

15/9/23

Reg NO: C21UG152 COM083

Name: R. Priya

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34

Internal assessment - II

PART-C

15. B) Types of DBMS.

Data Base Management system is a structured programming in which the data are processing and stored in the computer. The data base processing are the continuous and the most important process.

~~THE~~ TYPES OF DBMS.

HIERARCHY MODEL



NETWORK MODEL



RELATIONAL MODEL



OBJECT ORIENTED MODEL



INTERFACE MODEL

1.) Hierarchy model:

is the one of the most important model that the hierarchy model in this data all processing like a tree system.

⇒ The data base system in this model are the most important model and easy to transfer the information and data from the one computer to the another computer.

⇒ The hierarchy model are highly effective and time sharing and the information are shared.

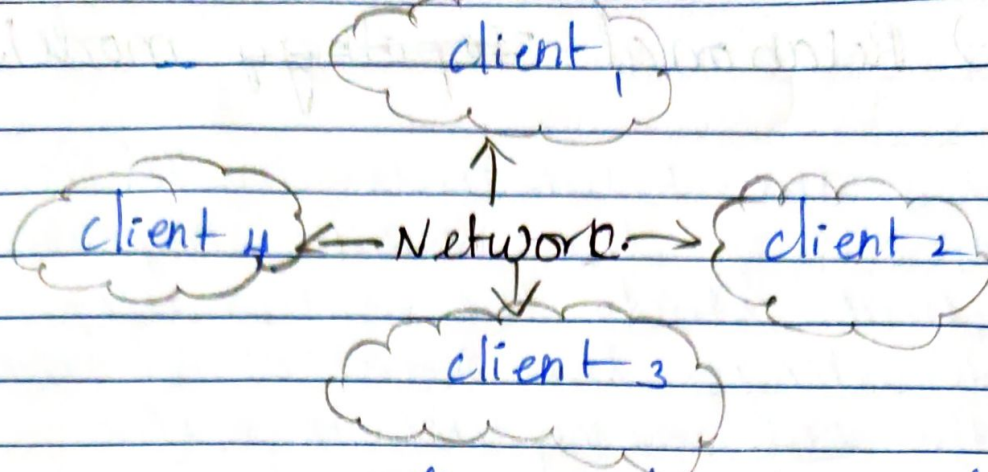
⇒ The most important and the data are transferred from this model.

2.) Network Model:

⇒ The network model is also one of the most important model of the computer which transfer the data from one computer to another computer.

⇒ The network are classified in the ways LAN, WAN, local area, network and wide area network.

⇒ Through the connection of network the data and the network connection are transferred the information.



⇒ The network model are process the data, and programming the data for the transferring the information from the time sharing.

⇒ The network model through the various ways the most used are vidw, excel, edit are the most-used network system in the computer and the data are transferred.

⇒ The connection of one or more computer for the transferring data and information from the computer.

⇒ The most of the wide area and from the more news and this network are used and network is the one of the most important source of the data base management system.

74 ⇒ The network transfers through the topology, protocol and the architecture etc are the network used to transfer the data.

3.) Relational ~~Topology~~ model.

The Relational model are the one of the most important as that which the computer interacting the Relational form the one computer to the another computer and which the computer transferring the data from the one computer to the another computer.

⇒ The Relational computer are noting which the connection of the host from the CPU and the then the monitor get connected and the data are calculated from the computer.

⇒ The Relational model which store the data from the one to another, transferring, processing and Real time.

⇒ The data which are transferred from the any of the Relational should be there.

⇒ It is easy way to transfer from the one to another computer which denotes the transactions from one to another.

15/9/23

4) Object oriented model.

⇒ In the object oriented model in this which the connection and the computer can be transfer the data.

⇒ The object-oriented are mainly the set of goals and procedure are maintained and followed by the object oriented model.

⇒ The main object of the data which calculated the goal and the set of collection from the computer and data are transferred.

5) Interface model.

⇒ In the interface model which the interface of the connection through which the data are collected from the one computer to another computer.

⇒ The interrelated part which the monitor and cpu are connected together and this connection are mainly interrelated to each of the computer.

⇒ The interface of the data which the computer and one of the host of the computer and the data are transferred from one computer to other.

16. (A) DBMS : Explain functions and uses of DBMS.

data base management DBMS. data is a structured manner in which the data are procuring from the systems.

data are transferred from one computer to another computer.

functions of DBMS.

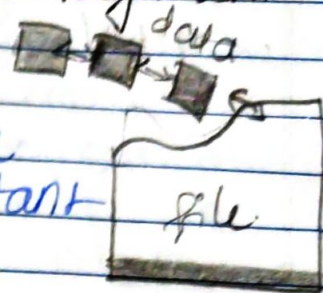
- data dictionary management
- data storage management
- data transformation.
- data security management
- data multiple users access control
- Backup and Recovery management
- data integrity management
- application programming interface
- data base community interface

1.) data dictionary management

on which the data system. The data dictionary management of the most important system which the dictionary of the data information are transferred from one computer to another computer. The information and uses of the dictionary management

2.) data storage management

The data storage management are the one of the most important factor which transfer the data and collection of the data from the client and the server.



The data storage store the data and many data can be stored in the data collection system. in which the data are transferred from the file.

3.) data transformation.

The data transformation all the one of tool which the computer stored transfer when ever the needs of the data information and data are transferred from which the data are stored in it.

4.) data security management

~~on the data security~~ management on that which the data are secured and the locker for the management of the data are transferred.

Through which the data system has the locker to the computer and file has the locker and password enter the required password the information

5) data multiple uses access control.

In which the data base management system the one or more ^{user} person can access the data while as in the file system only one user can access the data so the data base management system useful and for sharing file easily.

6) Back up and Recovery

In the back up and Recovery in the data base management system which the data are deleted (are missed) than in this data base management system the data can be recovered easily even if it is missed.

7) data integrity management

In which the data integrity management the data are transferred and the attributes of the data are easily in the name of system in the file but in the data it cannot be access the management of the data.

8) application of programming interface.

15/9/23

In the application of the programming interface which the data base management has the special programming application and the data are transferred from one computer to another computer.

9.) data base community interface

In the data base community interface which transfer the data from the computer and connected through the network and the various sources of the computer.

Uses of data base management system.

- * data integrity
- * concurrent access.
- * data security.
- * Backup and Recovery.
- * ~~data~~ sharing

* data integrity

In which the most useful sources of the data integrity which the computer transfer the data from the one computer to the another computer.

* concurrent access.

on the concurrent access which the data can be used for the many access and one or more access of the computer and transfer the access of the computer.

* data security.

on the data security in the computer of the data base management are highly secured.

- the data are highly secured in this DBMS.

* Backup and Recovery

If the data are missed then the data can be backup and Recovery of the data. there is fault in any of the data.

* data sharing

on the data sharing which the DBMS can be easily share the data from the one computer to the another computer.

17. A)

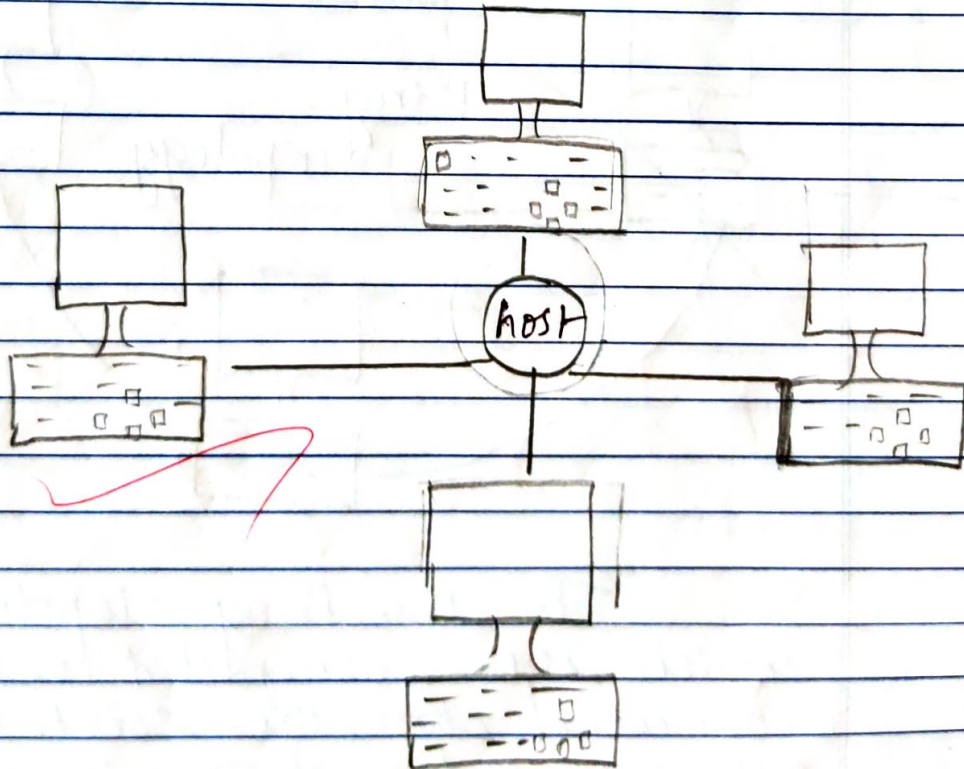
What is Topology

As the topology means which in terms the geometric arrangement of the computer which are connected to computer are called as the topology

There are 3 types of topology.

- * STAR Topology
- * RING Topology
- * BUS Topology

* STAR Topology.



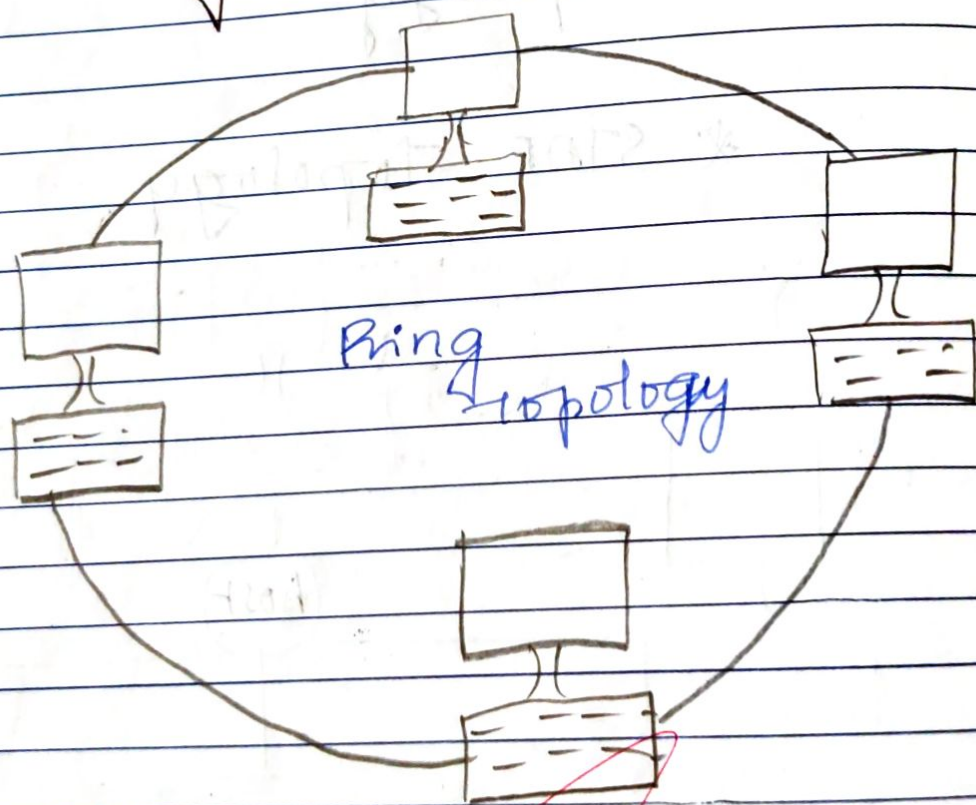
In the star topology which the computer are one or more computer are connected

the host of the computer
all the information are
transferred from the host
and data are transferred

* The star topology are
which separate separate
computer can be transferred
from the host of the
computer.

* The star topology which
the computer LAN Network

* Ring topology.



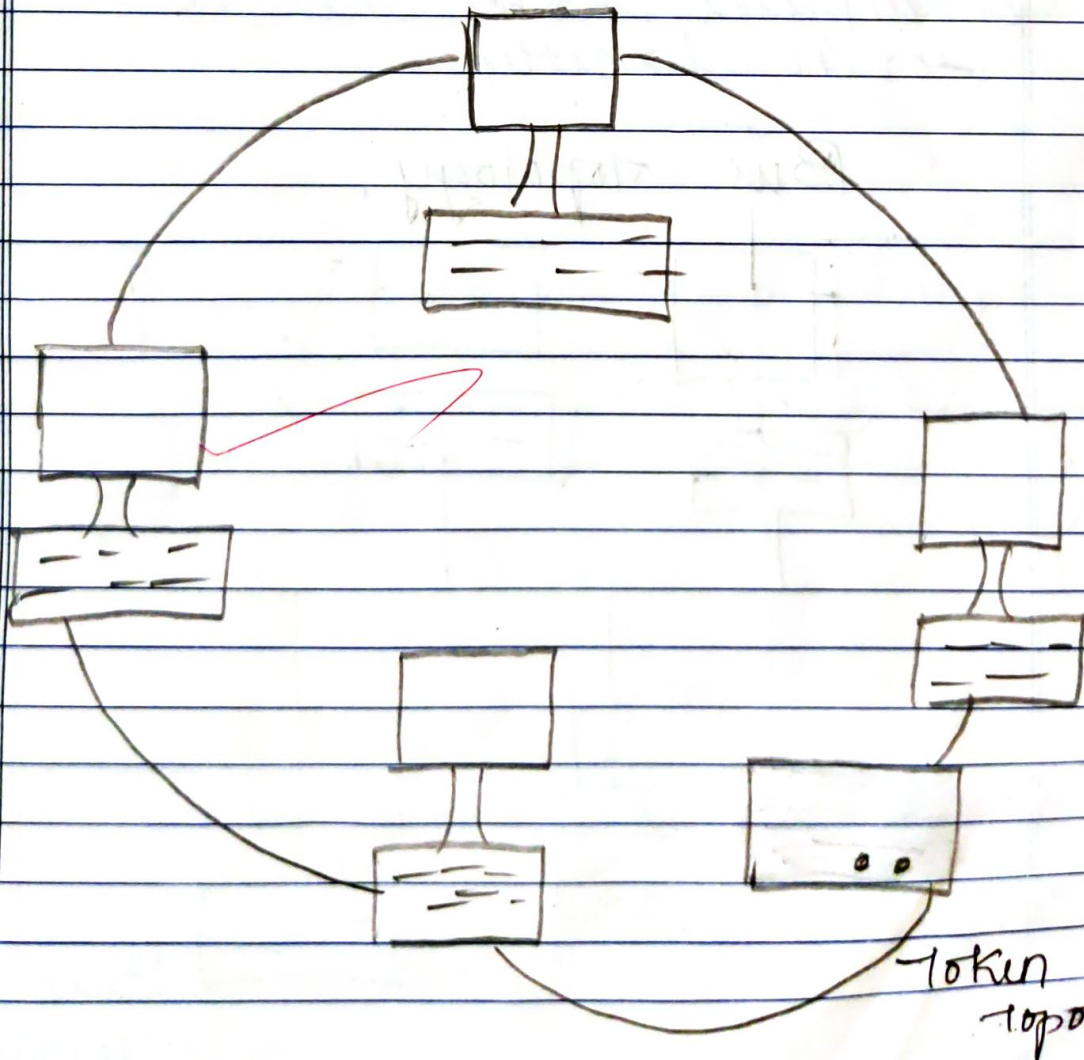
In the Ring topology
which the computer are
connected to the each other
all the information should
transferred from the start
to the required computer

5/9/23

In the Ring topology connected the computer in the circle form through which the data are transferred from the one computer to the another computer.
 ⇒ If any one computer made wrong in the transfer the info of the computer can be it will make the close of the computer.

⇒ Through which the computer transfer the information to the computer

Token Topology.



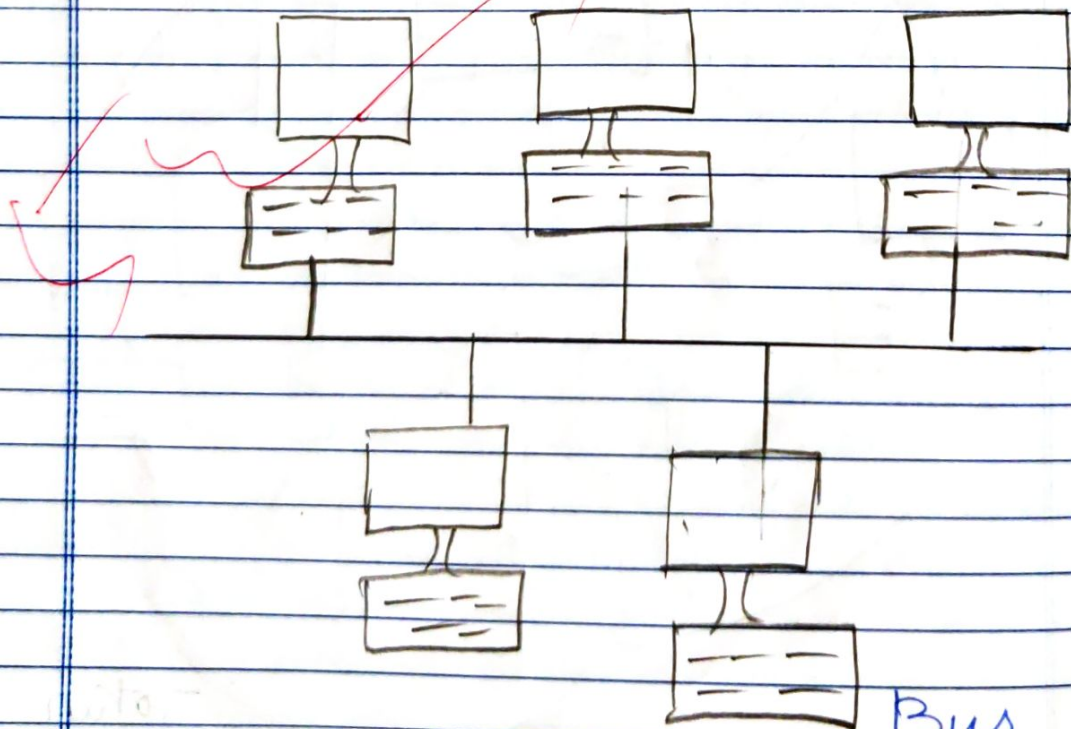
⇒ In the token topology which are similar to the Ring topology which the computer transfers the information from the token

⇒ Token will give the information to the computer to which computer the token to be passed.

