



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

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“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	TOPIC	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	TOPIC	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

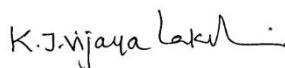
SL. NO	DATE	TOPIC	NO OF HOURS TAKEN	NO OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED
1	27-12-2021	EXAM IN ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS	1	24

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: -

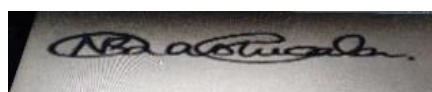
We are very happy to provide the conceptual knowledge in the minds of students, who doesn't know this previously. We thank to our Principal, Dr. N. Sasikala madam garu, who encouraged us in such kind of activities, which were very useful to the student community.



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



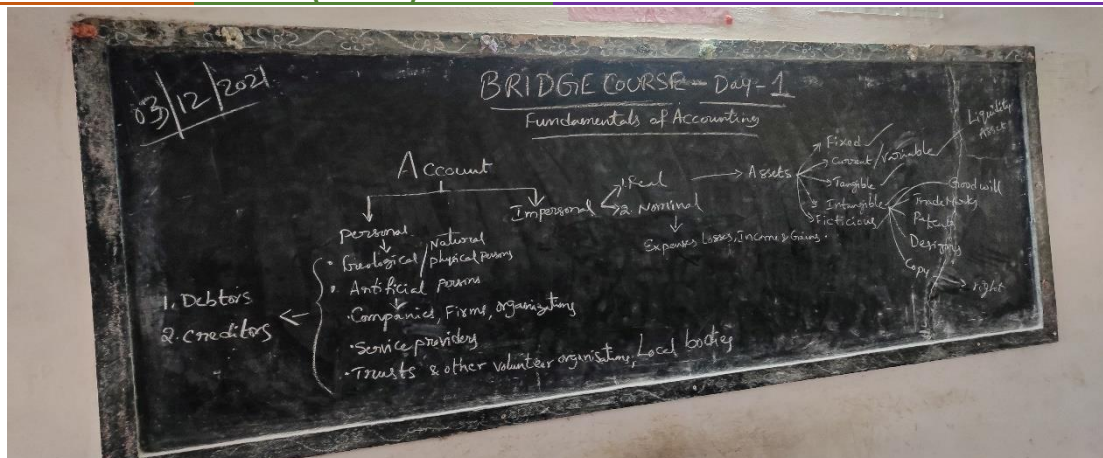
Dr. P. VENKATESWARLU
Signature of the Lecturer In charge & Convenor
PSC & KVSC Govt. College, Nandyala.



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)-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)**

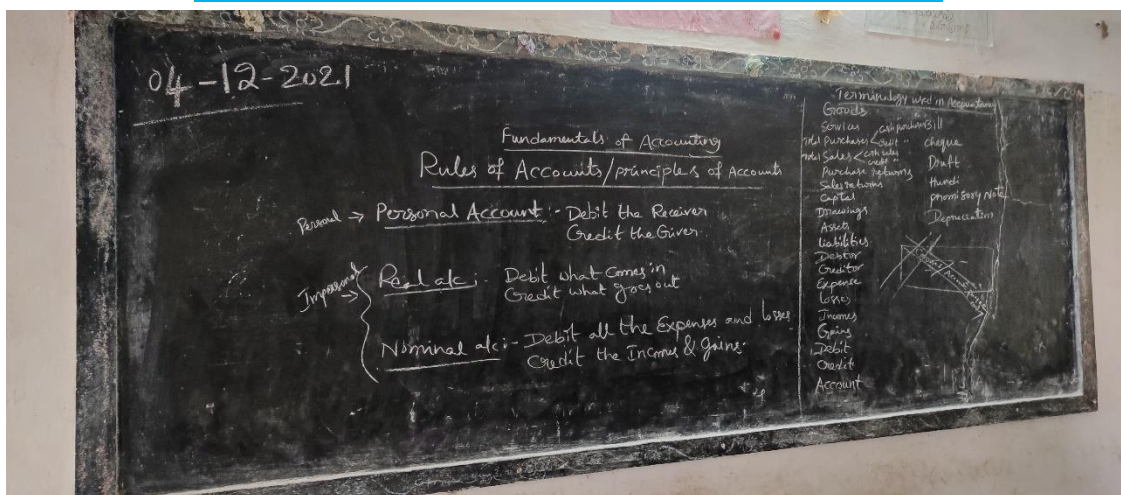




PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA

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

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

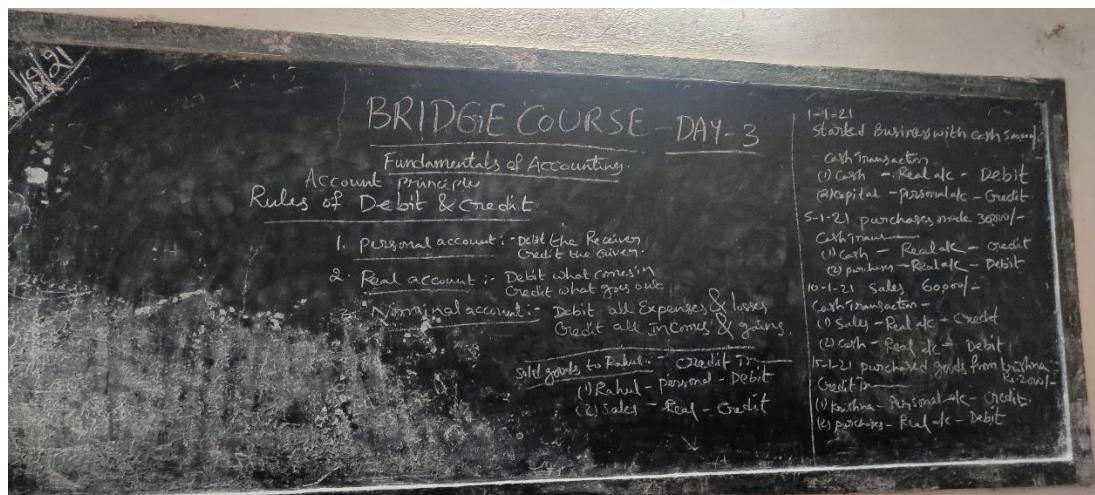


CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE & STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)





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

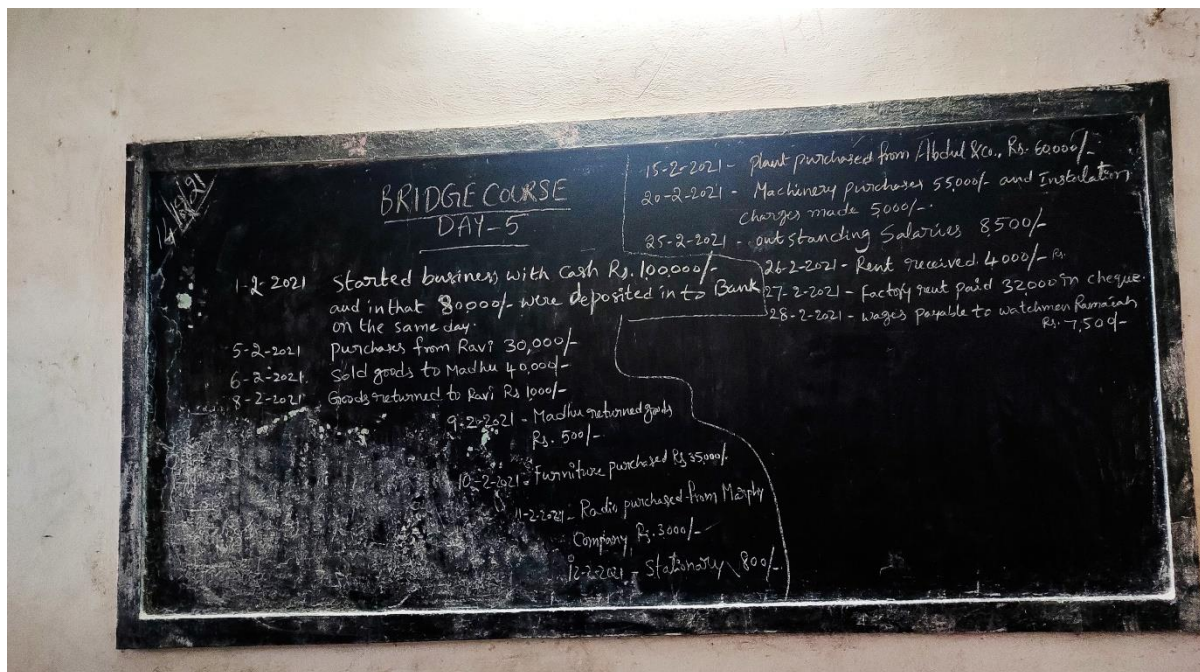


**CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE
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PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22
PHOTOS - 14-12-2021- DAY-5 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 30



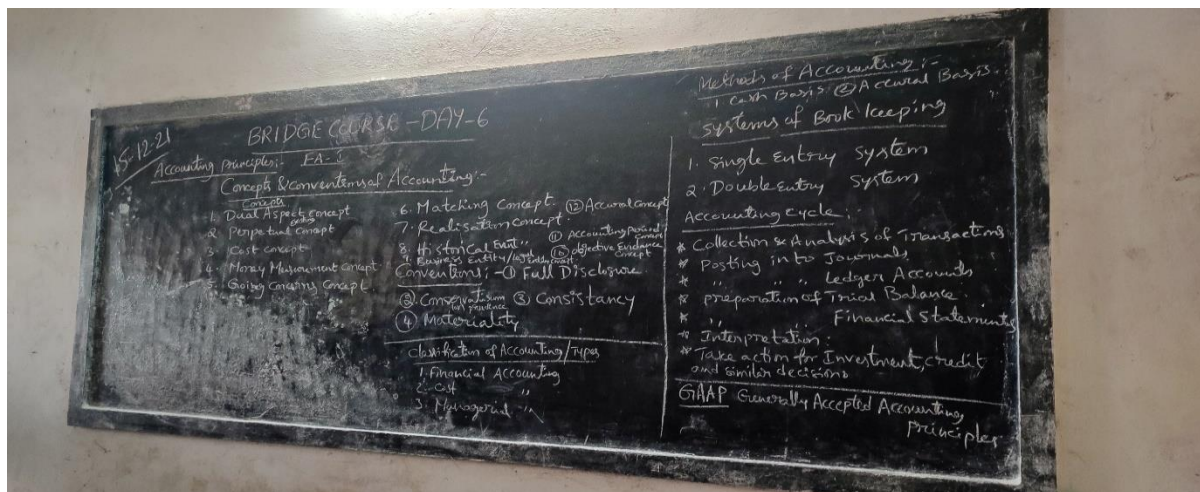
CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE
STUDENTS OF I B. COM(CA) & (G)

JOURNAL- PROBLEM





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

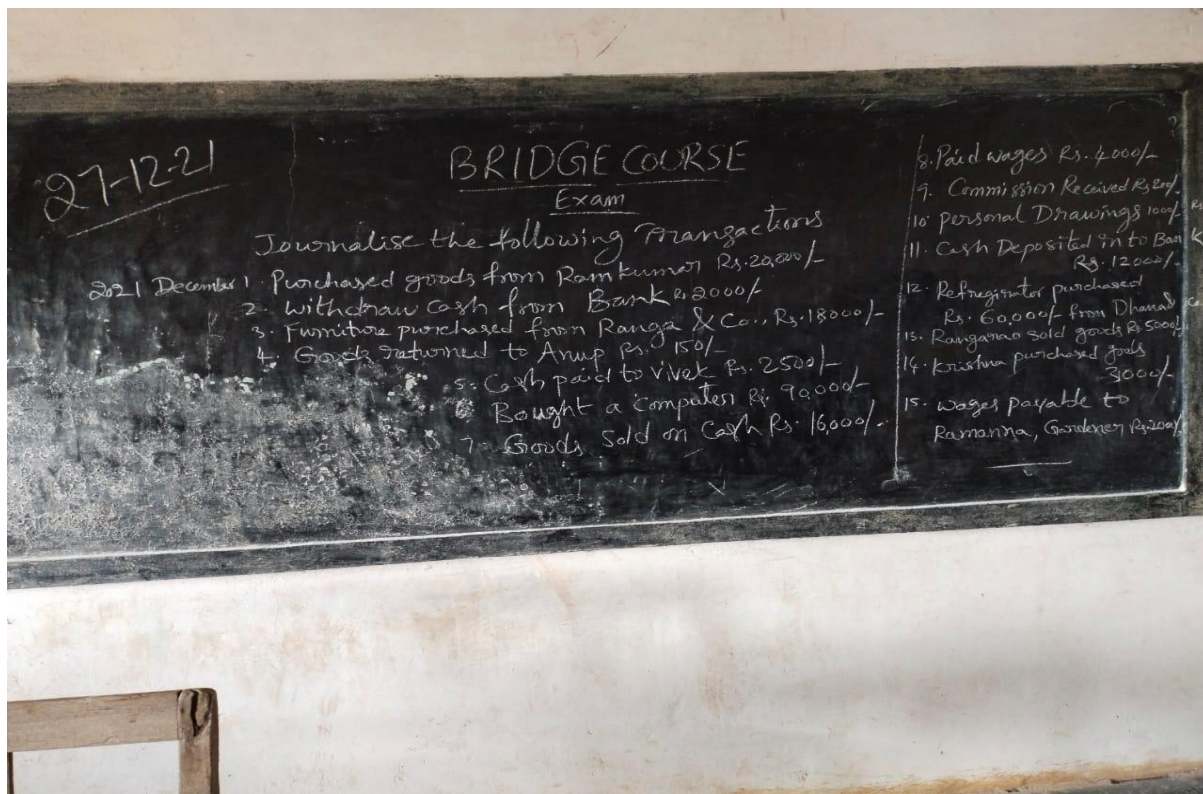


**CLASS BY Smt. K. J. VIJAYA LAKSHMI, LECTURER IN COMMERCE
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PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NANDYALA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BRIDGE COURSE- I B.COM (C.A) & (G)-2021-22
PHOTOS - 27-12-2021- DAY-7 - STUDENTS ATTENDED- 24



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

I B.COM (C.A) - FA - Bridge Course												2021-2022																								
REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE & FEES												FOR THE MONTH OF																								
Name of the institute: PSC & KVSC Govt. Degree College Nandyala												Section: I B.COM (C.A) & (G) Place: Nandyala Bridge Course - FA - I																								
Sl. No.	Admission No.	NAMES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No of days present	PER %	Date of payment
1.		D. Susha CA	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	07	23%		
2.		T. Suresh Babu CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	08	26%		
3.	(Non-Gen)	S. Shweta CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	29%		
4.		M. Rajitha CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	08	26%		
5.		K. Anusha CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	08	26%		
6.		D. Lakshmi Chaitanya CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	29%		
7.		S. Akhila CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	29%		
8.		M. Hussain CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	29%		
9.		M. Afsar (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	08	26%		
10.		P. Venkatesh CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	04	13%		
11.		T. Haripathi (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	03	10%		
12.		A. Sampath Kumar (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	04	13%		
13.		Y. Venkat CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	07	23%		
14.		D. Manoj Kumar CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	08	26%		
15.		B. Varadachari CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	07	23%		
16.	(Non-Gen)	G. Chaitanya CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	06	18%		
17.		G. Rajesh Kumar CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	3%		
18.		M. Varadachari (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	3%		
19.		B. Ganeshaiah CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	07	23%		
20.		M. Venkatesh Naik CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	03	10%		
21.		L. Haripathi CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	04	13%		
22.		T. Ravi Raju (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	3%		
23.		Y. Chaitanya Mohan (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	06	18%		
24.		D. Chaitanya Teja CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	05	15%		
25.		D. Harish Chandraiah	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	02	6%		
26.		S. Mohan Reddy CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	08	26%		
27.	(Non-Gen)	B. Naveen Kumar CA	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	03	10%		
28.		K. Naga Suresh	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	3%		
29.		K. Chaitanya	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	03	10%		
30.		U. Naveen	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	03	10%		
Number present M			10										10										10													
Daily E			10										10										10													
Initials M			10										10										10													
E			10										10										10													

ATTENDANCE BOOK PAGE-1



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE-NANDYALA

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Name of the Institute PSC & KVSC Govt. Degree College															Section I.B.Com(CA)(G) Page Nandyala																						
Sl. No.	Admission No.	NAMES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No. of days present	FEES	Date of payment	
31		G. Raju	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
32		T. Venkatesh	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
33		S. V. S. (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
34		V. Suresh (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
35		N. Suresh (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
36		G. Madhusudan	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
37		T. Manohar	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
38		M. Manohar (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
39		V. Rajeswar	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
40		P. Tejash	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
41		K. Siva Kumar (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
42		K. Venkata Sai	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
43		V. Ashok	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
44		M. Ramkumar (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
45		N. Ashwin	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
46		R. Ganeswariah	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
47		K. S. Narayana	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
48		T. Ashok	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
49		K. Lakshmi Narasimha	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
50		C. Srikanth	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
51		M. Rekha Naik (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
52		M. Mahesh	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
53		S. Madhu Sudhan	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
54		S. Parvathi	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
55		U. Rajkumar	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
56		K. Venkat (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
57		R. Madhu (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
58		K. Tripathi (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
59		C. Prasad (G)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
60		M. Subramanyam	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	09	300/-		
Number present M			60												60												2		2								
Daily F			60												60												2		2								
Initials M			S. S.																																		

