

PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

REPORT ON BRIDGE COURSE

I B.COM (C.A) & (G) - 2021-22

SUBJECTS

1.FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

2. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

COURSE CONVENORS:

- 1. Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU, LECTURER IN CHARGE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
- 2. Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE

COURSE ORGANIZERS:

- 1. Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE
- 2. Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU, LECTURER IN COMMERCE
- 3. Sri. P. KASI VISHVANATH, GUEST LECTURER IN COMMERCE
- 4. Sri. B. PEDDA SWAMY, GUEST LECTURER IN COMMERCE

Report on Bridge course

CLASS & SEMESTER: I B.COM. (C.A.) & (G) – SEMESTER- I

SELECTED STAKE HOLDERS' CATEGORY:

NON-COMMERCE STUDENTS IN INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2021-22

MONTH & YEAR: DECEMBER 2021 & JANUARY 2022

"Basic knowledge in subject is very essential to every student."

For this the department of commerce has taken up an initiative activity to develop subject skills (commerce) among I B. Com students, who came from non-commerce courses in their intermediate and joined commerce course in Degree college level. The main motto of conducting this activity is to inculcating the subject habits, among students in various aspects of commerce, which help students in their public exams and in future by encouraging them to study C.A., I.C.W.A., C.S., and other commerce and Management related courses.

Objectives: -The main objective of this activity is to enable the students

- To understand the Conceptual knowledge of accounting.
- To equip themselves to understood the basic concepts and conventions of accounting.
- To develop the skills of recording financial transactions and preparation of financial reports.
- Usage of present experience for future purpose.

Action plan: -

The total activity planned in the month of December 2021 & January 2022, daily 1 to 3 hours after completion of college hours, or in leisure hours by the faculty members from the department of commerce. The following Syllabus (topics) selected for bridge course purpose.

- Introduction to business: Human activities: economic, non-economic-Meaning and definition of Industry, Trade, Commerce.
- Introduction to Accounting
- **❖** Accounting Terminology
- ❖ Accounting Equation
- Accounting Principles: Accounting concepts and conventions
- **❖** Types of Accounting
- Types of transactions
- Classification of Business Transactions

- Analysis of Business Transactions
- Systems of Accounting
- Journal and Journalization of Business Transactions.
- ❖ Ledger

Process of organization: -

The total activity was organized from 03-12-2021 to 22-01-2022, total 23 hours in 10 days, daily minimum 1 hour to maximum 3 hours after completion of college hours or in leisure hours by the faculty members from the department of commerce.

Venue: -I B. Com (C.A) & (G) Class (Room No: 13/14)

CLASSES TAKEN BY Smt. K.J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE

SL.NO	DATE	TOPIC	HOURS TAKEN	STUDENTS ATTENDED
1	03-12-2021	INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING- ACCOUNTING TERMINOLOGY- ACCOUNTS TYPES.	2	24 - NC (2/3)
2	04-12-2021	ACCOUNTING TERMINOLOGY - RULES OF ACCOUNTS & ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES	2	26 - NC (1/3)
3	06-12-2021	DEBIT, CREDIT RULES - ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS	3	27 - NC (2/3)
4	13-12-2021	CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS - JOURNAL	2	23 - NC (3/3)
5	14-12-2021	ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS - JOURNAL	2	30 - NC (3/3)
6	15-12-2021	CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS- METHODS OF ACCOUNTS- SYSTEMS OF BOOK KEEPING, ACCOUNTING CYCLE- GAAP ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS & CONVENTIONS	2	32 - NC (3/3)
7	27-12-2021	JOURNAL- EXAM	2	24 - NC (3/3)
8	28-12-2021	JOURNAL & LEDGER	2	13 - NC (0/3)
9	01-01-2022	IMPORTANT QUESTIONS	1	30 - NC (3/3)
10	22-01-2022	JOURNAL & LEDGER PROBLEMS & PRIZES TO TOPPERS IN BRIDGE COURSE EXAM	2	52 - NC (3/3)

CLASSES TAKEN BY Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU, LECTURER IN COMMERCE

SL. NO	DATE	ТОРІС	NO OF HOURS TAKEN	NO OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED
1	03-12-2021	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ORGANIZATION	1	24

CLASSES BY Sri. P. KASI VISWANATH, GUEST LECTURER IN COMMERCE

SL. NO	DATE	ТОРІС	NO OF HOURS TAKEN	NO OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED
1	03-12-2021	INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING	1	24

EXAM ORGANIZED BY Sri. B. PEDDA SWAMY, GUEST LECTURER IN COMMERCE

SL. NO	DATE	ТОРІС	NO OF HOURS TAKEN	NO OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED
1	27-12-2021	EXAM IN ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS	1	24

Course Outcome / Participants Feed Back: -

Total 63 students enrolled in this course, among them only 3 were non-commerce students. Average attendance is 28. Minimum is 13 and maximum is 52. Students were attended the classes regularly and understood the new topics in new subjects in a proper way. After completion of the course students had got an idea about the Business, Industry, Commerce, and its differentiation, classification, how to identify the Economic or Business transactions, how to trace the Debit and Credit aspects in that, how to classify those aspects in a form of personal, real, and nominal accounts, and how to apply the rules of Debit and Credit accordingly for the posting of journal entries and in related ledgers.

Conclusion: -

We are very happy to provide the conceptual knowledge in the minds of students, who doesn't know this previously. We thank to our Principal, Dr. N. Sasikala madam garu, who encouraged us in such kind of activities, which were very useful to the student community.

K.J.vijaya lakuli

K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI Lecturer in Commerce & Bridge Course Convenor PSC & KVSC Government College, Nandyala.

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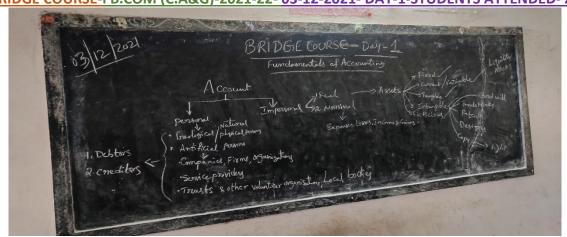
Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU
Signature of the Lecturer In charge & Convenor
PSC & KVSC Govt. College, Nandyala.

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Dr. N. SASIKALA
Signature of the Principal
PSC & KVSC Govt College, Nandyala.



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE-I B.COM (C.A&G)-2021-22-03-12-2021- DAY-1-STUDENTS ATTENDED- 24





CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE & STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)

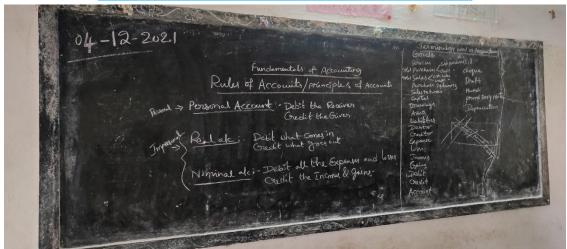




PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22

PHOTOS - 04-12-2021- DAY-2 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 26

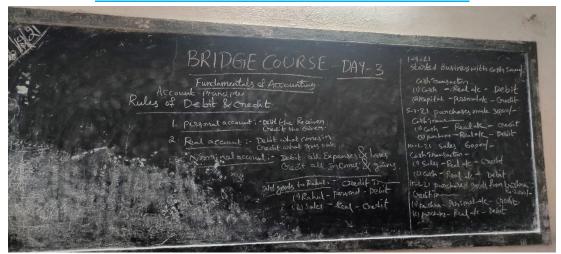


CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE & STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22 PHOTOS - 06-12-2021- DAY-3 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 27



CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE WITH STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)

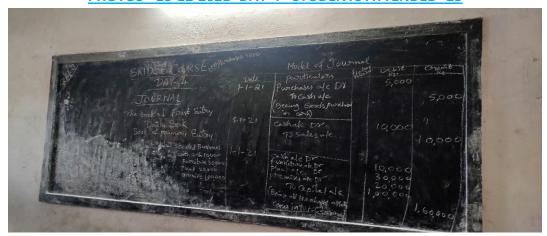






PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22
PHOTOS - 13-12-2021- DAY-4 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 23



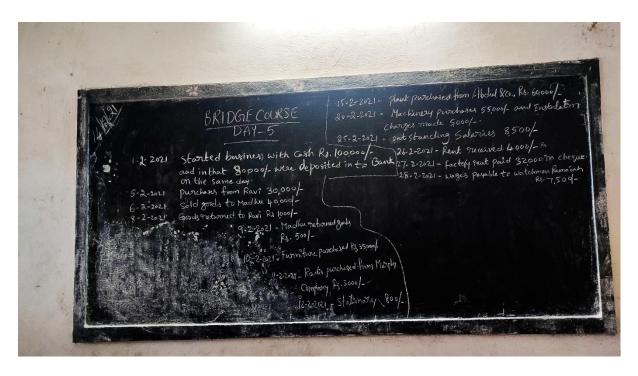
CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE WITH STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)







PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22 PHOTOS - 14-12-2021- DAY-5 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 30



CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)

JOURNAL- PROBLEM





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22 PHOTOS - 15-12-2021- DAY-6 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 32



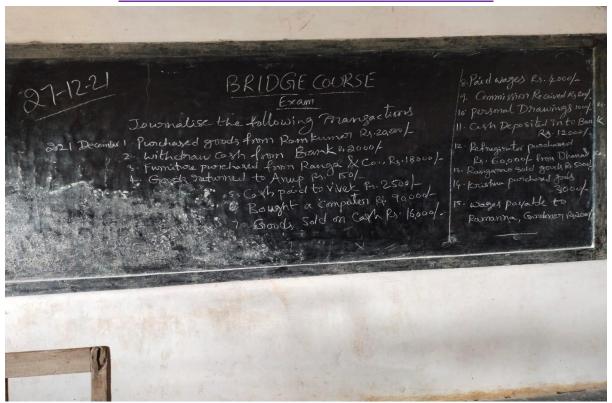


CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE & STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)

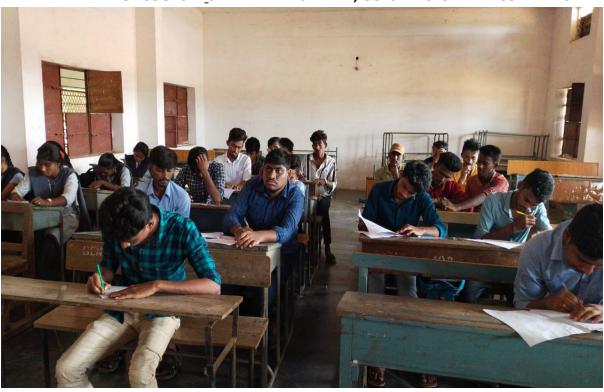




PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22 PHOTOS - 27-12-2021- DAY-7 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 24

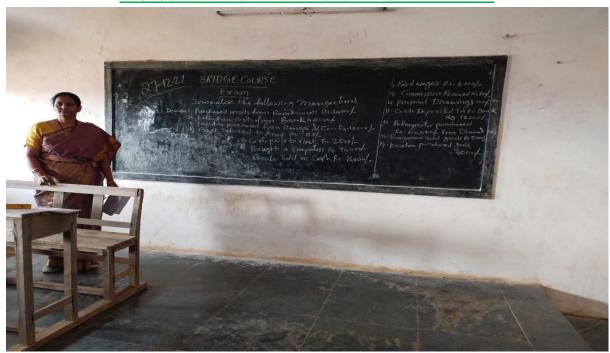


EXAM IN BRIDGE COURSE - Sri. B. PEDDA SWAMY, GUEST LECTURER IN COMMERCE





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22 PHOTOS - 27-12-2021- DAY-7 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 24



Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE & STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22 PHOTOS - 27-12-2021- DAY-7 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 24



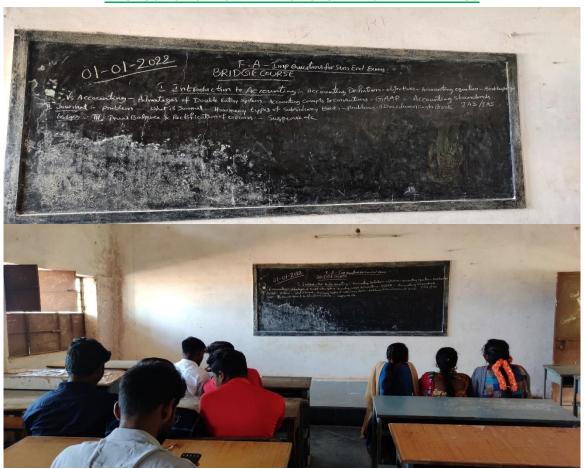
Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE & STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22 PHOTOS - 28-01-2022- DAY-8 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 13 - PHOTO NOT AVAILABLE



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22 PHOTOS - 01-01-2022- DAY-9 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 30



STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22 PHOTOS -22-01-2022- DAY-10- STUDENTS ATTENDED- 52



Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE & STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)





PSC & KVSC GOVT COLLEGE NANDYALA - DEPT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- DAY-9- I B.COM(C.A)&(G) 22-01-2022- PRIZES TO BEST PERFORMANCES IN BRIDGE COURSE EXAM- 2021-22- ATTENDANCE- 52



P. LAKSHMI CHAITHANYA- I B.COM (C.A) I PRIZE



G. FRANSIS - I B.COM (C.A) II PRIZE



Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE WITH VARAPRASAD- I B.COM(CA)



PSC & KVSC GOVT COLLEGE-NANDYALA-DEPT OF COMMERCE- BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22 -PRIZES TO BEST PERFORMANCES - 22-01-2022- DAY-9- ATTENDANCE- 52



K. VENKAT- I B. COM (CA)



STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)- 22-01-2022



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE-NANDYALA

(AFFILIATED TO RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY) (ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH B+ GRADE)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE- 2021-22 FOR I B.COM (C.A)&(G)

STUDENTS ATTENDANCE - FROM 03-12-2021 TO 22-01-2022

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ATTENDANCE BOOK PAGE-1



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE-NANDYALA

(AFFILIATED TO RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY) (ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH B+ GRADE)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE- 2021-22 FOR I B.COM (C.A)&(G)

STUDENTS ATTENDANCE- FROM 03-12-2021 TO 22-01-2022

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PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE-NANDYALA

(AFFILIATED TO RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY) (ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH B+ GRADE)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE- BRIDGE COURSE- 2021-22 FOR I B.COM(C.A)&(G)

STUDENTS ATTENDANCE- FROM 03-12-2021 TO 22-01-2022 - ATTENDANCE BOOK PAGE-3

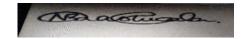
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K.J.vijaya laker.

K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI Lecturer in Commerce & Convenor PSC & KVSC Government College, Nandyala.



Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU
Signature of the Lecturer In charge & Convenor
PSC & KVSC Govt. College, Nandyala.



Dr. N. SASIKALA
Signature of the Principal
PSC & KVSC Govt College, Nandyala.



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE

I B.COM (C.A) & (G) -- 2022-23

SUBJECTS

1.FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

- 2. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION
 - 3. BUSINESS ECONOMICS

COURSE CONVENORS:

- 1. Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU, LECTURER IN CHARGE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
- 2. Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE

COURSE ORGANIZERS:

- 1. Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE
- 2. Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU, LECTURER IN COMMERCE
- 3. Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI, GUEST LECTURER IN COMMERCE
- 4. Sri. P. KASI VISHVANATH, GUEST LECTURER IN COMMERCE

REPORT ON BRIDGE COURSE

CLASS & SEMESTER: I B.COM. (C.A.) & (G) - SEMESTER-I

SELECTED STAKE HOLDERS' CATEGORY: NON-COMMERCE STUDENTS IN INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2022-23 MONTH & YEAR: OCTOBER & NOVEMBER 2022

INTRODUCTION: "Basic knowledge in subject is essential to every student."

For this the department of commerce has taken up an initiative activity every year to develop subject skills (commerce) among I B. Com students, who came from non-commerce courses in their intermediate and joined commerce course in Degree college level. The main motto of conducting this activity is to inculcating the conceptual Knowledge among students in various aspects of commerce, which will help the students not only in their public exams but also in future to study C.A., I.C.W.A., C.S., and other commerce and Management related courses easily.

OBJECTIVES: -The main objective of this activity is to enable the students

- To understand the Conceptual knowledge of accounting.
- To equip themselves to understood the basic concepts and conventions of accounting.
- To develop the skills of recording financial transactions and preparation of financial reports.
- Usage of present experience for future purpose.

PLAN OF ACTION: -

The total activity planned in the month of October & November 2022, daily 3 to 4 hours after completion of college hours, and mostly in leisure hours by the faculty members from the department of commerce. The following Syllabus (topics) selected for bridge course purpose.

SYLLABUS / TOPICS:

- ❖ Introduction to Business Organization: Human activities: economic, non-economic-Meaning and definition of Industry, Trade, Commerce.
- **❖** Introduction to Business Economics: Economic activities- Meaning and definition of Economics and Business Economics, Micro, Macro Economics, Differences.
- Introduction to Accounting Accounting Terminology Accounting Equation -Accounting Principles: Accounting concepts and conventions - Types of Accounting -Types of transactions - Classification of Business Transactions - Analysis of Business Transactions - Systems of Accounting - Journal and Journalization of Business Transactions - Ledger.

PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION: -

The total activity was organized from 20-10-2022 to 21-11-2022, total 40 hours in 17 days, daily 2 to 4 hours after completion of college hours and mostly in leisure hours by the faculty members from the department of commerce.

Venue: - I B. Com (C.A) & (G) Class - Room No: 15

CONSOLIDATED STUDENTS' DAY WISE ATTENDANCE

S N	DATE	ТОРІС	TOTAL HOURS BY FACULTY	STUDENTS ATTENDED
1	20-10-2022	INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING & INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ORGANIZATION	02	12 – (NC- 07)
2	21-10-2022	ACCOUNTING TERMINOLOGY & INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ECONOMICS	03	20 – (NC -11)
3	25-10-2022	DOUBLE ENTRY SYSTEM- ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES & INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ECONOMICS	02	20 – (NC-11)
4	26-10-2022	ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS & CONVENTIONS & INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	03	21 – (NC-11)
5	27-10-2022	JOURNAL	01	22 – (NC-11)
6	29-10-2022	JOURNAL - PROBLEM	02	28 – (NC-10)
7	31-10-2022	JOURNAL – PROBLEMS – PRACTICE	01	28 – (NC -09)
8	03-11-2022	JOURNAL – PROBLEMS – PRACTICE	01	30- (NC -11)
9	04-11-2022	LEDGER	01	28 – (NC-11)
10	05-11-2022	LEDGER- PROBLEM	01	27 – (NC-13)
11	07-11-2022	JOURNAL & LEDGER PROBLEM	02	30 – (NC- 10)
12	08-11-2022	JOURNAL & LEDGER PROBLEM – PRACTICE & INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	02	27- (NC 12)
13	09-11-2022	INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING-DEFINITIONS- ACCOUNTING TERMINOLOGY- ECONOMIC AND NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES- ACCOUNTS TYPES- CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS- METHODS OF ACCOUNTS- SYSTEMS OF BOOK KEEPING, ACCOUNTING CYCLE- GAAP ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS & CONVENTIONS – TRANSACTIONS - CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS & INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ORG.	04	28 (NC-13)
14	10-11-2022	RULES OF ACCOUNTS & ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES & INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ORGANIZATION	04	29 (NC-14)
15	11-11-2022	DEBIT, CREDIT RULES - ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS	04	29 (NC-14)
16	14-11-2022	JOURNAL	04	26 (NC-12)
17	21-11-2022	LEDGER - PROBLEMS	03	25 (NC-08)
	1	TOTAL HOURS	40	

CLASSES TAKEN BY Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU, LECTURER IN COMMERCE

SL. NO	DATE	TOPIC	NO OF HOURS TAKEN	NO OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED
1	20-10-2022	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ORGANIZATION	1	12 – (NC- 07)
2	21-10-2022	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ECONOMICS	1	20 – (NC -11)
		TOTAL HOURS	02	

CLASSES TAKEN BY Smt. K.J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE

SL.			HOURS	STUDENTS
NO	DATE	TOPIC	TAKEN	ATTENDED
1	09-11-2022	INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING-DEFINITIONS- ACCOUNTING TERMINOLOGY- ECONOMIC AND NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES- ACCOUNTS TYPES- CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS- METHODS OF ACCOUNTS- SYSTEMS OF BOOK KEEPING, ACCOUNTING CYCLE- GAAP ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS & CONVENTIONS – TRANSACTIONS - CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.	3	28 (NC-13)
2	10-11-2022	RULES OF ACCOUNTS & ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES	3	29 (NC-14)
3	11-11-2022	DEBIT, CREDIT RULES - ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS	4	29 (NC-14)
4	14-11-2022	JOURNAL	4	26 (NC-12)
5	21-11-2022	LEDGER - PROBLEMS	2	25 (NC-08)
	<u>'</u>	TOTAL HOURS	16	

CLASSES BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI, GUEST LECTURER IN COMMERCE

SL.NO	DATE	TOPIC	HOURS TAKEN	STUDENTS ATTENDED
1	20-10-2022	INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING	1	12 – (NC- 07)
2	21-10-2022	ACCOUNTING TERMINOLOGY.	1	20 – (NC -11)
3	25-10-2022	DOUBLE ENTRY SYSTEM- ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES	1	20 – (NC-11)
4	26-10-2022	ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS & CONVENTIONS	2	21 – (NC-11)
5	27-10-2022	JOURNAL	1	22 – (NC-11)
6	29-10-2022	JOURNAL - PROBLEM	2	28 – (NC-10)
7	31-10-2022	JOURNAL - PROBLEMS - PRACTICE	1	28 – (NC -09)
8	03-11-2022	JOURNAL - PROBLEMS - PRACTICE	1	30- (NC -11)
9	04-11-2022	LEDGER	1	28 – (NC-11)
10	05-11-2022	LEDGER- PROBLEM	1	27 – (NC-13)
11	07-11-2022	JOURNAL & LEDGER PROBLEM	2	30 – (NC- 10)
12	08-11-2022	JOURNAL & LEDGER PROBLEM - PRACTICE	1	27- (NC 12)
13	21-11-2022	JOURNAL & LEDGER PROBLEM - PRACTICE	1	25- (NC-08)
		TOTAL HOURS	16	

CLASSES BY Sri. P. KASI VISWANATH, GUEST LECTURER IN COMMERCE

SL.NO	DATE	TOPIC	HOURS TAKEN	STUDENTS ATTENDED
1	21-10-2022	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ECONOMICS	1	20 (NC -11)
2	25-10-2022	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ECONOMICS	1	20 (NC-11)
3	26-10-2022	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	1	21 (NC-11)
4	08-11-2022	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	1	27 (NC 12)

5	09-11-2022	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ORGANIZATION	1	28 (NC-13)
6	10-11-2022	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ORGANIZATION	1	29 (NC-14)
		TOTAL HOURS	06	

Course Outcome / Participants Feed Back: -

Total 41 students enrolled in this course, among them 17 were non-commerce students. Average attendance is 21. Minimum is 12 and maximum is 30. Students were attended the classes regularly and understood the new topics in new subjects in a proper way. After completion of the course students had got an idea about the Business, Industry, Commerce, and its differentiation, classification, how to identify the Economic or Business transactions, how to trace the Debit and Credit aspects in that, how to classify those aspects in a form of personal, real, and nominal accounts, and how to apply the rules of Debit and Credit accordingly for the posting of journal entries and in related ledgers.

Conclusion: -

We are very happy to provide the conceptual knowledge in the minds of students, who doesn't know this previously. We thank to our Principal, Dr. N. Sasikala madam garu, who encouraged us in such kind of activities, which were very useful to the student community.

K.J.vijaya laker.

K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI

Lecturer in Commerce & Bridge Course Convenor PSC & KVSC Government College, Nandyala.

n.60w

Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU
Signature of the Lecturer In charge & Convenor
PSC & KVSC Govt. College, Nandyala.

ARA OKALIGADA

Dr. N. SASIKALA
Signature of the Principal
PSC & KVSC Govt College, Nandyala.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING Material for Bridge Course Prepared by

Smt. K. J. Vijaya Lakshmi, M.com., B.Ed., Lecturer in Commerce, PSC & KVSC Govt. Degree College, Nandyala, Nandyala District.

Syllabus

Unit-1

INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING: Meaning of Accounting- Functions of Accounting- Need, Objectives of Accounting- Book keeping and Accounting- Nature and users of accounting information- Branches of Accounting- Systems of Book keeping- System of Accounting- Accounting Terminology- Assignments- Theoretical questions.

Unit-II

ACCOUTING PRINCIPLES AND ACCOUNTING STANDARDS: GAAP-Classification of Accounting Principles- Accounting Conventions- Assignments-Theoretical questions.

Unit-III

ACCOUNTING EQUATION: Meaning of Accounting Equation- Illustrations on Accounting Transactions- Assignments- Theoretical Questions & Practical problems

Unit-IV

JOURNAL: Accounting Cycle- Classification of Accounts according to Traditional approach- Rules of Debit and Credit- Journal meaning and format- Methods of Writing of Journal- Treatment of some special items- Trade discount - Cash Discount-compound journal entries & opening entry.

Unit-IV

LEDGER: Ledger- Principal book of account- Procedure of Posting, rules and balancing of an account- Practical problems.

UNIT-I-INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING

Accounting is language of business. The basic function of accounting is to serve as a means of communication for the various users of accounting. The art of accounting is not so developed as it is today because in the earlier days the number of transactions to be recorded were so small that each proprietor was in a position to record the transaction himself. The arthasastra by Chanakya has emphasized the importance of accounting. However, the modern system of accounting owns its origin to luca pacioli who first published the principles of double entry system in Italy in 18th century.

MEANING OF ACCOUNTING:

Accounting is process of recording, classifying, summarizing the financial transactions and events and communicating the information to its users who need it for decision making. Definition is commonly quoted was given by American institute of certified public accountants-AICPA

In 1941: "Accounting is true art of recording, classifying, summarizing in significant manner and in terms of money, transactions and events which are in part at least, of a financial character and interpreting the results thereof."

AICPA started that: "Accounting is the collection, measurement, recording, classification and communication of economic data relating to an enterprise, for the purpose of reporting, decision making and control."

In 1966, the **American Accounting Association** defined accounting as follows: "Accounting is process of identifying, measuring and communicating economic information to permit informed and decisions by users of the information."

In 1970 the **APB** (Accounting Principles Board) of **AICPA** enumerated the function of accounting as follows: "the function of accounting is to provide quantitative information, primarily of financial nature about economic entities that is needed to be useful in making economic decisions."

Accounting, as an information system, communicates the information to its enable then to make responsible decisions it provides information which is beneficial to its users to financial statements.

FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING: -

- Accounting is the art because it helps to reach our objective of recording, classifying and summarizing the business transactions in the best possible manner
- Accounting is an art of recording, classifying and summarizing the business transactions
- The transactions and events of business are recorded in terms of money
- Accounting discloses quantitative information. It has nothing to do with qualitative information. It records only those transactions and events which are of financial character.

Transactions and events which are not capable of being expressed in terms of money are not recorded in books of business.

- Accounting information is useful for decision making in various spheres accountant. Accounting is concerned with interpretation of business transactions and events:
 - a) To evaluate the past performance of owners
 - b) To use information for forecasting, evaluation of various alternatives and make business plans for future

FUNCTIONS OF ACCOUNTING

An analysis of the above definition brings out of the following functions of accounting

- **Recording:-** It is basic function of accounting it is concerned with ensuring that all transactions of financial nature are recorded in orderly manner in proper books of accounts. Recording is done in the book of JOURNAL in chronological number and various other special subsidiary books.
- Classifying:- It is concerned with classification of recorded transactions so as to group the similar transactions at one place. It is done in the book termed as LEDGER in which different accounts are opened and all financial transactions of similar nature are recorded at one place under individual account heads.
- **Summarizing:-** It involves the presenting the classified transactions in a manner useful to its users(both internal and external). It involves the preparation of TRIAL BALANCE, Income Statement, BALANCE SHEET, Statement of Changes in Financial Position, CASH FLOW Statement, etc.,
- Analysing:- The recorded financial information is analysed to make useful interpretations. The term ANALYSES means methodical classification of data. Given in financial statements. The figures given in financial statements need to be put in a simplified manner. For example, all items relating to CURRENT ASSETS are put at one place while all items related to CURRENT LIABILITIES are put at another place. It provides the basis for interpretation
- Interpretation: It means explaining the meaning of significance of the data so simplified. The accountants should interpret the statements in a manner useful to the users. Interpretation requires analysis and analysis is useless without interpretation. It aims at drawing meaningful conclusion from the information and use it for decision making in future.
- Communicating: Accounting information has to be communicated in a proper form and manner to be concerned persons. It is done by preparation and distribution of accounting reports for the users of financial statements to make decisions. It involves preparation of income statement, balance sheet, fun flow statement, cash flow statement, etc., in the form and manner required by various users of accounting

NEED OF ACCOUNTING: Accounting is needed for the following reasons:

- Human memory has a limitation. It is not possible to remember all the business transactions. Therefore, there is need of accounting. So that the information can be recorded promptly in the books of accounts
- It helps to make inter period and inter firm comparison. Accounting information recorded properly can be used to compare the results of one year with those of those previous year and with those of other enterprises
- It is at aid to the management. The information recorded properly can be used for meaningful analysis so as to assist the management in decision making
- It is needed for legal reasons. Accounting information as recorded can be produced as firm evidence in a court of law. It helps in taxations matter and for finalizing other contact details.
- It helps in ascertaining the value of business.

OBJECTIVES OF ACCOUNTING

The following are the main objectives of accounting: -

- To keep systematic records: Accounting replaces the limitations of human memory. It
 helps to keep record of all financial transactions and events systematically in proper
 books of accounts.
- To ascertain the financial results of the enterprise: Accounting helps to maintain systematic record of various revenues and expenses of a particular period. The profit and loss account is prepared at the end of the accounting period to ascertain the net profit earned or loss incurred by the enterprise
- To ascertain the financial health of business:- This objective is served by the balance sheet or position statement prepared at the accounting period. Balance sheet is a statement of assets and liabilities of the business on a particular data and serves as parameter to measure the financial health of the business
- To help in decision making:- Accounting serves as an information system for helping to arrive at national decisions. AMERICAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION also stresses upon this point while defining the term accounting identifying, measuring and communicating economic information to permit informed judgments and decisions by the users of the information.

Accounting keeps systematic record all transactions and events which are used to assist the management in its function of decision making and control

LIMITATIONS OF ACCOUNTING

- Records only financial transactions- accounting records only financial transactions and events. It ignores qualitative information. However, relevant these may be.
- Price level changes not considered- accounting information is expressed in terms of money and it is assumed that monetary unit is stable over time. It ignores the price level changes in case of financial statements prepared on historical basis.

- Historical in nature- the information provided by accounting is historical in nature . The transactions and events are recorded after it has taken place. Similarly, financial statements are prepared at the end of accounting period. So, the information provided is only a post mortem analysis of business transactions.
- Subjective choice-it is not free from bias and depends sometimes on a number of estimates, personal judgments of the accountant. The accountant is faced with the no. of alternate choices, e.g.., choice in the method of depreciation, value of inventory etc. It is based on subjective choice which lacks the objectivity. Due to this lack of objectivity, financial results and positions revealed of may not be true at certain cases.
- Contradictory of principles- accounting is based on certain principles which appear to be contradictory. For example, according to principle of conservatism, inventory is valued at cost or market price whichever is lower. Accordingly, the inventory may be valued on cost basis in one year and at market price in another year.
- Window dressing- It is amenable to window dressing. The management may enter wrong figures to artificially inflate or deflate the figure of profits, assets and liabilities and thus financial statements any not reveal true and fair view of financial affairs of the business.

BOOK KEEPING AND ACCOUNTING

Book keeping-

It is concerned with recording business transactions and maintenance of books of accounts. It is concerned with the following:

- 1. Identification of financial transactions and events 2. Recording of financial transactions and events in proper books of accounts 3. Classification of recorded transactions and ledger
- 4. Summarization of the classification of ledgers "Book keeping is science and art of correctly recording books of accounts all those transactions that result in the transfer of money or money's worth"- **CARTER**

ACCOUNTING- It is actual process of preparing and presenting the financial information for the users of accounting information. It includes the following activities:

- 1. Identification of financial transactions and events.
- 2. Recording of financial transactions and events in a proper book of accounts.
- 3. Classification of recording transactions and events in 'Ledger'
- 4. Summarization of the classification transactions and events in the form of income statement and balance sheet and other important financial statements.
- 5. Analysis and interpretation of financial information
- 6. Communication of the interrupted information to the users of accounting

The work of accounting includes book keeping also. Accountant requires higher knowledge and skill than what is required for a book keeper. An accountant has to perform the work of book keeper + analysis and interruption.