⇒ The token topology in english it is known as the many to go

⇒ The data and the information are transferred to the computer from one to token directly

Bus topology.



Bus
topology

⇒ In bus topology the information are transferred from one cable to all the computer

⇒ The one cable connected all the computer and the information are transferred to the computer

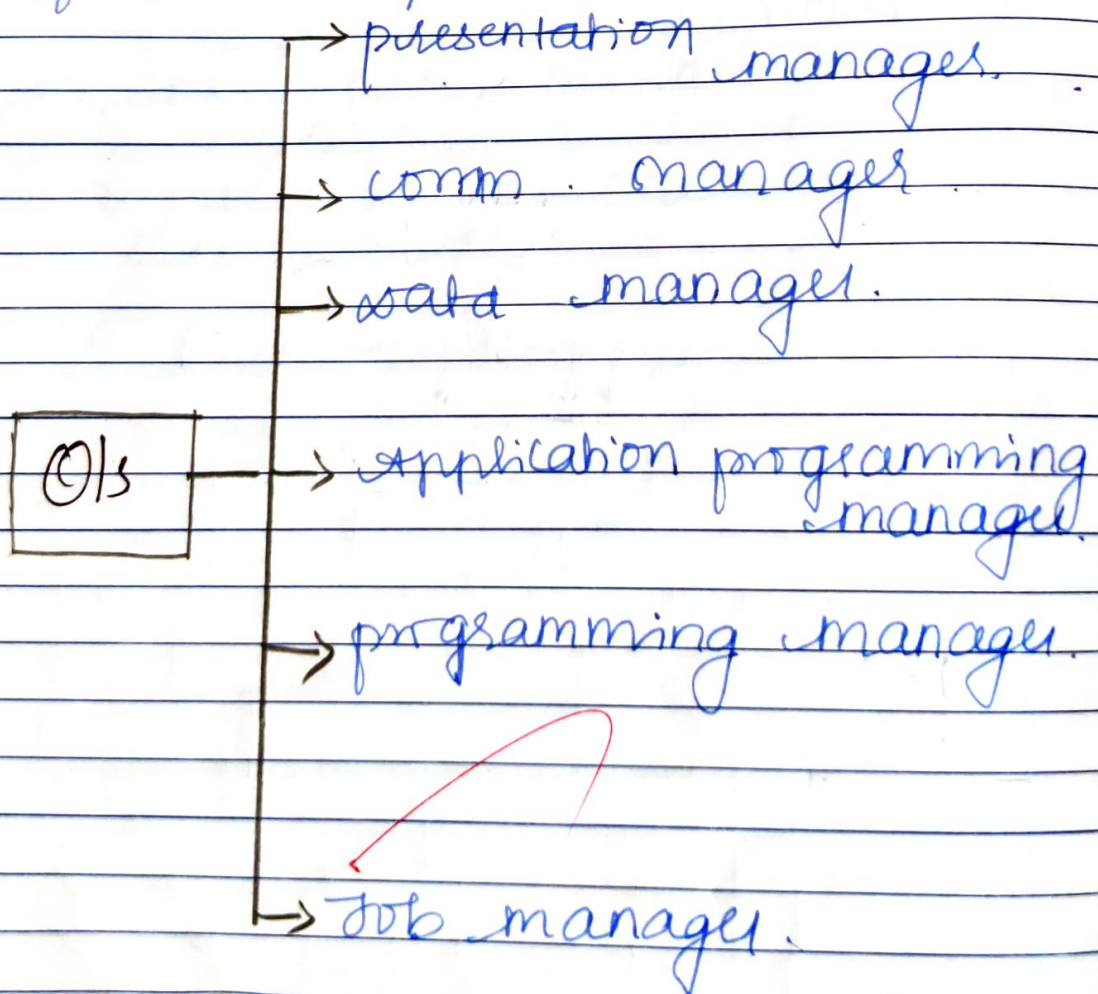
⇒ The Bus topology if any error in the computer of connected cable all the computer can not be work,

PART-B

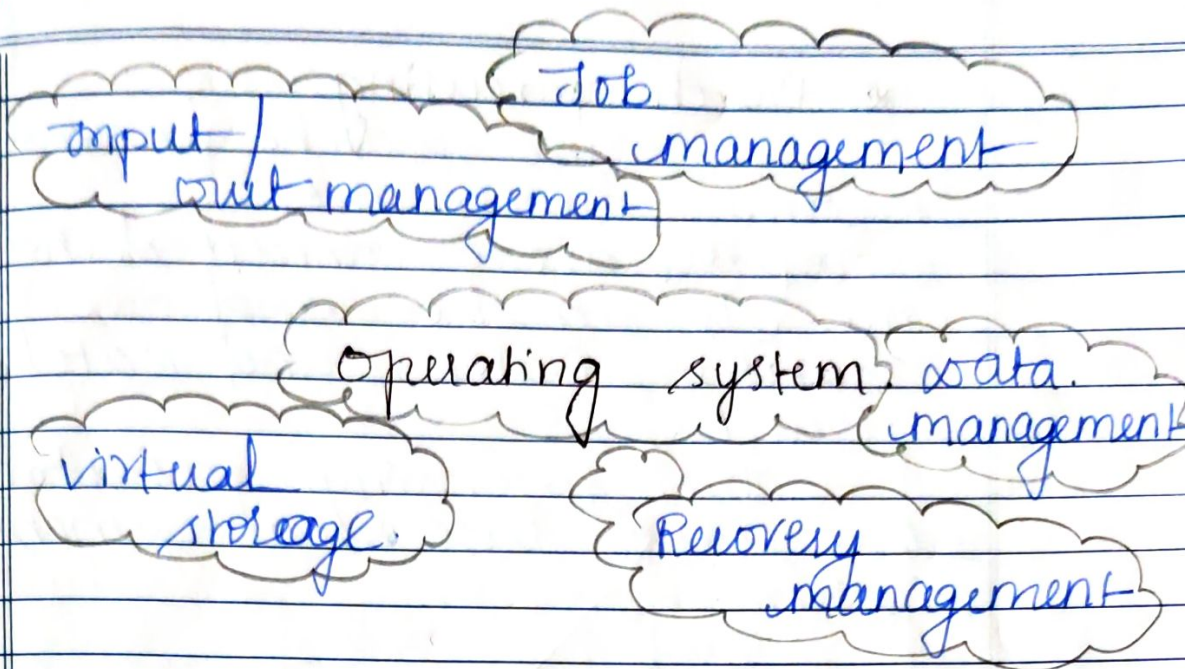
II. Operating System.

In the operating system which the computer are connected to all the input and output, CPU are known as the operating system of the computer.

The OS is connected to the computer for the transformation of the computer.



15/12/23



functions of operating system.

- * job management
- * Batch management
- * online processing
- * virtual storage
- * data management
- * input and output management.

* ~~job~~ management

in the operating system which manage the job management of the on and off of the computer.

The management verify the storage of the computer.

* Batch processing

The batch processing means which the computers are connected to the OLS in the and Batch1, Batch2 and Batch Batch.

The processing goes through the data base management system.

* online processing

In the online processing through which the wide network are connected and the operating system through which processing and the data are transferred.

* virtual storage.

In the virtual storage the data are transferred from the which the information virtually stored are transferred.

* data management

In the operating system the data are managed through the system and UNIX and OS of the computer.

through which the computer device are transferred.

* Input and output management

In the input device, which are connect and output device which are connected to the computer are managed and the stored in the computer and managed.

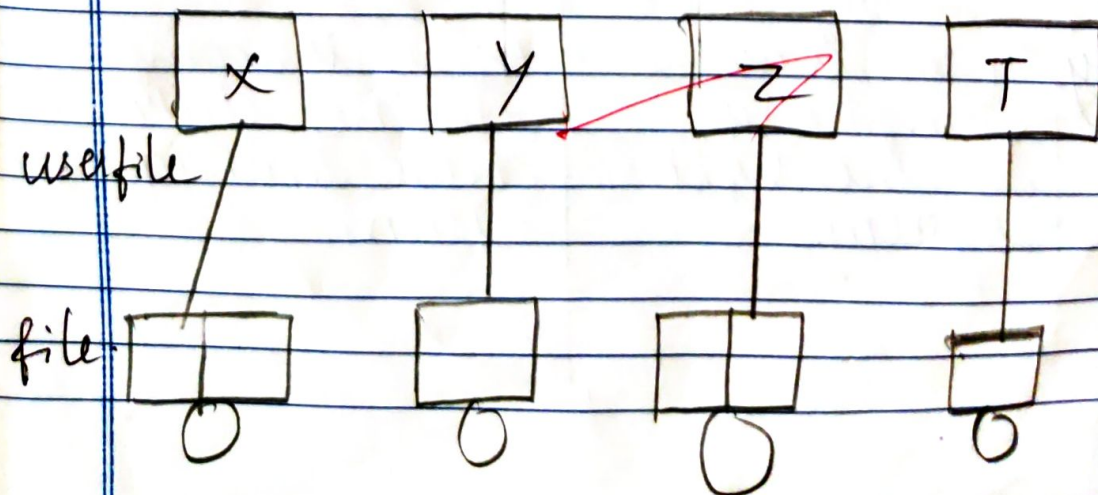
13. Distinguish b/w. file processing vs data base management

file processing

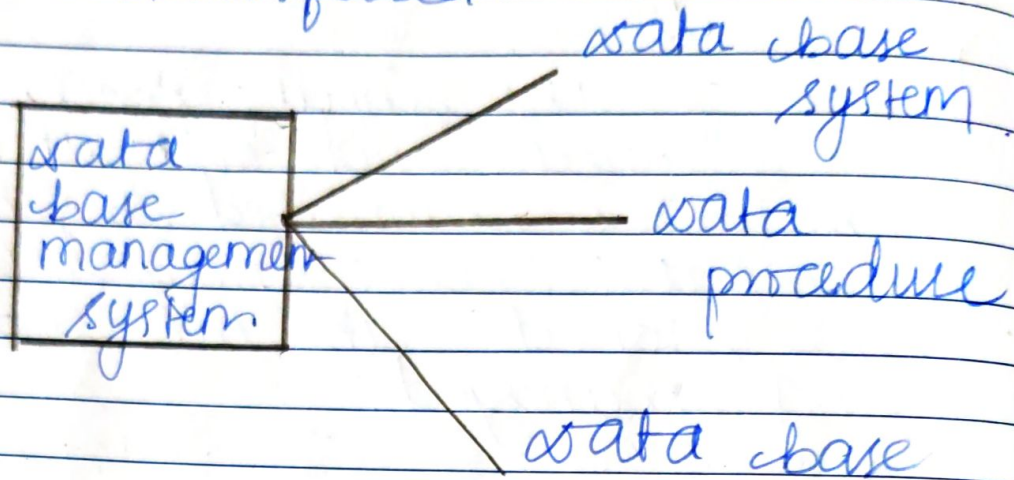
In the file processing there need not write the procedure of the file.

there is not easily to transfer the file.

It is expensive in the cost of file processing.



data base management
 data base management
 is that but data base
 data management system
 are transferred.



Basic	file system	data base management
Structure	There is no structure in the file system	There is a structure in the transfer of the data.
data Redundancy	There is a data Redundancy in the file system	there is no data redundancy in the data base management
Complexity	There is no complexity in the file system.	there is complexity in the data base management system.

cost	In the file system the cost is expensive	The cost in the data base is less.
user access	only one user can access the file system.	one or more user can access the data base management system.
meaning	In the file system the procedure should be written	In the data base management the no need to write
Attributes	The file system the attributes name is the file name	In the data system there is no attribute
example	EXT	MySQL

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2/50

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT - I

S. Leelavathi

C21UGIS2MAT018

In Bsc. Maths

C-Programming

21UMAS03

09.08.2023

PART-A

1. d) `int $main;`
2. c) Variable names cannot start with a digit.
3. b) `int`
4. a) informations.
5. a) Lower case letters.
6. b) True False
7. a) `type def`
8. b) 63
9. b) `scanf`
5. -

PART-B

12. Character set:

character set is classified into four parts namely

- i) Letters
- ii) Digits
- iii) Special characters
- iv) White space

Letters:

- * A-Z in uppercase
- * a-z in lowercase

Digits:

Any decimal digits from 0-9

Special characters:

- * , Comma
- * ? Question mark
- * & ampersand
- * ! Exclamatory
- * ' Apostrophe
- * " Quotation
- * \$ Dollar
- * = Undercore
- * (open brack
- *) close brack
- * [open brack
- *] close bracket

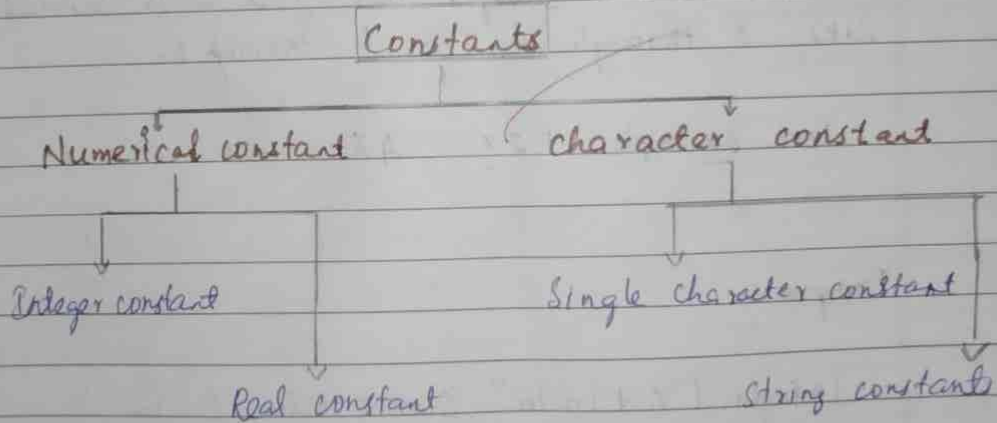
White space:

- * Form feed
- * Blank space
- * Carriage
- * New line
- *

Part - C.

14. Types of integers constants.

Int Constants may be classified as follows



Integer Constant:

Integer constants may be starts with 0-9 with an option value plus or minus sign, Int

Integer constants are divided into three types

namely,

decimal integer
Octal integer
Hexa decimal integer.

Decimal integers can be start with 0-9 with an optional value plus or minus sign

For example 3.287 2.4628 1.534

Octal integer may be starts with 0-7 digits with an optional value plus or minus sign.

For example 0.513 12.46 4.532

Hexa decimal integer has join with variables like X through x or F through f.

For example, 1.2X 4X 1.2X 23X-4

Program:

Integer ("%d\n\n" "Linear value Program")

Values ("ln\n" 3.287 2.467+1 1.534)

("%.d\n" long values")

(3.287 2.468 1.534)

Output:

Least value integer

3 287 2 468 1.534

Long values

3.287

2.468

1.534

Real constants:

Real constants may be said with an exponential component e .

It can be explained with an exponent. e is said as 10^2 multiplication of 10^2 .

It can also be said as m . Mantissa e exponent. It can also be said in upper case or lowercase (e or E).

Example:

0.6e 1.4E 4e2 - 1

Single character constant:

Single character constant is said to be an single character is defined within a single Quotation.

For example:

'x' 'y' 'x' ' ' '4'

'x' is different from x

String constant:

String constant can be defined as any alphabets, words, numbers and symbols can be with double Quotation.

For example,

"Hello!", "?...", "1.46x"

Single character constant is different from string constant. String constant is said in with any character within Quotation. While single character constant is said as single variable or constant with single Quote.

15. Variables in C-Programming:

We know that variables can be defined with any of the characters such that length, height, prices and so on.

It can be specified as follows:

- ANSI length will be of atleast 31 characters But length should be only 8 characters. So first eight letters will be taken

- It starts with variable. Some programs are allowed to start with under core (_).

- Keywords will not be allowed

* Variables names cannot start with a digit--

* White space is not allowed.

* In Upper case and lower case are significant.

Examples.

John 14.6 well defined

14-Priya is Not valid because it should not be start with digit

The Word Total varied from total to TOTAL.

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26

36/50

Exam No : C21UG152MAT023

Class : III BSc Maths

Date : 09.08.2023

Sub : C- Programming

PART-A

1. (d) `int $main` ✓

2. (c) variable names cannot start with a digit ✓

3. (b) `intc` ✓

4. (a) Information ✓

5. ✓

6. (a) Lower case letters ✓

7. (b) False ✓

8. (c) `typedef` ✓

9. (b) 63 ✓

10. (b) `scanf` ✓

PART-B

C-Tokens

C-Tokens are considered as the smallest units in the C-programming. C-Tokens consists of letter and digits. It consists of main characters:

C-Tokens			
Key words	Identifiers	Strings	Operators
Float while	Main amount	"ABC" "Year"	+, -
	constants		Special Symbols
	15.3 100		[] . { }

12 character set

A character set is a set which consists of different characters that is used in programming. There are four main characters.

1. Letters
2. Digits
3. Special characters
4. White space

1. Letters

upper case A to Z

lower case a to z

2. Digits

Numbers 0 to 9

3. Special characters

{ - Left Brace

} - Right Brace

(- Left parenthesis

) - Right parenthesis

. - Period

+

- Addition

-

- Subtraction

÷

- Division

-

- Hyphen

:

- colon

[

- Left Bracket

]

- Right Bracket

&

- Ampersand

\$

- Dollar

=

- Equal to

4. White space

1. Blank space

2. Horizontal tab

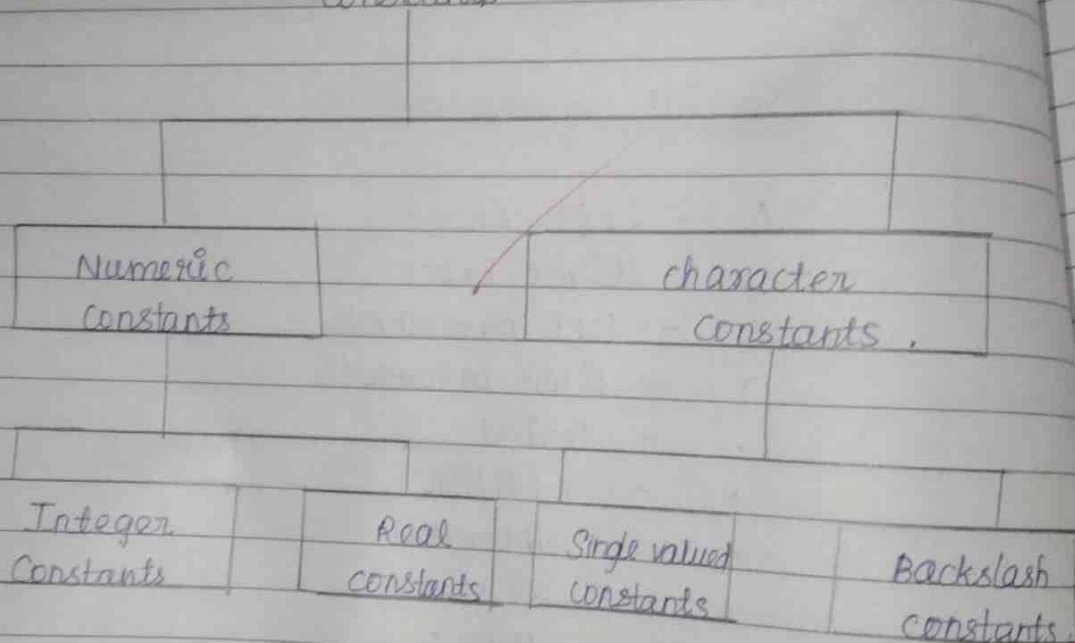
3. Carriage return

4. New line

5. Form feed

PART - C14. Types of constants.

constants are which remain the same in the output of C-programming. The constants are of different types.

constantsNumeric constants.

