

THEORY 1 st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION			
SESSION: 2022-23 (SUMMER SEMESTER)			
B.Voc/M.Voc	B.Voc	Semester	3 rd
Course name / Module	Computer Aided Drawing		
Course code	GEN1302		
Date			
Name of the Student		Reg. No.	

INSTRUCTIONS

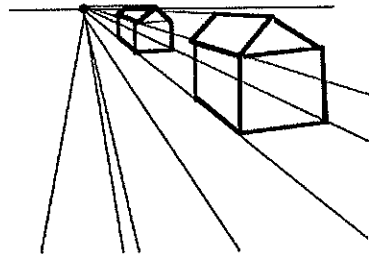
- Maximum Marks: **20**
- Duration of Examination: **01 Hour**
- Attempt all questions.

Answer Key

1. Section A (05 objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark)	05×1 = 05
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- Which among the following is the darkest pencil of all the options?
 - 2B**
 - 3.5B
 - 2H
 - None of the above
- Which of the following correct represent the point indicated in the painting shown?

- Vanishing point (Vantage point)**
- Termination point
- both of the above
- none of the above



- Which of the following line type is used for making boundaries of the solid part in the drawing?
 - continuous thin
 - continuous thick**
 - dashed
 - centerline
- 0.005m is equivalent to _____ microns.
 - 0.5 micron
 - 5 micron
 - 50 microns**
 - None of these
- Which of the following lie between page border and drawing boundary?
 - Margin**
 - layout
 - Index
 - none of the above

2. Section B (03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks) **03×02 = 06**

6. What do you mean by engineering drawing?

Ans. Engineering drawing is the graphical means of expressing technical details without the barrier of any language.

7. Name any two lines used for making engineering drawings with their applications.

Ans:

1. continuous thick lines:used for making boundaries,solid edges and surface boundaries

2. continuous thin lines:used for making dimension lines,extension lines and pointers

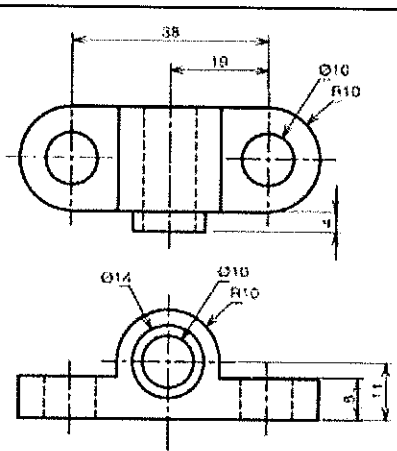

8. Define the word graphics in the context of engineering drawing.

Ans. Any visual representation of data is known as graphics.includes a variety of forms including drawings, photographs, line art, graphs, diagrams, numbers, symbols, geometric designs, maps, and engineering drawings. Graphics may be images only or may also include text.

3. Section C (03 long type questions, each question carries 03 marks) **03×03 = 09**

9. Differentiate between artistic and engineering drawing.

Ans.

S.no.	Points of difference	Engineering drawing	Artistic drawing
1.	Technical information	It contains technical information Eg: dimensions, symbols and notes	It contains no technical information
2.	manufacturability	It can be manufactured easily in workshops	It can't be manufactured
3.	understandability	It can be understand by technical persons only	It can be understand by all types of persons
4.	examples		

