



Krishnasamy College Of Science, Arts And management For Women
Cuddalore – 607109

Department of Physics

BRIDGE COURSE IN PHYSICS

Course Objectives:-

1. To create strong problem solving skills as a Physicist along with an understanding of the approach, methods, and requirements and design for a successful career in advance technology. Basic of science and designing components prepare students to work as professionalist.
2. To build concrete foundation for their core branch as a thinker, inter disciplinary thoughts and socio- technical issues in field.
3. To create advance knowledge of Physics as a subject of foundation of physicist.

Course Outcome:-

1. Student will be able to apply knowledge of basic theories of science.
2. Student will be able to create an experimental approach in applied theories of science in problem solving technical problems.
3. Student will be able to associate natural phenomenon with technological advancement.

Schedule for Bridge course

Hour/Date	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
17.08.2022	Welcome (R.B)	Self-Introduction (R.B)	Self-Introduction (R.B)	General Instructions about the college (N.M)	Library Celebration	Library Celebration
18.08.2022	Physics in Daily life (N.M)	Library	Introduction to physics (D.D)	Kinematics (R.B.)	Sports	Sports
22.08.2022	Smart class	Smart class	Magnetism (D.D)	Magnetism (D.D)	Library	Physics in Daily life (R.B)
23.08.2022	Electricity (D.D)	Astrophysics (N.M)	Quantum Mechanics (N.M)	Library	Sports	Sports
24.08.2022	Smart class	Smart class	Career Opportunity in Physics (R.B)	Acoustics and Ultrasonics(N.M)	Library	Physics Practical (N,M, R.B)
25.08.2022	Library	Thermal Physics(D.D)	Thermal Physics (D.D)	Elasticity (R.B)	Sports	Sports

S.NO	Title	NAME OF THE STAFF	
		Initials	Expansion of Initials
1	Self-Introduction	R.B	Dr.Mrs.R.Bhuvaneswari
2	General Instructions about the college	N.M	Dr.Mrs.N.Mythili
3	Physics in Daily life	N.M /R.B	Dr.Mrs.N.Mythili /Dr.Mrs.R.Bhuvaneswari
4	Introduction to physics	D.D	Dr.Mrs.D.Devika
5	Kinematics	R.B	Dr.Mrs.R.Bhuvaneswari
5	Magnetism	D.D	Dr.Mrs.D.Devika
6.	Electricity	D.D	Dr.Mrs.D.Devika
6	Astrophysics	N.M	Dr.Mrs.N.Mythili
7	Quantum Mechanics	N.M	Dr.Mrs.N.Mythili
8	Career Opportunity in Physics	R.B	Dr.Mrs.R.Bhuvaneswari
9	Acoustics and Ultrasonics	N.M	Dr.Mrs.N.Mythili
10	Thermal Physics	D.D	Dr.Mrs.D.Devika
11	Elasticity	R.B	Dr.Mrs.R.Bhuvaneswari

1. Kinematics and Mechanics: (4 hours)

- Units and measurements (fundamental and derived units)
- Vectors
- Velocity-acceleration- freely falling objects
- Newton's first law of motion – inertia
- Newton's second law of motion
- Newton's third law of motion
- Momentum, Conservation of Momentum
- Impulse, Friction and Inertia
- Energy, Conservation of Energy

2. Electricity: (2 hours)

- Electrostatics – Coulomb's law – electric field – potential
- Electric current – electrical resistance – Ohm's law and Electric shock
- Direct current and alternating current – converting ac to dc
- Speed and source of electrons in a circuit
- Electric power

3. Magnetism: (2 hours)

- Source of magnetic fields – magnetic field lines
- Bohr magneton
- Concepts of diamagnetism, paramagnetism
- Origin of ferromagnetism

4. Elasticity: (2 hours)

- Origin of elastic behavior
- Define stress and strain
- Modulus of elasticity
- Comparison of the elastic behavior of different materials (metals, polymers and ceramics) using bonding between atoms
- Role of compressive forces in arches
- Bending of beams – demonstration using a plastic scale –horizontal bending &vertical bending

5. Thermal Physics: (2 hours)

- Concept of heat conduction (A piece of metal feels cooler than a piece of wood at the same temperature. Why?)
- Heat conduction in a uniform metal rod- effect of length and cross-sectional area – definition of thermal conductivity– purpose of a layer of copper on the bottom of stainless steel cookware
- Steady state - concept
- Thermal expansion of solids – linear expansion (If you heat a thin, circular ring in the oven, does the ring's hole get larger or smaller?)
- Thermal stress
- Radiation – radiation from human body

6. Acoustics and Ultrasonics(2 hours)

- Difference between transverse and longitudinal waves
- Origin of sound – compression and rarefaction
- Sound transmission through air and different media (Sound travels about four times faster in water than in air and about fifteen times faster in steel than in air. Why?)
- Concept of natural frequency and resonance
- Magnetostriction – reason for change in the length of the rod.
- Concept of piezoelectricity

7. Foundations for Quantum theory: (2 hours)

- General wave equation and its solution
- Drawbacks of classical mechanics
- Birth of quantum theory

8. Astrophysics

- Introduction to astrosience
- Basic concepts
- Solar system
- Planets and black holes

9 Physics Practical Experiments (10 hours)

1. Screw gauge
2. Vernier caliper
3. Basics of spectrometer
4. Travelling microscope
5. Introduction to electrical circuits

Learning Resources:-

Course Material:-

- Chalk and talk method
- PPT and video presentation
- Notes based on syllabus

Team Activities

1. Self introduction

2. Group discussion (Add Developer, Importance of Science, impact of mobile phones in daily life)

3. Debate (Advancement in science is good or bad)

4. Communication Skills development (common topic Speak in English)



**Krishnasamy College Of Science, Arts And Management For Women,
Cuddalore – 607 109.
Department Of English
Bridge Course -- 2022-23**

HOUR	1st Hour	2nd Hour	3rdHour
DATE			
17.08.22 (Wednesday)	About the college (J.Sushma)	Self-Introduction (A.Sunitha)	Various Cells and its activities at Campus (A.Sivajothi)
18.08.22 (Thursday)	About the syllabus & examination (J.Sushma)	Extension Service: NSS,RRC,&RRC (B.Chindhuja)	Library and its usage (V.Arulmozhi)
20.08.22 (Saturday)	Importance of Reading Books (A.Anitha)	Word Hub (A.Sunitha)	Anti-Ragging (E.K.)
22.08.22 (Monday)	One Word Substitution (S.Subitha)	Sports and its benefits (Siva Brinda)	Letter Writing (A.Anitha)
23.08.22 (Tuesday)	Role of English in Everyday Life (B.Chindhuja)	Career Opportunity in learning English (M.B.R.Basiriya)	Importance of English Literature (S.Subitha)

Krishnasamy College of Science, Arts and Management for Women

Department of English

Bridge Course - 2022

English Literature in Every Day Life

Why Is Literature Important in Everyday Life?