NATURE OF ACCOUNTING

Is accounting a science or art?

Accounting is both science and an art. It is science, because it is based on organized knowledge as scientific principles which have been developed as a result of study and experience over a number of years. Recording, classifying, and summarizing of business transaction is done on the basis of certain principles which are universally applicable. However, it is not exact science like physics or chemistry. It is a social science which is based on human behaviour and other social and economic factors. Thus, possibility of perfect conclusions does not arise. Similarly, in accounting, relationship of cause and effect is not studied which is a basic feature of pure sciences.

It is an art which helps in achieving the desired objective. It helps in achieving our objective of maintaining proper books of accounts and knowing the profitability and financial position of the business. It is definitely an art which is learned by experience and constant practice.

End users of accounting information

Accounting information is useful for various parties:

- **Investors:** Present investors need the information to decide whether they should continue in the present investment or not. Prospective investors need the information to decide whether they should buy the shares/securities of a particular enterprise or make investments somewhere else.
- Creditors: Creditors are the persons who owe money to the business. Both short term and long-term creditors need the information. Short term creditors need the information to determine whether amount owing to them will be paid when due. Long term creditors are interested in both the solvency and liquidity of the business. They are interested to determine whether the enterprise will be in a position to meet its commitment both regarded payment of interest and principal of time.
- Managers: Managers are the main internal users of accounting information. Managers
 need the information for making various decisions. In the proprietary and partnership
 business, owners and managers may be the same but in case of companies, the
 relationship between owner and manager is remote.

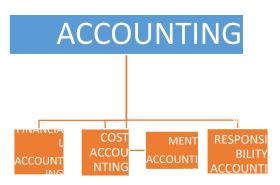
Managers need the information to:

- 1. Protect the property of the business from fund, management, etc.,
- 2. To make specific decisions
- 3. To plan for future
- 4. To measure the performance and to set standards for the near future, etc.,

Managers prepares various internal reports out of accounting information to meet their specific needs

- **Employees:** The interest of the employees in accounting information is related to that they want more salary and other monitory incentives like bonus, overtime payments, etc., they are interested in financial statements on account of various profits sharing and bonus schemes negotiations with the management.
- **Government:** Government interested in the accounting information on account of taxation, labour and corporate laws. Different agencies like registrar of companies, company law board, central statistical organization use the information for framing policies for the betterment of the economy.
- **Customers:** Customers are interested to judge the profitability and solvency of the business for knowing the ability of company to survive so that they are supplied with goods on regular basis. They are also interested to know whether the company will be in a position to maintain the warranty of its products.
- Public: The public may be interested in the accounts of the business for social obligations
 of the business. The public is interested in pollution abatement measures, community
 welfare program, ecological benefits or hazards out of operation of the business. The
 information may not be otherwise available directly in the financial statement but
 DIRECTOR'S REPORT or CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH may contain such additional
 information

BRANCHES OF ACCOUNTING: - Owing to increase in the scale of business operations and the needs of different people, different branches of accounting have developed.



- 1. **FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING-** It is process of recording, classifying, summarizing, analysing, interpreting and communicating financial transactions and events. The purpose of this stream of accounting is to keep systematic records and the preparation of financial statements for the use of both internal and external users of accounting. It communicates the information to the interested parties.
- 2. <u>COST ACCOUTNING-</u> It is the process of accounting and controlling the cost of a product, service, function or an operation. The purpose of this branch of accounting is to:
 - a) Ascertain the cost of various products and services
 - b) Controlling the cost

- c) Communicating cost related information to various interested parties
- 3. MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING- It is an accounting for management. It is the application of accounting techniques for providing information to assist the management in the formulation of policies and in planning and controlling the activities of the business enterprise. The purpose of this branch of accounting is to assist the management in making decisions and to evaluate the impact of its decisions and actions. Management accounting covers wide areas such as cost accounting, budgetary control, inventory control, capital budgeting, capital structure decisions, internal auditing, etc.,
- 4. **SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACCOUNTING-** social responsibility accounting is the process of identifying, measuring and communicating the social effects of business transactions. It is an accounting for the contribution of the enterprise in terms of social well begin and progress. It is to evaluate the social responsibility aspect of business. It is to account for the cost and benefits to the society of enterprise function and resources. Accounting for the environment which is growing concern these days as a part of social responsibility accounting.

SYSTEMS OF BOOK KEEPING

<u>Single entry system</u>- According to Kohler, "It is a system of book keeping in which as a rule only records of cash and personal accounts are maintained, it is always incomplete double entry varying with circumstances". It is developed by those business houses who keep only essential records. Since it does not include keeping of all records, therefore the system lacks reliability and is useful only for small firms having less no. of financial transactions. The salient features of single-entry system are as follows:

- 1. Usually, under this system, only personal accounts are maintained. Real and nominal accounts are not kept.
- 2. A cash book is maintained in which records of both personal and business transactions are made.
- 3. In order to collect the necessary information, one has to depend on original vouchers. For instance, the figure of credit purchases and sales may not be readily available, it has to ascertain from original vouchers
- 4. This system is suitable for very small businesses. It cannot be followed by limited companies for legal requirements. It is actually an impractical system.
- 5. This system is quite flexible, because every concern makes changes in our system to suit its convenience and requirements.
- 6. It not possible to know the profit or loss and financial position because of incomplete records.
 - 7. Such system is not recognized by the income tax authorities, sales tax and the courts.

Double entry system of book keeping-

Double entry system of book keeping refers to a system of accounting under which both the aspects of every transaction are recorded. This system has its origin from LUCA FRA PACIOLI. In his book, he used two terms debito for debit credito for credit. This system

recognizes that of every transaction has two-fold effects. If one person receives something, it must have been given by the other person. This duality is the basis of double entry records. Each transaction is recorded on two sides; one debit and the other is credit. Every debit has equal amount of credit. So, the total of all debits must be equal to the total of all credits at every point of time. The system of double entry can very well be explained by the accounting equations as follows: Assets=Equities,

Assets=Owner Equity + Creditors Equity, Assets-Liability= Capital.

Systems of accounting

There are basically two systems of accounting as discussed as follows:

- Cash basis accounting- It is method of recording transactions only when it
 involves receipt on payment of cash. No entry is made for accruals. This basis is not
 recognized under the. companies' act 1956. However is made for accrues. However
 government uses cash basis accounting for certain purposes. It is the system in
 which receipts and expenditure account is maintained for the determination of
 income derived from the whole business.
- 2. **Accrual basis of Accounting**:It is a method of recording transactions by which revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are shown in the accounts for the period in which their accrue are arise. Thus, there may be prepaid/outstanding expenses accrued/income in the financial statements. Mercantile system of accounting is considered better because it reflects the effect of all transactions.

ACCOUTNING TERMINOLOGY

1) Assets: It refers to tangible or intangible objects which carry future benefits. Assets are expected to yield future economic benefits and arises from past events. Assets are of two types:

Current assets: Current assets are those assets which held in the form of cash or it is likely to be converted in the form of cash during the accounting year or for their consumption in the production of goods or rendering of services in the course of business. It is also known as "Circulating capital". For example, cash in hand, cash at bank, stock of finished goods or work in progress, debtors, bills receivable, stock of raw materials etc,.

Fixed assets: Fixed assets are those assets which are not held for resale in the normal course of business but are used for the purpose of production of goods or services. Fixed assets may be classified as follows:

Tangible fixed assets: It refers to those assets which can be seen and physically touched. For example, land and building, furniture and fixture, machinery etc.

Intangible fixed assets: It refers to those assets which cannot be seen and cannot be touched. It can only be felt. For example, goodwill, patents, trademarks, copyrights, etc,.

- 2) **ENTITY:** An entity is an economic unit which performs economic units For example, Reliance industries and Hindustan lever etc.
- 3) **EVENT:** An event is happening of an sequence to an entity (ex. Wear and tear of machinery, Etc.)
- 4) **Transactions:** A transaction is exchange of goods or services for cash or on credit. It involves transfer of money or money's worth. (For example the sale of sale of goods on credit or for cash).
- 5) Liabilities: Liabilities refer to the financial obligations of an enterprise other than owner's equity. It may be classified as follows: Current liabilities: It refers to those liabilities which fall due in a short period.(normally for period not more than 12 months)
 - **Long term liabilities:** It refers to those liabilities which become as due after a period of 12 months. For example, debenture and long-term loans etc.
- 6) **Capital:** Capital is amount invested in an enterprise by the proprietor (in case of proprietorship) or partners (in case of partnership) or shareholders (in case of limited companies). It is excess of assets over liabilities. It is also known as owner's equity or net worth. It is increased by the amount of profits and the amount of additional capital introduced and decreased by the amount of losses and amount of drawings.
- 7) **Drawings:** The term drawings refer to the total amount of cash or goods or any other assets withdrawn by the owners of the business out of business for personal use. It decreases owner's equity.
- 8) **Goods:** Goods are the assets which are held for resale in the business. There is difference between goods and assets. For example, furniture owned by the furniture dealer is a good but is a fixed assets for the business of manufacturing electrical goods.
- 9) **Expenditure:** Expenditure are the costs incurred in acquiring an asset or a service in the form of depletion of assets or incurrence of liability.
- 10) Income: Income is the increase in economic benefits during an accounting period in form of i. Inflow of assets, ii. Decrease of liabilities, which results in increase of equity other than relating to contribution from owners enterprise.
 - 11) **Expenses:** Expense is the decrease in economic benefits during an accounting period in the form of
 - i. Depletion of assets
 - ii. Increase in liabilities, that results in decrease in owner's equity other than those relating the drawings by the owners of the enterprise
 - 12) **Gains:** Gains are increase in equity from incidental transactions and events. For example, bad debts recovered, profit on sale of fixed assets, or investments, etc.
 - 13) **Losses:** Losses result in decrease in equity from incidental transactions or events. For example, loss on the sale of a fixed assets or investments, bad debts, etc.
 - 14) **Revenue:** Revenue refers to the amount charged for the goods or services rendered by an enterprise or for permitting others to use the resource of the enterprise. For example, sales, royalty earned, commission earned, dividend received, etc.
 - 15) **Trade debtors:** Trade debtor refers to the person from whom the amount is due for goods sold or services rendered on credit basis.

- 16) **Trade creditors:** Trade creditor is a person to whom the business owes the money for goods purchases or services received on credit basis.
- **17**) **Stock:** The stock refers to the tangible property held for sale in the ordinary course of business or for the consumption in the production of goods or services for sale. It includes, stock of raw materials, work in progress or finished goods.
- 18) **Receivables:** The term receivables means both the trade debtors and bills receivable.
- 19) **Payables:** The term payables means both the trade creditors and bills payable.

ASSIGNMENTS

Indicate the best answer for each of the following:

- 1) The basic function of accounting is to:
 - a) To maintain records of business
 - b) To provide information on the performance of the enterprise
 - c) To provide the information about the owners assets, liabilities and capital.
 - d) All of the above.
- 2) Book keeping is concerned with:
 - a) Recording financial data.
 - b) Interpretation and analysis of the data.
 - c) Designing of the system for recording, classifying and summarizing the recorded data.
- 3) Which of the following is the essential feature of asset?
 - a) An asset is acquired at a cost
 - b) An asset is tangible.
 - c) An asset provides future benefits.
- 4) Which of the following is liability?
 - a) Creditors
 - b) Debtors
 - c) Bad debts recovered.

THEROTICAL QUESTIONS

- 1. Describe accounting and discuss its functions.
- 2. Give three important uses of financial statements.
- 3. Explain with suitable examples of following:
 - a) Revenue
 - b) Expenses
 - c) Equity
 - d) Assets
 - e) Liabilities
- 4. Write a note on the purpose and limitations of accounting.
- 5. Explains the systems of accounting
- 6. Explain the important branches of accounting
- 7. Explain book keeping. How it is related to accounting

- 8. Describe the important systems of book keeping
- 9. What do you understand by double entry system
- 10. What is difference between accounting
- 11. What is accounting? What are its branches? Who are the parties interested in accounting information?

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<u>UNIT- 2- ACCOUNTING PRINCIPALS AND STANDARDS</u>

GAAP:

Accounting statements or reports are used various groups such as shareholders, creditors, taxation authorities, investors, public and govt. to know about the affairs of the business. Therefore, it becomes imperative that the statements should be based on certain principles, concepts and conventions which may be recorded as fundamental of accounting.

Importance of GAAP:

- GAAP are specific principles established after a usage over a long period of time. Thus, accounting process becomes more logical and consistent.
- It brings infirmity in accounting process, system, procedures and practices.
- It increases the liabilities and credibility of financial statements.

Meaning of accounting principles: Accounting principles have been defined by the **Canadian institute of chartered accountants** as "The body of doctrine commonly associated with the theory and procedure of accounting serves as an explanation of current practices and as a guide for the section of conventions or procedures where alternates exist"

According to **AICPA** the principles which substantial authoritative support becomes a part of generally accepted accounting principles acceptable accounting bodies.

Classification of accounting principles:

Accounting principles are classified into two types:

- 1) Accounting concepts
- 2) Accounting conventions.

<u>Accounting concepts</u>: It is to denote accounting assumptions and notions which are widely accepted and fundamental to the science of accounting. The important concepts of accounting are:

- i) Business entry concept
- ii) Money measurement concept
- iii) Dual aspect concept
- iv) Going concern concept
- v) Accounting period concept

- vi) Cost concept
- vii) Matching concept
- viii) Realization concept
- Business Entry Concept: This concept is based on assumption that the unit or entity is treated as different and distinct from its units owners or contributory in eyes of accounting. All the transactions of the business recorded in the books of accounting from the point of view of the business and not from the point of view of owner.
- 2) **Money measurement concept:** According to this concept only the monitory transactions which are capable of being expressed in terms of money are not recorded at all in the books of accounts though they may be very relevant for business purposes.
- 3) **Dual aspect concept:** This is one of the most fundamental concept of accounting. It may be started as for every debit, there is a credit. Every business transaction has a dual effect and the entry made for the transactions is recorded on the debit as well as credit side. It may be in form of equation:

Assets=liabilities + capital

Assets = outsiders equity + owners equity Assets = equities

- 4) Going concern concept: Kohler's dictionary of accountants: "A going concern is an enterprise which is expected to continue operating indefinitely in future. International accounting standards requires that if this concept is not followed, the fact should be disclosed in the financial statements along with suitable justification.
- Accounting period concept: The life of the business is considered to be indefinite, but the measurement of the income cannot be postponed for a long period of time. Therefore this concept requires that the economic life of the business is to be divided into periodic intervals known as accounting periods to study the results shown by the business after a time period.
- 6) **Cost concept:** This concept underlies an idea that
 - a) The assets or resources of the business are recorded in the books at the price paid to acquire them, i.e., at cost price
 - b) This cost becomes the basis for the accounting and the asset during subsequent period. This concept has a limitation that the book value of the assets as recorded may not reflect the true worth of asset.
- Accrual concept: Accrual concept implies that revenue is recognized, when it is realized irrespective of whether cash is received or not. Similarly, expenses are recognized in the period in which they accrue irrespective of whether is paid or not. Kohler, "accrual means the reorganization of events and conditions as they occur rather than in period of their receipt or payment. Also partial reorganization of an item of revenue or expense and its related asset or liability: the result of lack of coincidence of the accounting period and contractual or benefit.
- 8) **Matching concept:** This concept is based on accounting period concept which requires that there should be a periodic matching of costs incurred and revenues earned during the accounting period. The purpose is to ascertain profit periodically.

- To compare profit or loss of an accounting period, it is necessary to match expenses incurred in an accounting period with the revenues earned during that period. The formula is: net income = revenues expenses.
- 9) **Realization concept:** According to this concept the revenue should be considered only when it is realized. The revenue in the business is deemed to have been realized when the property in the goods passes to the buyer viz., sales are affected and the buyer legally liable to pay to the seller.

ACCOUNTING CONVENTIONS

Accounting conventions means customs or traditions established after a long usage to guide the preparation and presentation on accounting statements. The following are the important accounting conventions:

- 1) Convention of conservatism
- 2) Convention of consistency
- 3) Convention of materiality
- 4) Convention of full disclosure
- **1.Convention of conservatism:** Kohler defines conservatism as a guide line which chooses between acceptable accounting alternative for recording events or transactions so that the least favourable immediate effect on assets, income and owners' equity is reported. according to this convention, accountant should follow the rule of anticipate no profits but provide for all probable losses. The critics of this convention points out that conservatism is against the principle of full disclosure. Conservatism to an excess degree will result in the creation of secret reserves by the accountants and the financial statement will fail to depict a true or fair view of the state of the affairs of the business
- **2. Convention of consistency:** This Convention emphasizes the use of uniform accounting practices from one period to another. Only when the accounting practices are followed consistently from year to year, the disclosed in financial statements will be comparable
- **3.** Convention of materiality: According to this Convention, only the material significant details are to be disclosed and insufficient details are to be ignored. Materiality is however, a subjective concept. According to kohler, "Materiality means the characteristic attaching to statement, fact or item where by its disclosure are method of expressing it would likely to influence the judgment of a responsible person."
- **4. Convention of full disclosure:** It remains that the financial statements should reveal all the relevant and reliable information fully and fairly. Accountants should not conceal any fact which they purport to represent

ASSIGNMENTS

Indicate the best answer for the best of the following:

- 1) According to the concept of revenue reorganization, revenues are recognized when:
 - a) Cash is actually received
 - b) Order is received
 - c) Revenue becomes due, i.e., the legal title of goods is transferred.

- 2) Accounting principles are based on:
 - a) Convenience
 - b) Subjectivity
 - c) Practicability
- 3) The accounting standard in issued by:
 - a) ASB
 - b) Council of institute of chartered accountant of india
 - c) IASC
- 4) A transaction involving a very small amount, does not need to be recorded under a separate head because of:
 - a) Dual concept
 - b) Materiality concept
 - c) Revenue reorganization concept
- 5) Lower of cost or market value should be used in costing for:
 - a) Inventories only
 - b) Assets
 - c) Current assets only

THEORITICAL QUESTIONS:

- 1) what is meant by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP)?
- 2) Discuss briefly the various accounting concepts and conventions.
- 3) Explain the accounting concept of 'Going Concern'. What is the importance of this topic?
- 4) Distinguish between accounting concepts and conventions.
- 5) What is 'matching principle'? why it should be followed?
- 6) Explain the revenue reorganization principle. What are the exceptions to it?
- 7) How the convention of conservatism contradicts the application of convention of full disclosure?
- 8) What is double entry concept? Explain the application of this concept.
- 9) Revenue is recognized when sales transactions is made or when the services are rendered. State the exceptions of this rule.

UNIT- III – ACCOUNTING EQUATION

Meaning of Accounting Equation:

Accounting equation is based on the principle of duality which states that for every debit there is a credit. It shows that resources are equal to the sources of finance of those resources. In other words, Assets are equal to liabilities plus shareholder's equity. Assets reflects a firm investment decision and mix of liabilities plus shareholders equity reflects a firm's financing decisions. Thus, the aforesaid accounting equation may be expressed as follows:

Total assets = total equities

Assets = shareholders equity + external equity

Assets = capital = liabilities. Assets are economic resources. An asset has ability or potential to provide future benefits to the firm. Liabilities are creditors claim on the assets of the company. Share holders equity reflects the claim of the owner on the assets of the enterprise.

DEVOLOPMENT OF ACCOUNTING EQUATION:

Accounting equation may be developed by the following steps:

- 1) Determine the variables (assets, liabilities or capital) involved in the equation.
- 2) Ascertain the effect of transaction on the variables in terms of increase or decrease
- 3) The effect of transaction is to be shown on the equation.
- 4) Ensure that the end of each transaction, asset must be equal to equities.

The following illustrations will help to understand in a better way:

ILLUSTRATION 3.1

Show the accounting equation on the basis of following transactions.

- 1. Commenced business with cash 50,000
- 2. Purchased office equipment for 20,000
- 3. Purchased goods for cash 5,000 and credit 6,000.
- 4. Paid salary 2,000
- 5. Sold goods for cash 10,000 (costing 7,000)
- 6. Sold goods on credit for 6,000 (costing 3,000)
- 7. Drew cash for personal use 2,000

SOLUTION

- 1. Commenced business with cash Rs. 50,000
 - The effect of transaction will be:
 - 1) Increase in cash Rs. 50,000
 - 2) Increase in capital Rs. 50,000

Hence, the new accounting equation is:

Assets = liabilities + capital

Cash 50,000 = nil +50,000

Total 50,000 = 0 +50,000

2. Purchased office equipment for cash Rs. 20,000

The effect of this transaction will be

- 1) Decrease in cash RS. 20,000
- 2) 20,000 **Increase** in office equipment Rs. hence, the new accounting equation is: liabilities + capital **Assets** =

Cash Rs. 30,000 = nil + 50,000

Office Equipment Rs. 20,000

Total Rs.50,000 = nil + 50,000

3. Purchased goods for cash Rs. 5,000 and credit Rs. 6,000

The effect of this transaction will be:

- Increase in stock Rs.11,000
- Decrease in Cash Rs.5,000
- Increase in creditors Rs.6,000

Hence, the new accounting equation is:

- Liabilities **Capital Assets** (**Rs.**) (**Rs.**) (**Rs.**) **Creditors** Cash 25,000 6,000 50,000 Office Equipment 25,000 Stock 11,000 **Total** 56,000 6,000 **50**,000
 - 4. **Paid Salary Rs. 2,000**

The effect of this transaction will be:

- Decrease in cash Rs. 2,000
- Decrease in capital Rs. On account of Expense

Hence, the new Accounting Equation will be:

Assets		=	Liabilities		+	Capital
	(Rs.)			(Rs.)		(Rs.)
Cash	23,000	=	Creditors	6,000	+	48,000
Equipment	20,000			(I	Rs. 50,	000 – 2,000)
Stock	11,000					
Total	54,000	=		6,000	+	48,000

- 5. Sold goods for cash Rs. 10,000 (costing Rs. 7,000)
 - The effect of this transaction will be
 - Increase in cash Rs. 10,000
 - Decrease in stock Rs. 7,000
 - Increase in capital Rs. 3,000 (Business profit)

Hence, the new accounting equation is:

Assets		=	Liabilities		+	Capital
	(Rs.)			(Rs.)		(Rs.)
Cash	33,000	=	Creditors	6,000	+	51,000
Equipment	20,000			(R	ks. 48,0	000 + 3,000)
Stock	4,000					
Total	57,000	=		6,000	+	51,0 00

- 6. Sold goods on credit for Rs. 6,000 (Costing Rs. 3,000)
 - The effect of this transaction will be:
 - Increase in debtors Rs. 6,000
 - Decrease in stock Rs. 3,000
 - Increase in capital Rs. 3,000 (business profit)

Hence, the new accounting equation is:

Assets		=	Liabilities		+	Capital
	(Rs.)			(Rs.)		(Rs.)
Cash	33,000	=	Creditors	6,000	+	54,000
Equipment	20,000					
Stock	1,000					
Debtors	6,000					
Total	60,000	=		6,000	+	54,000

- 7. Drew cash for personal use Rs. 2,000
 - The effect of this transaction will be:
 - Decrease in cash Rs. 2,000
 - Drawings (Reduction in capital) Rs. 2,000

Hence, the new accounting equation is:

Assets = Liabilities + Capital

	(Rs.)			(Rs.)		(Rs.)
Cash	31,000	=	Creditors	6,000	+	52,000
Equipment	20,000					
Stock	1,000					
Debtors	6,000					
Total	58,000	=		6,000	+	52,000

Balance sheet of Shri....as on....

Liabilities + Capital	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	6,000	Cash	31,000
Capital	52,000	Office Equipment	20,000
	22,000		20,000
		Stock	1,000
		Debtors	6,000
	58,000		58,000
Total			

ILLUSTRATION 3.2

Sudhir, has the following transactions. Draw Accounting equations to show the effect of these transactions on his assets, liabilities and capital.

- + Commenced business with cash Rs. 1,50,000.
- **+** Borrowed Rs. 20,000 from Anil.
- + Purchased goods for cash Rs. 17,000 and credited Rs. 15,000.
- + Purchase furniture for Rs. 20,000.
- **+** Sold goods Rs. 20,00 for cash Rs.30,000.
- + Sold goods costing Rs. 5,000 for Rs. 10,000 or credit to saurav.
- + Returned goods costing Rs. 5,000 to supplier of the goods.
- + Received cash from customer Rs. 10,000.
- + Paid cash to supplier of goods Rs. 14,500 in full settlement.
- + Paid office rent Rs. 1,000.
- + Salary due not paid Rs. 5,000.
- + Charged depreciation of Rs. 1,000 on furniture.

- **+** Goods destroyed by fire (cost Rs. 1,000; sale price Rs. 1,500).
- + Paid cash Rs. 5,000 for loan and 1,000 for interest.
- **★** Also prepare the balance sheet at last.

S.No.	Transactions	Assets Capital	=	Liabilities	+
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Commenced business with cash Rs. 1,50,000	1,50,000 1,50,000	=	0	+
2.	New equation Borrowed Rs. 20,000 from Anil	1,50,000 1,50,000 (+)20,000(cash)	=	0	+
3.	New equation Purchased goods for cash Rs. 17,000 and credit Rs. 15,000	1,70,000 1,50,000 (+) 32,000(stock) 0 (-) 17,000 (cash)	=	20,000 (+)15,000 (cr	+ reditors) +
4.	New equation Purchased furniture for Rs. 20,000	1,85,000 1,50,000 (+)20,000(furnity 0 (-)20,000(cash)	= ure) =	35,000	+
5.	New equation Sold goods costing Rs. 20,000 for cash Rs. 30,000	1,85,000 1,50,000 (+)20,000(stock) 0 (+)30,000(cash)	=	35,000	+
6.	New equation Sold goods costing 5,000 for 10,000 on credit to Sauray	1,95,000 1,60,000 (-)5,000(stock) 0	=	35,000	+

		(+)10,000(Debtors	s)			
7.	New equation Returned goods	2,00,000 1,65,000	=	35,000	+	
	costing Rs. 5,000 to supplier of goods	(-)5,000(stock) 0	=	(-)5,000 (Cree	ditors) +	-
8.	New equation Received cash from	1,95,000 1,65,000	=	30,000	+	
	customer Rs. 10,000	(+)10,000(cash) 0	=	0	+	
		(-)10,000(Debtors)			
9.	New equation Paid cash to	1,95,000 1,65,000	=	30,000	+	
	supplier of goods Rs. 14,000 in full settlement	(-)14,500(cash) 0	=	0	+	
10.	New equation Paid office rent Rs.	1,80,000 1,65,000	=	15,000	+	
	1,000	(-)1,000(cash))1000(Expences)	=	0	+	(-
11.	New equation Drew Cash for	1,79,500 1,64,500	=	15,000	+	
	personal use Rs. 5,000	(-)1,000(cash))1000(Drawings)	=	0	+	(-
12.	New equation Paid salary Rs.	1,74,500 1,59,500	=	15,000	+	
	2,000	(-)1,000(cash))1000(Expences)	=	0	+	(-
13.	New equation Salary due but not	1,72,500 1,57,500	=	15,000	+	
	paid Rs. 5,000	0 (-)1000(Expences)	=	(+)5,000(O/S E	xpence) +	

14.	New equation	1,72,500	=	15,000	+	
	Charged	1,52,500				
	depreciation of Rs.	(-)1,000(Deprecia	otion)-	: 0	+	
	1,000 on furniture	(-)1,000(Deprecial (-)1000(Expences		. 0	т	
	1,000 on furmure	(-)1000(Expences	5)			
15.	New equation	1,71,500	=	20,000	+	
	Goods destroyed by	1,51,500				
	fire (Cost Rs. 1000	(-)1,000(stock)	=	0	+	(-
	Sale price Rs. 1,500))1000(Loss)				
16.	New equation	1,70,500	=	20,000	+	
	Paid cash Rs. 5,000	1,50,500				
	for loan and Rs.	(-)6,000(cash)	=	(-) 5,000(loan)	+	(-
	1,000 for interest)1000(Expences)				
		1,65,000	=	15,000	+	
		1,49,500				

Balance sheet of sudhir as an

Liabilities +	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital			
Capital	1,49,500	Cash	1,44,500
Creditors of loan	15,000	Furniture	19,000
	(+)	Stock	(+)
			1,000
	1,64,500		1,64,500

ASSIGNMENTS

QUIZ

Indicate the best answer for each of the following:

- 1. Which of the following is correct?
 - a) Assets = Liabilities + Capital
 - b) Assets = Capital Liabilities
 - c) Assets = Liabilities Capital
 - d) Assets = Liabilities
- 2. Accounting Equation is based on which Principle?
 - a) Accrual Concept

- b) Business Entity Concept
- c) Realization Concept
- d) Dual Concept
- 3. Which of the following is correct:
 - a) Closing Capital = Opening Capital + Add Capital Drawings Profits
 - b) Closing Capital = Opening Capital + Add Capital + Drawings + Profits
 - c) Closing Capital = Opening Capital + Add Capital Drawings + Profits
- 4. The Assets of the firm is Rs. 10,000. The capital of the owner is Rs. 6,000. External equities will be:
 - a) 16,000
 - b) 10,000
 - c) 4,000
 - d) 5,000
- 5. If the firm incurs losses, there will be
 - a) Increase in Capital
 - b) Decrease in capital
 - c) No effect

[Ans.: 1.a 2.d 3.c 4.c 5.b]

THEORETICAL QUUESTIONS

- 1. Accounting Equation holds true under all circumstances. Justify with the help of Examples.
- 2. State the transaction in which there is both decrease in owner's equity and decrease in assets.
- 3. Show the accounting equation if there are revenue and expenses to be adjusted in books and accounts
- 4. How would you define accounting equation?
- 5. How would you deal with the following in Account equation?
 - a. Outstanding Expenses.
 - b. Outstanding Income.
 - c. Prepaid Expenses.
 - d. Income Received in Advance.

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

- 1. Mr. Y has following transactions:
 - i. Commenced business with cash Rs. 50,000.
 - ii. Purchased goods for cash Rs. 15,000 and credit Rs. 15,000.
 - iii. Sold goods for 25,000 costing 20,000.
 - iv. Rent paid Rs. 500.
 - v. Salary outstanding Rs. 1,000.
 - vi. Purchased building for cash Rs. 10,000.
 - vii. Withdrew for Personal use Rs. 5,000.

Use Accounting Equation to show the effect of above transactions on assets, liabilities, capital and also show his balance sheet.

{Ans. Assets (Rs. 64,500) = Liabilities (Rs. 16,000) + Capital (Rs. 48,500)}

- 2. Prove that the Accounting Equation is satisfied in all the following transactions of Mr. A:
 - i. Commenced business with cash Rs. 50,000.
 - ii. Paid rent in Advance Rs. 5,000.
 - iii. Purchase goods for cash Rs. 15,000 and credit Rs. 10,000.
 - iv. Paid salary Rs. 300 Outstanding Rs. 200.
 - v. Sold goods for cash Rs. 18,000 Costing Rs. 12,000.

{Ans. Assets (Rs. 65,700) = Liabilities (Rs. 10,200) + Capital (Rs. 55,500)}

- 3. Show the Accounting Equation on the basis of the following transactions and prepare a balance sheet at last.
 - i. Commenced business with cash Rs. 50,000.
 - ii. Paid rent in advance Rs. 2,000.
 - iii. Purchased furniture for Rs. 7,000.
 - iv. Purchased equipment from M/s Yon credit for Rs. 5,000.
 - v. Purchased goods from sohan on credit for Rs. 30,000.
 - vi. Sold goods to syam for Rs. 40,00 costing Rs. 30,000.
 - vii. Bought goods from Mr. Z for Rs. 35,000.
 - viii. Sold goods to Star costing 30,000 for 60,000.
 - ix. Purchased household goods for Rs. 5,000 out of business cash.
 - x. Goods destroyed by fire costing Rs. 1,000.
 - xi. Paid half of the amount owned to Mr. sohan.
 - xii. Paid Rs. 500 for interest.
 - xiii. Received Rs. 59,500 from star in full settlement.
 - xiv. Paid rent Rs. 1,000 and Outstanding rent Rs. 1,000.
 - xv. Paid Rs. 34,000 to Mr. Z in full settlement to his account.
 - xvi. Charged depreciation of Rs. 500 on furniture and Rs. 500 on equipment.

{Ans. Assets (Rs. 1,02,000) = Liabilities (Rs. 21,000) + Capital (Rs. 81,000)}

- 4. Mr. XYZ started cash investment of Rs. 50,000. The following business transactions have been recorded.
 - i. Paid three months advance rent Rs. 1,250.
 - ii. Bought car for office Rs. 12,500.
 - iii. Purchased office furniture Rs. 5,000.
 - iv. Bought typewriter from standard company Rs. 2,000.
 - v. Sold extra furniture to Amar for Rs. 1,000. Amar paid Rs. 500 cash and accepted a 3 months bill receivable in advance.
 - vi. Amar paid the bill at maturity and Mr. XYZ paid half of the amount owned to Standard company.