ATTENDANCE BOOK PAGE-2



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

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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	TOPIC	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)
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. NO	DATE	TOPIC	HOURS TAKEN	STUDENTS 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)
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 laksh

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

N. G. Q. W.

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

NRa at Stugah.

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

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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

ACCOUNTING 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.

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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 contract 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 date 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 rational 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.

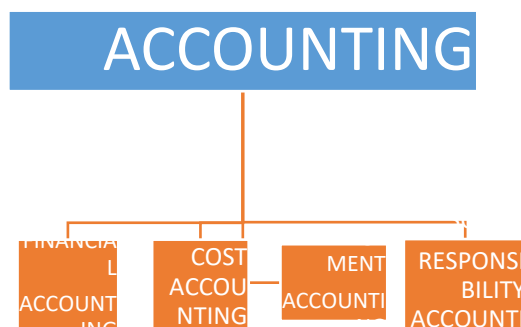
Managers need the information to:

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 monetary 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. **COST ACCOUNTING-** 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

Single entry system- 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: $\text{Assets} = \text{Equities}$,

$\text{Assets} = \text{Owner Equity} + \text{Creditors Equity}$,
 $\text{Assets} - \text{Liability} = \text{Capital}$.

Systems of accounting

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

1. **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.

ACCOUNTING 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?
-

UNIT- 2- ACCOUNTING PRINCIPALS AND STANDARDS

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.

Accounting concepts: 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
- 1) **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 monetary 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 stated 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:

$$\text{Assets} = \text{liabilities} + \text{capital}$$

$$\text{Assets} = \text{outsiders equity} + \text{owners equity} \quad \text{Assets} = \text{equities}$$
 - 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.
 - 5) **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.
 - 7) **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 is 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 are made or when the services are rendered. State the exceptions of this rule.

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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 reflect a firm's 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.

DEVELOPMENT 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) **Increase in office equipment Rs. 20,000**
hence, the new accounting equation is:
Assets = liabilities + capital

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 :

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Capital
(Rs.)		(Rs.)		(Rs.)
Cash	25,000	=	Creditors	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			(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			(Rs. 48,000 + 3,000)
Stock	4,000			
Total	57,000	=	6,000 +	51,000

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
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	(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
		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 = Liabilities +		
		Capital		
		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 (creditors) +	+
4.	New equation Purchased furniture for Rs. 20,000	1,85,000 1,50,000 (+)20,000(furniture) 0 (-)20,000(cash)	= 35,000 = 0	+
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 = 0	+
6.	New equation Sold goods costing 5,000 for 10,000 on credit to Saurav	1,95,000 1,60,000 (-)5,000(stock) 0	= 35,000 = 0	+

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

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

Balance sheet of sudhir as an

Liabilities + Capital	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
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:

- Which of the following is correct?
 - Assets = Liabilities + Capital
 - Assets = Capital – Liabilities
 - Assets = Liabilities – Capital
 - Assets = Liabilities
- Accounting Equation is based on which Principle?
 - 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 QUESTIONS

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).

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 dual 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. no	TRANSACTION	ACCOUNT S INVOLVED	NATURE OF ACCOUNT S	EFFECT ON ACCOUNTS	DEBIT/ CREDIT
1.	STARTED BUSINESS WITH CASH	CASH A/c	REAL	INCREASE (COME IN)	DEBIT
		CAPITAL A/c	CAPITAL (PERSONAL)	INCREASE (GIVER)	CREDIT
2.	PURCHASED MACHINERY	MACHINERY A/c	REAL	INCREASE (COMING IN)	DEBIT
		CASH A/c	REAL	DECREASE (GOING OUT)	CREDIT
3.	PURCHASED GOODS ON CREDIT FROM SHYAM	PURCHASES A/c	NOMINAL	PURCHASE IS AN EXPENSE	DEBIT
		SHYAM A/c	PERSONAL	SHYAM IS THE GIVER	CREDIT
4.	SOLD GOODS FOR CASH	CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS COMING IN	DEBIT
		SALES A/c	NOMINAL	SALES IS A REVENUE	CREDIT
5.	PURCHASED GOODS FOR CASH	PURCHASES A/c	NOMINAL	PURCHASE IS AN EXPENSE	DEBIT
		CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS GOING OUT	CREDIT
6.	DEPOSIT INTO BANK	BANK A/c	PERSONAL	BANK IS RECEIVER	DEBIT
		CASH A/c	REAL	CASH IS GOING OUT	CREDIT
7.	PURCHASED GOODS FROM SUDHIR	PURCHASES A/c	NOMINAL	PURCHASE IS AN EXPENSE	DEBIT
		SUDHIR A/c	PERSONAL	SUDHIR IS THE GIVER	CREDIT
8.	WITHDREW CASH FOR PERSONAL	DRAWING A/c	PERSONAL	JUNEJA IS THE RECEIVER	DEBIT

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

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

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.

Difference between trade and cash discount.

5) cash discount

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 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. When cash is received from the insurance company At the end of the financial year	Profit and loss A/C Dr. 4,000 To Goods Destroyed by fire 4000

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 concerned 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/c	Dr	10,000	
	Plant a/c	Dr	20,000	
	Land a/c	Dr	1,25,000	
	Debtors a/c	Dr	20,000	
	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

Illustration4.3: Journalize the following transactions in the journal of Mr. Sreekanth.

2013 July 1 Started 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 2007 APRIL	PARTICULARS	L.F	DEBIT Amt. (Rs.)	CRDIT Amt. (Rs.)
1.	CASH A/c STOCK A/c FURNITURE A/c TO CAPITAL A/c		2,50,000 1,00,000 1,00,000	4,50,000
2.	BANK A/c TO CASH A/c		1,00,000	1,00,000
3.	NO ENTRY			
4.	PURCHASE A/c TO SHARUKH A/c Rs. LIST PRICE 1,00,000		90,000	90,000

	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 1,00,000 LESS:TRADE DISCOUNT @10% 10,000 INVOICE PRICE 90,000 LESS:CASH DISCOUNT @ 5% 4,500 CASDH RECEIVED 85,500		90,000	85,000 4,500
6.	CASH A/c SHYAM A/c TO SALES LIST PRICE 1,00,000 LESS:TRADE DISCOUNT @ 10% 10,000 INVOICE PRICE = 90,000		45,000 45,000	90,000
7.	CASH A/C Dr. SHYAM A/C Dr. TO SALES Dr. (BEING THE GOODS SOLD TO Mr.Y FOR CASH) 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%		76,000 4,000	80,000

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

=====

UNIT- V - LEDGER

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 word 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 April 1	Rent account Dr. To cash account (being rent paid in cash)		12,000	12,000

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 appear as follows in the ledger:

Cash account

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

Rent Account

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

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	To Cash A/c		30,000	Jan1	By balance b/d		20,000
Jan31	To Balance c/d		<u>5,000</u>	Jan15	By purchases A/c		<u>15,000</u>
			<u>35,000</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 b/d		25,000	Jan17	By ram A/c		30,000
Jan15	To sales A/c		20,000	Jan29	By salaries A/c		5,000
Jan28	To rakesh		<u>15,000</u>	Jan31	By balance		<u>25,000</u>

	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		1,50,000	
	Dr.		50,000	
	Land and building		15,000	
	Dr.		500	
	Plant and machinery			500
	Dr.			15,000
	Furniture and fixtures			5,000
	Dr.			
	X Ltd.			
	Dr.			

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

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.

Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount		Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007								
April-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 To Cash A/c To Discount A/c		12,000	11,400 600
4.	Cash A/c Dr Discount A/c Dr To Samir		11,980 20	12,000
4.	Purchases A/c Dr To Bharat		15000	15000
8.	Plant A/C Dr To Mukesh To cash		15000	15000 300
12.	Rahim A/c Dr To sales account		1600	1600
15	Cash A/c Bad Debts A/c To Rahim A/c		800 800	1600
18	Cash A/c To sales A/c		11,000	11,000
20	Salary A/c To cash		3,000	3,000
22	Rajesh A/c Dr To cash To discount		15,000	14,800 200
26	Cash A/c To interest received account		200	200

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

**Ledger
cash account**

Dr.

Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan 1	To Balance b/d		18,000	Jan 1	By purchases A/c		11,400
	To Samir		11,980	8			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			<u>44,480</u>		By Balance b/d		<u>44,480</u>
Feb 1	To Balance b/d		14,480				

Interest Received Account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Bank Account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Stock account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Furniture Account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Building Account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Samir Account

Dr.**Cr.**

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

Maresh Account**Dr.****Cr.**

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

Sudha Account**Dr.****Cr.**

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

Rajesh Account**Dr.****Cr.**

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 A/c		200				

Capital Account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Rishi's Account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Purchases account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Discount Account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Bharat Account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Plant Account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Interest on loan Account

Dr.

Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount		Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
------	-------------	----	--------	--	------	-------------	-----	--------

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

Mukesh Account

Dr.

Cr.

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

Sales Account

Dr.

Cr.

Date	Particulars	JF	Amount	Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007				2007			
Jan 31	To Balance b/d		15100	Jan 21	By Rahim		1600
				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 1	To Sales A/c		1600	Jan 15	By Cash A/c		800
					By Bad Debts A/c		800
			1600				1,600

Bad Debts Account

Dr.**Cr.**

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

Salary Account**Dr.****Cr.**

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

Drawing Account**Dr.****Cr.**

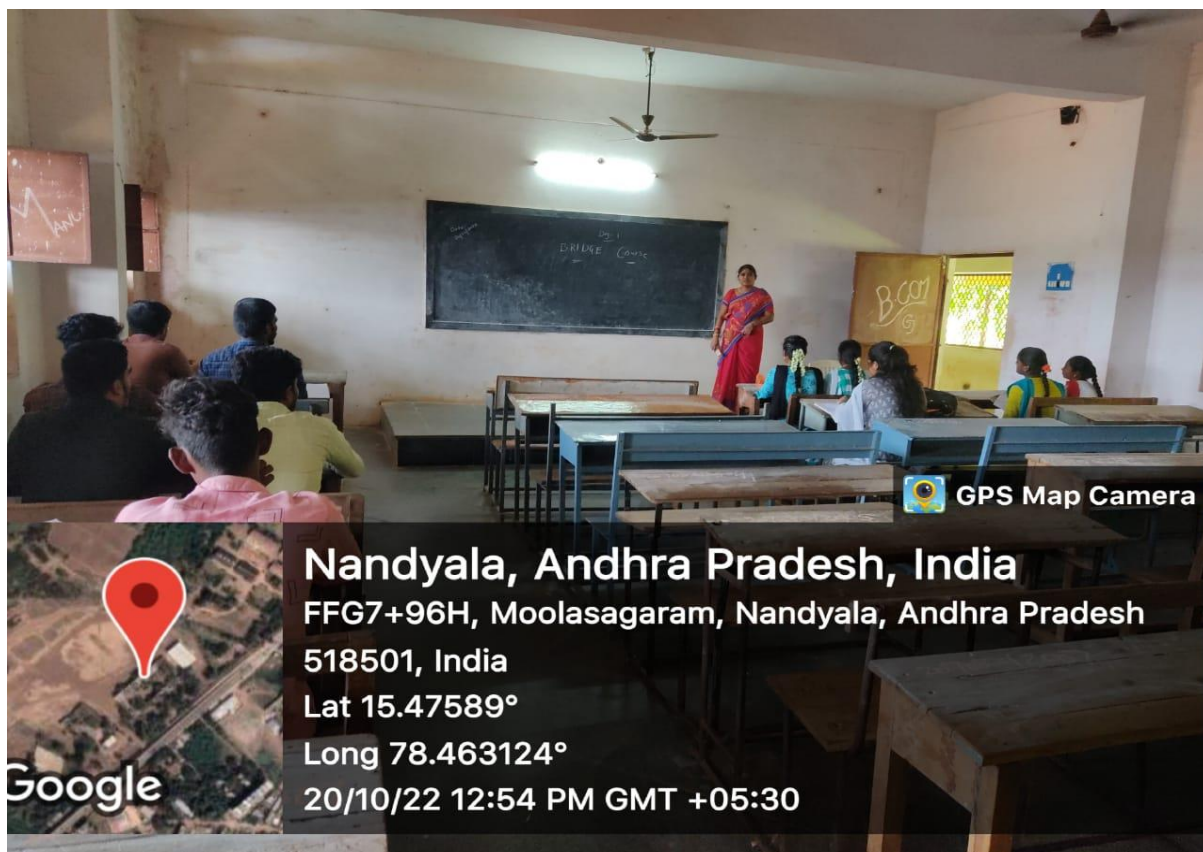
Date	Particulars	JF	Amount		Date	Particulars	J.F	Amount
2007					2007			
Jan 31	To Purchase A/c		200		Jan 31	By Balance c/d		200
Feb 1	To Balance b/d		200					

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Smt. K. J. Vijaya Lakshmi, M.com., B.Ed.,
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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	9703629383
② K. Vyshnavi	7799480634
③ K. Lakshmi prasanna	9391486521
④ y. yogya latha	9160461783
⑤ A. Devena	7702833956
⑥ S. Nagasri	8142309447
⑦ P. Ashok kumar	6309546125
⑧ S. Rahamthulla	7095194491
⑨ D. Manasaiah	9515502507
10) K. Durga prasad	8142513343
11. Noor Mohammad	9014276378
12) T. Anil kumar	9949413041



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

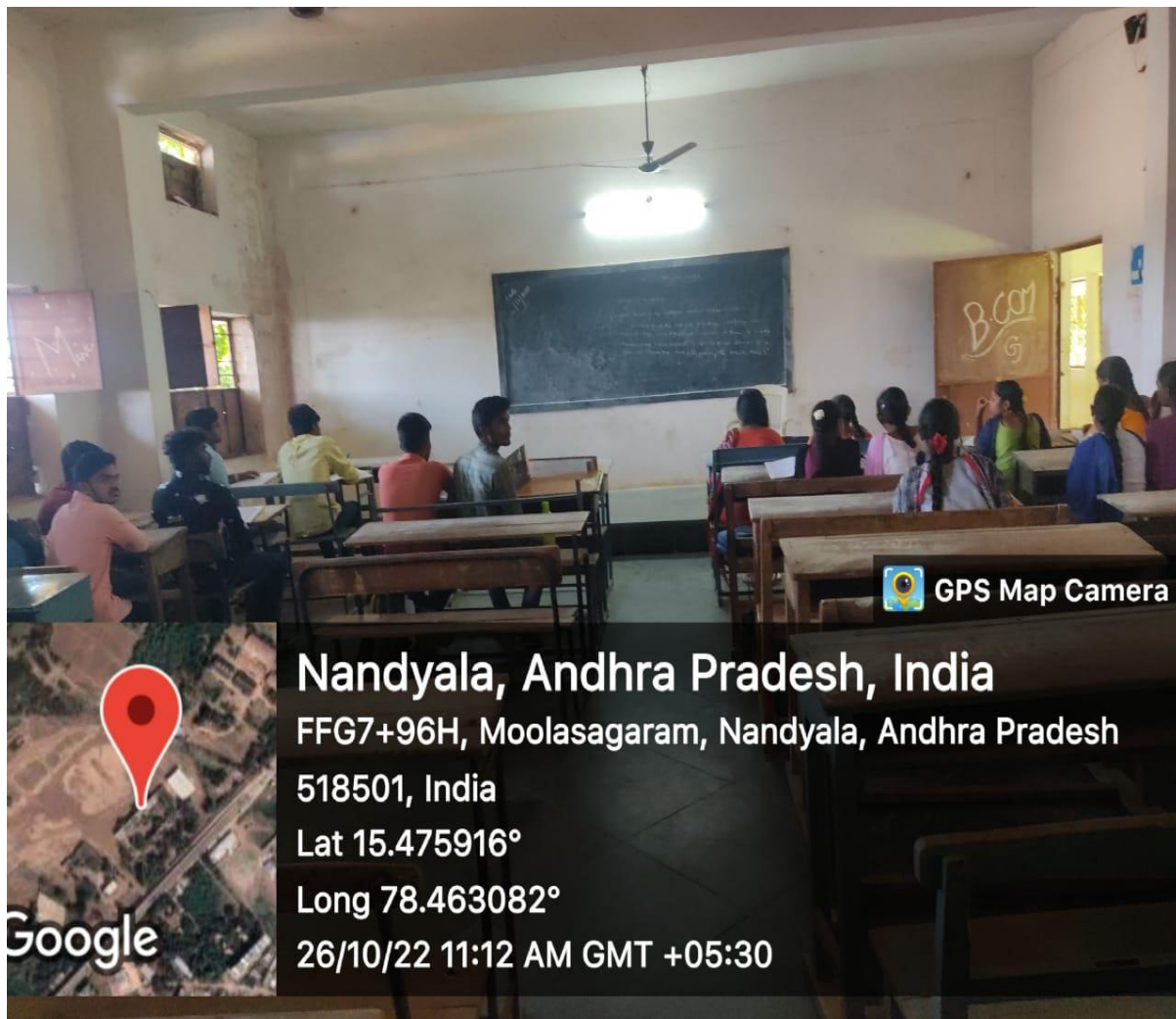




PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A & G) DAY- 4 - 26-10-2022

STUDENTS ATTENDED- 21 (11)



