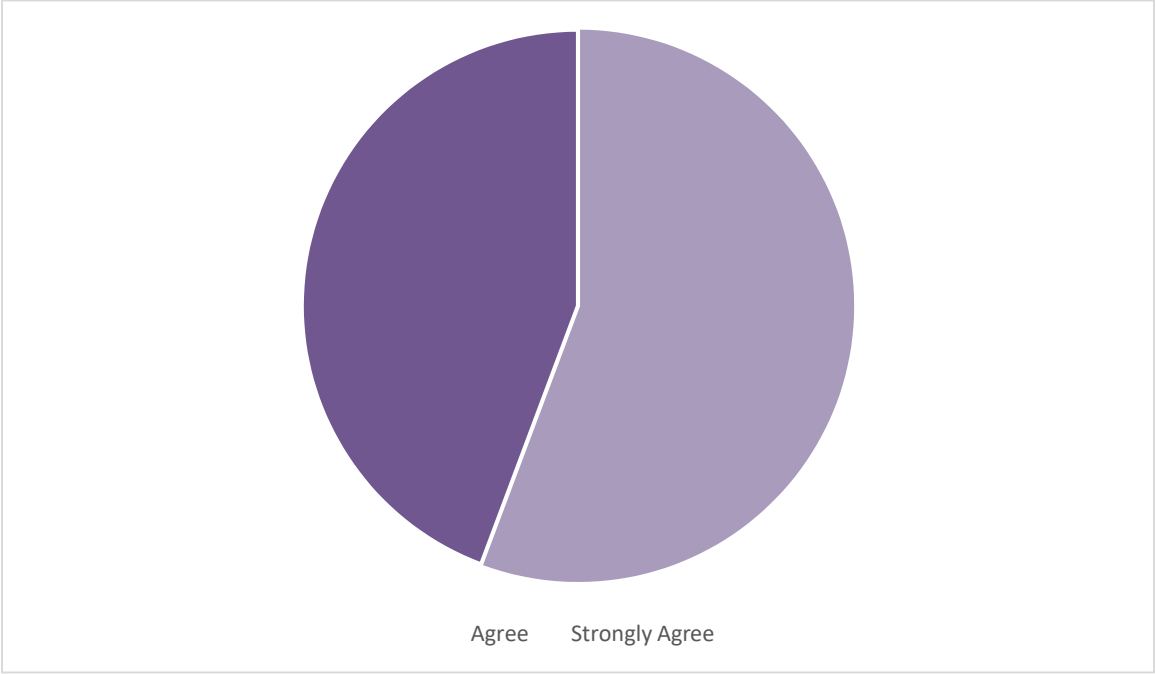
The activities related to listening are sufficient



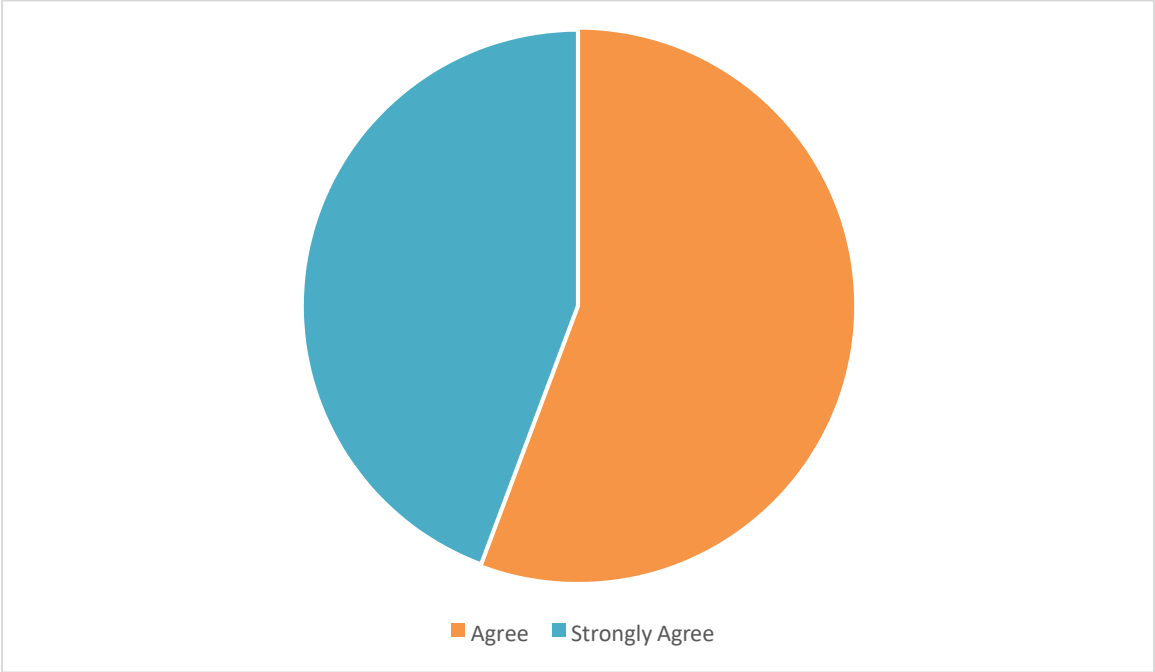
Special focus has to be given to enhance the



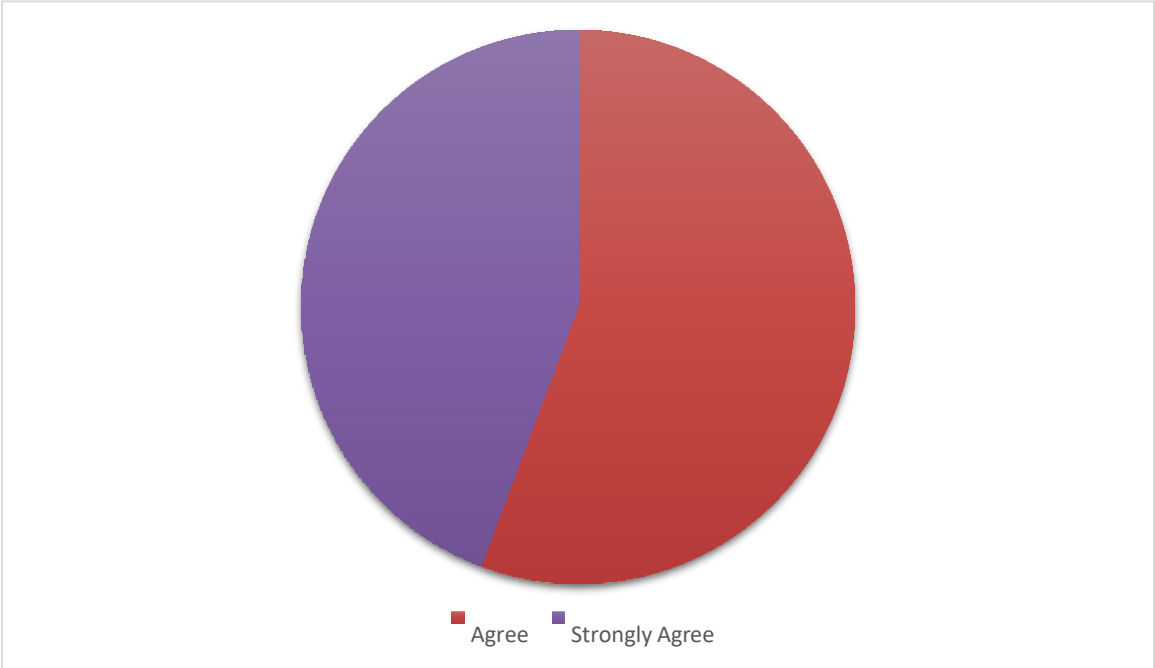
Remedial measures based on periodical assessment have to be strengthened



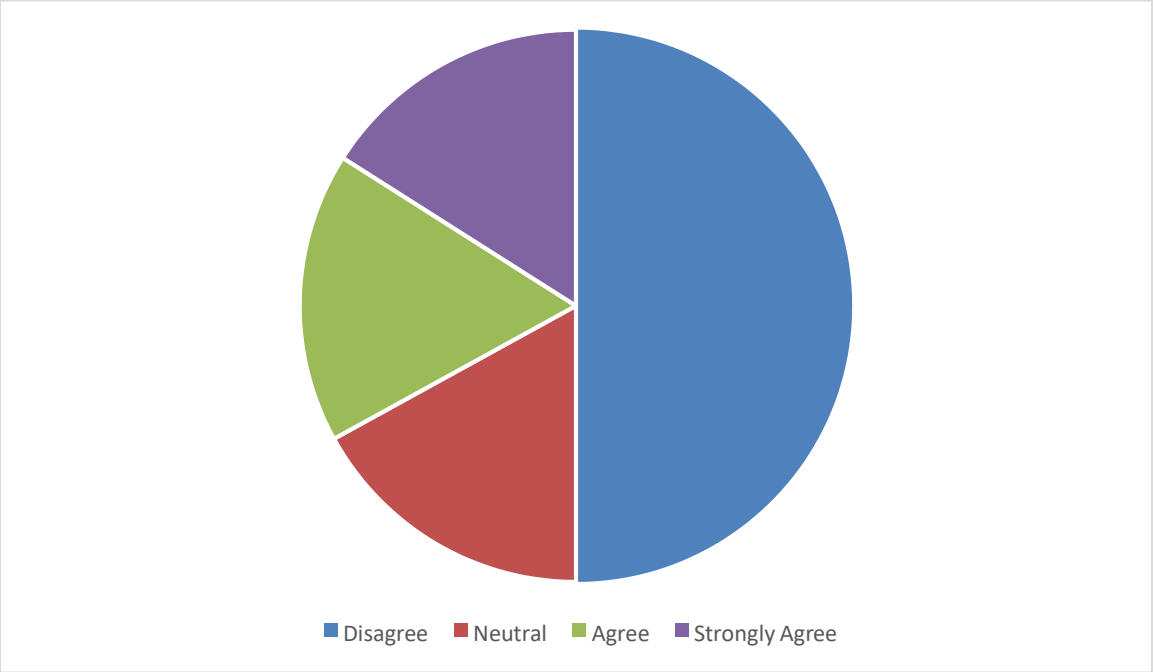
The activities of speaking are good



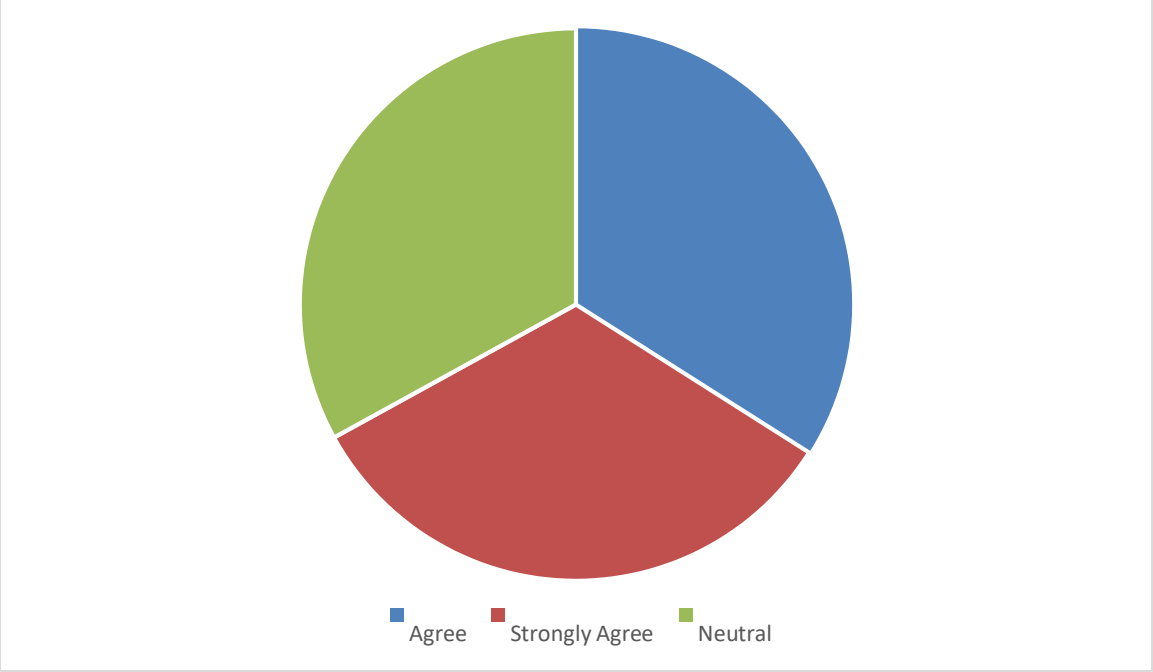
The evaluation pattern is good.



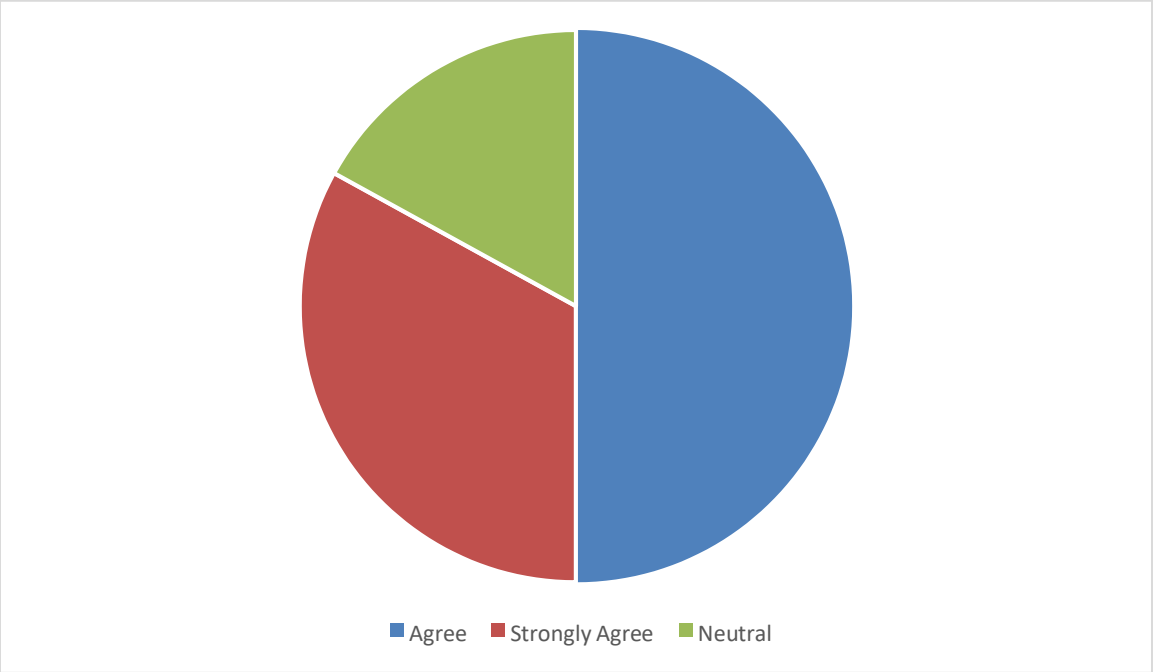
The course content needs revision.



1. The student's participation was good.

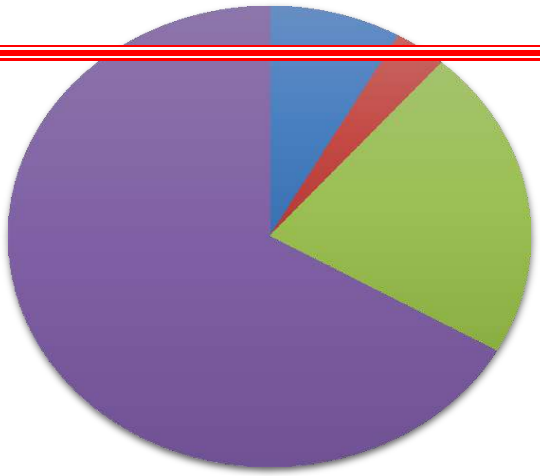


2. **The students were able to come out of their fear in course of time.**

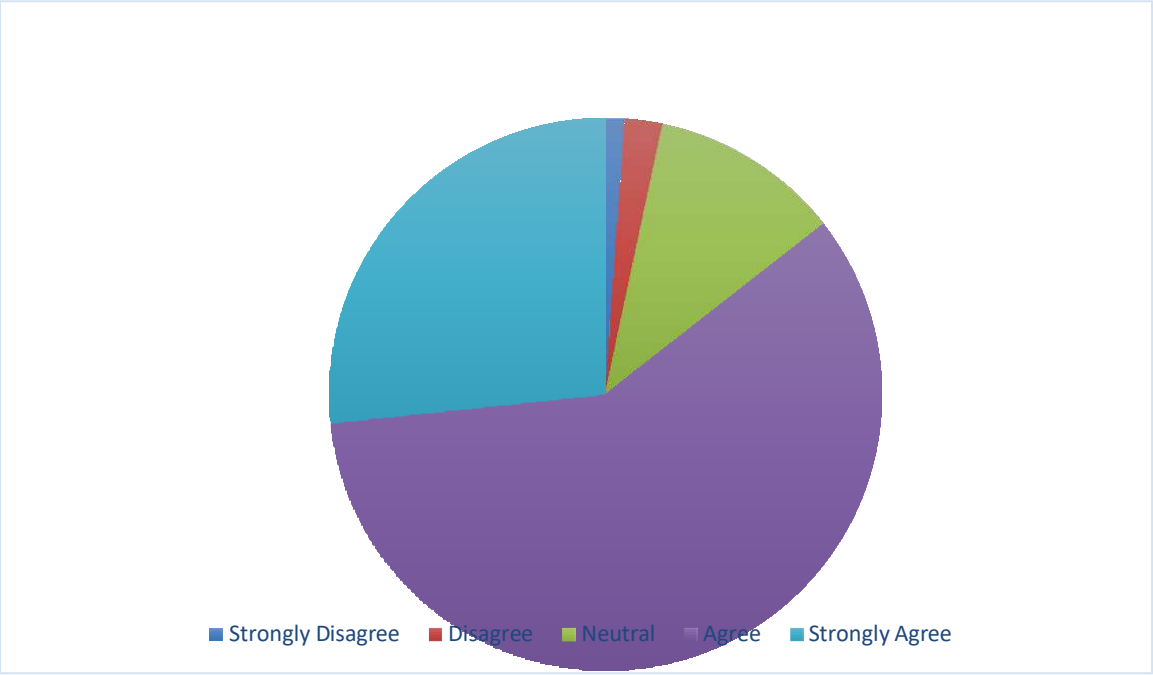


STUDENT FEEDBACK

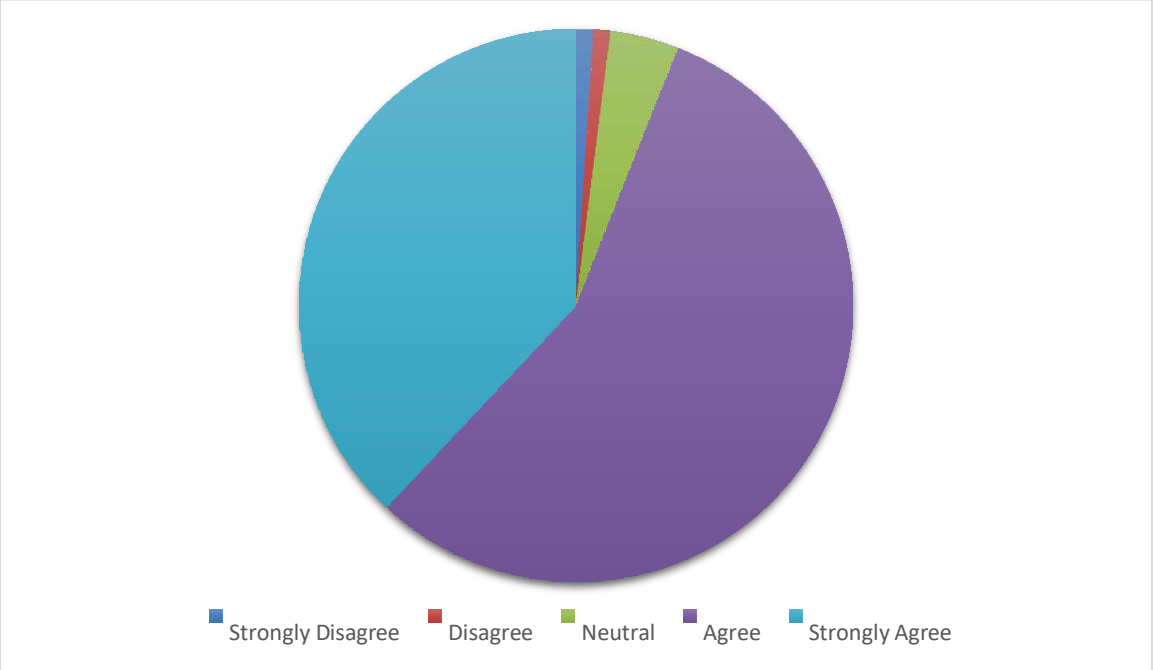
1. **The syllabus of the course is good**



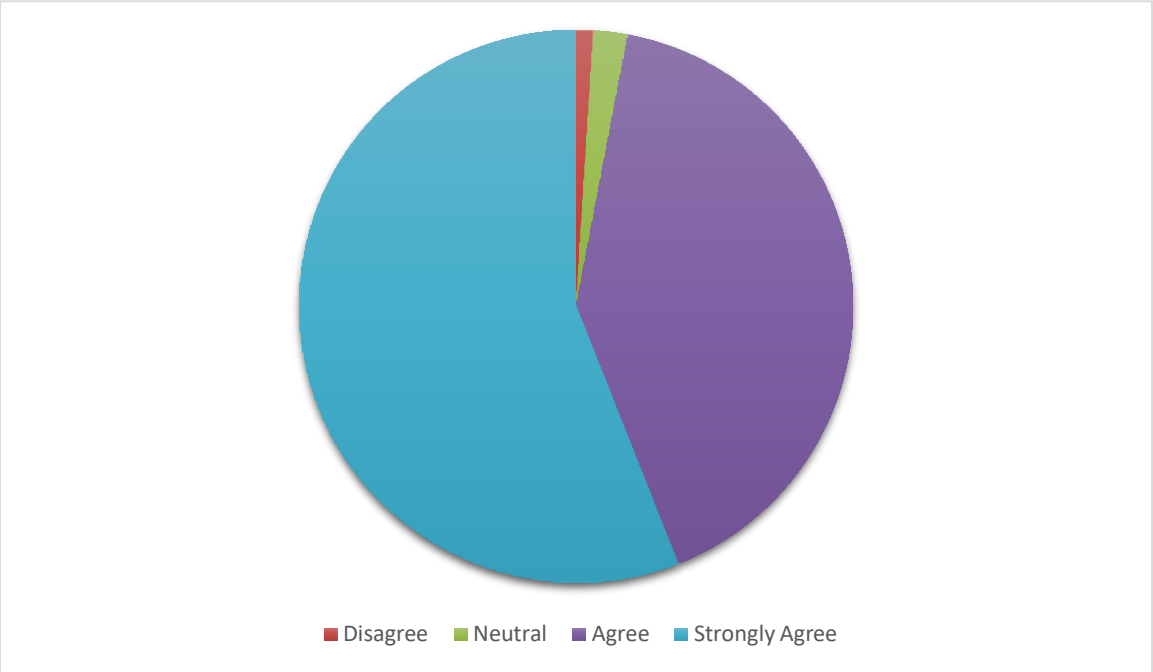
2. The time duration of the bridge course class was sufficient



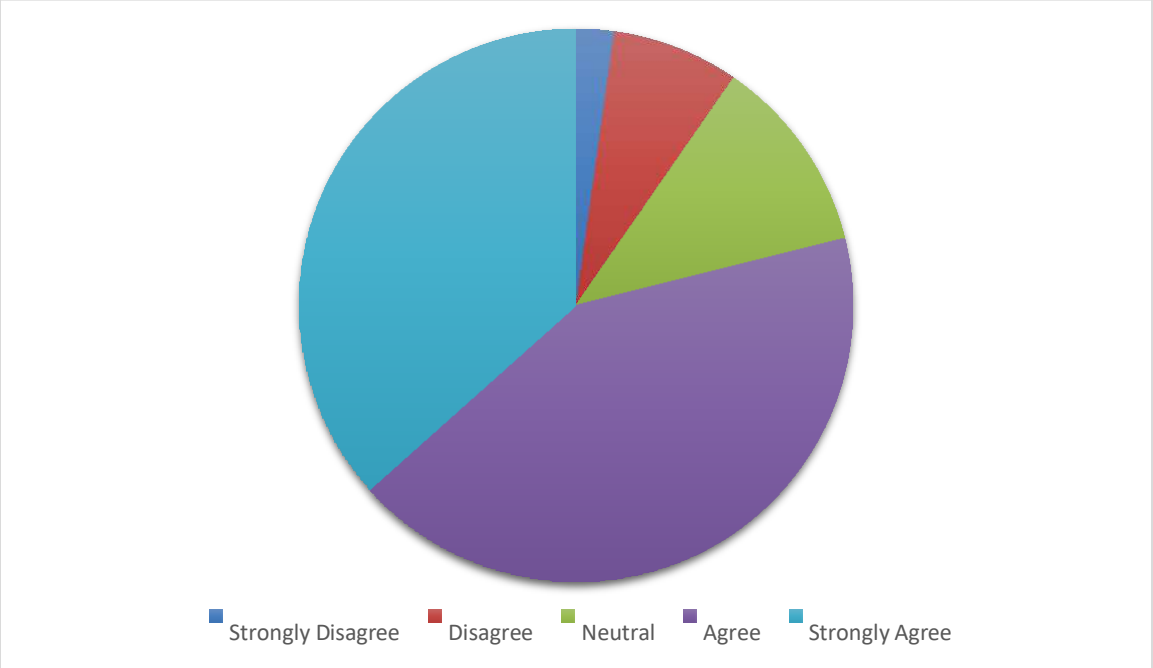
3. The faculty facilitated the learning of course content



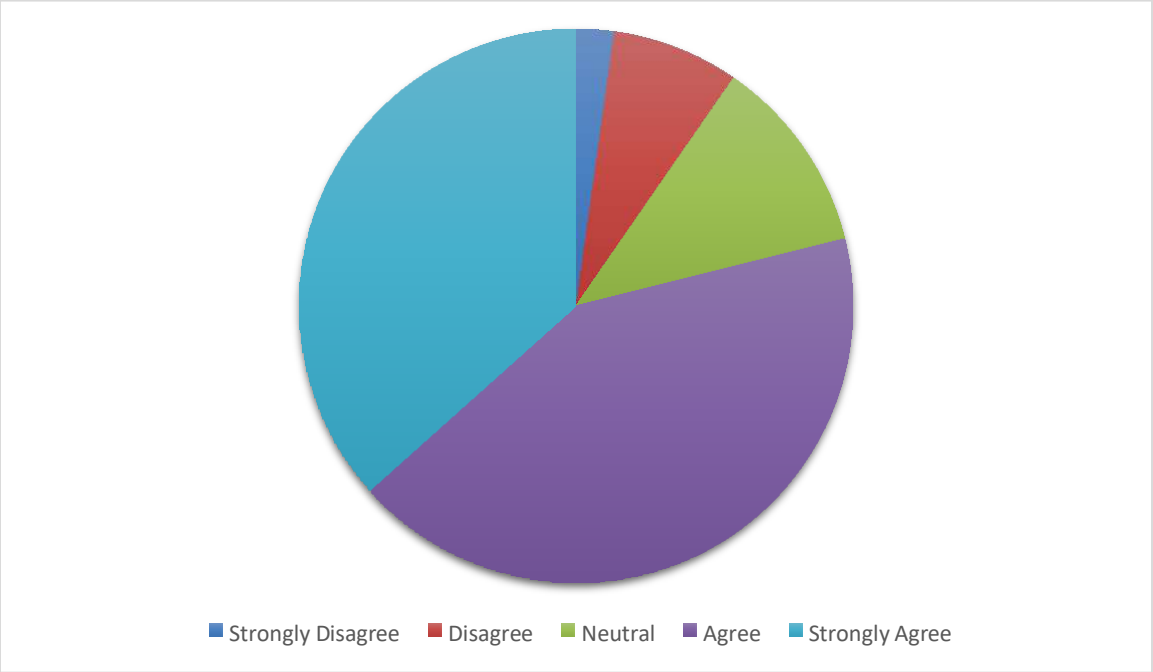
4. The classes were interesting and interactive



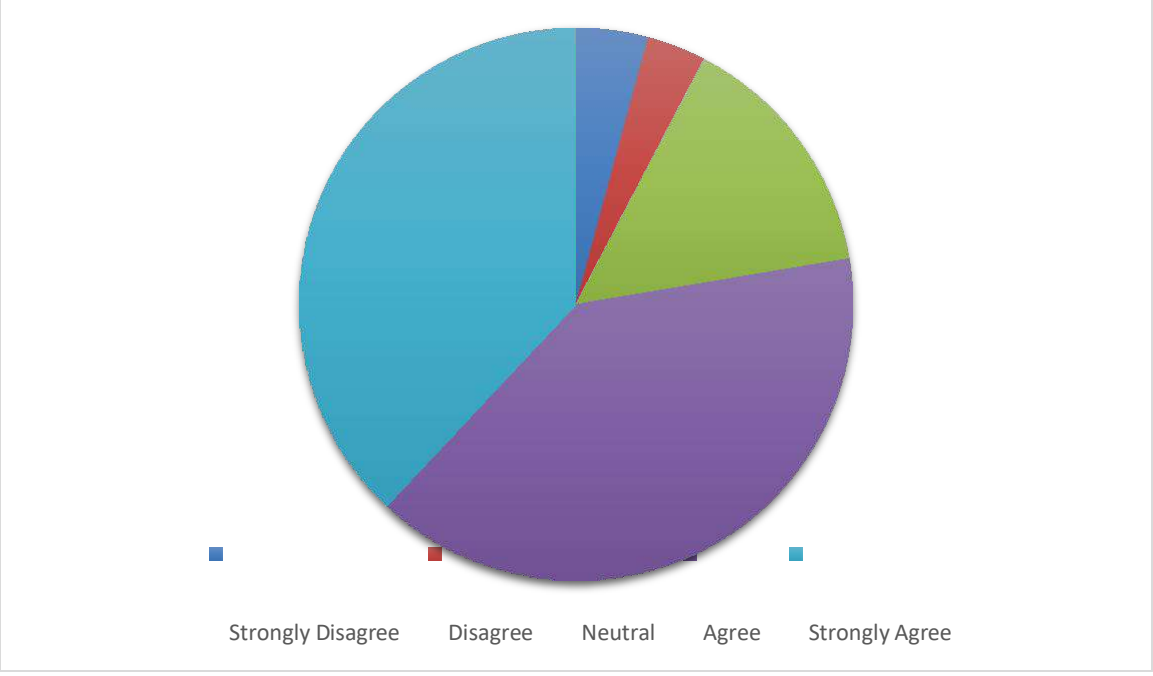
5. The faculty presented advanced learning materials