Numeric constants are of different types

1. Decimal
2. Octal decimal
3. Hexa decimal.

Decimal constants are those which consists of digits ranging from 0 to 9
for example,

72 109 35 64 83

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Octa decimal consists of the digits ranging from 0 to 7.

For example,

35, 43, 86, 52, 29

Hexa decimal constants are those which consists of 0x or 0X at the beginning of the constant.

For example,

0x12, 0x23, 0x15, 0x8

Real constants

Real constants are used to give the answers with the decimal values for the height, weights of the persons which should be given accurately.

12.64, 13.82, 16.5, 8.2
are some of the examples.

The values can also be given with the value of mantissa e exponent

Mantissa is a real number and it can be given with the e value which represents the value 10^a .

Some of the examples are

5e2, 50e5, 63e2

Single valued constants

These constants are given within the single quotation marks.

'20' '60%' '52.3'

Here, consider that, for the computer '20' is not the same as 20.

Double valued constants

The constants are given within the double quotation mark.

"0.56" "3.24" "301."

Here "0.56" is not the same as '0.56' in programming. Also "0.56" is not the same as 0.56.

Backslash constants

The C-programming consists of a special character called backslash constants. For this the character must be written with a backslash.

"/0" - Null

"/:" - Semi colon

"/?" - Question mark

"/-" - Hyphen

are some of the examples.

15. Variables in C-programming.

Variables are those in which the data values are stored in C-programming. It also consists of integers, constants to be stored.

Total
No of students
Average
Total Height
are some of the examples.

Conditions

1. The first character in the word should start with a letter.

2. According to ANCF 31 letters are allowed in programming. More than the prescribed no of characters, the system fails to give the desired output.

3. Only first eight letters of them is taken as some computers may not give the results.

4. Upper and lower case is significant. "Ball" is not the same as "ball" in programming.

5. White space is not allowed.

6. Key words are not allowed.

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Character	Condition	Remark.
char	Not valid	key word not allowed
dollar \$	Not valid	\$ sign not allowed
Group 1	Not valid	White space not allowed.
Avg - height	valid	First 8 digits are significant.
Int - 10	valid	Digits after under score is allowed

consider two statements,

Average - Height

Average - Weight

In order to produce the result, as it allows only first eight characters we alternate them as

Avg - Height

Avg - Weight

or it can also be written as

Average - ht

Average - wt

which makes the user to get the output accurately.

16. Symbolic constants in C-programming.

There are certain situations in which the numerical values has two different meanings. For example 3.14 is the value of π and it also the no of students passed in the class. This produces a confusion and it has two methods to solve.

1. To find Alteration to the problem
2. To understand the problem.

1. To find alteration to the problem.

In order to find the alteration to the problem either we have to change the value of π from 3.14 to 3.1359 to get the accurate answer or to change of the students in both A and B sections.

2. To understand the problem.

To understand the problem, we know that if we also change the value of π from 3.14 to 3.1359 it is difficult to get the desired results. So first change the process of alteration and try to understand the problem and change the names given to them.

For example,

```
#define 10
#define Chennai
#define 12
```

conditions

1. The first letter of define should always be in lower case.
2. After # space is not allowed
3. Hyphen is not allowed
4. White space is not allowed
5. Key words are not allowed

character	condition	Remark,
#define 5/15	Not valid	Define must be in lower case
#define T.20	Not valid	After define space is not allowed
#define Sun-rise	not valid	Hyphen is not allowed
#define good life	not valid	No space b/w two words
#define int	not valid	key words not allowed

26

71

Reg NO: C21UG152MAT005
Sub: C-programming.
class: III - Bsc Maths

part - A

1) d) `int $main;`

2) c) variable names cannot start with a digit.

3) b) `int`

4) a) information.

5) a) Lower case letters

6) b) false

7) c) Typedef

8) b) 63

9) d) typedef.

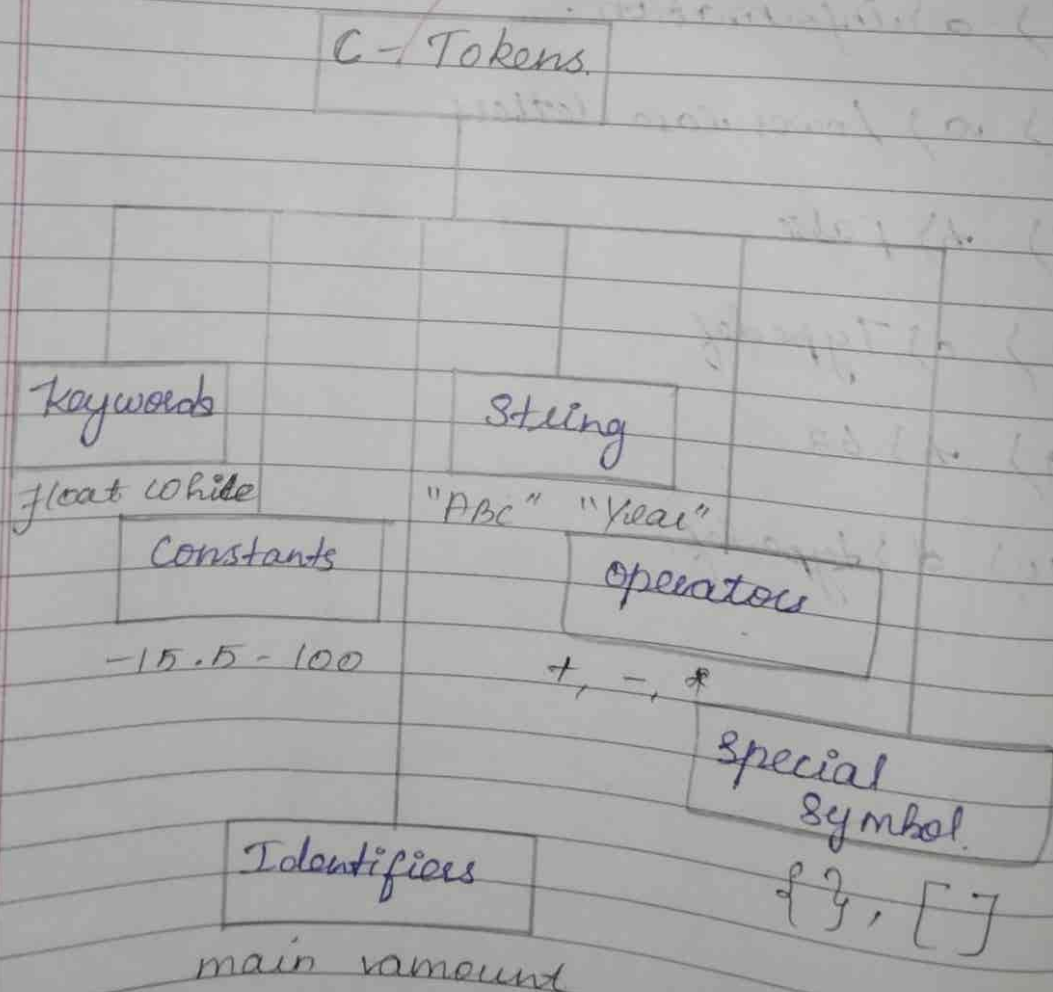
part - B

11) C-Tokens:

C-Tokens individual and punctuation marks are called C-Tokens.

in C programming individual marks in C-Tokens

C has 6 tokens has 6-types,



12) Character Set

character set means it has
4 types,

- i) Letter
- ii) decimal
- iii) Special character
- iv) white space

i) Letter:

Upper case A...Z

Lower case a...z

ii) decimal:

All decimal numbers 0 to 9

iii) Special character:

- , comma
- . period
- : colon
- ; semi colon
- ' apostrophe
- ? question mark
- [left close bracket
-] right close bracket

{ left close brace

} right close brace

" quotation mark

| Vertical bar

\ back slash

_ under score

/ slash

? question mark

\$ dollar symbol

% percentage

^ caret

- minus sign

+ plus sign

ii) Special character

< opening angle

> closing angle

) Right parenthesis

(left parenthesis

iv) White space:

Blank space

Horizontal tab

Carriage return

New line feed

part - c

14) Data type :

Datatype

3.

Integer type

Signed

int
short
small int
balance
long int

Unsigned

unsigned int
unsigned short
unsigned small int
unsigned balance
long integers

character type

float
double

void

floating point type

float
double

Data type	Value
character	-128 to 127
double	1.7×10^{-308} to 1.7×10^{308}
int	-32768 to 32767
floating point	3.4×10^{-38} to 3.4×10^{38}

integer type

- i) Signed
- ii) Unsigned

Signed →

- i) int
- ii) long int
- iii) short int

long int save signed values and short int save small signed values.

unsigned →

- i) unsigned int
- ii) unsigned long int
- iii) unsigned short int

floating point type:

- i) double
- ii) float

16) assign values to variables in c programming

value = amount + incate * amount

while { I = PERIOD }

```
{  
    "year" = year + 1  
}
```

In this Numerical value is equal to amount and add incate and multiply the amount.

Assignment values:

Variable - Name = Constant

final - value = 100

int - value = 0

yes = "x"

~~xxxxxx~~ balance = 75.84

"year = year + 1"

the new year is equal to the old year plus one.

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data type Variable - Name = constant

int final - value = 100

char yes = "X"

double balance = 75.84

is the diff type to assign values to variables in c programming.

"year = year + 1"

old year equal to the year plus one.

p = q = s = 0

x = y = z = max

p, q, s the assign values is equal to 0.

and the, x, y, z assign values is equal to max.

Max the values to variables in c programming.

24/11
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C-programming

part-A

Answer all the questions:-

1. d) int \$ main;

2. c) variable names cannot start with a digit.

3. b) int

4. a) Information.

5. a) lowercase letters.

6. b) False.

7. c) typedef.

8. b) b3.

9. b) scanf.

part-c

Answer All the questions:-

15.

by C program to illustrate scanf and printf functions:-

Input:-

Main {

{

int number;

printf ("enter an integer number (n)");

scanf ("%d", &number);

If number < 100.

printf ("your number is smaller than 100").

else printf ("your number contains more than two digits").

Enter a number %d :

out put :-

Enter an integer number.

54

your number is smaller than 100.

Enter an integer number 108.

your number contains more than two digits.

Enter a number %d : column.

The compiler point of use
in procedure message as a control
in Scan f.

11. Data types in C programming:-

The data type is a type of data which is used in programming. In other word used in declare variable.

There are three classes.

i) primal data types.

ii) derive data types

iii) user defined data types.

If All C contains in five type.

- * int
- * char
- * double
- * float
- * void.

primal data types

Integral

Integer

signed



int
long int
small int

un signed



unsigned int
unsigned long int
unsigned small int

characters

char

signed char
unsigned char

float

void

float

double

long double

If All C contains in

int - -128 to 127

char - 32.768 to 32.768

double - $3.4e-38$ to $3.4e+38$

float - $1.7e-308$ to $1.7e+308$

void

part-B

Answer any two questions:-

12. Character set:-

The character is used to a form numbers and expressions depend on a programming. If the character personal, micro, mini characters. character defined in classified in four types:

i) Letters

ii) digits

iii) special characters

iv) white space.

Letters:-

* Upper case letters A to Z

* Lower case letters a to z

Digits:-

The all numbers 0...9

Special characters:-

- * (comma ,)
- * Question mark (?)
- * colon (:)
- * Semi colon (;)
- * full stop (.)
- * Dollar (\$)
- * open bracket [
- * close bracket]
- * Exclamatory (!)

White Space :

Blank Space

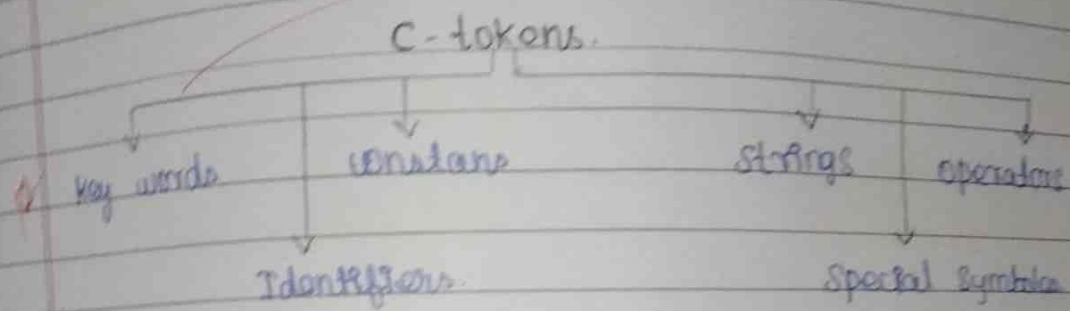
Horizontal tab

New line

form feed.

11. C-tokens:-

Individual words and
punctual form is called C-tokens



AND SCIENCE FOR WOMEN, HOSUR

Roll No :- C21UG152MAT013
Class :- III Bsc Maths
Subject :- C-PROGRAMMING
Date :- 09-08-2023
Day :- WEDNESDAY

CUMULATIVE INTERNAL ASSESSMENT - I

C-PROGRAMMING [21UGAS03]

PART - A

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS :-

1. d) int \$ main;
2. c) variable names cannot start with a digit
3. b) int
4. a) Information
5. 
6. a) Lower case letters
7. b) False
8. c) typedef
9. b) b3
10. b) scanf

PART - B

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS:-

11.

SHORT NOTES ON C-TOKENS:-

In a C-program the C-Tokens is very important. Because it will explain the all way of using the C-languages.

And here the C-Tokens can hold by the use of the two characters namely

* Keywords

* Identifiers.

KEYWORDS:-

The keywords means for a brief words it will keep the hint as a short words.

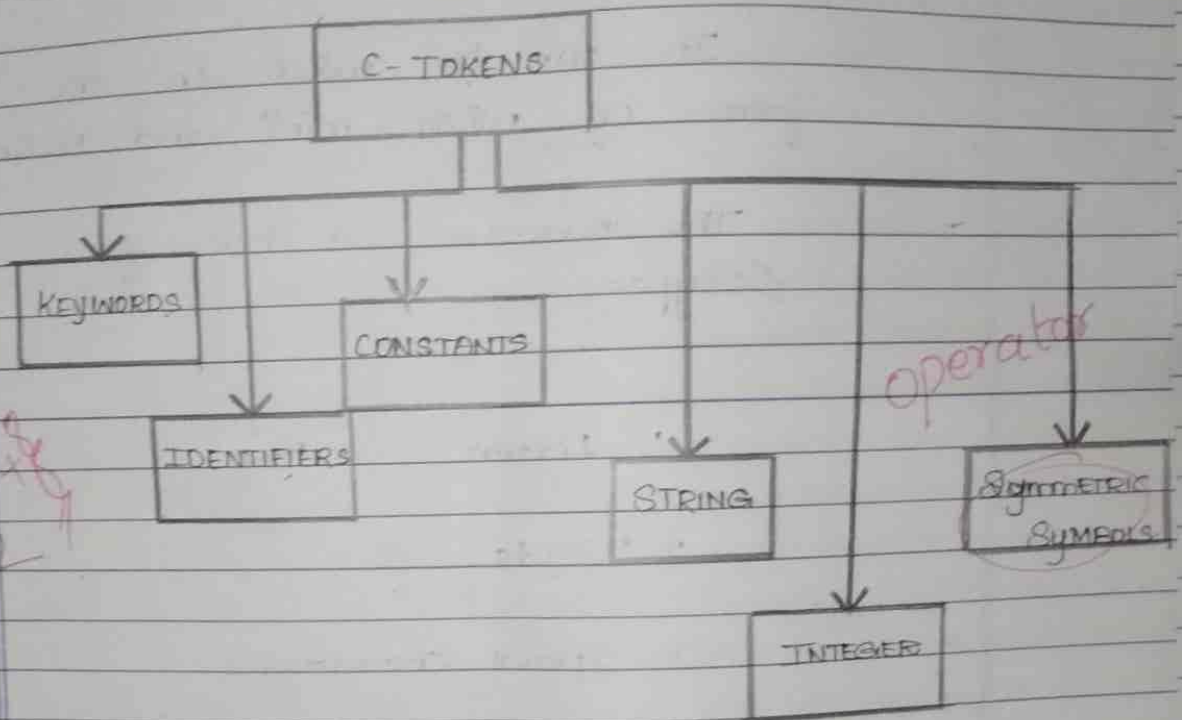
IDENTIFIERS:-

Identifiers can identify the Symbols or mathematical Expressions.

In the C-programming the C-tokens helps us
in many as to program in the
computer languages.

C-tokens has 5 types

They are
namely,



These are the 5 types which are used
in C compilers as commonly
known as the C-TOKENS.

SHORT NOTES ON CHARACTER SETS

Character Set are used in the form of words, numbers and expressions. It depends upon the which computer program.

In the C-program the character Set is very important.

It can be used in the form of micro, mini and mainframe.