Nandyala, Andhra Pradesh, India

FFG7+96H, Moolasagaram, Nandyala, Andhra Pradesh

518501, India

Lat 15.475916°

Long 78.463082°

26/10/22 11:12 AM GMT +05:30

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

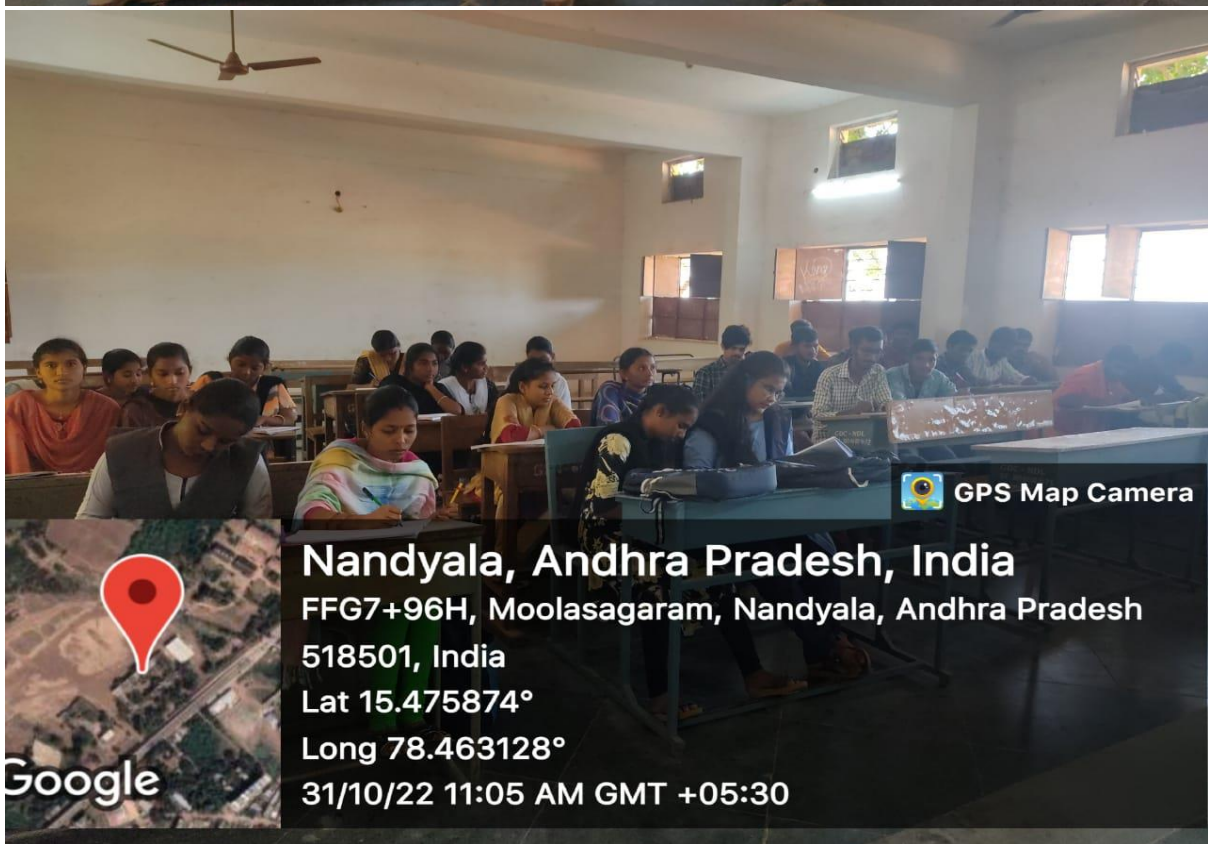




PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

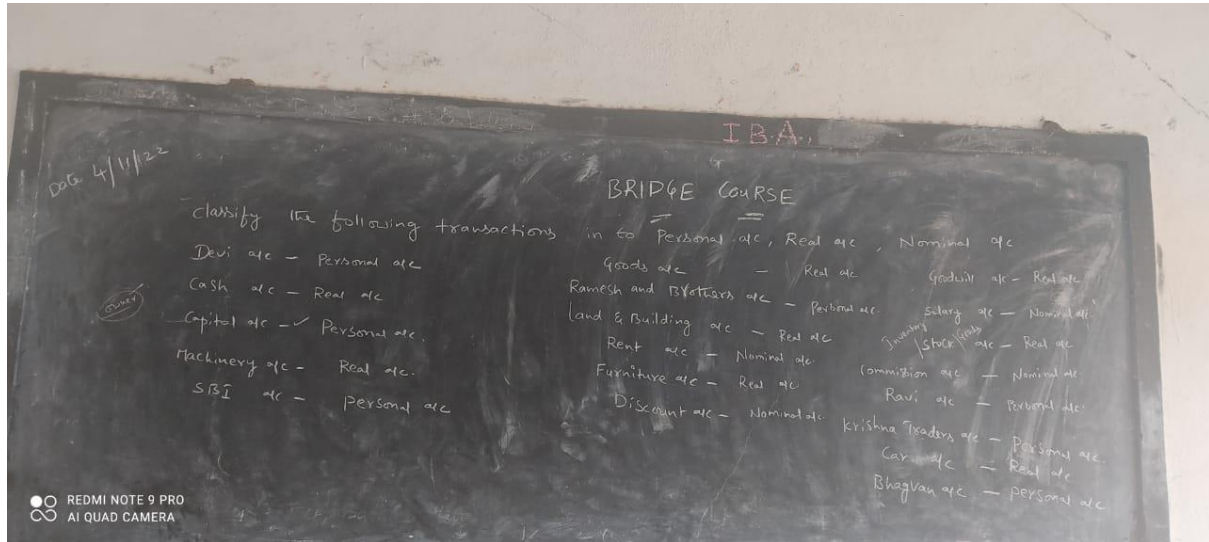




PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE- 2022-23 - I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-9- 04-11-2022

STUDENTS ATTENDED- 28 (11)



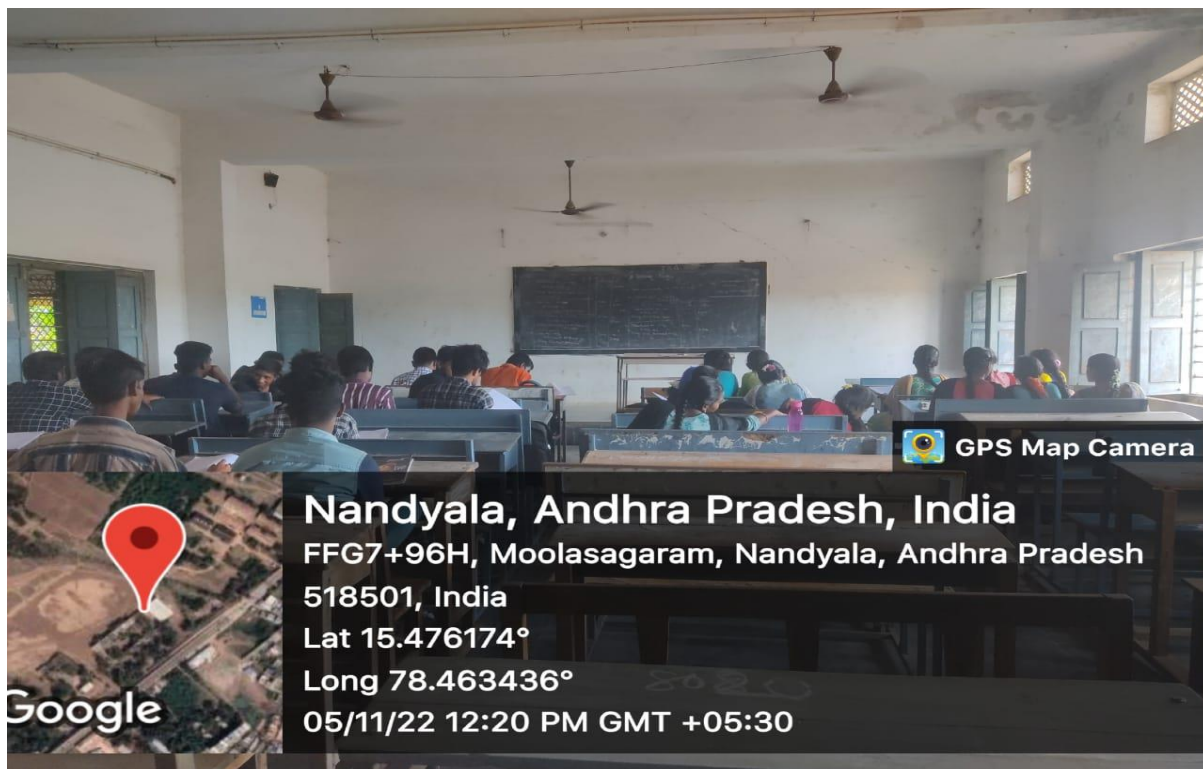
FA CLASS BY Smt. C. RAJANI KUMARI- GUEST FACULTY IN COMMERCE-04-11-22



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)

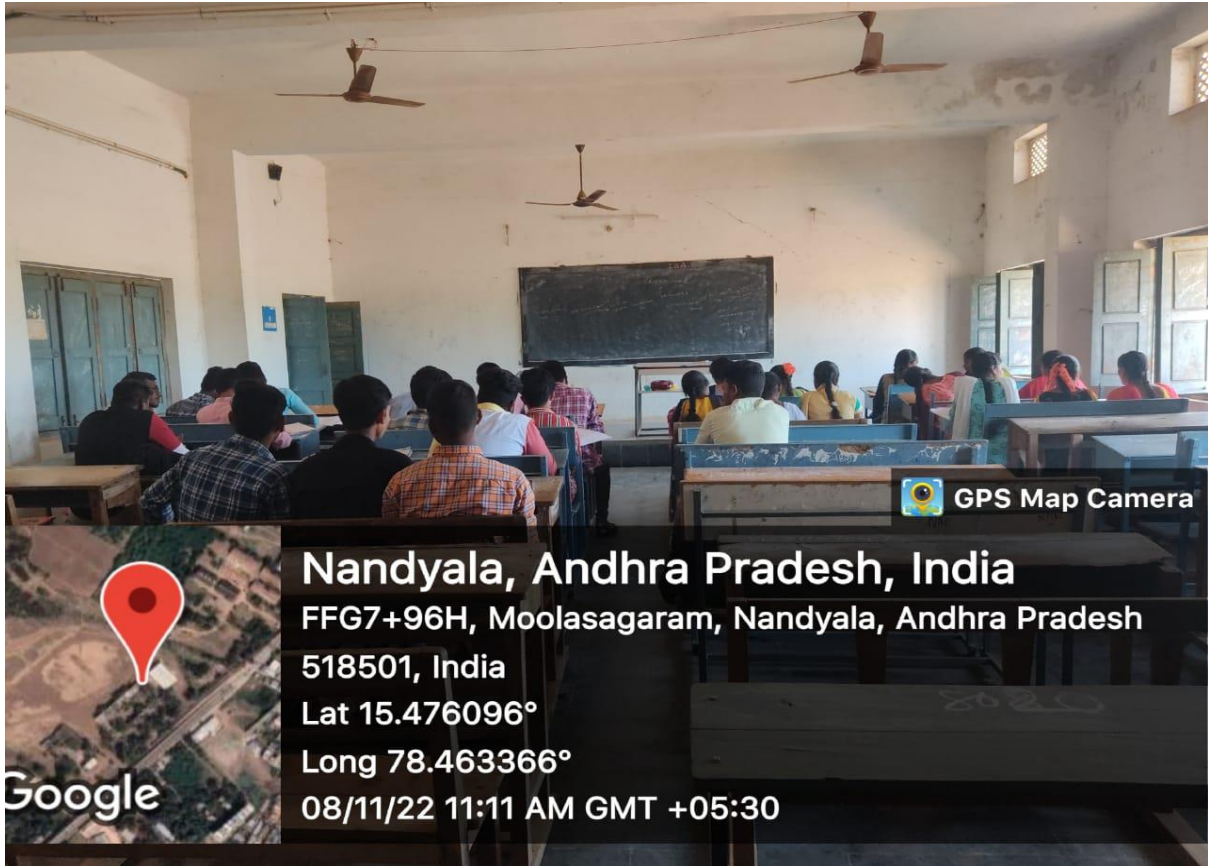




PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRIDGE COURSE-2022-23- I B.COM (C.A&G) DAY-12- 08-11-2022

STUDENTS ATTENDED-27 (12)

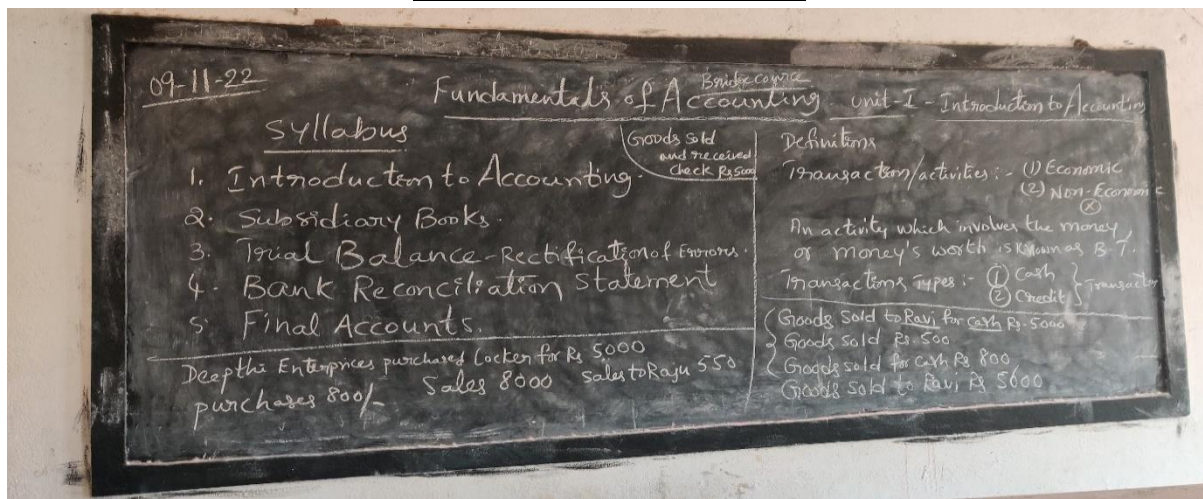




PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE - NANDYALA - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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





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





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



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



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 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 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 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 well-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 must be 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.

: 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,**

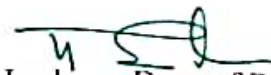
Teaching for Bridge Classes

Time : 4.00. to 5.00 PM

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Topic Covered</i>	<i>No Hours Taken</i>	<i>No of Students Registered</i>	<i>No of Students Attended</i>
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

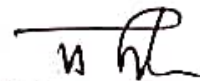
S. No	Name of the Student	Marks
1.	G. Priyanka	23
2.	B. Periviza	22
3.	J. Sulamma	24
4.	B. Vijaya kumar reddy	22
5.	Golla. Rajesh	22
6.	B. John paul	21
7.	K. Shruvya	23
8.	K. Pavan Kumar	23
9.	Vijaya Chaitanya	23
10.	J. Anusha	22
11.	Y. Husraini	23
12.	Gali. Rajesh	23
13.	G. Gowri	24
14.	G. metaboob Khan	24
15.	M. Kalyan Kumar	24
16.	N. Varasi	23
17.	K. Ksanthi kumar	24
18.	M. Leiksmi manohar	24
19.	V. Rajesh	23
20.	C. Sargemi	24
21.	Ch. Rakesh	22 1/2
22.	C. Chinna babu	23
23.	D. Hussainy	23
24.	S. Prada Ankamma	23
25.	mule naga subba reddy	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.



1) Dept. of BOTANY

2) Dept. of ZOOLOGY

3) Dept. of CHEMISTRY

Department of BOTANY
MEETING

Dt: 01.12.2021

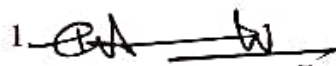
The Dept. of Botany of this college was decided to conduct Bridge Classes for I BSc., BZC Students from 06.12.2021 to 13.12.2021 at 4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. All the students must attend these classes to improve their knowledge.



(V.J.Sailaja Rani)

Dept. of Botany

Signature of the Lecturer:

1. 

2.