Literature is important in everyday life because it connects individuals with larger truths and ideas in a society. Literature creates a way for people to record their thoughts and experiences in a way that is accessible to others, through fictionalized accounts of the experience. As an art form, literature has existed for thousands of years, with the oldest texts dating back to the 26th century B.C.E.

Literary tradition is both oral and written. Civilizations that existed without a written language still managed to pass down their stories through oral telling. Many Native American cultures practice an oral literary tradition. The primary use of literature in ancient settings was to pass down customs, beliefs and traditions to the younger generations. In more recent centuries, literature has taken on a more comprehensive role of mirroring society in order for humans to study themselves and understand the underlying truths common to all people. For students, studying literature is a critical component in education, as it teaches students to see themselves reflected in art. This allows people to learn about life and truth. Literature also helps people to see life from the perspective of another. Identity-based literature teaches the reader what life is like for others, helping them to be more understanding and respectful of those around them.

The Importance of Learning English Literature

English literature can refer to all literature written in the language. However, British literature, with its 1,500-year history behind it, is often taught separately. Contemporary literature on a global scale has been influenced by the **legacy** of British literature, especially by the **three great eras**: the Romantic Age, the Victorian Age and 20th century English literature. Learning literature is like entering a “time machine that works,” according to Adam Gopnik of The New Yorker magazine.

Literature And Its Influence On Human Life

Literature grows out of life, reacts upon life and fed by life. Generally we can say that everything in print is literature. But this would be a very vague description of literature. Broadly speaking, “literature” is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the

creative imagination, including works of drama, essays, fiction and nonfiction. Any work of art in which the emotional content predominates is literature. Literature is the expression of written words. Literature is distinct from all other arts. It has no medium of its own. Many mixed forms of literature exist in it. Despite the definitions given above, I feel that literature is beyond these definitions, it is more than what we see and perceive. Its boundaries cross our lives, our traditions, culture, social relations, national unity and a lot more. It serves as a reflection of reality, a product of art, and window to an ideology, everything that happens within a society can be written, recorded in, and learned from the piece of literature. Whether it be poetry or prose, literature provides insight, knowledge, or wisdom, and emotion towards the person who partakes it entirely. Our life is manifested in the form of literature. It is an embodiment of words based on human tragedies, desires, and feelings. It cultivates wonders, inspires a generation and feeds information. Even though it is dynamic, endless, multi-dimensional, literature contributes significant purpose to world we live in. The world today is ever-changing. Never before has life been so chaotic and challenging for all. Life before literature was practical and predictable, but in present day, literature has expanded into countless libraries and into minds of many as the gateway for comprehension and curiosity of the human mind and the world around them.

Literature is of great importance and is studied upon as it provides the ability to connect human relationships, and define what is right and what is wrong. Literature is the foundation of life. It places an emphasis on many topics from human tragedies to tales of ever popular search for love. While it is physically written in words, these words come alive in the imagination of the mind, and its ability to comprehend the complexity or simplicity of the text. Literature enables the people to see through the lenses of others, and sometimes even inanimate objects; therefore it becomes a looking glass into the world as others view. It is a journey that is inscribed in pages, and powered by the imagination of the reader.

Ultimately, literature has provided a gateway to teach the reader about life experiences from even the saddest stories to the most joyful ones that will touch their hearts. With the ability to see the world with a pair of fresh eyes, it triggers the readers to reflect upon their own lives. Reading a material that is reliable to the reader may teach them morals and encourage them to practice good judgment. This can be proven through public school systems, where the books that are emphasized the most tend to have a moral-teaching purpose behind the story. Progressively, as people grow older, they explore other genres of books, ones that propel them towards curiosity of the subject, and the overall book. Reading and being given the keys to the literature world prepares individuals from an early to discover the true importance of literature: being able to comprehend and understand situations from different perspectives.

Literature teaches us how to live. Through literature reader visits different places, experiences events, meets people, listens to them, feels their joys and sorrows. It takes years to acquire so much wisdom that a single book of literary merit instills in a reader. Literature mirrors the society and its mannerisms. Because of Charles Dickens we can experience the „Hard Time“ of the Victorian England without going through a detailed historical study. The fact based education system, the fractured human relationships, the Smokey polluted towns, the ill effects of industrial revolution, the misery of laborers, the mercenary instincts of men and the flawed legal system of the land can be judged and perceived through literature. The primary use of literature in ancient settings was to pass down customs, traditions, beliefs and feelings to the younger generations.

In more recent centuries, literature has taken on a more comprehensive role of mirroring society in order for human to study themselves and understand the underlying truths common to all people. For students, studying literature is a critical component in education, as it teaches students to see themselves reflected in art. This allows people to learn about life from the perspectives of another. Identity-based literature teaches the readers what life is like for others, helping them to be more understanding and respectful of those around them.

The study and practice of literature is cumulative, building a culture's identity over time. From the philosophy and epic poetry of ancient Greece sprang the canon of western literature. Each successive period of history produced distinct literary works reflective of the spirit of the times but also containing elements of preceding epochs. Medieval literature incorporates the tenets of Christianity, whereas literature of Renaissance and Enlightenment responded to advance in art and science.

Literature is the mirror of life and society

Literature is the mirror of society, something that is known to all. It is a thing that reacts as normal reflection and expresses the inner structure of human mind before us. A critical analysis of minds is another name of literature. Human mind is discussed here with utmost efforts. With the birth of literature, it becomes the mirror of society. Now, what does the mirror signify? Mirror is just like a canvas or a screen that can represent a thing which befalls it. Likewise, literature reacts just like a mirror. It is a type of tasteful sketch with pen on white pages. But through the artful sketch, wonderfully the real social picture of an age gets revealed in such a way that charms/bewitches us. It performs like a normal reflection and reflects the total image of a body.

History is nothing but a series of circumstances or incidents. Through history we can come to know the time of that phenomenon along with the outer impression on social and political field. But if we want to know what was the inner result of that phenomenon, or its impression on people, history fails to satisfy our hunger. That time, literature comes forward to take that responsibility through historical compositions that leads us to the past days infested with the then inhabitants. Then we can taste the fresh talks of hearts. In this way, it represents the social situation along with the time and age.

Now, we will have to try to find out the ways how literature performs and gives us the inner sight of an age. Through epics, we get the heroic characters like Ram in 'Ramayana' and Basudaba Shri Krishna along with Arjun in 'Mahabharata'. The performances of the heroic characters charm us. On the other hand, we get familiar with the ways, they had tried hard to remove the evil and established everything that is good on Earth. Through those epics, we get familiar with the socio-political condition of that age and the emergence of the evil.

The comparison between the present and the ancient age is revealed through those compositions. We can collect news about the process of interchanging news between two kingdoms and the mechanism of battles. Any composition during the devastating famine of the Bengali era 1176 and 1350 (According to Bengali Calender) reveals the terrible conditions of that age. The impasse of social-condition is represented very artfully through it.

Topic :The top 10 stories that shaped the world

The writers, critics and academics voted these as the most influential and enduring works of fiction. Here they explain why.