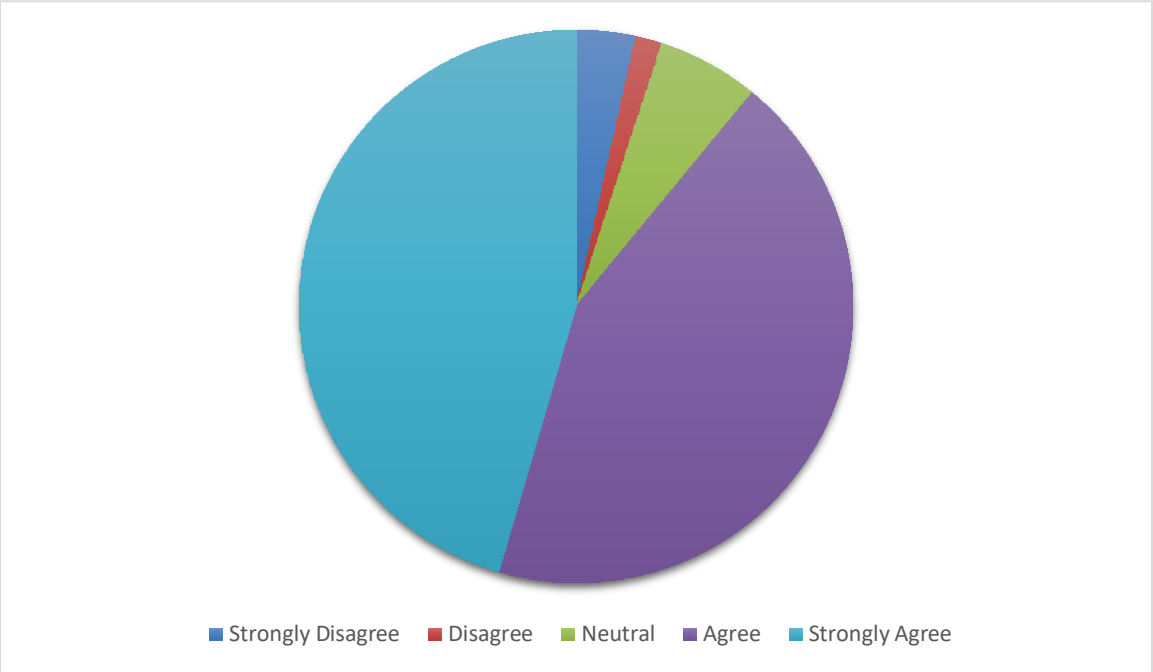
6. The activities of listening were good



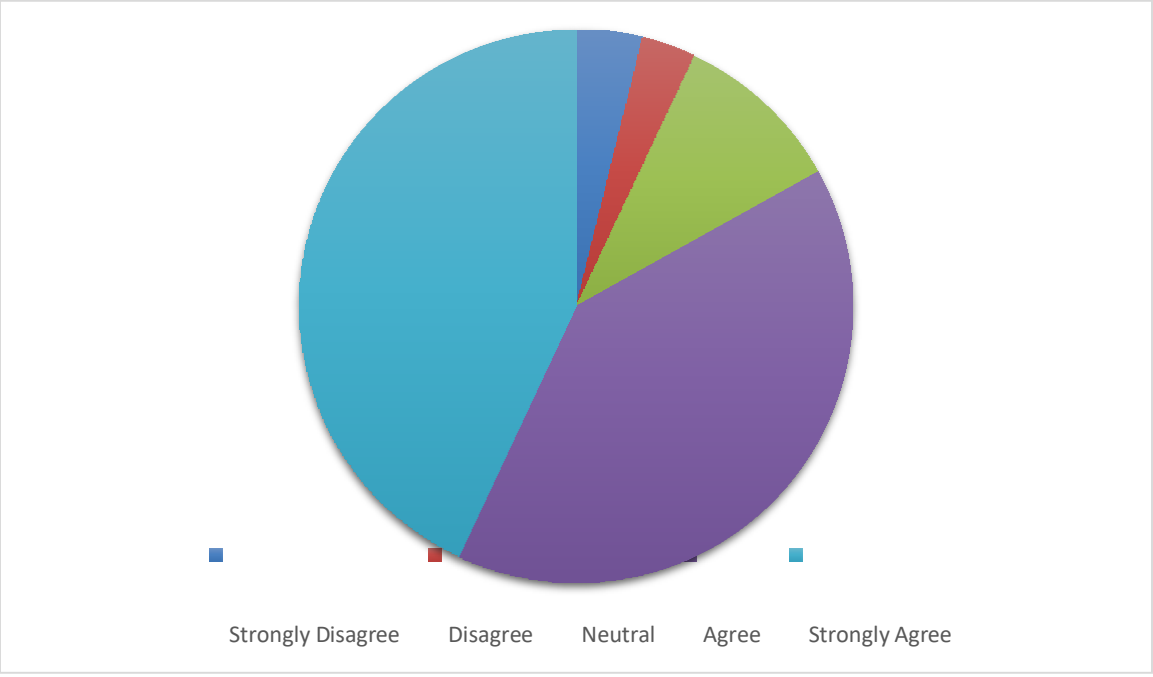
7. The activities of Speaking made me come out of my fear



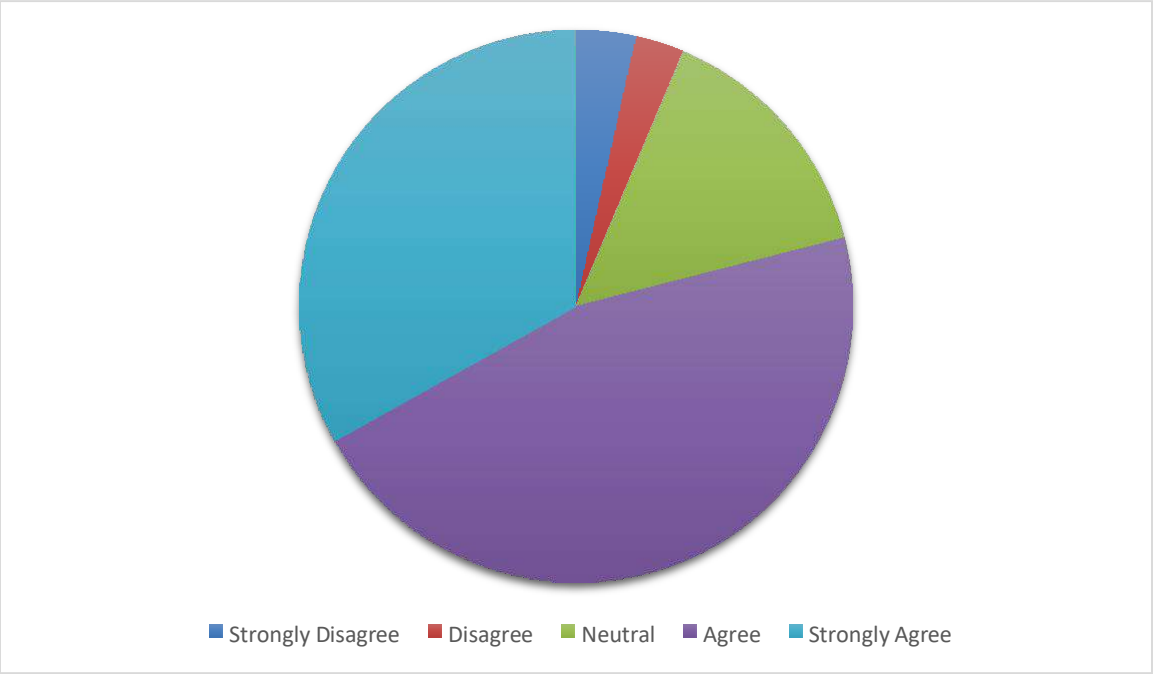
8. The activities of Reading were helpful.



9. The activities of writing improved the skill of presenting my ideas clearly



The knowledge acquisition of grammar and its usage was up to the expectedlevel



Recommended Options

The committee from the opinions and views collected from the respondents would like to give the following options for its kind consideration:

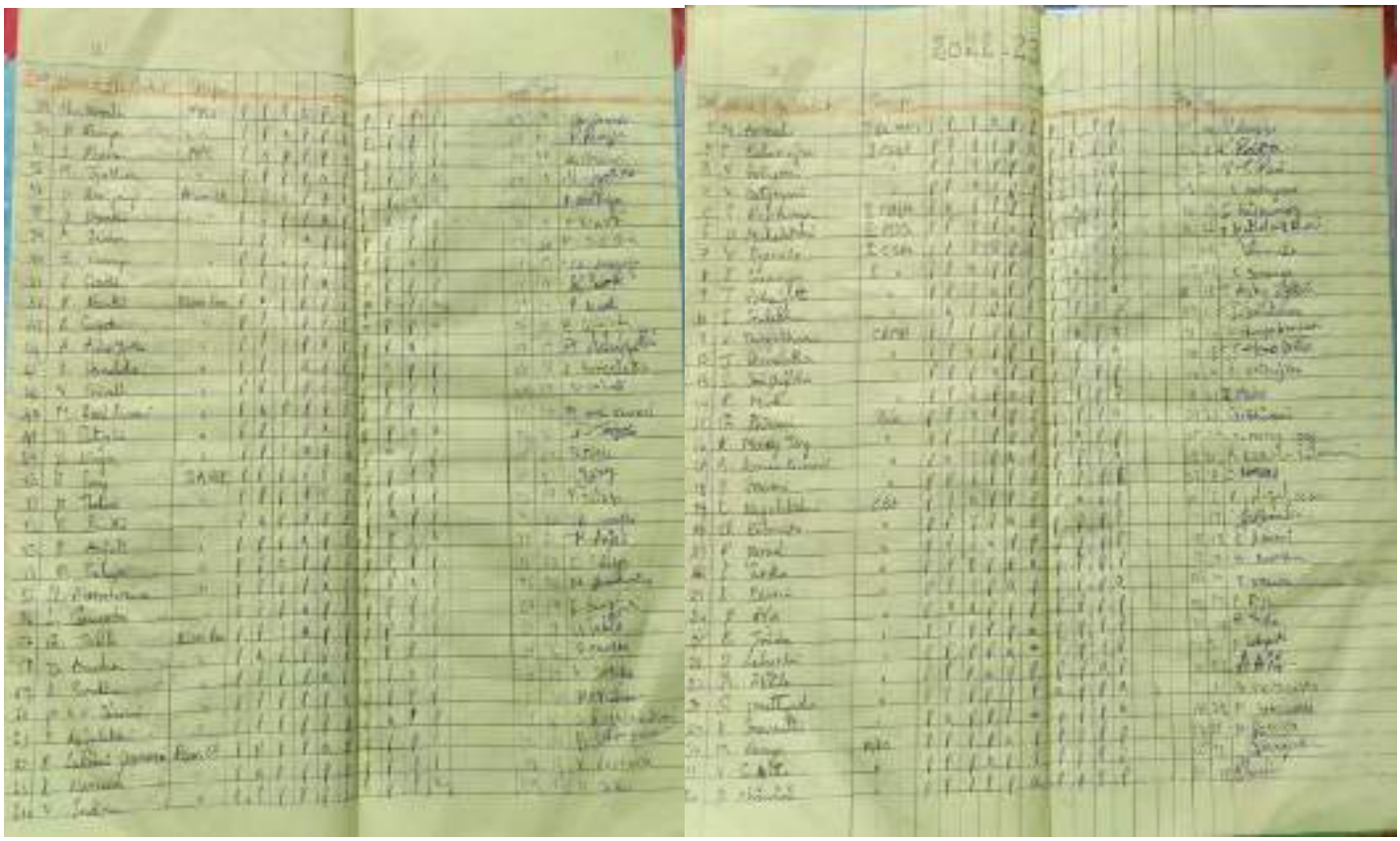
The Department of English may be asked to take it up again on the following terms of conditions:

- The course can be intensively planned for about one week before the commencement of the classes.
- The follow up may be planned during Part II English classes or during the weekends.
- Senior most faculty of English should co-ordinate both for shift I and shift II.
- The department incase seeks the assistance of faculty from other disciplines an orientation by an ELT

  expert either from the department itself or from out is advised.

PICTORIAL PROOFS RELATED TO BRIDGE COURSE

Attendance related to the students who were attended to Bridge course



CONCLUSION

The **Bridge Course** Made the process of traditionalsystem of learning, to more innovative methods of learning which is smoother for the students

The **Bridge Courses** have been prepared so that studentsfeel more confident about switching from Telugu to English Medium.

PRINCIPAL
A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE
AUTONOMOUS
KAKINADA

CONCLUSION

The **Bridge Course** Made the process of traditionalsystem of learning, to more innovative methods of learning which is smoother for the students

The **Bridge Courses** have been prepared so that studentsfeel more confident about switching from **Telugu to English Medium.**

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

Batch (2022-23)

Day - 70

10/11/2022 Thursday

S.No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	GROUP	SIGNATURE
1	K Lidiya	BA (Pol sci)	K. Lidiya
2	Chittha Pallavi	BA (P.S)	ch. Pallavi
3	Kamadi Roopa devi	B.A (P.S)	K. Roopa devi
4	K Mary Grace	B.A (P.S)	K. Mary grace
5	Vaddi Sada	B.A (P.S)	V. Sada
6	Pinapothi yamuna	B.A (ECO)	P. yamuna
7	Pothalothula Bhoomika	B.A (ECO)	P. Bhoomika
8	Bommithi Ganga Bhavani	B.A (ECO)	B. Ganga bhavani
9	Gampala Pavani	B.A (ECO)	G. pavani
10	Kukkala Amulya	B.A (ECO)	K. Amulya
11	Masirpalli Jhansi	B.A (ECO)	M. jhansi
12	Neelam Uma Maheswari	B.A (ECO)	N. uma maheswari
13	Nemani krishna veni	B.A (ECO)	N. krishna veni
14	Polupathi Sravani	B.A (ECO)	P. Sravani
15	Sangadi Veera Vasantha	BA (ECO)	S. Veeravasantha
16	Jain Ruthksha	B.com (gen)	J. Rekiksha
17	Kanni Bhavani	B.com (gen)	K. Bhavani
18	Balasadi Bhagyasri	B.com (gen)	B. Bhagyasri
19	Chirupalli Sirisha	B.com (gen)	ch. Sirisha
20	Chitkela Nagamani	B.com (gen)	ch. Sirisha
21	Reddy Ragyalakshmi	B.com (gen)	R. Ragya Lakshmi
22	Rekadi Supriya	B.com (gen)	R. Supriya
23	Sangani Jyothi	B.com (gen)	B. Jyothi
24	Aithabathula Mohana	B.com (gen)	A. Mohana
25	Bagga Barathi	B.com (gen)	B. Barathi
26	Bathina Sashi	B.com (gen)	B. Sashi
27	Boddu Ratna kumari	B.com (gen)	B. Ratna kumari
28	Bomidi Sravani	B.com (gen)	B. Sravani
29	Chinta Geetha	B.com (gen)	C. Geetha
30	Dadala koorthi Syamala	B.com (gen)	D. Koorthi Syamala

31	Polupalli Dhanalakshmi	B.Sc (bot)	R. Dhana lakshmi
32	Sakiti Prayyana Sri	B.Sc (bot)	S. Prayyana
33	Sipadulu Sita	B.Sc (bot)	S. Sita
34	Akula Vandana	B.Sc (bot)	A. Vandana
35	Anipe Sravani	B.Sc (bot)	A. Sravani
36	Bunga Vandana	B.Sc (bot)	B. Vandana
37	Janga Srujana	B.Sc (bot)	J. Srujana
38	Jokkarapu RNSD Anasuya	B.Sc (bot)	J. RNSD Anasuya
39	Mummidi Sravani	B.Sc (bot)	M. Sravani
40	Mummidi Vijaya Lakshmi	B.Sc (bot)	M. Vijaya Laksh
41	Pithani Sai Prasanna	B.Sc (bot)	P. Sai Prasanna
42	Tadicherla Rama Lakshmi	B.Sc (bot)	T. Ramalakshmi
43	Thanari Devi	B.Sc (bot)	T. Devi
44	Athabathula kalpana	B.Sc (bot)	A. kalpana
45	Ankadi Sandhya	B.Sc (bot)	A. Sandhya
46	Y Sri Naga mouni	B.Sc (bot)	A. mouni
47	Avula Vijaya Lakshmi	B.Sc (bot)	A. VIJAYA LAKSH
48	Bolaju Himabindu	B.Sc (bot)	B. himabindu
49	Doma Vimlatha	B.Sc (bot)	D. Vimlatha
50	Bade Manasa	B.Sc (mat)	B. Manasa
51	Chekka Malleswari	B.Sc (mat)	C. malleswari
52	Chiraki Satya	B.Sc (mat)	Ch. Satya
53	Chukka Ramya Sri	B.Sc (mat)	Ch. Ramya Sri
54	Devada Lakshmi keerthi	B.Sc (mat)	D. lakshmi
55	Gedela Navya	B.Sc (mat)	G. Navya
56	Kavvi Devi	B.Sc (mat)	K. Devi
57	Kavvi Satya	B.Sc (mat)	K. Satya
58	Koram Reena	B.Sc (mat)	K. Reena
59	Miriyala keerthi	B.Sc (mat)	M. Keerthi
60	Panthadi Bhavani	B.Sc (mat)	P. Bhavani
61	Botsa Suryavathi	B.Sc (mat)	B. Suryavathi

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

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

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

బ్రిడ్జి కోర్సు
పాఠ్య ప్రణాళిక

UNIT-I. నీతి పద్యాలు

సుభాషిత రత్నావళి :

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

సుమతీ శతక పద్యాలు

1. తన కోపమె - - -
2. బలవంతుడ - - -
3. వినదగు నెవ్వరు - -
4. ఏరకుమీ కసుగాయలు - - -
5. కమలములు నీట బాసిన - - -

వేమన శతక పద్యాలు

1. అనగననగ రాగమతి - - -
2. తల్లిదండ్రుల మీద - - -
3. అల్పుడెప్పుడు - - -
4. కులములేని వాడు - - -
5. అనువుగాని చోట - - -

UNIT-II ప్రముఖ కవులు - రచనలు - పరిచయం

UNIT-III వ్యాకరణాంశాలు

A. సంధులు - సవర్ణ, గుణ, వృద్ధి, యణాదేశ సంధులు
అత్వ, ఇత్వ, ఉత్వ, ఆమ్రేడిత సంధులు

B. తెలుగు విశేషణములను గమనించుట

C. సాధురూపాలను గుర్తించుట

2022-23 Bridge Course

Sno	Name of the Student	Group	2/6	3/6	4/6	5/6	6/6
1	M. Anmulu	I BSc MSCs	P	P	P	A	P
2	K. Balaranjani	I Cgt	P	P	P	P	A
3	V. Sudhavani	"	P	P	P	P	A
4	V. Katyayani	"	P	P	A	P	P
5	S. Rajakumari	I CBHt	P	A	P	P	P
6	P. Mahalakshmi	I MSCs	P	P	P	P	A
7	V. Syamala	I CBHt	P	P	P	P	P
8	K. Saranya	I "	P	P	A	P	P
9	T. Ashajyothi	"	P	P	P	A	P
10	I. Srilakshmi	"	P	A	P	P	P
11	V. Durgakumari	CBMB	P	P	P	P	P
12	T. Hemalatha	"	P	P	A	P	P
13	S. Sripujitha	"	P	P	P	A	P
14	R. Madhu	"	P	P	P	P	A
15	G. Shivani	H.Sc	P	P	A	P	P
16	K. Manoj Joy	"	P	P	P	P	P
17	A. Karunakumari	"	P	A	P	P	A
18	S. Sravani	"	P	P	P	P	P
19	K. Nagalakshmi	CBt	P	P	A	P	P
20	Ch. Bhavanika	"	P	P	P	P	A
21	R. Pavani	"	P	P	P	A	P
22	K. Sweetha	"	P	P	P	P	A
23	K. Kaveri	"	P	P	P	P	A
24	P. Roja	"	P	A	A	P	P
25	B. Trisha	"	P	P	P	P	A
26	P. Lahyasri	"	P	P	P	P	A
27	A. Akhila	"	P	P	P	A	P
28	G. Pratyusha	"	P	P	P	P	P
29	K. Saraswathi	"	P	A	P	P	P
30	M. Ramya	MPCs	P	P	P	P	A
31	V. Sankeetha	"	P	P	P	A	P
32	P. Chandini	"	P	P	P	P	P

Sno	Roll No	Name
05	16	M. Anmulu
06	18	K. Balaranjani
11	21	V. Sudhavani
03	20	V. Katyayani
10	19	S. Rajkumari
12	22	P. Mahalakshmi
11	22	V. Syamala
09	21	K. Saranya
08	18	T. Asha Jyothi
07	17	I. Srilakshmi
11	14	V. Durgakumari
10	18	T. Hema Latha
12	19	S. Sripujitha
10	21	R. Madhu
09	23	G. Shivani
05	22	K. Manoj Joy
08	21	A. Karuna Kumari
07	18	S. Sravani
12	16	K. Nagalakshmi
11	17	Ch. Bhavanika
10	18	R. Pavani
13	12	K. Sweetha
09	14	K. Kaveri
05	17	P. Roja
10	19	B. Trisha
12	21	P. Lahyasri
11	22	A. Akhila
11	21	G. Pratyusha
08	20	K. Saraswathi
12	21	M. Ramya
05	19	V. Sankeetha
06	18	P. Chandini

18

S.no	Name of the Student	Group	1/10	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	6/10	7/10	8/10	9/10	10/10
33	Ch. Vennela	MPCs	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
34	P. Ramya	"	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
35	K. Bhavani	MPC	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
36	M. Jyothsna	"	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
37	P. Hasitha	BCom CA	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	A	P
38	P. Kranthi	"	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P
39	M. Sirisha	"	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
40	Ch. Lavanya	"	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
41	K. Swathi	"	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
42	R. Revathi	BCom Gen	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
43	B. Gayatri	"	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
44	A. Aishwarya	"	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
45	K. Hemalatha	"	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
46	V. Srivalli	"	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
47	M. Hari Kumari	"	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
48	D. Satyasri	"	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
49	P. Divya	"	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
50	G. Sony	BA HEP	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
51	P. Tulasi	"	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
52	B. Sruthi	"	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
53	K. Anjali	"	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
54	D. Sailaja	"	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
55	Sk. Ahmadunisa	"	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P
56	J. Gangotri	"	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
57	G. Jakilli	BCom Gen	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
58	D. Anusha	"	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
59	K. Sunitha	"	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P
60	P. V.V. Shivani	"	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
61	S. Rajyalakshmi	"	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
62	B. Lakshmi prasanna	BCom CA	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
63	K. Naveena	"	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
64	V. Indira	"	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P

17

Exam	Term	
04	19	Ch. Vennela
06	21	P. Ramya
02	19	K. Bhavani
09	18	M. Jyothsna
11	17	P. Hasitha
12	15	P. Kranthi
13	20	M. Sirisha
16	19	Ch. Lavanya
11	18	K. Swathi
09	17	R. Revathi
06	16	B. Gayatri
07	17	A. Aishwarya
08	18	K. Hemalatha
09	19	V. Srivalli
10	20	M. Hari kumari
06	21	D. Satyasri
05	22	P. Divya
10	21	G. Sony
12	19	P. Tulasi
11	20	B. Sruthi
10	21	K. Anjali
11	22	D. Sailaja
06	20	Sk. Ahmadunisa
07	19	J. Gangotri
08	18	G. Jakilli
09	16	D. Anusha
10	17	K. Sunitha
11	15	P. V.V. Shivani
13	16	S. Rajyalakshmi
12	14	B. Lakshmi prasanna
08	16	K. Naveena
09	18	V. Indira

S.NO	Name of the Student	Group	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
65	D. Naga Jyothi	I BCom CA	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	05	17	D.nagajyothi
66	G. Navya Mamatha	"	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	02	19	G.navya mamatha
67	Rayala Anitha	"	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	a	10	21	R.Anitha
68	S. Sammakka	MPC	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	a	p	10	22	S Sammakka
69	P. B.V.G. Sindhu	MPCS	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	08	19	P. B. V. G. Sindhu
70															
			L	a	L	a	L	a	L	a	L	a			
										L					

Incharge [illegible] Dept.

S.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
AUTONOMOUS
KAKINADA

అన్నవరం సత్యవతి దేవి ప్రభుత్వ మహిళా కళాశాల(అ), కాకినాడ

బ్రిడ్జ్ కోర్స్

తెలుగు శాఖ - ప్రశ్నావళి **మార్కులు:30**

1. సుమతి శతక కర్త పేరు?

ఋ.

2. నన్నయకు భారత రచనలో సహాయం చేసిన వారు ఎవరు?

ఋ.

3.తిక్కన ఎవరి ఆస్థాన కవి?

ఋ.

4.దేవాలయం సంధినామం?

ఋ.

5.శ్రీశ్రీ పూర్తి పేరు?

ఋ.

6.గుర్రం జాషువా ప్రముఖ రచన?

ఋ.

7.రామాయణం సంస్కృతంలో రచించిన కవి?

ఋ.

8. భాగవతంలోని స్కందాలు ఎన్ని

ఋ.

9.హితోక్తులు పదమును విడదీయుము.

ఋ.

10.పాండవుల భార్య పేరు?

ఋ.

11. నన్నయ ఎవరి కోరిక మేరకు మహాభారతం చేశారు?

ఋ.

12.మా తెలుగు తల్లికి మల్లెపూదండ గేయ రచయిత ఎవరు?

ఋ.

13.వివేకవర్ధని పత్రికా వ్యవస్థాపకులు ఎవరు?

ఋ.

14.కన్యాశుల్కం నాటక రచయిత?

ఐ.

15. మను చరిత్ర కావ్య రచయిత?

ఐ.

16.శ్రీరంగం నారాయణ బాబు ప్రముఖ రచన?

జ.

17.రాజపురుషుడు సమాసనామం?

జ.

18. సంగసంస్కరణ పదానికి సాధు రూపాన్ని రాయుము.

జ.

19.ఎలుకల కిలకిల కలకల రావాలు ఇందులో ఉన్న అలంకారం?

జ.

20. ఎర్రన మహాభారతం కావ్యంలో ఏ భాగాన్ని పూర్తి చేశారు?

జ.

21.శ్రీమద్రామాయణ కల్పవృక్ష కావ్య రచయిత?

జ.

22.పోతన భాగవత గ్రంథకర్త?

జ.

23.కోటి రాశులు ఏ సమాసం?

జ.

24.పాకుడురాళ్ళు నవల రచయిత?

జ.

25.ఎవ్వరు ఏ సంధి?

జ.

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

ASD GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A) KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF HINDI

BRIDGE COURSE FOR 2022-2023

5

31-10-2022 to 10-11-2022.

[B.A., B.com., B.Sc.]

S.NO.	Roll NO.	Name of the Student	Signature of the Student
1	22233232	Bonam Bhavya Vijaya	B. Bhavya Vijaya
2	22233218	Kasri Pavani	K. Pavani
3	22233702	Kaladi Veeraveni	K. Veeraveni
4	22233701	Doma Ganga Bhavani	D. Gangabhavani
5	22233705	Chuttugulla Madhuri	Ch. Madhuri
6	22233703	Vithanala Vijaya lakshmi	V. Vijaya lakshmi
7	MSCS	Sirikolu Asha Jyothi	S. Asha Jyothi
8	MSCS	Jagadam Thanusri	J. Thanusri
9	MSCS	Sapa Nagadivya Jyothika	S. N. D. Jyothika
10	22 B.A	G. Sri Venkata lakshmi	G. Venkata
11	B.Com(G)	S. Lakshmi Prasanna	S. Lakshmi Prasanna
12	B.Com(CA)	N. Asma	N. Asma
13	B.Com(CA)	M. Charishma	M. Charishma
14	B.A	S. Mahalakshmi	M. Mahalakshmi
15	CBZ	N. Iswarya	N. Iswarya
16	MPCS	K. Kasthuri Mahalaxmi	K. K. mahalaxmi
17	MPCS	Ch. Devi	Ch. Devi
18	MPCS	S. Ganga Mahalaxmi	S. Ganga Mahalaxmi
19	BZC	K. Shaimila Ganga	K. Shaimila Ganga
20	CHBT	G. Akshaya	G. Akya
21	MPC	M. Sathya Spandhana	M. Sathya Spandhana
22	MPCS	R. Pavani	R. Pavani
23	MSCS	S. Chinnari	S. Chinnari
24	BCom(CA)	R. Venkata Mounika	R. Venkatmounika
25	BSc-MSCS	S. Ashajyothi	S. Ashajyothi
26	BCom (Gen)	V. Dhanusha	V. Dhanusha
27			

NAME :- N. Moonika
GROUP :- B.A ECONOMICS

ASD WOMAN'S DEGREE COLLEGE KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF HINDI

हिंदी ब्रिज कोर्स पूर्व परीक्षा

1. हिंदी वर्णमाला में कितने वर्ण होते हैं? 49
2. हिंदी वर्णमाला में स्वरों की संख्या कितने हैं? 13
3. शब्द भेद कितने प्रकार के होते हैं? 09
4. नाम बताने वाले शब्द को क्या कहते हैं? सर्वनाम
5. गीता ने रीतु के_लिए फूल लाए। (रेखांकित शब्द कौन सा सर्वनाम है) उसने
6. You जा रहे हो? (रेखांकित शब्द को हिंदी अनुवाद कीजिए) मैं
7. यह का बहुवचन रूप क्या है? ये
8. सर्वनाम कितने प्रकार के होते हैं? 09
9. सकर्मक क्रिया के एक उदाहरण दीजिए। पुकारना, खेलाना
10. मैं हंसा । (रेखांकित शब्द कौन सा क्रिया है) हंसा
11. चरिष्मा बहुत सुंदर लड़की हैं। (वाक्य में विशेषण क्या है) बहुत सुंदर
12. तुम 10 रुपए लाओ। (वाक्य में विशेषण क्या है) 10 रुपए
13. खरगोश तेज दौड़ता है। (में रेखांकित शब्द क्या है)
14. शीतल कल मेरा घर आएगी। (में रेखांकित शब्द क्या है)
15. की ओर, के बाद,. की तरह जैसे शब्दों को शब्द भेद में क्या कहते?