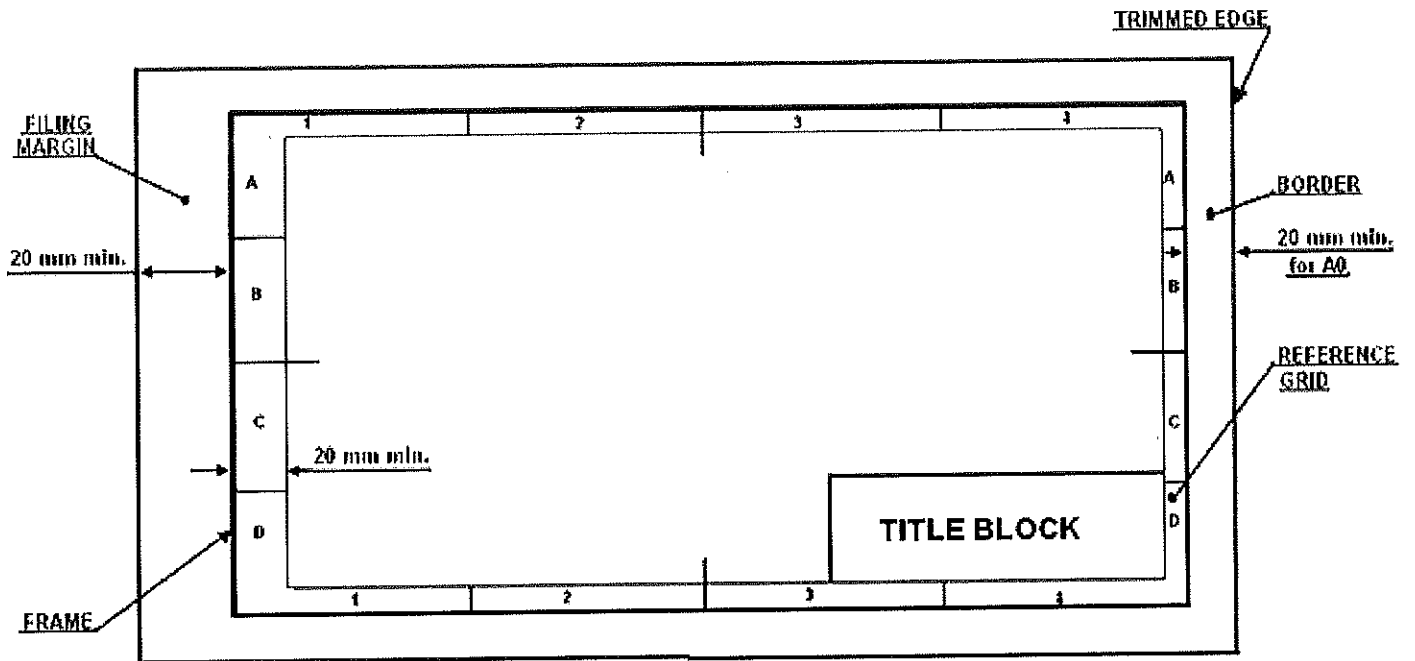
10. What do you mean by the layout of an engineering drawing? Explain with the help of a diagram.

Ans:

The engineering drawing has to follow a standard format which consists of drawing space, title block and sufficient margins is known as Layout of engineering drawing.

A typical drawing sheet consist of the following:

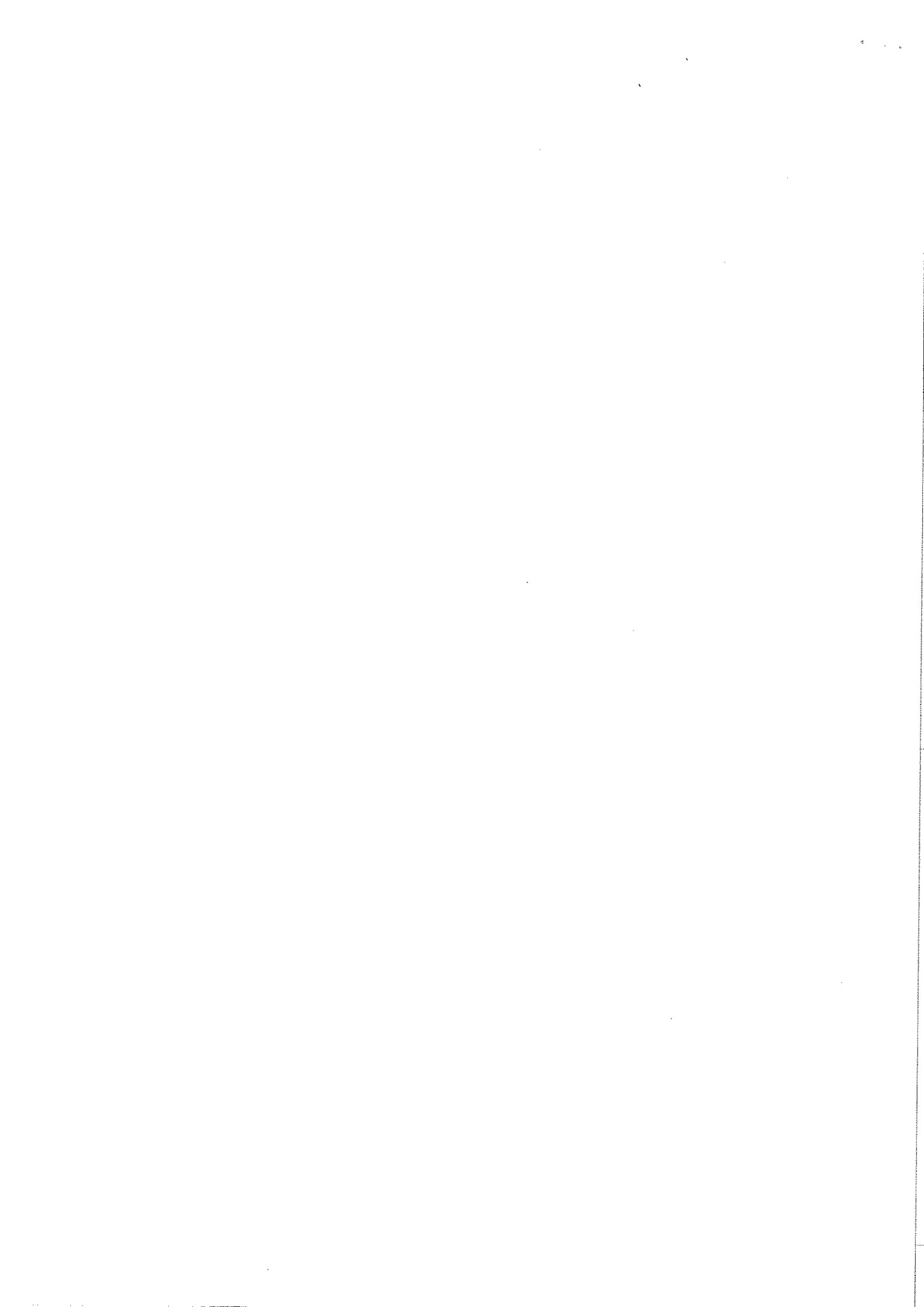
1. Borders
2. Filling margin
3. Grid reference system
4. Title box



11. Write the difference between drawing instruments and accessories with the help of an example.

Ans.

S.No.:	Point of difference	Drawing instrument	Drawing accessories
1.	Definition	Instrument: instruments are the things which are prime work doing devices without which work can't be completed	accessories are the things which when attached with instruments results in the efficiency of the instruments.
2.	Example	For making sketch pencil to be considered as instrument	For making sketch eraser to be considered as accessory



THEORY 1 st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION			
SESSION: 2022-23 (SUMMER SEMESTER)			
B.Voc/M.Voc	B.Voc	Semester	3 rd
Course name / Module	Elementary Drawing Skills		
Course code	GEN1305		
Date			
Name of the Student		Reg. No.	

INSTRUCTIONS

- Maximum Marks: **20**
- Duration of Examination: **01 Hour**
- Attempt all questions.

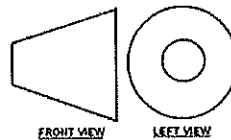
Answer Key

1. Section A (05 objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark)

05×1 = 05

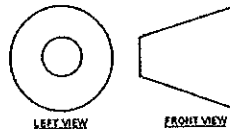
1. What does this symbol represent?

- 4th angle projection
- 3rd angle projection
- 2nd angle projection
- 1st angle projection**



2. What does this symbol represent?

- 4th angle projection
- 3rd angle projection**
- 2nd angle projection
- 1st angle projection



3. Distance from the observer to the object is finite and the object is viewed from single point, is a characteristic of which view?