1. The Odyssey (Homer, 8th Century BC)

The Odyssey, Homer's epic poem of the 8th Century BC, topped our poll. Why was it the first choice? According to writer and broadcaster Natalie Haynes: "Because it is one of the great foundational myths of western culture; because it asks what it means to be a hero; because it has great female characters in it, as well as men; because it is full of gods and monsters and is properly epic and because it forces us to question the assumptions we might have about quests, war, and the ever-current issue of what it means to return home." Lisa Appignanesi, novelist and critic, picks out its influence on all that followed, arguing "It's a basic story template – of the journey which is also a return". Kenneth W Warren, Professor of English at the University of Chicago, agrees. "There's no getting around how foundational Homer's epic has been for storytelling in the West. The Odyssey has provided the architecture for the quest narrative and the template for characterising male and female virtue in ways that shape, enable, and limit our storytelling habits into the present." David Varno, literary critic, highlights the ingenuity woven through the epic poem: "The many triumphs of wit and grit on the part of Odysseus and Penelope must have counted for something over the millennia." Meanwhile, Bethanne Patrick, Contributing Editor of Lit Hub, picks out another strand. "I believe the journey of Odysseus defined a streak of individualism particular to Western culture that has led to much change in the world – good and bad." And the novelist Beverley Naidoo hones in on the ways it has become embedded in wider culture: "The multiple stories within Odysseus' 10-year journey home after the Trojan war, while faithful Penelope waits for him and son Telemachus seeks him, have seeped deep into our cultural consciousness. The human elements within this myriad of stories continue to resonate down the centuries, allowing endless reinterpretation."

2. Uncle Tom's Cabin (Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1852)

Harriet Beecher Stowe's 1852 novel came in at number two, and for Zimbabwean novelist Tendai Huchu, "it is hard to think of any literary work today that could ever have such an impact." Jenny Bhatt, writer and Contributing Editor at PopMatters calls it "the first widely-read political novel in the US" and "the first work of fiction that openly addressed the cruelty of slavery, human exploitation, the lopsided legal system, the entrenched patriarchy, the need for feminism, and more." It became one of the most popular books of the century – in the US and abroad – and is credited with radically altering the perception of slavery, with many voters noting its influence on the abolition movement. Its human focus and call for empathy struck a chord among readers. Author and novelist Roxana Robinson says it "told

the story of slavery through the eyes of the enslaved, and was one of the first novels to show black characters as fathers and mothers, parents and children – human beings, who were living under inhuman conditions.” The novel is not without its faults – translator Caroline Alexander calls it “embarrassingly sentimental” – and has perhaps, not aged well: today its characterisation is criticised for its “poor stereotypes” (Jenny Bhatt), while Tendai Huchu points out that “the term Uncle Tom has become an epithet of abuse, far from what the author intended.” Nevertheless, its impact is undeniable, influencing generations of writers, and being translated into several languages. Novelist, poet and critic Elizabeth Rosner says it “effectively helped an entire nation not only to question its deplorable laws and practices but also to change forever a system of violently racist dehumanisation. That, for me, defines literature at its best.” And for Rebecca Steinitz, novelist and critic at The Boston Globe, “it continues to be a touchpoint for our reckoning with race and representation.”

3. Frankenstein (Mary Shelley, 1818)

Mary Shelley’s 1818 novel, which celebrates its 200th anniversary this year, is “the quintessential story of the modern world” says Roger Luckhurst, Professor of Modern and Contemporary Literature at Birkbeck College, London. It’s a “violent reconfiguring of our understanding of life and death, God and human and machine, in the pitiless light of modernity,” according to the US novelist and literary critic Lev Grossman. The compelling story of the scientist who brings a creature to life has become one of the most enduring images in modern literature and beyond, and the monster serves as the “ultimate metaphor”, says Lena Wångren, Research Fellow in English Literature at the University of Edinburgh. The novel’s impact, both in terms of literature and in wider culture is immeasurable, as Nilanjana S Roy, novelist and Financial Times columnist, points out: “Frankenstein influenced scientists as well as writers... [and] speaks to the modern fear of the creations that spin out of our control”; for Tess Taylor, poet and reviewer for NPR’s All Things Considered “this book has become not only a template whose basic narrative we now commonly share, but a lens through which to read our world.”

4. Nineteen Eighty-Four (George Orwell, 1949)

George Orwell’s ground-breaking dystopian novel Nineteen Eighty-Four was a popular choice with our voters. Why? “Because it captures a truth about totalitarianism and human history,” says book critic Alex Clark. Novelist and reviewer at the Boston Globe, Rebecca Steinitz, meanwhile, comments on how the story’s “themes of totalitarianism, technology and surveillance have been endlessly relevant and resonant since the day it appeared.” Adam Thorpe, critic and author of Missing Fay among other novels, points to the book’s unique blend of past and future: “The eponymous year itself may be long past, and the novel’s gadgets now have a quaint, even hipsterish air, yet the date is still sealed in its nightmarish guise as a vision of the future.” There is an “uncanny accuracy” says Jean Seaton, Professor of Media History at Westminster University, in the book’s definition of modern tyranny: “Now more than ever, we seem to live in the framework it identified... Even the author’s name – ‘Orwellian’ – conjures up a world of thought control. Its precision about the mechanisms of propaganda and the machinery of oppression has got it banned by every

authoritarian regime: they are scared of its power to name horror. It is a handbook for those who want to resist.” All those who chose Orwell’s masterpiece seem to agree on one thing – the novel’s scary prescience. “Big Brother gets all the attention,” says novelist and columnist Nilanjana S Roy. “But it’s the rest, the eagerness to join mobs, to obey, to hurt, that he caught so unforgettably.” Or, as BBC Culture Editor Rebecca Laurence succinctly puts it: “The ultimate 20th-Century novel becomes the ultimate 21st-Century novel. Terrifying.”

5. Things Fall Apart (Chinua Achebe, 1958)

Telling the story of the colonisation of a Nigerian tribe from the point of view of an African, *Things Fall Apart* exploded stereotypes about Africa and brought to life the true impact of cross-cultural misunderstandings. Achebe said that “this was the first time we were seeing ourselves, as autonomous individuals, rather than half-people, or as Conrad would say, ‘rudimentary souls’” – many of those who responded to our poll agreed, and it reached number five. “Published within my lifetime, it has been possible to see the effect of a single work of fiction in offering a radically different ‘view of Africa’,” says the novelist Beverley Naidoo. “The European colonial narrative could never be the same after this first work by Achebe was published.” It’s “an empowering African novel: it brought African experience to the world like no other African fiction has”, according to Dominica Dipio, Associate Professor of Literature at Makerere University in Uganda. Noun Fare, a novelist and journalist from Togo, calls Chinua Achebe’s 1959 novel “a milestone in African literature. It has come to be seen as the archetypal modern African novel in English, and is read in Nigeria and throughout Africa”. By changing the filter through which the continent was seen, *Things Fall Apart* could help combat prejudices. “The novel showed readers what an African world looked like when it was not being reduced to canned images animated by racist assumptions,” says AinehiEdoro-Glines, a Nigerian academic. “Achebe’s innovation was to change the conventions of modern storytelling so that instead of seeing darkness any time readers looked at Africa, they’d see what every novel was designed to show – a complex representation of life.”