Day - 1

TOPIC - వేదిక (31/10/2022)

S.No	Name of the Student	Group	Signature of the Stud
1.	S. Lakshmi Prasanna	B.Com. (G)	S. Lakshmi Prasanna
2.	N. Arun	B.Com (C.A)	N. Arun
3.	M. Charishma	B.Com (C.A)	M. Charishma
4.	S. Mahalakshmi	B.A (HEP)	S. Mahalakshmi
5	G. Sri venkata lakshmi	B.A (HEP)	G. Sri venkata lakshmi
6.	N. Iswarya	I B.S.C (CBZ)	N. Iswarya
7.	D. Ganga bhavani	I. B.Sc (MPC)	D. Ganga bhavani
8.	S. Asha jyothi	I B.S.C [MPC]	S. Asha jyothi.
9.	K. Sharmila Ganga	I BS.C (BZC)	K. Sharmila Ganga
10	K. Kasthuri Mahalakshmi	BSC (MPCS)	K. K Mahalakshmi
11.	B. Bhavya Vijaya	Bsc (MPCs)	B. Bhavya
12.	ch. Devi	BSC (MPCS)	ch. Devi
13	K. pavani	Bsc [MPCS]	K. pavani
14.	K. Veera Veni	Bsc (MPC)	K. Veera Veni
15.	V. Vijaya Lakshmi	BSC (MPC)	V. Vijaya Lakshmi
16	Ch. Madhuri	Bsc (MPC)	Ch. Madhuri
17.	S. Ganga maha laxmi	BSC (MPCS)	S. G. M laxmi
18.	R. Pavani	Bsc (MPCs)	R. Pavani
19	M. Satya Spandana	BSC (MPC)	M. S. Spandana
20	S. Naga Divya Jyotsika	BSC (MPCS)	S. Naga Divya Jyotsika
21	T. Thanu Sri	BSC [MSCC]	T. Thanu Sri
22.	G. Akshaya	BSC. [CBHT)	G. Akshaya
23	M. D Zakiya	B.A (HEP)	M. D Za
24.	R. Vimala	Bcom (CA)	R. Vimala
25.	R. Venkata Mounika	Bcom (CA)	R Venkata mounika
26.	S. K. MEHABOOBUNNISA	Bcom (G)	SK. mehaboobunnisa
27.	M. Renuka	Bcom (G)	M. Renuka
28.	S. Divya Chandini	Bcom (CA)	S. Divya Chandini

Day - 2

సర్టిఫికేట్ (01/01/2023)

SNo.	Name of the student	Group	Signature of the Student
1.	N. Iswarya	I BSC. (CBZ)	N. Iswarya
2.	D. Ganga bhavani	I B.SC [MPC]	D. Gangabhavani
3.	S. Asha jyothi	I B.S.c [MPCS]	S. Asha jyothi
4.	K. Sharmila Ganga	I B.S.C [BZC]	K. Sharmila Ganga
5.	B. Bhavya Vijaya	Bsc (MPCs)	B. Bhavya
6.	K. Kasthuri Mahalakshmi	BSC (MPCS)	K. K Mahalakshmi
7.	ch. Delli	BSC (MPCS)	ch. Delli
8.	K. pavani	Bsc [MPCs]	K. pavani
9.	G. Akshaya	BSC [CBHT]	G. Akshaya
10.	K. Veera Veni	Bsc (MPC)	K. Veeravani
11.	V. vijaya Lakshmi	BSC (MPC)	V. Vijaya Lakshmi
12.	Ch. Madhuri	BSC (MPC)	Ch. Madhuri
13.	S. Ganga maha laxmi	BSC (MPCS)	S. G. Mahalaxmi
14.	R. Pavani	BSC (MPCS)	R. Pavani
15.	M. Satya Spandana	BSC (MPC)	M. S. Spandana
16.	S. Naga Divya Jyothika	BSC (MPCS)	S. N. D. Jyothika
17.	T. Thaai sri	BSC [MSCS]	T. Thaai sri
18.	M. Charishma	B.SC (m CC A)	M. Charishma
19.	N. Asma	B. COM (CA)	N. Asma
20.	R. Vimala	BCOM (CA)	R. Vimala
25.	R. Venkata mounika	BCOM (CA)	R. Venkata mounika
26.	S lakshmi prasanna	BCom (G)	S. L. prasanna
27.	S.K. MEHABOOBUNNISA	BCom (G)	S.K. Mehaboobunnisa
28.	M. Renuka	B Com (G)	M. Renuka
29.	S. Divya chandini	B Com (CA)	S. Divya Chandini
30.	B. Kavya	Bcom (Gen)	B. Kavya
31.	G. Mayuri	BA (HEP)	G. Mayuri
31	S. chinnaxi	BSC-MPCS	S. chinnaxi

Day-3

దినాంకం: 02-08-11-2022

SNO	Name of the student	Group	Signature of the student
1.	G. Akshaya	BSC[CBHI]	G. Akshaya
2.	S. Asha Jyothi	BSC [HPCS]	S. A. Jyothi
3.	J. Thanu Sri	BSC [MSCS]	J. Thanu Sri
4	S. Naga Divya Jyothika	BSC [MPCS]	S. N. D. Jyothika
5.	K. Sharmila Ganga	BSC[CBZ]	K. Sharmila Ganga
6.	M. Satya Spandana	BSC(MPC)	M. S. Spandana
7.	R. Pavani	BSC(MPCs)	R. Pavani
8	S. Ganga maha laxmi	BSC(MPCS)	S. G Maha laxmi
9	ch. Madhuri	BSC(MPC)	ch. Madhuri
10.	V. Vijaya Lakshmi	BSC(MPC)	V. Vijaya Lakshmi
11.	K. Veera Veni	Bsc(MPC)	K. Veera Veni
12	B. Bhavya Vijaya	Bsc (MPCs)	B. Bhavya
13.	K. pavani	Bsc(MPCs)	K. pavani
14.	M. charishma	B.com(CA)	M. Charishma
15.	N. Asma	B.com(CA)	N. Asma
16.	D. Ganga Bhavani	BZC	D. Ganga Bhavani
17.	R. Vimala	B.com(Co)	M. Vimala
18.	P. Venkata moumika	B.Com(Co)	P. Venkata moumika
19	S. lakshmi prasanna	B.com(CA)	S. lakshmi prasanna
20.	SK. MEHABOOBUNNISA	B.com(Gen)	SK. Mehaboobunnisa
21.	M. Renuka	B.com(Co)	M. Renuka
22.	S. Divya chandini	B.com(CA)	S. Divya chandini
23.	B. kavya	B.com(Gen)	B. kavya
24.	Ekra Mysan	BA(HEP)	Ekra Mysan
25.	S. chinnari	BSC-MSCS	S. chinnari
26.	P. Durga Bhavani	BSC-BZC	P. Durga Bhavani
27.	V. Dhanusha	BSC-BZC	V. Dhanusha
28.	S. Ratna Nichita	B.com-(Gen)	

Day - 4

విశేషణ, క్రియా విశేషణ 03-11-2022

S.NO	Name of the student	Group	Signature of the Student
(1)	B. Bhavya Vijaya	Bsc (MPCs)	B. Bhavya
2.	K. pavani	Bsc[MPCs]	K. pavani
3.	K. Veera Veni	Bsc (MPC)	K. Veera Veni
4.	V. Vijaya Lakshmi	BSC (MPC)	V. Vijayalakshmi
5.	Ch Madhuri	BSc (MPC)	Ch. Madhuri
6.	S. Ganga mahalaxmi	BSc (MPCS)	S. G. Mlaxmi
7.	R. Pavani	BSc (MPCs)	R. Pavani
8.	M. Satya Spandana	BSC (MPC)	M. S. Spandana
9.	K. Sharmila Ganga	Bsc [CBZ)	K. Sharmila Ganga
10	S: Naga Divya Jyothika	BSC [MPCS]	S. N. D. Jyothika
11	J. Thanusri	BSC [MSCS]	J. Thanusri
12	S: Asha Jyothi	BSC [MPCS]	S: Asha Jyothi
14.	G. Akshaya	BSC (CBHT)	G. Akshaya
15	M. Charishma	B. Com (C.A)	M. Charishma
16.	N. Asma	B. Com (C.A)	N. Asma
17	D. Ganga Bhavani	BZC	D. Gangabhavani
18	R. Vimala	Bcom (CA)	R. Vimala.
19.	R. Venkata mounika	BCOM (CA)	R. Venkata mounika
20.	S. lakshmi prasanna	BCOM (CA)	S. lakshmi prasanna
21	Sk. MEHABOOBUNNISA	BCOM (CA)	Sk. Mahaboob Unnisa
22.	M. Renuka	BCom (Ae)	M: Renuka
23.	S. Divya chandini	Bcom (CA)	S. Divya Pchandini
24.	B. Kavya	BCom (Ae)	B. Kavya
25.	Ekra Mayan	BA - HEP	Ekra Mayan
26.	S. Ashajyothi	BSC (MPCS)	S. Ashajyothi
27.	S. chinnari	BSC (MPCS	S. chinnari
28.	P. Durga Bhavani	BSC-BZC	P. Durga Bhavani
29.	V. Dhanusha	BSS - BZC	V. Dhanusha.

Day - 5

04-11-2022

సంబంధ బోధక, సముచ్చయ బోధక, విశయాధి బోధక

S.No	Name of the student	Group	Signature of the Student
1.	G. Akshaya	BSc(CBHT)	G. Akshaya
2	S. Asha Jyothi	B.Sc[HPCS]	S. A. Jyothi
3.	J. Thanmai	B.Sc(M.CCS)	J. Thanmai
4.	S.N. Divya Jyothika	B.Sc(MPCS)	S.N. D. Jyothika
5.	K. Sharmila Ganga	BSc[CBZ]	K Sharmila Ganga
6.	M. Satya Spandana	BSc(MPC)	M. S. Spandana
7.	R. Pavani	BSc(MPCS)	R Pavani
8.	S. Gangamahalaxmi	BSc(MPCS)	S. G. Mahalaxmi
9.	Ch. Madhuri	BSc(MPC)	Ch. Madhuri
10.	V. Vijaya Lakshmi	BSc(MPC)	V. Vijaya Lakshmi
11.	K. Veera Veni	BSc(MPC)	K. Veeraveni
12.	B. Bhairya Vijaya	BSc(MPCS)	B. Bhairya
13	K. pavani	BSc(MPCS)	K. pavani
14	B. chinnari	BSc (MSCS)	S. chinnari
15.	M. charishma	B.com(C.A)	M charishma.
16.	N. Asma	B.com(C.A)	N. Asma
17	D. Durga Bhavani	BSc-BZC	D. Durga Bhavani
18.	R. Vimala	BCom(GA)	R. Vimala.
19	R. Venkata mounika	BCom(CA)	Venkata mounika
20.	S. Lakshmi Prasanna	BCom(Gen)	S. Lakshmi Prasanna
21.	SK. MEHABOOBUNNISA	BCom(Gen)	SK. Mehaboobunnisa
22.	M. Renuka	BCom(Gen)	M. Renuka
23.	S. Divya chandini	BCom(GA)	S. Divya chandini
24.	B. Kavya	BCom(Gen)	B. Kavya
25.	Ekka mynaa	BA(HEP)	Ekka Mynaa
26.	S. Chinnari	BSc-MSCS	Chinnari
27	~~Deep~~ P. Durga Bhavani	BSc-BZC	P. Durga Bhavani
28.	J. Dhanyasri	BCom(Gen)	

Day-6

07-11-2022

उपस्थिति चिह्न

S.NO	Name of the student	Group	Signature of the Student
1.	K. Veera Veni	Bsc (MPC)	K. Veera Veni
2	B. Bhavya Vijaya	Bsc (MPCs)	B. Bhavya
3	K. pavani	Bsc (MPCs)	K. pavani
4.	V. vijaya Lakshmi	BSC (MPC	V. vijayalakshmi
5	Sh. Madhuri	BSC (MPC)	Sh. Madhuri
6.	S Ganga mahalaxmi	BSC (MPCS)	S. G. Mahalaxmi
7.	R. Pavani	BSC (MPCS)	R. Pavani
8.	M. Satya Spandana	BSC (MPC)	M. S. Spandana
9.	K. Sharmila Ganga	BSC [CBZ]	K Sharmila Ganga
10.	S. chinnari	BSC (MSCS)	S. chinnari
11	S. Naga Divya Jyotsika	BSC (MPCS)	S. N. D. Jyotsika
12	J. Thansri	BSC [MSCS]	J. Thansri
13	S. Asha Jyothi	BSC [MPCS]	S. Asha Jyothi
14.	G. Akshaya	BSC [CBHT]	G. Akshaya
15	M charishma	B. Com (C.A)	M. Charishma
16.	N. Asma	B. com (C.A)	N. Asma
17.	D. Ganga Bhavani	BZC	D. Ganga Bhavani
18.	R. Vimala	B Com (CA)	R. Vimala
19.	R. Venkata mounika	B Com (CA)	R. Venkata mounika
20.	S. lakshmi prasanna	B Com (Gen)	S. L. Prasanna
21.	SK. MEHABOOBUNNISA	B Com (Gen)	S. K Mehaboobunnisa
22	M. Renuka	B Com (Gen)	M. Renuka
23.	S. Divya chandini	B Com (CA)	S. Divya chandini
24.	B. kavya	B Com	B. Kavya
25.	CH Ora myeen	BA. HEP	CH Ora Myeen
26.	S Asha jyothi	BSC (MPCS)	S. Asha jyothi
27	P. Durga Bhavani	BSC-CBZ	P. Durga Bhavani
28.	S. Ratna Nichitha.	B Com (Gen)	S. Ratna nichitha.

12

Day - 7

తారీఖు 08-11-2022

SNO	Name of the student	Group	Signature of the Student
1	B. Bhavya Vijaya	MPCS	B. BhavyaVijaya
2	K. Pavani	MPCS	K. Pavani
3	K. Veeraveni	MPC	K. Veera Veni
4	D. Ganga Bhavani	MPC	D. Gangabhavani
5	Ch. Madhuri	MPC	Ch. Madhuri
6	S. Asha Jyothi	MSCS	S. Ashajyothi
7	S. N. D. Jyothika	MSCS	S.N.D. Jyothika
8	J Thanu Sri	MSCS	J. Thanu Sri
9	M Charishma	B.Com(CA)	M. Charishma
10	Sk. Asma	B.Com(CA)	Sk. Asma
11.	R. Vimala	BCom(Gen)	R. Vimala
12	R. Venkata Jyotsnika	BCom(Gen)	Venkata Jyotsnika
13.	K. Sharmila Ganga	BZC	K. Sharmila Ganga
14	S. Lakshmi Prasanna	BCom(Gen)	S. L. Prasanna
15.	S.K. MEHABOOBUNNISA	BCom(Gen)	S.K. Mehabubunnisa
16.	M. Renuka	BCom(Gen)	M. Renuka
17.	S. Divya chandini	BCom(CA)	S. Divya chandini
18.	B. Kavya	BCom(CA)	B. Kavya
19.	G Kiran Mynam	BA.HEP	G Kiran Mynam
20.	S. chinnari	BSc-MSCS	S. Chinnari
21.	P. Durga Bhavani	BSc-BZC	P. Durga Bhavani
22.	S Ratna Nichitha	BCOM(Gen)	S. Ratna Nichitha
23.	V. Dhanusha	BCom(Gen)	V. Dhanusha
24.	D. Tejaswini	BCom(Gen)	D. Tejaswini

Day - 8

కాల - వర్తమాన కాల 09-11-2022

S.No.	Name of the Student	Group	Signature of the Student
1.	K. Pavani	MPCS	K. pavani
2.	Ch Madhuri	MPC	Ch Madhuri
3.	K Veeravesi	MPC	K. Veeravesi
4.	B. Bhavya Vijaya	MPCS.	B. Bhavya vijaya
5.	D Ganga Bhavani	MPC	D. Gangabhavani
6.	J. Thanu Sri	MSCS	J. Thanu Sri
7.	S. N. Divya Jyothika	MSCS	S. N. D. Jyothika
8.	S. Asha Jyothi	MSCS	S. Asha Jyothi
9.	M. Chari Manna	B.Com(C.A)	M. Charimanna
10.	N. Asma	B.Com(C.A)	N. Asma
11.	R. Vimala	B.Com(Gen)	R. Vimala
12.	R. Venkata mounika	Bcom(CA)	Venkatamounika
13.	K. Shanmila Ganga	BZC-BZC	K. Shanmilaganga
14.	S. lakshmi prasanna	Bcom(Gen)	S. L. Prasanna
15.	S.K. MEHABOOBUNNISA	Bcom(G)	S.K. Mehaboobunisa
16.	M. Renuka	Bcom(G)	M. Renuka
17.	S. Divya Chandini	Bcom(CA)	S. Divya Chandini
18.	B. Kavya	Bcom(Gen)	B. kavya
19.	Ejaz Myasin	BA-HEP	Ejaz Myasin
20.	S. Chinnari	BSc-MSCS	
21.	P. Durga Bhavani	BSC-BZC	P. Durga Bhavani
22.	S. Ratna Nichitha.	BCom-G	S. Ratna Nichitha.
23.	V. Dhanusha	BCom-Gen	V. Dhanusha
24.	D. Tejaswini	BCom(Gen)	D. Tejaswini

14

Day - 9

वील - अविद्युत वाल 10-11-2022

S.NO.	Name of the student	Group	Signature of the Student
1	K. Pavani	MPCS	K. pavani
2.	B. Bhavya Vijaya	MPCS	B. Bhavya Vijaya
3.	D. Ganga Bhavani	MPC	D. Ganga Bhavani
4.	S. N. D. Jyothika	MSCs	S.N.D. Jyothika
5.	K. Veeraveni	MPC	Veeraveni
6	S. Asha Jyothi	MBCs	S. AshaJyothi
7.	Ch. Madhuri	MPC	Ch. Madhuri
8.	J. Thanu Sri	MSCs	J. Thanusri
9.	M. Charishma	B.COM(CA)	M. Charishma
10.	N. Asma	B.COM(CA)	N. Asma
11.	R. Vimala	BCOM(CA)	R. Vimala
12.	R. Venkata Mounika	BCOM(CA)	Venkata mounika
13.	K. charmila Ganga	BCOM(CA)	K. Charmila Ganga
14.	S. lakshmi prasanna	BCOM(CA)	S. l. prasanna
15.	S.K. MEHABOOBUNNISA	BCOM(CA)	S.K. mehaboobunnisa
16.	M. Renuka	BCOM(CA)	M. Renuka
17.	S. Divya ChanDini	BCOM(CA)	S. Divya ChanDini
18	B. kavya	BCOM	B. kavya
19.	Ekra myran	BA(HEP)	Ekra myran
20	S. Asha jyothi	BSC(MPCS)	S. Ashajyothi
21.	S chinnari	BSC-MSCS	S. chinnari
22	P. Durga Bhavani	BZC	P. Durga Bhavani
23.	S. Ratna Nichitha	BCom(Ge)	S. Ratna Nichitha
24.	V. Dhanusha	BCOM(Gen)	V. Dhanusha
25.	D. Tejaswini	BCom(CA)	D. Tejaswini

Day - 10

कालम : भूतकाल 11-11-2022

S.No	Name of the Student	Group	Signature of the student
1	K. Veeraveni	MPC	K.Veera Veni
2.	K. Pavani	MPCs	K. pavani
3.	B. Bhavya Vijaya	MPCs	B. Bhavya Vijaya
4.	J. Thanu Sri	MSCs	J. Thanu Sri
5.	S. Asha Jyothi	MSCs	S. Asha Jyothi
6	D. Ganga Bhavani	MPC	D Ganga Bhavani
7.	S. N. Divya Jyothika	MSCs	S. N. D. Jyothika
8.	Ch. Madhuri	MPC	Ch. Madhuri
9	M. Charishma	B.com CC-A	M. charishma
10.	N. Asma	B.com (CA)	N. Asma
11.	R. Vimala.	BCOM(CA)	R. Vimala.
12.	R. Venkata Moumika	BCOM(CA)	Venkatamoumika
13.	K. Charmila Ganga	BZC	K. charmila Ganga
14.	S. lakshmi prasanna	BCom	S. l. prasanna
15.	S.K. MEHABOOBUNNISA	B.COM	S.K. Mehaboobunnisa
16.	M. Renuka	Bcom	M. Renuka
17.	S. Divya chandini	BCom	S. Divya chandini
18.	B. kavya	Bcom	B. kavya
19.	Ebra Myreen	BA	Ebra Myreen
20.	S. chinnari	MPCS	S. chinnari
21.	P. Durga Bhavani	CBZ	P. Durga Bhavani
22.	J. Thanusri	MPCS	J. Thanusri
23	S. Ratna Nichitha	BCom	S. Ratna Nichitha
24	V. Dhanusha	BCOM	V. Dhanusha.
25	D. Rajavardhan	Bcom	D. Rajavardhan
26.	C. N. D Jyothika	MPCS	C. N. D Jyothika

B. Bhavya B.Sc MPCs

22/25

ASD WOMAN'S DEGREE COLLEGE KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF HINDI

हिंदी ब्रिज कोर्स उत्तर परीक्षा

Student Name: **Time: 30 Minutes**

Class: **Date:**

1. हिंदी वर्णमाला में कितने वर्ण होते हैं? - 49
2. हिंदी वर्णमाला में स्वरों की संख्या कितने हैं? - 13
3. शब्द भेद कितने प्रकार के होते हैं? - 8
4. नाम बताने वाले शब्द को क्या कहते हैं? - संज्ञा
5. गीता ने रीतु के_लिए फूल लाए। (रेखांकित शब्द कौन सा सर्वनाम है)
   जातिवाचक सर्वनाम
6. You जा रहे हो? (रेखांकित शब्द को हिंदी अनुवाद कीजिए)
   तुम
7. यह का बहुवचन रूप क्या है? - ये
8. सर्वनाम कितने प्रकार के होते हैं? -
9. सकर्मक क्रिया के एक उदाहरण दीजिए। - खाना
10. मैं हंसा। (रेखांकित शब्द कौन सा क्रिया है) - अकर्मक
11. चरिष्मा बहुत सुंदर लड़की हैं। (वाक्य में विशेषण क्या है)- सुंदर

12. तुम 10 रुपए लाओ।(वाक्य में विशेषण क्या है)- 10

13. खरगोश तेज दौड़ता है।(में रेखांकित शब्द क्या है)- क्रिया विशेषन

14. शीतल कल मेरा घर आएगी। (में रेखांकित शब्द क्या है)- कल

15. की ओर, के बाद, की तरह जैसे शब्दों को शब्द भेद में क्या कहते?

16. सीता और गीता दोनों सहेलियां है। रेखांकित शब्द क्या है?- समुच्चय बोधक

17. वाह! क्या बात है। (इसमें विश्मयादि शब्द क्या है)- वाह !

18. श्वेता को फूल चाहिए। (कौन सा कारक चिन्ह है)- कर्म

19. माधुरी के लिए आइसक्रीम लाई (तेलुगु में अनुवाद कीजिए) మాధురి కోసం ఐస్‌క్రీమ్ తెచ్చింది

20. अरे बच्चो! जरा सुनिए (रेखांकित शब्द क्या है?)-

21. काल कितने प्रकार के हैं? तीन

22. वह किताब पढ़ता है- वाक्य कौन सा काल में है?- वर्तमान काल

23. मैं कल सिनेमा देखूंगी- वाक्य कौन सा काल में है?- भविष्यत काल

24. मेरी मां कल बिरयानी बनाया वाक्य कौन सा काल में है?- भूत

25. हिंदी दिवस कब मनाते हैं?- सितम्बर - 14

Dept Incharge Signature

11/11/2022

Principal Signature

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

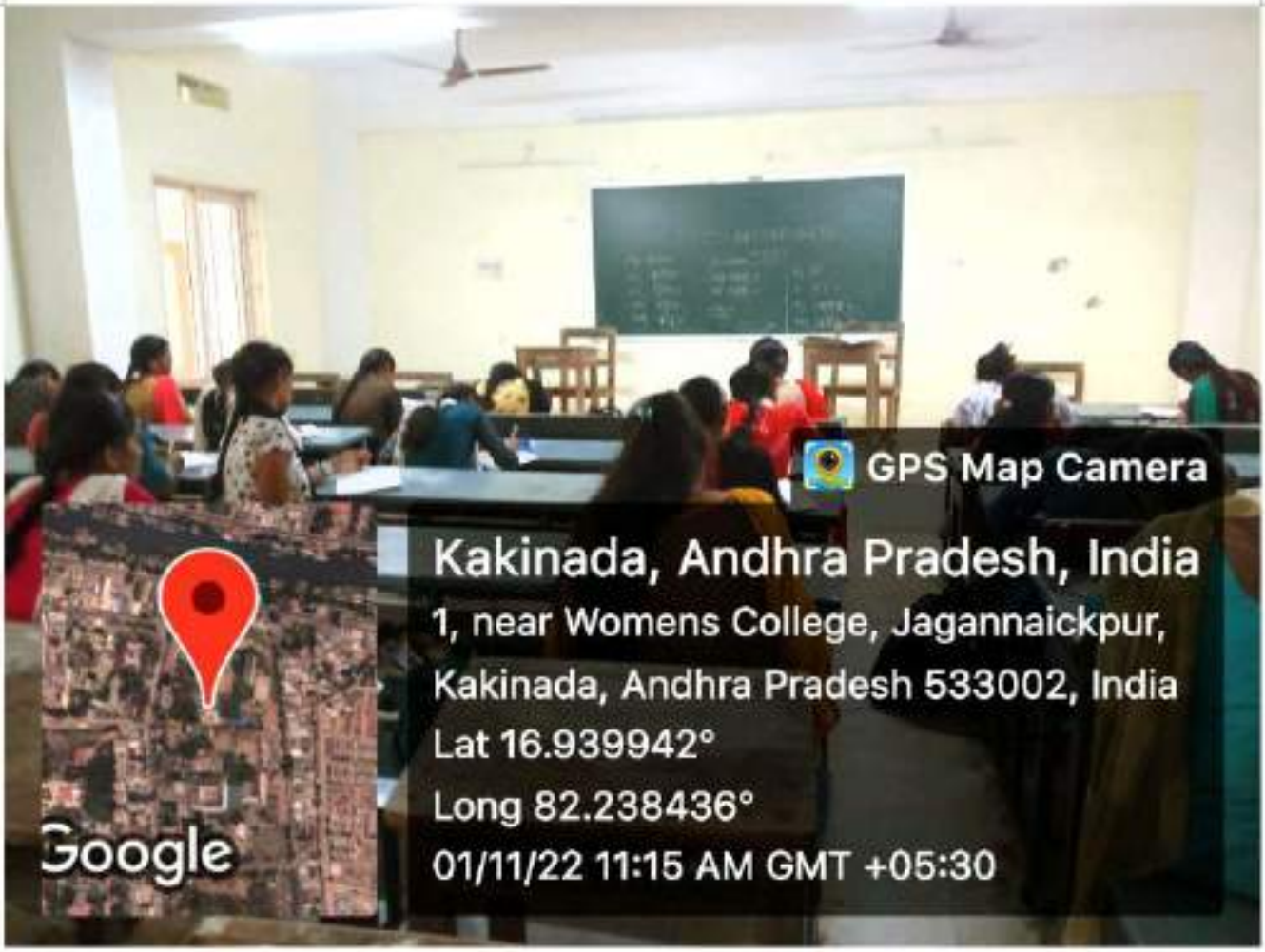
A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)
KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT

Date	1.11.2022
Conducted through (DRC/IKC/ELF/NSS Departments etc.)	Department of Sanskrit
Nature of Activity (Seminar /Work shop/Extent lecture etc.)	literary Activity
Title of the Activity	BRIDGE-COURSE
Name of the Department/Committee	Department of Sanskrit
Details of resources persons(Name, Designation etc.,)	DR.R.Aruna devi
No. of. Students Participated	40
Brief Report on the Activity	Bridge courses are quite important in a student's academic life, and it is essential to make them attend them for a better understanding of their future prospects and goals. This course is relevant for beginners who want to learn Sanskrit from the basics. This course focuses on spoken Sanskrit as well as basic grammar of the language. It is seen that students can read, write and understand simple Sanskrit by this course. This course can be joined by anybody who is interested to learn Sanskrit and standard 10th is the basic eligibility of this course. Course is run 10 DAYS
Name of the Lecturers who planned & conducted the Activity	DR.R.Aruna devi. Guest faculty in Sanskrit
Signature of the dept.in charge /Convener of The Committee	K.Madhavi Lec.inc.Lecturer in Telugu
Signature of the Principal	V. N.
Remarks	PRINCIPAL A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AUTONOMOUS

S.NO	Enrolled Name of the Student	GROUP
1	B. Vineela	Ed.-HEP
2	G. Naga Ratnam	Bcom
3	G. Hema latha	Bcom
4	L. Satya kumari	Bcom
5	S. Sandhya	Bcom
6	Ch. Ramya lakshmi	MPCS
7	P. lakshmi lalitha	MPCS
8	K. Sowmya sri	MSCS
9	D. Veeraveni	MSCS
10	K. Pushpa Veeraveni	Horticulture
11	K. Ancha	Horticulture
12	Ch. Pushpa	Aquakulti
13	R. Prameela	Aqu "
14	P. Bhuvaneswari	Aqua
15	V. Nirmala	Horticulture
16	P. Hema latha	Aqua "
17	K. lakshmi Pallavi	Aqua "
18	Ch. Rudra Mahalakshmi	CBMB
19	K. Sai kumari	MPC
20	M. Jhansi Vennela	MPCS
21	A. Durga Devi	MPCS
22	A. lakshmi	CBMB
23	V. Rajni	CB2
24	M. satya Anusha Deepti	MPCS
25	S. Nagambika	MPCS
26	P. Anusha	MPCS
27	M. Manika	CB2
28	A. Sowmya	CB2
29	V. Maheswari	MPCS
30	M. Chandrika	CB2

S.NO	Name of the Student	Group
31	Hemanti Durga	MPCS
32	Ch. Anitha Raj	Aqua
33	I. Naga Ratnam	CB2
34	Y. Ishwaryambika	
35	D. Satya Priya	Bcom(c
36	P. Jhansi Rani	Bcom(c
37	B. Pavani	Bcom(c
38	K. Pushpa latha	MPCS
39	B. Uma maheswari	MPCS
40	Ch. Srivalli	CZBT
41	S. Shasen	CZBT

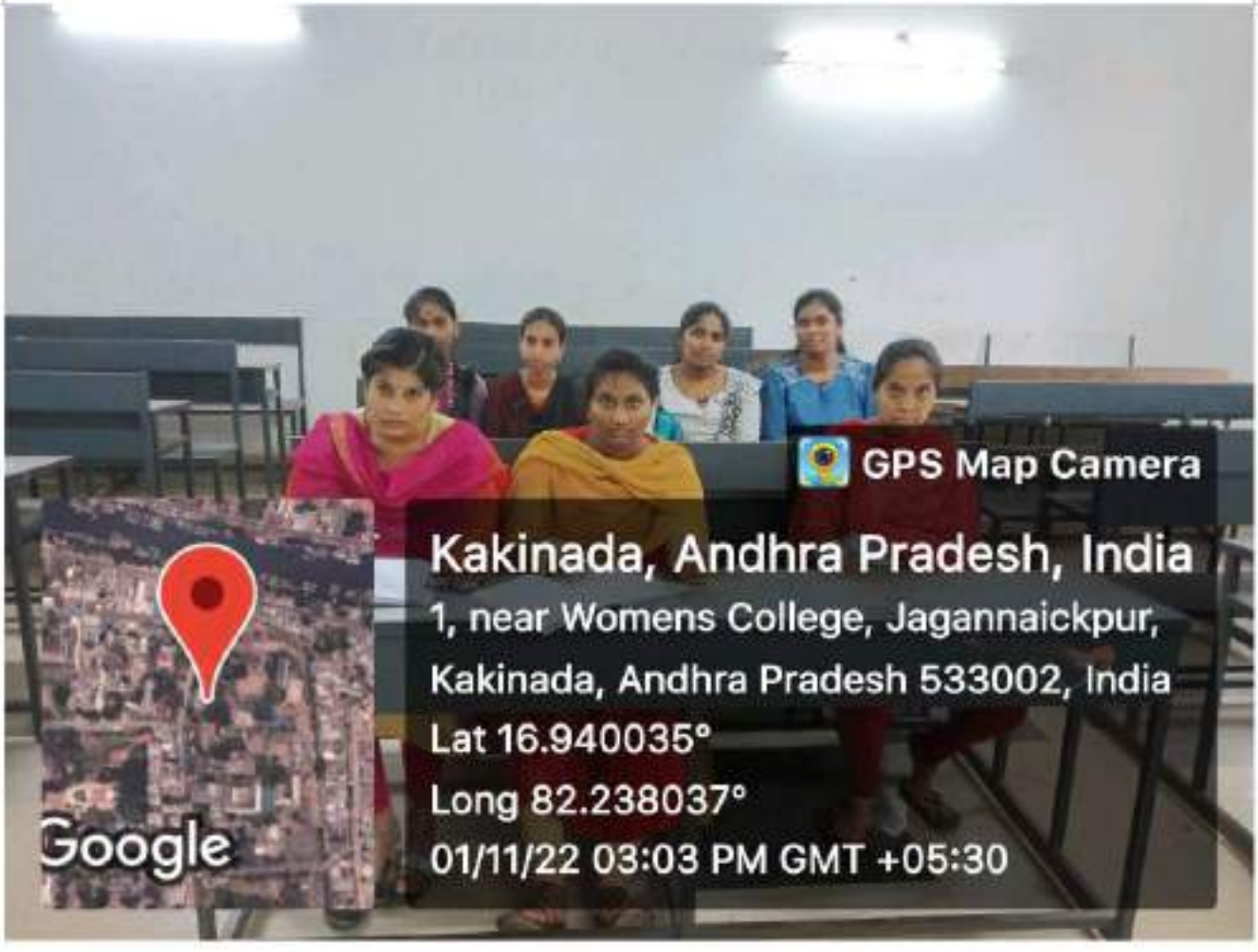


BRIDGE-COURSE PRE TEST CONDUCTED

IST YEAR B.A/BCOM/BSC

BRIDGE-COURSE PRE TEST CONDUCTED

IST YEAR B.A/BCOM/BSC



BRIDGE-COURSE PRE TEST CONDUCTED

IST YEAR B.A/BCOM/BSC

Feedback on the topic

Bridge Courses

Bridge courses are classes that give information from a basic course, to prepare students for a more advanced course, thus bridging between the basic and advanced courses. As we transit from the pre-university level towards the specialised advanced programmes the teaching methodology as well as the studying pattern undergoes a drastic change.This course bridges the gap in between. The Bridge Courses also focus on the students with different learning abilities, academic standards and performances. Through the bridge course, the self-confidence of the students enhances to face questions/exams and create awareness about self learning.