The character Set has four types:

1. Letters
2. Digits
3. Special characters
4. White space.

LETTERS:

1) uppercase

A · B · C · D · · · · Z

2) Lowercase

a, b, c, d, ..., z

Digits :-

All the Binary numbers

0, 1, ..., 9

Special Characters :-

, COMMA

: COLON

; SEMI COLON

? QUESTION MARK

! EXCLAMATION MARK

{ LEFT BRACE

} RIGHT BRACE

< OPENING LEFT BRACKET

> CLOSING RIGHT BRACKET

\$ DOLLAR SIGN

NUMBER SIGN

+ PLUS SIGN

- MINUS SIGN

• PERIODS

WHITE SPACE :-

1. Blank Space

2. Horizontal tab

3. carriage return

4. feed form

These are the character set. It can also be defined by the help of key words and the identifiers.

In this character set there is another set namely TRIAGRAPH SET.

PART - C

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS:-

14.

a) DATA TYPES IN C - PROGRAMMING:-

DATA TYPES:-

Data type is a type of data which will use in program. In other words it will said as a declare a variable.

Data types will not be change while it executing Because it fixed one.

In c-program the data types are classified into three classes:-

1. primary data types
2. derived data types
3. user-defined data types.

All c compilers support are 5 fundamental data types.

These are

1. Int [INTEGERS]

2. char [CHARACTER]

3. float

4. double

5. void

PRIMARY DATA TYPES:-

1. Int

2. char

3. float

4. double

DERIVED DATA TYPES:-

1. Array

user - sig defined data type:-

1. UNIONS

PRIMARY DATA TYPES

INTEGRAL TYPES

INTEGER [SIGNED]

1. Int
2. long int
3. short int

INTEGER [UNSIGNED]

1. unsigned int
2. unsigned long int
3. unsigned short int

CHARACTERS

1. char
2. signed char
3. unsigned char

Floating point types

1. float
2. double
3. long double

Void

1. void

RANGE AND DATA TYPES IN 16-BITES MACHINE

1. ~~int~~ char = -128 to +127
2. ~~ch~~ Int = -32,768 to +32,767
3. ~~d~~ float = 3.4×10^{-38} to 3.4×10^{38}
4. double = 1.7×10^{-308} to 1.7×10^{308}

RANGE AND SIZES OF DATA TYPES IN 16-BITES MACHINE

	SIZE	RANGE
char	8	-128 to 127
Signed char	8	0 to 255
unsigned char int	16	-32,768 to 32,767
unsigned int char	16	0 to 65535
Signed long int	8	-128 to 127
unsigned short int	8	0 to 255
unsigned int	32	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,648
long unsigned long int	32	0 to 4,294,967,295
float unsigned short int	32	3.4×10^{-38} to 3.4×10^{38}
float double	64	1.7×10^{-308} to 1.7×10^{308}
long double	80	3.4×10^{-4932} to 3.4×10^{4932}

15. Assignments values to variables:-
a program to illustrate ~~statements~~ and ~~functions~~ :-

Variables are created by the use of ~~of~~ in program statement

Value = Amount + Inrate * Amount

while (year <= period)

{

.....

.....

year = year + 1;

}

Initial_value = 0;

final_value = 100;

Balance = 75.84;

yes = 'x';

C permits multiply assignments in one line.

Initial_value = 0;

Final_value = 100;

Assigning a value to variable is by using the binary values

It can be assigned by has the program type.

by using the same statement as value, amount and the units.

And so that all the initial value and the final value can also find.

By using assigning the values to variables in the C-programming language is by put as a program.

And by the data type and constants.

data_type variable_name = constants

Initial

Int final value = 100;

char yes = 'x';

double balance = 75.84;

The process of giving initial values to variable is called Initialization.

$p = q = r = 0$

$x = y = z = \text{Max.}$

Some compiler permit the use of the "promote lines."

15)

C program to illustrate scanf and printf functions:-

Input

```
main {
```

```
{ int number
```

```
printf ("Enter an Integer number\n");
```

```
scanf ("%d", &number);
```

```
if (number < 100)
```

```
printf
```

```
printf ("your number is smaller  
than 100\n");
```

```
else
```

```
scanf ("your number contains  
more than digits\n");
```

```
}
```

Output

Enter an integer number

54

Your number is smaller than 100

Enter an integer number

108

Your number contains more than two digits

Some compiler permit the use of the "prompt lines".

This is the bluecode of scanf and printf functions.

It explains in two way what is ~~an~~ input and output.

22/3/23

Name: Ranjitha M.

Reg.no: C22UG152ENG025

Class: I. BA. English

Sub: Drama

Date: 06/03/2023

Day: Monday

Internal assessment - 1

Section - A

1. c) a fable ✓
2. a) Germans ✓
3. c) Germany ✓
4. a) ripe grapes ✓
5. a) Satan ✓
6. b) Marlow ✓
7. a) Mr. Hardcastle ✓
8. b) 57 years ✓
9. b) London ✓
10. c) Constance ✓

Section - B.

1. Kate Stoops to Conquer Marlow?
'She Stoops to Conquer' is a play written by Oliver Goldsmith. He was born in Ireland in 1730. 'She Stoops to Conquer' is one of the popular novels of Goldsmith. It is considered as the farce because it has full of improbabilities. Here Kate is the heroine of the play. She belongs to aristocratic family. Young Marlow is the hero of the play. His character is weird. To hear that he is very bashful and reserved especially when he confront the high-born ladies. But his bashfulness vanishes in front of local women or ordinary women. Here, Kate is the bride seen to Marlow. But Marlow is unnerved when he faces Kate. He won't even see her face and leaves that place. Kate loves Marlow and knows about his character. She dresses herself as a barmaid and goes before Marlow. Now When Marlow confronts Kate as a barmaid, he couldn't recognise her as a Kate but thinks her as a barmaid. He fell in love with Kate at his first sight and expresses his love for her in most passionate terms. Finally Marlow comes to

Know the truth and problem are resolved and replaced with the merry wedding bells on the following day.

2. Last Hour of Faustus' Life:

'Dr Faustus' is a play written by Christopher Marlow. Dr. Faustus represents a young German scholar named Faustus, who is getting tired and bored of the various branches of knowledge available to him. Finally turns toward black magic. At first, ~~he~~ he wishes to help poor people in the country using his magic. But when Mephistophilis takes him round the city and makes him to use the magic in a ~~was~~ wrong way, Faustus also starts playing trick on the people and cheats everybody in the country.

The power Mephistophilis grant him is just like a toy than ability. Many times Good angel and old man urges him to repent / think of god. Faustus becomes constantly unsteady about whether he should repent and go to god or to serve Lucifer. His part of him wishes to do good and part of him sunk in sin. He finally desires to remain ~~loy~~ loyal to hell rather than seek heaven.

Only at the end of his life, he wishes to repent. In the final scenes, he cries out to Christ for

forgiveness and for redemption. But it's too late for Faustus is still alive but incapable of being rescued. Marlow comes out of the Christian law. Faustus spends his last moments in a different universe which is outside the Christian world when redemption is no longer possible. He says that 'When sins, knowingly committed, lead to man's destruction'.

Section - c.

2.

Dr. Faustus

- Christopher Marlowe.

Synopsis :

- Introduction.
- Works.
- The various themes found in Dr. Faustus.
- Symbols.
- The Good Angel and the Evil Angel.
- The Sin of Faustus.
- Cry for redemption.
- Complete destruction.
- The divided nature of man in Faustus.
- The God and the Supernatural.
- Seven Deadly Sins.
- Conclusion.

Introduction:

Christopher Marlowe [1564-1593], the greatest of Shakespeare's predecessors was born at Canterbury in February 1564, Two months before Shakespeare himself was born. His father John was a fairly well to do shoe-maker and his mother Catherine, the daughter of the rector of St Peter's. They had nine children in which Marlowe was the second.

Works:

1. Home and Leander - Poem.
2. Tambulaine the great, two party-play (1587)
3. Dr. Faustus - Play (1588)
4. The Jew of Malta - Play (1590)
5. Edward - II - Play (1591)
6. Dido - play
7. Queen of Carthage (1593).
8. The Mossaco of Paris (1593).

The Various themes found in Dr. Faustus:

The different themes found in Dr. Faustus are sin, redemption and damnation.

The tragical history of Dr. Faustus presents a young German Scholar named Faustus, who is getting tired and go bored of the various branches of knowledge available to him. Finally turns towards magic.

Dr. Faustus is considered as a Christian play which deals with ~~the~~ Christianity and the Bible. First, there is the idea of sin, in which Christianity defines as 'the action contrary to the will of God'. Faustus not only disobey god but deliberately ignores him. In this way Faustus insults god.

Symbols:

i) Blood:

Blood plays multiple roles in a play. When Faustus signs away his soul, he signs in blood, symbolizing the permanent and supernatural of this god.

The Good Angel and the Evil Angel:

The Angels appear at Faustus' shoulder early on in the play. The Good Angel urging him to repent and serve god and the evil Angel urging him to the lust for power and serve Lucifer. These two are considered as the divided will of Faustus.

The Sin of Faustus:

According to Christianity, even the worst deed can be forgiven through the redemptive power of Jesus Christ.

Thus however terrible Faustus' deal with Lucifer may be the possibility if the redemption is always available to him. All that he needs to do is to ask God for forgiveness. But Faustus commits a great sin by signing the contract with Lucifer. He always desires to remain loyal to hell rather than seek heaven.

Cry for redemption:

In Christianity, redemption is possible. Only at the end of his life, Faustus wishes to repent. In the final scene, he cries out to Christ for forgiveness and for redemption. But it's too late for Faustus is still alive but incapable of being rescued.

Complete destruction:

Marlowe comes out of the Christian law. Faustus spends his last moments in a different universe which is outside the Christian world, where redemption is no longer possible. He says that certain sins cannot be forgiven. This is the theme of damnation and destruction.

The divided nature of man in Faustus:

Faustus constantly becomes

unsteady about whether he has to choose god or to continue and follow the commitment with Lucifer. His internal struggles goes on throughout the play. As part of him wants to do good and part of him longs for power from the devil. The Good Angel, the evil angel and the old man appear in order to urge him in different direction, symbolize this struggle.

Faustus gets confused because of his divided will and divided nature which wants to follow the commitment with Lucifer and another questions him on the commitment continually.

The God and the Supernatural:

The Supernatural dominate Dr. Faustus, appearing everywhere in the story. Angels fly about, Magic spells are cast, dragon pull ~~par~~ chariot and even fools learn magic to summon demons. Nothing worthy is obtained through magic. Faustus plays tricks on people and cheats everyone in the country.

The magic power that Mephistophilis grant him is just like a toy than ability. The oscillates mind of Faustus and soul of Faustus is the important incident in the play.

2/6/23

Seven Deadly Sins:

1. Pride: It is an excessive ability of one's own personality.
2. Envy: It is wanting what others have, be it status, abilities or possession. It is longing for others property or things. The state of being jealous.
3. Gluttony: It is the ability to eat more than you want.
4. Lust: It is an extreme desire for sex, power and money.
5. Wrath (anger): It is the loss of self control and desire to harm others.
6. Greed: It is the longing for others material or gain. It is the unlimited and unsatisfactory wish.
7. Sloth: It is laziness and avoidance of work.

Conclusion:

Marlowe himself was an atheist and a mocker of religion. Through his play, Dr. Faustus, he has preached a moral to the world that, "Sins,

when knowingly committed, lead to man's destruction."

3. She Stoops to Conquer.
- Oliver Goldsmith

Synopsis:

- Introduction.
- Goldsmith's reactions to Sentimental comedy.
- Improbabilities in the play.
- Witty dialogues and humorous situations.
- The Bashful nature of Marlow.
- Marlow's love affair.
- Kate's plan to prove Marlow's love for her.
- Conclusion.

Introduction:

Oliver Goldsmith was born in Ireland in 1730. His father was a poor protestant clergyman. He started his career as a writer by starting a periodical namely 'The bee' in 1759. His famous ~~ess~~ novels were published in 1762. He has also had the hand for poems. He has died in 1794.

Goldsmith's reaction to Sentimental Comedy:

'She Stoops to Conquer' is ~~an~~ a reaction of Goldsmith's for sentimental comedy. Both Sheridan and Goldsmith made a slicker

atmosphere on sentimental comedies. It is not only the sentimental comedy but also the moral and not only moral but also moralising.

Improbabilities in the play:

She stoops to Conquer is considered as a farce as it is full of improbabilities. The bashfulness of Marlow in the presence of aristocratic ladies is quite understandable, as he was brought mostly in the hostels, he don't know the society of high-born women - these ^{are} all quite understandable. But Marlow's mistaking the Hardcastle's house for an inn is highly improbable. Mrs Hardcastle believing herself from the far away from home by making round and round is highly improbable incident. The story is full of improbabilities. It is known as a farce.

Witty dialogues and humorous situations:

The play has many humorous dialogues. When Mrs Hardcastle splits a fire like a catherine wheel, when she came to know that jewel's are missing, the jewels being recovered to Mrs Hardcastle through Marlow's stupidity, Hasting's love letter is handed over carefully to the very lady who should not read is Mrs. Hardcastle. These are the humorous

Situations.

The Bashful nature of Marlow:

Marlow is very bashful and reserved especially when he has to confront high-born ladies.

Marlow's love affair:

Marlow said with his father Sir Charles Marlow that he spoke with Kate in a very formal manner and didn't even see the face of her. After some time Kate came and explained in a categorical way that Marlow did express his love for her in most passionate terms. Both Kate and Marlow speak the truth.

When Kate appears before him in her natural lady-like manner, Marlow becomes unnerved and without even looking at her face, he fumbles and fatters and finally leaves her. When Kate later appears before him, dressed as a barmaid, Marlow's bashfulness vanishes and he fell in love with her at sight and confesses it in forthright manner.

Kate's plan to prove Marlow's love for her:

Kate planned to prove Marlow's love for her. She asked

per 6/12/23

Sir Charles Marlow and her father
to hide behind a curtain and wait
watch with their own eyes that
Marlow's emotional affirmation for
Kate.

Conclusion:

Tony disowned Miss Neville
and unites her with Hastings. The
incidents happened in the course of
the night is resolved and replaced
with the merry wedding bells on the
following day. Kate married to Marlow
and Miss Constance Neville to Hastings.

1. Faustus rejects conventional study
and choose to study necromancy

Synopsis:

- Introduction.
- Faustus' Idea about conventional study.
- His interest in necromancy.
- Conclusion.

Introduction:

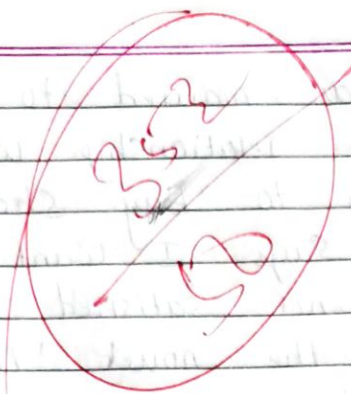
Faustus is a young
german scholar, who wishes to live
without any restrictions and rules.
He is the protagonist of the play
'Dr. Faustus'. Faustus wishes to do
black magic to rule the world.

Faustus' idea about conventional study:
He is getting tired and bored of the various branches of knowledge. He studied medical science and found medicines for rare diseases. But he doesn't like the restrictions followed by the scholars. He wishes to live in his own world and he likes to live without any restriction.

His interest in necromancy:
So, finally he turns towards black magic. He thought that through black magic, he can rule the world and become equal to god. So, with the help of his friends, he summoned a devil called Mephistophilis and later signed in Lucifer's contract. In that contract, he signed away his soul for 24 years. He enjoyed the powers at first and then realised the intention of the demons. Finally, it resulted in destruction.

Conclusion:

Necromancy is the trick played by demons to take away the human souls. It is the idea to make people fall for their temporary happiness and power.



Name - Bavya Shree N

I BA English

Subject - IWE

Internal Assessment - II

Date - 10/04/2023

III Answer the following questions in 250 words:-

1. Character of Som Bhaskar in the novel 'The Last Labyrinth'.

Synopsis :-

* Introduction.

* Central theme of the novel

* Som's sexual urge and Search of Solace.

* Som Bhaskar is not a religious person

* Leela was not able to cure.

* Som's first encounter with Anusadha

* Som quest back to the religious

* Conclusion

Introduction :-

Som Bhaskar was born on Varanasi in India in 1939. He was a Religious scholar person. But he doesn't behave like that. He is the greatest

industrialist. He was married to Geeta. And he had an relationship with Anusadha. His wishes to buy shares with Aftab. He always says I want! I want! I want! he was not satisfied with what he get. The the novel 'Last Labyrinth' was written by Arun Joshi. For this Novel he received Sahitya Akadami. His Best poem are 'The Apprentice', and the 'Beloved in the case of Biswas'.

Central Theme of the novel :-

Hunger of the body and the hunger of the spirit is the central theme of the novel. Here Som's was an greatest industrialist and always he wishes him to see him in the higher position. He was a person who runs after the women for the relationship. He had an affair with librarians, aunties, ayamas and others. He will not be satisfied with whatever he have. He always says that I want! I want! I want! He always search for the problem, but not for the solution. Here he later fell for Anusadha and by seeing he he was not steady and stagnant, on business purpose, he travels from Benaras to Bombay, There he run after Anusadha. Anusadha is the Aftab's lover. They didn't marry by but they leave

together, Aftab loves Anusadha a lot. When on journey, They started their relationship with sentiment. He will search for problems rather than solution. Here the central theme of the novel is Hungry for the body and the Hungry for the spirit. He always look after women to satisfy his lust.

Som's sexual urge and search for solace :-

Som was an industrialist and own a plastic manufacturing company. He was in the highest position in the industry. Always he used be in the top. He always go behind the women like librarians, auntsies, ayamas and other. He wants to satisfy his lust. On the purpose of industry, Som travels from Bombay to Benaras. On the way He had a relationship with Anusadha. Here, By seeing Anusadha he was not able to stagnant, and wants to have her. He was also married to Geetha and loves her, But for him Anusadha is being by his obsession. He has to have sexual urge and always search for solace finally by seeing Anusadha, wants to have her with him. Aftab loves Anusadha lot. They are not married but they leave together.

Som Baskar is not a religious person :-

Som Bhaskar was an Brahmin and know the rules and regulation of the hindu religious. He was from the community of religious where they all know the rules and regulation of religious. But som does not behave like that. Finally, he seeks help from the lord. They are always being prayed by lord krishna. They all from the community of Brahmin.

Leela was not able to cure som :-

Leela was an professor of philosophy. Som's friend and the lover of him. When som comes and says all the issues and problems to her, she said that she was not able to cure him. He should either be choose by one and not to combine the problems of both. He says that his world is Anusadha. Finally he went to many foreign countries too but they was no use and went in vain.

Som's first encounter with Anusadha :-

Som meets Artab and Anusadha in Lal Harile, when he see first of Anusadha he had no like on her, But later, he started the relationship with Anusadha. He don't know that he was not able to be stagnant by seeing Anusadha. He wants to keep her and wanted to satisfy his lust.