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : A. Priyanka

Marks :25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
[B] ✓
[D] ✓
[B] ✓
[A] 2
[C] 2
[B] ✓
[A] ✓
[B] ✓
[A] ✓

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast

III. Match the following

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------------|---|
| 1. Mendel | <u>D</u> | A) Flower | ✓ |
| 2. Petals | <u>A</u> | B) Reproduction | ✓ |
| 3. Onion | <u>E</u> | C) Biodiversity | ✓ |
| 4. Meiosis | <u>B</u> | D) Genetics | ✓ |
| 5. Sanctuary | <u>C</u> | E) Modified Stem | ✓ |

23
25

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : B. praveen

Marks :25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these [B]
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root [B]
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide [D]
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. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma [C]
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary [A]
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome [B]
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances [A]
9. Flower less plants are termed as:
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams [D]
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses [A]

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

22

25

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : T. Salama

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
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A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
[B] ✓
[D] ✓
[B] ✓
[A] ✓
[D] ✓
[B] ✓
[A] ✓
[D] ✓
[A] ✓

II. Fill in the Blanks

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15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast

III. Match the following

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------------|---|
| 1. Mendel | <u>D</u> | A) Flower | ✓ |
| 2. Petals | <u>A</u> | B) Reproduction | ✓ |
| 3. Onion | <u>E</u> | C) Biodiversity | ✓ |
| 4. Meiosis | <u>B</u> | D) Genetics | ✓ |
| 5. Sanctuary | <u>C</u> | E) Modified Stem | ✓ |

24
25

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : B. Vijaya Kumar Reddy

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
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[B]

[B]

[D]

[B]

[C]

[A]

[B]

[B]

[A]

[D]

[A]

II. Fill in the Blanks

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III. Match the following

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| 1. Mendel | A) Flower |
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| 3. Onion | C) Biodiversity |
| 4. Meiosis | D) Genetics |
| 5. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

22
25

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : Golla Rajesh

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

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10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
 A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[D] ✓

[A] ✓

II. Fill in the Blanks

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18. The edible part of the coconut is Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

22
25

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : B John paul

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
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10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[B] ✓

[C] ✓

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[D] ✓

[A] ✓

II. Fill in the Blanks

11. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called venation
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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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

21
25

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : K. Savya

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
 A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
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4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores
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10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
 A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [A] ✓
 [C] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [A] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [A] ✓

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 Inflorescence
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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 |

23

 25

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Marks : 25

Name of the Student : K. Pavan Kumar

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
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B]
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [D]
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores [B]
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is [D]
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is [B]
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants? [A]
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of [D]
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. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A]
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 venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

23
25

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : Vijya charyn

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
 A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
 A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
 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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
 A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
 A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
 A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[C] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[D] ✓

[A] ✓

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 Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Car Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

23
25

Name of the Student : Anusha

I. Multiple choice Questions

- The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
- Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
- During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
- A plant which reproduces by means of spores
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
- The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma
- The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary
- Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
- Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances
- Flower less plants are termed as:
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams
- The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[C] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[D] ✓

[A] ✓

II. Fill in the Blanks

- The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called venation
- The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflorescence
- Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
- Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
- Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
- The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is Natural
- Smallest taxon of classification is Species
- The edible part of the coconut is Endosperm
- Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
- 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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

22
25

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : J. Salama Y. Hussaini

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
 A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
 A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
 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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
 A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
 A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
 A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [A] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [A] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [A] ✓

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 Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

23
 25

PSC & KVSC CAMPUS COLLEGE, NARAYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BIOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student: Rishi Raj

Mark: 2

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell? [2]
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. In a tree, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [2]
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [1]
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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is [0]
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is [1]
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants? [1]
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of [1]
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances
9. Flower less plants are termed as: [0]
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [1]
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 venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

23
25

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : G. Gowri

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
 A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
 A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
 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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
 A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
 A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
 A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [B] 2
 [A] 2
 [B] ✓
 [A] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [A] ✓

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuaries | E) Modified Stem | ✓ |

24
 25

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL.
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Marks :25

Name of the Student : G. Mahabub Khan

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
 A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
 A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
 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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
 A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
 A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
 A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] 2

[D] 2

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[D] ✓

[A] ✓

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 Inflorescence ✓
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae ✓
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus ✓
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms ✓
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 Endosperm ✓
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae ✓
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast ✓

24
25

III. Match the following

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|---|
| 1. Mendel | D | A) Flower | ✓ |
| 2. Petals | A | B) Reproduction | ✓ |
| 3. Onion | E | C) Biodiversity | ✓ |
| 4. Meiosis | B | D) Genetics | ✓ |
| 5. Sanctuary | C | E) Modified Stem | ✓ |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : M. Kalyan Kumar

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
 A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
 A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
 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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
 A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
 A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
 A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [A] ✓
 [C] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [A] ✓

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 Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
20. Photosynthesis occurs in Chloroplast

III. Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Mendel | D | A) Flower |
| 2. Petals | A | B) Reproduction |
| 3. Onion | E | C) Biodiversity |
| 4. Meiosis | B | D) Genetics |
| 5. Sanctuary | C | E) Modified Stem |

24
 25

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : N. Vamsi

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these [B] ✓
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root [B] ✓
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide [D] ✓
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. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma [A] ✓
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary [C] ✓
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome [B] ✓
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances [A] ✓
9. Flower less plants are termed as:
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams [D] ✓
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses [A] ✓

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 Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Car. Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

23

25

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Marks :25

Name of the Student : K. Ksanthi Kumar

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
 A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
 [B]
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
 A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
 [B]
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
 A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
 [O]
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. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma
 [C]
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
 A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary
 [B]
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
 [O]
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 Venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
20. Photosynthesis occurs in Chloroplasts

III. Match the following

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|-------|
| 1. Mendel | D | A) Flower | _____ |
| 2. Petals | A | B) Reproduction | _____ |
| 3. Onion | E | C) Biodiversity | _____ |
| 4. Meiosis | B | D) Genetics | _____ |
| 5. Sanctuary | C | E) Modified Stem | _____ |

25
 25

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : M. Lakshmi manohar

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
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B] ✓
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [D] ✓
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores [B] ✓
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is [D] ✓
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
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] ✓
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances
9. Flower less plants are termed as: [D] ✓
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A] ✓
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 venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast

III. Match the following

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| 1. Mendel | <u>D</u> | A) Flower | <u>✓</u> |
| 2. Petals | <u>A</u> | B) Reproduction | <u>✓</u> |
| 3. Onion | <u>C</u> | C) Biodiversity | <u>✓</u> |
| 4. Meiosis | <u>B</u> | D) Genetics | <u>✓</u> |
| 5. Sanctuary | <u>E</u> | E) Modified Stem | <u>✓</u> |

24

25

PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Marks : 25

Name of the Student : V Rajesh

I. Multiple choice Questions

- The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
- Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
- During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
- A plant which reproduces by means of spores
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
- The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma
- The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary
- Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
- Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances
- Flower less plants are termed as:
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams
- The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
[B] ✓
[DA] ✓
[B] ✓
[D] ✓
[C] ✓
[B] ✓
[A] ✓
[C] ✓
[A] ✓

II. Fill in the Blanks

- The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called venation
- The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflorescence
- Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
- Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
- Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
- The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is natural
- Smallest taxon of classification is Species
- The edible part of the coconut is Endosperm
- Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
- 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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

23
25

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL.
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : C. Srujan

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
 A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
 A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
 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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
 A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
 A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
 A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [A] 2
 [C] 2
 [B] ✓
 [A] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [A] ✓

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 inflorescence ✓
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae ✓
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus ✓
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms ✓
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 endosperm ✓
19. Pollinium is found in the family Malvaceae ✓
20. Photosynthesis occurs in Chloroplast ✓

22
 25

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 |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : Ch. Raghav

Marks :25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
 A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
 A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
 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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
 A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
 A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
 A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [A] ✓
 [C] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [A] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [A] ✓

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 inflorescence ✓
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae ✓
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus ✓
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms ✓
16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is Natural ✓
17. Smallest taxon of classification is Asclepiadaceae ✓
18. The edible part of the coconut is Endosperm ✓
19. Pollinium is found in the family Chilopodium ✓
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast ✓

III. Match the following

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------------|---|
| 1. Mendel | (D) | A) Flower | ✓ |
| 2. Petals | (A) | B) Reproduction | ✓ |
| 3. Onion | (E) | C) Biodiversity | ✓ |
| 4. Meiosis | (B) | D) Genetics | ✓ |
| 5. Sanctuary | (C) | E) Modified Stem | ✓ |

22
25

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : C. Chirana bidu

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
[B] ✓
[D] ✓
[B] ✓
[A] ✓
[C] ✓
[B] ✓
[A] ✓
[D] ✓
[A] ✓

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in gymnosperms
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast

23
25

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 |

PSC & KVSC GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : D. Hussain

Marks 25

Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
 A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
 A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
 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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
 A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
 A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
 A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [B] ✓
 [A] 2
 [C] 2
 [B] ✓
 [A] ✓
 [D] ✓
 [A] ✓

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus 2
15. Naked ovules are present in gymnosperms 2
16. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is Nature
17. Smallest taxon of classification is species
18. The edible part of the coconut is endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asteraceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem | ✓ |

23
 25

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Name of the Student : S. Peddela Anurag

Marks : 25

Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[A] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[D] ✓

[A] ✓

I. Fill in the Blanks

1. The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called venation
2. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as inflorescence
3. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
4. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carolus Linnaeus
5. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
6. The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is Natural
7. Smallest taxon of classification is Species
8. The edible part of the coconut is Endosperm
9. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
10. Photosynthesis occurs in Chloroplast

II. Match the following

- | | | |
|-----------|-----|------------------|
| Mendel | (D) | A) Flower |
| Petals | (A) | B) Reproduction |
| Onion | (E) | C) Biodiversity |
| Meiosis | (B) | D) Genetics |
| Sanctuary | (C) | E) Modified Stem |

23

25

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2021-22

Marks :25

Name of the Student : M. Nagla Subhaveddy?

Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these [B]
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root [B]
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide [C]
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 [B]
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary [B]
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome [D]
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances [A]
9. Flower less plants are termed as:
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams [C]
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses [A]

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 Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Carl Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast

II. Match the following

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| Mendel | A) Flower |
| Petals | B) Reproduction |
| Onion | C) Biodiversity |
| Meiosis | D) Genetics |
| Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

21
25

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 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 well-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 must be 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.

: 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

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Topic Covered</i>	<i>No Hours Taken</i>	<i>No of Students Registered</i>	<i>No of Students Attended</i>
1.	21.11.2022	Morphology of Plants	2	25	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 physiology : Photosynthesis Respiration Transpiration Growth Regulators	2	25	24
5.	25.11.2022	Cell Biology : cell structure Mitosis meiosis. DNA. RNA	2	25	25
6.	26.11.2022	Ecology and Biodiversity	2	25	25

S. No	Name of the Student	Marks
1.	N. Soni	25
2.	A. Poothysha	25
3.	M. Hapshitha	25
4.	S. Sofiya	25
5.	S. Azeezunnisa	25
6.	N. Swapopa	23
7.	G. Rani	24
8.	G. Sailaja	24
9.	T. Spinivasulu	24
10.	B. Anand	22
11.	G. Deepik	25
12.	G. Soniya Rani	25
13.	G. prajyethi kumari	25
14.	V. Dhavalakshmi	25
15.	H. Arun kumar	23 1/2
16.	K. pullaiah	24 1/2
17.	K. Lakshmaiah	18
18.	S. Durga prasad Naidu	25
19.	M. Dinesh kumar	23
20.	A. Ramesh	23
21.	V. Gayathri	23
22.	P. kamalakam Naik	24
23.	S. Seelatha	23
24.	B. Anand	21
25.	T. Spinivasulu	24



In charge Dept. of Botany

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : T. Srinivasulu

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[C] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[A] ✓

[A] ✓

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 Inflorescence ✓
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae ✓
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus ✓
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms ✓
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 Endosperm ✓
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae ✓
20. Photosynthesis occurs in A organelle (Chloroplast) ✓

III. Match the following

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------------|---|
| 1. Mendel | [D] | A) Flower | ✓ |
| 2. Petals | [A] | B) Reproduction | ✓ |
| 3. Onion | [E] | C) Biodiversity | ✓ |
| 4. Meiosis | [B] | D) Genetics | ✓ |
| 5. Sanctuary | [C] | E) Modified Stem | ✓ |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Marks :25

Name of the Student : B. Anand

I. Multiple choice Questions

- The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
- Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
- During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
- A plant which reproduces by means of spores
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
- The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma
- The floral part that produces pollen grains is
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- Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
- Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances
- Flower less plants are termed as:
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams
- The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓
[B] ✓
[D] ✓
[] ✗
[A] ✓
[] ✗
[B] ✓
[A] ✓
[A] ✓
[A] ✓

II. Fill in the Blanks

- The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called menation ✗
- The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as inflorescence ✓
- Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae ✓
- Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus ✓
- Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms ✗
- The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is Natural ✓
- Smallest taxon of classification is species ✓
- The edible part of the coconut is endosperm ✓
- Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae ✓
- 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. Sanctuary | → E) Modified Stem |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Marks :25

Name of the Student : S. Sreelatha

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[A] ✗

[A] ✓

[C] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[A] ✓

[A] ✓

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 Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem | ✓ |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : P. Eswarabai Naidu

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B]

[B]

[D]

[B]

[A]

[C]

[B]

[A]

[A]

[A]

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
20. Photosynthesis occurs in Autotrophic (chloroplast)

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 |

(D)

(A)

(E)

(B)

(C)

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : V. Gnyathai

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
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B] ✓
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [D] ✓
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores [C] ✓
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
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
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] ✓
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. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A] ✓
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 venation ✓
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as inflorescence ✓
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae ✓
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus ✓
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms ✓
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 endosperm ✓
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae ✓
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplasts ✓

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 |

PSC & KVSC GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : A. Ramesh.

Marks :25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these [B] ✓
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root [B] ✓
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide [D] ✓
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard [D] ✗
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma [A] ✓
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary [C] ✓
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome [B] ✓
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances [A] ✓
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 [A] ✓

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 inflorescence ✓
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Archalacy ✗
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus ✓
15. Naked ovules are present in gymnosperms ✓
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 endosperm ✓
19. Pollinium is found in the family Aslipedace ✓
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast ✓

III. Match the following

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mendel (D) | A) Flower ✓ |
| 2. Petals (A) | B) Reproduction ✓ |
| 3. Onion (E) | C) Biodiversity ✓ |
| 4. Meiosis (B) | D) Genetics ✓ |
| 5. Sanctuary (C) | E) Modified Stem ✓ |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : M. Dinesh Kumar

Marks 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these [B]
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root [B]
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide [D]
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard [D]
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma [A]
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary [C]
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome [B]
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances [A]
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 [A]

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Aschalcacy
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature _____
15. Naked ovules are present in _____
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 Endosp
19. Pollinium is found in the family _____
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Marks : 25

Name of the Student : S. Durga prasad waidu BSc/B2C II sem

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these [B]
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. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide [B]
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 [C]
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary [B]
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 [A]
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 venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflorescences
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in _____
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family _____
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. Sanctuary | → E) Modified Stem |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Marks : 25

Name of the Student : 12 Lakshmi

I. Multiple choice Questions

- The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
- Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
- During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
- A plant which reproduces by means of spores
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
- The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma
- The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary
- Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
- Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances
- Flower less plants are termed as:
A. Cryptogams B. Thallophytes C. Bryophytes D. Phanerogams
- The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B]

[B]

[D]

[A]

[C]

[A]

[C]

[B]

[A]

[A]

II. Fill in the Blanks

- The arrangement of veins and veinlets in the leaf lamina is called venation
- The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as inflorescence
- Head inflorescence is found in members of family Archaleaceae
- Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
- Naked ovules are present in species gymnosperms
- The system of classification given by Bentham and Hooker is Adanson
- Smallest taxon of classification is species
- The edible part of the coconut is endosperm
- Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
- Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast

III. Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---|
| 1. Mendel | A) Flower | D |
| 2. Petals | B) Reproduction | A |
| 3. Onion | C) Biodiversity | C |
| 4. Meiosis | D) Genetics | B |
| 5. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem | B |

PSC & KVSC GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : K. Pullaiah

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
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B]
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [D]
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores [B]
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
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
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]
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. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A]
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 venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as ~~inflorescence~~ inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Archaliaceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast

III. Match the following

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mendel | <u>A) Flower</u> |
| 2. Petals | <u>B) Reproduction</u> |
| 3. Onion | <u>C) Biodiversity</u> |
| 4. Meiosis | <u>D) Genetics</u> |
| 5. Sanctuary | <u>E) Modified Stem</u> |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : H. Anon Kumar

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these [B]
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root [B]
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide [D]
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. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma [A]
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary [C]
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome [B]
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances [A]
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 [B]

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family ascophyllaceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family asclepiadaceae
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplasts

III. Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------------|
| 1. Mendel | [D] | A) Flower |
| 2. Petals | [A] | B) Reproduction |
| 3. Onion | [E] | C) Biodiversity |
| 4. Meiosis | [B] | D) Genetics |
| 5. Sanctuary | [C] | E) Modified Stem |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : V. Dhara Lakshmi