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

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

KAKINADA, E.G. Dt., A.P.

DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT

BRIDGE-COURSE

2022-23

I B.A/BCOM/BSC

* BRIDGE COURSE PRE TEST # 3

The Department of Mathematics has conducted pre-test on "Derivatives & Integral formulas" on 4/11 hr for IBSc MPC, MPC's & MSCS students at Room No: 24

This topic consists of Introduction of the derivatives, definition of the differential equations, Types and solutions of the Differential equations, All derivatives & Integral formulas.

formulas :-

* $\frac{d}{dx}(k) = 0$
* $\frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$
* $\frac{d}{dx}(kx) = k$
* $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$
* $\frac{d}{dx}\sin x = \cos x$
* $\frac{d}{dx}\cos x = -\sin x$
* $\frac{d}{dx}\tan x = \sec^2 x$
* $\frac{d}{dx}\cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$
* $\frac{d}{dx}\sec x = \sec x \cdot \tan x$
* $\frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$
* $\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x$
* $\frac{d}{dx}\log x = \frac{1}{x}$
* $\frac{d}{dx}a^x = a^x \log a$

* $\int 1\,dx = x + C$
* $\int a\,dx = ax + C$
* $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$
* $\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x + C$
* $\int \cos x\,dx = \sin x + C$
* $\int \sec^2 x\,dx = \tan x + C$
* $\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x\,dx = -\cot x + C$
* $\int \sec x \cdot \tan x\,dx = \sec x + C$
* $\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x\,dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$
* $\int \frac{1}{x}dx = \log x + C$
* $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
* $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a} + C$
* $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = \sin^{-1} x + C$

* $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = \tan^{-1} x + C$
* $\int \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx = \sec^{-1} x + C$
* $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = -\cot^{-1} x + C$
* $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
* $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}dx = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
* $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}dx = \frac{1}{a}\sec^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
* $\int -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}dx = \frac{1}{a}\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$

S.No	Name of the student	Group	Signature
1	S. Naga Divya Jyotsika	MSCS	S. N. D. Jyotsika
2.	S. Asha Jyothi	(1st Sem MSCS)	S. A. Jyothi.
3	P. Saimahalakshmi	MPCS	P Saimahalakshmi
4.	Y. Tejasri Sai Pavani	MPCS	Y Tejasri Sai pavani
5.	Ch. Bhuvaneswari	MPCS	Ch. Bhuvaneswari
6.	M.S. Asha deepthi	MPCS	M.S. Asha deepthi
7.	Ch. Pushpa Bhavani	MPCS	Ch. Pushpa Bhavani
8.	A. Durga Devi	MPCS	A Durga devi
9.	S. Venkata Padmavathi	MPCS	S. Venkata Padmavathi
10.	Ch. Vennela.	MPCS	Ch. Vennela
11.	N. Hemanthi Durga	MPCS	N. Hemanthi Durga
12	P. Bharathi	MPCS	P. Bharathi
13	Ch Ramya Lakshmi	MPCS	Ch. Ramya Lakshmi
14.	SK. Valliyamma	MPCS	SK. Valliyamma
15	P. Durgabhavani	MPCS	P. Durgabhavani
16	P. Veera Venkata Lakshmi	M.P.C.S	P. V. Lakshmi
17	L. Nagalakshmi	MPCS	L. N. Lakshmi
18	R. Syamala Devi	MPCS	R. Syamala Devi
19	P. Lakshmi Lalitha	MSCS	P. L. Lalitha
20.	P. Chandini	MPCS	P. Chandini
21	R. Nirmala kumari	MPCS	R Nirmala kumari
22.	M. Ammulu	MSCS	M. Ammulu
23	K. Y. Sneha Prabha	MPCS	K. Y. Sneha Prabha
24	[illegible]	MPCS	[illegible]
25	M. Ramya	MPCS	M. Ramya
26.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	S. Durga Malleswari	MPCS	S. G. M. Laxmi
28.	P. B. V. G. Sindhu	MPCS	P Sindhu
29.	G. Vijaya Lakshmi	MPCS	G. Vijaya Lakshmi
30.	B. Anulya	MPCS	B. Anulya

~~31~~	K. S		
31	K. Sri Lakshmi	BSC [MPCS]	K. Srilakshmi
~~32~~	P. Ramya	BSC (MPCS)	P. Ramya.
34	K. Kasthuri Mahalakshmi	BSC (MPCS)	K. Kmahalakshmi
35.	V. Sangeetha	BSC [MPCS]	V. Sangeetha
36.	D. Saiveni	BSC [MPCS]	D. Saiveni
37	B. Bhavya Vijaya	BSC (MPCS)	B. Bhavya.
38.	V. Vijaya Lakshmi	BSC (MPC)	V. vijaya
39.	K. Veera Veni	BSC (MPC)	K. Veeraveni
40.	T. Anantha	BSC (MPC)	T. Ananthe
41.	M. Satya Spandana	BSC (MPC)	M. S. Spandana
42.	B Lavatalli	BSC (MPC)	B Lakatelli
43.	D. Ganga bhavani	B.SC (MPC)	D.G. bhavani
44.	K. Soumya sai	B.S.C (M.S.C)	K. Soumya sai
45.	A. Sri chandhana	BS-C (MPCS)	A. S. chandhana
46.	K. Bhaini	B.SC (MPC)	K. Bhavani
47.	R. Sunitha	B.SC (MPC)	R. Sunitha
48	G. Basanna Kumari	BSC (MPCS)	G. Basanna
49.	A. Durga Mahalakshmi	B.SC (MPC)	A. Durga Mahalakshmi
50.	B. Gayathri devi	BSC (MPCS)	B. G. Devi.
51.	K Aparna	BSC (MPCS)	K. Aparna
52	S. Sammakka	BSC (MPC)	S. Sammakka
53.	B. Lalitha	BSC (MPCS)	B. Lalitha
54.	Ch. Devi	BSC (MPCS)	Ch. Devi
55.	Sri Ramya Priya	BSC (MPCS)	Sri Ramyapriya

* BRIDGE COURSE POST TEST *

The department of mathematics has conducted post-test of Bridge course on Derivatives and integral formulae on 11-11-2022 for I BSc mpc, mpcs, mscs students at Room No. 24

This topic consist of introduction of the derivatives, degree and order of the Differential Equations. variable seperable method, Homogeneous method; Reducible to Homogeneous method.

S.No	Name of the students	Group					
		BSC (MPCS)	P	P	A	P	P
01.	D. Sai Veni	BSC (MSCS)	P	A	P	P	P
02.	D. Veeraveni	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P
03.	ch. Devi	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P
04.	k. Kasthuri Maha Lakshmi	MPCS	A	P	P	A	P
05.	M. Veeraveni	HSCS	P	P	P	A	P
06.	S. Asha Jyothi	HSCS	P	P	P	P	A
07.	S.N.D. Jyothilca	HSCS	P	P	P	P	A
08.	J. Thanu sri	HSCS	P	A	P	P	P
09.	P. Mahalakshmi	MPCS	A	P	P	P	P
10	B. Bhavya Vijaya	MPCS	P	P	A	P	P
11.	R. Nirmala Kumari	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P
12.	SK. Valliyamma	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P
13.	P. Chandini	MPCS	P	P	P	A	P
14.	P. Durgabhavani	MPCS	P	P	P	A	P
15	P. Veera venkata lakshmi	MPCS	P	A	P	P	P
16	P. Ramya	MPC	A	P	P	P	P
17.	K. Bhavani	MPCS	P	P	P	A	P
18.	S Venkata Padmavathi	MPCS.	P	P	A	A	P
19.	N. Hemavathi Durga	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P
20.	ch pushpa Bhavani	MPCS	P	P	P	P	A
21.	L. Naga lakshmi	MPCS	P	P	P	A	P
22.	A. Durga Devi	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P
23	K. Aparna	M.PC	P	P	P	P	P
24.	K. Veera Veni	M.PC	P	P	P	A	P
25.	V. Vijaya lakshmi	MPCS	A	P	P	P	P
26.	K. Parvani	MPCS	A	P	P	P	P
27.	A. Siri chandrama	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P
28	Y. Teja Sri sai Parvani	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P
29	V. Maheswari	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P
30	P. Sri mahalakshmi	MPCS	P	P	P	P	P

31	Ch. Bhuvaneswari	A	P	P	P	P
32	P. B.V.G. Sindhu	P	P	P	P	A
33	R. Syamala Devi	P	P	A	P	P
34	S. Nagambika	P	P	P	P	A
35	K.V. Sneha Prabha	P	P	P	P	P
36	M. Jnana Sri Vemula	P	P	P	P	P
37	S. Chandhini	A	P	P	P	P
38	V. Sangeetha	P	P	P	P	A
39	P. Anusha	P	P	P	P	A
40	G. prasanna kumari	P	P	A	P	P
41	M. Ramya	P	P	A	P	P
42	D. Divya Sri	P	P	P	P	P
43	B. Lalitha	A	P	P	P	P
44	G. Kavya	P	P	P	A	P
45	G. Vijayalaxmi	P	P	P	P	P
46	D. Divya kumari	P	A	P	P	P
47	K. Sri Lakshmi	P	A	P	P	P
48	A. Durga Mahalakshmi	A	P	P	P	P
49	M. Satya Spandana	P	P	P	P	A
50	K. Sai kumari	P	P	P	A	P
51	B. Sri Ramya Priya	A	P	P	P	P
52	B. Gayathri Devi	P	P	P	P	P
53	P. Bharathi	P	P	P	A	P
54	Ch. Baby Sirisha	A	P	P	P	P
55	S. Ganga maha laxmi.	P	P	P	P	P
57	P.H.V.N. Jyothirmai	A	P	P	P	P
58	M. Ammulu	P	P	P	P	A
59	P. N. Lalitha [M.S.CS]	P	P	P	A	P
60	K. Soumya Sri B.Sc[M.S.CS]	P	P	P	P	P
61	D. Ganga bhavani B.sc [M.P.C]	A	P	P	P	P
		P	P	P		A

A .S.D. Govt Degree College for Women(A)
KAKINADA-533002

Accredited by NAAC with B grade in Cycle -3

(Under the Jurisdiction of Adikavi Nannaya University Rajamahendravaram)

Department of Physics Student

Induction Programme – Oct.2022 Bridge Course

Faculty :

Sri. K. Venkateswara Rao ---------- In-charge

Sri .B. Surya Narayana Devara ----- Lecturer

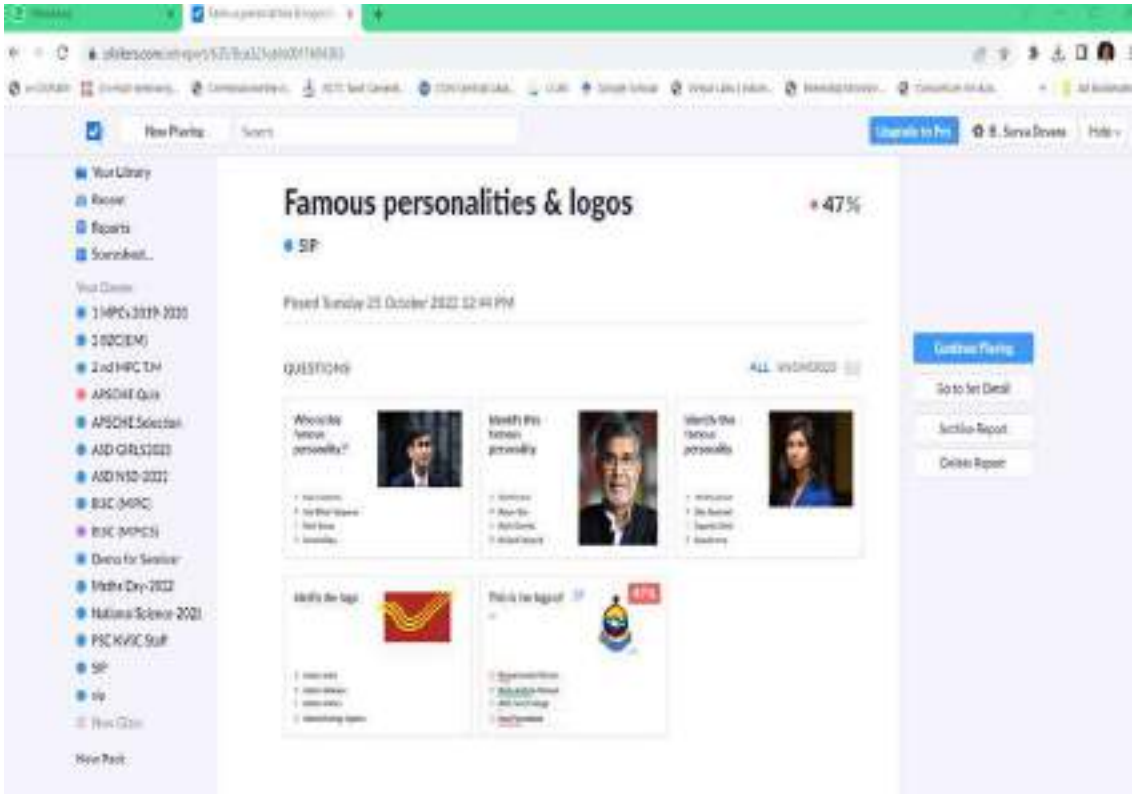
Smt. K. Kranthi ---------- Lecturer

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

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

The department of physics has conducted online quiz using advanced tool called PLICKERS. The topics are so chosen that they are very common but somewhat need careful attention to answer. This was done to increase awareness among the students to carefully observe the things around us and with a view to increasing their general knowledge for various competitive examinations.

Some of the Questions (Excerpts from Plickers Website)



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 :

Glossary of physics

This **glossary of physics** is a list of definitions of terms and concepts relevant to physics, its sub-disciplines, and related fields, including mechanics, materials science, nuclear physics, particle physics, and thermodynamics. For more inclusive glossaries concerning related fields of science and technology, see Glossary of chemistry terms, Glossary of astronomy, Glossary of areas of mathematics, and Glossary of engineering.

A

ab initio
: A mathematical model which seeks to describe atomic nuclei by solving the non-relativistic Schrödinger equation for all constituent nucleons and the forces that exist between them. Such methods yield precise results for very light nuclei but become more approximate for heavier nuclei.

Abbe number
: In optics and lens design, a measure of a transparent material's dispersion (a variation of refractive index versus wavelength). High values of V indicate low dispersion.

absolute electrode potential
: In electrochemistry, the electrode potential of a metal measured with respect to a universal reference system (without any additional metal–solution interface).

absolute humidity
: The ratio of the water vapor in a sample of air to the volume of the sample.

absolute motion

absolute pressure
: Is zero-referenced against a perfect vacuum, using an absolute scale, so it is equal to gauge pressure plus atmospheric pressure.

absolute scale
: Any system of measurement that begins at a minimum, or zero point, and progresses in only one direction. The zero point of an absolute scale is a natural minimum, leaving only one direction in which to progress, whereas an arbitrary or "relative" scale begins at some point selected by a person and can progress in both directions.

absolute zero
: The theoretical lowest possible temperature, understood by international agreement as equivalent to 0 Kelvin or −273.15 °C (−459.67 °F). More formally, it is the theoretical lower limit of the thermodynamic temperature scale, at which enthalpy and entropy of a cooled ideal gas reach their minimum values and the fundamental particles of nature have minimal vibrational motion.

absorption spectroscopy
: Any of various spectroscopic techniques that measure the absorption of electromagnetic radiation due to its interaction with a sample. The sample absorbs energy, i.e. photons, from the radiating field. The intensity of the absorption varies as a function of frequency or wavelength,

and this variation is the absorption spectrum. Absorption spectroscopy is performed across the electromagnetic spectrum.

absorptivity

accelerating expansion of the universe

The observation that the expansion of the universe is such that the velocity at which a distant galaxy is receding from the observer is continuously increasing with time.[1][2][3][4]

acceleration

The rate at which the velocity of a body changes with time, also the rate of change of the rate at which the position of a body changes with time.

acceleration due to gravity

The acceleration on an object caused by the force of gravitation.

accelerometer

An instrument used to measure the proper acceleration of a body irrespective of other forces.

acoustics

The branch of physics dealing with the production, transmission, and effects of sound.

adhesion

adhesion is what makes things stick together. It's the force that allows tape to stick to a surface or glue to hold two objects together. Contrast *cohesion*.

adiabatic cooling

adiabatic heating

adiabatic process

A process which occurs without transfer of heat or mass of substances between a thermodynamic system and its surroundings. In an adiabatic process, energy is transferred to the surroundings only as work.[5][6] The adiabatic process provides a rigorous conceptual basis for the theory used to expound the first law of thermodynamics, and as such it is a key concept in thermodynamics.

aerodynamics

The study of the motion of air, particularly its interaction with a solid object, such as an airplane wing. It is a sub-field of fluid dynamics and gas dynamics, and many aspects of aerodynamics theory are common to these fields.

afocal system

An optical system that produces no net convergence or divergence of the beam, i.e. has an infinite effective focal length.[7] This type of system can be created with a pair of optical elements where the distance between the elements is equal to the sum of each element's focal length ($d = f_1 + f_2$).

air mass

1. In meteorology, a volume of air that is defined by its temperature and water vapor content. Air masses may cover many hundreds or thousands of square miles and generally adapt to the characteristics of the surface below them. They are often classified according to their latitude and their source regions.

2. In astronomy, the "amount of air that one is looking through"[8] when observing a star or other celestial source from a vantage point that is within Earth's atmosphere. It is formulated as the integral of air density along the light ray.

air mass coefficient

Defines the direct optical path length through the Earth's atmosphere, expressed as a ratio relative to the path length vertically upwards, i.e. at the zenith. The air mass coefficient can be used to help characterize the solar spectrum after solar radiation has traveled through the atmosphere.

albedo
The fraction of the total light incident on a reflecting surface, especially a celestial body, which is reflected back in all directions.

alloy
A chemical mixture of a metal with one or more other metals or other elements.

alpha decay
A type of radioactive decay in which an atomic nucleus emits an alpha particle and thereby transforms or "decays" into a different atomic nucleus, with a mass number that is reduced by four and an atomic number that is reduced by two.

alpha particle (α)
A type of subatomic particle consisting of two protons and two neutrons bound together into a particle identical to the nucleus of a helium-4 ion. It has a charge of +2 *e* and a mass of 4 u. Alpha particles are classically produced in the process of radioactive alpha decay, but may also be produced in other ways and given the same name.

alternating current (AC)
A form of electric current in which the movement of electric charge periodically reverses direction. Contrast *direct current*.

ammeter
An instrument that is used to measure electric current.

amorphous solid
A type of solid which does not have a definite geometric shape.

ampere (A)
The SI base unit of electric current, defined as one coulomb of electric charge per second.

amplifier
An electronic device that can increase the power of a signal (a time-varying voltage or current). It is a two-port electronic circuit that uses electric power from a power supply to increase the amplitude of a signal applied to its input terminals, producing a proportionally greater amplitude signal at its output. The amount of amplification provided by an amplifier is measured by its gain: the ratio of output voltage, current, or power to input. An amplifier is a circuit that has a power gain greater than one.[9][10][11]

amplitude
The height of a wave as measured from its center (normal) position.

angle of incidence
In geometric optics, the angle between a ray incident on a surface and the line perpendicular to the surface at the point of incidence, called the normal. The ray can be formed by any wave: optical, acoustic, microwave, X-ray, etc.

angle of reflection
The change in direction of a wavefront at an interface between two different media so that the wavefront returns into the medium from which it originated. Common examples include the reflection of light, sound, and water waves. The *law of reflection* says that for specular reflection the angle at which the wave is incident on the surface equals the angle at which it is reflected. Mirrors exhibit specular reflection.

ångström (Å)
A unit of length primarily used to measure subatomic particles that is equal to 10^{-10} metres (one ten-billionth of a metre) or 0.1 nanometres.

angular acceleration

The time rate of change of angular velocity. In three dimensions, it is a pseudovector. In SI units, it is measured in radians per second squared (rad/s^2), and is usually denoted by the Greek letter alpha (α).[12] Just like angular velocity, there are two types of angular acceleration: spin angular acceleration and orbital angular acceleration, representing the time rate of change of spin angular velocity and orbital angular velocity, respectively. Unlike linear acceleration, angular acceleration need not be caused by a net external torque. For example, a figure skater can speed up her rotation (thereby obtaining an angular acceleration) simply by contracting her arms inwards, which involves no *external* torque.

angular displacement

The angle (in radians, degrees, or revolutions) through which a point revolving around a centre or line has been rotated in a specified sense about a specified axis.

angular frequency (*ω*)

A scalar measure of rotation rate. It refers to the angular displacement per unit time (e.g. in rotation) or the rate of change of the phase of a sinusoidal waveform (e.g. in oscillations and waves), or as the rate of change of the argument of the sine function. Angular frequency (or angular speed) is the magnitude of the vector quantity that is angular velocity. The term **angular frequency vector** $\vec{\omega}$ is sometimes used as a synonym for the vector quantity angular velocity.[13] One revolution is equal to 2π radians, hence[13][14]

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f,$$

where:

ω is the angular frequency or angular speed (measured in radians per second),
T is the period (measured in seconds),
f is the ordinary frequency (measured in hertz) (sometimes symbolised with *ν*).

angular momentum

The rotational equivalent of linear momentum. It is an important quantity in physics because it is a conserved quantity–that is, the total angular momentum of a closed system remains constant.

angular velocity (ω)

How fast an object rotates or revolves relative to another point, i.e. how fast the angular position or orientation of an object changes with time. There are two types of angular velocity: orbital angular velocity and spin angular velocity. Spin angular velocity refers to how fast a rigid body rotates with respect to its centre of rotation. Orbital angular velocity refers to how fast a rigid body's centre of rotation revolves about a fixed origin, i.e. the time rate of change of its angular position relative to the origin. In general, angular velocity is measured in angle per unit time, e.g. radians per second. The SI unit of angular velocity is expressed as radians/sec with the radian having a dimensionless value of unity, thus the SI units of angular velocity are listed as *1/sec*. Angular velocity is usually represented by the Greek letter omega (ω, sometimes Ω). By convention, positive angular velocity indicates counter-clockwise rotation, while negative is clockwise.

anion

A negatively charged ion. Contrast *cation*.

annihilation

In particle physics, the process that occurs when a subatomic particle collides with its respective antiparticle to produce other particles, such as an electron colliding with a positron to produce two photons.[15] The total energy and momentum of the initial pair are conserved in the process and distributed among a set of other particles in the final state. Antiparticles have exactly opposite additive quantum numbers from particles, so the sums of all quantum numbers of such an original pair are zero. Hence, any set of particles may be produced whose total quantum numbers are also zero as long as conservation of energy and conservation of momentum are obeyed.[16]

anode

The electrode through which a conventional electric current flows into a polarized electrical device; the direction of current flow is, by convention, opposite to the direction of electron flow, and so electrons flow *out of* the anode. In a galvanic cell, the anode is the negative terminal or pole which emits electrons toward the external part of an electrical circuit. However, in an electrolytic cell, the anode is the wire or plate having excess *positive* charge, so named because negatively charged anions tend to move towards it. Contrast *cathode*.

anti-gravity

A theory of creating a place or object that is free from the force of gravity. It does not refer to the lack of weight under gravity experienced in free fall or orbit, or to balancing the force of gravity with some other force, such as electromagnetism or aerodynamic lift.

antimatter

antineutron

The antiparticle of the neutron, with symbol $\overline{\text{n}}$. It differs from the neutron only in that some of its properties have equal magnitude but opposite sign. It has the same mass as the neutron, and no net electric charge, but has opposite baryon number (+1 for neutron, −1 for the antineutron). This is because the antineutron is composed of antiquarks, while neutrons are composed of quarks. The antineutron consists of one up antiquark and two down antiquarks.

antiparticle

In particle physics, every type of particle has an associated antiparticle with the same mass but with opposite physical charges such as electric charge. For example, the antiparticle of the electron is the antielectron (which is often referred to as the *positron*). While the electron has a negative electric charge, the positron has a positive electric charge, and is produced naturally in certain types of radioactive decay. Some particles, such as the photon, are their own antiparticle. Otherwise, for each pair of antiparticle partners, one is designated as "normal" matter (the kind comprising all matter with which humans usually interact), and the other (usually given the prefix "anti-") as antimatter.

antiproton

It is a subatomic particle of the same mass as a proton but having a negative electric charge and oppositely directed magnetic moment. It is the proton's antiparticle. Antiprotons were first produced and identified in 1955 by Emilio Segrè, Owen Chamberlain[17]

antiquark

For every quark flavor there is a corresponding type of antiparticle known as an antiquark that differs from the quark only in that some of its properties (such as the electric charge) have equal magnitude but opposite sign.

arc length

Archimedes' principle

A physical principle which states that the upward buoyant force that is exerted on a body immersed in a fluid, whether fully or partially submerged, is equal to the weight of the fluid that

the body displaces and acts in the upward direction at the center of mass of the displaced fluid.[18]

area moment of inertia

astrophysics
The branch of astronomy that deals with the physics of the Universe, especially with the compositional nature of celestial bodies rather than their positions or motions in space.

attenuation coefficient
The measure of how much the incident energy beam (e.g. ultrasound or x-rays) is weakened by the material it is passing through.[19]

atom
A basic unit of matter that consists of a dense central nucleus surrounded by a cloud of negatively charged electrons. The atomic nucleus contains a mix of positively charged protons and electrically neutral neutrons.

atomic line filter

atomic mass

atomic mass unit
A deprecated term, usually referring to the unified atomic mass unit, a carbon-based standard, but historically referring to an oxygen-based standard.

atomic number (Z)

The number of protons found in the nucleus of an atom. It is most often used to classify elements within the periodic table.

atomic orbital

atomic packing factor

atomic physics
A branch of physics that studies atoms as isolated systems of electrons and an atomic nucleus. Compare *nuclear physics*.

atomic structure

atomic weight (A)

The sum total of protons (or electrons) and neutrons within an atom.

audio frequency
A periodic vibration whose frequency is in the band audible to the average human, the human hearing range. It is the property of sound that most determines pitch, with a generally accepted standard hearing range for humans is 20 to 20,000 Hz. Also known as audible frequency (AF)

Avogadro constant
The ratio of the number of constituent particles in a substance, usually atoms or molecules, to the amount of substance, of which the SI unit is the mole. It is defined as exactly $6.022\,140\,76 \times 10^{23}\ \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$.

Avogadro number
The total number of individual molecules in one mole of a substance, by definition equaling exactly $6.022\,140\,76 \times 10^{23}$.

Avogadro's law
A physical law which states that volumes of gases which are equal to each other at the same temperature and pressure will contain equal numbers of molecules.

axion
A hypothetical subatomic particle postulated to account for the rarity of processes that break charge-parity symmetry. It is very light, electrically neutral, and pseudoscalar.

azimuthal quantum number
A quantum number for an atomic orbital that determines its orbital angular momentum and describes the shape of the orbital.

B

Babinet's principle
A theorem concerning diffraction which states that the diffraction pattern from an opaque body is identical to that from a hole of the same size and shape except for the overall forward beam intensity.

background radiation
The ubiquitous ionizing radiation to which the general human population is exposed.

Balanced Forces
When all the forces acting upon an object balance each other, the object will be at equilibrium; it will not accelerate.

ballistics

Balmer series

In atomic physics, one of a set of six named series describing the spectral line emissions of the hydrogen atom. The Balmer series is calculated using the Balmer formula, an empirical equation discovered by Johann Balmer in 1885.

barometer
A scientific instrument used in meteorology to measure atmospheric pressure. Pressure tendency can forecast short-term changes in the weather.

baryon
A subatomic particle such as a proton or a neutron, each of which is made of (usually) three quarks. Nearly all matter humans are likely to encounter is baryonic matter.

battery
A combination of two or more electrical cells which produces electricity.

beam
A structural element that is capable of withstanding load primarily by resisting bending. Beams are traditionally descriptions of building or civil engineering structural elements, but smaller structures such as truck or automobile frames, machine frames, and other mechanical or structural systems contain beam structures that are designed and analyzed in a similar fashion.

bending

The behavior of a slender structural element subjected to an external load applied perpendicularly to a longitudinal axis of the element.

bending moment
The reaction induced in a structural element when an external force or moment is applied to the element, causing the element to bend.[20][21] The simplest structural element subjected to bending moments is the beam.

Bernoulli equation

Bernoulli's principle

In fluid dynamics, a principle which states that an increase in the speed of a fluid occurs simultaneously with a decrease in pressure or a decrease in the fluid's potential energy.[22]:Ch.3[23]:156–164,§ 3.5

Bessel function

A canonical solution $y(x)$ of Friedrich Bessel's differential equation

$$x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + \left(x^2 - \alpha^2\right)y = 0$$

for an arbitrary complex number α, the *order* of the Bessel function. Although α and $-\alpha$ produce the same differential equation, it is conventional to define different Bessel functions for these two values in such a way that the Bessel functions are mostly smooth functions of α. The most important cases are when α is an integer or half-integer. Bessel functions for integer α are also known as cylinder functions or the **cylindrical harmonics** because they appear in the solution to Laplace's equation in cylindrical coordinates. **Spherical Bessel functions** with half-integer α are obtained when the Helmholtz equation is solved in spherical coordinates.

beta decay

In nuclear physics, a type of radioactive decay in which a beta particle is emitted from an atomic nucleus, transforming the original nuclide to its isobar.

beta particle

A high-energy, high-speed electron or positron emitted by certain types of radioactive atomic nuclei.