6. One Thousand and One Nights (various authors, 8th-18th Centuries)

The classic *One Thousand and One Nights*, is another top pick. “A timeless work,” says AinehiEdoro-Glines, Assistant Professor of Literature, Marquette University. “It gets at the primordial human desire for the story that never ends – which can very easily stand for life that never comes to an end.” AhdafSoueif, novelist, writer and commentator, points out: “Many characters, motifs and quotations (‘Open Sesame!’) from this set of stories within stories have become common parlance across the world. In the west, the ‘Nights’ has definitely coloured the view of the ‘Orient.’” Or as BBC journalist Sophia Smith Galer puts it: “The symbols and characters in the stories – from Aladdin’s cave to devilish adventurers, djinn and harems – still show in 2018 how cultural appropriation, appreciation and racism continue to manifest within the parameters of Arabian Nights imagery.” “It’s the deepest of

wells,” says novelist and columnist Nilanjana S Roy. “In medieval and modern times, from writers to singers and film-makers, we never stopped drawing from it.” Critic MuneezaShamsie, meanwhile, admires “Sheherazade’s courage, intelligence and confidence and the fact that she succeeds, asserts the power of storytelling and imagination over that of tyranny and terror – a concept which has strongly influenced the ideals and ideas of our world.” And Lena Merhej, a comic artist from Lebanon, picked the book “because it gives a subversive voice to a woman that uses it as a weapon for her survival.”

7. Don Quixote (Miguel de Cervantes, 1605-1615)

Many consider Don Quixote, published in two volumes, in 1605 and 1615, to be the first novel. Terry Hong, critic at the Smithsonian Asian-Pacific American Center, certainly thinks so: “The Western canon was established with this evergreen, never-aging buddy adventure.” Miguel de Cervantes’ satirical account of an aging Spaniard besotted with tales of chivalry who becomes a latter-day knight-errant himself has inspired a long-in-development film by Terry Gilliam, which just premiered at the Cannes Film Festival, and a popular Broadway musical. Susan Larson, critic at WWNO and The New Orleans Advocate, has an explanation for why it has endured for so long: “This comic masterpiece has inspired countless writers and readers across the centuries with the persistence and surprisingly modern charm of its questing protagonist and his loyal sidekick.” So do we call Don Quixote the first buddy comedy, as well? David Varno, US-based literary critic, adds: “This portrait of determination to dream meaning into one’s life continues to deepen our understanding of what it means to be human. We all have the potential to be a Quixote, for good or for ill, and Cervantes reminds us how important it is to laugh at this when it is revealed in others and in ourselves.”

8. Hamlet (William Shakespeare, 1603)

Perhaps unsurprisingly, William Shakespeare was one of the three most popular authors in the top 100, with three works on the list (the other two were Virginia Woolf and Franz Kafka). But it’s the Bard’s defining tragedy that came in highest – at number eight. Why is this? “Few other stories have entered as deep into world culture and influenced the way we think about our muddled selves,” says UK author and critic Adam Thorpe. “We enter Hamlet’s inner core and emerge rinsed of illusion, yet fully aware that we are watching an actor playing someone forced to act just to save his life, remonstrating on the foot-scuffed line between sanity and madness.” For US poet, novelist and critic Elizabeth Rosner, the story of the troubled Dane is “the play that exemplifies Shakespeare’s profound understanding of the human psyche in so much of its nuanced extremity. The themes and characters and even the structure of the play reveal our simultaneous blending of genius and self-sabotage, our capacity for love and hate, creativity and destruction.”

Topic :Importance of English Language in Everyday Life:

English plays an important role in our everyday life; there is a Great utility of English in the modern world. So, the use of English should be continued along with Hind and other regional languages.

In Business:

English is used widely by the international business community. To communicate across national borders and maintain correspondence with overseas business parties or professionals, English is essential.

In Education:

English is important for higher education and specialized training. Most of the books on any subjects are written in English or quickly translated into English. English is the medium of instruction in Education in most universities and higher education institutes of the world.

Getting Job:

English is essential for getting a good job and better salaries. Multinational business organizations and many international corporations ask for people who have a good working knowledge of English. Even job advertisements in the local market also require English knowing people. People who go abroad for work also need to know English. English is a need for a variety of jobs as an air hostess, pilot, travel guide, media manager, etc. For Information: In today's world of the information superhighway, English is essential for getting easy access to any information. Almost any information is available in English. English is the language of information technology and the internet.

In Media and Entertainment:

English is important for access to world media and Entertainment. Satellite channels around the world telecast news and views in English. Games and sports are telecast live and their commentaries are also broadcasted in English. Cinemas, cartoons, and other media productions are available in English.

The English language is widely used in official communications:

The abolition of English will adversely affect office work. Most office-goers know English, but many of them do not know other languages besides their mother-tongue or regional language. Thus, they communicate with each other in English for their everyday work. So, if the office goers are asked to bid goodbye to the English language, they will face great difficulty.

For International Relation:

English is important for maintaining international relations and communications. It is the language of diplomacy, international politics and meetings, and conferences.

The importance of English cannot be denied. English is an international language in the world. Most people are using this language in daily life. It is an important language because we use this language to communicate with other countries people. English is a common language and you can use English to become an international person. In this global era, people are urged to be able to communicate globally. The English language plays a very important role, especially in international communication. By mastering in English people will be able to learn more knowledge and gather more information. English helps people to get jobs in globalization to use English as a major priority.

The English Imagination: Learning the Language and Culture

Students of **English as a second language** need to learn about the intellectual and emotional history of English culture to **improve communication skills**. Learning about English literature is just as important as learning how to write and speak the English language because **cultural character traits, themes, ideas and values** are revealed in imaginative literature. Sue Smith of ITS Education, Asia, explains on the college website that learning English literature helps students understand the “**context** and meaning of famous quotes and phrases.

The Romantic Age

The Romantic period of English literature takes students back to **1785 to 1830**, when free enterprise, **revolutionary ideas, radical individualism** and nonconformity defined “the spirit of the age.” Mary Wollstonecraft wrote the historic “Vindication of the Rights of Women,” and later her daughter Mary Shelley wrote the classic tale of “**Frankenstein**.” The poet William Blake rejected the material world, others such as William Wordsworth and Samuel Coleridge glorified **commonplace** things, poetic spontaneity and **nature** poetry. Ann Radcliffe’s **Gothic** novels and Jane Austen’s great novel of manners “**Pride and Prejudice**” also belong to this era.

The Victorian Age

Literature of the Victorian period, **1830 to 1901**, provides the opportunity to learn about the shift from a rural, pastoral society to a modern urban economy through the lens of novelist Charles **Dickens** and playwright Oscar **Wilde**. New ideas emerged with nonfiction literature such as Charles Darwin’s “**The Origin of Species**.” The novels of George Eliot -- which concentrate on the inner lives of her characters and tackle the ideas of **free will and fate** -- still hold importance for writers of contemporary literature.