- vii. Collected Rs. 4,000 as commission.
- viii. Paid Telephone bill amounting to Rs. 100.

Use the following headings in a tabular form and workout the effects of the forgoing transactions on the equity of XYZ through the Accounting Equation.

{Ans. Cash + B/R + Prepaid Rent + Office car + Office furniture + Office equipment(Typewriter) = Standard Co. + Owner's Equity<---*-->Rs. (35,150+1,250+12,500+4,000+2,000=1,000+53,900) ---->> >>(Rs. 54,900).

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UNIT-IV-JOURNAL

ACCOUNTING CYCLE:

Accounting cycle refers to the cycle which starts with recording of opening entries in the journal and ends with the preparation of financial statements. The following steps are included in the accounting cycle:

- I. Recording of opening entries in the journal
- II. Recording of transactions and events in the journal proper (Journalization) preparation of other subsidiary books, i.e., purchases day book, sales day book, purchases return book, sales return book and cash book.
- III. Posting journal entries in appropriate accounts in the ledger
- IV. Preparation of trail balance.
- V. Recording of closing entries to prepare financial statements
- VI. Preparation of financial statements viz., Income statement and balance sheet to interpret the results of financial transactions and events during the accounting period.

Journal:

Transactions and events are recorded in journal in chronological order.

Ledger:

Classification of accounts is done in ledger by assigning appropriate heads to various accounts.

Trail balance:

Accounts are balanced periodically and summarized balances are shown in trail balance. Closing entries are passed for the preparation of financial statements.

Thus, the results of various transactions and events flow through the accounting system beginning with journalizing and ending with the preparation of financial statements.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS:

An Accounts is a summary of relevant transactions and events at one place under a particular head. It records the amount of transaction and also depicts their effect and direction.

Classification of accounts according to traditional approach:

The classification of accounts is done as follows:

1. Personal accounts:

accounts are related to individuals, banks, financial institutions, firm, companies, co-operative societies are known as personal accounts. The personal accounts are related to natural persons, artificial persons and representative persons. It may be classified into three categories:

- a) **Natural persons accounts:**
 - Accounts of individuals such as ram's accounts, SONil's accounts are natural accounts.
- b) **Artificial accounts:**
 - Accounts of firms, companies, banks, co operative societies, financial institutions are artificial accounts such as Ram and co's account, reliance limited, friends club etc.,
- c) Representative personal accounts:
 - The accounts related to the outstanding expenses, prepaid expenses, income received in advance, accrued income are representative personal accounts. For example: rent outstanding, insurance prepaid, interest due but not received, commission received in advance, etc.,

2. **Real accounts:**

Real accounts are related to tangible or intangible assets. Tangible assets are one such as buildings, plants, furniture, cash etc., Intangible assets are related to intangible objects for example goodwill, trademarks, patent, copyrights etc.,

3. Nominal accounts:

The accounts related to income, expenses, losses and gains are classified as nominal accounts. For example, wages account, salaries account, purchases account, sales account, discount received, loss by theft, etc. fall in category of nominal accounts.

Classification of accounts according to accounting equation:

There are five types of accounts:

1. Assets accounts:

It relates to tangible or intangible accounts. For example, plant account, machinery account, goodwill account etc.,

2. Liabilities account

These accounts represent the financial obligations of the enterprise towards

the outsiders. For example, trade creditors, bills payable, long term loans, bank overdraft, etc.,

3. Capital accounts:

These accounts relates to the owners of an enterprise. For example capital account, drawings accounts etc., capital is the amount due by the enterprise to the owners. Drawings relates to the amount withdrawn by the owners out of business resources for the personal use.

4. **Revenue accounts:**

These accounts relate to amount earned by the enterprise by rendering goods and services. For example sales account, discount received account, interest earned account etc.,

5. Expense accounts:

These accounts relates to the amount lost or incurred in the process of earning revenue. For example purchases account, discount allowed account, loss by theft account, etc.,

RULES OF CREDIT AND DEBIT:

Debit refers to the entering of an amount on the left side of an account and credit means to enter an amount on right side of an account. In the abbreviated form, Dr. Stands for debit and Cr. Stands for credit.

Both debit and credit represent either an increase or decrease depending upon the nature of an account. The word debit and credit have no other meaning in account. Rules of debit and credit are based on duel aspect concept and every accounting transaction would be expressed by a debit amount and an equal and opposite credit amount.

The rules for debit and credit are given below:

On the basis of Traditional Classification of accounts:

- 1. Personal accounts- Debit the receiver, credit the giver
- 2. Real accounts Debit what comes in, credit what goes out
- 3. Nominal accounts Debit all expenses and losses, credit all Incomes and gains.

On the basis of classification of accounts on the basis of accounting equation:

- 1) Assets accounts debit increases, credit the decrease
- 2) Liabilities account debit the decrease, credit the increase.
- 3) Capital accounts debit the decrease, credit the increase
- 4) Revenue accounts debit the decrease credit the increase.
- 5) Expense accounts debit he increase, credit the decrease

MEANING AND FORMAT OF JOURNAL:

Method of writing up journal: The process of recording transaction in the journal is called Journalizing. The following steps are followed to write up the journal:

- 1. Ascertain the accounts involved in the transaction
- 2. Ascertain the nature of the accounts involved
- 3. Recall the rules of debit and credit involved in the accounts
- 4. Ascertain as to which account is to be debited and which account is to be credited
- 5. Record the data of the transaction in the date column.
- 6. Write the name of the account to be debited very close to left hand side with the abbreviation Dr, on the same line in the extreme right hand side of the particulars column.
 - The amount to be debited is written in the debit column in the same line against the account debited.
- 7. Write the name account to be credited in the next line. It should be proceeded by the word 'to' which should be written a few steps forward right in the particulars column. Amount of the account to be credited is written in the same line in the credit amount column against the amount credited
- 8. Write the narration appearing as parenthesis in the next line in the particulars column.
- 9. Draw a line entire the particular column across to separate the one entry from another. The line should be drawn only in the particulars column.

NOTE: The ledger folio column is written at the time of posting and not at the time of journalizing the transaction.

Illustration 4.2

From the following transactions of Vishnu, find out the nature of accounts and also state which account should be credited.

- 1. Started business with cash
- 2. **Purchased machinery**
- 3. Purchased goods on credit from shyam.
- 4. Sold goods for cash.
- 5. Purchased goods for cash
- 6. **Deposited into bank**
- 7. Purchased goods from sudhir
- 8. Withdrew cash for personal dues.
- 9. **Sold goods to ram**
- 10. Paid rent
- 11. Received commission
- 12. Sold goods to sureka
- 13. Received cash from ram
- 14. Borrowed money xyz

- 15. **Paid interest on loan**
- 16. **Outstanding salary**
- 17. **Amount paid to sudhir**
- 18. Received cash from sureka
- 19. Goods withdrawn for personal use.
- 20. **Interest allowed by bank**

S.	TRANSACTION	ACCOUNT	NATURE	EFFECT ON	DEBIT/
no		S	OF	ACCOUNTS	CREDIT
		INVOLVED	ACCOUNT		
			S		
1.	STARTED	CASH A/c	REAL	INCREASE	DEBIT
	BUSINESS WITH			(COME IN)	
	CASH	CAPITAL	CAPITAL	INCREASE	CREDIT
		A/c	(PERSONA	(GIVER)	
			L)		
2.	PURCHASED	MECHINA	REAL	INCREASE	DEBIT
	MACHINARY	RY A/c		(COMING IN)	
		CASH A/c	REAL	DECREASE	CREDIT
				(GOING OUT)	
3.	PURCHASED	PURCHAS	NOMINAL	PURCHASE IS	DEBIT
	GOODS ON CREDIT	ES A/c		AN EXPENSE	
	FROM SHYAM	SHYAM A/c	PERSONAL	SHYAM IS THE	CREDIT
				GIVER	
4.	SOLD GOODS FOR	CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	DEBIT
	CASH			COMING IN	
		SALES A/c	NOMINAL	SALES IS A	CREDIT
				REVENUE	
5.	PURCHASD GOODS	PURCHAS	NOMINAL	PURCHASE IS	DEBIT
	FOR CASH	E A/c		AN EXPENCE	
		CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	CREDIT
				GOING OUT	
6.	DEPOSIT INTO	BANK A/c	PERSONAL	BANK IS	DEBIT
	BANK			RECEIVER	
		CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	CREDIT
				GOING OUT	
7.	PURCHASED	PURCHAS	NOMINAL	PURCHASE IS	DEBIT
	GOODS FROM	ES A/c		AN EXPENCE	
	SUDHER	SUDHIR	PERSONAL	SUDHIR IS	CREDIT
		A/c		THE GIVER	
8.	WITH DREW CASH	DRAWING	PERSONAL	JUNEJA IS	DEBIT
	FOR PERSONAL	S A/c		THE RECE	

	USE	CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	CREDIT
				GOING OUT	
9.	SOLD GOODS TO	RAM A/c	PERSONAL	RAM IS THE	DEBIT
	RAM			RECEIVER	
		SALES A/c	NOMINAL	SALES IS THE	CREDIT
				REVENUE	
10.	PAID RENT	RENT A/c	NOMINAL	RENT IS AN	DEBIT
				EXPENCE	
		CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	CREDIT
				GOING OUT	
11.	RECEIVED	CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	DEBIT
	COMMITION			COMING IN	
		COMMITI	NOMINAL	COMMITION	CREDIT
		ON A/c		IS AN INCOME	
12.	SOLD GOODS TO	SUREKHA	PERSONAL	SUREKHA IS	DEBIT
	SUREKHA	A/c		THE	
				RECEIVER	
		SALES A/c	NOMINAL	SALES IS A	CREDIT
				REVENUE	
13.	RECEIVED CASH	CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	DEBIT
	FROM RAM			COMING IN	
		RAM A/c	PERSONAL	RAM IS THE	CREDIT
				GIVER	
14.	BORROWED	CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	DEBIT
	MONEY FROM XYZ			COMING IN	
		XYZ A/c	PERSONAL	XYZ IS GIVER	CREDIT
15.	PAID INTREST ON	INTREST	NOMINAL	INTREST IS AN	DEBIT
	LOAN	A/c		EXPENCE	
		CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	CREDIT
				GOING OUT	
16.	OUTSTANDING	SALARY	NOMINAL	SALARY IS	DEBIT
	SALARY	A/c		EXPENCE	
		OUTSTAN	PERSONAL	THE	CREDIT
		DING		EMPLOYEES	
		SALARY		UNDER	
		A/c		O/SALARY	
				HEAD ARE	
				THE GIVER OF	
				THE	

				SERVICES	
17.	AMOUNT PAID TO	SUDHIR	PERSONAL	SUDHIR IS	DEBIT
	SUDHIR	A/c		RECEIVER	
		CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	CREDIT
				GOING OUT	
18.	RECEIVED CASH	CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS	DEBIT
	FROM SUREKHA			COMING IN	
		SUREKHS	PERSONAL	SUREKHA IS	CREDIT
		A/c		GIVER	
19.	GOODS	DRAWING	PERSONAL	JUNEJA IS	DEBIT
	WITHDRAWN FOR	S A/c		RECEIVER	
	PERSONAL USE	PURCHAS	NOMINAL	IT IS	CREDIT
		ES A/c		DECREASE IN	
				EXPENCE	
20	INTREST	BANK A/c	PERSONAL	BANK IS	DDEBIT
	ALLOWED BY			RECEIVER	
	BANK	INTRST A/c	NOMINAL	BANK	CREDIT
				INTREST IS A	
				GAIN	

LIMITATIONS OF JOURNAL

Journal is the chronological record of the transactions. It is a book of prime entry, where the dual aspect of the transaction is recorded but it suffers from the following limitations

- a) It does not provide classification of accounts.
- b) Information is not available in prompt basis.
- c) Since the journal can be handled by one person, the book may become bulky and voluminous.

To overcome these limitations, journal is sub divided in such a way that a separate book maintained for each category of transactions.

Treatment of some special items:

- 1) Cash or credit transactions students may get confused while identifying cash or credit transactions. Let look at the following examples:
 - I) Purchased goods for Rs. 1000.
 - II) Purchased goods for Rs. 1000 for cash
 - III) Purchased goods for Rs.1000 from suman
 - IV) Purchased goods from suman for cash.

Transactions 2 and 4 are clear as it has been specifically mentioned that

the purchases for cash. Transaction 1 and 3 are not specific as to whether the purchases are for cash or credit.

Transaction 4 is silent regarding name the name of the supplier therefore it implies that the transaction involving purchases are for cash.

The entry for transaction 1, 2,4:-

Purchases a/c Dr 1,000

To cash a/c 1,000

The entry for transaction 3:-

Purchases a/c Dr 1,000

To suman a/c 1,000

2) Receipt on personal or income account :If amount received from the person is against the amount recoverable from him as per ledger transaction involving purchases are for cash account, the personal account of the person should be credited in the amount received represents business income then the particular nominal a/c should be credited.

For example:

- I) Received Rs. 2000 from SON.
- II) Received Rs. 2,000 from SON as commission

Transaction 1 journal entry	Transaction 2 journal entry
Cash A/c Dr.2000	CashA/c Dr.2000
TO Son A/c 2000	TO CommitionA/c 2000

³⁾ Payment on personal or expense account

When the amount is paid to the person against amount due to him as per his ledger amount, his personal account should be debited. However, if the payment to the person is on account of some business expenditure, the particular nominal account should be debited

look at the following example:

- 1) **Paid Rs.2,000 to SON**
- 2) Paid Rs. 2,000 to SON as rent

TRANSACTION 1 JOURNAL ENTRY	TRANSACTION 2 JOURNAL ENTRY
SON A/c 2000	RENTA/c 2000
TO CASHA/c 2000	TO CASHA/c 2000

4) Trade Discount& Cash Discount: Trade discount is the reduction from the list price of goods or services on business considerations. It is not granted because of prompt payment.

Cash discount is the reduction granted by the supplier from the invoice price in consideration of payment with in stipulated period of time.

Difference between trade and cash discount.

S.No.	Basis of distinction	Trade Discount	Cash Discount	
1.	Meaning	It is a reduction granted by a supplier	It is granted in considerati prompt payment	n of
2.	Time	It is granted on purchase of goods	It is granted at the time of payment	
3.	Disclosure in the Invoice	It is shown by way of deduction in the invoice it self	It is not shown in the invoi	æ
4.	Disclosure in the accounts	It is not disclosed in the books of accounts	It is disclosed in the books accounts.	of
5.	Parameter	It is allowed to promote the sales. It may vary with the quantity and value purchased	It is allowed to encourage prompt payment. It depen upon the time when paymende.	ls

5) cash discount

In some accounts cash discount is given by the creditor for making prompt payment. It represents Business expenditure and if it is availed, it represents business income.

6)Bad debts:

The amount due from a debtor may become irrecoverable either partially or wholly. Such irrecoverable amount represents loss to the business and is debited to bad debts account.

for example: Sankar who owned Rs. 4,000 became insolvent and only 50 paise could recovered from his estate. The following journal entry will be passed.

Cash a/c Dr. 2000

Bad debts A/c Dr. 2000

TO Sankar a/c 4000

7)Bad debts recovered:

If after sometimes any payment is received against the debt previously written off, then it represents a gain and as such should be credited to bad debts recovered account. Personal accounts of the debtors is not certified as it has already closed for example: amount of Rs. 500 previously written off as bad debt is recovered from Mukesh the entry will be passed here under:

Cash a/c Dr. 500

To Bad debts recovered a/c 500

8)Personal expenses of the owner:

Sometimes the proprietor with draw cash or goods from the business for personal use. Similarly the premium of the life policy of the proprietor or his or her spouse or children, income tax payable by the proprietor, expenses on education of children may be paid by the proprietor out of business resources. All this represents owner personal expense and is debited to drawings account

for example: Rs. 1000 is paid as premium on the life policy of the proprietor out of business cash. The entry will be here as under

Drawings a/c Dr. 1000

To cash a/c 1000

9)Goods given for charity or advertisement:

Business might distribute certain goods as free samples to advertise their products. Similarly the good may be distributed as charity to build up the image of the business. Advertisement and charity are nominal accounts and hence should be debited and purchases accounts should be credited.

for example:

Goods distributed as charity worth Rs. 2000 and cash Rs. 1000 the following journal entry will be passed:

Charity a/c Dr. 3000

To cash a/c 1000 To purchases a/c 2000

10) Depreciation of fixed assets:

Depreciation is the reduction in the value of fixed assets on account of usage obsolesce and wear and tear. Depreciation is treated as business expenditure and hence debited and the respective asset is credited. For example: plant whose original cost is Rs.10,000. Depreciation is to provided @ 10% p.a on original cost. The following journal entry is passed:

Depreciation A/c Dr 1,000

To plant A/c 1,000

11)Goods lost in Accident/ Fire:

Business might suffer loss of goods due to some accidents or fire etc., the destroyed or damaged goods might have been insured. The treatment of goods by destroyed by fire / accident is explained here as order:

	If the goods are insured	If the goods are not insured
a)	When claim is logged with the insurance company. No entry passed	At the end of the year the goods destroyed by the fire a/c is closed by transferring it to profit and loss a/c. The entry will be passed as:
b)	When the claim is accepted by the insurance company. In the above example assume that 80% of the claim is accepted by the insurance company.	Prifit and lossA/C Dr. 4,000 To Goods Destroyed by fire 4000
	When cash is received from the insurance company At the end of the financial year	

12) Payment / receipt against representative personal account:

At the close of the accounting period, a business might have incurred some expenditure which remained unpaid. It is known as outstanding expenditure and is a representative personal account when the actual payment is made in current accounting period, the concurred account is debited and cash account is credited.

For example: Salary of Rs. 5,000 which was due in December 2012 was paid in January 2013. The following entry will be passed:

Outstanding salary a/c Dr. 5000

To cash A/c 5000

similarly income might have been accrued at the end of the accounting period but not received. On actual receipt, the concerned amount is credited and the cash is debited. For example: rent incurred in December 2007 amount to Rs. 6000 is received in January 2008. The following journal entry is passed:

Cash a/c Dr. 6000

To outstanding rent a/c 6000

13) Compound (combined) journal entries:

When more than one journal entry is combined, it becomes compound entry. It is the which combines more than or one debit or more than one credit or both compound entries will be passed only when the following conditions are satisfied.

- a) Transaction takes place on the same day,
- b) One aspect of these transactions is common, and

c) Number of accounts involved are more than two

It may be recorded in following three ways:

- 1) By debiting one account and crediting two or more accounts.
- 2) By debiting two or more accounts and crediting one account
- 3) By debiting several accounts and crediting several accounts

For example: Chinni starts business with Rs. 10,000 cash and a building worth Rs. 50,000. The following journal entry will be passed:

Cash a/c Dr. 10,000 Buildings a/c Dr. 50,000

To Chinni's capital a/c 60,000

14)Opening entry: Opening entry will be passed in a new book bringing in all assets and liabilities as appearing in the books on the last day of the previous year. Rule for passing opening entry is to debit each asset account; credit each liability account; excess of debits over credits represents capital balance. For example:

Harini had the following assets and liabilities on Jan 1 2013; cash Rs. 25,000; bank Rs. 5,000; stock Rs.5,000; furniture Rs. 10,000; plant Rs. 20,000; land Rs. 1,25,000; debtors Rs. 20,000; creditors Rs. 35,000; bills payable Rs. 15,000; loan a/c Rs. 50,000. Pass the necessary opening entry.

Journal of Harini

1-1-2013	Cash a/c	Dr	25,000
	Bank a/c	Dr	5,000
	Stock a/c	Dr	5,000
	Furniture a/o	e Dr	10,000
	Plant a/c	Dr	20,000
	Land a/c	Dr	1,25,000
	Debtors a/c	Dr	20,000
	To Credi	itor's a/c	

To Creditor's a/c 35,000

To Bills Payable a/c 15,000

To Loan a/c 50,000

To Harini's capital a/c 1,10,000

(Being the opening entry is passed and the capital a/c)

balance transferred to

Illustration 4.3: Journalize the following transactions in the journal of Mr. Sreekanth.

2013 July 1Started business with cash Rs. 2,50,000, goods Rs. 1,00,000, furniture Rs. 1,00,000

- 2 Deposited into bank Rs. 1,00,000
- 3 Placed an order with sharukh for the supply of goods of the list price of Rs. 1,00,000
- 4 Sharukh supplied goods of the list price of Rs. 1, 00,000 less 10% trade discount.
- 5 Purchased goods from salman of the list price of Rs. 1, 00,000 less 10% discount. cheque paid to him under a cash discount of 5%
- 6 Goods sold to shyam of the list price of Rs. 1, 00,000 less 10% trade discount. He paid half of the account due from him.
- 7 Goods cost him Rs. 80,000 sold to Mr. Y for cash at profit of 25% on cost price less 20% trade discount and 5% cash discount.
- 8 Goods taken away by the proprietor for personal use (cost price Rs. 5000; sale price Rs. 10,000)
- 9 Shyam became insolvent and paid only 80 paise in rupee in full and final settlement
- 10 Paid sharukh 98% of the amount due to him in full and final settlement of account
- 12. Goods (cost Rs. 5,000, sale price Rs. 6,000) stolen
- 13. Paid life insurance premium 2,000 Rs.
- 14. Cash embezzled by an employee Rs. 3000.

Journal of Mr. Sreekanth

DATE	PARTICULARS	L.F	DEBIT	CRDIT
2007			Amt. (Rs.)	Amt. (Rs.)
APRIL				
1.	CASH A/c		2,50,000	4,50,000
	STOCK A/c		1,00,000	
	FURNITURE A/c		1,00,000	
	TO CAPITAL A/c			
2.	BANK A/c		1,00,000	1,00,000
	TO CASH A/c			
3.	NO ENTRY			
4.	PURCHASE A/c		90,000	90,000
	TO SHARUKH A/c			
	Rs.			
	LIST PRICE			
	1,00,000			

	LESS:TRADE DISCOUNT@10%		
	10,000		
	INVOICE PRICE		
	= 90,000		
5.	PURCHASES A/c		
	TO BANK A/c		
	TO DISCOUNT A/c		
	Rs.		
	LOST PRICE	90,000	85,000
	1,00,000	70,000	4,500
	LESS:TRADE DISCOUNT @10%		1,200
	10,000		
	INVOICE PRICE		
	90,000		
	LESS:CASH DISCOUNT @ 5%		
	4,500		
	CASDH RECEIVED		
	85,500		
6.	CASH A/c		
0.	SHYAM A/c		
	TO SALES	45,000	
	LIST PRICE	45,000	90,000
	1,00,000	45,000	90,000
	LESS:TRADE DISCOUNT @ 10%		
	10,000		
	INVOICE PRICE		
_	= 90,000		
7.	CASH A/C Dr.		
	SHYAM A/C Dr.		
	TO SALES Dr.	7 6 000	
	(BEING THE GOODS SOLD TO	76,000	00.000
	Mr.Y FOR CASH)	4,000	80,000
	COST PRICE		
	80,000		
	ADD:PROFIT @25% ON COST		
	20,000		
	LIST PRICE		
	1,00,000		
	LESS: TRADE DISCOUNT @		
	20% 20,000		
	IN VOICE PRICE		
	80,000		
	LESS: CASH DISCOUNT @ 5%		

	4,000		
	CASH RECEIVED		
	76,000		
8.	DRAWINGS ACCOUNT		
	TO PURCHASE ACCOUNT	5,000	5,000
9.	CASH ACCOUNT	36,000	45,000
	BAD DEBTS ACCOUNT	9,000	
10.	SHARUKH TO DISCOUNT AND	90,000	1,800
	CASH ACCOUNT		88,200
12.	LOSS BY THEIF ACCOUNT TO	5,000	5,000
	PURCHASE ACCOUNT		
13.	DRAWINGS ACCOUNT	2,000	2,000
	TO CASH ACCOUNT		
14.	LOSS BY EMBEZZLEMENT	3,000	3,000
	ACCOUNT TO CASH A/c		
	<u>TOTAL</u>	10,50,000	10,50,000

<u>UNIT- V - LEDGER</u>

LEDGER: PRINCIPAL BOOK OF ACCOUNT

Ledger is a book which contains various accounts (assets account, liabilities account, capital account, revenue accounts and expense accounts). It contains all the accounts of the enterprise whether real, nominal and personal. To which the transactions are recorded in books of original entry will be transferred. It is summarized, classified and permanent in books of original entry is transferred.

A ledger may be kept in form of bound books, loose leaf sheets, floppy diskettes or cd's or any other mechanical device.

Utility of ledger

Ledger helps to achieve the following benefits:

- 1) It provides information about all the accounts in the book.
- 2) It is easy to ascertain that how much money business owes to his creditors and amount it has to recover from debtors from personal accounts.
- 3) It enables to ascertain the kind and value of assets from real accounts
- 4) It enables to ascertain the sources of income and the amount spend on various items as heads of expenses from nominal accounts
- 5) It facilitates the preparation of financial statements

Relationship between Journal and Ledger:

Both journal and ledger are the important books under dual entry system of book keeping. They are different, yet closely related to each other.

- 1. The journal is a book of "primary entry" or original entry. The transactions are first recorded in the journal, then they are posted to the ledger, thus ledger serves a book of second entry or final entry. The journal is the starting point while the ledger is the destination.
- 2. Journal records transactions on the basis of source documents, while the ledger records transactions on the basis of journal, thus journal serves as an input for the transactions posted in the ledger.
- 3. Journal records transactions in chronological manner, while the ledger records transactions in a classified and analytical manner.
- 4. The process by which transactions are recorded in the journal is termed as journalizing while the process of recording transactions in the ledger is termed as posting.
- 5. Journal becomes the basis for the ledger which serves as a basis for the preparation of final statements.

Difference between journal and ledger:

Journal:

- 1. It is a book of original or prime entry.
- 2. The transactions are recorded in chronological manner.
- 3. It is prepared to record all the transactions in a chronological manner.
- 4. Journal is not balanced.
- 5. Debit and credit aspects of a transaction are entered in the journal in their respective columns.
- 6. Journal does not serve as a basis for preparation.

Ledger:

- 1. It is a book of final entry.
- 2. It contains a number of separate accounts in a classified form. The transactions are posted from journal to ledger irrespective of their dates of occurrence.
- 3. It is prepared to know the net effect of various transactions on a particular account.
- 4. All ledger accounts are balanced in the ledger.
- 5. Entries are posted in the concerned accounts with only one aspect either debit or credit.
- 6. Ledger serves as the basis for preparation of final accounts.

Posting:

Posting is the process of transferring the transactions recorded in the books of original entry to the concerned accounts in the ledger. Posting may be done at any time however it is according to the requirements of the business enterprise.

Procedure of Posting:

As a preliminary step, the various accounts in the ledger is opened for various items with respective account titles, for example, rent account, building account, drawings account (i.e., the drawings by the proprietor) and the like. Other steps which are required to be taken for posting is explained below:

Rules or procedure of posting for an account which has been debited in a transaction:

- 1. The date of the transaction is entered on the debit side in the debit column.
- 2. The account which has been debited in the journal should be debited in the ledger however, a reference is made of the account which has been credited in the journal. For example for rent paid, the rent account should be debited in the ledger, but reference should be given of the cash account which has been credited in the journal. Then name of the account credited in the journal is written in the particular column on the debit side prefixed by "to (name of the account credited)...."
- 3. The page number of the journal is written in the folio column on the debit side and journal, the page number of the ledger on which a particular account appears is written in the ledger folio column
- 4. The relevant account is written to the debit side in the amounts column.

Rules or procedure of posting for an account which has been credited in a transaction

- 1. The date of the transaction is entered on the credit side in the date column.
- 2. The account which has been credited in the journal should also be credited in the ledger, but reference of the account which has been credited in the Journal should also be debited in the journal is to be given. For example, for rent paid, cash account is credited in the journal, so the cash account is to be credited in the ledger but by making the reference of the rent account. Thus, the name of the account debited in the journal is written in the particular column prefixed by the world by, e.g., "By(name of the account debited)...."
- 3. The page no. of the journal is recorded in the folio column on the credit side and in the journal, the page no. of the ledger on which a particular account appears is written in the ledger folio column.
- 4. The relevant amount is written on the credit side in the accounts column.

Note: The words to and by may be omitted as it is rarely used in practice by the accountants.

Ex: Rent paid of Rs.12,000 in cash on April, 1,2013 the journal entry will be passed and posted into ledger as follows:

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)
2013	Rent account Dr.		12,000	
April 1	To cash account			12,000
	(being rent paid in cash)			

In the ledger, two accounts will be opened

- 1) Rent account
- 2) Cash account

Since the rent account has been debited in the journal, it will also be debited in the ledger. Similarly cash account credited in the journal and therefore, it will also be credited in the ledger, but the reference of the other account involved will be given. Thus, the account will appears as follows in the ledger:

Cash account

Date	Particulars	J.	Amount	Date	Parti-culars	J.F	Amount
		r	(Rs.)				(Rs.)
				1-4-2013	By Rent a/c		12000

Rent Account

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Parti-culars	J.F	Amou	nt
			(Rs.)				(Rs.)	
2013	To cash account		12,000					
April 1								

Balancing of An account:

Balancing is a process of equalizing the two sides of account, by which net balance of the account after considering the total of both debits and credits of an account is ascertained, the debit and credit refer to the debit amount column and credit amount column respectively of an account. Sometimes, the amount of credit and debit side will be equal to each other

When the total of the debit side is greater the total of credit side being greater than the total of debit side. If the sum of debits is equal to sum of credits it is a closed account and the account is said to have no balance.

The balance is put on the side of the account which is smaller by giving a reference of balance using carried forward to the next period on the other hand balance is brought forward and brought down from the previous period while opening an account in next period

Balancing of personal accounts

A personal account may have a debit balance when the individual is the debtor or credit balance when the individual is the creditor. If both the sides of an account equal each other, the person concerned is neither debtor nor creditor. Look at the following personal account.

Ram's account

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan25 Jan31	To Cash A/c To Balance c/d		30,000 <u>5,000</u> <u>35,000</u>	Jan1 Jan15	By balance b/d By purchases A/c		20,000 <u>15,000</u> <u>35,000</u>
				Feb1	By balance b/d		5,000

The personal account of 'RAM' represents that he is a creditor of the discount.

BALANCING OF REAL ACCOUNTS

The real account represents the assets or resources owned by an enterprise. All the assets accounts have a debit balance. Please note the following cash account

Cash account

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan1	To Balance		25,000	Jan17	By ram A/c		30,000
Jan15	b/d		20,000	Jan29	By salaries		5,000
Jan28	To sales A/c		<u>15,000</u>	Jan31	A/c		<u>25,000</u>
	To rakesh				By balance		

	A/c	<u>60,000</u>	b/d	<u>60,000</u>
Feb1		25,000		
	To balance			
	b/d			

BALANCING OF NOMINAL ACCOUNTS: The nominal account represents the expenses incurred or incomes earned. The accounts are not balanced and transferred at the end of trading period to 'Trading and Profit and Loss account

POSTING OF AN OPENING ENTRY: An opening entry by which the balance of various assets, liabilities and capital appearing in the balance sheet of the previous accounting period are brought forward in the books of current accounting period.

ILLUSTRATION 4.4:

Pass the opening entry in the Journal of ram and post the same into the Ledger.: Cash in hand Rs. 12,000; Cash at bank Rs. 5,000; stock of goods Rs. 20,000; land and building Rs. 2,00,000; plant and machinery Rs. 1,50,000; furniture and fixtures Rs. 50,000; Due from X Ltd. Rs. 15,000; prepaid insurance Rs. 500; Interest received in advance Rs. 500 Loan from Y Ltd. 15,000; Due from Z Ltd. 5,000.

Journal of Ram

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. (Rs.)	Cr. (Rs.)
2007				
April - 1	Cash in hand		12,000	
	Dr.		5,000	
	Bank		20,000	
	Dr.		2,00,000	
	Stock Dr.			
	Land and building		1,50,000	
	Dr.		50,000	
	Plant and machinery		15,000	
	Dr.		500	
	Furniture and fixtures			500
	Dr.			15,000
	X Ltd.			5,000
	Dr.			,

Prepaid insurance	4,32,000
Dr.	
To interest received in advance To loan from Y Ltd.	
To Z Ltd.	
To Ram's capital A/c	

Ledger of Ram

Cash Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		12,000				

Bank Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		5,000				

Stock account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		20,000				

Land and Building Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		2,00,000				

Plant and machinery Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		1,50,000				

Furniture and Fixtures

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		50,000				

X limited

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		15,000				

Prepaid insurance Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		500				

Interest Received in advance Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		500				

Loan from Y Limited

Cr. Dr.