Big Bang

The prevailing cosmological model that describes the early development of the Universe.

binding energy

The mechanical energy required to disassemble a whole into separate parts. A bound system typically has a lower potential energy than the sum of its constituent parts.

binomial random variable

biocatalysis

biophysics

An interdisciplinary science using methods of and theories from physics to study biological systems.

black body

A hypothetical idealized physical body that completely absorbs all incident electromagnetic radiation, regardless of frequency or angle of incidence. Perfect black bodies are imagined as substitutes for actual physical bodies in many theoretical discussions of thermodynamics, and the construction of nearly perfect black bodies in the real world remains a topic of interest for materials engineers. Contrast *white body*.

black-body radiation

The type of electromagnetic radiation within or surrounding a body in thermodynamic equilibrium with its environment, or emitted by a black body (an opaque and non-reflective body) held at constant, uniform temperature. The radiation has a specific spectrum and intensity that depends only on the temperature of the body.

block and tackle

A system of two or more pulleys with a rope or cable threaded between them, usually used to lift or pull heavy loads.

Bohr model

boiling point
The temperature at which a liquid undergoes a phase change into a gas; the vapour pressure of liquid and gas are equal at this temperature.

boiling point elevation
The phenomenon by which the boiling point of a liquid (a solvent) increases when another compound is added, meaning that the resulting solution has a higher boiling point than the pure solvent. This happens whenever a non-volatile solute, such as a salt, is added to a pure solvent, such as water. The boiling point can be measured accurately using an ebullioscope.

Boltzmann constant
A physical constant relating the average kinetic energy of the particles in a gas with the temperature of the gas. It is the gas constant R divided by the Avogadro constant NA.

Bose–Einstein condensate (BEC)

boson
A type of subatomic particle that behaves according to Bose–Einstein statistics and possesses integer spin. Bosons include elementary particles such as photons, gluons, W and Z bosons, Higgs bosons, and the hypothetical graviton, as well as certain composite particles such as mesons and stable nuclides of even mass number. Bosons constitute one of two main classes of particles, the other being fermions. Unlike fermions, there is no limit to the number of bosons that can occupy the same quantum state.

Boyle's law
A chemical law which states that the volume of a given mass of a gas at constant temperature is inversely proportional to its pressure.

Bra–ket notation

Bragg's law

bremsstrahlung
Radiation emitted by the acceleration of unbound charged particles.

Brewster's angle

The angle of incidence at which light with a particular polarization is completely transmitted through a transparent dielectric surface, with no reflection. When unpolarized light is incident at this angle, the light that is reflected is consequently perfectly polarized.

british thermal unit (btu)
An Imperial unit of energy defined as the amount of energy needed to heat one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit; 1 btu is equal to about 1,055 joules. In scientific contexts the btu has largely been replaced by the SI unit of energy, the joule.

brittleness
The tendency of a material to break without significant plastic deformation when subjected to stress. Brittle materials absorb relatively little energy prior to fracture, even those of high strength. Breaking is often accompanied by a snapping sound.

Brownian motion

The presumably random movement of particles suspended in a fluid (liquid or gas) resulting from their bombardment by fast-moving atoms or molecules in the gas or liquid.

Bulk modulus
A measure of a substance's resistance to uniform compression defined as the ratio of the infinitesimal pressure increase to the resulting relative decrease of the volume. Its base unit is the pascal.

buoyancy
An upward force exerted by a fluid that opposes the weight of an immersed object.

C

calculus
A branch of mathematics that studies change and has two major sub-fields: differential calculus (concerning rates of change and slopes of curves), and integral calculus (concerning accumulation of quantities and the areas under and between curves). These two branches are related to each other by the fundamental theorem of calculus.

capacitance
The ratio of the change in the electric charge of a system to the corresponding change in its electric potential. There are two closely related notions of capacitance: *self capacitance* and *mutual capacitance*. Any object that can be electrically charged exhibits *self capacitance*. A material with a large self capacitance holds more electric charge at a given voltage than one with low capacitance. The notion of *mutual capacitance* is particularly important for understanding the operations of the capacitor, one of the three elementary linear electronic components (along with resistors and inductors).

capacitive reactance
An opposition to the change of voltage across an electrical circuit element. Capacitive reactance X_C is inversely proportional to the signal frequency f (or angular frequency, ω) and the capacitance C.[24]

capacitor
An electrical circuit element consisting of two conductors separated by an insulator (also known as a dielectric).

Carnot cycle
A theoretical ideal thermodynamic cycle proposed by French physicist Nicolas Léonard Sadi Carnot in 1824 and expanded upon by others in the 1830s and 1840s. It provides an upper limit on the efficiency that any classical thermodynamic engine can achieve during the conversion of heat into work, or conversely, the efficiency of a refrigeration system in creating a temperature difference by the application of work to the system. It is not an actual thermodynamic cycle but is a theoretical construct.

Cartesian coordinate system
A coordinate system that specifies each point uniquely in a plane by a set of numerical coordinates, which are the signed distances to the point from two fixed perpendicular oriented lines, measured in the same unit of length. Each reference line is called a *coordinate axis* or just *axis* (plural *axes*) of the system, and the point where they meet is called the *origin*, at ordered pair (0, 0). The coordinates can also be defined as the positions of the perpendicular projections of the point onto the two axes, expressed as signed distances from the origin.

cathode
The electrode through which a conventional electric current flows out of a polarized electrical device; the direction of current flow is, by convention, opposite to the direction of electron flow, and so electrons flow *into* the cathode. In a galvanic cell, the cathode is the positive terminal or pole which accepts electrons flowing from the external part of an electrical circuit. However, in an electrolytic cell, the cathode is the wire or plate having excess *negative* charge, so named because positively charged cations tend to move towards it. Contrast *anode*.

cathode ray

cation
A positively charged ion. Contrast *anion*.

celestial mechanics

Celsius scale

A scale and unit of measurement of temperature.

center of curvature

center of gravity

The point in a body around which the resultant torque due to gravity forces vanish. Near the surface of the earth, where gravity acts downward as a parallel force field, the center of gravity and the center of mass are the same.

center of mass

Within a given distribution of mass, the unique point in space at which the weighted relative position of the distributed mass sums to zero.

center of pressure

centigrade

See *Celsius scale*.

central-force problem

A classic problem in potential theory involving the determination of the motion of a particle in a single central potential field. The solutions to such problems are important in classical mechanics, since many naturally occurring forces, such as gravity and electromagnetism, are central forces.

centrifugal force

The apparent outward force that draws a rotating body away from the centre of rotation. It is caused by the inertia of the body as the body's path is continually redirected.

centripetal force

A force which keeps a body moving with a uniform speed along a circular path and is directed along the radius towards the centre.

cGh physics

Any attempt in mainstream physics to unify existing theories of relativity, gravitation, and quantum mechanics, particularly by envisioning the three universal constants fundamental to each field – the speed of light (c), the gravitational constant (G), and the Planck constant (h) – as the edges of a three-dimensional cube, at each corner of which is positioned a major sub-field within theoretical physics according to which of the three constants are accounted for by that sub-field and which are ignored. One corner of this so-called "cube of theoretical physics", where all three constants are accounted for simultaneously, has not yet been satisfactorily described: quantum gravity.

chain reaction

A sequence of reactions in which a reactive product or byproduct causes additional similar reactions to take place.

change of base rule

charge carrier

chemical physics

A branch of chemistry and physics that studies chemical processes from the point of view of physics by investigating physicochemical phenomena using techniques from atomic and molecular physics and condensed matter physics.

chromatic aberration

circular motion

classical mechanics

A sub-field of mechanics concerned with the set of physical laws describing the motion of bodies under the collective actions of a system of forces.

coefficient of friction

coherence

cohesion
The tendency of similar particles or surfaces to cling to one another. Contrast *adhesion*.

cold fusion

complex harmonic motion

composite particle

Compton scattering
A type of light–matter interaction in which a photon is scattered by a charged particle, usually an electron, which results in part of the energy of the photon being transferred to the recoiling electron; a resulting decrease in the energy of the photon is called the *Compton effect*. The opposite phenomenon occurs in *inverse Compton scattering*, when a charged particle transfers part of its energy to a photon.

concave lens

condensation point

condensed matter physics
A branch of physics that studies the physical properties of condensed phases of matter.

conservation of momentum

conservation law

constructive interference

continuous spectrum

continuum mechanics

convection
The transfer of heat by the actual transfer of matter.

convex lens

coulomb (C)
The SI derived unit of electric charge, defined as the charge transported by a constant current of one ampere in one second.

Coulomb's law

converging lens

cosmic background radiation

creep

crest
The point on a wave with the maximum value or upward displacement within a cycle.

crest factor

critical angle

critical mass
The smallest amount of fissile material needed for a sustained nuclear chain reaction.

cube of theoretical physics
See *cGh physics*.

Curie temperature

current density

current length

curvilinear motion

The motion of a moving particle or object that conforms to a known or fixed curve. Such motion is studied with two coordinate systems: planar motion and cylindrical motion.

cyclotron

A type of particle accelerator in which charged particles accelerate outwards from the center along a spiral path.

D

Dalton's law

damped vibration

Damping ratio

Any influence upon or within an oscillatory system that has the effect of reducing, restricting, or preventing its oscillations. Damping is a result of processes that dissipate the energy stored in the oscillation.

Darcy–Weisbach equation

dark energy

dark matter

DC motor

A mechanically commutated electric motor powered by direct current.

decibel

definite integral

deflection

The degree to which a structural element is displaced under a load. It may refer to an angle or a distance.

deformation

1. (mechanics)
2. (engineering)

density

A physical property of a substance defined as its mass per unit volume.

derivative

For a mathematical function of a real variable, a measurement of the sensitivity to change of the function value (output) with respect to a change in its argument (input); e.g. the derivative of the position of a moving object with respect to time is the object's velocity and measures how quickly the position of the object changes as time changes. Derivatives are a fundamental tool of calculus.

destructive interference

diamagnetism

dielectric

An electrical insulator that can be polarized by an applied electric field. When a dielectric material is placed in an electric field, electric charges do not flow through the material as they would in a conductor but only shift slightly from their equilibrium positions, with positive charges displaced in the direction of the field's flow and negative charges displaced in the opposite direction; this creates an internal electric field that reduces the larger field within the dielectric material.

diffraction

direct current (DC)

dispersion

displacement

1. (fluid) Occurs when an object is immersed in a fluid, pushing it out of the way and taking its place. The volume of the immersed object will be exactly equal to the volume of the displaced fluid, so that the volume of the immersed object can be deduced if the volume of the displaced fluid is measured.
2. (vector) The shortest distance from the initial to the final position of a point. Thus, it is the length of an imaginary straight path, typically distinct from the path actually travelled by.

distance

A numerical description of how far apart objects are.

drift velocity

Doppler effect

The change in frequency of a wave (or other periodic event) for an observer moving relative to its source. Compared to the emitted frequency, the received frequency is higher during the approach, identical at the instant of passing by, and lower during the recession.

drag

Forces which act on a solid object in the direction of the relative fluid flow velocity. Unlike other resistive forces, such as dry friction, which is nearly independent of velocity, drag forces depend on velocity.

ductility

A solid material's ability to deform under tensile stress; this is often characterized by the material's ability to be stretched into a wire.

dynamics

The branch of classical mechanics that studies forces and torques and their effects on motion, as opposed to kinematics, which studies motion without reference to these forces.

dyne

E

econophysics

elastic collision

elastic energy

elastic instability

elastic modulus

elasticity

The tendency of a material to return to its original shape after it is deformed.

electric charge

A physical property of matter that causes it to experience a force when near other electrically charged matter. There are two types of electric charge: positive and negative.

electric circuit

An electrical network consisting of a closed loop, giving a return path for the current.

electric current

A flow of electric charge through a conductive medium.

electric displacement field

electric field

The region of space surrounding electrically charged particles and time-varying magnetic fields. The electric field represents the force exerted on other electrically charged objects by the

electrically charged particle the field is surrounding.

electric field gradient

electric field intensity

electric generator

electric motor

electric potential

electric power
The rate at which electric energy is transferred by an electric circuit.

electrical conductor
Any material which contains movable electric charges and therefore can conduct an electric current under the influence of an electric field.

electrical insulator
Any material whose internal electric charges do not flow freely and which therefore does not conduct an electric current under the influence of an electric field.

electrical potential energy

electrical and electronics engineering

electrical network
An interconnection of electrical elements such as resistors, inductors, capacitors, voltage sources, current sources, and switches.

electrical resistance
The opposition to the passage of an electric current through an electrical element.

electricity
The set of physical phenomena associated with the presence and flow of electric charges.

electro-optic effect

electrochemical cell

electrodynamics

electrolytic cell

electromagnet
A type of magnet in which the magnetic field is produced by the flow of electric current.

electromagnetic field

A physical field produced by moving electrically charged objects.

electromagnetic induction

electromagnetic radiation

A form of energy emitted and absorbed by charged particles, which exhibits wave-like behavior as it travels through space.

electromagnetic spectrum

electromagnetic wave equation

electromagnetism

electromechanics

electromotive force ($\mathcal{E}$)

The electrical intensity or "pressure" developed by a source of electrical energy such as a battery or generator and measured in volts. Any device that converts other forms of energy into electrical energy provides electromotive force as its output.

electron
A subatomic particle with a negative elementary electric charge.

electron capture

electron cloud

electron pair

electron paramagnetic resonance

A method for studying materials with unpaired electrons which makes use of the Zeeman effect. It shares some basic principles with nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR).

electronvolt (eV)
A unit of energy equal to approximately 1.6×10^{-19} joule. By definition, it is the amount of energy gained by the charge of a single electron moved across an electric potential difference of one volt.

electronegativity
A chemical property that describes the tendency of an atom or a functional group to attract electrons (or electron density) towards itself.

electronics
A field that deals with electrical circuits that involve active electrical components such as vacuum tubes, transistors, diodes, and integrated circuits as well as associated passive interconnection technologies.

electrostatics

electrostriction

elementary charge

elementary particle

emission spectrum

emissivity

energy
The ability to do work.

energy level

endothermic
An adjective used to refer to a process or reaction in which a system absorbs energy from its surroundings, usually in the form of heat but also in the form of light, electricity, or sound. Contrast *exothermic*.

engineering physics

enthalpy

entropy
A quantity which describes the randomness of a substance or system.

equilibrant force

equipartition

escape velocity
The velocity at which the kinetic energy plus the gravitational potential energy of an object is zero. It is the speed needed to "escape" from a gravitational field without further propulsion.

excited state

exothermic
An adjective used to refer to a process or reaction that releases energy from a system, usually in the form of heat but also in the form of light, electricity, or sound. Contrast *endothermic*.

experimental physics

F

farad

falling bodies
Objects that are moving towards a body with greater gravitational influence, such as a planet.

faraday

Faraday constant

Fermat's principle

Fermi surface

fermion
A type of particle that behaves according to Fermi–Dirac statistics, obeys the Pauli exclusion principle, and possesses half-integer spin. Fermions include all quarks and leptons, as well as all composite particles made of an odd number of these (such as all baryons and many atoms and nuclei). Fermions constitute one of two main classes of particles, the other being bosons.

ferrimagnetism

ferromagnetism

field line

first law of thermodynamics

fission
Either a nuclear reaction or a radioactive decay process in which the nucleus of an atom splits into smaller parts (lighter nuclei), often producing free neutrons and photons (in the form of gamma rays) and releasing relatively large amounts of energy.

flavour

fluid

fluid mechanics

fluid physics

fluid statics

fluorescence

flux

flux density

focal length

focus

force (F)
A push or pull. Any interaction that, when unopposed, will change the motion of a physical body. A force has both magnitude and direction, making it a vector quantity. The SI unit used to measure force is the newton.

force carrier

Force field (physics)

frame of reference

Fraunhofer lines

free body diagram

frequency

frequency modulation

free fall
Any motion of a body where its own weight is the only force acting upon it.

freezing point
The temperature at which a substance changes state from liquid to solid.

friction

function

fundamental forces

fundamental frequency

fundamental theorem of calculus

fusion
A nuclear reaction in which two or more atomic nuclei join together, or "fuse", to form a single heavier nucleus.

G

gamma ray
A form of electromagnetic radiation of very high frequency and therefore very high energy.

gas

general relativity

geophysics

gluon

Graham's law of diffusion

gravitation

A natural phenomenon by which physical bodies attract each other with a force proportional to their masses.

gravitational constant (G)

A physical constant involved in the calculation of gravitational force between two bodies.

gravitational energy
The potential energy associated with the gravitational field.

gravitational field
A model used to explain the influence that a massive body extends into the space around itself, producing a force (gravity) on another massive body. Thus, a gravitational field is used to explain and represent gravitational phenomena. It is measured in newtons per kilogram (N/kg).

gravitational potential
The gravitational potential at a location is equal to the work (energy transferred) per unit mass that is done by the force of gravity to move an object to a fixed reference location.

gravitational wave

A ripple in the curvature of spacetime that propagates as a wave and is generated in certain gravitational interactions, travelling outward from their source.

graviton

gravity
See *gravitation*.

ground

ground reaction force

ground state

group velocity

H

hadron
A composite particle made from three quarks or three antiquarks baryon, or one quark and one antiquark meson.

half-life
The time required for a quantity to fall to half its value as measured at the beginning of the time period. In physics, half-life typically refers to a property of radioactive decay, but may refer to any quantity which follows an exponential decay.

Hamilton's principle

Hamiltonian mechanics

harmonic mean

heat
A form of energy transferred from one body to another by thermal interaction.

heat transfer

Helmholtz free energy

hertz
The SI unit of frequency, defined as the number of cycles per second of a periodic phenomenon.

Higgs boson

homeokinetics
The physics of complex, self-organizing systems.

horsepower (hp)

Huygens–Fresnel principle

hydrostatics

I

ice point
A physical process that results in the phase transition of a substance from a liquid to a solid.

impedance
The measure of the opposition that a circuit presents to a current when a voltage is applied.

impulse
The change in momentum, which is equal to the average net external force multiplied by the time this force acts.

indefinite integral

inductance

infrasound

inertia
The resistance of any physical object to a change in its state of motion or rest, or the tendency of an object to resist any change in its motion.

inductive reactance

integral

integral transform

International System of Units (SI)
The modern form of the metric system, comprising a system of units of measurement devised around seven base units and the convenience of the number ten.

invariant mass

ion
An atom or molecule in which the total number of electrons is not equal to the total number of protons, giving the atom a net positive or negative electric charge.

ionic bond
A type of chemical bond formed through an electrostatic attraction between two oppositely charged ions.

ionization
The process of converting an atom or molecule into an ion by adding or removing charged particles such as electrons or other ions.

ionization chamber

ionizing radiation

isotope
A variant of a particular chemical element. While all isotopes of a given element share the same number of protons, each isotope differs from the others in its number of neutrons.

J

Josephson effect

joule
A derived unit of energy, work, or amount of heat in the International System of Units.

K

Kelvin
A scale and unit of measurement of temperature. The Kelvin scale is an absolute thermodynamic temperature scale which uses absolute zero as its null point.

kinematics
The branch of classical mechanics that describes the motion of points, bodies (objects), and systems of bodies (groups of objects) without consideration of the causes of motion. The study of kinematics is often referred to as the "geometry of motion".

kinetic energy
The energy that a physical body possesses due to its motion, defined as the work needed to accelerate a body of a given mass from rest to its stated velocity. The body continues to

maintain this kinetic energy unless its velocity changes. Contrast *potential energy*.

Kirchhoff's circuit laws

Two approximate equalities that deal with the current and voltage in electrical circuits. See Kirchhoff's laws for other meanings of the term.

Kirchhoff's equations

In fluid dynamics, a set of equations which describe the motion of a rigid body in an ideal fluid.

L

Lagrangian mechanics

laminar flow

Occurs when a fluid flows in parallel layers with no disruption between the layers.

Laplace transform

Laplace–Runge–Lenz vector

A vector used chiefly to describe the shape and orientation of the orbit of one astronomical body around another, such as a planet revolving around a star. For two bodies interacting by Newtonian gravity, the LRL vector is a constant of motion, meaning that it is the same no matter where it is calculated on the orbit; equivalently, the LRL vector is said to be conserved.

laser

A device that emits light through a process of optical amplification based on the stimulated emission of electromagnetic radiation. The word "laser" is an acronym for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation"

law of universal gravitation

LC circuit

A circuit consisting of an inductor (with inductance L) and a capacitor (with capacitance C).

Lenz's law

lepton

An elementary particle which does not undergo strong interactions but is subject to the Pauli exclusion principle. Two main classes of leptons exist: charged leptons (also known as the electron-like leptons) and neutral leptons (better known as neutrinos).

lever

A type of machine consisting of a beam or rigid rod pivoted at a fixed hinge or fulcrum; one of six classical simple machines.

levitation (physics)

light

A form of electromagnetic radiation that occupies a certain range of wavelengths within the electromagnetic spectrum. In physics, the term sometimes refers collectively to electromagnetic radiation of any wavelength, in which case light includes gamma rays, X-rays, microwaves, and radio waves, but in common usage "light" more often refers specifically to visible light.

linear actuator

A form of motor that generates a linear movement directly.

linear algebra

The branch of mathematics concerning vector spaces, often finite or countably infinite dimensional, as well as linear mappings between such spaces.

line of force

linear elasticity
The mathematical study of how solid objects deform and become internally stressed due to prescribed loading conditions. Linear elasticity is a simplification of the more general nonlinear theory of elasticity and is a branch of continuum mechanics.

Liouville's theorem
Phase space volume is conserved.

liquid
One of four classical states of matter having a definite volume but no fixed shape.

liquid crystal (LC)
A state of matter which has properties between those of a conventional liquid and those of a solid crystal. For instance, an LC may flow like a liquid, but its molecules may be oriented in a crystal-like way.

longitudinal wave

M

M-theory
An extension of string theory that attempts to unify seemingly contradictory mathematical formulations and which identifies 11 dimensions.

Mach number
A dimensionless quantity representing the ratio of the speed of an object moving through a fluid to the local speed of sound.

Mach's principle
The proposition that the existence of absolute rotation (the distinction of local inertial frames vs. rotating reference frames) is determined by the large-scale distribution of matter.

machine
Any powered tool consisting of one or more parts that is constructed to achieve a particular goal. Machines are usually powered by mechanical, chemical, thermal or electrical means, and are frequently motorised.

machine element
An elementary component of a machine. There are three basic types: structural components, mechanisms, and control components.

Maclaurin series
A representation of a function as an infinite sum of terms that are calculated from the values of the function's derivatives at a single point.

magnetic field
A mathematical description of the magnetic influence of electric currents and magnetic materials. The magnetic field at any given point is specified by both a direction and a magnitude (or strength); as such it is a vector field.

magnetism
A property of materials that respond to an applied magnetic field.

magnetostatics

mass

mass balance

An application of the law of conservation of mass to the analysis of physical systems.

mass density
See *density*.

mass flux
The rate of mass flow per unit area. The common symbols are j, J, φ, or Φ, sometimes with subscript m to indicate mass is the flowing quantity. Its SI units are kg s−1 m−2.

mass moment of inertia
A property of a distribution of mass in space that measures its resistance to rotational acceleration about an axis.

mass number

The total number of protons and neutrons (together known as nucleons) in an atomic nucleus.

mass spectrometry

material properties

materials science
An interdisciplinary field incorporating elements of physics, chemistry, and engineering that is concerned with the design and discovery of new materials, particularly solids.

mathematical physics
The application of mathematics to problems in physics and the development of mathematical methods suitable for such applications and for the formulation of physical theories.

mathematics
The abstract study of topics encompassing quantity, structure, space, change, and other properties.

matrix
A rectangular array of numbers, symbols, or expressions arranged in rows and columns. The individual items in a matrix are called its *elements* or *entries*.

matter
Any substance (often a particle) that has rest mass and (usually) also volume.

Maxwell's equations
A set of partial differential equations that, together with the Lorentz force law, form the foundation of classical electrodynamics, classical optics, and electric circuits. Maxwell's equations describe how electric and magnetic fields are generated and altered by each other and by charges and currents.

measure of central tendency
A term which relates to the way in which quantitative data tend to cluster around some value. A measure of central tendency is any of a number of ways of specifying this "central value".

mechanical energy

mechanical filter

mechanical equilibrium

mechanical wave

mechanics
The branch of science concerned with the behaviour of physical bodies when subjected to forces or displacements and the subsequent effects of the bodies on their environment.

melting

A physical process that results in the phase transition of a substance from a solid to a liquid.

meson

A type of hadronic subatomic particle composed of one quark and one antiquark bound together by the strong interaction. All mesons are unstable, with the longest-lived lasting for only a few hundredths of a microsecond.

modulus of elasticity
The mathematical description of an object's or substance's tendency to be deformed elastically (i.e. non-permanently) when a force is applied to it. The elastic modulus of an object is defined as the slope of its stress–strain curve in the elastic deformation region. As such, a stiffer material will have a higher elastic modulus.

molar concentration

molar mass
A physical property of matter defined as the mass of a given substance divided by the amount of substance and expressed in grams per mole.

molecule
An electrically neutral group of two or more atoms held together by covalent chemical bonds. Molecules are distinguished from ions by having a net electric charge equal to zero.

molecular physics
A branch of physics that studies the physical properties of molecules and the chemical bonds between atoms as well as their molecular dynamics. It is closely related to atomic physics and overlaps greatly with theoretical chemistry, physical chemistry and chemical physics.

moment

moment of inertia
A property of a distribution of mass in space that measures its resistance to rotational acceleration about an axis.

momentum
A vector quantity consisting of the product of the mass and velocity of an object.

monochromatic light

motion
Any change in the position of an object over time. Motion can be mathematically described in terms of displacement, distance, velocity, speed, acceleration, and momentum, and is observed by attaching a frame of reference to an observer and measuring the change in an object's position relative to that frame. An object's motion cannot change unless it is acted upon by a force.

muon
An elementary particle, technically classified as a lepton, that is similar to the electron, with unitary negative electric charge (−1) and a spin of ½. Muons are not believed to have any sub-structure.

N

nanoengineering
The practice of engineering on the nanoscale. Nanoengineering is largely a synonym for nanotechnology, but emphasizes the applied rather the field.

nanotechnology

The manipulation of matter on an atomic and molecular scale; a more generalized description by the National Nanotechnology Initiative is "the manipulation of matter with at least one dimension sized from 1 to 100 nanometres".

Navier–Stokes equations

neurophysics

neutrino
A type of electrically neutral subatomic particle denoted by the Greek letter ν (nu). All evidence suggests that neutrinos have mass but that their mass is tiny even by the standards of subatomic particles. Their mass has never been measured accurately.

neutron
Subatomic particle with no charge

- **prompt neutron**

  Immediate emission of neutrons after a nuclear fission event

- **delayed neutron**

  Delayed emission of neutrons after a nuclear fission event, by one of the fission products (actually, a fission product daughter after beta decay)

neutron cross-section

newton (N)

Newton's laws of motion
A set of three physical laws which describe the relationship between the forces acting on a body and its motion due to those forces. Together they form the basis for classical or Newtonian mechanics.

Newton's law of universal gravitation

Newtonian fluid

Newtonian mechanics

normal force

nuclear force

nuclear physics
The branch of physics that studies the constituents and interactions of atomic nuclei.

nuclear reaction

nuclear transmutation

nucleon
Either a proton or a neutron in its role as a component of an atomic nucleus.

nucleus

nuclide

An atomic species characterized by the specific composition of its nucleus, i.e. by its number of protons, its number of neutrons, and its nuclear energy state.

O

Ohm
The SI derived unit of electrical resistance.

Ohm's law
The electric current through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to the potential difference across the two points.

optical tweezers
: An optomechanical device used for the capture, analysis, and manipulation of dielectric objects or particles, which operates via the application of force by the electric field of light.

optically detected magnetic resonance
: An optical technique for the initialisation and readout of quantum spin in some crystal defects.

optics
: The branch of physics which involves the behaviour and properties of light, including its interactions with matter and the construction of instruments that use or detect it. Optics usually describes the behaviour of visible, ultraviolet, and infrared light; however, other forms of electromagnetic radiation such as X-rays, microwaves, and radio waves exhibit similar properties.

P

paraffin

parallel circuit

parity
1. (mathematics)
2. (physics)

particle

particle accelerator

particle displacement

particle physics
: A branch of physics that studies the nature of particles, which are the constituents of what is usually referred to as matter and radiation.

Pascal's law
: A principle in fluid mechanics which states that pressure exerted anywhere in a confined incompressible fluid is transmitted equally in all directions throughout the fluid such that the initial pressure variations remain the same.

Pauli exclusion principle

pendulum

periodic table of the elements

: A tabular display of the chemical elements organised on the basis of their atomic numbers, electron configurations, and recurring chemical properties. Elements are presented in order of increasing atomic number (number of protons).

phase (matter)

phase (waves)

phase equilibrium

phenomenology

phosphorescence

photoelectric effect

photon
: An elementary particle, the quantum of light and all other forms of electromagnetic radiation, and the force carrier for the electromagnetic force.

photonics

physical chemistry
: The study of macroscopic, atomic, subatomic, and particulate phenomena in chemical systems in terms of laws and concepts of physics.

physical constant

physical quantity

physics
: The natural science that involves the study of matter and its motion through space and time, along with related concepts such as energy and force. More broadly, it is the general analysis of nature, conducted in order to understand how the universe behaves.

piezoelectricity

pion

Planck constant (h)

: A fundamental universal physical constant that is the quantum of action in quantum mechanics.

Planck units

Planck's law

plasma

plasma physics

plasticity

pneumatics
: The study and control of mechanical force and movement generated by the application of compressed gas.

positron

potential energy

power

pressure
: The ratio of force to the area over which that force is distributed.

principle of relativity

probability
: A measure of the expectation that an event will occur or that a statement is true. Probabilities are given a value between 0 (will not occur) and 1 (will occur). The higher the probability of an event, the more certain one can be that the event will occur.

probability distribution

probability theory

proton

psi particle

pulley
: A wheel on an axle that is designed to support movement of a cable or belt along its circumference; one of six classical simple machines. Pulleys are used in a variety of ways to lift loads, apply forces, and transmit power.

pulse

pulse wave

Q

quantization

quantum

quantum chromodynamics

quantum electrodynamics (QED)
The relativistic quantum field theory of electrodynamics. In essence, it describes how light and matter interact and is the first theory where full agreement between quantum mechanics and special relativity is achieved. QED mathematically describes all phenomena involving electrically charged particles interacting by means of exchange of photons and represents the quantum counterpart of classical electromagnetism, giving a complete account of matter and light interaction.

quantum field theory
A theoretical framework for constructing quantum mechanical models of subatomic particles in particle physics and quasiparticles in condensed matter physics.

quantum gravity

quantum mechanics
A branch of physics dealing with physical phenomena at microscopic scales, where the action is on the order of the Planck constant. Quantum mechanics departs from classical mechanics primarily at the quantum realm of atomic and subatomic length scales, and provides a mathematical description of much of the dual particle-like and wave-like behavior and interactions of energy and matter that occur at this scale.

quantum number

quantum physics

quantum state

quark
An elementary particle and a fundamental constituent of matter. Quarks combine to form composite particles called hadrons, the most stable of which are protons and neutrons, the components of atomic nuclei.

quasiparticle

R

radiant energy

radiation

radioactive decay

radionuclide

Any nuclide possessing excess nuclear energy to the point that it is unstable. Such excess energy is emitted through any of several processes of radioactive decay, resulting in a stable nuclide or sometimes another unstable radionuclide which can then undergo further decay. Certain radionuclides occur naturally; many others can be produced artificially in nuclear reactors, cyclotrons, particle accelerators, or radionuclide generators.

radius of curvature

redshift
A phenomenon which occurs when light seen coming from an object that is moving away from the observer is proportionally increased in wavelength or "shifted" to the red end of the visible light spectrum.

refraction

The change in direction of a wave as it passes from one transmission medium to another or as a result of a gradual change in the medium. Though most commonly used in the context of refraction of light, other waves such as sound waves and fluid waves also experience refraction.

refractive index

relative atomic mass

relativistic mechanics

relativity

rest frame

rigid body

An idealization of a solid body in which deformation is neglected. In other words, the distance between any two given points of a rigid body remains constant in time regardless of the external forces exerted on it. Even though such an object cannot physically exist due to relativity, objects can normally be assumed to be perfectly rigid if they are not moving near the speed of light.

rotational energy

The kinetic energy due to the rotation of an object, which forms part of its total kinetic energy.

rotational speed

The number of complete rotations or revolutions a rotating body makes per unit time.