The Modern Era

The modern period -- **20th century literature** -- is especially important as a way to learn about **World Wars I and II** though the eyes of poets such as Isaac Rosenberg, William Butler Yeats, T. S. Elliot, W. H. Auden, Dylan Thomas, Henry Reed and Alun Lewis. The English *literary canon* keeps evolving, presenting the possibility that new forms will one day be considered important for the study of English literature.

Women Writers and Real-Life Lessons

Learning about English literature is also important for **students of feminism**. Popular fiction evolved from the efforts of several English female writers. From **1660 to 1730**, successful English writers such as AphraBehn, Eliza Haywood and Mary Davys challenged the **masculine myths** surrounding women by writing stories that became **daring precursors to modern romances**, Gothic and other types of novels written for women. These fiction writers contributed to the development of *psychological realism* -- a way of telling how things are in real life -- the hallmark of the English novel.

Topic:

Career Opportunity for English Literature students

*“Great literature is simply language
charged with meaning to the utmost
possible degree.”*

– Ezra Pound, *American Poet*

Your heart flutters when you read a verse of well-written prose.

You believe that the noblest way to reveal your inner world is through the medium of the written word.

You have always been enraptured by the ability of writers to weave together words into pieces of literary art.

If any of the above sentences fit your description, it is quite befitting that you are considering a degree in English Literature.

Yet when it comes to a degree in English, one tends to come across quite opposing points of view. Some consider it to be the “in thing”, branding it “cool” to hold a degree in English, while others believe it to be a course with “no actual value” or being “just about reading”.

With such conflicting ideas about the course, what do you actually believe?

Despite gaining traction as one of the most sought-after courses, most students aspiring for English Honours or B.A English are not entirely clear on what it entails and what career opportunities they would have when they graduate.

So, I am here to give you a true picture of a degree in English – its course structure, scope and opportunities – so that you get into it with your eyes wide open.

Let’s take a look at all the aspects one by one.

What is English Literature all About?

B.A in English is an undergraduate degree in English Literature.

It is termed a Literature degree because that is what you study. Despite the name “English” the course has very little to do with grammar or vocabulary. A lot of students get into the course expecting to master their English language skills through the course, however, this is not what the course aims at.

The aim of the course is to develop a keen sense of awareness of your surroundings through works of literature. As a student of literature, you will be taught to understand how a particular piece of work is a reflection of the sociological, historical, political, cultural, and even the psychological ethos of its time.

A lot of reading is definitely involved, but it is not reading for entertainment or reading for the sake of it. There is a purpose involved here. And the purpose is to understand the nature of human existence, culture and society.

Students of English Literature are asked and encouraged to scrutinise, understand and critically analyse each piece of work they read and share their perspective on it.

Such analysis is based on questions like,

- *Why did the characters react the way they did?*
- *What message and theme is the author trying to convey?*
- *How does the narrative chosen impact the meaning of the work?*
- *What was the historical timeframe of the piece?*

Thus, your critical thinking skills and the ability to “read between the lines” are of utmost importance to make the best out of this course.

Students who get into the course unaware of these facts often face a major shock when they realise that the course is not just about “reading a lot of books”, but there is actual thinking and analysis involved here.

Hence, it is important you evaluate whether you would enjoy engaging in such analytical reading before you take the plunge.

What Will I Study as Part of the Course?

You will read many different classical and contemporary works of literature, both of Western and Indian origin. Not just restricted to novels, the reading list on your course will include varied forms of writing, including poems, essays, plays, articles, prose, etc.

Most courses inculcate the works of famous writers such as William Shakespeare, John Keats, Oscar Wilde, Sylvia Plath, Robert Frost, Edgar Allan Poe, Ernest Hemingway, R.K Narayan, Rabindranath Tagore, Mirza Ghalib, etc.

Here are the most commonly covered areas and topics in most English courses:

- Literary Theory
- British Poetry, Drama and Literature in different centuries (17th, 18th, 19th centuries)
- American Literature
- Arabic Prose, Poetry and Literature
- Classical Literature
- Contemporary Literature
- Indian Writing and Literature
- Modern European Drama

- Composition and Interpretation
- African Literature
- Canadian Literature
- Post colonial Literature
- Indian Writing in Translation
- Subaltern Literature
- Children's Literature etc...

What are the Career Options after English Literature?

A prevailing question amongst students aspiring for this course is, “*What is the scope of English Literature?*” They worry that while the course sounds interesting, they might not be left with many career options in hand beside teaching or research.

I can tell you for a fact that it is not so. Even though B.A English is not a professional course, the versatility of the course and the skills taught in it make you eligible for a wide range of professional opportunities.

So, let's have a look at them.

1. Journalism

Since a career in Journalism requires one to be analytical, aware of their surroundings and possess excellent communication skills, an English Hons. graduate is the perfect fit! Right from gathering information to writing, editing and broadcasting the news, the skills gained through your course will help you excel in this field.

2. Professional Writing

With this degree in hand, you can take up writing, professionally. What's interesting is that there are many different kinds of writing one can pursue, depending on their interests, from scriptwriting to travel writing, to copywriting or simply writing content for a website or a publication house. This is among the high paying jobs after English Literature.

3. MBA

One of the most popularly opted for courses after BA English is MBA. The basic requirement for anyone to pursue MBA is a graduate degree. So, depending on your field of interest, you can pursue MBA in finance, marketing, sales, HR, IB etc. You can use your skills to write and speak crisply to make great pitches and communicate the brand's vision effectively to their target audience.

4. Mass Communication

Mass Communication is a broad field that encompasses Journalism, yet goes much beyond to include film-making, editing, PR, advertising, copywriting, media planning, broadcasting, etc. A very popular option with English graduates, it's a versatile field that gives you the

flexibility to choose your niche. This course will make you familiar with the different channels/ mediums through which communication takes place in the society, from films to radio to TV to newspapers and now even social media. Scope of BA English literature is unlimited, a study in Mass Comm. will make you familiar with both the technical and creative aspects of these channels, and you can choose to make a career in either of them. A degree in English honours will give you the edge in communication over others pursuing this course.

5. Digital Marketing/Social Media Marketing

In the digital age, with brands looking to reach their potential customers through digital mediums, Digital Marketing and Social Media Marketing are coming up in a big way. As an English Hons. graduate, you can combine your creativity and communication skills to write copy, build engaging campaigns and plan strategies to market the brand on social media and through other digital means. One of the biggest questions that comes up after graduation in literature is, 'What to do after BA English?' We have the answer for you. Since social media has become a big part of our lives, you can pursue it professionally after completing BA honours in English too. Since you are well read and can write just as well, you can combine these skills to market different brands to netizens. Plus, if you are already addicted to the social media, this one will come easy to you.

6. Civil Services

Yes, you can prepare and sit for civil service examinations too. In fact, your study in English Literature can help you with your civil too, as civil don't just test your knowledge base, but also test what opinion you hold on a particular topic or issue, and the way you frame your answer makes all the difference. So your writing skills can really make or break it for you!