D SCIENCE FOR WOMEN, HOSUR

He knows that however Anusadha will leave him and go but though they were in relationship. Finally, Aftab and Anusadha are not married, but they leave together. Aftab loves Anusadha alot.

Dr. Kysaps suggests for the Som's preoccupation.

Som want to have relationship with Anusadha. After meeting her, he left his industries just like that, he had a great loses. Dr. Kyashaps just suggests him to go for hill. But Som says that. My weakness and thought and ^{gods} sow will be mine and it cant' even go for my mind and even for nerus. When Anusadha left him and moved away, he was met with an ^{heart} attack and was miracably saved from it. He was not in the mind to leave Anusadha. But instead he left and came back to his industries.

Som's quest back as the religious person.

After all the incidents happened. He rectified himself and says that and started to ~~pled~~ God for mercy. He asks God for his mercy. Now, he prays for Lord Krishna. And he asks Anusadha to pray for him. Because she will pray God will listen as she is weary.

Conclusion :-

Som Baskas was a greatest industrialist, though he was a like that. He always runs after every women. He was married to Geetha, but he wants to satisfy his lust. At last he seeks God for his mercy on him to bring him back to the normal position.

2. 'An Introduction :-

Synopsis :-

- * Introduction

- * Themes

- * Poem Analysis

- * Men as the rulers of country

- * Women or individuals too

- * Poet's Struggles for the Identity

- * Her miserable married life

- * Her struggles for the status 'I'

- * Conclusion

Introduction :-

Kamala Das was born in Punnyankulam in Kerala in India in 1939. She has completed her early education in convent school at Calicut. She was not able to receive her higher education because of her marriage at the age of

Hamid manages to buy a gift for Dadi :-

When everyone after playing various games, they all went to purchase the toys and gifts, but Hamid didn't buy anything. He felt everything is useless. Once if water falls on it everything goes away. On the way, He saw an hardware shop and sees pairs of chimta and tongs. He thinks whenever his Dadi prepares an chappatis or Roties, she burns her hands, if he gets this tongs. She might not burn her hands. At first when Dadi sees tongs in his hands she got irritated then later he felt happy and kissed him.

Conclusion :-

The compassion between the Hamid and Dadi was great. Though he had only three paise he was very happy. He didn't take anything for himself but rather. He took tongs for his Dadi as he will burnt her hands whenever she prepare rotis and chappatis. We all get inspired by the way Hamid thinks for his Dadi.

I Choose the correct answer :-

1. (a) Trousers ✓

2. (d) Dream ✓

3. (c) pather panchali ✓

4. (c) plays ✓

5. (a) philosophy ✓

6. (c) Anusadha ✓

7. (a) Gun. ✓

8. (b) Hate ✓

9. (b) borne. ✓

10. (b) absences ✓

II Answer in paragraph

1. Theme presented in the poem 'An Introduction

The major theme of an 'Introduction' is Feminism, equal rights, freedom, and marriage.

It is the useful or Feminist statement of an advocate of full free for the women. She compares and contrasts the life of men and women, the rules, she is forced to obey and fringe for the freedom. It is not a normal one she emphasizes as the special theme.

An Introduction was written by Kamala Das. She was born in Punnayakulam in Kerala in 1929. She has completed her early education in convent school at Calcutta. He was not able to receive her higher education because of her marriage to Madava Das at the age of fifteen.

At the age of 18 she started to write a poem under the pen name 'called Madhavikutty'. She has written the story 'Enta Kadha' published in Malayalam.

It was translated to English called 'My story'.

She starts life by saying that, 'She don't know politics but she know the names from Nehru to her own times. She says that politics is being led by fewer hands (males).

'I don't know politics, but know the names those in power and can repeat them like'.

Now she comes to her own life experience. I am an Indian, she is brown in colour, born in Malabar.

She can speak three languages, write in two and dream in one. Here she explains about her Indianess!

She is an Indian, brown colour born in malabar, speak three languages, write in two and dream in one'.

As she is familiar with writing this language so, she uses this language but this habit of hers is not liked by family, relatives, critics and friends. She says that how a language can decide the people, the people who uses a language is their own language. She does not want to stop it.

The language I use is mine, its distortion it.

Then she entered into marriage life. She was a child but her body has grown up.

She has not written for herself but rather for every woman in the world.

She wears her brother's shirt and trousers and cut off her hair.

finally she concludes that the life of an individual society even after the freedom.

Idgah -

Premchand.

Hamid was a boy of only four. Prem 'chand' describes a kind of life that Hamid lives and misery that he experiences in going for festival along with friends.

His parents had died in his early childhood. He lives with his grandmother named Ameena in a small village. They live in object poverty. He had a great compassion on Dadi. Dadi told Hamid that His father would come with lots of money and his mother with lots of sweets and gifts.

A full thirty days after Ramadan comes Eid. Fasting was for every grown up and old. Boys is for only on the day of Eid. Like other boys they had Hamid had no new shoes and clothes. He had only three pairas. He was very happy with what he have.

After the prayer to Allah all the children went to play various kinds of games like Hindola and charaki. But Hamid didn't play anything. As he felt that everything was useless.

On the way he saw an

hardware shop and went there,
He asked for a pair of chimta and
tongs. As he got an idea that,
whenever she prepare Dadi chappatis
and rotis she used to burnt her
hands, so, with that idea he got
tongs for his Dadi with that three
paisas.

Finally, The compassion between Dadi
and ~~Grand~~ Hamid was very great. without
buying anything for him. He got pair
of tongs for his Dadi. This was a
great story.

3/50

REG NO : C21UG152ENG026

NAME : M. Navaneetha

CLASS : II-BA (ENG)

SUBJECT : Foundation English-IV

DATE : 05/04/2023

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT - II

PART - A

1. d) poverty.
2. a) Water's mirror.
3. c) Big Joe Brady's
4. b) blessing.
5. c) omnivores.
6. a) 1000.
7. b) Roman.
8. a) Bury.
9. d) a pound.
10. c) giver and receiver.

PART - B

3. The Theme of the Indian Women :

The main theme of the poem Indian Women written by Shiv. K. Kumar is the life style of typical Indian Women in the village. He describes the sufferings of Indian Women in the society. India is considered as a triple barked continent. Women are shown in three different ways: they are sex and poverty. In the poem mud-wall signifies the poverty. Women cook in the mud-pots and push for a long time. Where men is head of the family will have the responsibilities. In the absence of men, women will take care of the family. There is a water scarcity in the village they wait patiently near the village common well to fetch water. Women tattooed their husband's name in their thighs to show their femininity. They hide their tattooed thighs of their femaleness from the intruder. They hide not for their privacy but the love on the husband. Indian Women are famous for their shyness. Indian women wait patiently from dawn to dusk. The

wait for their husband's till the dusk. Indian women have long hair which are compared to Mississippi river.

1. Favorite place :

My favorite place which I have visited recently is Mysore. It is the beautiful place where I have enjoyed with all the new environment, we went to mysore palace, zoo, Tipu Sultan palace, etc. In the zoo we found many varieties of animals and reptiles. We spent a whole day in the zoo and enjoyed watching their different types of activities. We enjoyed a various environment. If you get chance to visit please visit and enjoy the place. Don't miss the opportunity.

PART - C

Suffering of Women :

Poem : Indian Women

Poet : Shiv. K. Kumar

Theme : Lifestyle of typical Indian women in village

SYNOPSIS

* Introduction

* Role of women

* Dawn to Dusk

* Theme of the poem

* Conclusion

Introduction :

Indian Women was written by Shiv. K. Kumar. In this poem the poet describes the importance of Indian women in the village and their sufferings in the village. He also tells about the lifestyle of India women. Let's see brief detail out the sufferings of Indian women. People in the villages will live in the mud wall houses, it is the significance of poverty.

Role of Women :

India is a triple-baked continent in the same way women shown in the three different ways sex, sun and poverty. Indian women cooks food in the mud-pots and preserve them for the long time due to their poverty. There is a water scarcity in the village so that all the women waits patiently near the village common well to fetch water. Indian women are famous for their shyness. Indian women have long hair which are compared to Mississippi rivers. They had tattooed their husband's name on their thighs in the sign of her femininity. They will hide their tattooed thighs from the interuders in their femaleness. They will not hide for them but for their love towards their husband's.

Dawn to Dusk :

Indian women works patiently from dawn to dusk without any disturbances. The shadows are unvisble and the sun went back to hills even

though their not tiled. The
wait for their husband's
were went outside till the
dusk, these segregates the
women from the others.
women looks deep inside the
in the or well in the sea
of water. The women see the
moisture in their eyes
through the water's mirror.
Their eyes are overwhelmed.

Theme of the poem :

The main theme of
the poem "Indian Women"
Shiv. K. kumari is the lifestyle
of typical Indian women in
the villages. Indian women
load in the mud-pots. In
the poem the mud-walk
signifies the poverty. Men are
the head of the family
who will have all the
responsibilities. In the absence
of men women will take care
of her family.

Conclusion :

The poet Shiv. K. kumari
described beautifully about the

sufferings and duties of the Indian women. Women play a major role in every family.

2. Lifestyle of Desmond Morris's mother:

Title : A Little Bit of what you are fancy.

Author : Desmond Morris

Theme : Lifestyle of Desmond Morris's mother

SYNOPSIS

- * Introduction

- * Desmond Morris's mother food habits

- * Modern Pontifications.

- * Role of an agriculture.

- * Taboos and Totems.

- * Conclusion

Introduction:

'A Little Bit of what you are fancy' was written by Desmond Morris. In this he tells about his mother's food

habits and her healthy life. If one lives for a longer span of years it should be considered as extra blessings.

Desmond Morris's mother's food habits:

Desmond's mother was lived in the reign of Queen Victoria. Desmond felt that his mother would die at her younger age itself but to his surprise she lived up to 99 years. She does not had any diet to maintain her health. She is uncontrollable in her food habits. She does not had fear in her death. If one has to have proper digestion they should have any anxiety or fear in eating food items. If they have fear there will be a problems like indigestion, obesity, but his mother is not had any of the fear. She enjoys eating food of all the varieties.

Modern Pontificators :

Modern pontificators want to tell the people about their food habits. They want to tell what to eat and what should not be eaten if they have any secrets for their further life. They are some kind of restrictions in food habits.

Now a days the cultivation of food has been modified through the technologies from their premerial production. There should be a proper diet to maintain their health.

Role of an agriculturist :

There are many cultivators to give us different varieties of cereals, fruits and vegetables. In agricultural land they should cultivate proper food items to keep the people healthy.

Taboos and Totems :

Taboos and Totems means the food or animal which are not to be consumed. There are

two main reasons. One is the animal is considered as a God's figure and worshipped. Secondly if they eat their will some type of poison in them. Cow is included in that list. Hindus worshipping cow as a god-figure.

Conclusion:

Desmond's mother does not followed any type diet even though she lived 99 years. She does not had fear in the digestion process because had happily and peacefully. Many people have problems like obesity and indigestion due to stress and fear of the food which they consume. We have only one life so that we need to enjoy the life happily with not any fear.

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REG No : C21UG152ENG026

CLASS : II-BA (ENG)

SUBJECT : Career Skills & E-learning

NAME
REG No : M. NAVANEETHA

DATE : 09/03/2023

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT - I

PART - A

1. a) physiological ✓

2. b) introverts ✓

3. b) spleen ✓

4. c) qualities ✓

5. b) ego ✓

6. a) persona ✓

7. b) way d) plan ✓

8. c) intellectual ✓

9. d) tolerance ✓

10. b) questioners ✓

PART - B

11. Four temperaments theory of Hippocrates :

1. Sanguine temperament - excess of blood.

2. Melancholic temperament - excess of spleen in the body.

3. Phlegmatic temperament - excess of phlegm.

4. temperament - excess of bile.

Sanguine temperament is caused due to excess of blood in the blood. It may affect themselves even in the high blood pressure and temperaments.

Melancholic temperament :

It is caused due to the excess of spleen in the body.

Phlegmatic temperament :

It is caused due to excess of phlegm.

temperament :

It is caused due to excess of bile.

5. Freudian analysis of personality development :

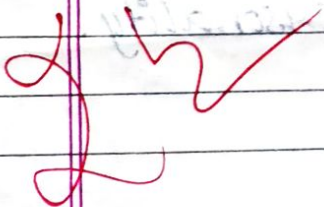
Freudian theory says about the different stages of human with different types of example. Human personality is divided into three different stages. They are,

1. Id
2. Ego
3. Superego

Id : Id is the first and supreme personality of humans. People under this personality will have child like behaviour.

Ego : Ego will act under the principle of pleasure, this is the next development of human personality.

Superego : This is the last stage of the personality. Superego consists of



PART - C

14. a) Theories on personality :

There are three

SYNOPSIS

* Introduction.

* Theories on personality

• Carl Jung

• Hippocrates

• Freudian

* Conclusion.

INTRODUCTION :

Personality is a set of qualities that make a person different from another. Personality is concerned with the physiological pattern of an individual. The word personality originates from the Latin word 'persona'. There are two types of personality. They are introverts and extroverts.

Theories on personality :

There are three theories to develop one's own personality.

The theories are:

- 1) Carl Jung theory
- 2) Hippocrates theory
- 3) Freudian theory.

Carl Jung:

According to Carl Jung theory one has to have the experience in one's own their own the memorable thinks and thoughts of the public.

Hippocrates theory:

According to the Hippocrates theory on personality.

1. Sanguine temperament :- It is caused by the excess of blood.

2. Melancholic :- It is caused by the excess of phlegm.

3) Phlegmatic temperament :- It is caused by the excess of phlegm.

4) Choleric temperament :- It is caused by the excess of bile.

Freudian theory:

According to Freud's theory human personality divide as three stages.

- 1) Id - childish behaviour
- 2) Ego - Principle of pleasure
- 3) Superego -

Id:

Id is the ~~first~~ first stage of the human personality. In this stage people will behave like a child's mentality.

Ego:

Ego acts under the pleasure principle of a human personality. This stage is next to the Id stage. It is commonly used by a several principle.

Conclusion:

Personality is divided into two types, introverts and extroverts. Introverts are optimistic, outgoing and confident. Extroverts are all the incomings and self control.

15. a) The key leadership traits of personality :

SYNOPSIS

- * Introduction
- * Communication skills
- * Interpersonal skills
- * Qualities of a leader
- * Conclusion.

Introduction :

A good leader should know the needs of the people of his/her kingdom. A leader should know the communication skills with the audience in the meeting. So that leadership falls under the personality.

Communication skills:

Leader should have atleast knew the communication skills and then he should approach the audience to have some communication. It will help to have good relationship between 'the leader' and 'the people'.

Interpersonal Skills :

Even the leader will have some personal works also. So that the leader both should have both the powers in his personal skill and the ruling skills.

Every leader will have some instructions to be given to the people, and he will tell them that they should follow the rules and regulation which are given by his leader / boss.

Qualities of a leader :

Leader should give equal importance to everybody. "A leader is one who knows the plan (or) way which is wanted to follow by them. The Bosses or Leaders will have some type of personality. The mediator will have different type of personality. Leadership will also differ from person to person."

Conclusion :

Leader should have some tolerance because in his decision only people under his control will follow. A leader should strong in both physically and mentally.

16. b)

Personality tests became an important aspect of all pre-interview screening process. Because before selecting a person the boss should know that the person is fit to this position or not. So that the personality test is very important.

There are so many personality tests which should be done for all the employee before selecting them. Some tests like behavioural test will include the way of talking, style of dressing, walking, and how do you respect others, etc.

In so many ways personality tests are undertaken. We should have a positive attitude to develop a good personality. Personality is concerned with the physiological pattern of an individual. Leader is one who knows the plan. Intellectual self is the ultimate goal of mankind. One's personality can be found through their appearance itself. Personality will reflect the one's behaviour and character, etc...

We should maintain good personality because there are many tests which become important aspect.

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V-good

Name :- Bavya Chree N

Class :- I BA English

Subject :- Evs

Date :- 09/03/2023

Internal Assessment - I

PART - C

Answer the following in detail :-

Various Components of Environment :-

There are 3 components of Environment.

* Non-living components.

* Living components.

* Energy components

Non-living Components :-

Non-living components is also called abiotic components.

Some examples for non-living components are plants, Desk, chair etc.

Living Components :-

In living components there are 2 types.

* flora

* fauna.

Flora is studying about plants in a particular area.

Fauna is studying about animals.

Energy components :-

That stored water will be used for our needs. The water, that is stored from rain will be used to cultivate some lands, so that there will be no drought prevention.

Storage of water like constructing Dams :-

If there is dams, we should, store water, and should construct Dams to store water and use that water for cultivation of land, This when cultivating there will be no formation of droughts.

These are the ways to prevent droughts.

Multidisciplinary nature of Environmental Studies :-

The major thing of multidisciplinary nature of Environmental Studies are

- * Food and water.
- * Clothing
- * Shelter

For every living being food, clothing and shelter is a basic to survive line.

A person or animal cannot live with food and water. It is the

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There are two types of Mineral resources

- * Metallic resource
- * Non-Metallic resource.

Metallic resource:-

Metallic resources is the metal, Desk, Iron, it can be reused again, By taking metal to a normal position, and that can be reshaped again.

Ex :- Iron, Desk etc...

Non Metallic Resource :-

Non-Metallic resource cannot be taken again and cannot reuse it again.

Ex :- oil, coal, oil shield etc....

There are 4 stages of Mining.

- Stage 1 - new property of the iron.
- Stage 2 - Melting it
- Stage 3 - Reshaping it.
- Stage 4 - Making it the good source to use it.

This are Minerals and its resources.

14. Write about Deforestation and afforestation

- * Forest is the natural environment where, plants and trees grows thickly together
- * Studying of forest is called "Forestry"

In the forest, we experience two things
They are.

* Deforestation.

* Afforestation.

Deforestation :-

Cutting down trees for their needs is Deforestation.

- * Now a days peoples cut down the trees and construct buildings.
- * Trees are cut due to roads extensi
- * To built man industries a trees a cut.

For many purposes trees are cut now-a-days people should realize that having trees in the street, will give us good oxygen.

There are few effects of Deforestation.

* Soil erosion.

* Desertification.

* Lack of rainfall.

* Loss of Biodiversity.

If there is no proper trees in the source, soil erosion will form.

There are several ways to prevent Drought
They are :-

- * Soil erosion
- * Afforestation
- * Compression of Lands
- * Rainwater harvesting
- * Storage of water like
Constructing dams

Soil erosion :-

There must be soil erosion to prevent. Soil erosion is major cause for Droughts.