Rydberg formula

A formula used in atomic physics to describe the wavelengths of spectral lines of many chemical elements.

S

scalar

Any simple physical quantity that can be described by a single number (as opposed to vectors, tensors, etc., which are described by several numbers such as magnitude and direction) and is unchanged by coordinate system rotations or translations (in Newtonian mechanics) or by Lorentz transformations or central-time translations (in relativity).

scattering

The general physical process by which some forms of radiation, such as light, sound, or moving particles, are forced to deviate from a straight trajectory by one or more localised non-uniformities in the medium through which they pass.

science

A systematic enterprise that builds and organises knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe.

screw

A mechanism that converts rotational motion to linear motion, and a torque (rotational force) to a linear force; one of six classical simple machines.

second law of thermodynamics

Seebeck effect

series circuit

shadow matter

shear modulus

shear strength

shear stress

shortwave radiation (SW)
Radiant energy of the electromagnetic spectrum with wavelengths in the visible, near-ultraviolet, and near-infrared spectra, the broadest definition of which includes all radiation with a wavelength between 0.1 μm and 5.0 μm.

Schrödinger equation
A mathematical equation which describes the time evolution of wave functions in quantum mechanics.

simple harmonic motion

simple machine
A mechanical device that changes the direction or magnitude of a force. In general, a set of six classical simple machines identified by Renaissance scientists drawing from Greek texts on technology are collectively defined as the simplest mechanisms that can provide mechanical advantage (also called leverage).

siphon
A tube in an inverted U shape that causes a liquid to flow uphill without pumps, powered by the fall of the liquid as it flows down the tube under the pull of gravity. The term may also more generally refer to a wide variety of devices involving the flow of liquids through tubes.

Snell's law

solar cell

solid

solid mechanics

solid-state physics

solubility
The tendency of a solid, liquid, or gaseous chemical substance (called a *solute*) to dissolve in another solid, liquid, or gaseous substance (called a *solvent*) to form a homogeneous solution of the solute in the solvent. The solubility of a solute fundamentally depends on the specific solvent as well as on temperature and pressure.

sound
A mechanical wave that is an oscillation of pressure transmitted through a solid, liquid, or gas and composed of frequencies within the range of human hearing.

special relativity

specific activity

speed

speed of light (c)
A fundamental universal physical constant defined as exactly 299,792,458 metres per second, a figure that is exact because the length of the metre is defined from this constant and the international standard for time. When not otherwise qualified, the term "speed of light" usually refers to the speed of light in vacuum, as opposed to the speed of light through some physical medium.

speed of sound

spherical aberration

spin quantum number

stable isotope ratio
The relative abundances of the atomically stable isotopes of a given element as they occur in nature or in a particular experimental context.

stable nuclide

Any nuclide that is not radioactive and does not spontaneously undergo radioactive decay, as opposed to a radionuclide. When such nuclides are referred to in relation to specific elements, they are usually termed stable isotopes.

standard atomic weight

Standard Model

The theory of particle physics which describes three of the four known fundamental forces (the electromagnetic force, the weak force, and the strong force, but not the gravitational force) and classifies all known elementary particles.

standing wave

state of matter

statics

The branch of mechanics concerned with the analysis of loads (force and torque, or "moment") on physical systems in static equilibrium, that is, in a state where the relative positions of subsystems do not vary over time, or where components and structures are at a constant velocity.

statistical mechanics

stiffness

The rigidity of an object, i.e. the extent to which it resists deformation in response to an applied force.

strain

The transformation of a body from a reference configuration to a current configuration. A configuration is a set containing the positions of all particles of the body.

strain hardening

strength of materials

stress

1. An applied force or system of forces that tends to strain or deform a physical body.
2. A measure of the internal forces acting within a deformable body.
3. A quantitative measure of the average force per unit area of a surface within a body on which internal forces act.

stress–strain curve

string duality

string theory

structural load

subatomic particle

Any particle that is smaller than an atom.

sublimation

The physical process by which matter is transformed directly from the solid phase to the gas phase without passing through an intermediate liquid phase. Sublimation is an endothermic phase transition that occurs at temperatures and pressures below a substance's triple point in its phase diagram.

superconductivity

superconductor

A phenomenon of exactly zero electrical resistance and expulsion of magnetic fields occurring in certain materials when cooled below a characteristic critical temperature.

superhard material

superposition principle

supersymmetry (SUSY)

surface tension

T

temperature
: A physical property of matter that quantitatively expresses the common notions of hot and cold.

tensile modulus

tensile strength

tesla (T)

test particle

theoretical physics
: A branch of physics that employs mathematical models and abstractions of physical objects and systems in order to rationalize, explain, and predict natural phenomena, as opposed to experimental physics, which relies on data generated by experimental observations.

theory of everything (ToE)

theory of relativity

thermal conduction

thermal equilibrium
: A state in which there is no net flow of thermal energy between two physical systems when the systems are connected by a path permeable to heat. A system may also be said to be in thermal equilibrium with itself if the temperature within the system is spatially and temporally uniform. Systems in thermodynamic equilibrium are always in thermal equilibrium, but the converse is not always true.

thermal radiation

thermionic emission

thermodynamic equilibrium

thermodynamic free energy

thermodynamics

thermometer
: An instrument used to measure temperature.

third law of thermodynamics

threshold frequency

torque

: The tendency of a force to rotate an object about an axis, fulcrum, or pivot. Just as a force is a push or a pull, a torque can be thought of as a twist to an object.

total internal reflection

toughness
: The ability of a material to absorb energy and plastically deform without fracturing. Material toughness is defined as the amount of energy per unit volume that a material can absorb before rupturing. It is also defined as the resistance to fracture of a material when stressed.

trajectory
: The path that a moving object follows through space as a function of time.

transducer

transmission medium

transverse wave

trigonometry
A branch of mathematics that studies triangles and the relationships between their sides and the angles between these sides.

trimean

triple point
The temperature and pressure at which the three phases (gas, liquid, and solid) of a given substance coexist in thermodynamic equilibrium.

truncated mean

U

Unbalanced forces
When there is unbalanced force(s); and as such, the object changes its state of motion. The object is not at equilibrium and subsequently accelerates.

uncertainty principle
Any of a variety of mathematical inequalities asserting a fundamental limit to the precision with which certain pairs of physical properties of a particle, such as position x and momentum p, cannot be known simultaneously.

unified atomic mass unit
One dalton: one-twelfth the mass of an isolated neutral atom of the isotope ${}^{12}_{6}\mathrm{C}$ in its ground state.

uniform motion

uniform circular motion

unit vector

utility frequency
The frequency of the oscillations of alternating current (AC) in an electric power grid transmitted from a power plant to the end-user.

V

vacuum
An area of space which contains no matter.

valence electron
An electron that is associated with an atom and can participate in the formation of a chemical bond.

valence shell
The outermost electron shell of an atom.

valley of stability

Van de Graaff generator

variable capacitor

variable resistor

vector
Any quantity that has both magnitude and direction.

vector space
A mathematical structure formed by a collection of elements called vectors, which may be added together and multiplied ("scaled") by numbers called scalars.

velocity (v)
A vector quantity defined as the rate of change of the position of an object with respect to a given frame of reference. Velocity specifies both an object's speed and direction of motion (e.g. 60 kilometres per hour to the north).

virtual image

virtual particle

viscoelasticity

viscosity

visible light
A form of electromagnetic radiation generally defined as the range of wavelengths visible to the average human eye.

volt (V)
The SI derived unit for electric potential, electric potential difference, and electromotive force, defined as the difference in electric potential between two points of a conducting wire when an electric current of one ampere dissipates one watt of power between those two points.

Volta potential

voltage

voltmeter
An instrument used for measuring the difference in electric potential between two points in an electric circuit. Analog voltmeters move a pointer across a scale in proportion to the voltage of the circuit.

volt per metre

volume

W

W and Z bosons

watt (W)
A derived unit of power in the International System of Units (SI) defined as one joule per second. The watt measures the rate of energy conversion or transfer.

wave
A disturbance or oscillation that travels through spacetime accompanied by a transfer of energy.

wave equation

wave function

wave function collapse

wave–particle duality

wavelength
A measure of the distance traversed by a single spatial period of a sinusoidal wave, i.e. the distance over which the wave's shape repeats.

weak interaction

One of the four fundamental forces of nature, along with the strong nuclear force, electromagnetism, and gravitation. It is responsible for the radioactive decay of subatomic

particles and initiates the process known as hydrogen fusion in stars.

weber (Wb)

wedge
A triangular round tool in the form of a compound and portable inclined plane; one of six classical simple machines.

weight

wheel and axle
A wheel attached to an axle in such a way that the two parts rotate together and transfer forces between them; one of six classical simple machines.

white body
A hypothetical idealized physical body that reflects all incident electromagnetic radiation completely and uniformly in all directions; the opposite of a black body.

wind
The flow of gases on a large scale.

work

work function

X

X-ray
A high-energy photon (between 100 eV and 100 keV) with a wavelength shorter than that of ultraviolet radiation and longer than that of gamma radiation.

Y

Young's modulus
A measure of the stiffness of a solid material which defines the relationship between mechanical stress and strain.

Z

Zeeman effect
The effect of splitting a spectral line into several components in the presence of a static magnetic field by the lifting of degeneracy in electronic states.

BRIDGE COURSE – 2022 – 2023

INDEX

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

SLNo	Date	
1.	31.10.2022	Boh Nur Co
2	01.11.2022	Va Hy Po
3	02.11.2022	In E
4	03.11.2022	V C
5	04.11.2022	
6	05.11.2022	
7	07.11.2022	
8	08.11.2022	
9	09.11.2022	
10	10.11.2022	
11	11.11.2022	

Date	Name of the Topic Covered	Name of the Lecturer	Signature
31.10.2022	Bohr's Model, Quantum Numbers,Electronic Configuration	Dr.K.Jhansi Lakshmi	
01.11.2022	Valency of Carbon, Hybridization, Bond Polarization	Dr.K.Jhansi Lakshmi	
02.11.2022	Inductive Effect, Mesomeric Effect, Hyper conjugation	Dr.K.Jhansi Lakshmi	
03.11.2022	VB Theory,Hybridisation of Orbitals with examples.	P.Leena	
04.11.2022	Definition of Lattice Point, Space Lattice,Unit cell, Bragg's Law, Crystal Defects	P.Leena	
05.11.2022	Joule Thomson Effect,Liquid Crystals, Nernst Distribution Law	P.Leena	
07.11.2022	Common Ion Effect, Solubility Product, Colligative properties	M.Subbalakshmi	
08.11.2022	Periodic table, Diborane structure	M.Subbalakshmi	
09.11.2022	Oxidation States, Magnetic Properties	M.Subbalakshmi	
10.11.2022	Lanthanide contraction and their consequences	M.Subbalakshmi	
11.11.2022	Test conducted	K. Jhansi lakshmi P.Leena M.Subbalakshmi	

Students Details

Sl.No	Name of the Student	Group
1	V.Vijaya Lakshmi	MPC
2	K.Veera Veni	MPC
3	Ch.Madhuri	MPC
4	A.Lakshmi	CBMB
5	P.Bhavani	CBMB
6	J.Suji	CBZ
7	R.R.Venkatalakshmi	CBZ
8	K.Sharmila Ganga	CBZ
9	S.Meghana Sriveni	CBZ
10	D.Ganga Bhavani	MPC
11	K.Bhavani	MPC
12	S.Sammakka	MPC
13	T.Anantha	MPC
14	K.Anusha	CBHT
15	R.D.Kumari	CZAqT
16	K.Bala Rajini	CZAqT
17	V.Muneeswari	CZAqT
18	V.Sudha Rani	CZAqT
19	Ch.Anitha	CZAqT
20	M.Rani	CBMB
21	P.Kusuma	CBMB

22	P.Susma	CBMB
23	B.P.Pushpa	CBMB
24	R.Madhu	CBMB
25	I.Srilakshmi	CBHT
26	S.Raja Kumari	CBHT
27	K.Sai Kumari	MPC
28	A.D.Mahalakshmi	MPC
29	M.Satya Spandana	MPC
30	B.Lovatalli	MPC
31	R.Sunitha	MPC
32	P.Krishna Veni	CBMB
33	K.Veera Veni	CBHT
34	B.Durga Bhavani	CBZ
35	A.Akhila	CBZ
36	K.Saranya	CBHT
37	T.Asha Jyothi	CBHT
38	S.Prema Vani	CBHT
39	G.Akshaya	CBHT
40	P.Durga Bhavani	CBZ

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

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

BRIDGE COURSE QUESTIONNAIRE

2022-2023

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) Csel 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

KEY

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

Pre and Post Bridge Course Test Marks

S.No	Name of the Student	Pre Bridge Course Test	Post Bridge Course Test
1	V.Vijaya Lakshmi	15	16
2	K.Veera Veni	15	18
3	Ch.Madhuri	13	17
4	A.Lakshmi	13	15
5	P.Bhavani	14	17
6	J.Suji	13	18
7	R.R.Venkatalakshmi	13	19
8	K.Sharmila Ganga	13	20
9	S.Meghana Sriveni	14	17
10	D.Ganga Bhavani	15	16
11	K.Bhavani	10	16
12	S.Sammakka	11	17
13	T.Anantha	10	17
14	K.Anusha	15	18
15	R.D.Kumari	11	19
16	K.Bala Rajini	10	20
17	V.Muneeswari	13	19
18	V.Sudha Rani	11	20
19	Ch.Anitha	10	16
20	M.Rani	15	18
21	P.Kusuma	15	17

22	P.Susma	11	16
23	B.P.Pushpa	10	18
24	R.Madhu	9	17
25	I.Srilakshmi	14	17
26	S.Raja Kumari	8	18
27	K.Sai Kumari	10	16
28	A.D.Mahalakshmi	11	17
29	M.Satya Spandana	15	18
30	B.Lovatalli	14	20
31	R.Sunitha	13	19
32	P.Krishna Veni	12	19
33	K.Veera Veni	10	20
34	B.Durga Bhavani	11	17
35	A.Akhila	09	16
36	K.Saranya	08	15
37	T.Asha Jyothi	07	18
38	S.Prema Vani	06	16
39	G.Akshaya	10	17
40	P.Durga Bhavani	10	18

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

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Activity Register 2022-2023

Date	31-10-2022 to 10-11-2022
Conducted through (DRC/IKC/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)
Title of the Activity	**Fundamentals Of Computers**
Name of the Department/ Committee	**Department of Computer Science**
Details of Resourc persons (Name, Designation etc.,)	N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari **M.Tech.** Lecturer in Computer Science K.Surya Lakshmi **M.Sc(IT)** Guest Lecturer in Computer Science
No. of students participated	30
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.** Lecturer in Computer Science K.Surya Lakshmi **M.Sc(IT)** Guest Lecturer in Computer Science
Signature of the Department In-charge/ Convener of the Committee	N.N.S. Eswari 10/11/22
Signature of the Principal	V. Anantha Lakshmi PRINCIPAL
Remarks	A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE (W) AUTONOMOUS KAKINADA

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE
on
"Fundamentals of Computers"

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 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 working with operating system.
- To acquire basic skills needed to operate a computer.
- To apply computing in problem solving.

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE 2022-2023

Fundamentals of Computers

S.NO	DATE	SYLLABUS
01	31/10/2022	❖ Introduction to Computers
02	1/11/2022	❖ Computer Fundamentals
03	2/11/2022	❖ Computer Components
04	3/11/2022	❖ Working of Computer
05	4/11/2022	❖ Hardware
06	5/11/2022	❖ Software
07	6/11/2022	❖ Classification of Computers
08	7/11/2022	❖ Generation of Computers
09	8/11/2022	❖ Computer Viruses
10	09/11/2022	❖ Operating Systems

Signature of the Lecturers

I. N.N.S. Esoari

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

విద్యాప్రవర్ధకం

BRIDGE COURSE TIME TABLE

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

2022-2023

DAY	TIMINGS
31/10/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
1/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
2/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
3/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
4/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
5/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
6/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
7/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
8/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
9/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M

Signature of the Lecturers

1. N.N.S కిరణ్

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

DEPARTMENTS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE

Fundamentals of Computers

S.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS	SIGNATURE
1.	B.Sri Ramya Priya	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	B. Sri Ramya priya
2.	B.Bhavya Vijaya	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	B. Bhavya vijaya
3.	S.Gnga Mahalakshmi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	S. Ganga mahalakshmi
4.	Ch.Devi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	ch. Devi
5.	A.Durga Devi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	A. Durga Devi
6.	M.Satya Asha Deepthi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	M. Satya Asha Deepthi
7.	P. Anusha	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	P. Anusha
8.	S.Nagambika	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	S. Nagambika
9.	V. Maheswari	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	V. Maheswari
10.	A. Siri Chandana	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	A. S. Chandana.
11.	B. Gayatri Devi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	B. Gayathri Devi
12.	B. Lalitha	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	B. Lalitha
13.	Ch.Pushpa Bhavani	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	ch. Pushpa Bhavani
14.	Ch. Baby Sireesha	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	Ch. Baby Sireesha
15.	Ch. Bhuvaneswari	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	ch. Bhuvaneswari
16.	D.Divya Sri	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	D. Divya Sri
17.	D. Sai Veni	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	D. Divya Sri
18.	G. Vijaya Lakshmi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	D. S. Veni
19.	K. Sri Lakshmi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	K. S. Lakshmi
20.	L. Naga Lakshmi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	L. Naga Lakshmi
21.	M. Ramya	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	M. Ramya
22.	M. Veera Veni	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	M. veera veni
23.	P.B.V.Ganga Sindhu	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	P.B.V. Ganga Sindhu

S.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS	SIGNATURE
24.	P. Durga Bhavani	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	P. Durga
25.	Y.Teja sri Sai Pavani	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	Y. Teja Sri
26.	V. Sangeetha	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	V. Sangeetha
27.	S. Chandini	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	S. Chandini
28.	J. Thanu Sri	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	J. Thanu Sri
29.	D. Veeraveni	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	D. Veeraveni
30.	P. Maha Lakshmi	I B.Sc(M.P.Cs)	P. Mahalakshmi

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
ATTENDANCE for BRIDGE COURSE

S.NO	Name of the Student	31/10/22	1/11/22	2/11/22	3/11/22	4/11/22	5/11/22	6/11/22
1.	B.Sri Ramya Priya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2.	B.Bhavya Vijaya	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
3.	S.Gnga Mahalakshmi	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
4.	Ch.Devi	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
5.	A.Durga Devi	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
6.	M.Satya Asha Deepthi	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
7.	P. Anusha	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
8.	S.Nagambika	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
9.	V. Maheswari	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
10.	A. Siri Chandana	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
11.	B. Gayatri Devi	A	A	P	P	P	P	P
12.	B. Lalitha	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
13.	Ch.Pushpa Bhavani	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
14.	Ch. Baby Sireesha	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
15.	Ch. Bhuvaneswari	A	A	P	P	P	P	P
16.	D.Divya Sri	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
17.	D. Sai Veni	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
18.	G. Vijaya Lakshmi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
19.	K. Sri Lakshmi	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
20.	L. Naga Lakshmi	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
21.	M. Ramya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
22.	M. Veera Veni	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
23.	P.B.V.Ganga Sindhu	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
24.	P. Durga Bhavani	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
25.	Y.Teja sri Sai Pavani	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
26.	V. Sangeetha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
27.	S. Chandini	A	P	P	P	P	P	P

S.NO	Name of the Student	31/10/22	1/11/22	2/11/22	3/11/22	4/11/22	5/11/22	6/11/22
28.	J. Thanu Sri	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
29.	D. Veeraveni	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
30.	P. Maha Lakshmi	P	P	P	P	A	P	P

N.N.S. Eswari

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

ATTENDANCE for BRIDGE COURSE

S.NO.	Name of the Student	7/11/22	8/11/22	9/11/22	10/11/22
1.	B.Sri Ramya Priya	P	P	P	P
2.	B.Bhavya Vijaya	P	P	P	A
3.	S.Gnga Mahalakshmi	P	A	P	P
4.	Ch.Devi	A	P	P	P
5.	A.Durga Devi	P	P	P	P
6.	M.Satya Asha Deepthi	P	A	P	P
7.	P. Anusha	P	P	A	P
8.	S.Nagambika	P	P	P	A
9.	V. Maheswari	P	P	P	A
10.	A. Siri Chandana	P	P	A	P
11.	B. Gayatri Devi	P	P	P	A
12.	B. Lalitha	P	P	P	A
13.	Ch.Pushpa Bhavani	P	P	A	P
14.	Ch. Baby Sireesha	P	P	P	P
15.	Ch. Bhuvaneswari	A	P	P	P
16.	D.Divya Sri	P	A	P	P
17.	D. Sai Veni	P	P	A	P
18.	G. Vijaya Lakshmi	P	P	P	P
19.	K. Sri Lakshmi	P	P	P	P
20.	L. Naga Lakshmi	A	A	P	P
21.	M. Ramya	P	P	P	A
22.	M. Veera Veni	P	P	P	A
23.	P.B.V.Ganga Sindhu	P	P	A	P
24.	P. Durga Bhavani	P	A	P	P
25.	Y.Teja sri Sai Pavani	A	P	P	P
26.	V. Sangeetha	P	P	P	P
27.	S. Chandini	P	P	P	P

S.NO	Name of the Student	7/11/22	8/11/22	9/11/22	10/11/22
28.	J. Thanu Sri	P	P	P	P
29.	D. Veeraveni	P	A	P	P
30.	P. Maha Lakshmi	P	A	P	P

N.N.S. Eswari

COURSE MATERIAL

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

Definition of a Computer:

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

Hardware

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

Software:

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

Computer case

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

Monitor

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

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

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

స్త్రీ విద్యా ప్రవర్ధకం

BRIDGE COURSE

2022-2023

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

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Activity Register 2022-2023

Date	31-10-2022 to 10-11-2022
Conducted through (DRC/IKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/Department etc.,)	**Department of Computer Science**
Nature of Activity (seminar/workshop/exten Lecture etc)	**BRIDGE COURSE** I B.Com(CA)
Title of the Activity	**Fundamentals Of Computers**
Name of the Department/ Committee	**Department of Computer Science**
Details of Resoure persons (Name, Designation etc.,)	G.Satya Suneetha **M.Tech.,(Ph.D).** Lecturer in Computer Applications
No. of students participated	20
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	G.Satya Suneetha **M.Tech.,(Ph.D).** Lecturer in Computer Applications
Signature of the Department In-charge/ Convener of the Committee	Suneetha 10/11/23
Signature of the Principal	V. Ananta Lakshmi
Remarks	PRINCIPAL A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE (W) AUTONOMOUS KAKINADA

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE
on
"Fundamentals of Computers"

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 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 working with operating system.
- To acquire basic skills needed to operate a computer.
- To apply computing in problem solving.

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

DEPARTMENTS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE

Fundamentals of Computers

S.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS	SIGNATURE

S.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS	SIGNATURE
1.	M.Charishma	I B.Com(C.A.)	M. Charishma
2.	N.Asma	I B.Com(C.A.)	N. Asma
3.	P. Kalyani	I B.Com(C.A.)	P. Kalyani
4.	R.Venkata Mounika	I B.Com(C.A.)	R. Venkata Mounika
5.	R.Vimala	I B.Com(C.A.)	R. Vimala.
6.	M.Kalyani	I B.Com(C.A.)	M. Kalyani
7.	M.Nireesha	I B.Com(C.A.)	M. Nireesha
8.	A.Hemalatha	I B.Com(C.A.)	A. Hemalatha
9.	B. Lakshmi Prasanna	I B.Com(C.A.)	B. Lakshmi Prasanna
10.	Ch. Satyaveni	I B.Com(C.A.)	Ch. Satyaveni.
11.	D.Naga Mani	I B.Com(C.A.)	D. Nagamani.
12.	G. Kanaka Maha Lakshmi	I B.Com(C.A.)	G. K. M. Lakshmi
13.	G.Navya Mamatha	I B.Com(C.A.)	G. N. Mamatha
14.	G. Chinnari	I B.Com(C.A.)	G. Chinnari
15.	G. Gowri	I B.Com(C.A.)	G. Gowri
16.	K.Swathi	I B.Com(C.A.)	K. Swathi
17.	L. Ramya	I B.Com(C.A.)	L. Ramya
18.	M. Bhargavi	I B.Com(C.A.)	M. Bhargavi
19.	V.Sailu	I B.Com(C.A.)	V. Sailu
20.	V.Indira	I B.Com(C.A.)	V. Indira.

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE 2022-2023

Fundamentals of Computer

S.NO	DATE	SYLLABUS
01	31/10/2022	❖ Introduction to Computers
02	1/11/2022	❖ Computer Fundamentals
03	2/11/2022	❖ Computer Components
04	3/11/2022	❖ Working of Computer
05	4/11/2022	❖ Hardware
06	5/11/2022	❖ Software
07	6/11/2022	❖ Classification of Computers
08	7/11/2022	❖ Generation of Computers
09	8/11/2022	❖ Computer Viruses
10	09/11/2022	❖ Operating Systems

Signature of the Lecturers

Sunetha 10/11/23

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

విద్యాప్రవర్ధకం

BRIDGE COURSE TIME TABLE

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

2022-2023

DAY	TIMINGS
31/10/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
1/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
2/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
3/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
4/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
5/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
6/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
7/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
8/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M
9/11/2022	10.00A.M to 11.00A.M

Signature of the Lecturers

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
ATTENDANCE for BRIDGE COURSE

S.NO	Name of the Student	31/10/22	1/11/22	2/11/22	3/11/22	4/11/22	5/11/22	6/11/22
1.	M.Charishma	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
2.	N.Asma	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
3.	P. Kalyani	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
4.	R.Venkata Mounika	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
5.	R.Vimala	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
6.	M.Kalyani	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
7.	M.Nireesha	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
8.	A.Hemalatha	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
9.	B. Lakshmi Prasanna	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
10.	Ch. Satyaveni	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
11.	D.Naga Mani	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
12.	G. Kanaka Maha Lakshmi	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
13.	G.Navya Mamatha	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
14.	G. Chinnari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
15.	G. Gowri	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
16.	K.Swathi	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
17.	L. Ramya	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
18.	M. Bhargavi	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
19.	V.Sailu	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
20.	V.Indira	P	P	P	P	A	P	P

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

ATTENDANCE for BRIDGE COURSE

S.NO.	Name of the Student	7/11/22	8/11/22	9/11/22	10/11/22
1.	M.Charishma	P	P	P	P
2.	N.Asma	P	P	A	P
3.	P. Kalyani	P	P	P	P
4.	R.Venkata Mounika	P	P	P	A
5.	R.Vimala	A	P	P	P
6.	M.Kalyani	P	P	P	P
7.	M.Nireesha	P	A	P	P
8.	A.Hemalatha	A	P	P	P
9.	B. Lakshmi Prasanna	P	P	A	P
10.	Ch. Satyaveni	P	P	P	A
11.	D.Naga Mani	P	P	P	A
12.	G. Kanaka Maha Lakshmi	A	P	P	P
13.	G.Navya Mamatha	P	A	P	P
14.	G. Chinnari	P	P	A	P
15.	G. Gowri	P	P	P	P
16.	K.Swathi	P	P	P	P
17.	L. Ramya	P	A	P	P
18.	M. Bhargavi	P	P	P	A
19.	V.Sailu	P	P	P	P
20.	V.Indira	P	A	P	P

COURSE MATERIAL

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

Definition of a Computer:

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

Hardware

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

Software:

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

Computer case

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

Monitor

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

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

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

KAKINADA - 533002, EASTGODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

BRIDGE COURSE

2022-2023

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Activity Register

Bridge Course for 10 days (23/10/22 to 2/11/22)

Title of the Activity	Bridge Course on Origin of Life, Viruses & Bacteria
Date	23/10/22 to 2/11/22
Conducted by	Department of Botany & Horticulture
Nature of Activity	Department Organised Bridge course on Origin of Life , Viruses & Bacteria to the newly joined students
Number of Students Participated	76
Brief Report on the Activity	Faculty of the Department organised Bridge Course on Origin of Life , Viruses & Bacteria to the newly joined students
Name of the Lecturer who planned and conducted the Activity	I. H. Sulakhana
Signature of the Dept. Incharge / Convenor of the Committee	
Signature of the Principal	PRINCIPAL A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE (W) AUTONOMOUS KAKINADA
Remarks	

A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FORWOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Bridge Course on Origin of Life, Viruses & Bacteria

The Department of Botany & Horticulture conducted Bridge course for IB.Sc.(C.B.Z ,C.B.MB& C.B.Ht.) student who did not have knowledge about fundamentals of Botany with this 10 days course students get awquainted with the basic fundamentals of Botany where in the 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 create Awareness on all cryptogams
- To enchance the Knowledge of Diversity in all cryptogams
- To create awareness on economic importance of Algae , Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta
- To study about structure and diseases and control methods of Plant diseases caused by viruses, Bacteria.
- To create awareness on classification on flowering plants

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

K.N.V.S.N.Eswari- HoD of Botany ,Dr.M.Sulakshana- Lecturer in botany, N.Pushpa- Guest faculty in botany have conducted this course.