7. Public Relations

Yet another great option for English graduates, Public Relations involves presenting the best face of your company/client to the public. As a Public Relations professional, you would write press articles, organise press releases, search for the right PR opportunities, plan PR campaigns, etc. It is again concerned with handling the information presented to the masses, and thus as an English graduate, you would be well-placed to make your mark. If you find it easy to convince people with your words alone and get them to see your point without even trying very hard, then you will be great at Public Relations. PR can be pursued in different categories from lifestyle to corporate to government and can be a challenging and exciting career option.

8. Marketing and Advertising

The perfect blend of creativity, communication skills, and business acumen, the related fields of marketing and advertising involve generating interest for a company's products and improving brand reach. The superior level of communication skills built through your undergraduate degree are going to prove useful if you wish to steer your career into this direction.

9. Law

Not the most typical of career trajectories, but one that is popular nonetheless. A lot of English Hons. graduates these days go on to pursue Law after their graduation. And why not? You do develop analytical thinking and critical reasoning skills as part of your course. Those looking to go this route can take up a 3-year L.L.B course after they graduate. This will make a great career option after BA English and a law degree.

10. Content Writing and Blogging

Are there any courses that speak out writing and content better than English Hons.? None. If you have a flair for the written word, but in a way that connects well with the audience, you can explore a career in these fields. While content writing is focused more towards writing brand-focused content, blogging is more versatile. You can write articles about anything you feel passionate about – fashion, technology, or even animals!

11. Creative Writing

You've spent 3 years understanding other people's works, so why not write your own? If you have the creative ability to weave together words into beautiful prose or poems, then your career is all set out for you. From writing novels and short stories to poems and plays, a career as a writer can prove to be very rewarding for an English Hons. graduate.

12. Event management

There are so many events happening all around us. You can organise such events, find sponsors for them, market them to different people and make a lot of money and have even more fun doing all this. You can either go for a course in event management or you can directly apply with an event management company depending on your interest from Bollywood to Corporate etc. They always give preference to people who can speak and write well.

13. Translators

One of the popular jobs after BA English is that of a translator. You can take it up get paid really well for it. Since you are already proficient in the English language, all you need is to learn another foreign language (if you don't know one already) and work for the embassy or take up any other translator jobs.

14. Teaching and Academia

There is no professional nobler than that of an educationist, and that holds true for English graduates too. Even though it is not considered as "glamorous" as the other options mentioned above, it is still a great career path to venture into, if you have a passion for education and teaching. Be it at the school or university level, an English Hons. degree can lead to many paths in education and academics.

There is a good number of jobs in government and private sectors available to **BA English Literature** candidates this may vary based on the expertise and knowledge of the candidate. Some of the jobs available are:-

1. Lecturer
2. Newspaper Editor
3. Writer
4. Public Relations Officer
5. Translators
6. Tourist Guide

BA English Literature Jobs for Fresher

Graduates freshers from the designation of BA English Literature have scope for the below-mentioned designations:

1. English Translator
2. Junior Parliamentary Reporter
3. English Content Writer
4. Faculty of English
5. Call Centre Executive
6. English Tutor
7. Customer Support Executive
8. English Trainer
9. United Nation Executive

BA English Literature Government Jobs

After completion of **BA English Literature Jobs** are available in the Government of various different states in the country. The various jobs offered are :

1. Bank Clerk
2. Group D Employees
3. EFPO Assistant's
4. Assistant Clerk
5. Post Office Assistant

BA English Jobs Abroad

There is a wide range of jobs available for a BA English Literature graduate abroad there would also be professional careers to start with some of the jobs which are available are

1. Teachers
2. Content Writers
3. Retail Assistant's
4. Customer Service Manager
5. Tourist Guide
6. English Translator
7. English Tutor

Salary Scale for BA English Literature Course

Jobs in Media Industry for BA English Literature	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary
Reporter	INR 12,000.00Salary p.m	INR 22,000.00Salary p.m
Sub Editor	INR 10,000.00Salary p.m	INR 20,000.00Salary p.m
Assistant Editor	INR 15,000.00Salary p.m	INR 32,000.00Salary p.m
Technical Writer	INR 12,000.00Salary p.m	INR 22,000.00Salary p.m
Sports Reporter	INR 12,500.00Salary p.m	INR 23,000.00Salary p.m
TV Anchor	INR 15,000.00Salary p.m	INR 30,000.00Salary p.m
Proofreader	INR 12,000.00Salary p.m	INR 18,000.00Salary p.m
Script Writer	INR 10,000.00Salary p.m	INR 20,000.00Salary p.m
Social Media Promotion Executive	INR 10,000.00Salary p.m	INR 18,000.00Salary p.m
Content Coordinator	INR 10,000.00Salary p.m	INR 18,000.00Salary p.m
Corporate Website Manager	INR 15,000.00Salary p.m	INR 30,000.00Salary p.m
E-Commerce Manager	INR 22,000.00Salary p.m	INR 35,000.00Salary p.m

Jobs in Media Industry for BA English Literature	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary
E-Commerce Project Executive	INR 14,000.00Salary p.m	INR 28,000.00Salary p.m
Web Content Quality Controller	INR 10,000.00Salary p.m	INR 20,000.00Salary p.m
Search Engine Optimizer	INR 10,000.00Salary p.m	INR 30,000.00Salary p.m

Krishnasamy College of Science, Arts and Management for Women, Cuddalore.
Department of Business Administration
I BBA Bridge Course --- 2022-2023

HOURS/ DEPT	1	2	3	4	5	6
17.8.22	WELCOME	SELF INTRODUCTI ON	General Rules	LIBRARY CELEBRATION	<u>Curriculum</u>	Women Awareness
18.8.22	SMART CLASS	SMART CLASS	<u>TAMIL</u>	<u>SBS</u>	POM	LIBRARY
22.8.22	TALLY	LIBRARY	<u>ENG</u>	<u>CB</u>	SPORTS	SPORTS
23.8.22	SMART CLASS	<u>FA</u>	SMART CLASS	<u>ENG</u>	<u>EVS</u>	<u>SMS</u>
24.8.22	<u>FA</u>	LIBRARY	<u>POM</u>	<u>TAMIL</u>	SPORTS	SPORTS
25.8.22	<u>CB</u>	SPORTS	LIBRARY	SMART CLASS	<u>TAMIL</u>	<u>SMS</u>

S.NO	SUBJECT NAME	NAME OF THE STAFF
1	Tamil	Dr.G.Saroja
2	English	Mrs.S.Subitha
3	Principles of Management	Mrs.V.Mahalakshmi
4	Financial Accounting-I	Mrs.G.Rajathi
5	Tally	Mrs.C.Pushpalatha
6	Consumer Behaviour	Dr.Mrs.M.Lakshmi
7	Salesmanship	Mrs.C.Pushpalatha
8	Environmental Studies	Mrs.V.Mahalakshmi



QPC7+39X, SH 9, Marudadu, Tamil Nadu 607109, India
Lat: N 11°46'13.65816 Date: 18/08/2022
Lon: E 79°42'49.92264 Time: 11:50 AM 34.21°C



QPC7+39X, SH 9, Marudadu, Tamil Nadu 607109, India
Lat: N 11°46'13.12644 Date: 18/08/2022
Lon: E 79°42'50.1174 Time: 11:52 AM 34.21°C

Krishnasamy College Of Science, Arts And Management For Women,Cuddalore.