Dat	te	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
200	7							
Apı	ril-1	To balance b/d		15,000				

Z limited

Cr. Dr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		5,000				

Ram's Capital Account

Cr. Dr.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007							
April-1	To balance b/d		4,32,000				

ILLUSTRATION 4.5

Journalize the following transactions in the books of a trader. Debit Balances on Jan 1, 2007.

Post them to the ledger and find out the balance.

Cash in the Hand Rs. 18,000; Cash at the bank Rs. 1,25,000 Stock of goods Rs. 20,000; Furniture Rs. 12,000; Building Rs. 20,000; Sundry Debtors: Samir Rs. 12,000 Mahesh Rs. 11,000 and sudha Rs. 12,000

Credit balances on Jan 1,2007:

Sundry Creditors: Rajesh Rs. 15,000 loan from rishi 20,000

Following were further transactions in the month of January 2007:

Jan 1- Purchased goods worth 15,000 for cash less 20% trade discount and 5%cash discount

Jan 4- Received Rs. 11,980 from samir and allowed him RS. 20 as discount

Jan 6- purchased goods from bharat Rs. 15,000

Jan 8- Purchased plant from mukesh for Rs. 15,000 and paid 100 Rs. As cartage for bringing the plant to the factory and other Rs. 200 for installation charges

Jan 12- sold goods to rahim on credit RS. 1,600

Jan 15-Rahim became an insolvent and could pay only 50 paise in a rupee

Jan 18- Sold goods to Ram for cash Rs. 11,000

Jan 20- Paid salary to ratan Rs. 3,000

Jan 21- Paid rajesh Rs. 14,800 in full settlement

Jan 26- Received interest from sudha Rs.200

Jan 28-Paid to rishi interest on loan Rs.500

Jan 31- Sold goods for cash Rs. 2500

Jan 31- Withdrew goods from business for personal use Rs. 200

JOURNAL

DATE		Particulars	L.F	Dr. (Rs.)	Cr. (Rs.)
1-1-2007	Cash A/c	Dr.		18,000	
	Bank A/c	Dr.		1,25,000	
	Stock A/c	Dr.		20,000	
	Furniture A/c	Dr.		12,000	
	Building A/c	Dr.		20,000	
	Samir	Dr.		12,000	
	Mahesh	Dr.		11,000	
	Sudha	Dr.		12,000	

	To Rajesh		15,000
	To Rishi's Loan A/c		20,000
	To Capital A/c		1,95,000
	(Being balances brought forward from last year)		
1.	Purchases A/c Dr	12,000	
	To Cash A/c		11,400
	To Discount A/c		600
4.	Cash A/c Dr	11,980	
	Discount A/c Dr To Samir	20	12,000
4.	Purchases A/c Dr	15000	
	To Bharat		15000
8.	Plant A/C Dr	15000	
	To Mukesh		15000
	To cash		300
12.	Rahim A/c Dr	1600	
	To sales account		1600
15	Cash A/c	800	
	Bad Debts A/c	800	
	To Rahim A/c		1600
18	Cash A/c	11,000	
	To sales A/c		11,000
20	Salary A/c	3,000	
	To cash		3,000
22	Rajesh A/c Dr	15,000	14.000
	To cash To discount		14,800 200
26	Cash A/c	200	
	To interest received account		200

28	Interest on loan	500	
	To cash		500
31	Cash A/c	2,500	
	To sales A/c		2,500
31	Drawings A/c	200	
	To Purchases A/c		200

Ledger cash account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance b/d		18,000	Jan 1	By purchases		11,400
1	To Samir		11,980	8	A/c		300
4	To Rahim		800	20	By plant A/c		3,000
15	To Sales A/c		11,000	21	By Salary A/c.		14,800
18	To interest A/c		200	28	By Rajesh		500
26	To Sales A/c		<u>2500</u>	31	By Interest on loan A/c		<u>14,480</u>
31			44,480				44,480
Feb 1	To Balance b/d		14,480		By Balance b/d		

Interest Received Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance c/d		200	Jan 26	By Cash A/c		200
31				Feb 1	By Balance b/d		200

Bank Account

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance b/d		1,25,000	Jan 31	By Balance c/d		1,25,000
1	To balance b/d		1,25,000				
Feb							
1							

Stock account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To balance b/d		20000	Jan 31	By Balance c/d		20,000
1	To Balance c/d		20000				

Furniture Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To balance b/d		20000	Jan 31	By Balance c/d		12000
I	To Balance c/d		20000				

Building Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007 Jan	To Balance b/d		20000	2007 Jan 31	By Balance c/d		12000
1							

Samir Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance b/d		12000	Jan 4	By Cash A/c		11,9800
1					By Discount		200
					A/c		

Mahesh Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance b/d		11000	Jan 31	By Balance c/d		11000
1	To Balance b/d		11000				
Feb							
1							

Sudha Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance b/d		12000	Jan 31	By Balance c/d		12000
1	To Balance b/d		12000				12000
Feb							
1							

Rajesh Account

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan							

21	To Cash A/c	14800	Jan 1	By Balance c/d	12000
	To Discount	200			
	A/C				

Capital Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance c/d		1,95,000	Jan 1	By Balance c/d		195000
31				Feb 1	By Balance b/d		195000

Rishi's Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance c/d		20000	Jan 1	By Balance b/d		20000
31				Feb 1			20000

Purchases account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Cash A/c		11,400	Jan 31	By Drawings		200
1	To Discount		600	31	A/c		26,800
	A/c		15,000		By Balance c/d		
6	To Bharat		=27,000				
			26,800				
Feb							
1							

Discount Account

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount		Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007					2007			
Jan	To samir		20	,	Jan 31	By purchases		600
4	To Balance b/d		780		21	A/c		200
31			=800			By Rajesh		=800
					Feb 1			780
						By Balance b/d		

Bharat Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance c/d		15000	Jan 6	By purchases		15000
31				Feb 1	A/c		15000
					By Balance b/d		
				ren 1	By Balance b/d		1

Plant Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To mukesh		15000	Jan 31	By Balance c/d		15300
31	To cash A/c		300				=15300
			=15,300				
	To Balance c/d		15,300				

Interest on loan Account

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount	

2007			2007		
Jan	To cash A/c	500	Jan 31	By Balance c/d	500
28	To Balance b/d	500			
Feb					
1					

Mukesh Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance c/d		15000	Jan 8	By Plant A/c		15000
31				Feb 1	By Balance c/d		15000

Sales Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Balance b/d		15100	Jan 21	By Rahim		1600
31				18	By cash A/c		11000
				31	By cash A/c		3500
			15100				=15100
				Feb 1	By Balance c/d		15100

Rahim Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Sales A/c		1600	Jan 15	By Cash A/c		800
1					By Bad Debts		800
			1600		A/c		1,600
			1000				1,000

Bad Debts Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
2007				2007			
Jan	To Rahim		800	Jan 31	By Balance c/d		800
15	To Balance b/d		800				
Feb							
1							

Salary Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Cash A/c		3000	Jan 31	By Balance c/d		3000
20	To Balance b/d		3000				
Feb							
1							

Drawing Account

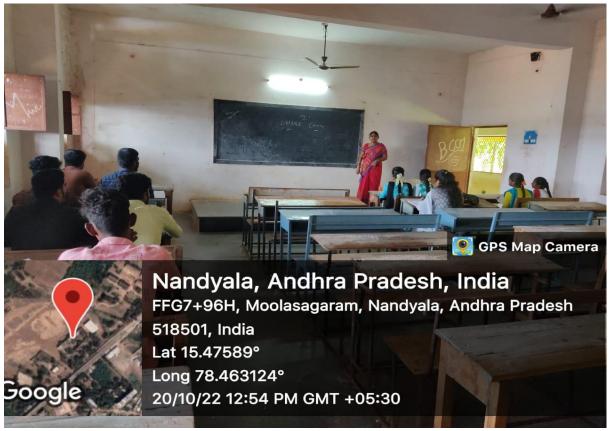
Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan	To Purchase		200	Jan 31	By Balance c/d		200
31	A/c		200				
Feb	To Balance b/d						
1							

Smt. K. J. Vijaya Lakshmi, M.com., B.Ed., Lecturer in Commerce, PSC & KVSC Govt. Degree College, Nandyala, Nandyala District.



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-1- 20-10-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED- 12(07)



FA CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-20-10-22





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-1- 20-10-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED - 12(07)

STUDENTS ATTENDANCE

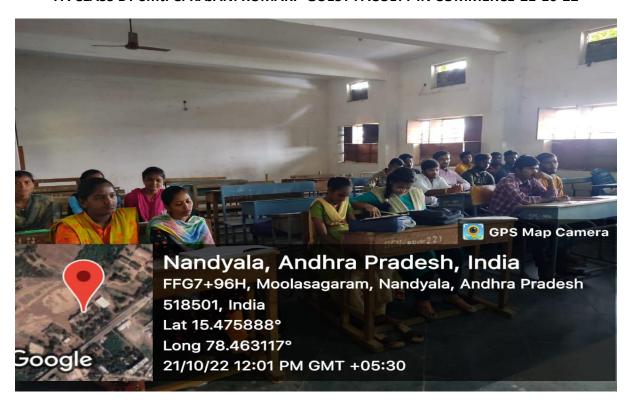
Name	Number
1 P. mounika	9703649383
2 K. Vyshnavi	7799480634
3 K. Lakshmi prasanna	9391486521
A. Devena	9160461783
S A. Devera	7702833956
(6) S. Nagasji	8142309447
J. P. Ashok kuman	6309546125
	7095 19449 1.
8) s. Rahamthulla.	9515502507
9) D. Manasaiah	8142513343
10) K. Durga prasan	9016276378
11. Noor Morammoo	904213041
11. Noor Mohammod 12) T. Ani lenmor	



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-2- 21-10-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED- 20(11)



FA CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-21-10-22





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-3- 25-10-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED- 20 (11)

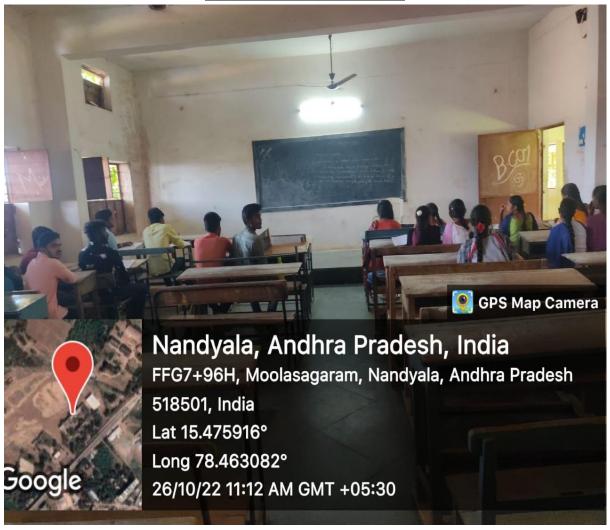


FA CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-25-10-22





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A & G) DAY- 4 - 26-10-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED- 21 (11)



FA CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-26-10-22



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-5- 27-10-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED- 22 (11)

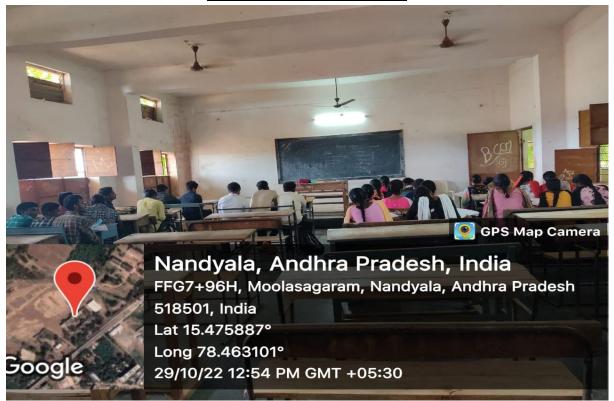


FA CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-27-10-22





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-6- 29-10-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED- 28 (10)

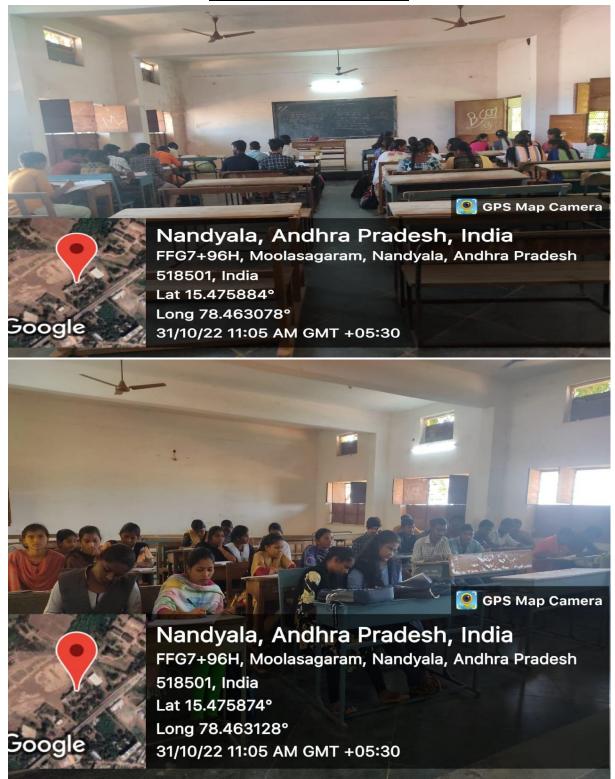


FA CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-29-10-22





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-7- 31-10-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED- 28 (09)



FA CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-31-10-22



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-8- 03-11-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED- 30 (11)

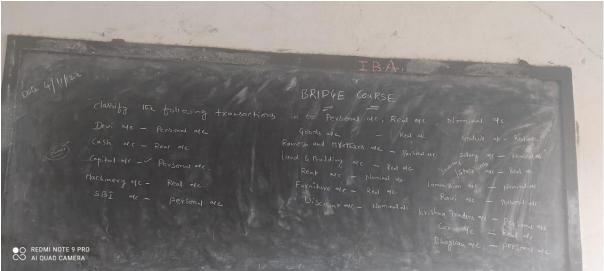


FA CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-03-11-22





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-9- 04-11-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED- 28 (11)

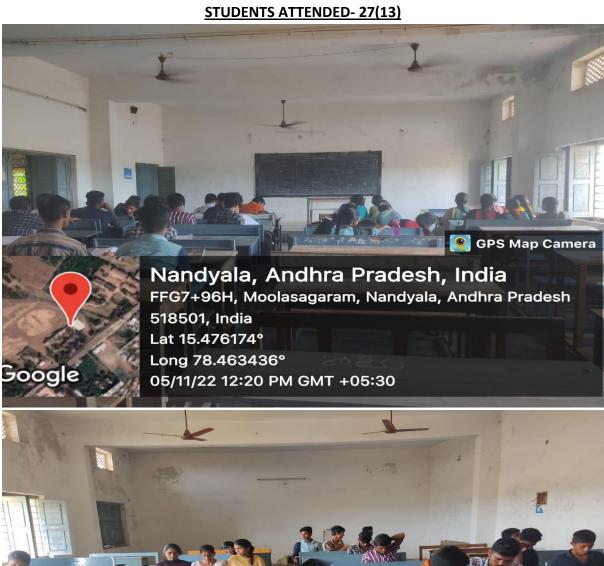




FA CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-04-11-22



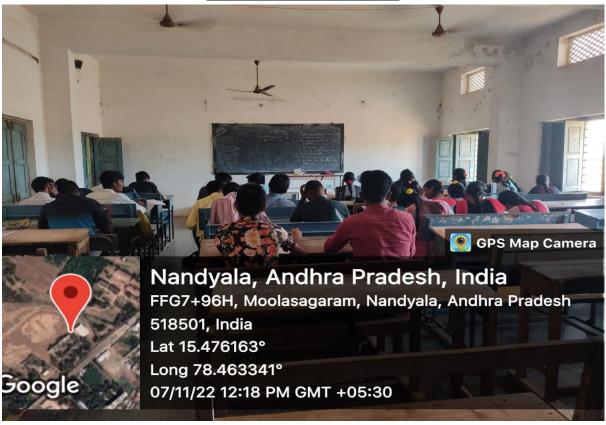
PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE-2022-23- I B.COM (C.A & G) DAY-10- 05-11-202 STUDENTS ATTENDED- 27(13)







PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE-2022-23- I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-11- 07-11-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED-30(10)





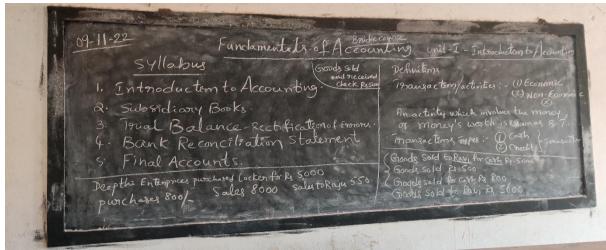


PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE-2022-23- I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-12- 08-11-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED-27 (12)





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE-2022-23- I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-13- 09-11-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED-28 (13)





CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE





<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2022-23</u> PHOTOS - 10-11-2022- DAY-14 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 29 (14) (PHOTO NOT AVAILABLE)



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE-2022-23- I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-15- 11-11-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED-39(14)



CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE

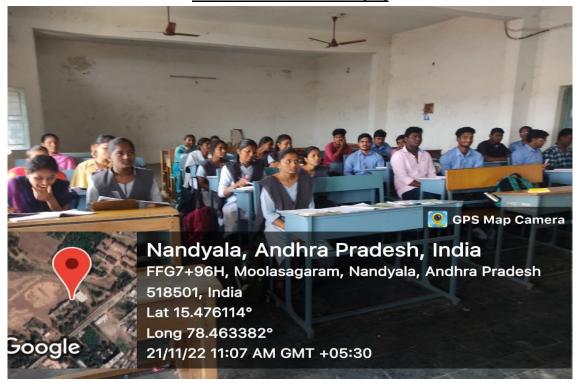




<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2022-23</u> <u>PHOTOS - 14-11-2022- DAY-16 - STUDENTS ATTENDED-26 (12) (PHOTO NOT AVAILABLE)</u>



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE-2022-23- I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-17- 21-11-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED-25 (08)



CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BRIDGE COURSE-2022-23- I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-17- 21-11-2022 STUDENTS ATTENDED-25 (08)



CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-21-11-22





PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE-NANDYALA

(AFFILIATED TO RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY) (ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH B GRADE)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 FOR I B.COM (C.A)&(G)

STUDENTS ATTENDANCE- FROM 20-10-2022 TO 21-11-2022- PAGE-1



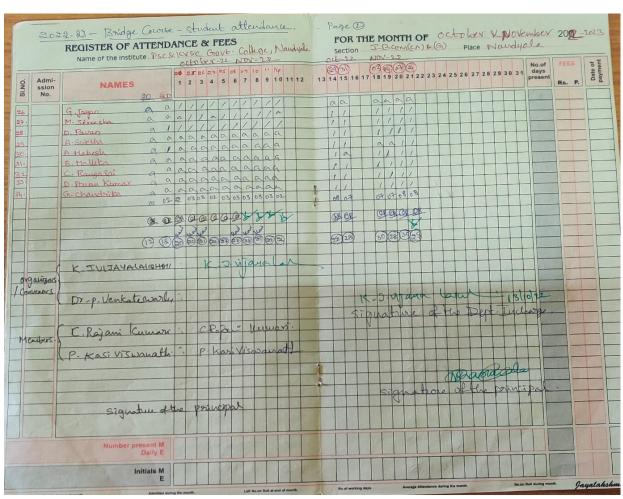


PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE-NANDYALA

(AFFILIATED TO RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY) (ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH B+ GRADE)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE- BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 FOR I B. COM (C.A) &(G)

STUDENTS ATTENDANCE - FROM 20-10-2022 TO 21-11-2022-PAGE-2



K.J.vijaya lakuli

K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI Lecturer in Commerce & Convenor PSC & KVSC Government College, Nandyala.

n. le Qu

Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU
Signature of the Lecturer In charge & Convenor
PSC & KVSC Govt. College, Nandyala.

ARD DETUGED.

Dr. N. SASIKALA
Signature of the Principal
PSC & KVSC Govt College, Nandyala.

P.S.C. & K.V.S.C. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE NANDYAL

Department of BOTANY

BRIDGE COURSE

2021 - 2022

WHAT IS BRIDGE COURSE:

A Bridge Course is designed to provide students with a solid foundation in the basic academic skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their college studies. These courses are typically available to high school graduates majoring in subjects like General Studies. A Bridge course is a type of educational program that helps students transition from one educational level to another. For example, a bridge course might help a student transition from high school to college, or from college to graduate school. Bridge courses typically provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to be successful in their new educational setting.

Colleges and universities typically offer bridge courses to students about to graduate from high school or recently graduated from high school. Some Bridge Courses focus on general subjects like History, Economics & Political Science.

BRIDGE COURSE MEANING:

A Bridge Course is a class or series of classes that help students transition from Intermediate to Under Graduate college by providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge about the topic that will be covered in their new courses

BRIDGE COURSE PURPOSE:

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 present course

Bridge courses are designed to help students transition from one academic level to another. They can be used to move from high school to college or from college to university. Bridge courses can also be taken between different programs at the same College. For example, a student who wants to change majors may take a bridge course to help them make the transition to their new Degree program.

There are many different types of bridge courses available, and they can be designed to meet the needs of individual students. Some courses focus on preparing students for a particular subject, while others offer workshops or classes that cover study skills and time management techniques.

Bridge courses may also provide additional support through tutoring or mentoring programs. Taking a bridge course can help students better understand the expectations of the new academic level and make a smooth transition into their new program. Bridge course the also help students to build confidence and develop new skills that will be useful in their future studies.

BENEFITS OF BRIDGE COURSE:

There are a number of benefits to taking a bridge course before starting college level.

- Establishing a stronger foundation in fundamental science subjects, helping student overcome any challenges they may face when transitioning to college-level coursework.
- Providing students with better preparation for entering college-level science courses
 helping them feel more confident and prepared as they start their students.
- Acting as a "cradle" of support system for new students, providing them with the tool
 and knowledge they need to succeed in higher education.
- Offering interactive and dynamic learning opportunities that engage students and help them build the skills and knowledge needed for success in college-level.
- Many bridge course programs are designed and taught by faculty members from different departments, helping students develop a more will-rounded understanding of concepts in science.

BASIC GUIDELINES OF BRIDGE COURSES:

- 1. The course should be offered over the minimum duration by the recognized institution.
- The course curriculum most is academic in nature. The course should use college-leve materials and provide instruction and ample practice in basic academic skills.
- 3. A course with a predominantly non-academic curriculum, such as a course designed upgrade basic English language skills, will not qualify as a bridging course.

: SYLLABUS FOR BRIDGE COURSE:

- 1. Morphology: Structure, Types, Modifications and functions of Root, Shoot, Leaf, inflorescence, Flower, fruit.
- 2. Introduction of Non Flowering Plants (Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta) Flowering Plants (Gymnosperms and Angiosperms)
- 3. Taxonomy: Identification, nomenclature and different types of classifications
- 4. Introduction of Plant Physiology: (Photo synthesis, Respiration. Nitrogen metabolism, Growth regulators)
- 5. Cell biology: Structure and functions of Cell, cell organelles, Nucleic acids
- 6. Ecology: Types of ecosystems, Ecological pyramids, phyto geographical regions,

Teaching for Bridge Classes

Time: 4.00. to 5.00 PM

S. No	Date	Topic Covered	No Hours Taken	No of Students Registered	No of Students Attended
1,	06.12.2021	Morphology	2	25	20
2.	07.12.2021	Introduction of Non Flowering Plants	2	25	19
3.	08.12.2021	Taxonomy	2	25	22
4.	09.12.2021	Introduction of Plant Physiology	2	25	21
5.	10.12.2021	Cell biology	2	25	23
6.	13.12.2021	Ecology	2	25	24

Marks obtained in Bridge Course Examination held on 13.12.2021

S.	Name of the Student	
No		Marks
1.	G. Priyanka	23
2.	B. Pervitaa	22
3.	J. Sclamma	24
4.	B. Vijeya kumar reddy	2.2
5.	Goller Rajesh	22
6,	11- John mul	21
7.	K. Shravya	23
8.	K. Pavan Kunar	23
9.	Vijaya Chaithaupa	2-3
10.	J. Amyra	22
11.	7. Husraini	2-7
12	Gali. Rejesh	23
13	G. Gown	24
14	G. metaboon khan	24
15	or lalyon kiner	24
16	N. Vaissi	23
17	K. Koanthi kumar	24
18	M. Leiksmi manohay	24
19	V. Rejegn	23
20	C. Sograni	24
21	CH. Ralesh	221/2
22	C. Chimababu	23
23	D. Hussing	23
24	S. pAda Alema	23
25	mule raga subba sody	24.

In charge Dept. of Botany

Department of BOTANY MEETING

Dt: 01.12.2021

The Departments of Botany, Zoology and Chemistry were met at Principal's Chamber on 01.12.2021 at 4.30 PM discussed and decided to conduct "bridge course classes" for I B.Sc (BZC) students from 06.12.2021 to 13.12.2021 for 1 week.

I) Dept. of BOTANY

2) Dept. of ZOOLOGY

Dept. of CHEMISTRY

Department of BOTANY MEETING

Dt: 01.12.2021

The Dept. of Botany of this college was decided to conduct Bridge Classes for I BSc., BZC Students from 06.12.2021 to 13.12.2021 at 4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. All the students must attend these classes to improve their knowledge.

(V.J.Sailaja Rani)

Dept. of Botany

Signature of the Lecturer:

2.

Name of the	Student: 0 PS	yanka		Marks :25
I. Multiple	choice Questions			
1.The present	e of what distinguishes	a plant cell from an anim	inf cell?	BT
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts		D. None of these	
	ommonly used spice is	obtained from the		[3]
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	t	
	tosynthesis green plant	s absorb		[0]
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
	ich reproduces by mean	is of snores		[B]
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
				[A]
	enducting tissue of a pla	C. CollenchymaD. Par	renchyma	1130
A. Phloem	B. Xylem		enenyma	[-] 2
6.The floral p	part that produces polle		- A 2007-10	1012
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	[0.1]
7.Which one	of the following is also	called the 'power cells' of		181
A. Golgi body	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	F - 1 - 2
8.Biodegradal	ble wastes can usually be	converted into useful substa	nces with the help of	LA
A. Bacteria		C. Nuclear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances	/
	plants are termed as:			[B]
A. Cryptogam:	1	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	/
• • •	-	nts of plant kingdom are		[A]
	B. algae	C. fems	D. mosses	
A. fungi	he Blanks			
11 The arrang	rement of veins and vein	lets in the leaf lamina is ca	lled venation	
12 The arrang	gement of flowers on the	floral axis is termed as	1408 sonce	
12 Ugad infle	prescence is found in men	mbers of family ACC	all	
14. Whois the	father of binomial nome	enclature COY (1h	ages	
15 Maked ove	ales are present in 41	imposering	_	
16.The syster	n of classification given	by Bentham and Hooker is	- valival	
17.Smallest t	axon of classification is_	Jecro C	_	
18.The edible	e part of the coconut is_	endo crevin		
19.Pollinium	is found in the family_	Actificat o		(7)
		CHLOSOPLANE 2	(2/1
	the following	A) Flower		0.5
1.Mendel	D	B) Reproduction		
2.Petals	7	C) Biodiversity		- 8
3.Onion 4. Meiosis	E	D) Genetics		
5. Sanctuary	B	E) Modified Stem		
Sancinal y				

Name of the Student :	3. pavitres		Marks :25
I. Multiple choice Ques	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
The state of the s	guishes a plant cell from an anim	ial cell?	B
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chlo		D. None of these	
2.Clove, the commonly used	spice is obtained from the		[B]
A. fruit B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	t	
3.During photosynthesis gree	en plants absorb		IDT
A, oxygen B, nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
4.A plant which reproduces l	by means of spores		B
A. Petunia B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	,
5.The food conducting tissue	of a plant is		[()
A. Phloem B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	renchyma	
6.The floral part that produc	ces pollen grains is		[1]
A. Sepal B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	. , . (
7.Which one of the following	g is also called the 'power cells' of	the plants?	IBK
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondric		D. Lysosome	
8.Biodegradable wastes can us	ually be converted into useful substa	nces with the help of	[A]
A. Bacteria B. Viruses		dioactive substances	
9.Flower less plants are terr	ned as:		[0]
	lophytes C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	
10. The non-green heterotro	phic plants of plant kingdom are		[A]
A. fungi B. alga	e C. ferns	D. mosses	
II. Fill in the Blanks	90 Aug 7 and 1		
11.The arrangement of veins	and veinlets in the leaf lamina is cal	led Venation	
12. The arrangement of flower 13. Head inflorescence is four	ers on the floral axis is termed as;	Harales	
14. Whois the father of binom		maut	
15.Naked ovules are present	in grancipisms	Λ	
	on given by Bentham and Hooker is	Natural	
	cation is species		
18. The edible part of the coc			Y
19.Pollinium is found in the 20.Photosynthesis occurs in_			
III. Match the following			(6)
1.Mendel	A) Flower	19	12
2.Petals	B) Reproduction	1	
3.Onion	C) Biodiversity	<u> </u>	551
4. Meiosis	D) Genetics		-//
5. Sanctuary	E) Modified Storr		

Name of th	ne Student : J.	Salamina		Marks :25
i. Multiple	choice Questic	ons		
		shes a plant cell from an ani	mal cell?	18
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chlorop		D. None of these	
2.Clove, the	commonly used spic	e is obtained from the		[3]
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. ro	oot	- /
3 During pl	notosynthesis green p	lants absorb		[0]
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	1,5
	hich reproduces by 1			[8]
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	[]
10.000			D. Musima	[A 1_/
	conducting tissue of	•		1 113
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. Collenchyma D. P	arenenyma	[0]
	l part that produces	•		1911
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	r 1
7.Which or	ne of the following is	also called the 'power cells' o	of the plants?	131/
A. Golgi boo	dy B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	/
8.Biodegrad	lable wastes can usuall	y be converted into useful subst	ances with the help of	IAY
A. Bacteria	B. Viruses	C. Nuclear proteins D. R	adioactive substances	
9.Flower le	ess plants are termed	as:		$[\mathfrak{g}]$
A. Cryptoga	ms B. Thalloph	ytes C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	
10.The no	n-green heterotrophi	c plants of plant kingdom are		[A]
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	# 5
II. Fill in	the Blanks			
		veinlets in the leaf lamina is ca		
		n the floral axis is termed as	Intloxique.	
	iflorescence is found in		Youle	
		nomenclature Car Kin	ace	_
15.Naked	ovules are present in_	gymno stolen		
		iven by Bentham and Hooker i	s Northbor	
	st taxon of classification			
	ble part of the coconu			
		ily Ascientide ceal		(011)
	nthesis occurs in	chestollast	/	21
	th the following	A) Flawer	/	2.2.4
1.Mendel	1	A) Flower		25/
2.Petals	A	B) Reproduction C) Biodiversity		
3.Onion	E	D) Genetics	\	
4. Meiosis	. 9	E) Modified Stem		
5. Sanctua	ry C	E/ Wednied Steine		

Name of the	Student: B. Vijay	a kumor Reddy	3	Marks :25
I. Multiple	choice Questions			
1. The present	ce of what distinguishes a p	dant cell from an anim	al cell?	B
A Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
	ommonly used spice is obt	ained from the		[13]
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	a.	
3.During pho	tosynthesis green plants a	bsorb		[8]
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
4.A plant wh	ich reproduces by means	of spores		[B]
A. Petunia	B. Fems	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	10
5.The food co	onducting tissue of a plant	t is		[6]
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. P	arenchyma	20.
6.The floral	part that produces pollen	grains is		[1]
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
•	e of the following is also ea	illed the 'power cells'	of the plants?	[B]
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
	able wastes can usually be co	inverted into useful subs	stances with the belg	or [A]
A. Bacteria		Nuclear proteins D.	Radioactive substanc	es
	ss plants are termed as:			101
A. Cryptogan	74	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogam	s /
				141
	-green heterotrophic plan	C. ferns	D. mosses	[7, 1
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ICHIS	D. mosses	
II. FIII IN	the Blanks ngement of veins and veinl	ets in the leaf lamina is	called Venation	
11. The arra	ngement of flowers on the	floral axis is termed as	inflorescon	+
13 Head inf	florescence is found in mer	nbers of familyA	Meracen	
14. Whois th	he father of binomial nome	enclature cor Li	nnale	
15.Naked o	vules are present in	Jemos promo		
16.The syst	tem of classification given	by Bentham and Hook	er is Nature	<u>l</u>
17.Smallest	t taxon of classification is_	The Cir		
	ble part of the coconut is_	Endosporms	-/	
	m is found in the family_			(09)
400	nthesis occurs in	onloreplast		196
	h the following	AV E1		1
1.Mendek		A) Flower		5
2.Petals —		B) Reproduction		10
3.Onion	<u></u>	C) Biodiversity		
4. Meiosis		D) Genetics		
5. Sanctua	7\	E) Modified Stem	e ;	