Signature of Lecturer in - Charge

Signature of Lecturers

M. Sulakshana

Bridge Course Attendance Particulars 2022-2023

S.No.	Name of the student	23/10	24/10	25/10	26/10	27/10	28/10	30/10	31/10	1/11	2/11/22	Signature Of the student
1.	PITHANI SUPRAJA SHANMUKHA SRIVALLI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P.Srivalli
2.	KOWLURI NAGALAXMI	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	K. Nagalakxmi
3.	NEMMADI YAMUNA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Nagalaxmi
4	MERIGI SATYAVENI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	N. Yamuna
5	MATTA CHANDRIKA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	M. Satyaveni
6	POLIREDDY KAVYA SREE	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	M Chandrika
7	MORTHA MOUNIKA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P. kavya sree
8	CHOLLA BHOOMIKA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	CH. BHoomika.
9	KARRI SHARMILA GANGA	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Ganga
10	CHINTALA SRI LAKSHMI DURGA DIVYA	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	P	P	K. Divya
11	PALNATI RAJYA LAKSHMI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P. Lakshmi
12	PANTHADI DURGA BHAVANI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S Anitha.
13	SIVAKOTI ANITHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S. Anitha
14	RAVVA PAVANI	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	R. Pavani
15	ADABALA GANGA BHAVANI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A. Bhavani
16	VARASALA MANI	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	V. Mani
17	YALLA SRI SAI DURGA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Y. Durga
18	KANCHEM SWETHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. swetha.
19	IMANDI DIVYA	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	I. Divya
20	BADDI DURGA BHAVANI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	B. Bhavani
21	AMURTHI AKHILA	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A. Akhila
22	PESANGI GAYATRI	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P. Gayathri
23	PEMMADI LEELA SADGURU	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Kasuli. Kaveri
24.	KARRI KAVERI	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	K. kaveri
25.	DONDAPATI NAMITHA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	D. Namitha
26.	NEMMADI RAJESWARI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	N. Rajeswari
27.	DURVA HINDU	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	D. Hindu
28.	KUNJAM BHANU SRUTHI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Sruthi
29.	JANIPALLI SUJI	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	J. Suji

30.	VARA RAJANI											V. Rajini
31.	ILLINGI NOOKARATNAM											T. Nookaratnam
32	BANDI TRISHA											B. Trisha.
33	MUPPAM SRAVANI SANDHYA											M. Sandhya
34	PANDRUM KRISHNAVENI											P. Krishnaveni
35	PADALA ROJA											P. Roja.
36	KOPPISETTI DURGABHAVANI											K. Durga
37	PATLAKAYALA LEHYA SRI											P. Lekhasri
38	ANJURI ANNA SOWMYA											A. Sowmya
39	SATYAMSETTI MEGHANA SRI VENI											S. Meghana
40	BANDI DEVI SAILAJA											B. sailaja
41	GUNDUPALLI PRATYUSHA											G. Pratyusha
42	PENUBALLI ANUSHA											P. Anusha.
43	TONTONI KEERTHIKA											T. keerthana
44	PUNYAMANTHULA DIVYA DURGA SRI											P. Divya
45	CHETLA JAYASRI											Ch. Jaya Sri.
46	KUTI SRAVANTHI											K. Sravanthi
47	JETTI KEERTHI MAHA LAKSHMI											J. Sandhya
48	YELETI JEEVANA SANDHYA											R. Lakshmi
49	REPALLI RAMA VENKATA LAKSHMI											R. venkata
50	DEVADULA LAKSHMI PRASANNA											D. Prasanna
51	ARADADI LAKSHMI											A. Lakshmi
52	CHANDADI RUDRA MAHALAKSHMI											C. Maha
53	BORAGA PARIMALA PUSHPA											B. Pushpa
54	JONNADA HEMALATHA											J. Hema
55	MALLADA RANI											M. Rani
56	PABBINEDI KUSUMA											P. kusuma
57	PABBINEDI SUSHMA											P. Sushma
58	PAKKURTHI GANGA BHAVANI											P. Ganga
59	PILLI BHAVANI											P. Bhavani
60	PINAPOTHU KRISHNAVENI											P. Krishna
61	RASIPALLI MADHU											R. Madhu
62	SURAMPUDI SSRIPUJITHA											S. Sripujitha
63	VEDURUPAKA DURGA BHAVANI											V. Bhavani
64	TATI MANGA											T. Manga
65	KARRI VEERA VENI											K. Veravani

66	VADDI SYAMALA											V. Syamala.
67	GUMMADI AKSHAYA											G. Akshaya
68	KARAM SARANYA											K. Saranya
69	TATAPUDI ASHA JYOTHI											T. Asha
70	INDUGUPALLI SRI LAKSHMI											I. Lakshmi
71	UPPULURI BHAGYA LASKSHMI											U. Bhagya
72	SOYAM RAJA KUMARI											S. kumari
73	KAMANA PURNIMA VEERAMANI											K. Veeramani
74	KATTA ANUSHA											K. Anusha.
75	YALLA SRI SRI ISWARYAMBICA											Y. Ambica
76	EEKA CHANDRAKALA											E. Chandrakala

Signature of Lecturer Incharge

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

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Bridge course from 23|10|22 to 2|11|22

Sl.no.	Date	syllabus
1	23-10-22	Origin of life
2	24-10-22	Discovery of Micro organisms
3	25-10-22	Shape and symmetry of viruses
4	26-10-22	T.M.V
5	27-10-22	Plants diseases caused by Viruses
6	28-10-22	Transmission of plant Viruses and their control
7	30-10-22	Significance of viruses in Vaccine production, Biopestcides and as cloning vectors
8	31-10-22	Brief account of Archaebacteria, Actinomycetes, & Cyanobacteria
9	1-11-22	Economic importance of Bacteria
10	2-11-22	Plant diseases caused by Bacteria
11	3-11-22	Photosynthesis in Higher Plants & Exam.

Signature of the Lecturer

A.S.D.GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA
BRIDGE COURSE 2022-2023

ICBZ

S.No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Marks Obtained before Bridge Course	Marks Obtained after Bridge Course
1	22233801	PITHANI SUPRAJA SHANMUKHA SRIVALLI	10	16
2	22233802	KOWLURI NAGALAXMI	11	15
3	22233803	NEMMADI YAMUNA	12	18
4	22233804	MERIGI SATYAVENI	13	17
5	22233805	MATTA CHANDRIKA	9	16
6	22233805	POLIREDDY KAVYA SREE	10	15
7	22233807	MORTHA MOUNIKA	12	14
8	22233808	CHOLLA BHOOMIKA	13	18
9	22233809	KARRI SHARMILA GANGA	12	16
10	22233810	CHINTALA SRI LAKSHMI DURGA DIVYA	9	16
11	22233811	PALNATI RAJYA LAKSHMI	8	15
12	22233812	PANTHADI DURGA BHAVANI	9	15
13	22233813	SIVAKOTI ANITHA	10	16
14	22233814	RAVVA PAVANI	11	16
15	22233815	ADABALA GANGA BHAVANI	12	18
16	22233816	VARASALA MANI	10	16
17	22233817	YALLA SRI SAI DURGA	9	16
18	22233818	KANCHEM SWETHA	18	17
19	22233819	IMANDI DIVYA	16	18
20	22233820	BADDI DURGA BHAVANI	17	20
21	22233821	AMURTHI AKHILA	15	18
22	22233822	PESANGI GAYATRI	14	17
23	22233823	PEMMADI LEELA SADGURU	13	19
24	22233824	KARRI KAVERI	9	15
25	22233825	DONDAPATI NAMITHA	8	15
26	22233826	NEMMADI RAJESWARI	7	15
27	22233827	DURVA HINDU	10	16
28	22233828	KUNJAM BHANU SRUTHI	8	17
29	22233829	JANIPALLI SUJI	11	16
30	22233830	VARA RAJANI	13	17
31	22233831	ILLINGI NOOKARATNAM	11	14

32	22233832	BANDI TRISHA	10	15
33	22233833	MUPPAM SRAVANI SANDHYA	10	19
34	22233834	PANDRUM KRISHNAVENI	11	18
35	22233835	PADALA ROJA	11	17
36	22233836	KOPPISETTI DURGABHAVANI	12	17
37	22233837	PATLAKAYALA LEHYA SRI	10	16
38	22233838	ANJURI ANNA SOWMYA	10	17
39	22233839	SATYAMSETTI MEGHANA SRI VENI	12	16
40	22233840	BANDI DEVI SAILAJA	11	14
41	22233841	GUNDUPALLI PRATYUSHA	8	15
42	22233842	PENUBALLI ANUSHA	8	18
43	22233843	TONTONI KEERTHIKA	9	16
44	22233844	PUNYAMANTHULA DIVYA DURGA SRI	13	15
45	22233845	CHETLA JAYASRI	11	16
46	22233846	KUTI SRAVANTHI	9	18
47	22233847	JETTI KEERTHI MAHA LAKSHMI	9	18
48	22233848	YELETI JEEVANA SANDHYA	10	16
49	22233849	REPALLI RAMA VENKATA LAKSHMI	12	17
50	22233850	DEVADULA LAKSHMI PRASANNA	11	16

M. Sulakshana

A.S.D.GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA
BRIDGE COURSE 2022-2023

ICB MB

S.No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Marks Obtained before Bridge Course	Marks Obtained after Bridge Course
1	2234001	Aradadi Lakshmi	12	18
2	2234002	Chandadi Rudra Mahalakshmi	13	17
3	2234003	Boraga Parimala Pushpa	9	16
4	2234004	Jonnada Hemalatha	10	15
5	2234005	Mallada Rani	12	14
6	2234006	Pabbinedi Kusuma	13	18
7	2234007	Pabbinedi sushma	12	14
8	2234008	Pakkurthi Ganga Bhavani	13	18
9	2234009	Pilli Bhavani	12	16
10	2234010	Pinapothu Krishnaveni	9	16
11	2234011	Rasipalli Madhu	10	16
12	2234012	Surampudi Ssripujitha	11	16
13	2234013	Vedurupaka Durga Bhavani	12	18

N. Pulsa

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

ICB HT

S.No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Marks Obtained before Bridge Course	Marks Obtained after Bridge Course
1	22233901	Tati Manga	10	16
2	22233902	Karri Veera Veni	11	15
3	22233903	Vaddi Syamala	12	18
4	22233904	Gummadi Akshaya	13	17
5	22233905	Karam Saranya	9	16
6	22233906	Tatapudi Asha Jyothi	10	15
7	22233907	Indugupalli Sri Lakshmi	12	14
8	22233908	Uppuluri Bhagya Laskshmi	13	18
9	22233910	Soyam Raja Kumari	12	16
10	22233911	Kamana Purnima Veeramani	9	16
11	22233912	Katta Anusha	8	15
12	22233914	Yalla Sri Sri Iswaryambica	9	15
13	22233915	Eeka Chandrakala	10	16

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

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Questionaire -1

Role of Microbes in Human welfare

Student:

Class:

Regd No:

1.**Vitamin B2 is obtained from:** ( )

A)Penicillium
B) Acetobacter
C)Aspergillus
D)Ashbya gossypii

2.**Methanogenic bacteria present in** :( )

A) Anaerobic sludge
B)Rumen (a part of stomach) of cattle
C)Both [a] and [b]
D)None of these

3.**Lichen that yields antibiotic is:** ( )

A) Ampicillin
B)Oxacillin
C)Both [a] and [b]
D)Tetracycline

4.**Acetic acid is produced with the help of:** ( )

A) Albugo species
B)Acetobacter species
C)Aspergillus species
D)Lactobacillus species

5.**Antibiotics are mostly got from:** ( )

A) Fungi
B) Virus
C) Bacteria
D) Cyanobacteria

6.**Which antibiotic inhibits peptide bond formation** ( )

A)Streptomycin
B)Tetracyclin
C) Chloramphenicol
D)Neomycin

7.**Penicillin inhibits bacterial multiplication because it:** ( )

A)checks RNA synthesis.
B)checks DNA synthesis.
C)destroys chromatin formation.
D)inhibits cell wall formation.

8.**Pasteurisation is heating at** ( )

A) 120∘Cfor 60 minutes
B) 60∘–63∘Cfor 30 minutes
C) 70∘Cfor 60 minutes
D) 80∘Cfor 30 minutes

9.**Which of the following is not an antibiotic** ( )

A) Griseofulvin
B) Cephalosporin
C) Citric acid
D)Streptomycin

10.**Probiotics are** ( )

A) Live microbial food supplement.
B) Cancer inducing microbes.
C) New kind of food allergens.
D) Safe antibiotic

KEY : 1.(c) 2.(c) 3.(C) 4.(B) 5.(A) 6.(C) 7.(D) 8.(C)9.(C) 10.(A)

QUESTIONAIRE II

1) **Who is popularly called as the "Father of Biology "?** ( )

(a) Lamarck

(b) Aristotle

(c) Carolus Linnaeus

(d) Robert May

2) **The number of plant species that are known and described range is ————_. Fill in the blanks with the correct option from the following.** ( )

(a) 1.4 to 1.5 million

(b) 1.6 to 1.7 million

(c) 1.7 to 1.8 million

(d)0.5 million

3) **What are the twin characteristics of growth?** ( )

(a) increase in mass

(b) increase in number

(c) both a and b

(d) none of the above

4) **Growth cannot be taken as a defining property or feature of living organisms because**

(a) all living organisms do not show growth ( )

(b) non living things grow from inside

(c) non living things also grow

(d) some living organisms do not show the process of reproduction

5) **Growth is synonymous with reproduction for which of the following organism** ( )

(a) unicellular algae

(b) amoeba

(c) bacteria

(d) all of the above

6) Which of the following organisms multiply by Spore formation? ( )

(a) fungi

(b) filamentous algae

(c) planaria

(d) all of the above

7) Mark the correct statement from the following ( )

(a) growth in living organisms is from inside

(b) plants grow but only up to a certain age

(c) only living organisms grow

(d) all of the above

8)Growth and reproduction are mutually exclusive eevents in which ofthe following

(a) plants only ( )

(b) animals only

(c) higher animals and plants

(d) lower organisms

9) Reproduction cannot be an all inclusive defining characteristic feature of living organisms because ( )

(a) living organisms do not show growth

(b) many living organisms do not reproduce

(c) non living objects are also capable of reproducing

(d) all living organisms show a small period of reproductive phase in their life

10) Living organisms show ( )

(a) self replication and self regulation

(b) evolution

(c) response to external stimuli

(d) all of the above

KEY : 1.(B) 2.(D) 3.(C) 4.(C) 5.(D) 6.(D) 7.(A) 8.(C)9.(B) 10.(D)

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

BRIDGE COURSE

2022-2023

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Activity Register

Bridge Course from (2022-2023)

Title of the Activity	Bridge Course on Fundamentals of Horticulture
Date	23/10/22-2/11/22
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	12
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	M. Sulakshana
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.

12 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

M. Sulakshana

Signature of Lecturers

A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FORWOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE

Bridge course from 23/10/22 to 2/11/22

Sl.no.	Date	Syllabus
1	23/10/22	Vegetable crop garden
2	24/10/22	Divisions of horticulture
3	25/10/22	Classification of horticultural crops based on soil
4	26/10/22	Importance of horticulture
5	27/10/22	Nutrition and kitchen garden
6	28/10/22	Humus
7	30/10/22	Orchard –different systems of planting orchards
8	31/10/22	Different types and methods of pruning
9	01/11/22	Soil organic matter
10	02/11/22	Gardens in floriculture

M. Sulakshana

Signature of the Lecturer

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

Bridge course attendance from 2022-23

Sl.no.	Name	23/10	25/10	26/10	24/10	27/10	28/10	30/10	31/10	1/11	8/11/22	Signature
1	Tati Manga	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	T. manga
2	Karri Veeraveni	A	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	K. veeraveni
3	Vaddi Syamala	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V. Syamala
4	Gummadi Akshaya	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	G. Akshaya
5	Karam sarnya	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	K. Sarnya
6	Indugupalli Srilakshmi	P	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	I. Srilakshmi
7	Uppuluri Bhagya Lakshmi	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	U. Bhagya Lakshmi
8	Soyam Rajakumari	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	S. Rajakumari
9	Kamana Purnima Veeramani	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	K. purnima veeramani
10	Katta .Anusha	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	K. Anusha
11	Yalla. Sri sai Ishwaryambica	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Y. S.S. Ishwaryambica
12	Eeka . Chandrakala	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E. chandrakala

M. Sulakshana

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

Department of Horticulture

Bridge course 2022-23

QUESTIONNAIRE

Max Marks: 60M

1."Fruit of the 21st century" is called ..... ( )

a) Jamun b)Ber

c)Aonla d)Bael

2.Pusa Nanha dwarf variety of papaya is developed through ..... ( )

a) Hybridization b) Mutation

c) selection d)Heterosis

3.The fruit of banana is botanically alan ( )

a)Pepo b)Berry

c)Pome d)Drupe

4)Pollination in Mango is mainly by ..... ( )

a) House fly b) Honey bees

c) Weevil d)Wind

5) Which Mango variety is suitable for high density planting ( )

a) Sindhu b)Amrapalli

c) Mallika d) Ambika

6) Seedless variety of Mango ( )

a) Mallika b) Safari

c)Ratna d) Sindhu

7) which of the following is the edible part of litchi ( )

a)Percarp b)Kernal

c) Fleshy aril d) Thalamus

8) Regulation in Mango to some extent can be induced with the application ( )
of .....

a)Paclobutrazol
b)ABA
c) Auxin
d)Thiourea

9) Which papaya species is resistant to distortion ring-spot virus) ( )

a)Carica papaya
b) Carica pentagonia
c)Carica cauliflora
d)Carica microcarpa

10.Gulabi is important cultivar of ..... ( )

a) strawberry
b) Litchi
c) Pomegranate
d)Grape fruit

11.Which state is known as "Apple Bowl ( )

a) Himachal Pradesh
b) Uttarkhand
c)J & k
d) Punjab

12)Apple is divided into how much grades ( )

a)4
b)8
c)6
d)10

13.Polyembryonic fruit crop is ..... ( )

a) Mango
b) Citrus
c) Jamun
d)All of the above

14.In papaya papain contain .....protein ( )

a)65.2%
b)82.2%
c)72.2%
d)55.5%

15.Lock's combo is a physiological disorder of ..... ( )

a)Sapota
b)Aonla
c)Ber
d) none of above

16.Which crop is called micronutrient loving crop ( )

a) Mango

b) Citrus

c) Banana

d)Apple

17.Multistorey ( )

a) Bihar & Up

b) Karnataka & Kerala

c)J & k

d) Punjab & Gujarat

18.Pink fleshed variety of papaya ( )

a) Sunrise solo

b) Taiwan

c)Surya

d)Coorg Honey Dew

19.Kinne Mandarin is across between kingand ( )

a) Acid lime

b)willow Leaf

c) Sweet line

d)Pummelo

20.Bitter pit in apple is due to the deficiency of ..... ( )

a)ca

b)Zn

C)Mn

d)K

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

A.S.D GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA
BRIDGE COURSE 2022-2023

S.NO	Name of the Student	Marks Obtained before Bridge Course	Marks Obtained after Bridge Course
1	T.Manga	8	16
2	Karri Veeraveni	10	17
3	Vaddi Syamala	12	18
4	Gummadi Akshaya	11	17
5	Karam Saranya	6	16
6	Indugupalli Srilakshmi	7	15
7	Uppuliuri Bhagya Lakshmi	14	19
8	Soyam Rajakumari	10	17
9	Kamma Purnima veeramani	14	20
10	Katla Anusha	10	16
11	Yalla Sri Sai Ishwaryambica	13	18
12	Eaka Chandrakala	11	19

M. Sulakshana

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

ASD GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

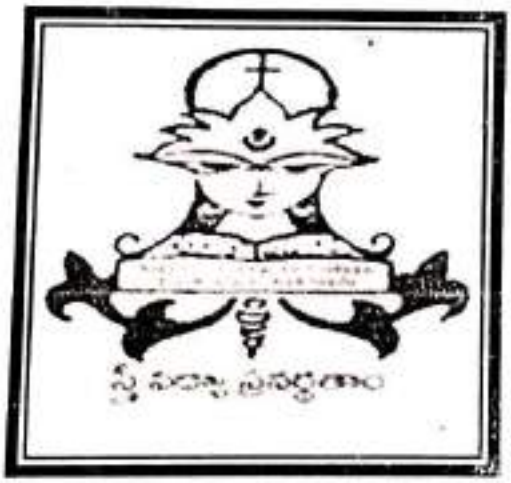
(Re- Accredited by NAAC with B Grade)
Jagannaickpur, Kakinada, East Godavari, AP – 533002

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY & AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY

ZOOLOGY

Bridge Course

(CBZ & CZAqT)



2022-2023

ASD GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY

Bridge course 2022-2023

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 31/10/2022 to 11/11/2022.

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.

Signature of Lecturer in Charge

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
A.S. GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
KAKINADA-2

Signature of the Lecturers: 1.

2. S. Madhavi

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. The 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.[19] 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.[1] The term hotspot was introduced in 1988 by Norman Myers.[2][3][4][5][6] 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.[7][8][9] 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.

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) O3

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

Bridge course attendance 2022-2023

S.No	Name of Student	31/10/2022	01/11/2022	02/11/2022	03/11/2022	4/11/2022	05/11/2022	08/11/2021	09/11/2022	10/11/2022	11/11/2022	Signature
1	T. Divya	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	T. Divya
2	M. Satya Veni	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	M. Satya Veni
3	P.S.S Srivalli	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P.S.S.Srivalli
4	Ch. Srilakshmi Durga Divya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	Ch. S.L.D. Divya
5	K. Kaveri	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	K. Kaveri
6	A. Akhila	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	A. Akhila
7	M.Mounika	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P. Leela Sadguru
8	P. Leela sadguru	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	M. mounika
9	A.Ganga Bhavani	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A. Ganga Bhavani
10	M. Chadrika	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	M Chandrika
11	P.Rajya Lakshmi	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P. Rajya lakshmi
12	Y. Sri Sai Durga	A	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	A	P	Y. Sri Sai Durga
13	N. Yamuna	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	A	P	P	N. Yamuna
14	Ch.Bhoomika	P	P	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	ch. Bhoomika
15	B.Durga Bhavani	P	A	P	P	A	A	A	P	A	A	B. Durga Bhavani
16	P.Gayathri	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P. Gayathri
17	V. Muneswari	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	V. Muneswari
18	K.Bala Ranjani	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Bala Ranjani
19	V.Sudha Rani	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V. Sudha
20	K.Lakshmi Pallavi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	K. Laxmi pallavi
21	P.Hema Latha	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P. Hema latha
22	S Sharon	P	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	S. Sharon
23	Ch. Srivalli	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	Ch. Srivalli
24	P.Bhuneswari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P. Bhuvaneswari
25	Ch. Anitha Raj	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	A	Anitha

Pre and Post Bridge Course Test Marks

S.No	Name of Student	Pre-Bridge course test marks	Post- Bridge course test marks
1	I. Divya	10	15
2	M. Satya Veni	12	16
3	P.S.S Srivalli	08	13
4	Ch. Srilakshmi Durga Divya	13	16
5	K. Kaveri	06	16
6	A. Akhila	08	15
7	M.Mounika	13	16
8	P. Leela sadguru	09	13
9	A.Ganga Bhavani	09	16
10	M. Chadrika	12	16
11	P.Rajya Lakshmi	09	12
12	Y. Sri Sai Durga	08	12
13	N. Yamuna	12	16
14	Ch.Bhoomika	11	17
15	B.Durga Bhavani	A	A
16	P.Gayathri	A	A
17	V. Muneswari	07	16
18	K.Bala Ranjani	13	15
19	V.Sudha Rani	05	14
20	K.Lakshmi Pallavi	06	14
21	P.Hema Latha	06	14
22	S.Sharon	09	14
23	Ch. Srivalli	14	15
24	P.Bhuneswari	11	16
25	Ch. Anitha Raj		

Signature of the Lecturer-in-charge

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
A.S. GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
KAKINADA-2

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

2022-2023

ASD GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY

Bridge course 2022-2023

The Department of Zoology & Aquaculture Technology has conducted Bridge Course for Newly joined students of CZAqT in the academic year 2022-2023. The course was conducted from 31/10/2022 to 11/11/2022.

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.

Signature of Lecturer-in-Charge

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
A.S. GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
KAKINADA-2

Signature of the Lecturers: 1. N. Veera Chanti

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, molluses, 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 Molluse and Seaweed

Molluses 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 molluses 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 natural habitats. 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). Bottom 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). Seechi disc C).potentiometer D)Lactometer

19. Diseased fish is kept in ( )

A).Aquarium B).Culture pond C).Quarantine D) Hatchery

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) C. 7).A. 8).D. 9).D. 10).A. 11).C. 12)B. 13).A. 14)A. 15).A. 16)C. 17).A. 18).B. 19).C. 20).D

Bridge course attendance 2022-2023

S. No	Name of Student	31/10/2022	01/11/2022	2/11/2022	3/11/2022	4/11/2022	5/11/2022	07/11/2022	08/11/2022	09/11/2022	10/11/2022	11/11/2022	Signature
1	Ch. Anitha Raj	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	Anf
2	V. Muneswari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V. Muneeswari
3	K. Bala Ranjani	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Bala Ranjani
4	V. Sudha Rani	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V. Sudha
5	Ch. Srivalli	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Ch. Srivalli
6	P. Bhuvaneswari	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P. Bhuvaneswari
7	P. Hema Latha	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P. Hema latha
8	S. Sharon	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S. Sharon
9	R. Prameela	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	R. Prameela
10	Ch. Pushpa	A	P	P	P	P	A	A	A	A	P	P	Ch. Pushpa
11	K. Aswini	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	K. Aswini
12	R.Deevana Kumari	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	R. Dkumari
13	V. Katyayini	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	V. Katyayini

Pre and Post Bridge Course Test Marks

S.No	Name of Student	Pre-Bridge course test marks	Post- Bridge course test marks
1	Ch. Anitha Raj	10	Ab
2	V. Muneswari	Ab	14
3	K. Bala Ranjani	10	16
4	V. Sudha Rani	05	11
5	Ch. Srivalli	11	17
6	P. Bhuvaneswari	08	16
7	P. Hema Latha	12	Ab
8	S. Sharon	13	15
9	R. Prameela	Ab	Ab
10	Ch. Pushpa	10	15
11	K. Aswini	11	14
12	R.Deevana Kumari	11	15
13	V. Katyayini	08	14

Signature of the Lecturer in – charge

Lecturer-in-Charge
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
S.A. GOVT. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
KAKINADA-3

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

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE for Women, (Autonomous), KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BRIDGE COURSE 2022-2023

(9/11/2022 to 29/11/2022)

I.B.A

SEMESTER – I

Y. Sita Maha Lakshmi,

Lecturer in Charge, Dept. of History

A.S.D GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE for Women, (Autonomous), KAKINADA

Activity Register 2022-2023

Department of History

Date	**9/11/2022 to 29/11/22 (10 days)**
Conduct through (DRC/IKC/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	32 students of I B.A
Brief Report on the Activity	Department of **History** conducted a Bridge course for newly Joined in I B.A Degree course in the academic year 2022-23 who came from different groups, studied non - **History** students in this year. In this Bridge course the Department of **History** conducted a Test (Previous test) on 05/11/2022 and given a special coaching for the particular students in **History**. After completed the course the course again a test was conducted on 2/12/2022. The Bridge course was given by 10 days more from **9/11/2022 to 29/11/2022**.
Name of the Lecturer who Planned & conducted the Activity	Y.Sita Maha Lakshmi, Lecturer in – Charge, Dept. of **History** & L.Bhanu Teja , Guest Faculty of **History**
Signature of the Dept. in – charge/ convener of the committee	
Signature of the Principal	PRINCIPAL A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE (W) AUTONOMOUS KAKINADA
Remarks	Students get more knowledge about the importance of the **History** subject

A.S.D Govt Degree college for women

Kakinada [A]

Department of History

Bridge course 2022-23

Syllabus

S.N	Date	Chapter
1	9/11/22	Indus valley Civilization
2	10/11/22	vedic Age - later vedic Period
3	11/11/22	Historical geography
4	14/11/22	Jainism and Buddhism
5	15/11/22	Mauryan Administration
6	18/11/22	Sangam literature
7	21/11/22	Satavahanas culture
8	24/11/22	Pallavas Administration
9	26/11/22	EPICS
10	29/11/22	History & culture of south India.