Department Of Business Administration

Our college having the following excellent facilities:

1. Experienced faculty members, friendly approach, parental care will be taken. Internal and model examinations will be conducted for the purpose of improving the student's performance. Doubts are clarified immediately. Previous year Thiruvalluvar University question papers will be discussed through revision. Every year we are Producing Thiruvalluvar University Rank holders from various departments.
2. Excellent Infra-Structure like, Computer lab, Library, Physics lab, Chemistry lab, Seminar halls, Lunch hall, Class rooms and toilets. Spacious class rooms with excess Pair of benches, Tube lights, fans, ventilators and black board with stage. Hygienically Purified Drinking water, more number of toilets in every floor and dustbins are available.
3. Library and Computer labs also available with internet facilities for using the students to improving their computer knowledge. Library having more volume number of books, Daily news papers both Tamil and English are available.
4. College bus facilities available from all the places in and around Cuddalore District. Especially places those are not having bus facility.
5. Canteen also available having morning breakfast, lunch and snacks will be sold.
6. Yearly once final year students of all the departments will be going for tour, and Industrial Visit.
7. Every year we are celebrating Graduation day in a grand manner. Thiruvalluvar University rank holders will be honored for Medal with Cash Award by TVU, every Department first and second rank students will be honored by our management.
8. Every year all departments will be conducted seminars, workshops, conferences, Special lectures, literary associations and Inter-collegiate meet. Students also Encouraged to participate Other colleges competitions and develop their ability.
9. NSS, YRC, RRC units are functioning and literary associations are formed in our College from Tamil and English departments. NSS special Camp are held in our college For final year students every year. On behalf of NSS every year we conduct Blood Donation Camp, Eye-Checkup, General medical Camp, Breast feeding awareness Programme etc. For creating awareness.
10. On behalf of Lord Krishna Jayanthi every year Rangoli competition, Sports Day, College Day and Cultural Day (Both On-Stage and OFF- Stage events) will be Conducted.

Rules and regulations inside the college premises

1. College timings, 9.40 am to 4.00 pm.
2. Mobile Phones usage is strictly prohibited.
3. Leggings, short chuddy, T-shirt, Jeans, One side shalls, free hair etc are not Allowed.
4. Gold ornaments, cash, Laptop, i-phones and tablets are not encouraged to Bring.
5. In case of any emergency 24 hours Ambulance facilities are available.
6. Separate hostel with pure vegetarian food facilities are provided.
7. Once students are entered into the college, they are not allowed to go Outside before 4.00 pm. If there is any emergency or not feeling well, Parents will be informed by phone and to take them.
8. Library hours are allowed weekly to the students to gain knowledge by Reading various journals, magazines, news papers etc.
9. SC/ST student's scholarships are available for all those students.
10. Students those having only 75% of attendance and payment of semester Fees are allowed to write their University examinations.
11. During the class hours students are not allowed in roaming, and also CCTV Camera in whole campus fixed and monitored.
12. Payment of fees, Course completion certificates, TC, Bonafide certificates, Scholarship Forms etc. Are available in office and students are allowed to get all the above forms not on the class hours.

Tips for more safe and confident for Women

1. Walk in groups

It's important to walk in groups with your friends to decrease your chances of getting attacked. If an attacker sees multiple threats and witnesses, they are less likely to target an individual than if that one person is isolated from everyone else.

2. Try Temple's Walking Escort Program

If your friends are not available to walk you home, that doesn't mean you should walk alone! Temple gives students the option to request a security bike officer to walk them home, or to wherever they are going. The escort service is available daily from 4:00 p.m. 6:00 a.m..

3. Always be alert and aware of your surroundings

I'll admit, I'm definitely guilty of looking at my phone screen while walking around campus. Still, the more alert you are of your surroundings, the more likely you'll be able to avoid a dangerous situation before it happens. Try to look behind you frequently and always have one ear bud out so that you can hear surrounding noises.

4. Hide expensive items

Wearing flashy jewelry or holding your Coach clutch in your hand when you go out at night can boost your style points, but it can also show an attacker that you have valuable belongings for them to steal. I recommend keeping jewelry to a minimum and always placing your wallet or phone out of sight (such as in a purse or pocket). Also, consider using a purse with a zipper rather than an open purse. This will make it harder for your valuables to fall out or be snatched.

5. Keep something on you that you can defend yourself with

If you want to increase your safety further, consider purchasing a self-defense item. Some popular and useful items include pepper spray, self-defense claws, a high pitch personal alarm, a loud whistle, or other gadgets that you can find online.

6. Take a self-defense class

Temple's College of Public Health offers an entire semester long class called Personal Defense-Women, which can be taken by female students for credit hours. You can also request to have an introductory self-defense workshop with a Certified Rape Aggression Defense instructor by contacting Temple's Risk Reduction and Advocacy Services.

Prioritizing your safety is key to living a happy, healthy life. With these tips, you should be able to have a fun semester while still protecting yourself at all times!

If at any moment you feel like your safety is being compromised, immediately call (215) 204-1234 for emergencies on campus or 911 for all other emergencies.

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER

Writing a Formal Letter

1. Know when to write a formal letter.

Write a formal letter when addressing someone you only know in a professional capacity. This includes letters written to government departments or businesses, instead of a known individual.

These letters should be typed, then printed. You can use any text editing software to do this, such as Microsoft Word, OpenOffice, or Text Edit. If the letter is urgent or the recipient prefers email, you can send an email instead.

When addressing your current boss or coworker, you can be slightly less formal. Email is usually fine, **and you don't need an address at the top of the page.**

2. Write your address and today's date at the top of the page.

Write your name and address at the top of the page, on the left. If you are writing a business letter, use the company name and address instead, or just write on company letterhead. Either way, skip two lines and write today's date.

Write out the full date. 19 September 2014 (British) or September 19, 2014 (American) are both preferable to Sept. 19, 2014 or 19/9/14.

Skip the date when writing an email.

3. Write the name and address of the recipient.

Unless you're writing an email, skip another two lines and write the contact information for the person you're writing to. Write each of these on a separate line:

Full title and name

Company or organization name (if applicable)

Full address (use two or more lines, as needed)

4. Write the salutation.

Skip a line again, then greet the recipient with "Dear" followed by their name. You may use the last name, or the full name (first and last), but never the first name alone. Include an abbreviated professional title if applicable.

If you know the job title but not the person's name, you may write "Dear Health Inspector:" or a similar phrase. It's usually possible to find the name with an online search, so try that first.