Name of the	Student : Golla . F	ales		Marks :25
	choice Questions	J		
l' Munchio	ce of what distinguishes a p	lant cell from an anim	al cell?	IBY /
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	[8]
2.Clove, the	commonly used spice is obta	ined from the		154
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	t	(D1/
3.During pho	otosynthesis green plants ab	sorb	27 July 118	101
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	 C. carbon monoxide 	D. carbon dioxide	rn 1/
	ich reproduces by means o	f spores		IB I
A. Petunia	B, Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	CD 1//
2.	onducting tissue of a plant i	is		
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	renchyma	1
-	part that produces pollen g	rains is		101
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	1
	of the following is also call	ed the 'nower cells' of	the plants?	[B]//
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
A. Goigi body	able wastes can usually be con-		nces with the help of	$[A]^{\prime}$
		uclear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances	
A. Bacteria		acted protesting		[D]
	ss plants are termed as:	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	
A. Cryptogan	ns B. Thallophytes			[A]
10.The non	-green heterotrophic plants	C. ferns	D. mosses	
A. fungi	B. algae	C. iems	D. mosses	
II. Fill in	the Blanks ngement of veins and veinlets	in the leaf lamina is ca	lled Veration	
11.The arra	ngement of flowers on the flo	ral axis is termed as	Inflorescene	
12. The arra	lorescence is found in member	ers of family AS+6	Ya Ce	
14 Whois th	he father of binomial nomencl	ature () iv	racius!	
15 Nobed a	soules are present in	thosperms/	: Natural	
16.The syst	em of classification given by	Bentham and Hooker is	I NACTOTAL	
17.Smalles	taxon of classification is	species	- 7	(
18. The edit	ole part of the coconut is	icle Diadarone L	/97	
		proplest		
	h the following		1/2	,5 /
1.Mendel	A)	Flower	1	
2.Petads		Reproduction		
3.Onion_		Biodiversity		
4. Meiosis		Genetics		
Sanctuar	7	Modified Stem		

Name of the Student : B John	paul		Marks :25
I. Multiple choice Questions			/
t. The presence of what distinguishes a p	lant cell from an anim	al cell?	[13] /
	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
11110			
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obta	C stem D. 100		
A. fruit B. flower bud	C. 3.0	•	101
3. During photosynthesis green plants ab	sorb	n (103
A. oxygen B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	101
4.A plant which reproduces by means of	spores		1 B
A. Petunia B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	/
A. I Ciana			[]
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is	C. CollenchymaD. Par	enchyma	
A. Phloem B. Xylem			[R]
6.The floral part that produces pollen gr	rains is	D. Ovary	
A. Sepal B. Petal	C. Anther	•	[8]
7. Which one of the following is also calle	ed the 'power cells' of	the plants?	1 " 1
A Golgi body B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	r 41/
8.Biodegradable wastes can usually be conv	erted into useful substa	nces with the help of	[A]'
C M	clear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances	-/
A. Bacteria D. Thase	18		[D]
9. Flower less plants are termed as:	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes	3 1 N S	-	[4]
10.The non-green heterotrophic plants	of plant kingdom are	D. mosses	L J
A. fungi B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
II. Fill in the Blanks		lad action find	2
11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets	in the leaf lamina is car	for our	
12. The arrangement of flowers on the flor	al axis is termed as 10	June oc	
13.Head inflorescence is found in member	ture Cor Li	221110	
14. Whois the father of binomial nomencla	word learn	The state of the s	
15.Naked ovules are present in	Rentham and Hooker is	Natural	
16. The system of classification given by	species/	_ //	\sim
17.Smallest taxon of classification is 18.The edible part of the coconut is	enderson		1
19.Pollinium is found in the family	Alleradrece	$\langle \gamma \rangle$	\
20.Photosynthesis occurs in	chleroplast)	- ("	
III. Match the following		20	151
1.Mendel A) F	lower		
2.Petals B) R	Reproduction		
3.Onion C) E	Biodiversity		
4. Meiosis	ienetics		
5. Sanctuary E) N	Andified Stem /		

Name of the Sti	ident: K. Savy	0		Marks :25
. Multiple che	oice Questions			
	f what distinguishes a pl	ant cell from an anim	al cell?	IBI
	Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
	monly used spice is obta	ned from the		(B)
	flower bud	C. stem D. roo	•	
	nthesis green plants abs	orb		[D]
-	nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
4.A plant which i	reproduces by means of	spores		B
A. Petunia B.	Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
5.The food condu	ucting tissue of a plant is			[A]
A. Phloem B.	Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	enchyma	
6.The floral part	that produces pollen gr	ains is		[C]X
A. Sepal B.	Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	r - 1
7. Which one of t	he following is also calle	d the 'power cells' of	the plants?	BI
A. Golgi body B.	Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	r a 1/
8.Biodegradable v	vastes can usually be conve			IA
A. Bacteria B.	Viruses C. Nu	clear proteins D. Rac	dioactive substances	101
9.Flower less pla	ants are termed as:			
A. Cryptogams	B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	10.7
10.The non-gree	n heterotrophic plants o			[40]
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
II. Fill in the	Blanks ent of veins and veinlets i	n the loof lamina is call	led Vens-tos	
11.The arrangem	ent of flowers on the flora	d axis is termed as	nelarosence	
13.Head inflores	cence is found in member	s of family Aster	26	
14. Whois the fatl	her of binomial nomenclas	ture Car line		
15.Naked ovules	are present in	antham and Hooker is	Notro	
16.The system of	classification given by B	Pecies -	TOCE POLICE	
18.The edible par	rt of the coconut is	osperia		
19.Pollinium is f	ound in the family_A	clepiad rese	103	1
20.Photosynthesi		opless		
III. Match the	e following	lower	1	5 \
1.Mendel 2.Petals		eproduction	12	7)
3.Onion		iodiversity		
4. Meiosis		encties		
5. Sanctuary	E) M	lodified Stem		

	1		Marks:25
Name of the Student : K. Pavo.	nkumar		
. Multiple choice Questions		1 112	131
1. The presence of what distinguishes a	olant cell from an anim	D. None of these	1 12 1
A Nucleus R. Cell wall, Chloropiasts	C. Cell III	D. None of these	[3]
2.Clove, the commonly used spice is obt	ained from the	2	1 000
A. fruit B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	t	[D]
3.During photosynthesis green plants a	bsorb	es to disside	1 1
A. oxygen B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	[B]
4.A plant which reproduces by means of	f spores	a	103
A. Petunia B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	[(2)]
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant	is		[8]
A. Phloem B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	renchyma	$r \vdash 1$
6. The floral part that produces pollen g	rains is		$[\bigcirc]$
A Sanal B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	r 19 1
7. Which one of the following is also cal	led the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[B]
A Golgi body B Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Dy	c a 1
8.Biodegradable wastes can usually be con	verted into useful substa	nces with the help of	[4]
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. N	luclear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances	. 6 3
9.Flower less plants are termed as:			[D]
p m - H - H - why stor	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	-0 : 1
A. Cryptogams B. Thanophytes 10.The non-green heterotrophic plants	of plant kingdom are		[A]
	C. ferns	D. mosses	
u eu ta tha Blanke			
twoine and veinlets	in the leaf lamina is cal	led Vera-tro	
and of flowers on the 110	rai axis is termed as	WHICK TO CELLINA	
13.Head inflorescence is found in member	lature Car Those	VIII COL	
14. Whois the father of binomial nomence 15. Naked ovules are present in	nposperms		
16. The system of classification given by	Bentham and Hooker is	Natural	
17.Smallest taxon of classification is	species -		
19 The edible part of the coconut is	has sperm		
19.Pollinium is found in the family 71		100	ろん
20.1 holosynthesis occurs in	loropiasi	15	
III. Match the following	Flower	+5	51
) 2.Petals B)	Reproduction	(
3.Onion	Biodiversity	_	
4. Welosis	Genetics Modified Stem		
5. Sanctuary	Modified Stem		

0.1			Marks 25
Name of the Student : Vilya (charyon		
stuttiple choice Questions	,		IBI//
1. The presence of what distinguishes a p	lant cell from an anin	nal cell?	()
B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	181
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obta	ined from the		/
B. flower bud	C. stem D. roc	of	(D)
3. During photosynthesis green plants ab	sorb		101
A oxygen B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	IB1/
4.A plant which reproduces by means of	spores		10,
A. Petunia B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	rp. 1/
5.The food conducting tissue of a plant i	s		10 1
A. Phloem B. Xylem	C. Collenchyma D. Pa	renchyma	1 6 1
6.The floral part that produces pollen g	rains is		101
A. Sepal B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	roli
7. Which one of the following is also call	ed the 'power cells' of	f the plants?	IBI
A Golgi body B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	r A 1/
8.Biodegradable wastes can usually be conv	erted into useful substa	ances with the help of	[A 1'
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. N	uclear proteins D. Ra	adioactive substances	(01/
9.Flower less plants are termed as:			
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	10.1
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants	of plant kingdom are		[4]
A. fungi B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
A. tungi		معددا المتحدد	
c :	in the leaf lamina is ca	illed Vero Tior)	
12 The among among of flowers of the	an antib in territoria	craceae	2
12 Head inflorescence is found in membe	rs of family	ocus /	
14. Whois the father of binomial nomencle 15. Naked ovules are present in			
15.Naked ovules are present in 16.The system of classification given by	Bentham and Hooker is	s Northard	
17 Smallest taxon of classification is	5	_	
18. The edible part of the coconut is	Endospernx	6	
19.Pollinium is found in the family	Sclept odocon		2)
20.Photosynthesis occurs in	- Chloropleson	19/	1
III. Match the following	Flower		//
2 Petals	Reproduction	\times 2	2/
3.Onion	Biodiversity		
4 Mejosia	Genetics Com		
5. Sanctuary	Modified Stem		

BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22	Marks :25
Name of the Student : Arasha	IBV
tiple choice Questions	10
1. Minuple of what distinguishes a plant cell from an arminum D. None of these	CP V
1. The presence of What B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell memorane C. Cell memorane	IDX /
A Nucleus B. Con the abstract from the	- 1/
2.Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained D. root	[D]'
B flower thin	
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide	181/
B. nitrogen	10,
by the paraduces by means of sports	.0 1/
	[B]
A. Fetuna	1
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma	1010
Phloem B. Aylem	L
6.The floral part that produces pollen grains is C. Anther D. Ovary	r b 1 /
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Attack	[B]
A. Sepal B. Petal 7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants? C. Ribosome D. Lysosome	/
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome C. Ribosome C. Ribosome	IAI'
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion 8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances	
8. Biodegradable wastes can usuary D. Radioactive substances C. Nuclear proteins	rn1
A. Bacteria B. Villages	ינטז
9.Flower less plants are termed as: D. Phanerogams C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams	. 1/
D. Handing	IAV
to The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kinguoin are	
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses	
II. Fill in the Blanks	
II. Fill in the Blanks 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called very the floral axis is termed as Inforescence	
- A TOWAR OF THE TOTAL COLUMN	-
to He dispersence is found in members of fairing	
14 Whois the father of binomial nonlinearities	/
15. Naked ovules are present in Schart and Hooker is Nateral	
16 The system of classification giveledy bernalan and	
17 Smallest tayon of classification is	2
18 The edible part of the coconul is the Special Speci	
19. Pollinium is found in the family ASCIEDIO COLOR	
20.Photosynthesis occurs in Chlorophist	
III. Match the following	
1 Mendel A) Flower	
2.Petals B) Reproduction	
3.Onion C) Biodiversity	
4. Meiosis D) Genetics	
5. Sanctuary E) Modified Stem	

Name of the Student : J Solar	men y husto	ini	Marks :25
I. Multiple choice Questions			
1. The presence of what distinguishes a p	lant cell from an anim	at cell?	1BV
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	/
2.Clove, the commonly used spice is obta	ined from the		18 V
A. fruit B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	Í	101/
3.During photosynthesis green plants ab	sorb		101/
A. oxygen B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	101/
4.A plant which reproduces by means of	spores		[B](
A. Petunia B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	0011
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant i			[B]X
A. Phloem B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	enchyma	1011
6.The floral part that produces pollen gr		- 100	[A]
A. Sepal B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	1B 1
7. Which one of the following is also call			(D)
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	Γ Δ 1 /
8.Biodegradable wastes can usually be conv		nces with the help of	17 3
71. Direction	uclear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances	[D]//
9.Flower less plants are termed as:	C D	D. Phanerogams	10 1/
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D, I hancioganis	ιΔί
10.The non-green heterotrophic plants	C. ferns	D. mosses	[5,4]
A. fungi B. algae II. Fill in the Blanks	C. terns	D. mosses	
11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets	in the leaf lamina is cal	led Vera-100	
12 The arrangement of flowers on the Hor	ai axis is termed as 🔼	N-Horester -	
13.Head inflorescence is found in member	rs of family A)	ACE	
14. Whois the father of binomial nomencle		necus -	
15.Naked ovules are present in 9 11. The system of classification given by I	Bentnam and Hooker is	No-fural/	
17.Smallest taxon of classification is	pecses	_	
18. The edible part of the coconut is	osper		
19.Pollinium is found in the family	n /		
20.Photosynthesis occurs in	000	(9,5)
III. Match the following	Flower		7
1.171011010	Reproduction	1 2/5/	/
3.Onion C) I	Biodiversity	V	
T. M. Charles	Jenetics		
5. Sanctuary	Modified Stear		

PIC & KVSC CKIVI IN CIRLS CONTINUE. TRANSPORAL INFRAKTIMENT OF BYJTANY BRIDGE COURSE, TEST-2021-22

timene of the Student : and Octor.	Martin 2
I. Multiple choice Questions	
1. The prevenes of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?	100
A Hockeys B Cell wall, Oxforoplasts C. Cell membrane D. hione of these	
2.1 love, the commonly used spice is obtained from the	181
A from It flower had C. stem D. rock	1
3.During photosynthesis green plants absorb	101
A mygen II natrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon Grovide	101
4.A plant which reproduces by means of spores	157
A. Petuma II Lerns C. Coriander D. Mustard	151
5.The food conducting tissue of a plant is	[- 1
A Philosim B Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma	lok
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is	1 . 7
A Denial Laboration	16
C. Anther D. Overy	
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants? A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome	187
8. Blodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioaction substances	r
C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances	
9.Flower less plants are termed as: A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryonhytes D. D.	$[\mathcal{D}]$
D. Phanerogams	
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are A. fungi	[A]
II. Fill in the Blanks C. ferns D. mosses	
11. The arrangement of veing and painters to do to go.	
11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called Wooffor 12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Juffor Science 13. Head inflorescence is found in members of families.	
The state of the s	-
14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclature Car Sign (24)	
13. Waketi Ovines are present in Throw (1/20)	
16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 17. Smallest taxon of classification is	_
17. Smallest taxon of classification is Secret 18. The edible part of the coconut is Evolution	
19. Pollinium is found in the family ASCUFIDECCE	
20. Photosynthesis occurs in Ch. soloplast	1
	- '\
III. Match the following	3 `\
III. Match the following L.Mendel A) Flower	3)
III. Match the following 1.Mendel 2.Petals B) Reproduction	3)
III. Match the following L.Mendel A) Flower	3)

Name of the	Student: G. Gows	;		Marks :25
	choice Questions			/
	e of what distinguishes a pla	nt cell from an anim:	al cell?	1B10
	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	101/
2.Clove, the co	ommonly used spice is obtain	ned from the		IBN
	B. flower bud	C. stem D. root		100
3.During phot	tosynthesis green plants abso	orb		IDT
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
	ch reproduces by means of s	spores		181
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
	nducting tissue of a plant is			[8]7
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	enchyma	
	part that produces pollen gra	ains is		[A]2
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
· ·	of the following is also called	d the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[·B]
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
	ble wastes can usually be conve	rted into useful substan	nces with the help of	[AT
A. Bacteria		clear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances	· · · /
	s plants are termed as:			[D]
A. Cryptogam		C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	
7.	green heterotrophic plants o	f plant kingdom are		[A]
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	-
II. Fill in t	he Blanks			
11.The arran	gement of veins and veinlets i	n the leaf lamina is cal	led veno-Har	
12.The arran	gement of flowers on the flora	al axis is termed as	ny lo reserve	
13.Head infle	orescence is found in member	ture Cot Vyra-	eraceae	
14. Whois the	e father of binomial nomencla	wo perms		/
15.Naked ov	rules are present in y to more classification given by B	entham and Hooker is	notural	
17 Smallest	taxon of classification is	species /		
18 The edibl	le part of the coconut is	dosperm		
19.Pollinium		xlepiancese		1
		propost	12	7
	the following			X
1.Mendel	A) F	lower		Y
2.Petals		Reproduction		
3.Onion		Biodiversity		
4. Meiosix		Genetics		
5. Sanetuary	E) N	Modified Stem		

			Marks :25
	Mouraboot Idrain		
I. Multiple choice Questions	3	v ug	104
1. The presence of what distinguishe	s a plant cell from an anin	D. None of these	15.
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplast	s C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	184
2.Clove, the commonly used spice is	obtained from the		
A. fruit B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	01	101
3.During photosynthesis green plan	ts absorb	D. carbon dioxide	
A. oxygen B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D, carton district	[8]
4.A plant which reproduces by mea	ns of spores	D. Mustard	
A. Petunia B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustaro	[A]d
5. The food conducting tissue of a pl	ant is	ebyma	
A. Phloem B. Xylem	C. Collenchyma D. Pa	renchyma	[0]
6. The floral part that produces poll	en grains is	D. Ovary	
. Canal B Petal	C. Anther		[3]
7. Which one of the following is also	called the 'power cells' of	the plants:	ro 3-
D. Mitochondrion	C. Kibosome	11 1 2 2	[4]
8 Biodegradable wastes can usually be	converted into useful substa	nces with the neip of	[/ J
A. Bacteria B. Viruses	C. Nuclear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances	101
9.Flower less plants are termed as:		D. Di	Г У J
A Comtogams B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	(A)
10.The non-green heterotrophic pla	ants of plant kingdom are		[. (]
A. fungi B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	,
5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		lled wounder	/,
Faming and veil	nlets in the leaf lamina is ca	oflorsewe	
12 The among amont of flowers on in	e Horai axis is termed as	Sale	
13.Head inflorescence is found in me 14.Whois the father of binomial nom			
11	1 - A (NO 1 10 A)	/ /	
15.Naked ovules are present in	by Bentham and Hooker is	Natural_	8
17.Smallest taxon of classification is	species.		
18. The edible part of the coconut is_	Endo (reom		2A)
19.Pollinium is found in the family_	Interestable		
	word flost		2/2
III. Match the following	A) Flower		
2.Petals	B) Reproduction		
3.Onion E	C) Biodiversity		
4. Meiosis &	D) Genetics		
5. Sanctuary C-	E) Modified Stem		

Name of the	Student: M. Kal	you Kenor		Marks :25
i. Multiple	choice Questions	J.		
		a plant cell from an anim	al cell?	[B]
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts		D. None of these	/
	ommonly used spice is	obtained from the		B
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	1	
	tosynthesis green plant	s absorb		00
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
	ich reproduces by mean	ns of spores		[]
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
	onducting tissue of a pla	ant is		[A]
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Pa	renchyma	
	part that produces poll			[C]
A. Sepal	B. Petai	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
		called the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[0]
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
100 To 10		converted into useful substa	nces with the help of	[8]
		C. Nuclear proteins D. Ra	adioactive substances	
A. Bacteria	()	C. Proceda proteins		[0]
	s plants are termed as: B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	191/
A. Cryptogam			.63%64th 97.5	1A1
		ants of plant kingdom are C. fems	D. mosses	L ,
A. fungi	B. algae the Blanks	C. ICHS	27. 1100000	
II. The arrar	pagement of veins and vein	nlets in the leaf lamina is ca	lled Uchation	
12 The arrar	gement of flowers on the	e floral axis is termed as	41108 RICK	
13 Head infl	prescence is found in me	embers of family / Ste	Noe.	
14. Whois th	e father of binomial nom	enclature Conf Line	xees —	
15.Naked ov	vules are present in	by Bentham and Hooker i	Water out	
16. The syste	taxon of classification is	SPECK!	- College -	-
17.Smallest	le part of the coconut is_			
19.Polliniur	n is found in the family_	Ascrifice.		6
20.Photosyr	thesis occurs in	LOXOPLAST		12M
	the following			
1.Mendel	0	A) Flower		V 96
2.Petals	AU	B) Reproduction C) Biodiversity		
3.Onion	EV	D) Genetics		
4. Meiosis	IS C	E) Modified Stem		
5. Sanctuar	y C	774		

Name of the St	tudent: N. Van	17.0		Marks :25
. Multiple ct	noice Questions	, W		
	of what distinguishes s	plant cell from an	animal cell?	[8]
7. P. C.	Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrar		-
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	mmonly used spice is o	btained from the		[BX
	3. flower bud		D. root	
A, Ho.	synthesis green plants	absorb		101
	3. nitrogen	C. carbon mono	xide D. carbon dioxide	
11				181
-12 A	h reproduces by mean		D. Mustard	1 - 1
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustaru	F 1 24
5.The food con	nducting tissue of a pla			THO
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. Collenchym	aD. Parenchyma	102
6.The floral p	art that produces poll	n grains is		
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	r 1/
7.Which one	of the following is also	called the 'power c	ells' of the plants?	1B
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	/
		converted into useful	substances with the help of	AL
A. Bacteria		C. Nuclear proteins	D. Radioactive substances	
	s plants are termed as:			[D]
A. Cryptogan	100 ²²	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	
	green heterotrophic pl		m are	[A-]
	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
A. fungi	the Blanks		10	
11 77	agament of veins and ve	inlets in the leaf lami	na is called water	
12 The arra	neement of flowers on th	ie floral axis is terme	dasintro rejence	e:
13 Head int	florescence is found in m	embers of family	ASTESACE	-11
14 Whois t	he father of binomial nor	nenclature	inacus _	
15.Naked o	ovules are present in	gymnospermy	polarie 22- hivent	
16.The sys	tem of classification give	is SPECial	OUNCE IS WATER	
17.Smalles	st taxon of classification			
18.The edi	ble part of the coconut is	1001500 CO	ove -	
19.Pollinit	am is found in the family	- Laranat		
20.Photos	ynthesis occurs in	Child to the	_ 	~ ~
	ch the following	- A) Flower	/0	7
1.Mendel		B) Reproduction	- 17	_> \
2.Petals -		C) Biodiversity		
3.Onion . 4. Meiosi	_ / /	_ D) Genetics		0 5/
5. Sanctu		E) Modified Stem		-5/

Name of the St	udent: K. Krai	this burns		Marks :25
		npice received		
I. Multiple ch	oice Questions	-t-ut sell from an anim	al cell?	[3]
1.The presence of	f what distinguishes a	plant cell from an anim C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
	Cell wall, Chloroplasts			[0]
2.Clove, the com	monly used spice is ob	C stem D. roo		2/
	flower bud	C. stem D. roo		[0.1]
3.During photos	ynthesis green plants a	bsorb	n to dissida	10
	nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	f a 1/
	reproduces by means	of spores		18 8
	Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		Lis		101
	ucting tissue of a plant	C. Collenchyma D. Par	renchyma	1
	. Xylem			[CX]
	t that produces pollen	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
A. Sepal B	. Petal		54 - 34 - 128288 -	[0]
7. Which one of	the following is also ca	lled the 'power cells' of	D. Lysosome	I B
A. Golgi body B	. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome		1 47
8.Biodegradable	wastes can usually be co	nverted into useful substa	nces with the help of	L 7//3
A Destaria D	. Viruses C.	Nuclear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances	1 - 1/
9.Flower less pl	lants are termed as:			100
A. Cryptogams	B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	- 01/
		s of plant kingdom are		IAX
	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
A. fungi II. Fill in the	Planks			
11 The amangar	ment of veins and veinle	ts in the leaf lamina is cal	lled Vention	
12 The emerger	ment of flowers on the H	oral axis is termed as	MT.CO SSIAN	er er
12 Head inflore	scence is found in mem	bers of family As Ecx	all	
14 Whois the fa	ther of binomial nomen	clature Cox Almo	CUS	
	warment in Mun	nx cpsnul		
16.The system	of classification given by	y Bentham and Hooker is	paguin	
17.Smallest tax	on of classification is	andos Perm	 (
18.The edible p	art of the coconut is found in the family	accion to ceal		
19.Pollinium is	Toung in the faintry	the lovoplast		
20.Photosynthe		CKT VALLE TO 1		9 fr)
III. Match tr	ne following A) Flower		1
2.Petals	B) Reproduction		-/
3.Onion	r C) Biodiversity		25
4. Meiosis) Genetics		
5. Sanctuary	E) Modified Stem		
	_			

Name of the	Student: M. La	Kshini manoho	4	Marks :25
I. Multiple	choice Questions			
1. The present	ce of what distinguishes	a plant cell from an anin	ial cell?	[B]
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
2.Clove, the c	ommonly used spice is o	obtained from the		18
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	t	• 15 1
3.During pho	tosynthesis green plants	absorb		[0]
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	157
4.A plant whi	ich reproduces by mean	s of spores		102
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	107
5.The food co	onducting tissue of a pla			101
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Pa	renchyma	() /
6.The floral	part that produces polle	the research and a strain factor	50020 .4 50%	1/1/
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	[-]
3.0		called the 'power cells' of	17 TO 1240.*	181
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	[B]
		onverted into useful substa	STAR STREET	[44
A. Bacteria			dioactive substances	IAD
		. Nuclear proteins D. Ka	anoactive substances	101/
A. Cryptogams	s plants are termed as: B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	191/
7. 5		70 70 70 70	D. Filancioganis	[4]
A. fungi	green neterotropnie piai B. algae	nts of plant kingdom are C. ferns	D	
II. Fill in th		C. Terns	D. mosses	
		ets in the leaf lamina is cal	led worken -	
		floral axis is termed as 🗾		
	rescence is found in men			
	father of binomial nome		ices -	
	ules are present in Jyu			
		by Bentham and Hooker is	Watural	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Species		
	part of the coconut is	Endospeam -		
	is found in the family	As Cispo de Cere		
- 3		Nososlast	/	1 1 1
	the following	A) Floure	/ 2	-(\
1.Mendel 2.Petals		A) Flower	/ ~	
3.Onion	/1	B) Reproduction	(<	061
4. Meiosis	2	C) Biodiversity D) Genetics		上り /
		E) Modified Stem		
5. Sanctuary	E	L) stodified steff		

PSC & KVSC GOVE DECRETATION OF BOTANY BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

	Marks 123
Name of the Student: V Rasigh	
Value of the	IB
. Multiple choice Questions I. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell? D. None of these D. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	. n /1
The presence of what the C. Cell memorane A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	
Nucleus B. Cell used spice is obtained from the	
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the C. stem D. root	108
	.,
C. carbon monor	101
D mifogen	100
4.A plant which reproduces by means of spores C. Coriander D. Mustard	t = 1
A Detunia B. Ferns	102
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma	/
A Philosophy B. Xylem	[C]
D. Overv	7. et
6. The floral part that products C. Anther	[B]
A. Sepal B. Petal 7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants? C. Ribosome D. Lysosome	1156
7. Which one of the following is also called the possible D. Lysosome D. Lysosome	[]
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion	LAG
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion 8.Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances	1 /
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substantes	[c
9. Flower less plants are termed as: O Bryophytes D. Phanerogams	
B. Thallophytes	[A]
h sterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are	
D = 1000	
A. Jungi	
11. Fill in the Blanks 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 12. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>learning</u> 13. The arrangement of veins are the floral axis is termed as <u>representation</u> .	
11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf family a Stexa could be a supported to the support of family a Stexa could be a supported to the support of family a Stexa could be supported to the support of family as the support of family	۷.
- is found in members of fathers	
14 11th sight the father of binomial nomenerating Col-	
	-
16 The system of classification given by Bellulain and	
17. Smallest taxon of classification is Species.	
18. The edible part of the coconut is Endoseem 19. Pollinium is found in the family ASC/e Po de Ceae	02
20.Photosynthesis occurs in Chorophy	
III. Match the following	
1.Mendel A) Flower	
2.Petals B) Reproduction	9.5
3.Onion = C) Biodiversity	
4 Meiosis D) Genetics	
5. Sanctuary E) Modified Stem	

Name of the	Student: Co Soar	acy		Marks :25
	choice Questions			/
1 The present	on of what distinguishes	a plant cell from an anin	nal cell?	
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
	ommonly used spice is o	btained from the		
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	ot	
		absorb		[14]
	tosynthesis green plants	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen			العا
see cere of	ich reproduces by mean	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
A. Petunia	B. Ferns		D. Internal	[+]2
5.The food co	onducting tissue of a pla			11.74
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Pa	irencnyma	(1)
6.The floral	part that produces polle	n grains is	20,000	1 17
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	r n 1 /
7.Which one	of the following is also	called the 'power cells' o	f the plants?	[13]
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	/
		converted into useful subst	ances with the help of	[4]
A. Bacteria		C. Nuclear proteins D. R	adioactive substances	
	s plants are termed as:			
A. Cryptogam		C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	
		nts of plant kingdom are		IAM
	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	* 2. 3%* 1 . −
A. fungi	he Blanks			
11 The arran	gament of veins and vein	lets in the leaf lamina is co	alled veration	
12 The arran	gement of flowers on the	floral axis is termed as	in floreujeres	
13 Head infl	orescence is found in me	mbers of family	Jenies -	
14. Whois th	e father of binomial nome	enclature Cur (freaul ~	
15 Naked ov	rules are present in	unnesseemed 2	/	
16.The syste	em of classification given	by Bentham and Hooker	18 Natural	
17.Smallest	taxon of classification is	rperied -	2	
18.The edib	le part of the coconut is_	dil midus		24
	n is found in the family_ othesis occurs in	26 loroplate		
	the following		7	25/
1.Mendel	i the following	A) Flower	,	
2.Petals	>	B) Reproduction		
3.Onion		C) Biodiversity	,	
4. Meiosis		D) Genetics		
5. Sanctuar	,	E) Modified Stem		

Name of the	Student: Oll. Pa	hah		Marks:25
I. Multiple	choice Questions			
1.The present	e of what distinguishes a	plant cell from an anin	nal cell?	[B]
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	/
2.Clove, the c	ommonly used spice is ol	otained from the		BY
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	ot	/
3.During pho	tosynthesis green plants	absorb		1 DY
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	/
4.A plant whi	ich reproduces by means	of spores		[BY
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
5.The food co	onducting tissue of a plan	ıt is		[A]
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. Collenchyma D. Pa	renchyma	
6.The floral	part that produces pollen	grains is		[c]\(\rangle\)
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
7.Which one	of the following is also c	alled the 'power cells' o	f the plants?	[134
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
8.Biodegrada	ble wastes can usually be co	onverted into useful substa	ances with the help of	[1]
A. Bacteria		Nuclear proteins D. R	adioactive substances	
9.Flower less	s plants are termed as:			[D]
A. Cryptogam		C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	/
10.The non-	green heterotrophic plan	ts of plant kingdom are		LAL
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
II. Fill in t	he Blanks			0
11.The arran	gement of veins and veinl	ets in the leaf lamina is ca	fled venerion	
12.The arran	gement of flowers on the forescence is found in men	thers of family	Buraca 1	
13.Head inil	e father of binomial nomer	nclature Cuo Un	• •	
16 Malend or	ulas are present in MA	mno lousms		
16 The sente	m of classification given b	by Bentham and Hooker i	s_Neutural	
17.Smallest	taxon of classification is_	Mulipadaen.		
18.The edibl	le part of the coconut is	Epidenes Endepo		
19.Polliniun	n is found in the family	1 moples	^	20
20.Photosyn		(indicate		05
III. Match 1.Mendel	the following	A) Flower	+	
2.Petals	(4)	3) Reproduction		
3.Onion		C) Biodiversity		
4. Meiosis		D) Genetics		
5. Sanctuary	(2)	E) Modified Stem		

Jame of the Student: C. Chiona bedu	Marks :25
Multiple choice Questions The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell? Of Cell membrane D. None of these	101
B. Cell wall, Chloroplasis C. Cell membrane	[B]
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root	1 09
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide	[84
4.A plant which reproduces by means of spores A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard	1 49
5.The food conducting tissue of a plant is A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma	1-1
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary	
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants? A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome	[4]
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances	[0]
9.Flower less plants are termed as: A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams	[#]
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are	į ₂
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses	
11. Fill in the Blanks 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called Venation 12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed asinflore(cut) 13. Head inflorescence is found in members of familydufare(c) 14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclature(uv) (fluid) 15. Naked ovules are present in	
17.Smallest taxon of classification is special	
18. The edible part of the coconut is	3
III Match the following	
1.Mendel	
2. Petals B) Reproduction	
3.Onion C) Biodiversity	
4 Mejosis D) Genetics	
5. Sanctuary E) Modified Stem	