Afforestation :-

There should be many trees to prevent Droughts like if there is many there will be rain, so everyone should know and plant trees to prevent a problem like Droughts.

Compression of Lands :-

If we cultivate more without leaving lands just like that, there will be no formation of Droughts and even there should be compression of lands.

Rain water Harvesting :-

When, rain comes, we should store water like Rain water harvesting.

There are few types of energy components

- * Solar energy
- * Wind energy
- * Hydro electric energy

* Solar energy is received from Sun directly.

* Wind is the source of energy received from wind.

* Hydro electric energy is received from water.

There are 2 types of Environment :-

- * Natural Environment.
- * Man-made Environment (or) Artificial Environment.

Natural Environment :-

Trees, plants, animals, oceans, lakes are all Natural Environment.

There are 4 types in Natural Environment.

* Atmosphere :-

- ↳ Troposphere (7 miles)
- ↳ Stratosphere (30 miles)
- ↳ Ionosphere (50-120 miles)
- ↳ Ozone layer (Layer of the earth)

* Hydrosphere :-

Hydrosphere is source from water.

Hydrosphere there are 2

- ↳ Fresh water source
(Oceans, rivers, lakes)

- ↳ Marine water source
(Seas, oceans, lakes)

If we plant many trees, there are many purpose.

- * We get good oxygen.
- * After it grows, we take wood for Furniture.
- * Sandlewoods are used to take many purpose.
- * We get many spices like cardamom, clove etc...
- * We get natural herbs.
- * We get natural medicinal plants.
- * We get fruits and vegetables.

Like this there are many purpose of Afforestation.

So, we should not destroy plants, instead we should plant trees for making our Society pleasant.

Planting medicinal plants like Tulasi, Karpuravalli and many give us good purpose when we are ill and sick.

So, we should plant more plants and trees instead of cutting down all the trees and making our world, greenless.

Lithosphere :-

Lithosphere is earth's crust.
(Island, Forest, etc...)

Biosphere :-

Biosphere are living components.

* Animals,

* Birds,

* Humans.

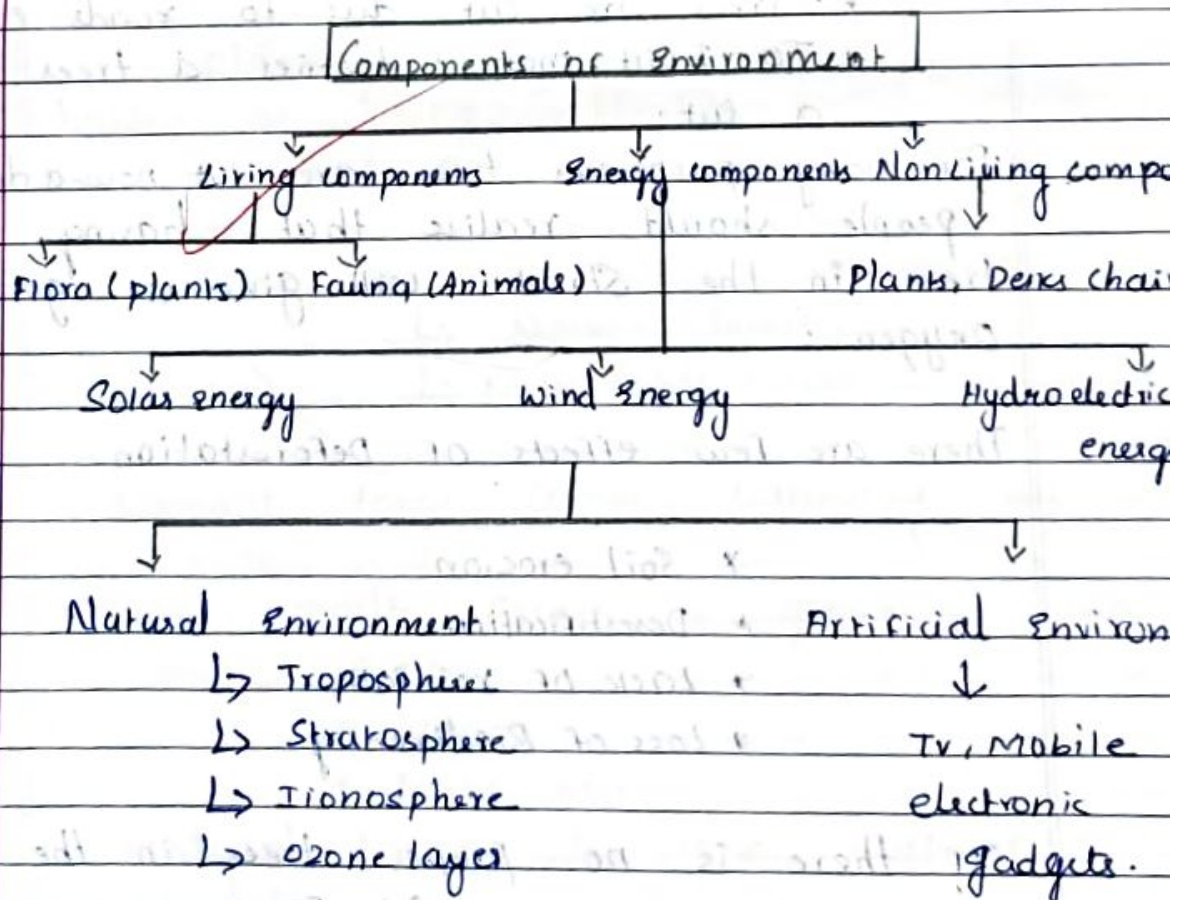
Manmade or Artificial Environment :-

Artificial Environment is made by man.
Like :-

* TV

* Mobile.

* Gadgets etc.



Hydrological cycle or water cycle?

Water we use in our day to day life has no end.

The water that we are using, goes has dirty water and again comes to reuse again.

This is the hydrological or water cycle.

Re-cycle and Reusage of water :-

After usage of water once, it goes again for re-cycle and comes again as good water, we use the same. This is the process of Re-cycle and Reusage.

A person cannot survive without water.

Every people use water in their daily life for washing cloths, dishes, Bathing etc.

So, water is important to survive our lives.

Mineral Resources :-

Mineral resource takes many years to form. and once if it is used it cannot be taken for use.

It takes million of years to form.

Water resource and Mineral resource.

Water resource :-

- * Water is a gift of god.
- * Water is not evenly distributed for anyone, rather water is a natural source.
- * America stands first in fresh water.

There are four types of water resource.

* Atmosphere source.
This atmosphere source that water is formed in the clouds and comes as rain.

* Surface water resource.
Surface water resources is that that comes from the ground and we use it for our needs.

* Ground water resource.
The water, we received from the ground, or underground is ground water resource.

if we do boring that gives water this is underground resource.

* Stored water resource.
Constructing dams and storing water in that and using when required is stored water resources.

This are the 4 types of water resources.

Q2 1/1/23

people will cut down all the trees and start living the place free, This causes for Desertification.

As there is no proper rainfall, trees are been destroyed, if we want there should be proper trees.

As many people cut trees for their needs there will be loss of Biodiversity.

Birds will not have proper place to live and even animals will come into urban. So, we should not cut down trees.

Afforestation :-

planting trees are called Afforestation.

planting many trees is a good habit of living. if we plant more we get good oxygen, There could be good air.

There are two types of Forestation.

↳ Natural Forest.

↳ Man made Forest.

Natural Forest comes naturally by its own.

Man made Forest is grown by man in some places.

* Colonies

* parks etc....

Natural Forest is done without man's help.

PART-A

Choose the correct option :-

1. (c) Sunderlal Bahuguna
2. (a) Ornithologist
3. (a) Soil and the surroundings
4. (a) Earthquake
5. (b) tropical cyclones
6. (a) overcropping
7. (b) deforestation
8. (b) Flora
9. (c) hydrosphere
10. (d) 2001

PART B

Answer the following :-

Ways to prevent drought ?

Droughts :-

Droughts are Dryness of land due to the lack of rain



Reg No: C22PH152ENG1001

Name: Allmas M

Sub: 20th century lit

Date: 04/08/2023

I- Internal Assessment

SECTION-C

11A.

13. The Wreck of the Deutschland
- G.M. Hopkins

Introduction

Wreck of the Deutschland is a poem which was written by Grenald Manly Hopkins. He was a famous English poet, novelist and writer. He wrote many works and became popular among the audience. This poem is written by the impact of real incident. It shows the mercy of God and Hopkins praises God for his mercy and care for the living beings in the world.

The poem: The Wreck of the Deutschland

This poem was published in the Times Newspaper of Saturday on 15th December 11. Hopkins read the true story of the shipwreck and that made him to write after he became a priest. Hopkins seeks for the God's attention by his praising. 'The Wreck of the Deutschland' is a poem based on the true incident.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF

Orwell suggest the reason
for the bad political words
they are

- Dying metaphors
- Pretentious diction
- The effect of links
- Meaningless words

Dying metaphors:

Being a writer they
don't know the meaning of
phrases used in their writing
such as the metaphors like :
Swartong, toe the line, there
no axe to mix, etc. The use
of these metaphor brought
different meaning

The Speaker addresses the young generation as learn some strong values which help them to achieve more in your life.

12 Politics and the English language
George Orwell was an English novelist, writer, short-story writer and playwright. All his works deals with: colonialism, Socialism and Communism. His notable works are

→ 1894

→ Animal Farm

He received many Award for his writing. Politics and the English Language was a famous essay by George Orwell in which he portrays the relationship of Political orthodoxies with the English language.

He criticises directly the writers for their dull writing and portrayal of picture through writing. This essay shows the picture of writing during his period. The themes from this essay are

→ Uses of language

→ Political Bias

→ Honesty

These qualities are needed to be a writer.

with the animals, he won't become a different species. At a certain time Mowgli wants to know his own identity, wants to find out what world he belongs; Though at last he left the jungle and lives with human beings he could neither become as human nor as animal.

"It is a single war for the boy against the man-eating tigers."

The Connection of mongoose with a man

There is a mongoose which is named as Tikki-Tikki and Tavi helps a young boy from the cruellest creature Nagina (a snake). The reason behind that mongoose's sympathy on the young boy is unknown but they always help the boy by saving his life from that snake.

Conclusion:

Animals move from one place to other as the human begins to destroy their land, this symbolically express the colonization period by the author.

Mangli keep on fights with Shere Khan. The animal punishes Shere Khan as he goes ago the law.

Role of the law in the Jungle
Each and every species which lives in the forest treats with the human qualities such as tradition, obedience and unity for the sake of their jungle. For a pleasant life where if they are not united then human beings will take it as advantage and begins to destroy their place. They are leading a beautiful life whereas if they failed to against the law and the punishment might be given and the picture of family relationship, nature and unity, humbleness of animal and human and colonization are portrayed in this story.

"The jungle is good and perfect for me."

The life of mangli - in two ways. Though he was grown up among the presence of animals. He won't have the same sense as the animals. Though he lives

the emotions, incentives and feeling of human qualities to the non-human entities. The jungle book is a most famous and popular work of Rudyard Kipling, which was taken as movie and this work was translated in many language. It has number of books, the most important part of this story is the book which portrays the relationship of animals with humans. They are

- Adventures life of Mowgli
- Story of little Toomai
- The mongoose Pikki-Tikki-Tavi

Adventures life of Mowgli
Mowgli was a little who was found in the jungle and brought up in the jungle by the pack of wolves. In the forest the animals have certain laws and traditions to be followed for the welfare of their life and forests. The one who disobeys the law they might be punished by the head or by other animals. Everyone in the jungle have seen Mowgli as their family member. The pack of wolves are lead by the Akela. But Shere Khan hates the boy Mowgli and plans to hunt him.

15. The Jungle book. - Rudyard Kipling

About the author:

Rudyard Kipling was a British born Indian writer, poet, novelist and writer. He was famous for his work as he portrays the picture of colonization in his works. The experience of his own life during the colonization, he put out the cruel act of one country on another is portrayed. His notable works are

⇒ If

⇒ Jungle book

⇒ The life of Raj

The major themes of his works focused especially on the life of children. His works come under children novel and children literature.

About - The Jungle book

The title shows the impact of colonization; As the author might have used plenty of words from Indian languages. The story revolves around the life of animals and an adventures life of a child named Mowgli who grows up in the jungle and raised by the pack of wolves. Rudyard

their trial was distracted by the character Polonius.

"No, I am not the being Hamlet, neither I".

Even they find Hamlet's attachment towards Ophelia - so their identities are presented as a clever counters.

Determinism:

The players determined to get the money from Rosencrantz and Guildenstern for their performance but they failed to do that. Instead of getting money from them, they perform for them to pay their debt. Guildenstern and Rosencrantz finish out the purpose of their arrival to kill Hamlet but they are murdered by a group of people.

"It is necessary to perform in front of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern"

Conclusion:

Whatever the characters may play the role being an audience we should encourage them. Though it is minor or major characters, both persons should be treated equally.

winning, Guildenstern are confused but not jealous of him. They both are not clever and confused by the reason, which they don't even know and the purpose of their arrival are unknown. They are anti-heroes of this play; and have an instability about their part and also for their presence. They are friends of Hamlet and they sent by the king of England. The climax of the play ends like the announcement of dead people. Finally, there both also dies. The time which they spend and Room are unknown. In the second scene of the first act they heard the sound of band troops from far away. The player from the band approaches Rosencrantz, to hear the band and see the dance performance for which they have to pay for the player. They realised it and Guildenstern approach the player to play a game with them for which if they win, they both could see the performance. They were failed and move from the place.

"Hamlet is a tragic play
But this Rosencrantz &
Guildenstern is pitiable
souls?"

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern
absurdist and existentialist play
is embedded from the play
Hamlet - Shakespeare's play. This
first performed at the Edinburgh
Festival. The climax of this play
and Hamlet's have the difference.

The Absurdist play :-

This play is extracted
two main characters from Shakespeare's
play 'Hamlet'. The two minor characters
have a different perception in
Stoppard's play. Rosencrantz and
Guildenstern are two courtiers
in the play, they are funniest roles
in the play of Hamlet. But
viewers on these two courtiers
have pity and sympathy even
them. Stoppard's way of thinking
shown through this play. But
the identities of those two characters
are unbelievable and unknown
till the end, but the impact of
this play is bringing a kind of
feelings from the audience.

Critical appreciation of the play :-

The characters Rosencrantz
and Guildenstern are playing
in the beginning of the play. They
both spinning the coins (play as
head or tail). Rosencrantz continues

and deaths of all the five
 are compared with the wound
 God. The poet gives the picture
 heaven, where they might get
 peace after all this sufferings
 pains. According to the Nurse,
 force of water is like the sea
 of lillies upon them by God.

"God! mercy on us,
 Give mercy for all."

Paradoxical Grace:

When every people in an
 afraid state, the head of the
 come forward and started pray
 and seek God to forgive
 of their sins and allow them
 enter his house of heaven with
 Graceful of Blands. The sound
 The nurse's prayer is louder than
 stormy sounds.

"Was calling! come on
 O! Christ come quickly"

Symbols:

The Symbols used in the poem
 show the pain and sufferings of
 the human beings. They are
 stormy winds, force of water waves,
 The flower of lillies and the
 ship upon which they travelled
 and it destroys their life.

Comparison with another poem:

This poem is compared with the poem of W.B. Yeats "Sailing to Byzantium". The similarities in both the poems are the immortal life after death and the glory of God. In both the poems the portrayal of God is high and spiritual. This poem shows the power of divinity.

Conclusion:

When a person is alive, they should praise and thank God for everything. One's faith on God could change everything and the hope on God should stay same forever.

14. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are dead.

Introduction:

The play 'Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are dead' was written by Tom Stoppard. He was a famous Irish dramatist and screenwriter. Because of him the Irish literature became popular. All his works deal with

- * Satiricism
- * Classicism
- * Tragedy.

of the shipwreck between the
of Germany to America; It
(the shipwreck) happened at the
River Thames. Many persons
dead especially 200 people are
dead - among those people there
are 5 men who are dead and
138 people are alive. Through
this poem, we could find
Hopkins praising of God and
he describes the crucifixion
of it.

Summary:

The speaker questions God
and even answers for his own
questions by himself: There are
two forms of God portrayed
here in this poem such as
Giver and receiver. The people
are in trouble and when they
are in danger they call God
and seek for his mercy on them.
Every people are in the ship,
whereas the storm and rain is
heavy, the force of water may
hurt them; But there are 5 men
who always seek God. They
are exiled by the Priest of
not obeying the Folk law in
Germany; So they exiled from
Germany and always praises
God and keeping their prayers
on them.

Themes:

The main Themes presented the play are;

- Existentialism
- Identity
- Determinism
- Awareness of Self

1. Existentialism.

The characters like Ros and Guildenstern never know anything about their part and the purpose of their own life. The existential theme is apt to the play because of the instability of the past, memory as well as they are anti-heroes.

2. Identity

In the play "Hamlet" the two courtiers are minor characters. They presented them like gods and entertainers to know a person's identity one should seek the people from a different perspective. When they decide to know about Hamlet for his current situation, they used a trick on him. Even the characters are known when the king and Queen Claudius and Gertrude approaches them to find the reason for Hamlet's mood. But

SECTION - B

11.

If - Rudyard Kipling

If is a modern poem which was written by Rudyard Kipling who was a British Indian writer. He wrote his works mostly for the young people especially for children. Rudyard Kipling was known for his children's literature.

"If" is a poem of advisory for the son by his father.

The father in this poem suggests a certain moral values which might help him to lead a life in a successful way.

This poem is an advice for a son by his father. Whatever other things of the son, he should not worry on the words of or such as let them speak against you and holds against you. In return you should not hold them back. Have patience and strength within you as your inner strength that lead you to great heights. This is some lines from the poem by his father.

"If you can wait,
not be tired by
waiting or being lied
about, don't 'bleat'."

Themes:

There are various themes portrayed in this poem;

- ⇒ God as Master
- ⇒ The pain of sufferings
- ⇒ Paradoxical Grace

God as Master

There are number of people presented in the ship. There are people from different ages such as young, old and adult. Those who know to swim also dies and some are saving themselves. Everyone praying God to shower his mercy on God. They know the only power that might save them is God, because he is the creator of all them.

"God, you are the
Creator of birth &
Death of our soul"

The pain of suffering:

The people suffered alot in the storm of that shipwreck. The crying sound of each people is louder and that might to the ear of God. The speaker portrays the pain of everyone as crucifixion whereas God might give them a beautiful life in heaven after death. Even the picture of Nun

SECTION. A.