If you don't have a specific contact, write "Dear Sir or Madam:" or "To Whom It May concern:".

These sound a little stiff and old fashioned, so try to avoid it when possible.

5. Write the letter.

Formal letters should open with a clear statement of purpose. Do not use contractions (write *are not* instead of *aren't*), and phrase questions formally (*Would you be interested in...?* instead of *Do you want to...?*). Proofread the letter for spelling and grammar when finished, or ask a friend to help you.

If you are writing on official business, keep it short and direct. If you are writing a distant relative or an acquaintance for social reasons, you can be a little more conversational. It's still best to keep it to under a page.

6. Use a complimentary close.

A complimentary close ends your letter on a good note and establishes a connection with the recipient. Make two hard returns after the last paragraph of the letter, then write the complimentary close. For formal letters, stick to "Sincerely yours," "Kindest regards," or "Best wishes." Sign underneath the close, as follows:

For typed formal letters, leave about four spaces between the complimentary close and your typed full name. Print the letter, then sign your name in blue or black ink in that blank space.

In a formal email, type your full name after the complimentary close.

You may use a courtesy title for yourself when you put your name at the end of a formal letter. For instance, a married woman could sign as "Mrs. Amanda Smith."

7. Fold the letter (optional).

If you're sending a letter through the post, fold it into thirds. Bring the bottom of the sheet up so that it's two-thirds of the way up the page, and crease. Then fold down the top portion so that the crease matches up with the bottom of the paper. Folding the letter this way ensures that it will fit into most envelopes.

8. Address the envelope (optional).

Find the center of the envelope, both lengthwise and widthwise. This is where you'll write the full address of the recipient, like so:

9. Write your return address on the envelope (optional).

If the US Postal Service cannot deliver your letter for any reason, it will send the letter back to the return address at no extra charge. Write it as you would the address of the recipient (listed above); the only change is that you might wish to simply list your last name instead of your full name.

Writing an Informal Letter

1. Decide how formal your letter needs to be.

How you write the letter will depend on your relationship with the recipient. Consider these guidelines:

If you're writing to a distant or elderly relative, or a social acquaintance, write a semi-formal letter. If that person has sent you emails before, you may email them as well. If not, a handwritten letter is a safer bet.

If you're writing a friend or close family member, an email or handwritten letter are both fine.

Start with a salutation.

The salutation you use will depend on your relationship with the recipient of the letter, as well as the formality of the letter. Here are some possibilities:

If you're writing a semiformal letter, you might use "Dear" or "Hello" as a salutation. Use the first name if that's how you talk to each other, or the courtesy title (Mr or Ms) if not.

If you're writing an informal letter, you can use "Dear" or "Hello," as well as more informal greetings such as "Hi" or "Hey." Follow it with the first name.

Start the letter.

Move to the next line and start writing. If you're writing a personal letter, start by asking after the recipient's well-being. This can be as formal as "I hope you are well" or as informal as "How's it going?." Imagine the recipient is in front of you; how would you talk to them?

Write what needs to be communicated.

The primary purpose of a letter is communication. Let the other person know what's going on in your life, including the details. For example, don't just tell your grandma "Thank you for the gift" — show her that it means something to you: "My friends and I spent all night playing the game you sent me. Thank you!" Whatever the subject is, sharing information should be the focus of the letter.

Know what *not* to write.

A letter written in anger or to solicit pity is probably not a letter you should send. If you've already written such a letter and you're unsure about sending it, let it sit for a few days before you pop it into the mailbox — you might change your mind.

5. End the letter.

For informal letters, your close should reflect your relationship with the recipient. If you're writing to a spouse, dear friend, or close family member, you could use "Affectionately," "Fondly" or "Love."

For a semiformal letter, you might find a better match with "Sincerely," "Regards," or "Best."

A very old-fashioned close fits into the last sentence. This was originally a formal style, but you can have fun with it when writing a light-hearted letter to a friend. For example, the last paragraph of your letter could read "I remain, as ever, your devoted servant," and then your name.

If you want to add something after the letter's written, use P.S, which means Post Script ("after the writing").

6. Send the letter.

Insert the letter in an envelope. Stamp it, address it to the other person, and send it on its way.

Department of Mathematics

Bridge Course 2022-2023

17.08.22- 25.08.22

Minutes For Bridge Courses:

On 17.08.2022 Bridge Course Started for the first year students.
We conducted Bridge Course for first year students.

- ❖ Welcoming
- ❖ About the rules of the college
- ❖ About the syllabus
- ❖ Course outcome
- ❖ Awareness of general activities inside the campus
- ❖ Self introduction
- ❖ Competitive Exam Tips and Tricks
- ❖ Short film
- ❖ Importance of Internal Exams
- ❖ Positive thoughts
- ❖ Math Carrier
- ❖ Procedure of preparing Resume
- ❖ Women's Safety and Women's Empowerment
- ❖ Drawing Competition
- ❖ About Mathematicians
- ❖ Positive Thoughts
- ❖ Health and Hygiene
- ❖ Math Riddles
- ❖ Personality Development
- ❖ Word Game

TIME TABLE FOR BRIDGE COURSE

	1	2	3	4	5	6
17.08.22	welcoming	Self introduction		Library week Celebration		
18.08.22	Competitive Exam Tips and Tricks A.M	Library	Importance of Internal Exams S.S	Math Carrier M.C	Sports	
22.08.22	Smart Class		Word Game K.V	Multiplication Tricks G.S	Library	Procedure of preparing Resume A.M
23.08.22	Drawing Competition S.S		Women's Safety and Women's Empowerment A.M	Library	Sports	
24.08.22	Smart Class		About Mathematicians K.V	Positive Thoughts M.C	Library	Health and Hygiene A.M
25.08.22	Library	Math Riddles A.M	Food and Nutrition M.C	Personality Development S.S	Sports	



QPC7+39X, SH 9, Marudadu, Tamil Nadu 607109, India
 Marudadu
 Tamil Nadu
 India
 31°C
 88°F
 2022-08-22(Mon) 10:24(am)



Unnamed Road, Marudadu, Tamil Nadu 607109, India
 Marudadu
 Tamil Nadu
 India
 35°C
 95°F
 2022-08-22(Mon) 02:05(pm)



S.Kumarapuram, SH 9, Marudadu, Tamil Nadu 607109, India
 Marudadu
 Tamil Nadu
 India
 34°C
 93°F
 2022-08-23(Tue) 12:28(PM)



No.12, Nellikuppam main road S. Kumarapuram, Tamil Nadu 607109, India
 Tamil Nadu
 India
 33°C
 91°F
 2022-08-22(Mon) 11:50(am)



QPC7+39X, SH 9, Marudadu, Tamil Nadu 607109, India

Marudadu
Tamil Nadu
India



30°C

86°F

2022-08-23(Tue) 09:54(AM)



QPC7+39X, SH 9, Marudadu, Tamil Nadu 607109, India

Marudadu
Tamil Nadu
India



30°C

86°F

2022-08-24(Wed) 11:43(AM)