	Diction			
ame of the S	Student: D. Hall	nlr.		Marks 25
Multiple c	hoice Questions		1	134
et a presence	c of what distinguishes a	plant cell from an anin	nal cent	1 1
Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	109
Clove, the co	ommonly used spice is ob	tained from the		/
fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roc	А	109
During phot	tosynthesis green plants a	ibsorb	D. carbon dioxide	/
l, oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. Carbon	[BY
.A plant whi	ich reproduces by means	of spores	D. Mustard	
V. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Musiaro	1 A 12
5.The food co	onducting tissue of a plan	t is		, , ,
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. Collenchyma D. Pa	renchyma	r < 1 d
6.The floral r	part that produces pollen	grains is		[1/
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	[D]
7 Which one	of the following is also ca	lled the 'power cells' of	the plants?	IRA
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	11/
e Diodearadal	ble wastes can usually be co	nverted into useful substa	nces with the help of	1 # 1
A. Bacteria	B. Viruses C.	Nuclear proteins D. Ra	adioactive substances	/
H. Carrier and Car		the contract to		IDY
	s plants are termed as: B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	- (
A. Cryptogam:	green heterotrophic plan	ts of plant kingdom are		[14]
	B. algae	C. ferns	D, mosses	
A, fungi	Disaba			
	he Blanks gement of veins and veinle	ts in the leaf lamina is ca	Hed Vinciline	/
10 The amon	gament of flowers on the I	oral axis is termed as	WHITE ELLEN	
12 Head infle	prescence is found in mem	bers of family	Of theee	
14 Whois the	father of binomial nomen	clature	Monay 2	^
	I are precent in	mnu // Jevina	à Na time	
16.The system	m of classification given b	y Bentham and Hooker.	700	n.
17.Smallest t	axon of classification is	9n Aussey		
18.The edible	part of the coconut is	Allenland		
20 Photograf	is found in the family	sloveplast	(5	2-5/
	the following		4	25)
1.Mendel	A) Flower		
2.Petals) Reproduction		
3.Onion) Biodiversity	•.	
4. Meiosis-) Genetics		
5. Sanctuary-) Modified Stem		
(d)				

Marks :25

ame of the	Student: S PC	Idea Aukama		Marks 25
Multiple	choice Questions			/
The present	e of what distinguishe	s a plant cell from an anin	nal cell?	134
Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplast		D. None of these	. /
Clove, the c	ommonly used spice is	obtained from the		B
fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roc	ot	
During pho	tosynthesis green plan	ts absorb		[0]
. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
A plant wh	ich reproduces by mea	ins of spores		B
. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
The food co	onducting tissue of a p	lant is		[D]
i. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. Collenchyma D. Pa	renchyma	
.The floral	part that produces pol	len grains is		[AP
. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
.Which one	of the following is also	called the 'power cells' o	f the plants?	[3]
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	(2)
Biodegradat	ole wastes can usually be	converted into useful subst	ances with the help of	[A]/
. Bacteria	B. Viruses	C. Nuclear proteins D. R	adioactive substances	
Flower less	plants are termed as:			[O]
Cryptogams	B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	
0.The non-g	reen heterotrophic pl	ants of plant kingdom are		[A]·/
. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
. Fill in th	e Blanks			
		nlets in the leaf lamina is ca	The state of the s	
2.The arrang	ement of flowers on th	e floral axis is termed as	Inflorgence	
		embers of family A	0	
	father of binomial non		imaciy	
6 The system	les are present in	n by Bentham and Hooker	e Natura A	
	xon of classification is		s_ payl co	
	part of the coconut is_			
9.Pollinium i	s found in the family	AS CLIP: darea		25
	esis occurs in	chloroplast		
4	he following		1	725/
Mendel	(D)	A) Flower		
Petals	CAI	B) Reproduction		
Onion	(F)	C) Biodiversity		
Meiosis	(3)	D) Genetics		
Sanctuary	161	E) Modified Stem		
	()			K:

Calen	Student: 11	Chlara adde		Marks :23
Same of the	Student: M. Nagh	sterning re-		
Multiple	choice Questions			(p)
The present	e of what distinguishes a pla	nt cell from an anim	ni celi?	1 19
Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell memorane	D. None of these	In 1
Clove, the c	ommonly used spice is obtai	ned from the		1 2
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem		161
During pho	itosynthesis green plants abs	orb		
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. Carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	. /
A plant wh	ich reproduces by means of	pores		A
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	2
5 The food c	onducting tissue of a plant is			[3]
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	renchyma	
	part that produces pollen gra	ins is		[BD
A, Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
	of the following is also calle	d the 'power cells' of	the plants?	100
The Date of the Control of the Contr	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	f 1
	ole wastes can usually be conve	rted into useful substa	•	ΓΔ1/
A. Bacteria			dioactive substances	
8	plants are termed as:	,	sionetive shostanees	r (1/
. Cryptogams	T 72. 72. 32. 2. 37	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	[04
	reen heterotrophic plants o		D. Fhanerogams	r
A fungi	B. algae		142	A
I. Fill in th		C. ferns	D. mosses	
and the second second	ement of veins and veinlets i	n the leaf lamine is so	natia le	
2.The arrange	ement of flowers on the flora	ll axis is termed as	100 Verahan	
3.Head inflor	escence is found in member	s of family Action	revoluserence	
4.Whois the	father of binomial nomencla	ture Collingue	W.	
5.Naked ovul	les are present in gymno	Sperms	-40	
6.The system	of classification given by B	entham and Hooker is	s napional	
	xon of classification is	pecies!		
8.The edible		ndsperme		
9.Pollinium i	s found in the family ASC	lepodaceae		
0.Photosynth	esis occurs in chilayop	lost		2
Match t	he following		7	25/
Mendel .		lower		
Petals		eproduction		
Onion		liodiversity Companies		
Meiosis		ienetics Iodified Stem		
Sanctuary	1:) N	todified stem		

P.S.C. & K.V.S.C. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE NANDYAL

Department of BOTANY

BRIDGE COURSE

2022 - 2023

WHAT IS BRIDGE COURSE:

A Bridge Course is designed to provide students with a solid foundation in the basic academic skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their college studies. These courses are typically available to high school graduates majoring in subjects like General Studies. A Bridge course is a type of educational program that helps students transition from one educational level to another. For example, a bridge course might help a student transition from high school to college, or from college to graduate school. Bridge courses typically provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to be successful in their new educational setting.

Colleges and universities typically offer bridge courses to students about to graduate from high school or recently graduated from high school. Some Bridge Courses focus on general subjects like History, Economics & Political Science.

BRIDGE COURSE MEANING:

A Bridge Course is a class or series of classes that help students transition from Intermediate to Under Graduate college by providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge about the topic that will be covered in their new courses

BRIDGE COURSE PURPOSE:

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 present course

Bridge courses are designed to help students transition from one academic level to another. They can be used to move from high school to college or from college to university. Bridge courses can also be taken between different programs at the same College. For example, a student who wants to change majors may take a bridge course to help them make the transition to their new Degree program.

There are many different types of bridge courses available, and they can be designed to meet the needs of individual students. Some courses focus on preparing students for a particular subject, while others offer workshops or classes that cover study skills and time management techniques.

Bridge courses may also provide additional support through tutoring or mentoring programs. Taking a bridge course can help students better understand the expectations of their new academic level and make a smooth transition into their new program. Bridge courses can also help students to build confidence and develop new skills that will be useful in their future studies.

BENEFITS OF BRIDGE COURSE:

There are a number of benefits to taking a bridge course before starting college level.

- Establishing a stronger foundation in fundamental science subjects, helping students
 overcome any challenges they may face when transitioning to college-level coursework.
- Providing students with better preparation for entering college-level science courses
 helping them feel more confident and prepared as they start their students.
- Acting as a "cradle" of support system for new students, providing them with the tool
 and knowledge they need to succeed in higher education.
- Offering interactive and dynamic learning opportunities that engage students and hel
 them build the skills and knowledge needed for success in college-level.
- Many bridge course programs are designed and taught by faculty members from different departments, helping students develop a more will-rounded understanding of concepts in science.

BASIC GUIDELINES OF BRIDGE COURSES:

- 1. The course should be offered over the minimum duration by the recognized institution.
- 2. The course curriculum most is academic in nature. The course should use college-les materials and provide instruction and ample practice in basic academic skills.
- 3. A course with a predominantly non-academic curriculum, such as a course designed upgrade basic English language skills, will not qualify as a bridging course.

: SYLLABUS FOR BRIDGE COURSE:

- 1. Morphology: Structure, Types, Modifications and functions of Root, Shoot, Leaf, inflorescence, Flower, fruit.
- 2. Introduction of Non Flowering Plants (Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta) Flowering Plants (Gymnosperms and Angiosperms)
- 3. Taxonomy: Identification, nomenclature and different types of classifications
- 4. Introduction of Plant Physiology: (Photo synthesis, Respiration, Nitrogen metabolism, Growth regulators)
- 5. Cell biology: Structure and functions of Cell, cell organelles, Nucleic acids
- 6. Ecology: Types of ecosystems, Ecological pyramids, phyto geographical regions,

Teaching for Bridge Classes

Time: 4.00. to 5.00 PM

S. No	Date	Topic Covered	No Hours Taken	No of Students Registered	No of Students Attended
1.	21.11.2022	Morpholosy of Plants	2	245	23
2.	22.11.2022	classification	2	25	24
3.	23.11.2022	Introduction of Flowering and Non- Flowering Plants	2	25	23
4.	24.11.2022	Plant Physiolosy! Photosynthesis Respiration Transpiration Growth Redulators	2	23	24
5.	25.11.2022	cell Biolosy: cell Structure Mitosis Meiosis. DNA. RNA	2	25	25
6.	26.11.2022	Ecolosy and Biodiversity	2	25	25

S,	Name of the Student	Marks
No		THE STATE OF MEST VALUE OF BUT CASE THAT COURSE OF
1.	N. Soni	25
2.	A. Ppo-thyusha	2.5
3.	M. Hapshi-lha	25
4.	S. Soffice	25
5.	S. Sofijo S. Azeezonnisa	75
6.	N. Swa.pooper	23
7.	G Ranii	24
8.	G. Sailaio	24
9.	G. Sailaja T. Spinivakulu	24
10.	B. Anand	22
11.	G. Deepik	25
12	G. Soniva Rani	25
13	G. ponincthi kumari	25
14	G. Soniya Rani G. ppajyethi kumayi V. Dhana lakshmi	35
15	H. Asun kumag	2349
16	k. pullarab	2412
17	k. Lakshmaiak	18
18	S. Duga pasad Maidu	25
19	M. Ornesh Kumay	23
20	A. Ramesh	93
21	V. Counthei	23
22	V. Gayathfi P. Kamalakap Naik	24
23	S. Spelatha	23
24	13. Arand	21
25	T. Sqinivasulu	24
	1. Allthaman	

In charge Dept. of Botany

Name of t	the Student: 1.	Srinivarily		Marks :2
	le choice Questi		man constitution to the second state of the se	the sure of the su
1.The prese	ence of what distingu	ishes a plant cell from an ani	mal cell?	187
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloro		D. None of these	
2.Clove, the		ce is obtained from the		[B]
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. ro	01	L
	hotosynthesis green p			rDy
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
			D. Carbon dioxide	101
	hich reproduces by n		D. M	[8]
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	r . 1/
	conducting tissue of a			[A]
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Pa	renchyma	1/
6.The floral	part that produces p	ollen grains is		[C]
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
7.Which one	e of the following is a	lso called the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[13]
A. Golgi body	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
8.Biodegrada	ble wastes can usually	be converted into useful substai	nces with the help of	[A]
A. Bacteria	B. Viruses		lioactive substances	
9.Flower less	s plants are termed a	s:		[A]
A. Cryptogam:			D. Phanerogams	
		plants of plant kingdom are	S	[A]
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	r , 1
	ne Blanks	C. Terns	B. Mosses	
		inlets in the leaf lamina is calle	ed venation-	
_		ne floral axis is termed as		
	rescence is found in m		rateal	
4. Whois the	father of binomial non	nenclature Linas		
5.Naked ovu	les are present in	Gymnospermy		
6.The system	of classification give	n by Bentham and Hooker is_	Natural	
7.Smallest ta	xon of classification is	spéciel .		
8.The edible	part of the coconut is_	Endosperm		
9.Pollinium i	s found in the family_	Acclepedialeal		
).Photosynthe	esis occurs in	A organelle (Chlor	oplast)	
	he following			
Mendel L		A) Flower		
	-1 - 1	B) Reproduction		
Onion LE		C) Biodiversity		
Meiosis [لم	D) Genetics		
Sanctuary		E) Modified Stem		

BRIDGE COURSE 1137	Marks :25
Name of the Student: B. Anand	and the second s
	[3]
I. Multiple choice Questions	
1. Multiple choice Questions 1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell? 2. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell? 3. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these 3. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these	[B]
the commonly used spice is obtained from	1/
A Posit B. flower bud	
a sala ayaan nlan(s absorb	
A oxygen B, nitrogen	
handlish reproduces by means of spores	
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard	[A]
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma	$[] \times$
6 The floral part that produces pollen grains is	L
D. Dated C. Aniller	[3]
gar a subming is also called the 'power cells' of the plants.	
C. Kibosom	[A]
be converted into useful substances with the no-p	[H]
	r ~ 1 /
Landonte are termed as:	[A]
C Bryophytes D. Phares	5 0 9
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bijophyte 10.The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are D. mosses	[++]
C terns D. mosses	
A. tung.	
c is and vainlets in the leaf lamina is called mer (a)	
to my	
12 Head inflorescence is found in members of failing 7/5/6/19	
14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclature CY/acea	
15. Naked ovules are present in <u>99</u> 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is Natural	
17. Smallest taxon of classification is <u>Species</u>	
18. The edible part of the coconut is endosperior	
19. Pollinium is found in the family Aslipadalecea	
20. Photosynthesis occurs in Cloro Plast	
III. Match the following	
1.Mendel SA) Flower	
2.Petals B) Reproduction	
3.Onion C) Biodiversity	
4. Meiosis 5. Sanctuary E) Modified Stem	
>D) Modified Stelli	

				Marks:25
Name of th	e Student : S. S.	recladha		Control of the Contro
I. Multiple	choice Questions			[B 1/
1 The presen	nce of what distinguishes a	plant cell from an ani	mal cell?	
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	[B]
2. Clove, the	commonly used spice is obt	ained from the		
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C, stem D, ro	ot	[0]
3.During ph	otosynthesis green plants al	bsorb		
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	[A]
4.A plant wh	nich reproduces by means o	f spores	D. M. satural	
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	1 . 1
5. The food c	onducting tissue of a plant	is		LA
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Pa	renchyma	
6.The floral	part that produces pollen g	rains is		
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	r o 1/
7. Which one	of the following is also call	ed the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[B/
A. Golgi body	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	r ^ 3/
8.Biodegradal	ble wastes can usually be conv	erted into useful substa	nces with the help of	[A]
A. Bacteria	B. Viruses C. N	uclear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances	r 4 7
9.Flower less	plants are termed as:			
A. Cryptogams	and the second second	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	5 /3
10.The non-g	green heterotrophic plants (of plant kingdom are		[A]
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
II. Fill in th	ne Blanks			
11.The arrang	ement of veins and veinlets	n the leaf lamina is cal	led <u>venation</u>	
12. The arrang	ement of flowers on the flora	al axis is termed as X	florescence	
13.Head inflo	rescence is found in member	s of family AS4001	ace	
	father of binomial nomencla			
15.Naked ovu	les are present in Gymne	antham and Hooker is	Salvard V	
	n of classification given by B xon of classification is		parwia	
	part of the coconut is \mathcal{L}		7	
	s found in the family Asc			
	esis occurs in Choros			
	he following			
1.Mendel _	A) Fl	ower		
2.Petals	B) Re	eproduction /		
3.Onion —	C) Bi	odiversity		
4. Meiosis /		enetics		
5. Sanctuary _	E) M	odified Stem		

BRIDGE COCKSE						
Name of the Student: P. Envala Gaz Noile.	Marks :25					
I. Multiple choice Questions						
1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?	[B]					
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these	[6]					
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the						
A, fruit B, flower bud C, stem D, root	[D]					
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb A garden B nitrogen C carbon monoxide D, carbon dioxide						
A, oxygen B, nitrogen C, earbon monoxide D, carbon dioxide	131					
4.A plant which reproduces by means of spores						
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard	[A]					
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is	[1 1 / 1					
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma	$\Gamma \cap \Gamma$					
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is	[(-)					
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary						
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?	$[\mathcal{B}]$					
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome						
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of	[A]					
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances						
9.Flower less plants are termed as:	[A]					
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phancrogams						
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are	[A]					
D massas						
A. rungi B. algae C. read						
11. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as The love (CO)	Name of the last o					
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as The love cend						
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family. The reced						
14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclature 12 mad						
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymne Spermi	are of the state o					
16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is natural						
17. Smallest taxon of classification is <u>Special</u> .						
18. The edible part of the coconut is <u>en do Diern</u> 19. Pollinium is found in the family <u>Al Choodian</u>						
19. Pollinium is found in the family Al Choodiace (20. Photosynthesis occurs in A organisce (ch/o 10 pla) +)						
III. Match the following						
1.Mendel (D)						
2.Petals B) Reproduction (A)						
3.Onion C) Biodiversity (E)						
4. Meiosis D) Genetics 5. Seneture (B)						
5. Sanctuary E) Modified Stem						

Name of	the Student: V. Gpy	attri		Marks 25
I. Multip	le choice Questions		and the second state belongs the rest section will are come been also belong the section of the section of the	singer Completing Consisting Conference of the STATURE OF STATE OF
1.The pres	ence of what distinguishes	s a plant cell from an ani	mal cell?	[8]
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
2.Clove, the	e commonly used spice is			[8]/
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. ro	ot	
3.During pl	notosynthesis green plants	sabsorb		IDY
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxíde	D. carbon dioxide	
4.A plant w	hich reproduces by mean	s of spores		[c]
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
5.The food o	conducting tissue of a plan	nt is		IAV
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Pa	renchyma	
6.The floral	part that produces pollen	grains is		[C]
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
7.Which one	of the following is also ca	alled the 'nower cells' of	the plants?	[8]
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
8.Biodegradal	ole wastes can usually be co		•	[A]
A. Bacteria			lioactive substances	
9 Flower less	plants are termed as:			[A]
A. Cryptogams		C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	L 11 3
	reen heterotrophic plants			[A]
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	L
II. Fill in th	9	G. 161.115		
	ement of veins and veinlets	in the leaf lamina is calle	ed Venation	
	ment of flowers on the flo			
	escence is found in membe			
	ather of binomial nomencle			
	es are present in <u>gem</u>			
	of classification given by I	D	natural!	
		species La dospesams	-	
	found in the family Asc	•		
20.Photosynthes				
III. Match th				
1.Mendel _		lower		
2.Petals		eproduction		
3.Onion —		iodiversity		
4. Meiosis		enetics		
5. Sanctuary	E) M	odified Stem		

Name of the St	tudent: A. Ra			
I. Multiple ch	oice Question	mesh.		Marks :25
1.The presence of	See Question	ns	intermediate de para Charles comingras de acres in consistent de partir de la comingra de la com	
A. Nucleus B	What distinguish	nes a plant cell from an anim	nal cell?	[B]
2.Clove, the com	Cell wall, Chloropla	sts C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
A. fruit B	monly used spice	is obtained from the		[3]
			ot	[🔁]
A. oxygen B.	ynthesis green pla	nts absorb		101/
	muogen		D. carbon dioxide	
4.A plant which	reproduces by me	ans of spores	B. carbon dioxide	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	Citis		D. Mustard	$[0]\times$
5. The food condu	ucting tissue of a p	plant is	D. Mustard	ΓΛ 1
A. I moem B.	Xylem	0.0.11		
6.The floral part	that produces po	C. CollenchymaD. Pa	renchyma	r 0 7
A. Sepal B.	Petal			[C]
7. Which one of the	he following is al-	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
A. Golgi body B.	Mitochondrion	o called the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[B]
		C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
A. Bacteria B.	Viruses	e converted into useful substa	nces with the help of	[A]
	4363	C. Nuclear proteins D. Rad	dioactive substances	
	nts are termed as:			[A]
A. Cryptogams	B. Thallophytes		D. Phanerogams	
10.The non-green	n heterotrophic pl	ants of plant kingdom are		[A]
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
II. Fill in the E				
11. The arrangeme	nt of veins and vei	nlets in the leaf lamina is call	ed Venation	_
12. The arrangeme	nt of flowers on the	e floral axis is termed as	nflorescenel	
13. Head infloresce	ence is found in me	embers of family Arch	reacy ×	
	er of binomial nom			
15.Naked ovules a		9mnosperms		
	of classification is	by Bentham and Hooker is	Achiral	
18. The edible part				
19.Pollinium is for		Asli Prolace		
20.Photosynthesis		Ch loro past.		
III. Match the		Crissian		
1.Mendel (D)		A) Flower		
2.Petals (A)		B) Reproduction		
3.Onion (G	/	C) Biodiversity		
4. Meiosis	Š)	D) Genetics		
5. Sanctuary	(c)	E) Modified Stem		

Name of the	he Student: M.D	inesh kumar.		Marks D
I. Multiple	e choice Question	S		
		es a plant cell from an ani	mal cell?	[8-1
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplas	sts C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
2.Clove, the	commonly used spice			[B-]
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. ro	of	
3 During ph	otosynthesis green plan			[D]
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
	nich reproduces by mea		D , G	[Def
A. Petunia	B. Ferns		D. Mustard	
	onducting tissue of a p	C. Coriander	D. Masare	[A]
A. Phloem	B. Xylem			
		C. CollenchymaD. Pa	renchyma	107
A. Sepal	part that produces poll B. Petal		0.0	
		C. Anther	D. Ovary	101
		called the 'power cells' of		LON
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	r . T-
		converted into useful substa		1
A. Bacteria	B. Viruses	C. Nuclear proteins D. Rad	dioactive substances	
9.Flower less	plants are termed as:			1
A. Cryptogams	B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	- 6
10.The non-g	reen heterotrophic pla	nts of plant kingdom are		[A
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
ll. Fill in th				
11.The arrange	ement of veins and veinl	ets in the leaf lamina is call	ed VCI Wilde	
	ement of flowers on the		nflateyence	
		nbers of family ACC	uacy -	
	ather of binomial nomer es are present in	iciature		
6 The system	of classification given b	y Bentham and Hooker is_	Natural	
	on of classification is_	SPCCics -		
	eart of the coconut is	FNOSP &	=	
	found in the family			
0.Photosynthe	sis occurs inC	50Playt		
ll. Match th	e following			
.Mendel) Flower		
.Petals		Reproduction		
Onion Meiosis) Biodiversity) Genetics		
Sanctuary -		Modified Stem		

BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022	Marks :25
I maidy i3sc B2c sem	
Name of the Student: 5. Durga prasad waidu 35c B2C Tr sem Multiple choice Questions	ГВЪ
I. Multiple choice Questions	
1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell it of these D. None of these C. Cell membrane	[💆
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from D. root A fruit B. flower bud C. stem	[9]
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide	[3]
4.A plant which reproduces by means of spores A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard	[A]
5.The food conducting tissue of a plant is A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma	[5]
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary	[3]
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants? A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome	[A]
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances	[
9.Flower less plants are termed as: A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams	[A
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses II. Fill in the Blanks	
11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>Verice 10.</u> 12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as <u>The Louisseences</u> 13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family <u>Asternacy</u> 14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclature <u>Unacca</u>	
15. Naked ovules are present in	
III. Match the following 1.Mendel 2.Petals 3.Onion 4. Meiosis 5. Sanctuary C) Biodiversity E) Modified Stem	

	BRIDGE COURSE TE	S1-2064	Marks :25
Name of the Student: 12./	lokshnabt	and the second section of the second section is the second section of the second section of the second section	[B]
I. Multiple choice Questic	ons	animal cell?	
1.The presence of what distinguing	lasts C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	[3]
2.Clove, the commonly used spice), root	
3.During photosynthesis green pl	C. carbon me	ide D. carbon dioxide	[4]
4.A plant which reproduces by m	C, Corrander	D. Mustard	[COX
5.The food conducting tissue of a A Phloem B. Xylem	C. Collencifyman). Parenchyma	[Adk
6.The floral part that produces p A. Sepal B. Petal	C-Anther	D. Ovary	[cd]
7. Which one of the following is all A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion 8. Biodegradable wastes can usually	C. Kibosome		[BJ)
A Bacteria B. Viruses	C. Nuclear proteins	. Radioactive substances	[A]
9.Flower less plants are termed a A Cryptogams B. Thallophyt	es C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	[A]
10.The non-green heterotrophic p B. algae B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
II. Fill in the Blanks 11. The arrangement of veins and veins and veins arrangement of flowers on the 13. Head inflorescence is found in notice that the state of the binomial notice is the state of the binomial notice.	nembers of family	Archaloya	
15.Naked ovules are present in 16.The system of classification give 17.Smallest taxon of classification i	en by Bentham and Hooke	ru.	
18. The edible part of the coconut is 19. Pollinium is found in the family 20. Photosynthesis occurs in	codosporm-		
III. Match the following	C. C.		
1.Mendelt 2.Petals	B) Reproduction C) Riodiversity		
3.Onion4. Meiosis5. Sanctuary	C) Biodiversity D) Genetics B) Modified Stem		

Name of	the Student : K. Pa	Maint		
I, Multip	le choice Question			Marks :25
(.The pres	ence of what it is	ons		
A, Nucleus	→3. Cell wall, Chlorop	shes a plant cell from an ani	mal cell?	[B]
2 Clove, th	c commont	lasts C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
A fruit	e commonly used spic	e is obtained from the		[B]
	Duci		ot	
3.During pi	hotosynthesis green pl	ants absorb		[B]
A. Oxygen	B. mtrogen		D. carbon dioxide	
4.A plant w	hich reproduces by m	eans of spores		[8]
A, retuina	B. Perns	C Coriondon	D. Mustard	
5. The food o	conducting tissue of a	nlant in	D. Mustard	[A]
A. Phloem	B. Xylem			
6.The floral	part that produces po	C. Collenchyma D. Par	enchyma	r .
A. Sepal	B. Petal			
		C. Anther	D. Ovary	
/. Which one	of the following is als	o called the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[B]
A, Goigi body	B. Milloenondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
8.Biodegradah	ole wastes can usually b	e converted into useful substan	ces with the help of	A
A. Bacteria	B. Viruses		ioactive substances	
9.Flower less	plants are termed as:			[A]
A. Cryptogams			D. Phanerogams	L 'S J
10.The non-gi	reen heterotrophic pla	ants of plant kingdom are		[4]
A. Tungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	Γ, ,
II. Fill in the	With a cold to a cold to the c	C. 101113	D. mosses	
		nlets in the leaf lamina is calle	d venation	
		floral axis is termed as		florescene
		mbers of family Archal		Torescen =
	ather of binomial nome			
	s are present in qu	and it		
		by Bentham and Hooker is_	natural	
	on of classification is			
18.The edible pa	art of the coconut is	Phdo sperm		
19.Pollinium is	found in the family v	Asliredace		
20.Photosynthes		loropasz		
III. Match the				
1.Mendel) Flower		
2.Petals	В) Reproduction		
3.Onion	C) Biodiversity		
4. Meiosis	70) Genetics		
5. Sanctuary	E	Modified Stem		

Name of the	Student: H. Aou	somen so		Marks :2:
Multiple	choice Question	ns		and the same of th
the presence	e of what distinguis	hes a plant call from an anir	nal cell?	
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloropla	asts C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
2 Clove, the co	mmonly used spice	is obtained from the		[8] [D] [S]
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	ot	c 1
3. During photo	osynthesis green pla	ints absorb		[D]
A. Oxygo	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	ro 1
4.A plant whic	h reproduces by me	eans of spores		[13]
A. Petuna	3. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	r 0-1
5.The food con	ducting tissue of a	plant is		[A] [C]
A. Pillochi	3. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	renchyma	r _ 1
	rt that produces po	llen grains is		
A. Separ	3. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
7. Which one of	the following is als	o called the 'power cells' of		[13-]
	3. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	$r \cap 1$
		e converted into useful substar		[A]
A. Daeter I	3. Viruses		dioactive substances	[A] [B)
	ants are termed as:		D D	I H
A. Cryptogams	B. Thallophyte	3 1 3	D. Phanerogams	[\(\alpha \)
		ants of plant kingdom are	5	[O CK
A. fungi . Fill in the	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
		nlets in the leaf lamina is call	ed veration	-
		e floral axis is termed as		
		embers of family asca		
		enclature Jimenus		
15.Naked ovules	are present in	by Pontham and Hooker is	Atachas la 7	
	n of classification is_	by Bentham and Hooker is_	Machania	
	rt of the coconut is_		_	
	ound in the family_			
	s occurs in	to plaste J		
II. Match the		A) Flourer		
l.Mendel 2.Petals	/ / / / /	A) Flower- B) Reproduction		
3.Onion		C) Biodiversity		
. Meiosis	563	D) Genetics		
5. Sanctuary	Γ C γ	E) Modified Stem		

Name of th	e Student: V.Dh	ara hakshmi		Marks :25
The second secon	choice Questio			And the second s
1.The presen	nce of what distinguing. B. Cell wall, Chloron	shes a plant cell from an anin	nal cell?	[87
	commonly used spice	e is obtained from the	D. None of these	[BT
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roc	· ·	[13]
	otosynthesis green pl		n	[D]
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	נ ענין
	nich reproduces by m		D, caroon sions	[B]
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
	onducting tissue of a			[A]
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. Collenchyma D. Pa.	renchyma	
6.The floral	part that produces p	•		[C]
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
7.Which one	of the following is a	lso called the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[8]
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
8.Biodegradal	ble wastes can usually	be converted into useful substa	nces with the help of	[A]
A. Bacteria	B. Viruses		dioactive substances	_
9.Flower less	plants are termed a	s:		[A]
A. Cryptogams	B. Thallophyt	tes C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	
10.The non-g	green heterotrophic	plants of plant kingdom are		[A]
A. fungi	B. algae	C. fems	D. mosses	
	ne Blanks			
11.The arrang	ement of veins and v	einlets in the leaf lamina is cal		
12. The arrang	ement of flowers on t rescence is found in r		introxescence	
	father of binomial no		200	
	les are present in	Grymnospexms -		
16.The system	of classification give	en by Bentham and Hooker is	Natuxal-	
17.Smallest ta	ixon of classification	is species	·	
		<u>endospexm</u>		
	is found in the family	Thinxo Plast		
	hesis occurs in the following	Trioxobiace		
1.Mendel		A) Flower		
2.Petals	CA)	B) Reproduction		
3.Onion	CEI	C) Biodiversity		
4. Meiosis	C 9 1	D) Genetics E) Modified Stem		
5. Sanctuary	127509	E) Modified Bieffs		

		2 COOKSE TEST-	2022-25	
Name of the	e Student: Gr. Praighthick	'rconu		Marks:25
I. Multiple	choice Questions			
1.The presen A. Nucleus	ce of what distinguishes a p B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	lant cell from an anin C. Cell membrane	nal cell? D. None of these	[B]
	commonly used spice is obta	ained from the	D. Hone of the	[8]
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	ıt	
3.During pho	tosynthesis green plants ab		•	[0]
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	_
4.A plant wh	ich reproduces by means of			[B]
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
5.The food co	onducting tissue of a plant i	S		[A]
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	enchyma	[CT
6.The floral p	oart that produces pollen gr	rains is		[C]
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	- 7-
7.Which one	of the following is also calle	ed the 'power cells' of	the plants?	181
A. Golgi body	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	r . 3
8.Biodegradal	ole wastes can usually be conv	erted into useful substa	nces with the help of	[A]
A. Bacteria		iclear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances	
9.Flower less	plants are termed as:			[A}
A. Cryptogams		C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	$r \sim 1$
10.The non-g	reen heterotrophic plants o	of plant kingdom are		I A J
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
12.The arrang 13.Head inflo 14.Whois the 15.Naked ovu 16.The systen 17.Smallest ta 18.The edible 19.Pollinium 20.Photosynth	ement of veins and veinlets is sement of flowers on the florarescence is found in member father of binomial nomenclastics are present in	s of family Asterned as ture Lingens Sentham and Hooker is Species Endospeanm (liphidacal lower eproduction iodiversity genetics	Treas	
 Meiosis Sanctuary 	E) M	Iodified Stem		
Sanctuary	т			

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of th	choice Quanti	<i>(</i> 2)		
I MICH	adues tions	the state of the s		Marks :25
The presen	ce of what distinger.		The Control of Structures and American Control of America Structures (Structures) and American Structures (Structures) and	
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	lant cell from an anii	mal cell?	[B]
2 Clove, the	commonly used spice is obta	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
A. fruit	B. flower bud	C		[B]
	otosynthesis green plants ab	C. stem D. roe	ot	- 7
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen			[D]
		C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
4.A praire	ich reproduces by means of B. Ferns	spores		[B]
A. Petunia		C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
	onducting tissue of a plant is			[A]
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	renchyma	L
6.The floral p	oart that produces pollen gra	ains is	,	[C]
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
7.Which one	of the following is also called			[B]
A. Golgi body	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
8.Biodegradab	le wastes can usually be conve	rted into useful substar	ices with the help of	[A]
A. Bacteria	B. Viruses C. Nuc	lear proteins D. Rac	lioactive substances	
9.Flower less	plants are termed as:			[A]
A. Cryptogams	B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	
10.The non-g	reen heterotrophic plants of	plant kingdom are		[A]
A. fungi		C. ferns	D. mosses	
II. Fill in th	e Blanks			
11.The arrange	ement of veins and veinlets in	the leaf lamina is calle	ed <u>Venation</u>	
12 The among	ment of flowers on the floral	axis is termed as	Hlorescence	
13.Head inflor	escence is found in members	of family ASTEM	eae	
14 Whois the f	ather of binomial nomenclatu	reLinnapas		
15.Naked ovul	es are present in Gymnu	ospeniis — and Hooker is	Natural	
16 The system	of classification given by Bei	Illiaili and Heering		
17.Smallest tax	con of classification is	losperm		
18. The edible	part of the coconut is end	iobidacal		
19.Pollinium is	s found in the family Asch	et		
	esis occurs in <u>chloropla</u>	,		
III. Match th	he following A) Flow	wer		
1.Mendel 2.Petals	B) Rep	roduction		
3.Onion	C) Biod	diversity		
4. Meiosis	D) Gen	etics		
5. Sanctuary	E) Mod	lified Stem		

			Mark	s:25
Name of the Student: G. Deepika				American period (page) had
I. Multiple choice Questions				1
1. The presence of what distinguishes a pla	ant cell from an anin	nal cell?	[B	J
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	٢.	1
2.Clove, the commonly used spice is obtain	ned from the		[B	K
A. fruit B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo	rt .		1
3. During photosynthesis green plants abso	orb		1 D	
A. oxygen B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	۲ ۵	7
4.A plant which reproduces by means of s	pores		18	1
A. Petunia B/Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	гλ	
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is			[A	1
A. Phloem B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Par	renchyma	-	3
6.The floral part that produces pollen gra	ins is		[C	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
A. Sepal B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary		
7. Which one of the following is also called	I the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[B	A STATE OF THE STA
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome		1
8.Biodegradable wastes can usually be conver	rted into useful substan	nces with the help of	[A]	J. Jane
	lear proteins D. Rac	dioactive substances		
9.Flower less plants are termed as:			LA	James St.
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams		7
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of	plant kingdom are		LA	A. C.
A. fungi B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses		
II Fill in the Blanks	7 -	10		
11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in	the leaf lamina is call	led venation		
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral	of family Aclass	vot lorescince		
13. Head inflorescence is found in members	ire lan Linneus	Cac		
14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclatures of the second of the seco	ospans			
15. Naked ovules are present in Gemone 16. The system of classification given by Be	ntham and Hooker is_	Natural		
17. Smallest taxon of classification is Spanning 17.	ocies			
18. The edible part of the coconut is	ndo sperm			
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asci	pladacae			
20. Photosynthesis occurs in Chloroplas				
III. Match the following				
1.Mendel A) Flo				
	production			
-: 0	odiversity			
4. Meiosis D) Ger	dified Stem			
5. Sanctuary E) Mo	diffed Stem?			