1. a) to seek wisdom & Immortality
2. b) The eternal flames of Byzantium
3. b) Renaissance period.
4. c) Divine providence and Grace
5. b) stay patient and avoid deceit
6. c) Simplicity
7. a) coin tossing
8. a) Abstract or meaningless words
9. b) Bagheera
10. b) Akela.

422/13/23



INTERNAL - I.

Name: Mahaswetha V.M.

Class: I MA English

Sub: Human Rights

Date: 09.08.2023

PART - C

iii

2. Characteristics and nature of HR.

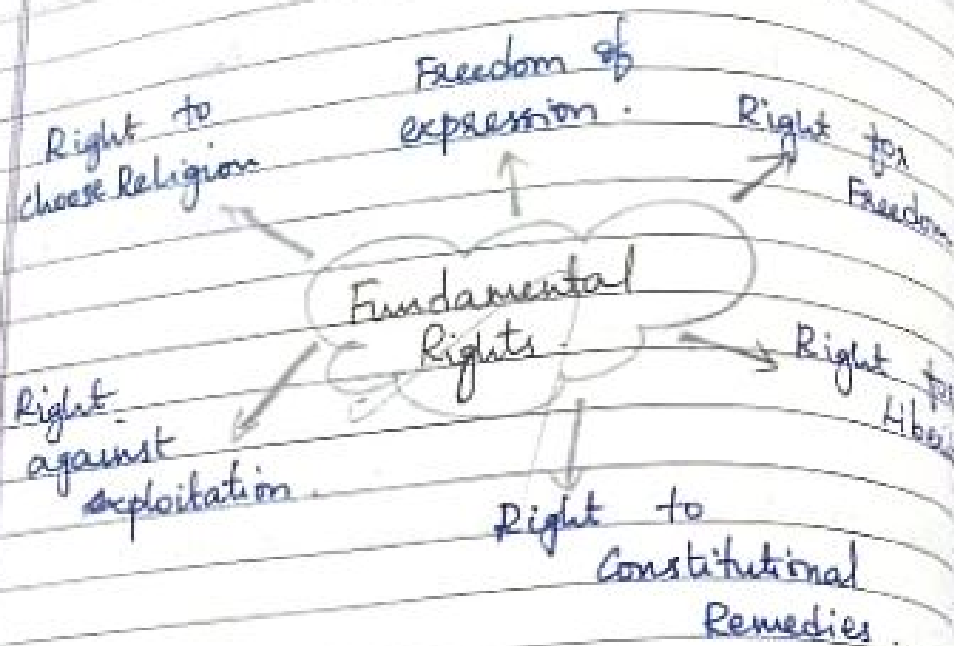
Introduction:

Human beings are rational beings. There are certain rights inherent and inalienable for to every human being irrespective of the religion, caste, creed, skin colour and geographical region. Every individual have certain inherent rights like the right to life, right to dignity and secured life, right to Privacy, Personal freedom.

Art - 21, 24, 23 Banded labour

Human Rights:

Human Rights are the minimal rights for the individual that an organisation or government can provide with, to live a dignified life with liberty. Human rights are also called as fundamental rights, Liberty, United nations role in providing rights. To monitor other countries without wars and to maintain peace within the countries and with other countries UNHRC was formed.



Characteristics of Human Rights :

Human rights possess the basic rights that an individual enjoys in this land. The characteristics of human rights are as follows :

(i) Indivisible and interdependent :

The basic rights given to a 'free man' are Right to Liberty, Right to Education, Right to dignity, Right to Information, Right to clean environment, Right to Life, Right to work. As these rights are concerned with the basic and integral need of human beings, it is inevitable to proceed forward without knowing about the Indian Constitution and the articles. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) has 39 sections in total with 401 rules in it.

choose religion, freedom of press, Right to Life.

3. Right to Freedom:

The Indian Constitution was framed in the year 1950 by Dr. Ambedkar and many others with the inspiration of other countries' Constitution. The first framed one is the United States Constitution which was framed in the year 1789. The Bill Rights, Amendments were inspired by many countries & included in to its Constitution.

Indian Constitution consists of 447 articles with 25 sections and more than 105 amendments have been done until 2021. There are changes according to the development in the world. Right to Freedom is one of the major disciplines of Fundamental Rights.

Right to Freedom speaks about the liberty one should get to live a life normally. The inherent right says that a man can be free to choose their choice of profession, to choose their stream & field of education and to follow their religion without any external force.

THE LAWS THAT KING JAMES WAS
MADE TO SIGN WERE -

all men are 'free' men and
they can possess their own property

Deduction of Excessive taxes

UNHRC :

The general human rights were
compiled in 1948. Human rights
day is celebrated on 10th Decem^{ber}
every year. United Nation Human
Rights Commission was formed
in 1946. The head quarters of
UNHRC is in Geneva, Switzerland.
There are 50 countries conducted
and participating in it. The main
purpose of the commission is
to maintain peace in the world
without wars and destruction. There
are certain rules to be followed
and they will be watched, whether
they are following the protocols
of UNHRC or not.

They do not interfere in all
countries' civil wars. They give
the countries' privacy and watch
if the destruction is going overboard
or if the other countries are
going to join hands with them.

work leaving their education due to their economic and social reasons. The government has to take special case for the family stricken people below poverty level.

The standard level of higher education can be achieved by scholarships if in case of merit based. There are government scholarships and self helped NGOs supporting backward children. Government aided NGOs also campaigns, move in raising to provide awareness about the importance of education.

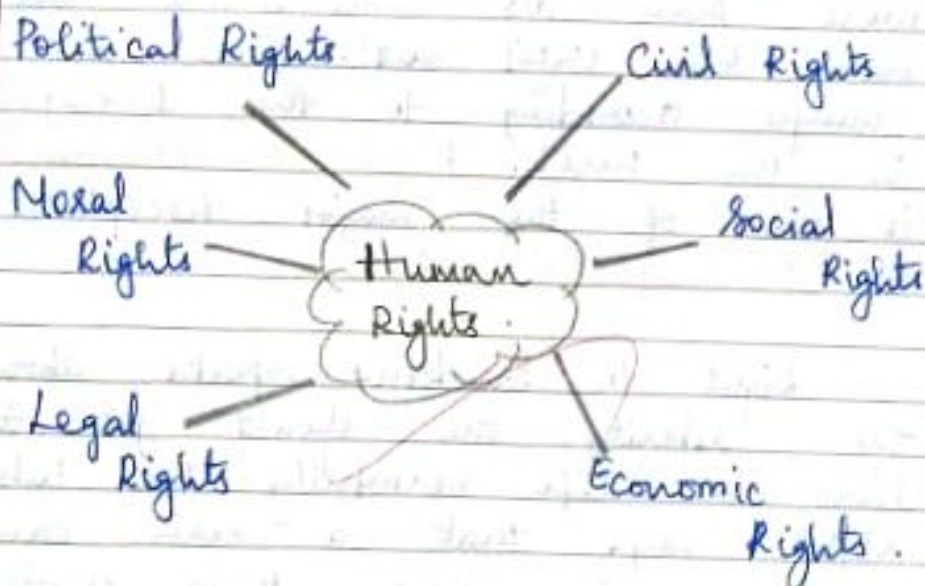
Right to Information:

The Right to Information act was passed in 2005. This act has a greater importance with political and social economy. When public rise questions about the funds, salary, money debited for a particular project to the concerned politician, and big heads, it is their duty to provide a report on all the details in reference to the particular project other than the confidential matters. If denied after the time period allotted, then they have to pay an amount of penalty and should provide the documents shortly.

(11) Equality and non-discrimination:

The first and most in-avoidable right is "Equality", which states every human being is equal and no one is above the law and not even people in the authorities & positions can overtake it. Discrimination based on religion, caste, creed and place of birth is a punishable offence as Article 15 states no one can be discriminated or made to feel inferior through verbal or actions. Article 17 states the abolition of untouchability.

TYPES OF Human Rights:



Civil Rights deals with the basic human rights like Right to Live, Right to Education, Right to Clean environment, Right to Liberty, Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom to

In case Russia and Ukraine, the UNHRC has laid certain protocols and ensure they are in control.

Ajay Malhotra:

The vice-president of NHRC - National Human Rights Commission is an Indian Forest Service (IFS) officer. They have the overall knowledge on science, technology, history, language and many more for their work and for the welfare of the countries. The protocols which they insist are -

No depleting of resource
No severe damage that can't be retrieved.

Should act with humanity.

The concern areas of Malhotra for the globe's improvement serve as a great need for the world. They are -

Global warming
Ozone depletion
Climate change
Sustainability
Welfare of the country.

Conclusion:

The Councils and Commissions created and in progress is for the improvement in sustainability and welfare concerns of the world.

1. Liberty and Dignity.

Right to Dignity is a human right, that says any individual irrespective of religion, caste, creed have the right to live dignified. Any person's act in the name of harming one's dignity can be punished. The Indian Constitution, Article 21 provides this rule.

Dignified life can be achieved through acquainted lifestyle, education, quality knowledge and work with a good wages. These are all the basic need of a human to live a decent life.

Right to Liberty is the liberty to live where ever one wants in the country, to travel abroad, to make use of the resource in adequate manner, to experience freedom, to gather in assembly without arms, weapons. This is under the article 21. Life with Dignity comes under Right to Life & Liberty. The right to clean and sustainable environment is under 'Right to Life.' Right to Life and Freedom, Right to Liberty is under the category of sub division Civil and Social Rights of the human rights.

PART - B

II.

4. Human Rights:

The introduction of human rights begins with the minimal rights through the ages of King Jan. After signing Magna Carta, the people felt a feel of security & compassion to serve the king.

The rights that we possess should be known to as it our basic and fundamental rights. Dr. Justice Durga Das says that,

"Human rights are the minimal rights that a human can possess."

Human rights can be known as fundamental rights. The basic rights that every individual should know is -

- Freedom to speech
- Right to Live
- Right to Liberty
- Freedom of Religion
- Freedom of expression & choice
- Right to Education
- Right to Dignity
- Right to Work
- Right to Privacy & Personal choice.

1. Introduction:

During the rule of kings, people suffered in most king's rule. This was because they believed that the kings were above law and the God for people. With this, the sufferings of people increased. An example of this is Antigone, the daughter of Oedipus who overruled the words of King Creon. The king killed a man, the brother of Antigone as he did not follow his orders. He was instructed not to bury the body to show his superiority. Antigone buried her brother's body saying this is his inherent right to get a place for his body to be buried. From this the human rights began.

Magna Carta:

King James of England was the cruelist king of all time. He made people to pay excessive taxes and were treated as slaves. On going overboard, the council members of the church came up with the rules for common people and he was forced to sign it near the river banks of River Thames in 1215. This was also an crucial turning point in compilation of the rights of common people.

The articles 32-47, describes the various need for freedom.

Freedom in work place:

As of choosing the profession, an individual has certain basic rights that are not to be violated in accordance to humanity. The rights for a work place are -

(1) Wages: In accordance to the law, a minimum wage wouldn't be sufficient but a good wage for a standard living with adequate living is needed. Forced working without salary is like a beggar job and can be punished for it.

(II) Bond labours: Bond labours is not acceptable in case they are forced for their debts or loans they are unable to pay.

Right to Education:

Education in the elementary level with standard education can be free but is compulsory. Under the article 26, it is stated that elementary level education is compulsory and child labour is a punishable offense. No children under the age of fourteen can

1.

1. Legal, Moral, Economic, Social, Political

2. Dr. Ambedkar

3. 1948

4. 1915

5. Personal choice and security with liberty

6. Advocate Cynism

7. Vaish Navche

8. Right to work

9. United Nations Human Rights Commission

10. Welfare Act, Right to Constitutional Remedies
Legal Rights

HR

29, 22 1/2

HT - 18 1/2/20

AND SCIENCE FOR WOMEN, HOSUR

Name : sp. Divya
Class : 1st B.A. English
Subject : Pam.c
Date : 15.09.2022
Day : Thursday

3. 21.13

II

11. What are the uses of studies.
12. How does bacon compare truth with falsehood.

IV Detail

13. Consider critically bacon opinion on books.
14. What are the bacon's view on Truth? Elaborate your answer.
15. What are the views of bacon on the nature of studies? Explain in detail.

I. Choose

1. b) provide delight
2. d) Wise man
3. a) an exact Man
4. a) studies
5. a) open light of the day
6. b) poison

Bacon's.

This was the two compassion paid by the Francis Bacon's.

13. Detail

13.

Ans:

Bacon's opinion on books.

Introduction

The uses of books and studies

The abuse or disadvantages of books

Enjoyment of reading books

Types of books

Conclusion

Introduction

Francis Bacon's was born on 1591. Bacon said about the useful purpose of study. 1. Delight 2. Ability. He is an poeter and Translator. His essay published in 1591. Later it was revised in 1631. His essays later Bacon's says his opinion about books

The Uses of books and studies

Bacon's said that there are used useful and of studies. There are three useful methods of study. 1. Delight 2. Ornament 3. Ability.

1. Delight: The readers makes a personal enjoyment in his private time.

SCIENCE FOR WOMEN, HOSUR

Bacon's said about the studies, the studying of books and the uses of studying in that they said the three useful purposes of studies. First delight, 2. ornament and 3. Ability.

First delight

The book readers make its personal enjoyment in his private time. The books readers make a personal enjoyment means in this book was a good in writing manner makes the reading person can enjoy the book to read and got interested to read more. Not to bore. And in its private he want to read the book with personal enjoyment. This was the first purpose of studies said by the author.

Second Ornament

Those who are willing write and read in his own and help of the authors. The meaning is The cultivating in reading and writing. The reading and writing was been very good to read others like the poets poem, songs, story, etc. This was the second useful purpose of reading, or studies.

Third Ability

Those who all are read the books, they have got some personal knowledges to give something or giving judgement for something and they are good in judging some in life by practising by the experience. This was the third useful purpose of studies.

Conclusion

Francis Bacon's said that they are three main useful purposes of studies, delight, ornament and Ability. This was the Bacon's views of nature of studies.

Truth and candle light like a falsehood.

The bacon's view

Francis bacon's said that truth, it is more in life. Never say any falsehood in any situation, because make us to tell more falsehood. It's better to tell the truth one falsehood make our life change. So, we do try to tell lie. Nowadays people's like falsehood, because are escaping from the problems. They are not ready to the problem. So these was said by bacon's.

Conclusion

Francis bacon's views on truth is never to say the falsehood. This was the Francis bacon's on the truth and he compared the Truth and falsehood like day light and candle light.

15.

Ans:

The views of Bacon's on the Nature of studies

Introduction

Delight

second ornament

~~third~~ Ability

Conclusion

Introduction

Francis Bacon's said about the Nature of studies. The studies makes a man to perfect. He want to speak with others. How did want to begave in places and reading and writing skills and their the

ENCE FOR WOMEN, HOSUR

2. Ornament : Is Nothing but the cultivating in his readings and writings.

3. Ability : Ability is also Nothing but the cultivating of correct Judgement in correct time.

These are the three useful methods of studying said by Francis Bacon's.

The value and disadvantages of studies

There is some disadvantages in studying. There is some way to study the books. The disadvantage is waste of disproportionate studies for disproportionate time. Don't waste your time to study in reading of useless books. It's makes your knowledge waste in argument to something. There is some procedure to read the book. Some books to taste. Some books are read line by line. Some books are enjoy to read and some books make us to read. Like novels, story books, literature books etc.

The disadvantages of reading books is wasting a time to read some other unwanted books. If we read a book and we experienced in your life. The book reading is not give knowledge to life. It is just thinking it's Right or Wrong but the experience makes only a man perfect. Some are thinking reading the books is giving experience no. The day by day life is only giving a experience. Don't waste your time to reading unwanted books.

Enjoyment of reading books

There is an personal enjoyment in book reading. We want to read a book by enjoying. eg. story. The story book was very interested to read. The history book it is makes

interested to read. because in the history we all read the author, poet, king and their life style and achievement. it all make us to read interest.

Types of books:

There are more types of books to read. books make us to enjoy, one make us to think and one to laugh. mathematics book make use to think and make power to think. story book to taste, comics to think, laugh, etc. There are more books like this and books are read line by line with concentration.

Conclusion:

Bacon's said if the purpose of book reading is to judgem come in correct time and purpose. It make to think more and useful. The powerful books make this possible. This is opinion of Francis Bacon.

14.

Ans:

The Bacon's view on Truth.

Introduction

Truth

Falsehood

The Bacon's view

Conclusion

Introduction:

Francis Bacon view on Truth. he said Truth is a daylight of a man. The day light reveal

It is Nothing but the cultivation of giving correct judgement in correct time

These are the three useful purposes of education said by the Bacon's.

Ans:

Bacon's compared truth with falsehood

Truth

Francis Bacon's compared the truth with falsehood. He said truth is like a daylight. It will always there for you like a shadow and always bright like a sun light and it makes you a good person in the society. But we all loved falsehood because if we say the truth in case we affect by any other bad things. But if we say a falsehood means it will affect us from the bad things but it's not good for us. One day the truth will come out that time we want ask excuse sorry, etc. so the problems continuous till the truth comes out. But if we say the truth means it will end the same time then we don't fear about it.

Falsehood

Francis Bacon's compared the falsehood like a candle like light. Falsehood like a candle light when the candle light off the shadow will not appear. so candle light means it is just for minutes or hours then it will melted like a true also it is not there for till your life end it will also come out one day so the daylight like truth is the most powerful weapon for us.

This was said by the Bacon's "Truth is like daylight and falsehood like candle light" This is the comparison of

7. d). Montaigne

8. d). Wit

9. a). candle light

10. d). lies

II

II

Ans:

The uses of studies

Bacon said that there are three useful purposes of studies.

They are:

i). Delight

ii). ornament

iii). Ability

These are the three useful purposes of studies. The first useful purpose of study is delight. Delight is when a reader makes personal enjoyment in his private time known as delight.

The second useful purpose of study is ornament. Nothing but the cultivation in writing and reading known as ornament.

The third useful purpose of studies is ability.

alone. He said that Truth is more power full thing in the world.

Truth.

Francis Bacon's said truth is like a daylight. It will always there for you like a shadow, and always bright your life like a sun light and it makes you a good person in the society. But we all love falsehood because, if we say the truth in case we affect by any other bad things. But if we say a ^{lie} falsehood means it will not affect us, save from the problem. but it's not good for us. one day the truth will come out that time we want ask excuse, permission, sorry, etc... so the problem will not stopped with that, it was start to grown up. day by day. It's make us a liar and makes a bad name in the society. so we say the truth means it will not create any problem. if the problem has been created means also it will complete in some days. we don't need to tell any falsehood. It makes us a good people in the world.