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
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B]
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [D]
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores [B]
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
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
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]
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. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A]
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 venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Ascladipta
20. Photosynthesis occurs in chloroplast

III. Match the following

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------------|---|
| 1. Mendel | [D] | A) Flower | ✓ |
| 2. Petals | [A] | B) Reproduction | ✓ |
| 3. Onion | [E] | C) Biodiversity | ✓ |
| 4. Meiosis | [B] | D) Genetics | ✓ |
| 5. Sanctuary | [C] | E) Modified Stem | ✓ |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : G. Pratyuthi Kumari

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
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
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. 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?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome
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
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are
A. fungi B. algae C. ferns D. mosses

[B] ✓

[B] ✓

[D] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[C] ✓

[B] ✓

[A] ✓

[A] ✓

[A] ✓

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 Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

Name of the Student : G. Soniya Rani

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
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B]
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [D]
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores [B]
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
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
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]
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. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A]
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 Venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : G. Deepika

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these [B] ✓
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root [B] ✓
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide [D] ✓
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. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma [A] ✓
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary [C] ✓
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome [B] ✓
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances [A] ✓
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 [A] ✓

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 Inflorescence ✓
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae ✓
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus ✓
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms ✓
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 Endosperm ✓
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae ✓
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

Name of the Student : N. Soni

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
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B]
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [D]
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores [B]
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is [DA]
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma
6. The floral part that produces pollen 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? [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. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A]
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 Vegetation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

Name of the Student : A. Pathyucha

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these [B] ✓
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root [B] ✓
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide [D] ✓
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. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma [A] ✓
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary [C] ✓
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome [B] ✓
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances [A] ✓
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 [B+A] ✓

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

Name of the Student : M. Harshitha

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
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B]
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [d]
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores [B]
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
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
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]
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. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A]
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 venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteriaceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

Name of the Student : S. Sofiya

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
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B] ✓
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [D] ✓
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores [B] ✓
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
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
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] ✓
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. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A] ✓
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 venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : S. Azeezunnisa

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
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B]
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb [B]
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores [B]
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
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
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]
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. Phanerogams
10. The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A]
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 venation
12. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as Inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 Endosperm
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

Name of the Student : N. S. Adappa

Marks 125

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these | B |
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root | B |
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide | C |
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. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma | A |
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary | C |
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome | B |
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances | A |
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 | A |

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asteraceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

PSC & KVSC GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : G. Rani

Marks : 25

I. Multiple choice Questions

1. The presence of what distinguishes a plant cell from an animal cell?
A. Nucleus B. Cell wall, Chloroplasts C. Cell membrane D. None of these [B] ✓
2. Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root [B] ✓
3. During photosynthesis green plants absorb
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide [D] ✓
4. A plant which reproduces by means of spores
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard [C] ✓
5. The food conducting tissue of a plant is
A. Phloem B. Xylem C. Collenchyma D. Parenchyma [A] ✓
6. The floral part that produces pollen grains is
A. Sepal B. Petal C. Anther D. Ovary [C] ✓
7. Which one of the following is also called the 'power cells' of the plants?
A. Golgi body B. Mitochondrion C. Ribosome D. Lysosome [B] ✓
8. Biodegradable wastes can usually be converted into useful substances with the help of
A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Nuclear proteins D. Radioactive substances [A] ✓
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 [A] ✓

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 inflorescence
13. Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
14. Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
15. Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
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 endosperm
19. Pollinium is found in the family Asclepiadaceae
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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

PSC & KVSC GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BRIDGE COURSE TEST-2022-23

Name of the Student : G. Sailaja

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
- 2.Clove, the commonly used spice is obtained from the [B]
A. fruit B. flower bud C. stem D. root
- 3.During photosynthesis green plants absorb [C]
A. oxygen B. nitrogen C. carbon monoxide D. carbon dioxide
- 4.A plant which reproduces by means of spores [B]
A. Petunia B. Ferns C. Coriander D. Mustard
- 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
- 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]
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. Phanerogams
- 10.The non-green heterotrophic plants of plant kingdom are [A]
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 venation
- 12.The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis is termed as In Florescence
- 13.Head inflorescence is found in members of family Asteraceae
- 14.Who is the father of binomial nomenclature Linnaeus
- 15.Naked ovules are present in Gymnosperms
- 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 Endosperm
- 19.Pollinium is found in the family Ascipladaceae
- 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. Sanctuary | E) Modified Stem |

Department of BOTANY
MEETING

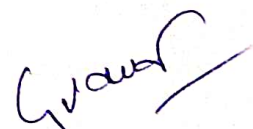
Dt: 17.11.2022

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.

1)  .

Dept. of BOTANY

2)


Dept. of ZOOLOGY

3)


Dept. of CHEMISTRY

Department of BOTANY
MEETING

Dt: 12.11.2022

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

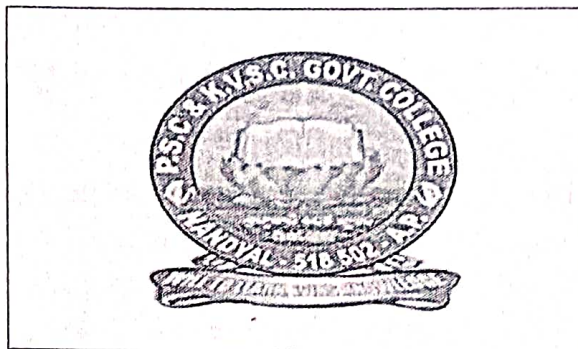
Signature of the Lecturer:

1. 

2.

P.S.C. & K.V.S.C. GOVT. 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 pre-university 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 well-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 must be 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

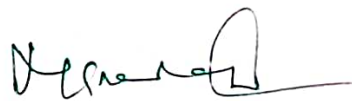
Dt: 10.11.2021

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

3)



Dr. B. NAGENDRA
Dept. of Economics
M.A., Ph.D.,
LECTURER IN ECONOMICS
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

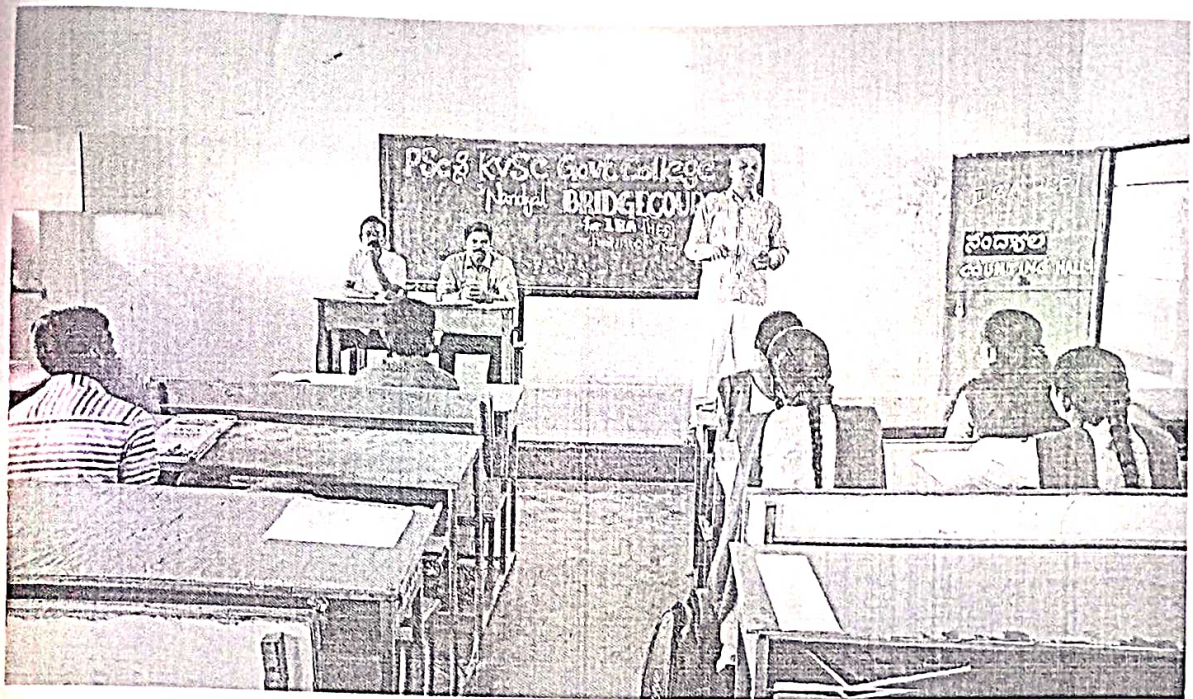
:SYLLABUS FOR BRIDGE COURSE:

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

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Topic Covered</i>	<i># Hours Taken</i>	<i># of Students Registered</i>	<i># of Students Attended</i>
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
4.	18.11.2021	Meaning of Utility - Types of Utility – Diminishing Marginal Utility Law of Equal Marginal Utility	01	11	11
5.	19.11.2021	Meaning of Production Factors of Production Law of diminishing Return Law of Returns to Scale	01	11	10
6.	20.11.2021	Definitions of Distribution Theories of Distribution	01	11	10



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

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	✓	P
2.	K.Anusha	P	P	P	P	✓	P
3.	P.Surekha	P	P	P	P	✓	P
4.	Vishnu Vardhan	P	P	P	P	P	P
5.	Murali Naik K	P	P	P	P	✓	P
6.	Y.Sravanthi	P	P	P	P	✓	P
7.	P.Bhagyalu	P	P	P	P	✓	P
8.	Rangadu Naik.V	P	P	P	P	✓	P
9.	S.Ashif	P	P	P	P	✓	P
10.	S.Abdul Issak	P	P	P	P	✓	P
11.	M.Lakshmi Narayana	P	P	P	P	✓	P

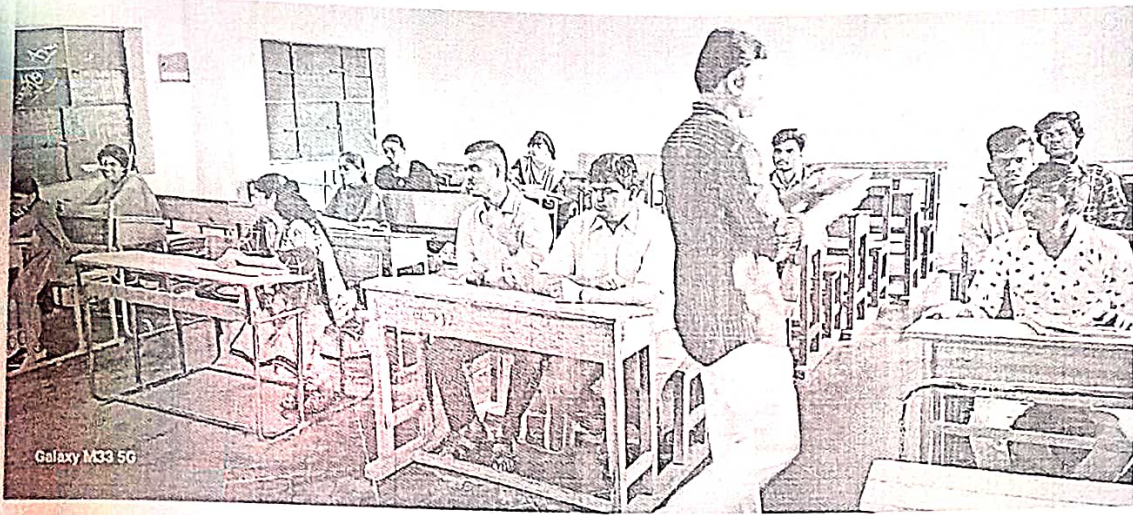
Question Paper for Bridge Course Examination held on 29.11.2021
Maximum 25 marks

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

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

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

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) 

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

I BA Class: 

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 pre-university 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 well-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 must be 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

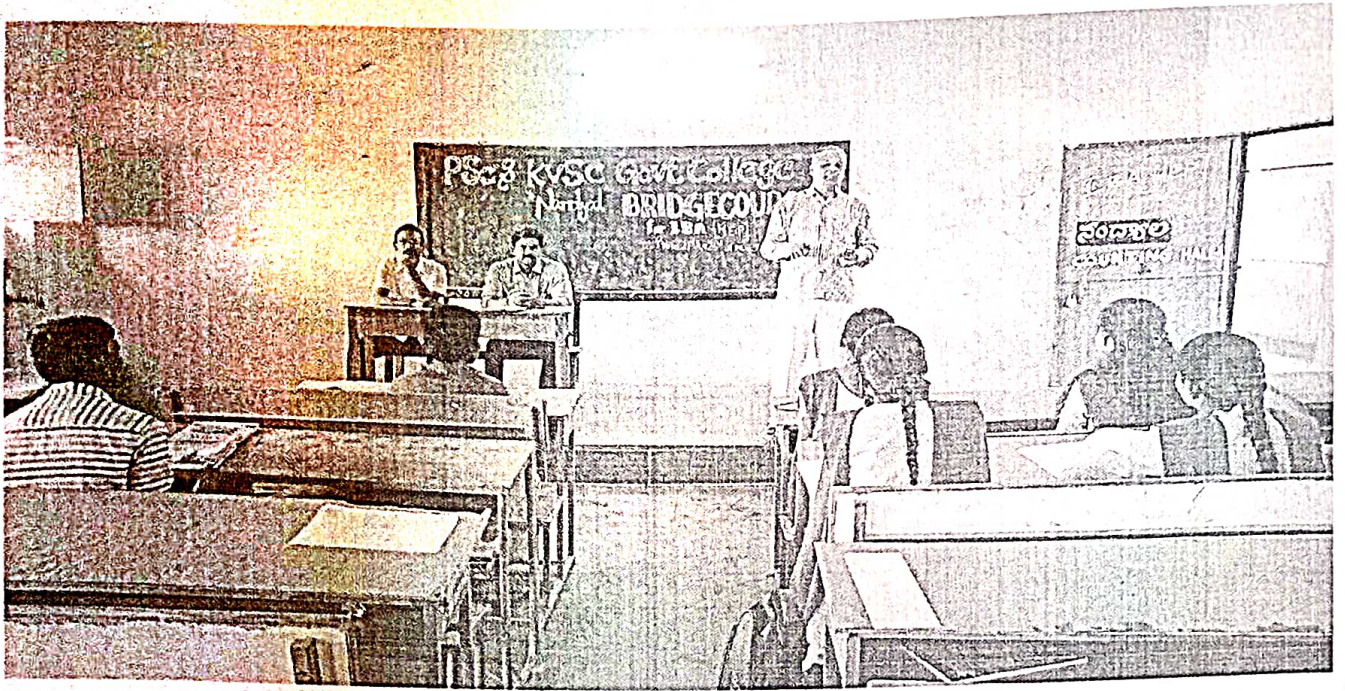
:SYLLABUS FOR BRIDGE COURSE:

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

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Topic Covered</i>	<i># Hours Taken</i>	<i># of Students Registered</i>	<i># of Students Attended</i>
1.	21.11.2022	Meaning of Micro Economics Definations	01	10	10
2.	22.11.2022	Demand – Meaning , Definations- Law of Demand	01	10	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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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 Economists ?
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?
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12. What are the factors of production?
13. Exemptions of Law of Demand?
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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

N. Prasad
PRINCIPAL
 PSC & KVSC Government College
 NANDYAL, Nandyal (DL), A.P.

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

PSC & KVSC GOVT. COLLEGE

NANDYAL - 518 502

Kurnool (Dist)

Dept. of Political Science

BRIDGE COURSE

2022 - 23

P. Nagesh

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

**DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

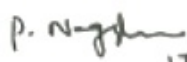
BRIDGE COURSE

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) 
17/11/22

Dept. of Pol. Science

2) 
17/11/22

Dept. of History


Principal 17/11/22
PSC & KVSC Govt. College
Nandyal-518 502, Nandyal(Dt.), A.P

3) 
17/11/22

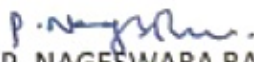
Dept. of Economics

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) 18/11/22

Dept. of Pol. Science


I BA Class: 18.11.22


Principal 18/11/22
PSC & KVSC Govt. College
Nandyal-518 502, Nandyal(Dt.), A.P

WHAT IS BRIDGE COURSE :

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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