Name of th	e Student : N. Soni	OL COURSE TEST-	2022-23	
Multiple	e choice Questions			Marks :25
, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ace of milestions			
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	s a plant cell from an anir	nal cell?	[8]
2.Clove, the	commonly used spice is	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	r 0 1/
A. fruit	B. flower bud			[B]
3.During ph	otosynthesis green plant	C. stem D. roo	ot	
A. oxygen	B. nitrogen			[D]
	nich reproduces by mean	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	5 10 1
A. Petunia	B. Ferns			
	onducting tissue of a pla	C. Coriander	D. Mustard	
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	nt is		[PA]
		C. CollenchymaD. Par	enchyma	_
	part that produces polle	n grains is		[AC]
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
7.Which one	of the following is also	called the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[8]
A. Golgi body	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
8.Biodegradal	ble wastes can usually be c	onverted into useful substar	ices with the help of	[A]
A. Bacteria			lioactive substances	_
9.Flower less	plants are termed as:	7		[A]
A. Cryptogams		C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	-
	reen heterotrophic plan	its of plant kingdom are		[A]
A. fungi	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
II. Fill in th	ie Blanks			
11.The arrang	ement of veins and veinle	ets in the leaf lamina is call	ed Venetion	
12.The arrang	ement of flowers on the f	loral axis is termed as	infloriesepac	
13.Head inflo	rescence is found in mem	bers of family Astes	ubcco	
14. Whois the	father of binomial nomen	ninosperms Linnous.		
15.Naked ovu	les are present in Gyl of classification given b	y Rentham and Hooker is	Mhagal	
16.The system	of classification given b	Special	_	
17.Smallest ta	xon of classification is	Endo Sprams		
18. The edible	part of the coconut is s found in the familyA	1//		
	esis occurs in <u>elo</u>	too raplast		
	he following			
1.Mendel	A) Flower		
2.Petals	B)	Reproduction		
3.Onion	C) Biodiversity		
4. Meiosis	D) Genetics) Modified Stem		
5. Sanctuary	E,	1 MICONA		

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY BRIDGE COURSE

BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23 Name of the Student: A. Prathyucha Multiple choice Questions Marks :25 1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell? A. Nucleus 2.Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the C. Cell membrane D. None of these B 3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb C. stem D. root A. oxygen B. nitrogen 4.A plant which reproduces by means of spores C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander 5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is D. Mustard A. Phloem B. Xylem C. CollenchymaD. Parenchyma 6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary 7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants? B A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome 8.Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of -A B. Viruses A. Bacteria C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances 9.Flower less plants are termed as: A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes D. Phanerogams C. Bryophytes 10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are C. ferns D. mosses B. algae A. fungi II. Fill in the Blanks 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called venation 12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as <u>inflores cen</u> ce 13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraccas 14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclature lineaus 15. Naked ovules are present in gymnosperm 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is Natural 17.Smallest taxon of classification is species 18. The edible part of the coconut is endospero 19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepideace. 20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloro plast III. Match the following A) Flower (-B) Reproduction 1.Mendel~ -C) Biodiversity 2.Petals-3.Onion J)) Genetics ' -E) Modified Stem 4. Meiosis

5. Sanctuary-

Name of the Student: M. Harshibha	Marks :25
Multiple choice Questions	Warks .22
1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?	121
A. Nucleus A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these	
A. Nucleus D. None of these 2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the	[3]
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root	
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb	[0]
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide	;
4.A plant which reproduces by means of spores	[3]
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard	. 0 1
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is	[H]
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma	(0.1/
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is	
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary	[3]
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?	[(3)]
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome	or $[A]$
8.Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of the proteins and the proteins are also as a protein by the protein b	_
A. Bacteria D. Chaste	[A]
9.Flower less plants are termed as: A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams	
A. Cryptogams B. Thanspiry	[A]
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are A fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses	
A. fungi	
11. Fill in the Blanks 11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called venerally large as a large representation.	in Clasioence
- tound in members of the second	
13. Head inflorescence is found in memory 14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclature	
15. Naked ovules are present in Somnogrammed is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification is 16. The system is 16. The system of classification is 16. The system of classification is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification is 16. The system of classification is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is 16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is	-
17.0 11 - Folocciticalion is	
10 mi	
10 p. m	
20.Photosynthesis occurs in	
III an a same collection	
1.Mendel 2.Potal B) Reproduction	
2.Petals C) Riodiversity	
D) Genetics	
Wedified Stem	
5. Sanctuary	

Name of the Student: S Sofiya	Marks :25
Multiple choice Questions	17107.12
1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell? A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell.	[B]
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem	[8]
3, During photosynthesis green plants absorb	[O]
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide	
4.A plant which reproduces by means of spores A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard	[B]
5.The food conducting tissue of a plant is	[A]
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma	[,,]/
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is	[c]
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary	[C]
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?	[3]
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome	. ~ -
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of	[A]
A, paciers D. Radioactive substances	гΔ 7
9,Flower less plants are termed as: A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams	[11]
77.0	r A 1/
10.The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are A fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses	[, ,]
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses II. Fill in the Blanks	
11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called <u>Venation</u> 12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as <u>inflorescence</u>	
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae	
14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclature Linnacus.	
15. Naked ovules are present in G14 mnosperms 16. The system of classification given by Benthamland Hooker is Notural	-
17. Smallest taxon of classification is species	
18. The edible part of the coconut is endosperi	
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepideace.	
20. Photosynthesis occurs in Chlos last	
Match the following Mendel A) Flower	
1.Mendel 2.Petals B) Reproduction	
3.Onion C) Biodiversity	
4. Meiosis D) Genetics	
5. Sanctuary E) Modified Stem	

Name of the Student: S. Azeczunnisa	Marks :2
I. Multiple choice Questions	the production of the state of
1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell. A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. No	? [B]
2.Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the	
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root	LB-J
3.During photosynthesis green plants absorb	ren
A avvigen D nitrogen	bon dioxide
4.A plant which reproduces by means of spores	[8]
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mu	
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is	
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma	LA J
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is	[6]
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ova	**
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the pla	-
A Golgi body. D. Mitaaham Li	sosome
8.Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with	
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive	
9.Flower less plants are termed as:	[A]
	nerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are	[A]
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mos	sses
II. Fill in the Blanks	
11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called 12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflores 13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae 14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclature Linnear 15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms	ence
16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is Note	nal
17. Smallest taxon of classification is <u>Species</u> 18. The edible part of the coconut is <u>Endosperm</u>	
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepidaceae	
20.Photosynthesis occurs in Chloroplast	
III. Match the following	
1.Mendel A) Flower 2.Petals B) Reproduction	
3.Onion C) Biodiversity	
4. Meiosis D) Genetics	
5. SanctuaryE) Modified Stem	

Name of th	e Student ; N. S. (2000)	opa,		Marks (25			
I. Multiple	choice Questions	MINNEY COMMENTS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT					
1.The presen	ice of what distinguishes a p	plant cell from an anio	ual cell?	18/			
A. Nucleus	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	L M. F. J.			
2.Clove, the	commonly used spice is obt	nined from the		(3)			
A. fruit	B, flower bud	C, stem D, roo	N -				
3.During pho	otosynthesis green plants al	bsorb		(()			
A. oxygen	B, nitrogen	C, carbon monoxide	D, carbon dloxide				
4.A plant wh	ich reproduces by means o			[3]			
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Corlander	D. Mustard				
5.The food co	onducting tissue of a plant			[_ A = 1			
A, Phloem	B. Xylem	C, CollenchymaD, Par	renchyma	100 A 100 A			
	part that produces pollen g		renenyma	(C)			
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	and pro			
				1 6 1			
	of the following is also call			B			
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome				
	ble wastes can usually be conv		•	****			
A. Bacteria	B. Viruses C. N	uclear proteins D. Ra	dioactive substances				
9.Flower less	plants are termed as:			[-A-]			
A. Cryptogams	B, Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams				
10.The non-g	10.The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are						
A. fungi	B, algae	C, ferns	D. mosses				
II. Fill in th				Mark Control of the C			
	ement of veins and veinlets			Claraconna			
	ement of flowers on the flor		n flo a rs ence in				
	13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family ASTER ASTORICE 14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaus						
15. Naked ovules are present in Syminosperms							
16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is Notural							
17.Smallest ta	exon of classification isSp	pecces	No.				
		ados Reams					
	is found in the family A	molo et	2				
-		2017/02T					
1.Mendel	the following	lower					
2.Petals		eproduction					
3.Onion C) Biodiversity							
4. Meiosis		enetics					
5. Sanctuary	E) M	lodified Stem					

Name of the	Student: G. Paul			Marks :2:
	choice Questions	este a antina se de la comita de la capación de la	avere earry france terminalist in managers are used near the earner of managers, are of while ear	Constituted on a constitute of a constitute
sud ille with a larvi	e of what distinguishes a pla	int cell from an anim	al cell?	[B]
	B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these	
	ommonly used spice is obtain	ned from the		[B]
	B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo		
	osynthesis green plants abso			[D]
물취임 유명하는 것 같다.	B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	
				[C.]/
	ch reproduces by means of s		D. Mustard	1 0 1/
A. Petunia	B. Ferns	C. Corinnder	D, Mustaru	r.n 1
5.The food co	nducting tissue of a plant is			LA J
A. Phloem	B. Xylem	C. CollenchymaD. Pare	enchyma	r o 1
6.The floral p	art that produces pollen gra	ins is		[C]
A. Sepal	B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary	
7. Which one	of the following is also called	the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[B]
	B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome	
	le wastes can usually be conve	rted into useful substan	ces with the help of	[A]
A. Bacteria		lear proteins D. Rad	ioactive substances	
	plants are termed as:			[A]
A. Cryptogams		C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	A
	reen heterotrophic plants of	plant kingdom are		[H]
	B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	
A. fungi II. Fill in th	_			
II. The errong	ement of veins and veinlets in	the leaf lamina is calle	ed <u>heration</u>	
12 The arrang	ement of flowers on the floral	axis is termed as <u>ir</u>	florescone	
12. The arrang	rescence is found in members	of family -AStor	alla	
14 Whois the	father of binomial nomenclatu	ire Llineage		
	· Contraction Contractor	OCO PANIL	1 0 - 0	
16 The system	n of classification given by Be	ntham and Hooker is_	Natural	
17 Smallest ta	exon of classification is51	Decres		
10 The adible	part of the coconut is	dosperm		
19 Pollinium	is found in the family ASC	leplédience		
20 Photosynth	nesis occurs in <u>Chyo</u>	plast		
III. Match	the following			
1.Mendel	11) 110			
2.Petals		production		
3.Onion		netics		
4. Meiosis	D) Ge	dified Stem		
5. Sanctuary	E) MO	dillog 2.11		

Name of the Student: G. Sailaja			1 Combine	20
I. Multiple choice Questions		an der latere und andere jamen von besteht sterk nach er ein an der ein der eine eine eine eine der eine der e	Marks	-
1. The presence of what distinguishes a pla		al cell?	[8	1
A. Nucleus B_Cell wall, Chloroplasts	C. Cell membrane	D. None of these		
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtain	ned from the		[3	Tomas
A. fruit B. flower bud	C. stem D. roo			
3. During photosynthesis green plants abs	orb		10	10
A. oxygen B. nitrogen	C. carbon monoxide	D. carbon dioxide	1 -	1
4.A plant which reproduces by means of s		S. carbon dioxide	[D	1
A. Petunia B. Ferns	C. Coriander	D. Wassel	IB	1
	C. Corrander	D. Mustard		
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is A. Phloem B. Xylem			LA	1
	C. CollenchymaD. Par	enchyma		
6. The floral part that produces pollen gra	ains is		C	1
A. Sepal B. Petal	C. Anther	D. Ovary		
7. Which one of the following is also called	the 'power cells' of	the plants?	[B	1/
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion	C. Ribosome	D. Lysosome		J'
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be conve	rted into useful substar	ices with the help of	ΓΑ	V
		lioactive substances	[/.	1
9.Flower less plants are termed as:			ΓΛ	1/
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes	C. Bryophytes	D. Phanerogams	LA	1
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of		5. Thanerogams	Γ Δ	1 /
A. fungi B. algae	C. ferns	D. mosses	LA	1
II. Fill in the Blanks	C. ICIIIS	D. mosses		
11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in	the leaf lamina is call	ed va. elia-		
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral	axis is termed as 3	Openation -		
13. Head inflorescence is found in members	of family Astos			
14. Whois the father of binomial nomenclate	ire l'nnazi			
15. Naked ovules are present in German	Speans			
16. The system of classification given by Be	entham and Hooker is_	Natural		
17.Smallest taxon of classification is	peries			
18. The edible part of the coconut is Endo				
19. Pollinium is found in the family A SC	pladaceg			
20. Photosynthesis occurs in Aoxoplas	+			
III. Match the following 1.Mendel A) Flo				
201	Approximation of the second			
2)	production odiversity			
	enetics			
	odified Stem			
	Tilled Dioin			

Department of BOTANY MEETING

Dt: 17.11.2022

The Departments of Botany, Zoology and Chemistry were met at Principal's Chamber on 17.11.2022 at 4.30 PM discussed and decided to conduct "bridge course classes" for I B.Sc (BZC) students from 21.11.2022 to 26.11.2022 for 1 week.

 $N \geq U_{N}$.

Dept. of BOTANY

2)

Dept. of ZOOLOGY

3)

Dept. of CHEMISTRY

Department of BOTANY MEETING

Dr: 18.11.2022

The Dept. of Botany of this college was decided to conduct Bridge Classes for I BSc., BZC Students from 21.11.2022 to 26.11.2022 at 4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. All the students must attend these classes to improve their knowledge.

(V.J.Sailaja Rani)

Dept. of Botany

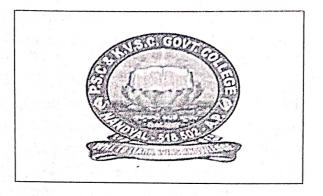
Signature of the Lecturer:

1. EA 1

2.

P.S.C. & K.Y.S.C. GOYT. DEGREE COLLEGE

NANDYAL.



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BRIDGE COURSE

2021 - 2022

WHAT IS BRIDGE COURSE:

A Bridge Course is designed to provide students with a solid foundation in the basic academic skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their college studies. These courses are typically available to high school graduates majoring in subjects like General Studies. A Bridge course is a type of educational program that helps students transition from one educational level to another. For example, a bridge course might help a student transition from high school to college, or from college to graduate school. Bridge courses typically provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to be successful in their new educational setting.

Colleges and universities typically offer bridge courses to students about to graduate from high school or recently graduated from high school. Some Bridge Courses focus on general subjects like History, Economics & Political Science.

BRIDGE COURSE MEANING:

A Bridge Course is a class or series of classes that help students transition from high school to college by providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge about the topic that will be covered in their new courses

BRIDGE COURSE PURPOSE:

The main objective of the course is to bridge the gap between subjects studied at preuniversity level and subjects they would be studying in engineering

Bridge courses are designed to help students transition from one academic level to another. They can be used to move from high school to college or from college to university. Bridge courses can also be taken between different programs at the same school. For example, a student who wants to change majors may take a bridge course to help them make the transition to their new Degree program.

There are many different types of bridge courses available, and they can be designed to meet the needs of individual students. Some courses focus on preparing students for a particular subject, while others offer workshops or classes that cover study skills and time management techniques.

Bridge courses may also provide additional support through tutoring or mentoring programs. Taking a bridge course can help students better understand the expectations of their new academic level and make a smooth transition into their new program. Bridge courses can also help students to build confidence and develop new skills that will be useful in their future studies.

BENEFITS OF BRIDGE COURSE:

There are a number of benefits to taking a bridge course before starting college level.

- Establishing a stronger foundation in fundamental science subjects, helping students overcome any challenges they may face when transitioning to college-level coursework.
- Providing students with better preparation for entering college-level science courses, helping them feel more confident and prepared as they start their students.
- Acting as a "cradle" of support system for new students, providing them with the tools and knowledge they need to succeed in higher education.
- Offering interactive and dynamic learning opportunities that engage students and help them build the skills and knowledge needed for success in college-level.
- Many bridge course programs are designed and taught by faculty members from different departments, helping students develop a more will-rounded understanding of core concepts in science.

BASIC GUIDELINES OF BRIDGE COURSES:

- 1. The course should be offered over the minimum duration by the recognized institution.
- 2. The course curriculum most is academic in nature. The course should use college-level materials and provide instruction and ample practice in basic academic skills.
- 3. A course with a predominantly non-academic curriculum, such as a course designed to upgrade basic English language skills, will not qualify as a bridging course

Department of Economics MEETING

Dt: 10.11.2021

The Departments of History, Economics, & Political Science were met at Principal's Chamber on 10.11.2021 at 4.30 PM discussed and decided to conduct "bridge course classes" for I BA students from 15.11.2021 to 20.11.2022 for 1 week.

1)

Dept. of Pol. Science

2)

Dept. of History

31

Dept. of Economics
M.A., Ph.D.,
LECTURER IN ECONOMICS
PSC & KVSC Govt, Degree College,

PSC & KVSC Govt, Degree College, NANDYAL-518 501, Nandyal (Dist), A.P.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS CIRCULAR

Dt: 11.11.2021

The Dept. of Economics of this college was decided to conduct Bridge Classes for I BA Students from 15.11.2021 to 20.11.2021 at 4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. All the students must attend these classes to improve their knowledge.

(B.NAGENDRA)

Dept. of Economics Dr. B. NAGENDRA

M.A., Ph.D., LECTURER IN ECONOMICS PSC & KVSC Govt, Degree College, NANDYAL-518 501, Nandyal (Dist), A.P.

I BA Class:

:THE LIST OF STUDENTS TO ATTEND THE BRIDGE COURSE:

- 1. . U.Shireesha
 2. K.Anusha
 3 P.Surekha
 4. Vishnu Vardhan
 5. Murali Naik K
 6. Y.Sravanthi
 7. P.Bhagyalu
 8. Rangadu Naik.V
 9. S.Ashif
 10. S.Abdul Issak
 11. M.Lakshmi Narayana
 :SYLLABUS FOR BRIDGE COURSE:
 - 1. Micro Economics Definitions Nature Scope
 - 2. Demand Analysis
 - 3. Utility
 - 4. Production
 - 5. Distribution

Teaching for Bridge Classes

Time: 4.00. to 5.00 PM

		Time Friedrich					
S. No	Date	Topic Covered	# Hours Taken	# of Students Registered	# of Students Attended		
1.	15.11.2021	Meaning of Micro Economics Definations	01	11	11		
2.	16.11.2021	Demand – Meaning , Definations- Law of Demand	01	11	10		
3.	17.11.2021	Demand Elasticity- Types of Demand Elasticity	01	11	09		
	18.11.2021	Meaning of Utility - Types of Utility – Diminishing Marginal Utility Law of Equal Marginal Utility	01	11	11		
	19.11.2021	Meaning of Production Factors of Production Law of diminishing Return Law of Returns to Scale	01	11	10		
2	0.11.2021	Definitions of Distribution Theories of Distribution	01	11	10		
	1. 2. 3	No Date 1. 15.11.2021 2. 16.11.2021 3. 17.11.2021	Topic Covered 1. 15.11.2021 Meaning of Micro Economics Definations 2. 16.11.2021 Demand – Meaning , Definations-Law of Demand 3. 17.11.2021 Demand Elasticity-Types of Demand Elasticity Meaning of Utility – Types of Utility – Diminishing Marginal Utility Law of Equal Marginal Utility Meaning of Production Factors of Production Law of diminishing Return Law of Returns to Scale Definitions of Distribution	Topic Covered Topic	Topic Covered Hours Taken Students Registered 1. 15.11.2021 Demand – Meaning , Definations- Law of Demand 1. 11 Demand Elasticity- Types of Demand Elasticity Topic Covered Hours Registered 1. 12.11.2021 Demand – Meaning , Definations- Law of Demand 1. 11 Topic Covered Hours Registered 1. 12 Topic Covered Hours Registered Topic Covered Hours Registered 1. 11 Topic Covered Hours Registered Topic Covered Topic Students Registered Topic Students Registered Topic Covered Topic Students Registered Topic Students Registered		



Attendance of Bridge Classes from 15.11.2021 to 20.11.2021(1 week)

No.							
S. No	Name of the Student	15.11.21	16.11.21	17.11.21	18.11.21	19.11.21	20.11.21
1.	U.Shireesh	P	.P	P	P		a
2.	K.Anusha	P	P	P	P	V	\mathcal{R}
3.	P.Surekha	P	9	P	P	√	P
4.	Vishnu Vardhan	8	P	P	P	0	P
5.	Murali Naik K	P	P	9	P		P
6.	Y.Sravanthi	P	P	8		\checkmark	P
7.	P.Bhagyalu	P	P	P	P	\checkmark	P
8.	Rangadu Naik.V	P	P	8	6	· ·	0
9.	S.Ashif	P	P	P	P	\sim	P
10.	S.Abdul Issak	P	p	P	P	$\sqrt{}$	P
	M.Lakshmi	P	a	α	P		P
11.	Narayana	V	U		.	'\	.4

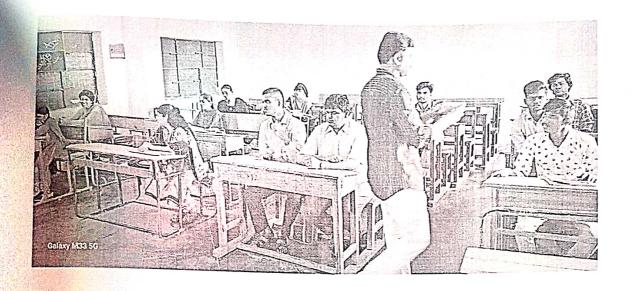
Question Paper for Bridge Course Examination held on 29.11.2022 Maximum 25 marks

01 Marks Questions

- 1. Who is Father of Economics?
- 2. Who give a Wealth Defination"?
- 3. Who Wrote a book Principles of Economics?
- 4. Who Classified the Econonomists?
- 5. When did Great Depression Occurred in world?
- 6. Who give a solution for great depression?
- 7. Micro means?
- 8. Who give a definition of demand?
- 9. Types of Demand?
- 10. Give a Example for Price Elasticity demand?
- 11. Modern Economic Theary
- 12. What are the factors of production?
- 13. Exemptions of Law of Demand?
- 14. Meaning of Utility
- 15. What we give for Labour for involved in Production"

02 Marks Questions

- 1. Welfare Defination
- 2. Law of Demand
- 3. Explain the Concept of Distribution
- 4. Budget Line
- 5. Indifference curve



Marks obtained in Bridge Course Examination held on 22.11.2021

S. No	Name of the Student	Marks
1.	U.Shireesh	19
2.	K.Anusha	18
3.	P.Surekha	17
4.	Vishnu Vardhan	16
5.	Murali Naik K	14
6.	Y.Sravanthi	15
7.	P.Bhagyalu	14
8.	Rangadu Naik.V	15
9.	S.Ashif	15
10.	S.Abdul Issak	14
11.	M.Lakshmi Narayana	15

PSC & KVSC Government College NANDYAL, Nandyal (Dt.), A.P. Dr. B. NAGENDRA

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS
PSC & KVSC Govt, Degree College,
NANDYAL-518 501, Nandyal (Dist), A.R.

P.S.C. & K.V.S.C. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

NANDYAL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

BRIDGE COURSE

2022 - 2023

Department of Economics MEETING

Dt: 17.11.2022

The Departments of History, Economics, & Political Science were met at Principal's Chamber on 17.11.2022 at 4.30 PM discussed and decided to conduct "bridge course classes" for I BA students from 21.11.2022 to 26.11.2022 for 1 week.

1) P. N

Dept. of Pol. Science

2)

Dept. of History

3)

Dept. of Economics Dr. B. NAGENDRA

M.A., Ph.D., LECTURER IN ECONOMICS PSC & KVSC Govt, Degree College, NANDYAL-518 501, Nandyal (Dist), A.P.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS CIRCULAR

Dt: 18.11.2022

The Dept. of Economics of this college was decided to conduct Bridge Classes for I BA Students from 21.11.2022 to 26.11.2022 at 4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. All the students must attend these classes to improve their knowledge.

(B.NAGENDRA)

Dept. of Economics Dr. B. NAGENDRA

M.A., Ph.D., LECTURER IN ECONOMICS For & KVSC Govt, Degree College, Mandyal (Dist), A.P.

IBA Class: p. nem

WHAT IS BRIDGE COURSE:

A Bridge Course is designed to provide students with a solid foundation in the basic academic skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their college studies. These courses are typically available to high school graduates majoring in subjects like General Studies. A Bridge course is a type of educational program that helps students transition from one educational level to another. For example, a bridge course might help a student transition from high school to college, or from college to graduate school. Bridge courses typically provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to be successful in their new educational setting.

Colleges and universities typically offer bridge courses to students about to graduate from high school or recently graduated from high school. Some Bridge Courses focus on general subjects like History, Economics & Political Science.

BRIDGE COURSE MEANING:

A Bridge Course is a class or series of classes that help students transition from high school to college by providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge about the topic that will be covered in their new courses

BRIDGE COURSE PURPOSE:

The main objective of the course is to bridge the gap between subjects studied at preuniversity level and subjects they would be studying in engineering

Bridge courses are designed to help students transition from one academic level to another. They can be used to move from high school to college or from college to university. Bridge courses can also be taken between different programs at the same school. For example, a student who wants to change majors may take a bridge course to help them make the transition to their new Degree program.

There are many different types of bridge courses available, and they can be designed to meet the needs of individual students. Some courses focus on preparing students for a particular subject, while others offer workshops or classes that cover study skills and time management techniques.

Bridge courses may also provide additional support through tutoring or mentoring programs. Taking a bridge course can help students better understand the expectations of their new academic level and make a smooth transition into their new program. Bridge courses can also help students to build confidence and develop new skills that will be useful in their future studies.

BENEFITS OF BRIDGE COURSE:

There are a number of benefits to taking a bridge course before starting college level.

- Establishing a stronger foundation in fundamental science subjects, helping students overcome any challenges they may face when transitioning to college-level coursework.
- Providing students with better preparation for entering college-level science courses,
 helping them feel more confident and prepared as they start their students.
- Acting as a "cradle" of support system for new students, providing them with the tools and knowledge they need to succeed in higher education.
- Offering interactive and dynamic learning opportunities that engage students and help them build the skills and knowledge needed for success in college-level.
- Many bridge course programs are designed and taught by faculty members from different departments, helping students develop a more will-rounded understanding of core concepts in science.

BASIC GUIDELINES OF BRIDGE COURSES:

- 1. The course should be offered over the minimum duration by the recognized institution.
- 2. The course curriculum most is academic in nature. The course should use college-level materials and provide instruction and ample practice in basic academic skills.
- 3. A course with a predominantly non-academic curriculum, such as a course designed to upgrade basic English language skills, will not qualify as a bridging course

:THE LIST OF STUDENTS TO ATTEND THE BRIDGE COURSE:

- 1. . B. Sruthi 2. B. Nireeksha 3 A. Sujana
- 4. C. Hari Krishna
- 5. E. Pavan Naik
- 6. K. Jeevan
- 7. K. Sirisha
- 8. K. Rajasekhar
- 9. P. Satish
- 10. T. Rajasekhar

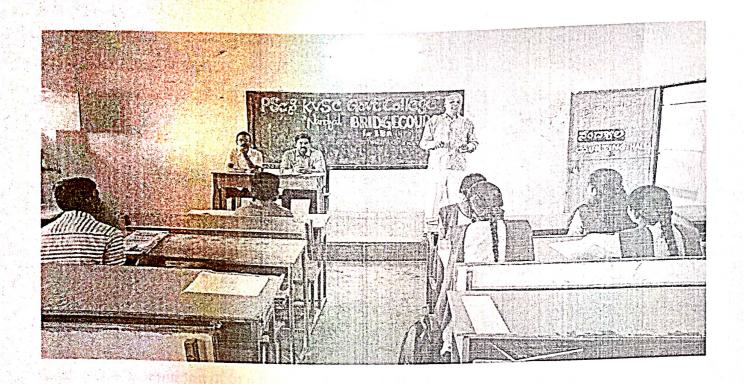
:SYLLABUS FOR BRIDGE COURSE:

- 1. Micro Economics Definitions Nature Scope
- 2. Demand Analysis
- 3. Utility
- 4. Production
- 5. Distribution

Teaching for Bridge Classes

Time: 4.00. to 5.00 PM

s. No	Date	Topic Covered	# Hours Taken	# of Students Registered	# of Students Attended
1.	21,11.2022	Meaning of Micro Economics Definations	01	10	10
2.	22.11.2022	Demand – Meaning , Definations- Law of Demand	01	1 D	10
3.	23.11.2022	Demand Elasticity- Types of Demand Elasticity	01	10	09
4.	24.11.2022	Meaning of Utility - Types of Utility – Diminishing Marginal Utility Law of Equal Marginal Utility	01	10	10
5.	25.11.2022	Meaning of Production Factors of Production Law of diminishing Return Law of Returns to Scale	01	10	10
6.	26.11.2011	Definitions of Distribution Theories of Distribution	01	10	10



Attendance of Bridge Classes from 21.11.2022 to 26.1.2022 (1 week)

S. No	Name of the Student	21.11.22	22.11.22	23.11.22	24.11.22	25.11.22	26.11.22
1.	A. Sujana	M. John		/	1	/	/
2.	B. Nireeksha	/	/	1	1	/	/
3.	B. Sruthi	/	/	1	/	/	/
4.	C. Hari Krishna	-1	/	1	/	/	/
5.	E. Pavan Naik	/	/	X	1	/	/
6.	K. Jeevan	1	/	1	1	/	/
7.	K. Sirisha	/	/	/	1	/	/
8.	K. Rajasekhar	1		/	/	/	/
9.	P. Satish	/		/	/	/	/
10.	T. Rajasekhar		/	/	/	7 /	/

Question Paper for Bridge Course Examination held on 29.11.2022

Maximum 25 marks

01 Marks Questions

- 1. Who is Father of Economics?
- 2. Who give a Wealth Defination"?
- 3. Who Wrote a book Principles of Economics?
- 4. Who Classified the Econonomists?
- 5. When did Great Depression Occurred in world?
- 6. Who give a solution for great depression?
- 7. Micro means?
- 8. Who give a definition of demand?
- 9. Types of Demand?
- 10. Give a Example for Price Elasticity demand?
- 11. Modern Economic Theary
- 12. What are the factors of production?
- 13. Exemptions of Law of Demand?
- 14. Meaning of Utility
- 15. What we give for Labour for involved in Production"

02 Marks Questions

- 1. Welfare Defination
- 2. Law of Demand
- 3. Explain the Concept of Distribution
- 4. Budget Line
- 5. Indifference curve



Marks obtained in Bridge Course Examination held on 29.11.2022

S. No	Name of the Student	Marks
1.	A. Sujana	17
2.	B. Nireeksha	16
3.	B. Sruthi	18
4.	C. Hari Krishna	16
5.	E. Pavan Naik	13
6.	K. Jeevan	15
7.	K. Sirisha	15
8.	K. Rajasekhar	17
9.	P. Satish	16
10.	T. Rajasekhar	14

PSC & KVSC Government College NANDYAL, Nandyal (Dt.), A.P.