Falsehood.

Francis Bacon's compared the falsehood like a candle light. The candle light reflects for one hour or few minutes. after a some time it'll not create a light. When the candle disappears the shadow also disappears. so candle light means it is just for some times, then it will be automatically melted like a true also, it is not there for till your life end. it will also come out one day. so the daylight like truth is the most power thing in for us.

The Francis Bacon's explained in a two ways. one is daylight and another one is candle light. The daylight like a

7th
9/11/22

INTERNAL II.

30/50

Good!!

22/10/11

Name: Mahaswetha.V.M.

Class : I MA English.

Sub : World Short Stories

Date : 09.11.2022.

III.

15. Write an essay on themes of Mumu.

Introduction:

Mumu is a short story written by Ivan Turgenev, a Russian writer, novelist. He has used the elements of love, isolation, longing. This story revolves around Gerasim, a serf.

Analysis:

Gerasim is a serf who worked in the house of a widow landlady. He is deaf and mute by birth. Gerasim sees a dog drowning while his beloved Taitania departs with her husband. He rescues and names it Mumu. Mumu becomes a victim of the fate while the cruelty of the landlady is mentioned to be destiny.

Themes:

- The themes of this story includes -
- * Role of Chance
 - * Love and isolation
 - * Muteness.

Role of Chance:

Chances and coincidence plays a major part in the story. Turgenev's story usually has the element of coincidence and Mumu is no exception. For instance, Gerasim rescues Mumu when he departs with his beloved. And when he receives the order to kill Mumu in the last, he feels disheartened.

Love and Isolation:

concentrate
on
Names!

Love is a major theme throughout the story. Gerasim loves Titania while Kapliton does not love her. But due to the landlady's words they marry. The landlady is also isolated and does not have family. Gerasim meets Mumu and they share an unintentional bond but that is also destroyed in the end.

Muteness:

Gerasim is deaf and mute and has problems to communicate with others, from the starting of the play. But when he meets Mumu and names him, he has the feeling that he can speak and express. When Mumu is killed by himself in the end, he feels the reason for speech to be destroyed.

Title Significance:

Gerasim, who has named the dog he rescued as Mumu feels evident that he can express his feelings as others. They both share an interesting bond making the story enjoyable.

Conclusion:

The beautiful bond, relationship, the movements of Mumu and Gerasim together are depicted by the author. Love shown by different characters are also projected.

A Flowering Tree: A Woman's Tale.

Introduction:

The short story, "A Flowering Tree: A Woman's Tale" is taken from 'A Flowering Tree - Oral stories in India'. It is written by A.K. Ramanujan, an Indian writer.

Short Summary:

The story revolves around a girl who comes to know about her magic gift of transforming herself into a flowering tree. She says this to her sister and they implement it. They

do this to support and help their suffering mother.

"I will transform myself into a flowering tree. He will sell the flowers for good money."

Themes :

The themes of this includes -

- * Ecofeminism
- * Vulnerability and Sexuality.
- * Woman's role.

① Ecofeminism :

Through the theme of ecofeminism, the author tries to bring out the sisterhood between women and the nature. Nature has always been a helping tool in the lives of many. Likewise, the flowers which the girl bears were rare to be found and of pleasant fragrance.

② Vulnerability and Sexuality :

Though the flowering girl gave flowers, she had beg to the rituals properly so that she could transform herself into a full woman. In the story, she has turned herself into the tree five times but only two times out of her own wish.

SPACE FOR WOMEN, HOSUR

The vulnerability faced by the women in the society has been clearly depicted by the author. A woman is first told to act by the words of her parents and then by the words of her husband and in-laws.

③ Women's role :

Women in the society are treated by the role they play, for instance, the flowering girl had her magical gift within herself and was known to everyone without her wish. The sister-in-law of the girl was curious and got the permission of her mother to take her to the garden to transform her into the tree without caring to hear the ritual completely.

Bond with nature :

Women's bond with nature is portrayed here through the flowering girl. She ^{has} been gifted by the nature when they needed money for the family.

The relationship of mother, sister, mother-in-law can be seen in the story. Women who is the center of the story, has various norms to be followed by the society. The flowering

tree is compared with that of a menstruating woman. In Sanskrit, menstruating women are called pushpavati, meaning flowering girl. Like wise, it is not good act to cut the tree which is flowering.

Conclusion:

7
Excellence
In this short story, A.K. Ramanujan tries to portray the role and how women were treated those days through the oral story that has been passed from generation to generation.

18.

Split Cherry Tree.

Introduction:

The story, "Split Cherry Tree" was written by Jesse Stuart, an American writer, novelist. He has won the Hubbey Awards. Split Cherry Tree portrays the relationship, generation gap and understanding of the father and the son.

Analysis:

The story revolves around Dave Sexton, a high school who broke a cherry tree during a trip to the farms from his class. All the

other five children had paid a dollar to Mr. Herbert but Dave Saxton is unable to pay, so he is asked to clean the school. When Luster's father hears about this punishment, he comes to the school to talk to his Professors. In the end, they become friends, understanding the modern education.

Themes :

The various themes in this story are-

- * Generation Gap
- * Inquisitiveness
- * Determination.

Generation gap:

When Luster talks to Mr. Herbert, he comes to know about various developments in the educational system from that of when he studied. This is the educational gap between generations. Dave Saxton is the first to high school from his family and Luster questions the education system.

"What kind of school does that?"

Inquisitiveness :

The quest and curiosity in Luster's action can be seen when

Professor Herbert takes him to show the biology lab and insists on seeing the germs in his teeth.

"You mean to say there are germs on my teeth."

Determination:

The curiosity and urge to know many things in Luster, makes it to accept the facts that Herbert told in order to make him understand the modern educational system. Luster along with his son completes the work together and head off to home in an hour.

"A I can see right from wrong
I can see a thing."

Comparative study:

As Luster represents traditional and Dave Sexton modernity, in the novel "The Lion and the Jewel" by Wole Soyinka, we have the character Sidi who wants to be traditional while Lagosin wants a modern wife.

Symbols :

The symbols used in this story are -

Split Cherry Tree -

The split cherry tree depicts the conventional rule of these is always an other way when violence is to held.

Traditional vs Modernity :

The major theme holds up by traditional and modernity. The educational system, method of teaching have been different from that of fifty ^{five} year old man's time.

Conclusion :

Through the split cherry tree, Luster comes to know about the things he saw and heard through Mr. Herbert.

1. Characteristics of Mini :

In the short story, Kabuliwallah, by Rabindranath Tagore, Mini is an important character, as it proceeds with her. Mini is a five year old Bengali girl. The story is told by the narrator, Mini's father. This story

is held in West Bengal. Rahamat, a dry fruit and shawl vendor and Mini share a beautiful bond in the story. Whenever he comes, Mini would shout at the top of her voice,

"Kabuliwallah, Oh! Kabuliwallah."

? 'Hanti', mother of Mini is very suspicious of their relationship and would ask Mini's father,

"Isn't slave-trade still a practice in Afghan?"

Mini was an enthusiastic little girl and would wait for Kabuliwallah to come and give her dry-fruits. They shared a special bond that Mini's father liked. They always had a heart filled conversation, humorous like.

"Don't go to your in-laws house, would you?"

It is revealed at the end of the story that Rahamat had a daughter just like Mini, back in Afghanistan. He had Parvati's hand print in a paper and held it close to his heart.

Mini's father says to Kabuliwallah, who has returned from prison after ten years on Mini's wedding that -

"Go and see your daughter. Let the happiness of your union bring blessing in my Mini life."

Speech Sounds.

Speech Sounds ^{Octavia} ^{Butler} is a short story written by Octavia Butler, an American writer. This story is about the rival pandemic that has caused chaos in the country.

This pandemic has caused people lack the skill of communication, some are deprived of talking, some are deprived of reading, writing.

Many people have lost their lives and the effect of it continues.

Negativity:

The character Rye has lost her husband and her two children and never goes unarmed.

Lack of communication has deprived peace since miscommunication occurs and violence takes it part.

Self-preservation, Peace has become an important phenomenon. The surrounding itself is hard to handle, to survive without talking or reading.

Rye has lost hope in living but finds hope for the first time when she sees Obsidian. And finds hope the second time when she finds the two children who can speak. She says to herself, all they need is a teacher and protector.

People who can speak are also deprived the right as they feel the jealousy or rage of other people can kill them. The life of self-obsessed and violent people are encircled with people with little peace and positivity.

1.

1. a) Stephan
2. c) 55
3. a) Vasanth Kannabisan
4. b) Nicholas Veddar
5. c) Reading
6. b) Nattree
7. c) Dussehra
8. b) Simarouba Orchard
9. a) Somali
10. b) Elisenda

Concentrate!

INTERNAL - I.

Name: Mahaswetha V.M.

Class: I MA English.

Subject: Language + Linguistics.

Sub code: 21PEN07

Date: 06.03.2023.

PART-C.

14. Origin Of Language.

Introduction:

Language acts as an effective medium to convey one's thoughts and ideas to other fellow humans. Communication has been made possible through the development of languages. With growth and development, there are many fields in relation to it. The scientific study of human language is linguistics. There are many theories which make up how language was originally come up humans. Let us view the different theories & experiments done.

The Divine Source:

A folktale says that in the Northern Australia, there was a woman and she displaced all her children to different portions of geography. With these, language was developed. As they were no evidences for the myths behind, as of in the book Genesis, it is

believed that language was given to man by God as a blessing. Many started conducting experiments. One of the foremost is before 2500 years. In an Egyptian papyrus, two infants were left alone with two goats, with no communication. After two years, the kids uttered only "bekos" which is a Hebrew language meaning bread. Many then thought Hebrew as a divine language. But as the kids were with goat - the source of sounds or noise, it was uttered with as if saying "bed" without the uttering of goat.

King James of Scotland, after 1500 years of this conducted an experiment with infant child, leaving it alone for a year without communication. The child did not produce any sort of speech. The experiment was again done by King Akbar, which was also not successful. So the original theory of how language developed and originated has not been proven till date.

Bow-Bow theory:

The growth of language is indeed said to originate from the sounds that animals and birds make. With the only source

of sounds, the humans might have sort out the list of names for the things which we are using now. Examples of this type of sounds are onomatopha like binzz, splash, boom, Chaw, etc.

Poh - Poh theory :

As several theories arise, the poh-poh theory deals with emotions and sounds produced when in anger, embarrassment, happiness, eager, etc. With these sounds, it is ~~intended~~ to say the language we use today was developed. Example of these sounds are -

- Ouch!
- Klaw!
- Yuck!
- Ah!

Physical Adaptation theory:

The anatomy and physical composition of human body can be examined and concluded with the ~~inert~~ abilities that they possess. The human body ~~is said to~~ developed the features of the body, according to make adjustments for speech. The pharynx of the infant is bigger than the brain. As one grows, the brain develops and pharynx gradually reduces, making speech

and walk possible at the same time. The different parts of human body that help us in producing speech are -

- ✓ Mouth & Tongue
- ✓ Larynx & Pharynx
- ✓ Human Brain.

Mouth and Tongue :

The tongue helps in articulating speech as it moves in accordance with the teeth, lips. As the air from the lung passes out freely through glottis, voiceless sounds are produced. When air passes with friction as the vocal cords are held together, voiced sounds are produced with vibrations.

Genetic Source :

The Debate of does human have the genetic ability in speech is to be discussed. It can be well seen that an infant does not have skill of producing language at the very few years after birth. That does not make the child to possess the ability to learn only one language.

Conclusion :

With many theories & experiments the proof of language's origin yet to found.

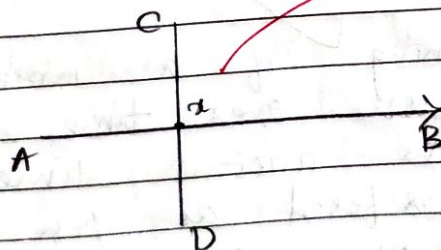
15. Synchronic and Diachronic approaches:

Introduction:

The development of language has made significance evolutions such as linguistics. The theory and search for the particular time of period is called **Synchronic** approach. It is a descriptive method and makes it purpose for a distinct era or period. **Diachronic** approach is historical and has the facts and information from the past, present also all for the future.

Theories by Saussure:

Saussure in 1916 favoured Synchronic over diachronic. "Chronic" means time. With the evolution of time and speech, referring to a period with necessary informations was helpful than giving up on all the historical notes, things with no necessary can also be there but the source of past and future doesnot make use all the time.



From the above diagram, we can say that AB is the imaginative axis of **synchronic** axis simultaneously while CD is the **diachronic** axis. It is evident that synchronic can pass through diachronic at any movement of time as in the image AB passing CD at the point.

With an example of chess game, this can be explained clearly. When two members are playing a chess game and a person enters in the center of the game. He may not know the moves done prior but with the coins, he can say who is about to win. With no facts about **past & future**, the **present state** can be identified. And thus **Synchronic** is favoured more than **Diachronic**.

Diachronic Variations

The approaches told before have the impact of a language. Let us view the different approaches in diachronic variations.

(1) The meaning of a word with its repeated use over time can change. In the ancient times, feather was referred as pen and then quill & was for a feather with

a pen inserted. Now pen refers to per.

Eg: feather, quill, pen.

(II) Transition of common word from a proper name. Captain Charles C. Boycott was into the sells and trade of foreign goods. From his name, the term **boycott** has a different meaning now. Dughes Sucus was a made with fear of public and the term dughes is now used.

(III) **Extension** of words in usage over a long period of time. Journey means a ride or long walk. Journal means periodical. As its usage changes, journey can refer to a walk/ride or a periodical for half a year.

(IV) **Euphonism** is two words with a same meaning but one is pleasant & other is unpleasant. Replacing an unpleasant with a decent term.

Eg: Toilet - Washroom
Fat - stout
Blind - visually challenged.

(V) **Metathesis** - The transition of words from old english to modern english with reference to change in spelling & pronouncing but has the same meaning and usage.

Eg: [rɑd] [rɔɪd] [rɔvɪd]
[hɑm] [hɔɪm] [rɔvm]

(vi) Transition of spellings from old English to modern English.

eg: brɪd bīd.

(vii) The letter /r/ is being unpronounced in many terms of modern English.
eg: arm, harm

(viii) The /k/ sound is not pronounced in Modern English terms.

eg: Cnīht Knight (k is silent)
(old English)

Synchronic Variations:

There are different types and variations for Synchronic Variations.

The major types include -

- ✓ Variations due to language context
- ✓ Variations due to dialect
- ✓ Variations due to register.

Due to language context:

With reference to language context, the meaning of the words may remain same but the purpose, usage and views changes. Some of

subdivisions under this context are -

- Indian English
- Creole
- Hybrid combinations.

Conclusion:

The use of various terms, its meanings, changes due to the application. Modern and old English is seen through Synchronic and Diachronic approaches.

16. Introduction:

Linguistics is the significant use of communicating language. It is the scientific study of human language. Some of the subdisciplines of it are -

- Syntax
- Semantic
- Morphology
- Phonetics
- Phonology

Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, neurolinguistics are the branches of linguistics.

Psycholinguistics:

Psycholinguistics is a branch of linguistics which deals with the state of mind. The transfer of thoughts, ideas from speech takes several

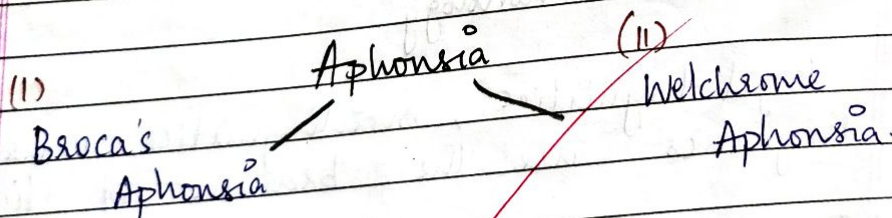
help of organs. The study related with mind and language has been experimented with the brains of dead people with disorders. This sort of interest began in the 17th century to scholars and researchers. William Woyles is the father of linguistics.

Speech disorders:

Researchers and scholars with their experiments found the damage in brain can cause disorders related to speech such as -

- Dyselvia
- Aphonia.

Dyselvia is a disorder concerned with speech and words chosen to speak. Aphonia is a disorder caused when the areas of brain is injured.



It is caused when the broca's area is injured in the brain.

It occurs when the welchome area in the brain is injured.

Sociolinguistics:

The connection between society and human language is called Sociolinguistics. It is concerned with sociology, education, anthropology. This theme of concepts look forward in the researches whose experiments withhold the connectivity and intelligence in the usage of language.

Dr. Banston, a researcher studies the relation and how the society affects language. Dialect is the variety of slang of a language with the help of the geographical variations.

Register is the variations in the language according to the locality. Pidgin can also be used here as it is "bazaar language" where two different languages can be combined by the trades to make a new accessible language.

Conclusion:

With the large range of variation in speech, slang, dialect, language, linguistics has different subdivisions and categories with different types in it.

PART-B

13. Development of words:

As the origin of language has its dynamic structure in the field, word formation has history of its origin. The term "etymology" is a Greek word, *etymon* - meaning origin. Every word, things named has its origin with distinguished reason.

There are possibly different ways for the formation of new words. Some of them are -

- Blending
- Coining
- Borrowing
- Loan Translation
- Hypocorism
- Acronym.

Blending - Coining of new terms with shortening or combining two words.

Eg: brunch - breakfast + lunch.
motel - movable + hotel.

Acronym - First letters of Abbreviated full forms.

eg: NAAC, NEET.

12. Vowels:

Vowel sounds are produced when the air from the lungs pass freely into the larynx. There are 20 vowel sounds in English. There are two types of vowels -

- (1) Pure vowel / Monophthongs.
- (11) Vowel Glide / Diphthongs.

Pure vowels:

The vowel sound can be produced due to the articulation of tongue, part of the mouth, height of the tongue. They can be divided into three types -

- ✓ Front vowels
- ✓ Central
- ✓ Back.

Front vowels are produced when the tip of the tongue touches the hard palate.

Eg: /i:/ - eat

Central vowels are produced when the tongue touches the roof of the tongue.

Eg: /ɜ:/ - art.

Back vowels are produced when the tongue raises to the soft palate.

eg: /ʌ/ - up.

PART-A.

1. c) vocal folds. ✗
2. b) duality. ✗
3. b) hypocorism. ✗
4. a) phoneme. ✗
5. b) onomatopoeia. ✓
6. ~~a)~~ releasing consonant. ✗
7. a) diphthong. ✓
8. a) historically. ✓
9. b) socio linguistics. ✓
10. b) bow-bow theory. ✗