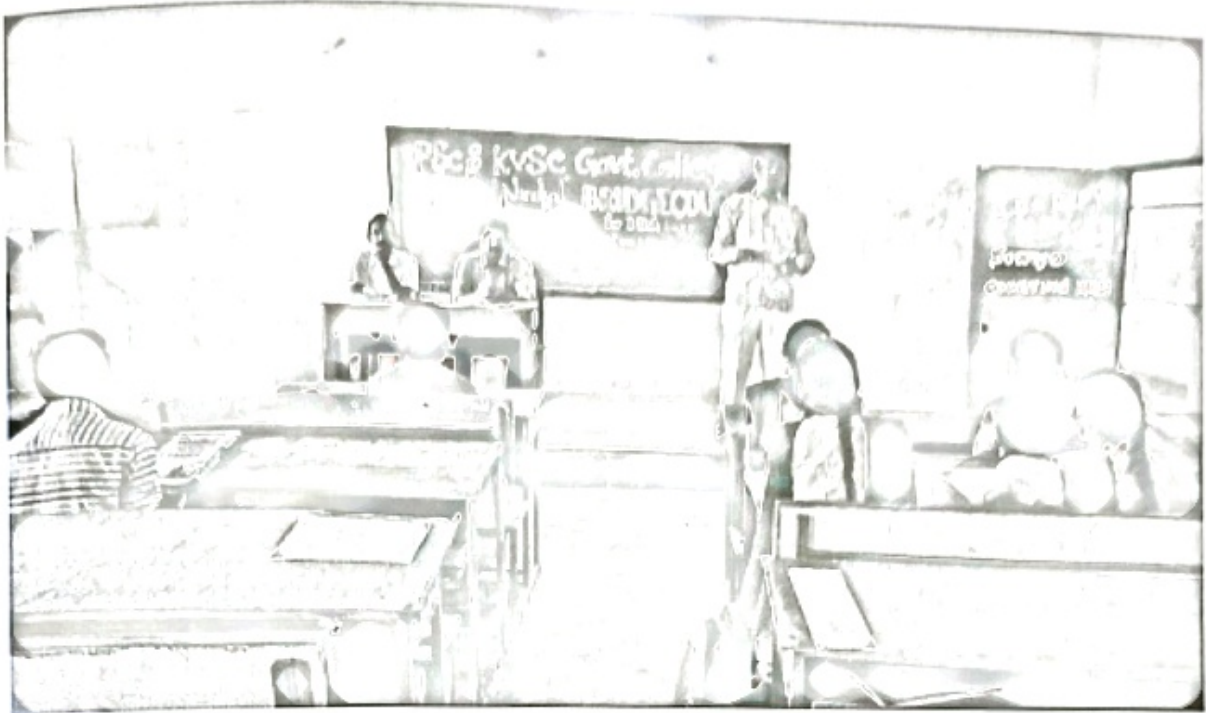
:SYLLABUS FOR BRIDGE COURSE:

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	P	P	P	P	P
2.	B. Nireeksha	P	P	P	P	P	P
3.	B. Sruthi	P	P	P	P	A	P
4.	C. Hari Krishna	P	P	P	P	P	P
5.	E. Pavan Naik	P	A	P	P	P	P
6.	K. Jeevan	P	P	P	P	P	P
7.	K. Sirisha	P	P	P	P	P	P
8.	K. Rajasekhar	P	P	P	P	P	P
9.	P. Satish	P	P	A	P	P	P
10.	T. Rajasekhar	P	P	P	P	P	A
11.	P. Madhavudu	P	P	A	P	P	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
5. Historical Theory

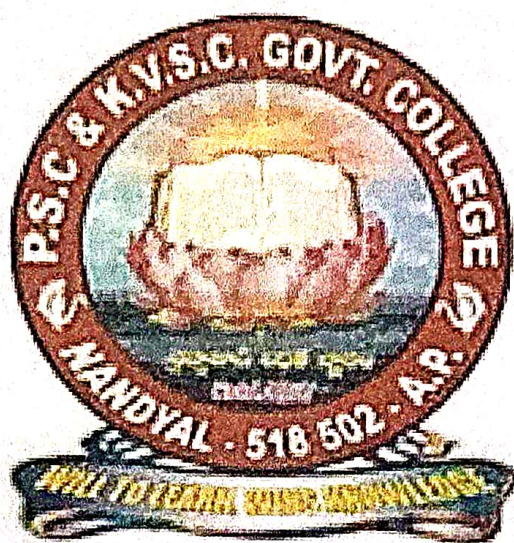


Marks obtained in Bridge Course Examination held on 29.11.2022

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
7.	K. Sirisha	15
8.	K. Rajasekhar	17
9.	P. Satish	16
10.	T. Rajasekhar	14
11.	P. Madhavudu	14

P. Nagesh
Dept of Pol. Science

**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.

*Permitted and
to motivate the
students to get awareness
on new UG, UBS subjects.*

Yours sincerely

Y. Gishnu Nag Vijay
(GISHNU NAG VIJAY. Y)

Encl: Course module

Department of Physics

Activity: *Bridge course for 1 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 1 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	1 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	1 Hr
5.	Light & Heat: 1) Theories of Light 2) Properties of light 3) Heat & Temperature 4) Conduction, Convection, Radiation 5) Heat engine(Brief)	1 Hr
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.	<u>Atomic Physics:</u> 1) Structure of Atom 2) Different atomic models 3) Bohr theory of atom	1 Hr
8.	<u>Students Assessment:</u> 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.

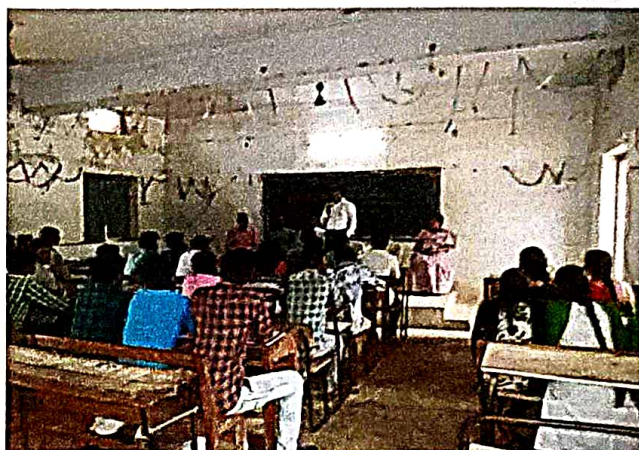
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

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. Gishu

P. Gishu
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	Class	Group	Signature
1		N. Sai Nikharika	2018	I st BSC	MPC	N. Sai Nikharika
2		K. Gailthri	1 st	B.S.C	MPC	K. Gailthri
3		V. kavitha	1 st	B.S.C	MPCS	V. Kavitha
4		M. Rajitha	1 st	BSC	MPCS	M. Rajitha
5		V. Naga Jyothi	1 st	BSC	MPCS	V. Naga Jyothi
6		U. Ranganayakulu	1 st	BSC	MPCS	U. Ranganayakulu
7		J. Mahendra	1 st	BSC	MPCS	J. Mahendra
8		J. Sridhar Yadav	1 st	B.S.C	MPCS	J. Sridhar Yadav
9		M. Ushendu	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	M. Ushendu
10		G. Jagadeep	I st	M.P.C	B.S.C	G. Jagadeep
11		G. Chinna Vasu Simbudu	I st	B.S.C	M.P.C	G. Chinna Vasu Simbudu
12		M. Pandu Ranga	I st	B.S.C	M.P.C	M. Pandu Ranga
13		V. Narasimha Naidu	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	V. Narasimha Naidu
14		A. Surendra	1 st	B.S.C	MPCS	A. Surendra
15		R. Manohar	1 st	B.S.C	MPCS	R. Manohar
16		G. Bhaylax	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	G. Bhaylax
17		T. Urukunda	1 st	B.C.C	M.P.C	T. Urukunda
18		D. Kalesha	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	D. Kalesha
19		P. Surendra	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	P. Surendra
20		T. Jiva Jankar	1 st	B.S.C	MPCS	T. Jiva Jankar
21		M. Hussaini	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	M. Hussaini
22		B. Raja Sekhar	1 st	B.S.C	MPC	B. Raja Sekhar
23		S. Shalook	1 st	B.S.C	MPC	S. Shalook
24		P. Maha Kailash	1 st	B.S.C	MPCS	P. Maha Kailash
25		B. Venkata Ramana	1 st	B.S.C	MPCS	B. Venkata Ramana
26		M. Madhusudhan Kumar	1 st	B.S.C	MPCS	M. Madhusudhan Kumar
27		G. Jaleel Begla	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	G. Jaleel Begla
28		S. Vijaya Raju	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	S. Vijaya Raju
29		S. Ameer Hussain	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	S. Ameer Hussain
30		G. Sudhakar	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	G. Sudhakar
31		L. Sivakumar	1 st	B.S.C	M.P.C	L. Sivakumar
32						
33						
34						
35						
36						

Signature of the Lecturer

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

PSC & KVSC Government Degree College, Nandyal

Department of Physics

Bridge Course for 1st year B.Sc students

2018-2019 Assessment

- ① Which of the following is a physical quantity that has a magnitude but no direction
(a) vector (b) frame of reference (c) scalar (d) None
- ② Which of the following is an example of a vector quantity
(a) Temperature (b) velocity (c) volume (d) Mass
- ③ Identify the following quantities as scalar or vectors
speed, time, acceleration
(a) vector, scalar, scalar (b) vector, scalar, vector
(c) scalar, vector, vector (d) scalar, scalar, vector
- ④ What is the range of the temperature reading of a clinical thermometer?
(a) $35^{\circ}\text{C} - 42^{\circ}\text{C}$ (b) -10°C to -110°C (c) $0^{\circ}\text{C} - 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ (d) $32^{\circ}\text{C} - 42^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ⑤ The transfer of heat from hotter body to colder body is called
(a) conduction (b) convection (c) induction (d) radiation
- ⑥ Which colour absorbs more heat?
(a) white (b) blue (c) black (d) 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
 - Ⓑ 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
- Ⓐ nuclear force
 - Ⓑ coulomb's force
 - Ⓒ gravitational force
 - Ⓓ vander waal's force
- ⑩ Who discovered the first spectral series?
- Ⓐ Lyman
 - Ⓑ Balmer
 - Ⓒ Paschen
 - Ⓓ Pfund

11. Electric Current is a scalar/vector
12. The maximum height reached by a body projected with initial velocity ' u ' is given by $h = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
13. Light is a form of
14. The property of one-side ness of light is called
15. The device used to ~~measure~~ Convert Heat energy into mechanical energy is called
16. Electric field is the -gradient- of
17. The materials which magnetise strongly in the magnetic field are called magnetic materials,
18. The radius of atom is given by $R \propto (\text{---})^{1/3}$.
19. proposed by water melon model of nucleus.
20. Ohm's law states $V = \text{---}$ at constant temperature.

Match the following.

21. work done

(a) mass $\times$ velocity

22. power

(b) ~~W~~ = $\vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}$

23. force.

(c) rate of change of velocity

24. Momentum

(d) mass $\cdot$ acceleration

25. acceleration

(e) rate of doing work

Answers

(1) e

(2) b

(3) d

(4) a

(5) a

(6) c

(7) d

(8) d

(9) b

(10) b

(11) scalar

(12) $h = 6.4/2g$

(13) energy

(14) polarisation

(15) Heat engine

(16) potential $E = -\nabla \cdot V$

(17) ferro

(18) $R = R_0 \cdot A^{1/3}$

(19) J-J. Thomson.

(20) $V = IR$

(21) (b)

(22) (e)

(23) (d)

(24) (a)

(25) (c)

Bridge Course Assignment

20
25

Name :- V. Naga Jyothi
1st Group :- MPCS

- 1) (C) ✓
- 2) (B) ✓
- 3) (D) ✓
- 4) (C) ✗
- 5) (A) ✓
- 6) (C) ✓
- 7) (D) ✓
- 8) (D) ✓
- 9) (D) ✗
- 10) (B) ✓
- 11) (Scalar) ✓
- 12) (Vector) ✗
- 13) (Energy) ✓
- 14) (polarization) ✓
- 15) (Heat engine) ✓
- 16) (potential) ✓
- 17) (para) ✗
- 18) (solar energy) ✗
- 19) (J. J. Thomson) ✓
- 20) ($V = IR$) ✓
- 21) (B) ✓
- 22) (E) ✓
- 23) (D) ✓
- 24) (A) ✓
- 25) (C) ✓

Bridge course Assessment

I BSC

U. Ranganayakulu [MPCB]

19
25

- 1) C ✓
- 2) B ✓
- 3) D ✓
- 4) C ✗
- 5) A ✓
- 6) B ✗
- 7) D ✓
- 8) D ✓
- 9) B ✓
- 10) C ✗
- 11) Scalar ✓
- 12) $h = \frac{v^2}{2g}$ ✓
- 13) Energy ✓
- 14) polarisation ✓
- 15) refrigerator ✗
- 16) potencial ✓
- 17) ~~_____~~ ✗
- 18) $R = R^0 A^{1/3}$ ✓
- 19) JJ Thomson ✓
- 20) $V = IR$ ✓
- 21) D ✗
- 22) E ✓
- 23) D ✓
- 24) A ✓
- 25) C ✓

I BSC

J. Sridhar yadav

18
25

AP

1 c ✓

2 D ✗

3 e ✓

4 A ✓

5 A ✓

6 c ✓

7 e ✗

8 D ✓

9 c ✗

10 B ✗

11 scalar ✓

12 $H = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$ ✓

13 energy ✓

14 frequency ✗

15 infinites ✗

16 potential ✗

17 ferro ✓

18 $R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$ ✓

19 JJ thamusahy ✗

20 $V = IR$ ✓

21 B ✓

22 E ✓

23 D ✓

24 A ✓

25 C ✓

Bridge Course Assessment

I BSc - (MPCS)

Name: P. Mahakailash.

$$\frac{12}{25}$$

1. A ✗
2. C ✗
3. D ✓
4. C ✗
5. A ✓
6. B ✗
7. C ✗
8. D ✓
9. B ✓
10. C ✗
11. vector ✗
12. $h = v^2/2g$ ✓
13. power ✗
14. polarisation ✓
15. refrigerator ✗
16. potential ✓
17. ferro ✓
18. $R = \frac{2\pi}{\sigma^2}$ ✗
19. J.J. Thomson ✓
20. $V = \frac{I}{R}$ ✗
21. D ✗ R ✓
22. E ✓
23. D ✓
24. A ✓
25. B ✗

Bridge Course Assessment

T. Shivashankar
[MPCs]

19
25
~~10~~

- ① C ✓
- ② B ✓
- ③ D ✓
- ④ C ✓
- ⑤ A ✓
- ⑥ B ✓
- ⑦ D ✓
- ⑧ D ✓
- ⑨ B ✓
- ⑩ C ✓
- ⑪ escalator ✓
- ⑫ scalar $h = \frac{v^2}{2g}$ ✓
- ⑬ energy ✓
- ⑭ polarisation ✓
- ⑮ refrigerator ✓
- ⑯ Patency ✓
- ⑰ ferro ✓
- ⑱ $\bar{R} = R^0, A \frac{1}{3}$ ✓
- ⑲ JJ + hamshahy ✓
- ⑳ $v = \frac{1}{2} R$ ✓
- ㉑ B ✓
- ㉒ C ✓
- ㉓ D ✓

Bridge Course Assignment :-

Name :- S. Faheer basha
MPCs

- 1) C ✓
- 2) A ✗
- 3) D ✓
- 4) A ✓
- 5) A ✓
- 6) C ✓
- 7) B ✗
- 8) B ✗
- 9) B ✓
- 10) B ✓
- 11) scales ✓
- 12) $H = \frac{U^2}{2g}$ ✓
- 13) energy ✓
- 14) polarization ✓
- 15) heat engine ✓
- 16) potential ✓
- 17) Ferro ✓
- 18) $R = 80 A^{1/3}$ ✗
- 19) J.J. Thomson ✓
- 20) $V = IR$ ✓
- 21) B ✓
- 22) E ✓
- 23) D ✓
- 24) A ✓

$$\frac{20}{25} \text{ (D)}$$

Bridge Course Assignment :-

Name :- D. Kalesha

1st BSc (1965)

- 1 A ✓
- 2 A ✓
- 3 D ✓
- 4 A ✓
- 5 A ✓
- 6 C ✓
- 7 D ✓
- 8 D ✓
- 9 B ✓
- 10 B ✓
- 11 Galat ✓
- 12 $H = \frac{U^2}{2g}$ ✓
- 13 energy ✓
- 14 polarization ✓
- 15 heat engine ✓
- 16 potential ✓
- 17 ferro ✓
- 18 $R = \frac{8}{A^{1/3}}$ ✓
- 19 J.J Thomson ✓
- 20 $V = IR$ ✓
- 21 B ✓
- 22 E ✓
- 23 D ✓
- 24 A ✓
- 25 C ✓

23
25

Bridge Course Assignment

21
25

G. Nagaraju

M.Pes (I Bsc)

- 1) C
- 2) D
- 3) D
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) D
- 8) D
- 9) B
- 10) A

- 11) scalar
- 12) $H = u^2/2g$
- 13) Energy
- 14) polarizations
- 15) Heat engine
- 16) potential
- 17) Ferro
- 18) $R = R_0 a^{1/4}$
- 19) J.J. Thomson
- 20) $V = IR$
- 21) B
- 22) E
- 23) D
- 24) A
- 25) C