Dr. B. NAGENDRA

M.A., Ph.D.,
LECTURER IN ECONOMICS
PSC & KVSC Govt, Degree College,
NANDYAL-518 501, Nandyal (Dist), A.P.

NANDYAL - 518 502

NANDYAL - 518 502 Kurnool (Dist)

Dept. of Political Science

BRIDGE COURSE

2022-23

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P.S.C. & K.V.S.C. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE NANDYAL

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

BRIDGE COURSE

2022 - 2023

Department of Political Science MEETING

Dt: 17.11.2022

The Departments of History, Economics, & Political Science were met at Principal's Chamber on 17.11.2022 at 4.30 PM discussed and decided to conduct "bridge course classes" for I BA students from 21.11.2022 to 26.11.2022 for 1 week.

1) p. N-gh-

Dept. of Pol. Science

2)

Dept. of History

Raphiale

Principal PSC & KVSC Govt.College Nandyal-518 502,Nandyal(Dt.),A.P 3)

Dept. of Economics

Department of Political Science

MEETING

CIRCULAR

Dt: 18.11.2022

The Dept. of Political Science of this college was decided to conduct Bridge Classes for I BA Students from 21.11.2022 to 26.11.2022 at 4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. All the students must attend these classes to improve their knowledge.

(P. NAGESWARA RAO)

Dept. of Pol. Science

IBA Class: 18.11.22

Principal 18/10 PSC & KVSC Govt.College Randyal-518 502,Nandyal(Dt.),A.P

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:THE LIST OF STUDENTS TO ATTEND THE BRIDGE COURSE:

1. A. Sujana

2. B. Nireeksha
3. B. Sruthi
4. C. Hari Krishna
5. E. Pavan Naik
6. K. Jeevan
7. K. Sirisha
8. K. Rajasekhar
9. P. Satish
10. T. Rajasekhar
11. P. Madhavudu
:SYLLABUS FOR BRIDGE COURSE:
1. What is Political Science – Definitions – Nature – Scope
2. What is State – Elements – Welfare State
3. Organs of Government – Legislative – Executive – Judiciary
4. Theories of origin of State - Divine - Force - Evolution - Social Contract Theories
5. Liberty – Equality – Law
6. Power - Authority

Teaching for Bridge Classes

Time: 4.00. to 5.00 PM

S. No	Date	Topic Covered	# Hours Taken	# of Students Registered	# of Students Attended
1.	21.11.2022	Political Science – Introduction – Definitions – Nature – Scope	01	11	11
2.	22.11.2022	State – Definitions – Elements Welfare State	01	11	10
3.	23.11.2022	Organs of Government Legislature Executive Judiciary	01	11	09
4.	24.11.2022	Theories of origin of State Divine Theory Force Theory Historical Theory Thomas Hobbes – John Locke – JJ Rousseau Social Contract Theories	01	11	11
5.	25.11.2022	Liberty – Definitions – Types Equality – Definitions – Types Relationship between Liberty and Equality Law – various approaches	01	11	10
6.	26.11.2011	Power – Factors – Types Authority – Features - Types	01	11	10



Attendance of Bridge Classes from 21.11.2022 to 26.1.2022 (1 week)

S. No	Name of the Student	21.11.22	22.11.22	23.11.22	24.11.22	25.11.22	26.11.22
1.	A. Sujana	P	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
2.	B. Nireeksha	Р	Р	Р	Р	P	Р
3.	B. Sruthi	Р	P	P	Р	Α	Р
4.	C. Hari Krishna	P	P	Р	Р	Р	Р
5.	E. Pavan Naik	P	A	P	Р	Р	Р
_	K. Jeevan	P	P	Р	Р	Р	Р
6.	K. Sirisha	P	P	P	Р	Р	Р
7.		P	P	P	P	Р	Р
8.	K. Rajasekhar		P	A	P	P	P
9.	P. Satish	Р			P	P	A
10.	T. Rajasekhar	P	Р	Р		P	P
11.	P. Madhavudu	P	Р	Α	Р	P	

Question Paper for Bridge Course Examination held on 29.11.2022

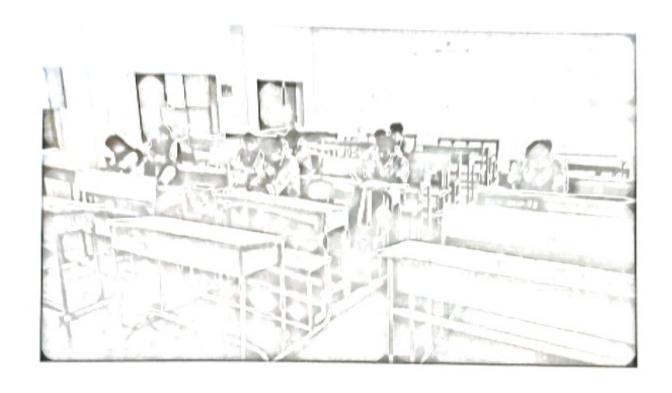
Maximum 25 marks

01 Marks Questions

- 1. Who is Father of Political Science ?
- 2. Who is described "General Will"?
- 3. What is the important element of State?
- 4. Which theory was supported by Louis XIV?
- 5. Who expressed Political Science was an Art?
- 6. Who Expresses Political Science was a Science?
- 7. What is the main organ of Government?
- 8. What is the important type of Liberty?
- 9. Who is the author of "wealth of nation" ?
- 10. Who is the author of "Leviathan" ?
- 11. The Greek word "Polis" Means
- 12. Unitary means
- 13. Who says Indian constitution was Quasi Federal?
- 14. Law of the constitutions author
- 15. Who was described "natural rights"

02 Marks Questions

- 1. Social Contract
- 2. Liberty
- 3. State of Nature
- 4. Divine Theory
- Historical Theory



Marks obtained in Bridge Course Examination held on 29.11.2022

S. No	Name of the Student	Marks
1.	A. Sujana	17
2.	B. Nireeksha	16
3.	B. Sruthi	18
4.	C. Hari Krishna	16
5.	E. Pavan Naik	13
6.	K. Jeevan	15
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10.	T. Rajasekhar	14
11.	P. Madhavudu	14

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P.S.C & K.V.SC GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE NANDYAL



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

BRIDGE COURSE 2018-2019

Date: 19.07.2018

From Y. Gishnu Nag Vijay Incharge & Lecturer in Physics&Electronics PSC & KVSC Govt. Degree College, Nandyal, Kurnool Dist.

To The Principal PSC& KVSC Govt. Degree College Nandyal, Kurnool dist.

Respected Sir,

Subject:- Department of physics - Bridge course for I year students - Permission accorded -Request - Regarding.

We the Department of Physics introduce a bridge course for I year B.Sc. students for better understanding of basic concepts of Physics at UG level. This course bridges the gap between the intermediate level and UG level. Hence I request you to permit us to initiate the Course.

The Course module is enclosed in separate sheet.

Thanking you.

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Yours sincerely

(GISHNU NAG VIJAY. Y)

Enclo: Course module

PSC & KVSC Government Degree College, Nandyal, Kurnool District Department of Physics

Activity: Bridge course for I year B.Sc. students

Duration: 7 Days

Course Module:

1. Objective:

Students seeking admission into B.Sc. Physics combination groups like MPC. MPCs, MPE have passed the intermediate in science groups. For better understanding the concepts of physics at UG level students after intermediate require reinforcement of basic concepts of physics. Hence to accelerate the knowledge of Students Department of Physics initiated a 7 day bridge course for I year B.Sc. (Physics) students. This course bridges the gap between the intermediate level and UG level to understand the concepts of Physics.

2. Syllabus:

S.No.	TOPIC	Hours Required
1.	UG Module - CBCS & CBSS Systems	30 minutes
2.	How to prepare for examinations	30 minutes
3.	Career guidance in Physics	l Hr
4.	Mechanics: 1) Vectors & Scalars - Def. Examples 2) Different types of vectors 3) Vector addition, Multiplication 4) Definitions of Displacement, Velocity, Acceleration, Momentum, Force, Inertia, Work done, Energy, Law of conservation of energy 5) Equations of motion of Kinematics 6) Newton's laws of motion	l Hr
5.	Light & Heat: 1) Theories of Light 2) Properties of light 3) Heat & Temperature 4) Conduction, Convection, Radiation 5) Heat engine(Brief)	UHr
6.	Electricity & Magnetism: 1) Charge & Properties of Charge 2) Coulomb's law 3) Electric field & Potential 4) Current, Resistance, Ohm's law 5) Magnetism: brief introduction 6) Dia, para, ferro magnetic materials	1 Hr

S.No.	TOPIC	Hours Required
7.	Atomic Physics: 1) Structure of Atom 2) Different atomic models 3) Bohr theory of atom	1 IIr
8.	Students Assessment: At the end of the course a test will be conducted to assess how much knowledge may students achieve.	1 Hr

3) Model Paper: (Total 25 Marks)

1) Objective type Questions - 10

10x1 = 10Marks

2) Fill in the blanks - 10

10x1 = 10 Marks

3) Match the following - 5

5x1 = 5 Marks

Course Outcome:

1) It creates interest among students in Physics subject

2) This course bridges the gap between the intermediate level and UG level to understand the concepts of Physics.

PSC & KVSC Government Degree College, Nandyal, Kurnool District. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

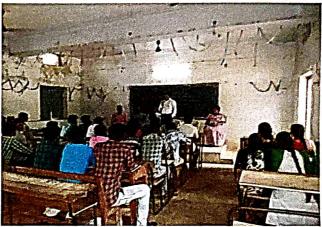
Title of the activity: Bridge course for I year students

Date: 20.07.2018 to 27.07.2018

Brief report: The Department of Physics introduce a bridge course for I year B.Sc. students for better understanding of basic concepts of Physics at UG level. This course bridges the gap between the intermediate level and UG level. It is a one week course and it covers all the basic concepts of physics.

Some snap shots of the activity









Y. Gish

PRINCIPAL PSC & KVSC Government College NANDYAL, Nandyal (Dt.), A.P.







PSC & KVSC Government Degree College Nandyal, Kurnool District

Guest Lecture / Student Seminar / Quiz / GD / JAM / Essay Writing / Elocution/Debate

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S.No.	Roll No	Name of the Student	Year		Group	The state of the s	
1		N. Sai Niharika	2018	I'BSC	MPC	N: Nihooila	
2	A Company of the Comp	K. Galthri	154	B.SC	MPC	K. Gaith Yi	
3		V. kavitha	1st	B. 186	MPCS	v. Kavitha	
· 4		M. Rajitha	1 St	BSC	MIPCS	M. Rajitha	
5		V Naga Jyothi	7156	BSC	MPCS	V. Naga sya	the
6		U. Kanganayakulu	1 St	BSC	MPCS	U. Kanganas	pizuu
7		J. Mahendra	1st	BSC	22010	T Malin	-199
8		J. Soridhax Yaday	1st	B. CC	MPCS	T. Soidhary	adav
9		M. Ustende wdy	758	13-5-6	M.p.cor	M.Osh	Amo
10		6. plagarate	TI	M.P.C.S	B. s.c.	4. Jas woo	ple.
11		67. China zary simbude	TT	B. S.C	M.p.C	67. chinnun	rasimhud
12		M. Pandu Ranga		PACE	M.P.CB	M. Handu	Pango
13		V. Navasimha Naido	18t	B.S.C	MPCS	VNorasin	tha craid
14		A. Swendra	1st-	B.S-c	MPCS	A. Someno	10les
15		R. manologi	I St	B.S.C	mpcs	Knauelas	
16			15	B.se	MIPE	G-Rhaylee	9
17		G. Bhaylean E. uxukunda	181	B.C.C.	M.P.B	. B. concleans	,
18		D. Kalesha	I.st			D. Kaledu	
19		P. Surendra	7st	B.SC	M.P.Cs	P. Surerdoe	,
20		T. Liva Jankan	Ix	B.Sc	MPCS	T. Jiva Sul	~
21		M. HUSSAINI	Ist			M. Hring	
22		B. Reja Selchar	124		MPC		4
23		s. Sholook	186	B.8.0	MPC	8. Shorel	
24		P. Maha kailash	15	B. SC	MPCS	P. Maha Kail	d.
25		B. Venkata Ramana	181-	B.82		R. Venkata Ra	
26		M. Madhusudhankuman	184	B.S.C	MPCS	M-Madhusudh	
27		9. Jolay Ingla	1st	3.S.C	H.P.CP	S. Theer	melia
28		S. Vijaya naju	ıst	B.S.C	M.P.C	s. Vijaya-	raju.
29		S. Ameer Hussin	161-	B.50	M.P.C	s. Amen H	The state of the state of the state of
30.	¥ .	Gragudhallar _	15	B-Sc	M.Pr	Ci-sulabo	Hes
31		2. Sixelcurium	Ist	B.SC	M.P.C	2. Si valeur	ear.
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36				A	. 0		

Signature of the Lecturer

PRINCIPAL
Signature College
NANDYAL Wandyal (CL) 24.P.

PSC & KVSC Government Deque College, Nandyal
Department Of Physics
Bridge Ecurse for 1st year B. Sc students
2018-2019 Assessment

- D Which of the following is a physical quantity that has a magnitude but no direction
 - @ vector (b) Frame of reference (c) scalar (d) None
 - Which of the following is an example of a vector quantity
 - a remperature (b) velocity (c) volume (d) Mass
- 3 3 dentify the following quantities as secalar on vettors speed, time, acceleration
 - a vector, scalar, scalar (b) vector, scalar, vector
 - E) scalar, vector, vector (d) scalar, scalar, vector
- 4 What is the mange of the temperature reading of a clinical thermometer?
 - thermometer.

 @ 35°c-42°c (6) -10°c to -110°c (6) 0°c 100°c (d) 32°c-42°c
- (5) The transfer of heat from hotter body to colder body is
 - alled a conduction (b) convection (c) induction (d) madiation
- 6) Which colour absorbs more heat?
 - @ white & blue @ black &, Red.
- (7) Tesla is a unit of
 (a) field strength (b) inductance (c) flux (d) flux density

- (8) Force between two long parallel conductors is inversely proportional to
 - @ radius of conductors (b) current in one conductor
 - @ product of currents in two conductors
 - @ distance between the conductors
- (9) Electrons in the atom are held to the nucleus by

 (a) Nuclear force (6) -coulomb's force
 - @ Gravitational force @ vander waal's force
- (10) Who discovered the first spectral series?
 - @ Lyman & Balmer & Paschen & Pfund

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11. Electric Current is a scalar/vector
12. The maximum hight reached by a body projected
with inited velocity "cu' is given by h=
13. hight is a form of —
Ite. The property of one-side new of light in Called
15. The device used to measure Convert Hestenersy
ûnto mechanical energy in Called -
16. Electric field in the -regradiant-of -
17. The metericles which magnetise strongly in the magnet
field are Colled nagnetic moleriels.
ls. The radius of atom is given by Ra(-)3.
19 proposed by water melon model of nuclue.
20. Olims low states V= at Constat temporale

Match the fallowing.

21. work done

2. Dower

23 force.

24. Momenteem

25 acceleration

a man " relocity

(b) P · S

(C) volte of change of velocity

(de mass acceleration

(c) rolog doing wrote

provide a spran distance of the second

Answers

(1) e

(2) b

3 d

(4) a

(5) a

6 c

(7) d

(8) d

(9) 6

(10) H

- 1 Kcolar
- (12) h= 64/28
- (13) energy
 - a polenisation
 - (18) Heat engine
 - 16 potentiel E = PV
 - (17) ferro
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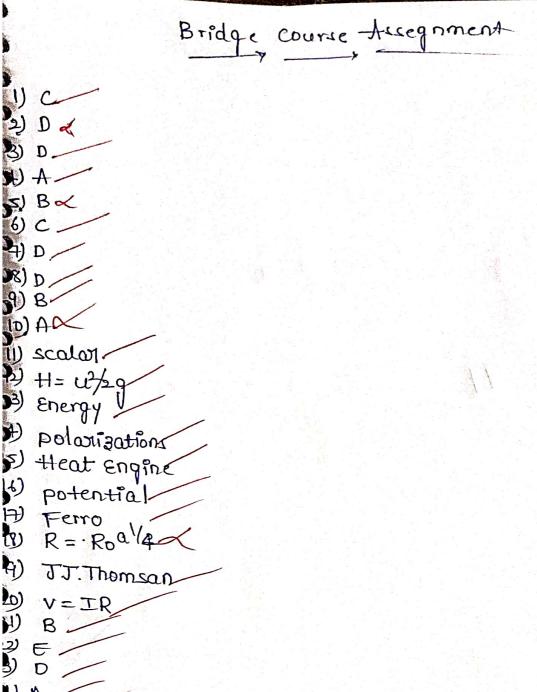
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Kalesha Nome: - D. 1st Bac (Mpss) B Solar energy polarization heat engine, potential FLYYO R= 8/A/3, Thomson.

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G. Magaziaju

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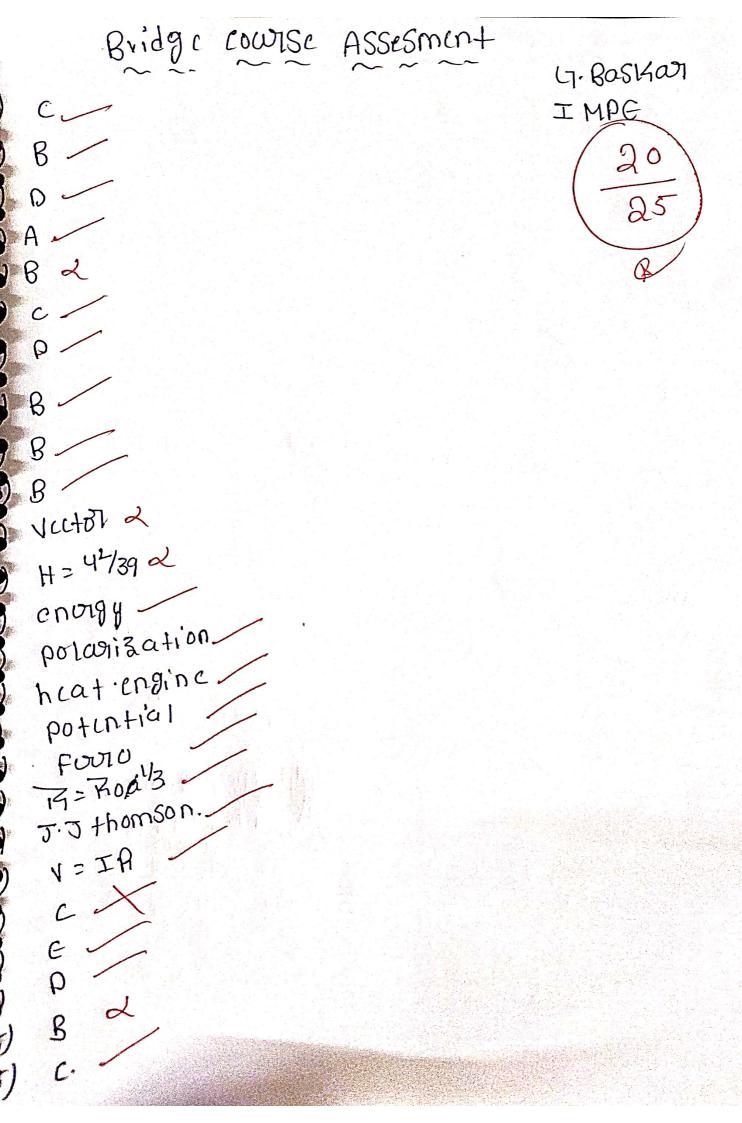
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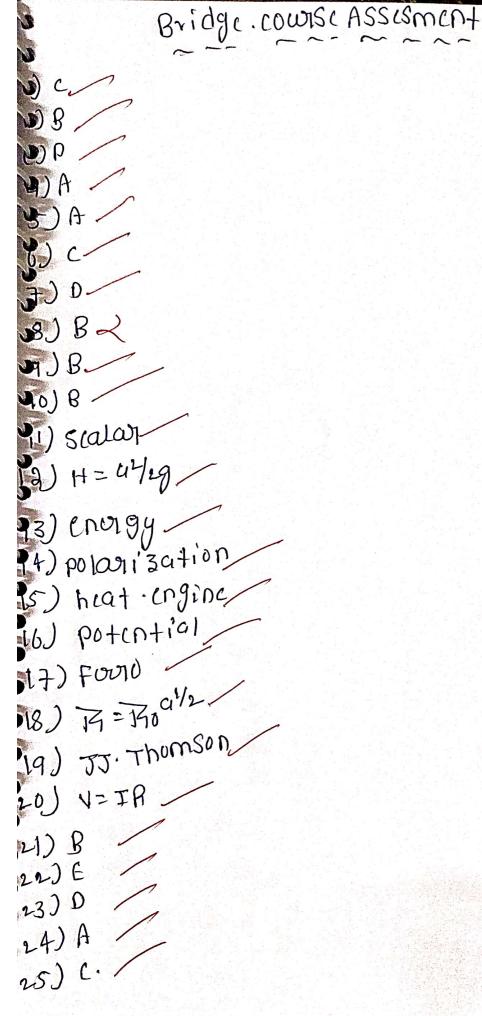
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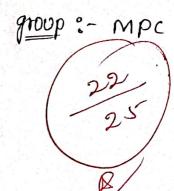
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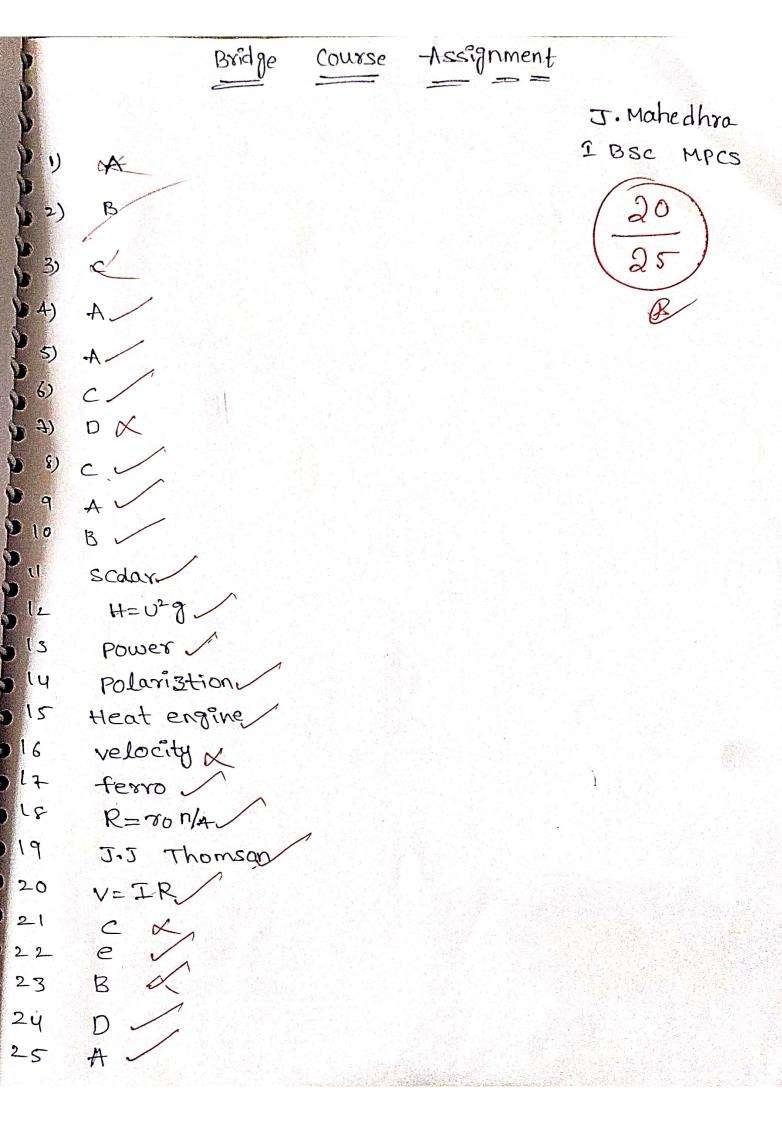
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Name! - M. Hussami

P.S.C & K.V.SC GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE NANDYAL



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

BRIDGE COURSE

2022 - 2023

From

To

Y.Gishnu Nag Vijay

The Principal

Incharge

PSC & KVSC Govt. College

Department of Physics

NANDYAL

PSC & KVSC Govt. College

NANDYAL

Respected Madam,

Sub: Department of Physics – Bridge course for I year students permission reg.,

We the Department of Physics introducing Bridge course for I year B.Sc. students for better understanding of basic concepts of Physics at U.G. level. This course bridges the gap between intermediate and U.G. level. Hence, I request you to permit us to initiate the course.

Thanking you Madam,

Yours sincerely

(Y.G. Nag Vijay)

PSC & KYSC GOYT. COLLEGE., NANDYAL

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

BRIDGE COURSE FOR 1⁵⁷ YEAR STUDENTS

2022-2023

DURATION : ONE WEEK

OBJECTIVES: Students seeking admission into B.Sc.Physics combination groups like MPCS, MPC have passed their intermediate in science groups.

For better understanding the concepts of physics at UG level student after intermediate require reinforcement of basic concepts of physics

Hence to accelerate the knowledge of students DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS initiated a 6 day bridge course for 1st year B.sc students.

This fills the gap between intermediate level and UG level to understand the concepts of Physics.

SYLLABUS

S.NO	TOPIC	HOURS REQUIRED	NAME OF THE LECTURER
1	UG module-CBCS & CBSS systems	30minutes	Y.G.Nag Vijay
2	Career guidance in Physics	30minutes	Y.G.Nag Vijay
3	Mechanics: Newtons Laws Velocity,speed,acceleration Law of conservation of energy S.H.M Relativistic Mechanics	1hour	Dr.V.Ramesh Kumar
4	Heat & Thermodynamics: Heat and Temparature Measurement of Temparature Laws of Thermodynamics: zeroth law of thermodynamics 1 st Law of thermodynamics Joules Law Black body radiation	1hour	A.Padmavathi

	Joules Law Black body radiation		
5	Electricity and Magnetism: Charge and Electric field Lines of force, Charecteristics Electric field, Electric Potential Ohms Law	1hour	R.Shashikala
6	Atomic Physics: Atm,nucleus strecture of atom Atomic models Bohrs Theory	1hour	Y.G.Nag Vijay
7	Student assessment A Test is conducted to students at the end of their course	1hour	

MODEL QUESTION PAPER:

Fill in the blanks

10X1 = 10 Marks

Match the fallowing

5X1 = **5Marks**

COURSE OUTCOMES

*It creates interest in students in physics.

*It fills gap between Intermediate Level and UG Level.

*It is useful to understand the concepts easily.

PSC & KVSC GOVT. COLLEGE., NANDYAL

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Title of the activity

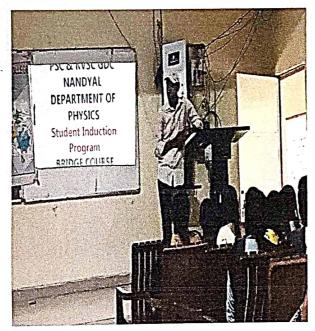
: Bridge Course for I year students

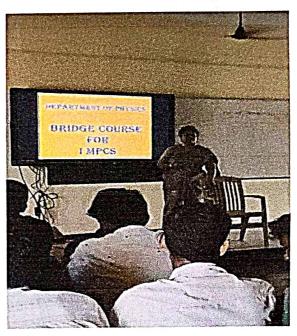
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: 21-11-2022 to 26-11-2022

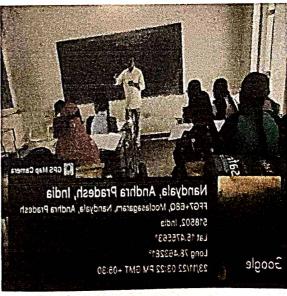
Brief report

: The Department of Physics introducing Bridge course for I year B.Sc. students for better understanding of basic concepts of Physics at U.G. level. This course bridges the gap between intermediate and U.G. level. It is a one week course and it covers all basic concepts of Physics.









J. Gishu Ny

PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, NANDYAL

Department of Physics

Students Attendance

Name of the Activity: Bridge Cource for IMPCS and MECS students 2022-2023

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Psc & kusc Grort Degree College, Nandyd. Department of physics.

Briolge Course for I year Bsc (MPCA) students.
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 - cc, define force. (3) S.I unit of temparalin
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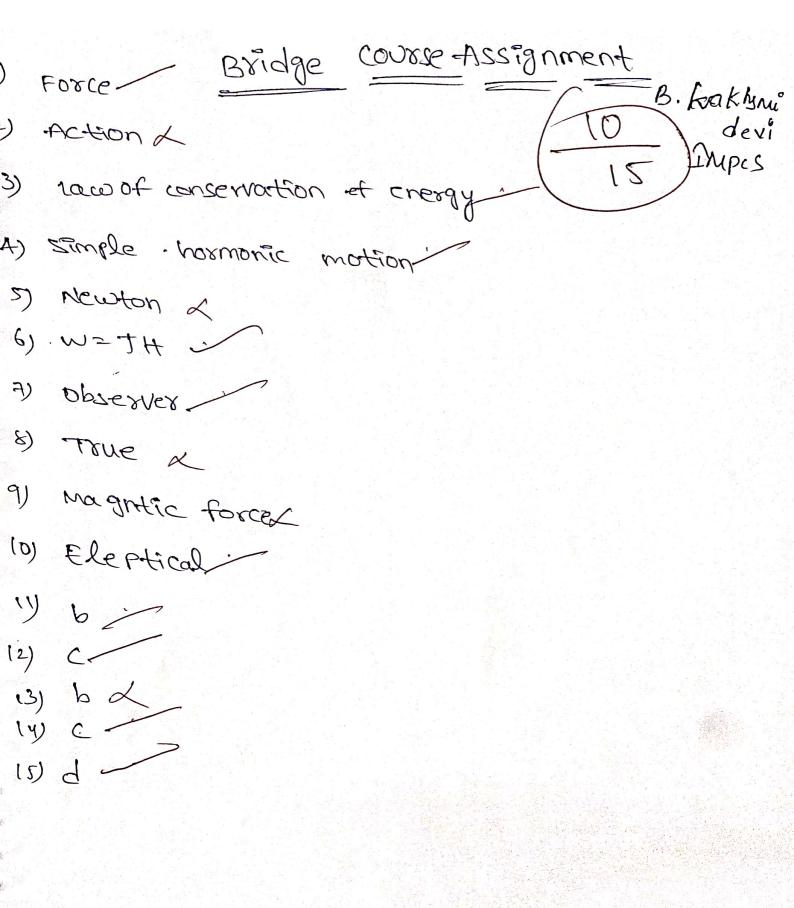
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Name: G. Saechaleshmi IBSC MPCS

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