Signature of the lecture incharge :

Signature of the Academic co-ordinator :

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Bridge Course 2022-23

L.NO	Name of the Student	Inter Group	Test-I Marks	Test-II Marks	Signature of the Student	Sign. Of the Lecturer
1.	M. Chanti	H.E.C	13	18	M. Chanti	
2.	G. Sony	H.E.C	11	11	G. Sony	
3.	P. Kumari Satyaprasana	H.E.C	17	19	P.K.S. Prasanna	
4	G. Venkata lakshmi	H.E.C	16	19	G. Sri Venkata lakshmi	
5.	B. Vinela	H.E.C	14	18	Vineela. Barre	
6.	K. Deepika	H.E.C	10	7	K. Deepika	
7	M.D. Zakiya	H.E.C	15	13	M.D Zakiya	
8	P. Ramlakshmi	H.E.C	18	15	P. Rama lakshmi	
9.	P. Devi	H.E.C	17	11	P. Devi	
10	K. Nagalakshmi	H.E.C	16	19	K. nagalakshmi	
11.	K. Veni	H.E.C	16	19	K Veni	
12.	L. Gangotri	H.E.C	11	13	L. Giangothri	
13.	B. Mahalakshmi	H.E.C	20	20	B. Mahalakshmi	
14.	Ch. Pavani	H.E.C	17	18	ch. Pavani	
15.	M. Anusha	Bipc	16	18	M. Anusha	
16.	P. Gayatri Kalyani	H.E.C	12	13	P. G. Kalyani	
17.	N. Nandini	H.E.C	13	17	N. Nandini	
18.	M. Sai Thanuja	H.E.C	9	18	M.S. Thanuja.	
19.	T. Satyasri	H.E.C	5	10	T. Satya sri	
20.	D. Anjali	H.E.C	—	—	—	Absent
21.	Sk. Ahammadbunissha	H.E.C	16	17	Sk. Ahamdiunnisa	
22.	D. Sailaja	Bipc	10	11	D. Sailaja	

23	M. Eqra Mayeen	H.E.C	14	18	MD Eqra mayeen.	
24	K. Sunroopa Rani	H.E.C	13		K. Sunroopa Rani	
25	P. Venkata pooja	H.E.C	12	10	P. Venkata pooja	
26	G. Jyothi	H.E.C	—	—	—	Absent
27	R. Kalyani	H.E.C	—	—	—	Absent
28	K. Ramya	H.E.C	12	18	K. Ramya	
29	P. Jhansi Rani	H.E.C		18	P. Jhansi Rani	
30	J. Anusha	H.E.C	16	19	J. Anusha	
31	K. Anjali	H.E.C	12	11	K. Anjali	
32	B. Jahnavi	H.E.C	11	18	B. Jahnavi	

A.S.D. Government Degree College for Women, (Autonomous), Kakinada

Department of History

Bridge Course 2022- 2023

B.A I YEAR Sem- I

Test-I

14

Max. Marks: 20

Name: Vinela.B Inter Group: HEC

1.In which continent is India located? (b)

a) Europe b) Asia c) America d) Africa

2.The highest peak in Himalayas is? (a)

a) Everest b) Kanchenjunga c) Dhavalagiri d) Nenga Parbet

3.What direction can the Himalayas lead to India? (a)

a) North b) east c) west d) south

4.How many Vedas? (c)

a) six b) two c) four d) five

5. Which of the following rivers flows in North India? (a)

a) Kaveri b) Krishna c) Ganga d) Godavari

6.Ramayana and Mahabharata are ------? (a)

a) Epics b) Vedas c) Vedamgas d) puranas

7.What is the official language of India? (b)

a) Sanskrit b) Hindi c) Telugu d) English

8.By what name is India known in Puranas? (a)

a) Jambu dweepam B) Spatha Samudra c) India d) Hindu Desam

9.Narmada and Tapti rivers meet in which sea? (a)

a) Bey of Bengal b) Arabian sea c) Indian Ocean d) Pacific Ocean

10. In which language are the ancient Hindu scriptures? (c)

a) Prakrit b) Hindi c) Sanskrit d) Tamil

11.The Author of Artha Sastra was? (c)

A.S.D. Government Degree College for Women, (Autonomous), Kakinada

Department of History

Bridge Course 2022- 2023

B.A I YEAR Sem- I

Test-II

17

Name: Nali Nandini Inter Group: HEP

Max. Marks: 20

1. What was the original name of Gowthama Buddha? (a)
a) Siddhartha b) Suddhodhana c) Rahul d) Siddhu

2. Harsha Charitra was written by----- (c)
a) Harsha b) Hala c) Bana Bhatta d) Bala Raju

3. Who was the composer of Allahabad Pillar inscription? (d)
a) Samudra Gupta b) Chandragupta c) Harshvardhan d) Harisena

4. The birth place of Gautama Buddha? (a)
a) Lumbini b) Gaya c) Saranadh d) Rajagriha

5. Allhabad pillar inscription belonged to (d)
a) Harsha b) Ashoka c) Kharavela d) Samudra Gupta

6. The 23rd Tirthankara was ----- (a)
a) Parsvanatha b) Vardhamana c) Asoka d) Bhadra bahu

7. The capital of Mauryas was ------ (a)
a) Samath b) Pataliputra c) Kalinga d) Magadha

8. The Nasik inscription gives the details about ----- (c)
a) Guptas b) Mauryas c) Satavahanas d) Kushans

9. Devanampriya was the title of ---- (b)
a) Kanishka b) Asoka c) Harsha d) Pulakesi

10. Fahien visited India during the reign of ------- (a)
a) Chandra Gupta – II b) Asoka c) Kanishka d) Harshvardhan

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

(NAAC Accredited with B Grade Cycle-3)

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannayya University)

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Bridge Course

2022-2023

A.S.D GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE for Women, (Autonomous), KAKINADA
Activity Register 2023-2024
Department of Economics

Date	**9/11/2022 to 26 /11/22 (10 days)**
Conduct through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/ Department etc...)	**Department of Economics**
Nature of Activity (Seminar/workshop/ Extn. Lecture etc...)	**Bridge Course**
Title of the Activity	**Bridge Course**
Name of the Department/ committee	**Department of Economics**
Details of Resource Persons (Name, Designation etc..)	
No. of students participated	10 students of I B.A
Brief Report on the Activity	Department of Economics conducted a Bridge course for newly Joined in I B.A Degree course in the academic year 2022-23 who came from different groups, studied non – Economics students in this year. In this Bridge course the Department of economics conducted a Test (Previous test) on 05/11/2022 and given a special coaching for the particular students in Economics . After completed the course the course again a test was conducted. The Bridge course was given by 10 days more from 9/11/2022 to 26/11/2022.
Name of the Lecturer who Planned & conducted the Activity	G. Pavani Devi, Lecturer in Economics
Signature of the Dept. in – charge/ convener of the committee	
Signature of the Principal	A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE College (W) AUTONOMOUS KAKINADA
Remarks	Students get more knowledge about the importance of the Political Science subject

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

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Bridge Course

2022-2023

Class and Year: I BA (HEP) 2022-2023 Admitted

Dates Conducted: 9/11/2022 to 26/11/2022

S.No	Name of the student	Group in Intermediate	Signature of the students
1	K. Ramya	MPC	K Ramya
2	B.Sailaja	BiPC	B. Sailaja
3	M.Anusha	BiPC	M. Anusha
4	G.Jyothi	2021 passed out	G. Jyothi

Head of the department

Department of Economics

V. Ananta Lakshmi

Signature of the Principal

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

Attendance Sheet

S.No	Name of the student	09-11-2022	10-11-2022	11-11-2022	14-11-2022	15-11-2022	18-11-2022	21-11-2022	24-11-2022	26-11-2022
1	K. Ramya	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P
2	B.Sailaja	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
3	M.Anusha	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
4	G.Jyothi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Lecturer in-charge
Department of Economics

V. Anusha Lakshmi.

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

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

Name of the Student:
K. Ramya - B.A H.E.P

Maximum Time: 30 Min

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 the year** (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.
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

5/18

Name of the student
M. Anusha B.A (H.E.P)

Maximum Time: 30 Min

1. **The term Economics is derived from a** (B)
   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 the year** (B)
   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:** (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** (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)
   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.
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

Name of the student :
G. Jyothi - I BA (HEP)

Maximum Time: 30 Min

1. **The term Economics is derived from a** (B)
   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 the year** (B)
   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** (C)
   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:** (D)
   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?** (A)
   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.
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

11/15

Date: 26-11-2022 **Maximum Time: 30 Min**
Name: K. Ramya B.A. [H.E.P]

1. **The term Economics is derived from a** (B)
   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** (B)
   a. Total b .Individualistic c. Aggregative d. None of the above

4. **The phrase "Ceteris paribus" mean that** (D)
   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** (A)
   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** (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?** (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.
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

11/15

Date: 26-11-2022
Name: G. Jyothi

Maximum Time: 30 Min

1. **The term Economics is derived from a** (B)
   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** (B)
   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:** (b)
   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** (a)
   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.
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

13/15 90

26-11-2012

Name of the Student: B. Sailaja B.A [H.E.P]

Maximum Time: 30 Min

1. **The term Economics is derived from a** (b)
   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 the year** (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)
   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** (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?** (d)

   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

(b)

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

(d)

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)

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

(d)

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

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

(c)

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

11/15

26-11-2022

Name of the Student: M. Anusha B.A (H.E.P)

Maximum Time: 30 Min

1. **The term Economics is derived from a** (B)
   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 the year** (C)
   a. 1576 b. 1874 c. 1776 d. 1930

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

4. **The phrase "Ceteris paribus" mean that** (D)
   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** (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?** (D)
   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.

10. **Which of the following is the relation that the law of demand defines?** (D)
    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.
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

Department of Economics
Brief Report of the Bridge Course

Department of Economics conducted a Bridge course for newly joined in I B.A Degree course in the academic year 2022-23 who came from different groups, studied non – Economics students in this year. In this Bridge course the Department of economics conducted a Test (Previous test) on 05/11/2022 and given a special coaching for the particular students in Economics. After completed the course the course again a test was conducted. The Bridge course was given by 10 days more from 9/11/2022 to 26/11/2022

S.No	Name of the student	Max marks	Before Bridge Course	After the bridge-course
1	K. Ramya	15	7	11
2	B.Sailaja	15	9	13
3	M.Anusha	15	5	11
4	G.Jyothi	15	5	11

Lecturer in-charge
Dept of Economics.

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

A.S.D.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE for Women, (Autonomous), KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE 2022-2023

(9/11/2022 to 29/11/2022)

I.B.A

SEMESTER – I

Smt. P.V. Bhuvaneswari Devi

Guest faculty in Political Science

A.S.D GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE for Women, (Autonomous), KAKINADA
Activity Register 2023-2024
Department of Political Science

Date	**9/11/2022 to 29/11/22 (10 days)**
Conduct through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/ Department etc...)	**Department of Political Science**
Nature of Activity (Seminar/workshop/ Extn. Lecture etc...)	**Bridge Course**
Title of the Activity	**Bridge Course**
Name of the Department/ committee	**Department of Political Science**
Details of Resource Persons (Name. Designation etc...)	
No. of students participated	10 students of I B.A
Brief Report on the Activity	Department of Political Science conducted a Bridge course for newly Joined in I B.A Degree course in the academic year 2022-23 who came from different groups, studied non - Political Science students in this year. In this Bridge course the Department of Political Science conducted a Test (Previous test) on 05/11/2022 and given a special coaching for the particular students in Political Science. After completed the course the course again a test was conducted on 2/12/2022. The Bridge course was given by 10 days more from 9/11/2022 to 29/11/2022.
Name of the Lecturer who Planned & conducted the Activity	Y.Sita Maha Lakshmi, Lecturer in – Charge, Dept. of Political Science & P.V.Bhuvaneswari Devi , Guest Faculty of Political Science
Signature of the Dept. in – charge/ convener of the committee	
Signature of the Principal	PRINCIPAL A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE (W) AUTONOMOUS
Remarks	Students get more knowledge about the importance of the Political Science subject

A.S.D. Govt. Degree College for Women.
Kakinada [A].
Department of political science.
Bridge Course - 2022-23.

SYLLABUS.

S.N	DATE	CHAPTER.
1	9/11/22	Political Science Introduction.
2	10/11/22	Nature, scope of political science.
3	11/11/22	Definition of the state.
4	14/11/22	Elements of the state.
5	15/11/22	Concepts of political science.
6	18/11/22	Law, Liberty, Equality.
7	21/11/22	Theories of Rights.
8	24/11/22	meaning, Nature of Rights.
9	26/11/22	political Ideologies.
10	29/11/22	Liberalism, Individualism.

Signature of the Lecture in-charge :-
Signature of the Academic co-ordinator :

V. [illegible].
PRINCIPAL.

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

I B.A. HEP.

Department of Political Science.

Bridge Course Register - 2022-23.

Name of the candidate	ATTENDANCE - DATES										Max marks.	marks obtained before Bridge Course.	marks obtained after Bridge Course.
	9/11/22	10/11/22	11/11/22	14/11/22	15/11/22	18/11/22	21/11/22	24/11/22	26/11/22	29/11/22			
K. Ramya (MPC)	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	P	15	4	14
B. Sailaja (BaiPC)	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	15	2	13
M. Anusha - (BaiPC)	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	15	7	13
G. Jyothi	a	P	P	P	a	P	P	P	P	P	15	3	13
P. Satya Sai	P	P	P	P	P	P	a	a	P	P	15	3	13

A.S.D Govt. Degree college for women. Kakinada
Department of political science.
Model Question Paper Before Bridge course.

7/15

Name :- M. Anusha.

1. The father of political science — (b)
(a) Hobbes (b) marx (c) Aristotle.

2. The author of "social contract theory" is (c)
(a) Plato (b) Rousseau (c) Locke.

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

4. "Communist manifesto" was written by — (a)
(a) Hobbes (b) marx (c) Locke.

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

6. modern states are — states (c)
(a) welfare (b) Religious (c) secular

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

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

9. Politics is the study of — (a)
(a) wealth (b) Power (c) Human nature.

10. state is a necessary evil — (b)
(a) Anarchism (b) Individualism (c) syndicalism.

A.S.D. Govt Degree College for women Kakinada

Department of Political science.

model question Paper after Bridge course.

B. Sailaja.

13/15

Answer the following multiple choice questions.

1. man is a social animal (a)✗
   a] Plato b] Aristotle c] Socrates

2. communism was supported by - (b)
   a] Laski b] Gandhi c] Marx.

3. the author of Grammer of Politics - (a)
   a] Aristotle b] Austin c] Laski

4. — Advocated Social contract Theory (b)
   a] Locke b] Aristotle c] Gandhi

5. The auother of pas capital is — (b)
   a] Lenin b] mao c] Karl marx.

6. who said that Religion is the opium of the people (a)
   a] marx b] Gandhi c] Robertowen.

7. Politics is the study of — (c)
   a] wealth b] Power c] Human nature.

8. An Indicridual is both a sovereign and subject (b)
   a] Laski b] Gandhi c] Rousseall.

9. State is a necessary exil (b)
   a] Anarchism b] Indiridualism c] syndicalism

A.S.D. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FORWOMEN
(AUTONOMOUS)KAKINADA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE

ON

FUNDAMENTAL OF ACCOUNTING

2022-2023

A.S.D. Government Degree College for Women (Autonomous), Kakinada
Activity Register 2022-23

Date	5-11-2022 to 22-11-2022
onducted through RC/JKC/ELV/NCC/NSS pt. etc.,	Department of Commerce
ture of Activity minar/Workshop/ tension lecture etc.,	Bridge Course
le of the Activity	Financial Accounting
dents participated	IB.Com Students who studied their Intermediate in Non – Commerce stream
ne of the Department mmittee	Commerce
f Report on the netivity	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 .
e of the lecturers who ned & conducted the ity	R.R.D.Sirisha, P.Rajya lakshmi, Ch.SSV.Prasad.
ture of the rtment in charge / ener of the nittee	R.R.D Sirisha
ture of the Principal	

A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BRIDGE COURSE FOR I B. COM., STUDENTS
2022 – 23
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING -I
ATTENDANCE LIST

AMES	GROUP	5 /11	7/ 11	8 /11	9 /11	10 /11	11 /11	12 /11	14 /11	15 /11	16 /11	17 /11	18 /11	19 /11	21 /11	22 /11	MAR KS	SIGNAT
Tejaswini	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sathya riya	E.M	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
h.Lavanya	E.M	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
V.V.Sivan	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Renuka	E.M	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Surekha	E.M	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Deevena	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sathya umari	E.M	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Nooka thnam	E.M	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
Sandhya	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sathya ni	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
Rekha	E.M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	A
Padma	C.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sirisha	C.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Vimala	C.A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bhargavi	C.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Lakshmi sanna	C.A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Rajeswari	C.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Haripriya	C.A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P

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 ot read Commerce as their subject at their intermediate level. To get them acquainted the subject, a Fifteen-day programme is being held wherein the total introduction of the bus is covered and thereby the Student can rise up to a level to understand the subject. r the programme, an objective test for 50 marks will be conducted with a view to assess ability of understanding the subject. For those who secure less than the minimum 35 ks, they will be taken care until they are familiar with the subject.

JECTIVES:

To be able to learn the Commerce terms.

To be able to get a overall view of the subject.

To be able to understand the weight age of the subject in competitive ninations.

o be able to learn the systems of govern

A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BRIDGE COURSE FOR I B.COM. STUDENTS
2022 – 23
FUNDAMENTALS ACCOUNTING
MARKS LIST

NAME OF THESTUDENT	GROUP	MARKS OBTAINED BEFORE BRIDGE COURSE	MARKS OBTAINED AFTER BRIDGE COURSE	REMARKS.
D.Tejaswini	E.M	12	17	good
D.Sathya Priya	E.M	13	16	good
Ch.Lavanya	E.M	14	17	good
P.V.V.Sivani	E.M	13	18	good
P.Renuka	E.M	15	18	good
K.Surekha	E.M	14	17	good
K.Deevena	E.M	12	16	good
L.Sathya Kumari	E.M	13	19	Excellent
G.Nooka Rathnam	E.M	10	18	good
S.Sandhya	E.M	14	17	good
B.Sathya Veni	E.M	13	14	good
D.Rekha	E.M	12	16	good
R.Padma	C.A	16	16	good
M.Sirisha	C.A	14	17	good
R.Vimala	C.A	13	17	good
M.Bhargavi	C.A	14	18	good
B.Lakshmi Prasanna	C.A	15	18	good
K.Rajeswari	C.A	13	18	good
P.Haripriya	C.A	15	18	good

A.S.D.GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BRIDGE COURSE FOR I B.COM. STUDENTS

2022 - 23

FUNDAMENTALS ACCOUNTING

QUESTION PAPER BEFORE BRIDGE COURSE

AME OF THE STUDENT:_____ GROUP:_____

nswer all questions. 20x1=20 marks.

Example of Tangible Assets_____

Example of Liabilities_____

Non-Cash Expenditure is _____

rectification of Errors recorded in the book of _____

xample of Fixed Assets _____

leaning of Trial Balance is_____

ull form of B.R.S _____

ccounting Equation is Assets=_____

xample of Intangible Assets_____

Full form of GAAP=_____

*****

2022 - 2023.

31/10/2022.

BRIDGE COURSE ON.
MICROBIOLOGY

The following students have attended the bridge class today & the topic is Introduction to Microbiology, Scope & Importance of Microbiology.

V. Durga bhavani – V. Durga Bhavani
A. Laxmi – A. Ra Lakshmi
ch. Radhika – ch. Radhamahalakshmi
R. Madhu – R. Madhu
S. Poojitha – S. Sri pujitha
P. Ganga bhavani – P. Ganga Bhavani

D. Jayasree
d/c Microbiology

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

11/1/2022

The following students of I B.Sc Microbiology have attended the Bridge Course PRE TEST on Basics of Microbiology.

V. Durga Bhavani	- V. Durga Bhavani
P. Ganga Bhavani	- P. Ganga Bhavani
A. Laxmi	- A. Lakshmi
Ch. Rudhra	- Ch. Rudramahalakshmi
P. Bhavani	- P. Bhavani
R. Madhu	- R. Madhu
S. poojitha	- S. Sri Pujitha

P. Susma	11	- P. Suma
P. kusma	11	- P. kusuma
J. Hemalatha	8	- J. Hemalatha
V. Durga Bhavani	14	- V. Durga bhavani
P. Ganga bhavani	11	- P. Ganga bhavani
A. Laxmi	10	- A. Lakshmi
Ch. Rudra	Absent	- Absent
P. Bhavani	9	- P. Bhavani
M. Rani	10	- M. Rani
P. krishnaveni	9	- P. k. veni
R. Madhu	10	- R. Madhu
S. Sri poojitha	8	- S Sri Pujitha
B. Parimila pushpa	6	- B. P. Pushpa

2/1/2022

Historical events in development of Microbiology, Abiogensis theory or spontaneous generation theory.

V. Durga bhavani - V. Durga bhavani
P. Ganga bhavani - P. Ganga Bhavani
A. Lavanj - A. Lakshmi
Ch. Rudhra - Ch. Rudramahalakshmi
P. krishnaveni - P. Krishnaveni
P. Bhavani - P. Bhavani
R. Madhu - R. Madhu
S. poojitha - S. Sripujitha

3/11/2022

Microscopy :- Working principle, Handling magnification, applications.

V. Durga bhavani — V. Durga bhavani
ch. Rudhra — ch. Rudra mahalakshmi
A. Laxmi — A. Lakshmi
R. Madhu — R. Madhu
P. Bhavani — P Bhavani
P. Ganga bhavani — P. Ganga Bhavani
P. krishnaveni — P. Krishnaveni

4/11/2022

Microbiology laboratory Equipments, their working principle, uses.

V. Durga bhavani — V. Durga bhavani
Ch. Radha — ch. Rudramahalakshmi
A. Laxmi — A. Lakshmi
P. Bhavani — P. Bhavani
R. Madhu — R. Madhu
S. Pooja — S. Sai Pujitha
P. Ganga bhavani — P Ganga Bhavani

5/11/2022

Safety measures in the microbiology laboratory.

V. Durga bhavani	- V. Durga bhavani
A. Lammi	- A. Lakshmi
Ch. Rudhra	- ch. Rudramahalakshmi
P. krishnaveni	- P. K. Veni
P. Bhavani	- P. Bhavani
R. Madhu	- R Madhu
S. Poojitha	- S. Sri Pujitha
P. Ganga bhavani	- P. Ganga Bhavani

7/11/2022

Career opportunities in Microbiology
Future prospects of Microbiology

V. Durga bhavani	- V. Durga Bhavani
P. Ganga Bhavani	- P. Ganga Bhavani
ch. Rudhra	- ch. Rudramahalakshmi
p. Krishnaveni	- P. K. Veni
P. Bhavani	- P. Bhavani
R. Madhu	- R. Madhu
S. poojitha	- S Sai Pujitha
A. Laxmi	- A. lakshmi

8/11/2021

Basic characteristic features :-
Types of Microorganisms

V. Durga bhavani - V. Durga bhavani
A. laxmi - A. Lakshmi
Ch. Rudhra - ch. Sudra mahalakshmi
P. krishnaveni - P. K. Veni
P. Bhavani - P. Bhavani
R. Madhu - R. Madhu
S. Poojitha - S. Sri Pujitha
P. Ganga bhavani - P. Ganga Bhavani

9/11/2022

Scope and Applications & Different fields Importance of Microbiology

V. Durga bhavani - V. Durga bhavani
A. Laxmi - A. lakshmi
Ch. Rudramahalakshmi - ch. Rudramahalakshmi
P. Bhavani - P. Bhavani
R. Madhu - R. madhu
S. Poojitha - S. Sri Pujitha
P. Gangabhavani - P. Ganga Bhavani;

16/11/2021

Bacteria, fungi, virus, protozoa

V. Durga bhavani - V. Durga Bhavani
A. Laxmi - A. Lakshmi
Ch. Radhya - ch. Sudramahalakshmi
P. Krishnaveni - P.K. Veni
R. Madhu - R. madhu
S. Sripoojitha - S. Sripujitha
P. Ganga bhavani - P. Ganga Bhavani
M. Rani - M. Rani

19/11/2022

Names of Bacterial Diseases – Types Study Briefly.

V. Durga Bhavani	–	V. Durga bhavani
A. Lakmi	–	A. Lakshmi
Ch. Rudhra	–	Ch. Rudramahalakshmi
P. Krishnaveni		P. K. Veni
R. Madhu	–	R. madhu
P. Ganga Bhavani	–	P - Ganga Bhavani
S. Sripoojitha		S. Sri Pujitha
M. Rani	–	M. Rani

13/11/2021

Name of viral diseases

V. Durga bhavani — V. Durga bhavani
A. laxmi — A. Lakshmi
Ch. Rudhra — Ch. Rudra mahalakshmi
P. krishnaveni — Krishna veni
R. Madhu — R Madhu
S.Sripoojitha — S Sri Pujitha
P. Ganga bhavani — P Ganga Bhavani
M. Rani — M Rani

15/11/2022

Basic laboratory equipments and Safety Precautions to work in Laboratory.

Remaining Students BRIDGE COURSE Post Test.

	Marks	
P. Susma	20	- P. SUSMA
P. kusuma	18	- P. Kusuma
J. Hemalatha	22	- J. Hemalatha
V. Durga bhavani	21	- V. Durga bhavani
P. Ganga bhavani	21	- P. Ganga Bhavani
A. Laxmi	24	- A. laxshmi
Ch. Rudhra	A (Pre Test)	- Absent. Rudhra | 23 |
P. Bhavani	18	- P. Bhavani
M. Rani	22	- M Rani
P. Krishnaveni	20	- P. krishnaveni
R. Madhu	20	- R. Madhu
S. Poojitha	17	- S. Sri Pujitha.
B. Parimila pushpa / 17-11-22 /	16	- B. P. Pushpa

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

NAME OF THE LECTURER: M. Suvarchala

DATE : 31-10-22

HOUR : 1 H

TIME : 10-11

TOPIC : Scope of Home Science and Relationship with Other Subjects.

ABOUT THE TOPIC :

→ Home Science is a multidisciplinary field that is not only confined to food and nutrition but also covers topics such as textiles, health, clothing, family relations, child development and Hygiene.

→ Home science is important as it equips individuals with essential life skills, promotes health and nutrition, enhances home management, fosters personal development, and encourages sustainable living.

→ It teaches us to do all the household jobs in a systematic and scientific manner.

FOR Example :- It teaches us not only to cook food, but also teaches how

NAME OF THE LECTURER : Dr K. Lavanya

DATE : 1 - 11 - 22

HOUR : 1

TIME : 10 - 11

TOPIC : Branches of Home Science

ABOUT THE TOPIC :

Home science or the study of home making deals with subjects connected with daily activities of home maker such as food, clothing, shelter, finance, health, childcare, home beautification, community service etc. Religion, culture art and music from its integral parts.

TYPES :-

Food and nutrition : Good nutrition is important for healthy living.

Clothing and Textiles : Knowledge of aesthetic, hygienic and economic value of clothing is important for Home science students.

Home management : Management plays an important role for successful home making.

Housing : Good housing ensures the health and security

Health and Hygiene : Health is an important branch of home science

Child Care and development : Children are the future citizens of the nation

Home nursing and first aid : As health plays an important role in life the knowledge of home nursing.

Human relationships : As man is a social animal he can find greatest happiness in society.

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER:

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT :

1. V. Jyothsna
2. K. Mercy Joy
3. S. Sravani
4. B. Lakshmi Prasanna
5. R. Sneha latha
6. K. Ganga Lakshmi
7. P. Yamini Sushmitha
8. G. Sivani

NAME OF THE LECTURER : L. Malleswari

DATE : 8-11-22

HOUR : 1

TIME : 10-11

TOPIC : Basics of Textiles and Clothing, Extension Education.

ABOUT THE TOPIC :

1) Textiles are materials made from fibers and threads, such as fabric, cloth and clothing.

2) Explore animal-based, plant-based, and Synthetic fibers, and learn about the manufacture of fibers, as well End uses and examples of Textiles.

3) The textile Study course is designed to give a comprehensive overview of Textile fibres, their production, types, Characteristics, Spiming into yarns, designing, formation of fabrics of different types through weaving and other methods of fabric construction, care of fabrics etc

4) Clothing and textile is a Saleable Subject that offers Students Skills that will help them to be self reliant and self employed on graduation.

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER: L. Mallesw

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT:

1. S. Sravani
2. R. Sneha latha
3. K. Mercy Joy
4. V. Jyothsna
5. B. Lakshmi Prasanna
6. P. Yamini Sushmitha
7. K. Ganga Lakshmi
8. G. Sivani

NAME OF THE LECTURER : Dr. G. Anitha

DATE : 3-11-22

HOUR : 1

TIME : 10-11

TOPIC : Scope and principles of foods and Nutrition and Human Development.

ABOUT THE TOPIC :

1) Eat variety of foods to Ensure
2) Adequate intake of nutrients
3) Eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.
4) Consume whole grains, nuts and healthy fats rich in unsaturated fatty acids.
5) Reduce the intake of Saturated fats.
6) Limit Sugar intake
7) Cut back on Salt
8) Drink water regularly.

9) Human Development majors can work in teaching, research, or as community administrators.

10) Human development majors can also pursue careers in counseling psychology, mental Health counseling and Social work.

G. Anitha 3/11/22

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER:

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT:

1. R. Sneha latha
2. S. Sravani
3. P. Vaminisushmitha
4. K. Mercy Joy
5. V. Jyothsna
6. B. Lakshmi Prasanna
7. G. Sivani
8. K. Ganga Lakshmi

NAME OF THE LECTURER : Dr. K. Lavanya

DATE : 4-11-22

HOUR : 1

TIME : 10 - 11

TOPIC : Scope and Principles of Resources management.

ABOUT THE TOPIC :

1. Resource management is the proces of using a one's resources in the most efficient way possible.
2. These resources can include tangible resources such as goods and equipments financial resources, and labor resources such as employees.
3. The Scope of human resource management includes recruiting, Hiring, training, and distributing Salaries of the employees of a Company.
4. Resource management principles - Customes focus, leadership, Engagement of people, process approach, improvement, Evidence based decision making and relationship management.
5. Management Concept is Comprehensive and Covers all aspects of business.

6. Human resource management refers to the Strategic approach to managing an Oganisations work force.

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER:

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT:

1. G. Sivani
2. R. Sneha latha
3. K. Ganga Lakshmi
4. B. Lakshmiprasanna
5. K. Mercy Joy
6. S. Sravani
7. V. Jyothsna
8. P. Yamini Sushmitha

NAME OF THE LECTURER : Dr. G. Anitha

DATE : 5-11-22

HOUR : 1

TIME : 10 - 11

TOPIC : Basic Chemistry of Foods

ABOUT THE TOPIC :

1. Food Chemistry is the study of the chemical processes and interactions of foods biological and non-biological components.
2. Chemicals in food are largely harmless and frequently benefical, for example, Carbohydrates, protein, fat & fibre are all chemical components.
3. Food chemistry is one of the fields involved in the multidisciplinary field of food Science.
4. It is the study of food components such as proteins, carbohydrates, fats and water.
5. In addition food chemistry assesses the reactions these components go through during food processing and preservation.
6. Food is made up of many biological molecules that provide with energy and include Chemicals that are require

to develop and repair ourselves and assist our cells to work in our bodies.

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER: G. Anitha
5/1/22

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT:

1. P. Yamini sushmitha
2. K. Ganga Lakshmi
3. G. Sivani
4. R. Sneha latha
5. S. Sravani
6. K. Mercy Joy
7. B. Lakshmi Prasanna
8. V. Jyothsna

NAME OF THE LECTURER : L. Malleswari

DATE : 8-11-23

HOUR : 1

TIME : 10-11

TOPIC : Infection and Immunity

ABOUT THE TOPIC :

Immunity :- In biology, immunity is the state of being insusceptible or resistant to a noxious agent or process, especially a pathogen or infectious disease.

a) Immunity may occur naturally or be produced by prior exposure or Immunization.

Infection :- Infection occurs when viruses, bacteria or other microbes enter your body and begin to multiply. Disease, which typically happens in a small proportion of infected people.

a) occurs when the cells in your body are damaged as a result of infection, and signs and symptoms of an illness appear.

Infection and Immunity is a peer-reviewed medical journal published by the American society for microbiology. It focuses on interactions between bacterial, fungal, or parasitic pathogens and their hosts.

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER: L. Malleswari

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT:

1. V. Jyothsna
2. P. Yamini Sushmitha
3. G. Sivani
4. K. Ganga Lakshmi
5. S. Sravani
6. R. Sneha latha
7. K. Mercy Joy
8. B. Lakshmi Parasanna

and reproductive system.

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER : M. Suvaccala

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENTS :

1. B. Lakshmi Prasanna
2. G. Sirisha
3. K. Durga Lakshmi
4. P. Yamini sushmitha
5. R. Sneha latha
6. Vaishnavi
7. S. Srivani
8. K. Mercy Joy

NAME OF THE LECTURER : Dr. G. Anitha

DATE : 10-11-22

HOUR : 1

TIME : 10-11

TOPIC : Hormones and its role in metabolism.

ABOUT THE TOPIC :

1) ultimately, hormones control the function of entire organs, affecting such diverse processes as growth and development, reproduction, and nutrient metabolisms.

2) Hormones also influence the way the body uses and stores energy and control the volume of fluid and the levels of salts and sugar (glucose) in the blood.

3) The hormones testosterone and estrogen play a leading role in your metabolism.

4) Insulin plays a critical role in many hormones regulating lipid

metabolism.

5) The endocrine system involves many organ systems and hormones, many of which are still being investigated and understood.

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER: G. Anitha
10/4/22

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT:

1 K. Mercy Joy
2 B. Lakshmi Prasanna
3 S. Sravani
4 G. Sivani
5 P. Vamini sushmitha
6 R. Sneha Latha
7 K. Gauga Lakshmi
8 V. Jyothsna

metabolism.

5) The endocrine system involves many organ systems and hormones, many of which are still being investigated and understood.

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER: G. Sri Lekha
10/4/22

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT:

K. Mercy Joy
B. Lakshmi Prasanna
S. Sravani
G. Sivani
Vamini sushmitha
Sneha Latha
Ganga Lakshmi
Jyothsna

metabolism.

5) The endocrine system involves many organ systems and hormones, many of which are still being investigated and understood.

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER: G. Anitha
10/4/22

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT:

1. K. MERCY JOY
2. B. Lakshmi Prasanna
3. S. Sravani
4. G. Sivani
5. P. Vamini sushmitha
6. R. Sneha latha
7. K. Ganga Lakshmi
8. V. Jyothsna

NAME OF THE LECTURER : M. Suvarachala

DATE : 11-11-22

HOUR : I II

TIME : 10 - 11

TOPIC : Entrepreneurship and Higher Progression in Home Science

ABOUT THE TOPIC :

1) Home Science is an interdisciplinary field of knowledge with focus on Food & Nutrition, Fabric & Apparent Designing Human development, Resource and Communication & extension

2) High-growth entrepreneurship stands for a key socio economic phenomenon that spurs aggregate levels of Innovation, Competitiveness and economic development

3) Entrepreneurial opportunities: Home Science offers excellent prospects for entrepreneurship. Graduates can start their own businesses in various fields such as food and catering services, Interior design consultancy, clothing and fashion design, or even open their own Childcare Centers

4) Entrepreneurship in Home Science - Home Science is an interdisciplinary field of knowledge with focus on food & Nutrition, fabric & Apparel Designing.

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER : H. Suvarchala

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT :

1. K. Ganga Lakshmi
2. V. Jyothsna
3. G. Sivani
4. P. Yamini Sushmitha
5. R. Mercy Joy.
6. R. Sneha latha
7. B. Lakshmi Prasanna.
8. S. Sravani

H. Suvarchala
Lecturer in H.Sc Science
A.S.D. Govt. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)
KAKINADA