Bridge Course Assignment

B. Raja shekar
I MPC

1) C ✓

2) B ✓

3) D ✗

4) A ✗

5) A ✗

6) C ✓

7) D ✓

8) A ✗

9) B ✓

10) B ✗

11) scalar ✓

12) ✗

13) Energy ✓

14) ✗

15) Refrigerator ✗

16) force ✗

17) Para magnetic ✗

18) $R = R_0 A \frac{L}{A}$ ✓

19) J.J. Thomson ✓

20) B ✗

21) B ✓

22) E ✓

23) D ✗

24) A ✗

11
25

25) C ✓

Bridge course Assignment

Name :- S. Sharook
1st year MPC

18
25
B

- 1 C /
- 2 B /
- 3 D /
- 4 A /
- 5 A /
- 6 C /
- 7 D X
- 8 A X
- 9 B ✓
- 10 C X
- 11 vector X
- 12 $h = \frac{u^2}{2g}$ /
- 13 force X
- 14 photoresistor /
- 15 refrigerator X
- 16 potential /
- 17 ferro /
- 18 - X
- 19 J.G. Thomson /
- 20 $V = IR$ /
- 21 B /
- 22 E /
- 23 D /
- 24 A /
- 25 C /

Bridge course

Assignment

Name :- M. Rajitha
1st B.sc MPC5

$\frac{20}{25}$
40

- 1 C ✓
- 2 C ✗
- 3 D ✗
- 4 A ✓
- 5 A ✓
- 6 C ✓
- 7 D ✓
- 8 A ✗
- 9 B ✓
- 10 B ✓
- 11 scalar ✓
- 12 $h = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ ✗
- 13 energy ✓
- 14 photoelectric ✓
- 15 Heat engine ✓
- 16 potential ✓
- 17 perro ✓
- 18 $R = \frac{V}{I}$ ✓
- 19 J. J. Thomson ✓
- 20 $V = IR$ ✓
- 21 B ✓
- 22 E ✓
- 23 C ✗
- 24 A ✓
- 25 C ✓

Bridge course Assignment:

- 1) C ✓
- 2) D ✓
- 3) D ✓
- 4) A ✓
- 5) A ✓
- 6) C ✓
- 7) B ✓
- 8) D ✓
- 9) B ✓
- 10) B ✓
- 11) scalar ✓
- 12) $H = u^2 / 2g$ ✓
- 13) power ✓
- 14) polarization ✓
- 15) heat engine ✓
- 16) potential ✓
- 17) Fermi ✓
- 18) $\overline{I} = \overline{I}_0 a^{1/2}$ ✓
- 19) JJ Thomson ✓
- 20) $V = IR$ ✓
- 21) B ✓
- 22) E ✓
- 23) D ✓
- 24) A ✓
- 25) C ✓

G. chinnappa nagesh
MPLS (IBSC)

$$\frac{21}{25}$$

②

Bridge Course Assignment

Gi-sudhakag
MPC

- 1) B α
- 2) B ---
- 3) D ---
- 4) B α
- 5) A ---
- 6) C ---
- 7) D ---
- 8) B α
- 9) B ---
- 10) A α
- 11) vector α
- 12) $H = \frac{u_2}{29} \text{---}$
- 13) Energy ---
- 14) polarization ---
- 15) heat engine ---
- 16) potential ---
- 17) Exo α
- 18) $R = r_0 a^{1/3} \text{---}$
- 19) JT Thomson ---
- 20) $V = IR \text{---}$
- 21) B ---
- 22) B α
- 23) D ---
- 24) A ---
- 25) C ---

$$\frac{18}{25} \text{ (7)}$$

Bridge Course Assignment

URUKONDAPPE.

MPE 1st

- 1) C
- 2) B
- 3) D
- 4) A
- 5) A
- 6) C
- 7) D
- 8) D
- 9) B
- 10) B

11) vector α

12) $H = \frac{v^2}{2g}$

13) Energy

14) vectorization α

15) hot engine α

16) potential

17) Ferro

18) $R = \rho a^{1/3}$

19) JJ Thomson

20) $V = IR$

21) $A \propto$

22) e

23) D

24) A

25) C

$\frac{21}{25}$

Bridge Course Assessment :-

Name :- V. Kavitha

1st Bsc (MPCS)

- 1 [C] ✓
- 2 [B] ✓
- 3 [D] ✓
- 4 [A] X
- 5 [A] ✓
- 6 [C] ✓
- 7 [D] ✓
- 8 [D] ✓
- 9 [B] ✓
- 10 [B] ✓
- 11 [] Scalar ✓
- 12 [] $H = \frac{U^2}{2g}$ ✓
- 13 [] energy ✓
- 14 polarization ✓
- 15 hot engine X
- 16 potential ✓
- 17 Ferro ✓
- 18 $R = \frac{r_0}{A^{1/3}}$ X
- 19 JJ Thomson ✓
- 20 $V = IR$ ✓
- 21 [B] ✓
- 22 [E] ✓
- 23 [D] ✓
- 24 [A] ✓
- 25 [C] ✓

22
25

Bridge Course Assessment:-

Name:- L. Siva Kumar
IMPc

21
25

C
B
D
A
A
D
D
D
B
B

Scalar

$H = 12\alpha$

Energy

Polarization

Heat Engine

Potential

Ferro

$R = \rho A^{1/3}$

JJ. Thoman α

$V = IR$

B

E

D

α

α

Bridge * Course * Assessment :-

($\frac{21}{25}$)

M. pandu Ranga
D: MPCL

- 1. C ✓
- 2. B ✓
- 3. D
- 4. A ✓
- 5. A ✓
- 6. D ✓
- 7. D ✓
- 8. D ✓
- 9. B ✓
- 10. B ✓
- 11. Scalar ✓
- 12. $H = 12$ ✓
- 13. Energy ✓
- 14. polarization ✓
- 15. Heat Engine ✓
- 16. potential = ✓
- 17. Ferro ✓
- 18. $R = R^0 A^{1/3}$ ✓
- 19. JJ. Thoman ✓
- 20. $V = IR$ ✓
- 21. B ✓
- 22. E ✓
- 23. D ✓
- 24. D ✓
- 25. B ✓

Bridge Course Assessment

Name: V. Narasimha
T mpc

180
25
8

- C
- B
- D
- A
- Bx
- D
- D
- D
- B
- B
- Vector
- H=18
- Energy
- polarization
- Heat Engine
- Potential
- Ferro
- $R = R \cdot \rho^{1/2}$
- JJ. thoma
- $V = IR$
- C
- E
- D
- C
- B

Bridge course Assessment

G. Baskari
I MPE

20
25
8

C ✓

B ✓

D ✓

A ✓

B α

C ✓

D ✓

B ✓

B ✓

B ✓

Vector α

$H = 42/39$ α

energy ✓

polarization ✓

heat engine ✓

potential ✓

Four ✓

$\vec{A} = R_0 \vec{a}^{1/3}$ ✓

J.J Thomson. ✓

$V = IR$ ✓

C ✗

E ✓

D ✓

B α

C ✓

Bridge course Assignment

21
25

K. Gayatri

I BSC MPC

- 1) C ✓
- 2) B ✓
- 3) D ✓
- 4) C ✗
- 5) A ✓
- 6) C ✓
- 7) D ✓
- 8) B ✗
- 9) B ✓
- 10) B ✓
- 11) scalar ✓
- 12) $h = \frac{U^2}{39}$ ✗
- 13) energy ✓
- 14) polarization ✓
- 15) heat engine ✓
- 16) potential ✓
- 17) para ✗
- 18) $R = r_1 a^{2/3}$ ✗
- 19) J.J Thomson ✓
- 20) B $V = IR$ ✓
- 21) B ✓
- 22) E ✓
- 23) D ✓
- 24) A ✓
- 25) C ✓

Bridge course Assessment

S. Ameer Hussain
MPC.

24
25
A

- 1) C ✓
- 2) B ✓
- 3) P ✓
- 4) A ✓
- 5) A ✓
- 6) C ✓
- 7) D ✓
- 8) B ✓
- 9) B ✓
- 10) B ✓
- 11) scalar ✓
- 12) $H = a^4/2g$ ✓
- 13) energy ✓
- 14) polarization ✓
- 15) heat engine ✓
- 16) potential ✓
- 17) Four ✓
- 18) $\vec{K} = \vec{K}_0 a^{1/2}$ ✓
- 19) JJ. Thomson ✓
- 20) $V = IR$ ✓
- 21) B ✓
- 22) E ✓
- 23) D ✓
- 24) A ✓
- 25) C ✓

Bridge Course Assessment

14
25
R. Manohar
J BSc HPC

1. C

2. D

3. B

4. A

5. B

6. C

7. D

8. D

9. B

10. A

vector

$H = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$

Energy

polarization

Carnot engine

potential

Ferro

$R = R_0 a^{1/2}$

J J Thomson

$v = RT$

B

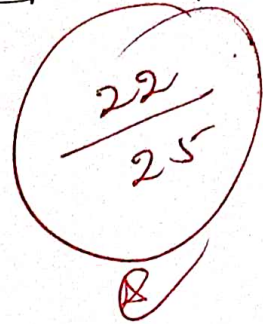
A

C

Bridge course Assignment

M. Madhu Sudhan Kumar

group :- MPC



- 1) C ✓
- 2) A X
- 3) D ✓
- 4) A ✓
- 5) A ✓
- 6) C ✓
- 7) B X
- 8) D ✓
- 9) B ✓
- 10) B ✓
- 11) Scalar ✓
- 12) $H = U^2/2g$ ✓
- 13) power X
- 14) polarization ✓
- 15) heat engine ✓
- 16) potential ✓
- 17) ferro magnet ✓
- 18) $R = R_0 a^{1/3}$ ✓
- 19) J.J. Thomson ✓
- 20) $V = IR$ ✓
- 21) B ✓
- 22) E ✓
- 23) B ✓
- 24) A ✓
- 25) C ✓

Bridge Course Assessment

16
25

N. Sai Niharika
I BSc MPC

1. C

2. B

3. D

4. C

5. B

6. C

7. D

8. D

9. A

10. C

11. Scalar

12. $H = \frac{V^2}{2}$

13. Energy

14. Polarisation

15. Carnot engine

16. Potential

17. Ferro

18. $R = \frac{V}{I}$

19. J.J. Thomson

20. $V = RC$

21. C

22. C

23. D

24. A

25. C

Bridge Course Assignment

A. Surendra
IBSC MPCs

20
25

20

1. A ✓

2. B ✓

3. D ✓

4. C ✗

5. B ✗

6. D ✓

7. C ✓

8. B ✗

9. B ✗

10. C ✓

11. Vector p

12. $H = \frac{U^2}{2g}$ ✓

13. energy ✓

14. polarization ✓

15. heat engine ✓

16. Force ✓

17. Friction ✓

18. $R = r_0 \lambda^{1/3}$ ✓

19. J.J. Thomson ✓

20. $V = IR$ ✓

21. b ✓

22. e ✓

23. d ✓

24. a ✓

25. C ✓

Bridge Course Assessment

P. Surendra
mpcs

15
25

2

1 c ✓

2 a x

3 d x

4 a ✓

5 a ✓

6 a x

7 d ✓

8 d ✓

9 e x

10 b ✓

11 Vector x

12 $H = \frac{u^2}{2g}$ ✓

13 energy ✓

14 polarisation ✓

15 Heat engine ✓

16 potential ✓

17 ferro ✓

18 $R = R_0 A^{1/2}$ x

19 JJ Thomas ✓

20 $V = IR^2$ x

21 e x

22 a x

23 d ✓

24 b x

25 c ✓

Bridge Course Assessment

M. Ushendra Naidu
MPCS

21
25

2

- 1 c ✓
- 2 b ✓
- 3 a. ✗
- 4 a ✓
- 5 a ✓
- 6 c ✓
- 7 d ✓
- 8 d ✓
- 9 b ✓
- 10 b ✓
- 11 scalar ✓
- 12 $H = \frac{u^2}{2g}$ ✓
- 13 energy ✓
- 14 polarisation ✓
- 15 Refrigerator ✗
- 16 potential ✓
- 17 ferro ✓
- 18 $R = R_0 a^{1/2}$ ✗
- 19 J.J Thomson ✓
- 20 $V = IR$ ✓
- 21 c ✗
- 22 e ✓
- 23 d ✓
- 24 a ✓
- 25 c ✓

Bridge Course Assessment.

S. Vijaya Raju
MPCS

16
25

8

- 1 a X
- 2 b ✓
- 3 a X
- 4 a ✓
- 5 b X
- 6 c ✓
- 7 d ✓
- 8 a X
- 9 b ✓
- 10 b ✓
- 11 scalar ✓
- 12 $t = \frac{m^2}{2g}$ X
- 13 energy ✓
- 14 polarisation ✓
- 15 heat engine ✓
- 16 potential ✓
- 17 ferro ✓
- 18 $R = R_0 A^{1/3}$ ✓
- 19 J. V. Thomas X
- 20 $V = IR$ ✓
- 21 e X
- 22 a X
- 23 b X
- 24 a ✓
- 25 c ✓

Bridge Course Assignment

J. Mahedhra
I BSc MPCs

20
25
R

- 1) ~~A~~
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) A ✓
- 5) A ✓
- 6) C ✓
- 7) D ✗
- 8) C ✓
- 9) A ✓
- 10) B ✓
- 11) SCDAR ✓
- 12) $H = U^2 g$ ✓
- 13) Power ✓
- 14) Polarization ✓
- 15) Heat engine ✓
- 16) velocity ✗
- 17) ferro ✓
- 18) $R = \gamma_0 n/A$ ✓
- 19) J.J Thomson ✓
- 20) $V = IR$ ✓
- 21) C ✗
- 22) e ✓
- 23) B ✓
- 24) D ✓
- 25) A ✓

Bridge Course Assignment

Name:- M. Hussaini
1st year MPCS

20
25
Q

A X

B

C X

A

C

C

D X

C

A

B

scalar

$$H = v^2 g$$

power

polarization

Heat engine

velocity X

ferro

$$R = \rho_0 \eta / \mu$$

J. J Thomson

$$V = IR$$

C X

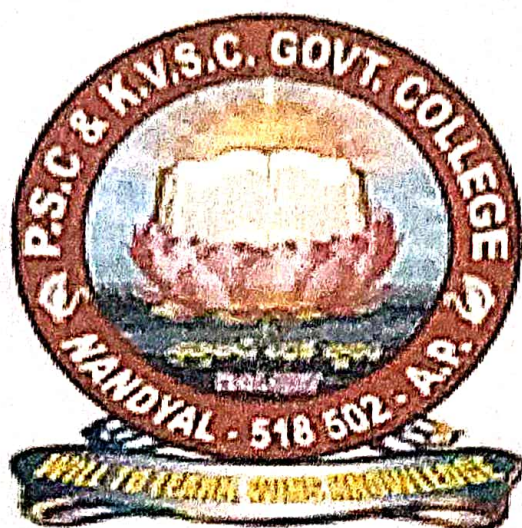
e

B X

D

A

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



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

BRIDGE COURSE

2022 - 2023

Nandya!

18-11-2022

From

Y.Gishnu Nag Vijay

Incharge

Department of Physics

PSC & KVSC Govt. College

NANDYAL

To

The Principal

PSC & KVSC Govt. College

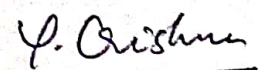
NANDYAL

Respected Madam,

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

18/11/22 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 & KVSC GOVT. COLLEGE., NANDYAL

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

BRIDGE COURSE FOR 1ST 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 Temperature Measurement of Temperature 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.

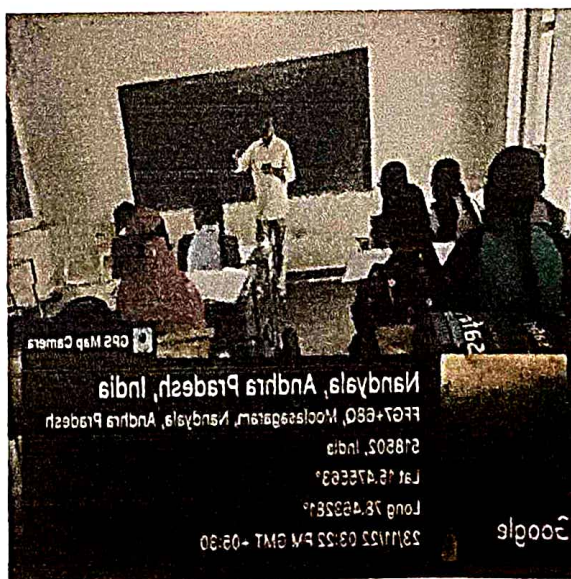
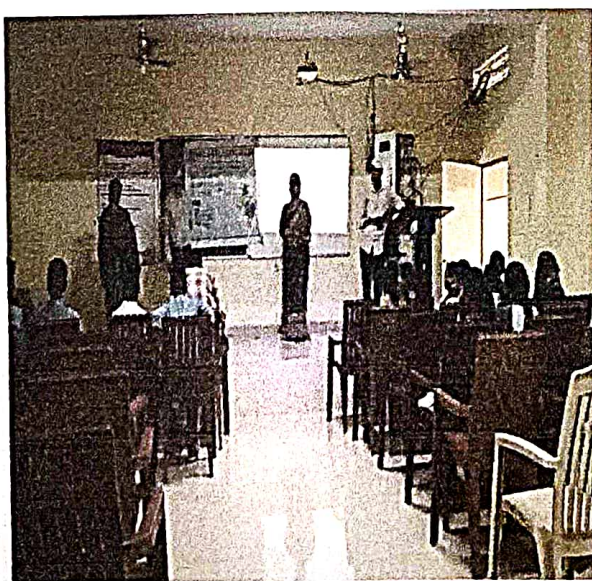
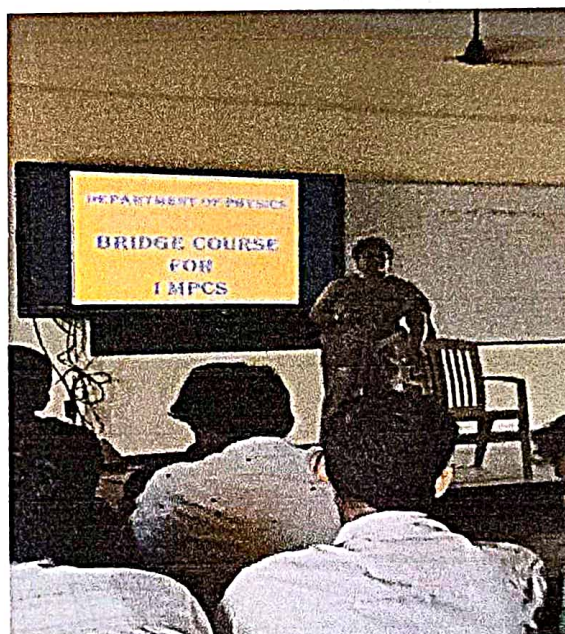
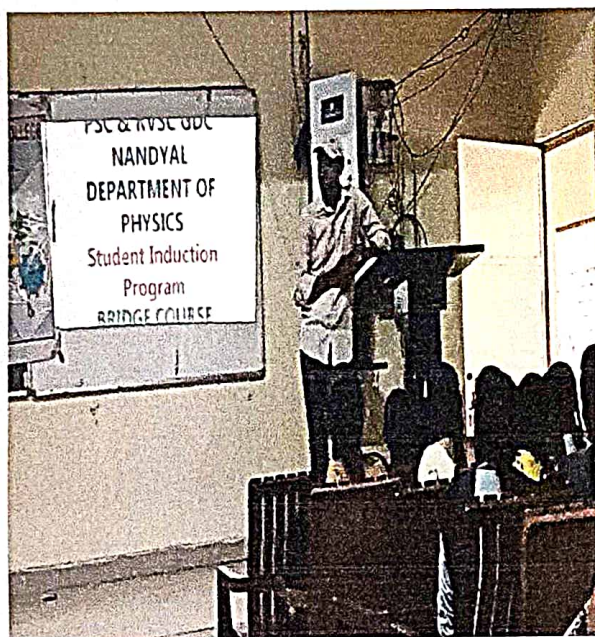
PSC & KVSC GOVT. COLLEGE., NANDYAL

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Title of the activity : Bridge Course for I year students

Date : 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.



Y. Gishu Nay

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

Department of Physics
Students Attendance

S.No	Name of the student	Group	Signature of the student
1.	B. Lakshmi Devi	Bsc (mpcs)	B
2.	B. Naveena	Bsc [mpcs]	BA
3.	B. Vajraprasad	B.sc [mpcs]	B. Vajraprasad
4.	B. Eshwarj	B.sc [mpcs]	BD
5.	C. Nareesh	B.sc [mpcs]	CD
6.	G. Sorilakshmi	B.sc [mpcs]	GD
7.	G. Madhu Sravani	B.sc [mpcs]	G. Madhu
8.	J. Nagasanthi	BSC (MPCS)	J. N
9.	K. Santhosh	B.sc [mpcs]	K. S
10.	M. Rajasekhar	B.sc [mpcs]	M. R
11.	N. Shantha Kumari	B.sc [mpcs]	N. S
12.	N. Pavani	BSC (MPCS)	N. P
13.	P. Subalakshamma	BSC (MPCS)	P. S
14.	P. Gayathri	BSC (MPCS)	P. G
15.	R. Leelalathavathi	BSC (mpcs)	R. L
16.	T. Baisiva Ram	Bsc (mpcs)	T. B
17.	U. Swapna	Bsc (mpcs)	U. S
18.	B. Thilak Kalayan	Bsc (MECS)	B. Thilak Kalayan
19.	C. Kesava Kumar	B.sc (MECS)	C. K
20.	C. Pamulity	Bsc (MECS)	C. Pamulity
21.	D. Suresh	Bsc (MECS)	D. S
22.	S.D. yasmin	Bsc (MECS)	S. D. yasmin
23.	Y. Durga prasad	Bsc (MECS)	Y. Durga prasad

y. Custer N.Y.
Specimens
S.W.K.
Rae

N. B. Reddy
— PRINCIPAL
PSC & KVSC Government College
NANDYAL, Nandyal (Dt.), A.P.

Psc & kvsc Govt. Degree College, Nandyal.

Department of physics.

Bridge Course for I year Bsc (MPC) students.

Students Assessment (2022-2023)

I Fill in the Blanks.

- ① Newton's 2nd law defines _____
- ② Newton's 3rd law action = _____
- ③ T.E in the Universe remains constant is stated by the law of _____.
- ④ The to and fro motion of a body about a fixed position is called _____
- ⑤ The S.I unit of Heat is _____
- ⑥ The relation between Heat and work is given by _____ Law.
- ⑦ Black Body is a good emitter as well as good _____
- ⑧ Lines of force intersect each other or not? [True/false]
- ⑨ The field around the magnet where its influence is felt is called _____
- ⑩ The electrons revolve around the nucleus in _____ orbits according to Bohr's theory.

II Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| ⑪ Newton's 1st law | ca) kelvin |
| ⑫ Newton's 2nd law | cb) Inertia |
| ⑬ S.I unit of temperature | cc) defines force. |
| ⑭ Electric field Intensity | cd) scalar. |
| ⑮ Electric potential | ce) vector. |
| ⑯ | |

Answers

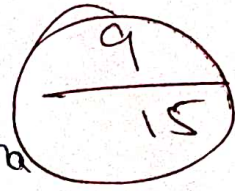
- ① force
- ② — Reaction
- ③ Law of Conservation of energy
- ④ S-H m
- ⑤ ~~Foule~~
- ⑥ $W = \int H$ (Joule law)
- ⑦ Absorber
- ⑧ No. they do not intersect false
- ⑨ Magnetic field
- ⑩ elliptical orbits.
- ⑪ (b)
- ⑫ (c)
- ⑬ (a)
- ⑭ (c)
- ⑮ (d)

Bridge

Course Assignment

~~D. Lask~~

U. Swarna



- 1) Force ✓
- 2) Action ✗
- 3) Law of conservation of energy ✓
- 4) Simple harmonic motion ✓
- 5) Newton ✗
- 6) $w = JH$ ✓
- 7) Observer ✓
- 8) True ✗
- 9) Magnetic force ✗
- 10) Epitaphical ✓
- 11) b ✓
- 12) c ✓
- 13) b ✗
- 14) d ✗
- 15) d ✓

Bridge Course Assessment

✓ Sai Sivaratham

10
15
Groups

1. Force ✓
2. Action ✗
3. law of Conservation of Energy ✓
4. Simple Harmonic motion ✓
5. Newton ✗
6. U.JH ✓
7. Observer ✓
8. True ✗
9. magnetic force ✗
10. optical ✓
11. b ✓
12. c ✓
13. b ✗
14. e ✓
15. d ✓

Bridge ^{Course} Assessment:-
*

B. eswar

13
15

force ✓

action ✓

law of conservation of energy ✓

SHM ✓

Galvin ✓

$w \propto JH$ ✓

Observer ✓

false ✓

Magnetic ✓

optical ✓

b ✓

c ✓

a ✓

e ✓

d ✓

Bridge Course Assessment:-

B. Varaprasad
Impcs

$\frac{13}{15}$

1. Force ✓
2. Action ✗
3. law of Conservation of energy
4. STM ✓
5. kelvin ✗
6. $w = JH$ ✓
7. Observer ✓
8. false ✓
9. magnetic ✓
10. epetical ✓
11. b ✓
12. c ✓
13. a ✓
14. e ✓
15. d ✓

Bridge Course Assignment

B. Lakshmi
devi
Impcs

- 1) Force ✓
- 2) Action ✗
- 3) law of conservation of energy ✓
- 4) Simple harmonic motion ✓
- 5) Newton ✗
- 6) $w = TH$ ✓
- 7) Observer ✓
- 8) True ✗
- 9) magnetic force ✗
- 10) Electrical ✓
- 11) b ✓
- 12) c ✓
- 13) b ✗
- 14) c ✓
- 15) d ✓

Bridge course Assignment

Force ✓

9
15

Action ✗

C. Nough
Impcs

law of conservation of energy ✓

Simple harmonic motion ✓

Newton ✓

$w = JH$ ✓

Observer ✓

true ✗

magnetic force ✗

Elthple ✗

b ✓

c ✓

b ✗

c ✓

d ✓

Bridge Course Assignment

Name :- G. Sree Lakshmi

I BSc MPCs

- 1) Force ✓
- 2) Reaction ✓
- 3) Momentum. ✗
- 4) Simple harmonic motion ✓
- 5) Torque ✓
- 6) $W = JH$ ✓
- 7) action. ✗
- 8) True. ✗
- 9) Magnetic field ✓
- 10) circular. ✗
- 11) ~~b~~ b ✓
- 12) c ✓
- 13) a ✓
- 14) e ✓
- 15) D ✓

11
15

Bridge Course Assessment

G. Nagaswathi
~~IBSE~~ - MPCs

9
15

- 1) force ✓
- 2) action ✗
- 3) law of conservation of energy ✓
- 4) SHM ✓
- 5) Joule ✓
- 6) $W = FH$ ✓
- 7) _____
- 8) Torque ✗
- 9) Magnetic force ✗
- 10) electrical ✓
- 11) B ✗
- 12) c ✓
- 13) B ✗
- 14) e ✓
- 15) D ✓

Bridge Course Assessment:-

G. Madhu Sravani
E mpc

Force ✓

Reaction ✓

law of Conservation of energy ✓

SHM ✓

Joule ✓

$W = JH$ ✓

observer ✓

False ✓

kinetic $\propto$

Epctical ✓

c $\propto$

B $\propto$

B $\propto$

d $\propto$

c ✓

10
15

Bridge Course Assessment:-

K. Santhosh
I mpec

$\frac{11}{15}$

Force

Reaction

law of conservation of energy

SHM

Joule

$W = JH$

Observer

false

kinetic $\times$

Optical

C $\times$

B $\times$

A

d $\times$

c

13
15

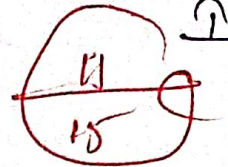
Bridge Course Assignment

N. pavan
IBSC MPCs

1. Force ✓
2. Reaction ✓
3. Law of conservation of energy ✓
4. Simple harmonic motion ✓
5. Torque ✓
6. $W = JH$ ✓
7. Absorber ✓
8. True ✗
9. Magnetic field ✓
10. Circular ✗
11. $[B]$ ✓
12. $[C]$ ✓
13. $[a]$ ✓
14. $[c]$ ✓
15. $[d]$ ✓

Bridge Course Assessment -

M. Raja Shukla
Impcs



- Force ✓
- Reaction ✓
- law of conservation of energy ✓
- SHM ✓
- Joule ✓
- $W = FH$ ✓
- observer ✓
- fake ✓
- kinetic ✓
- optical ✓
- $C \propto$
- $B \propto$
- $B \propto$
- d ✓
- c ✓

Bridge Course Assessment *

P. Subbalakshmi

Bsc MPCs
11/16

Force ✓
Reaction ✓
Law of conservation of energy ✓
Simple Harmonic motion ✓
Joule ✓
 $W = I H$ ✓
Observer ✓
False ✓
kinetic α ✓
spectical ✓
 $C \propto$ ✓
 $B \propto$ ✓
 $A \propto$ ✓
 $d \propto$ ✓
 $C \propto$ ✓

Bridge Course Assignment

10
15

P. Gayathri

I BSc - MPCs.

force ✓

Action ✓

Law of Conservation of energy ✓

Simple harmonic motion ✓

Newton ✓

$W = JH$ ✓

observer ✓

True ✓

magnetic force ✓

eleptical ✓

b ✓

c ✓

b ✓

c ✓

d ✓

Bridge course Assignment

N. shanthakumari
I BSc MPCs

Name :- ~~N. shanthakumari~~
class :-

13
15

- 1) Force ✓
- 2) action ✓
- 3) law of conservation of energy ✓
- 4) simple harmonic motion ✓
- 5) kelvin ✓
- 6) $W = JH$ ✓
- 7) observer ✓
- 8) false ✓
- 9) magnetic field ✓
- 10) elliptical ✓
- 11) b ✓
- 12) c ✓
- 13) a ✓
- 14) e ✓
- 15) d ✓

Bridge course Assignment

N. shanthakumari
I BSc MPCs

Name :- ~~N. shanthakumari~~
class :-

13
15

- 1) Force ✓
- 2) action ✓
- 3) law of conser of energy ✓
- 4) simple harmonic motion ✓
- 5) kelvin ✓
- 6) $W = JH$ ✓
- 7) Observer ✓
- 8) false ✓
- 9) magnetic field ✓
- 10) eleptical ✓
- 11) b ✓
- 12) c ✓
- 13) a ✓
- 14) e ✓
- 15) d ✓

Bridge Course Assessment

- 1) Force ✓
- 2) action α
- 3) Law of conservation energy ✓
- 4) simple harmonic motion. ✓
- 5) Kelvin. α
- 6) $W = J \cdot H$ ✓
- 7) observer. ✓
- 8) TRUE. α
- 9) magnetic field ✓
- 10) circular. α
- 11) B ✓
- 12) C ✓
- 13) a ✓
- 14) e ✓
- 15) d ✓

R. Leelalatharathi
BSc MPES

$\frac{11}{15}$

Bridge course Assignment

9
15

B. Navina
I mpc

Force ✓

Action ✗

law of conservation of energy ✓

simple harmonic motion ✓

Newton ✗

$w = JH$ ✓

observer ✓

True ✗

magnetic force ✗

epititcal ✓

b ✓

c ✓

b ✗

d ✗

d ✓

B. Tilak Kalyan
I Bsc MPCs

1) Force ✓

2) Re α

3) law of conversions of ~~at~~ of energy ✓

4) $\nwarrow$

5) Joule ✓

6) $W = JH$ ✓

7) — α

8) true α

9) magnetic field ✓

10) circular ✓

11) ~~B~~ b ✓

12) C ✓

13) A ✓

14) B $\times$ α

15) D ✓

10
15

Bridge course Assignment

Name: D. Suresh

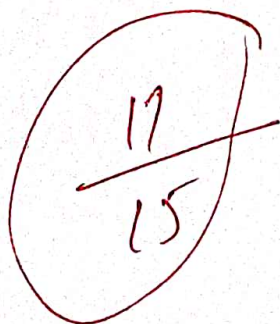
- ① energy X
- ② action X
- ③ law of conservation ✓
- ④ simple harmonic motion ✓
- ⑤ kelvin X
- ⑥ $\omega = 2\pi f$ ✓
- ⑦ - - X
- ⑧ tree X
- ⑨ magnetic field ✓
- ⑩ electrical ✓
- ⑪ B ✓
- ⑫ C ✓
- ⑬ A ✓
- ⑭ D X
- ⑮ D ✓

$$\frac{9}{15}$$

Bridge Course Assignment

Name: - C. pamulati

- (1) Force ✓
- (2) Action ✓
- (3) Law of Conservation of energy ✓
- (4) Simple Harmonic motion ✓
- (5) Joule ✓
- (6) $w = \tau K H$ X
- (7) Absorber ✓
- (8) True X
- (9) magnetic field ✓
- (10) elliptical ✓
- (11) B X
- (12) c ✓
- (13) a ✓
- (14) b X
- (15) d ✓



Bridge Course Assignment

Name :- C. Kesava Kumar

- (1) Force ✓
- (2) Reaction ✓
- (3) law of Conservation of energy X
- (4) SHM ✓
conservation
- (5) kelvin X
- (6) $w = JKH$ X
- (7) Absorber ✓
- (8) False ✓
- (9) magnetic field ✓
- (10) electrical ✓
- (11) b ✓
- (12) c ✓
- (13) a ✓
- (14) e X
- (15) d ✓

$$\frac{12}{15}$$

Bridge course Assessment

08

S. D. Yasmin
I BSc MPECS

~~Force~~

~~Friction~~

~~law of conservation of energy~~

~~SH~~

~~Joule~~

~~$W = TQ$~~

~~absorber~~

~~True~~

~~Magnetic force~~

~~circulator~~

~~B~~

~~e~~

~~a~~

~~e~~

~~ω_c~~

Bridge Course Assignment

M. Durgaprasad
I BSc MEd

1. Source α

reaction

law of Conservation of Energy

α

Joule

$W = TH$

Observer

True α

magnetic field

circular α

B

e

a

e

b