- parallel view
- perspective view**
- both (a) and (b)
- none of the above

4. Which line type is used to show the cutting plane line?


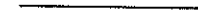




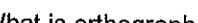
- Long chain thick at the end and thin elsewhere**
- to show the hollow areas
- none of the above
- long chain thin at the end and thick elsewhere

5. A4 Paper Size is_____.

- 297 x 420 mm
- 210 x 220
- 148 x 210 mm
- 210 x 297 mm**

2. Section B (03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks) **03×02 = 06**

6. Draw different types of lines and write down their applications.

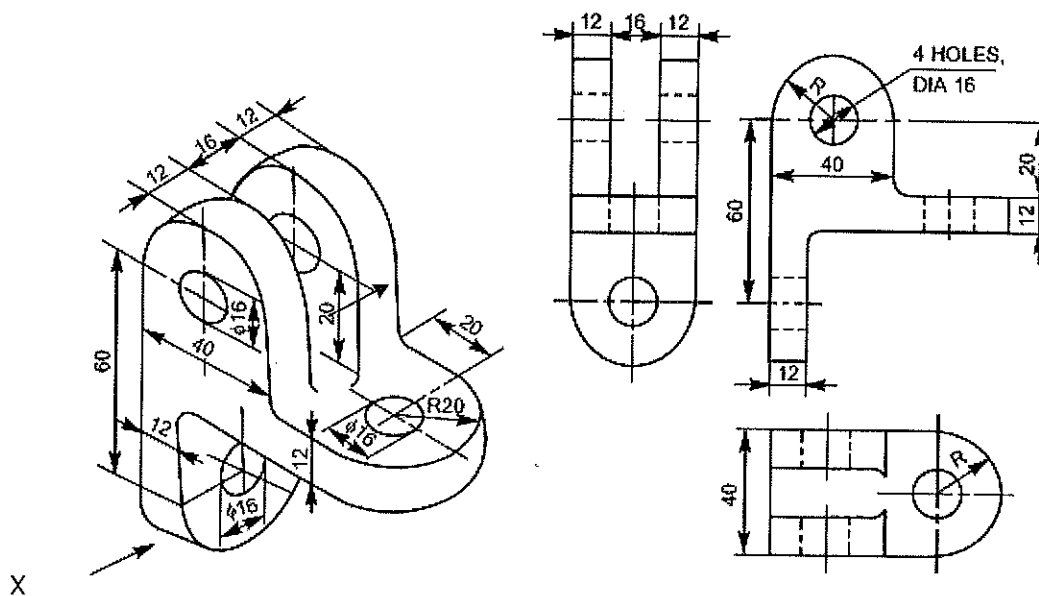
Illustration	Application
	Outlines, visible edges, surface boundaries of objects, margin lines
	Dimension lines, extension lines, section lines leader or pointer lines, construction lines, boarder lines
	Short break lines or irregular boundary lines – drawn freehand
	Long break lines
	Invisible or interior surfaces
	Center lines, locus lines Alternate long and short dashes in a proportion of 6:1,
	Cutting plane lines

7. What is orthographic projection?

Ans. Orthographic projection is a Parallel Projection Technique in which the plane of projection is perpendicular to the parallel line of sight.

There are two ways of drawing in orthographic - First Angle and Third Angle

8. Draw front view, top view and left hand side view using first angle projection method looking in the direction of X.



3. Section C (03 long type questions, each question carries 03 marks)

03×03 = 09

9. Explain 1st angle projection with an appropriate example.

Ans. In this the object is assumed to be positioned in the first quadrant

The object is assumed to be positioned in between the projection planes and the observer. The views are obtained by projecting the images on the respective planes.

Note that the right hand side view is projected on the plane placed at the left of the object.

After projecting on to the respective planes, the bottom plane and left plane is unfolded on to the front view plane. i.e. the left plane is unfolded towards the left side to obtain the Right hand side view on the left side of the Front view and aligned with the Front view. The bottom plane is unfolded towards the bottom to obtain the Top view below the Front view and aligned with the Front View.

10. Explain 3rd angle projection with an appropriate example.

Ans. In the third angle projection method, the object is assumed to be in the third quadrant. i.e. the object behind vertical plane and below the horizontal plane.

In this projection technique, Placing the object in the third quadrant puts the projection planes between the viewer and the object.

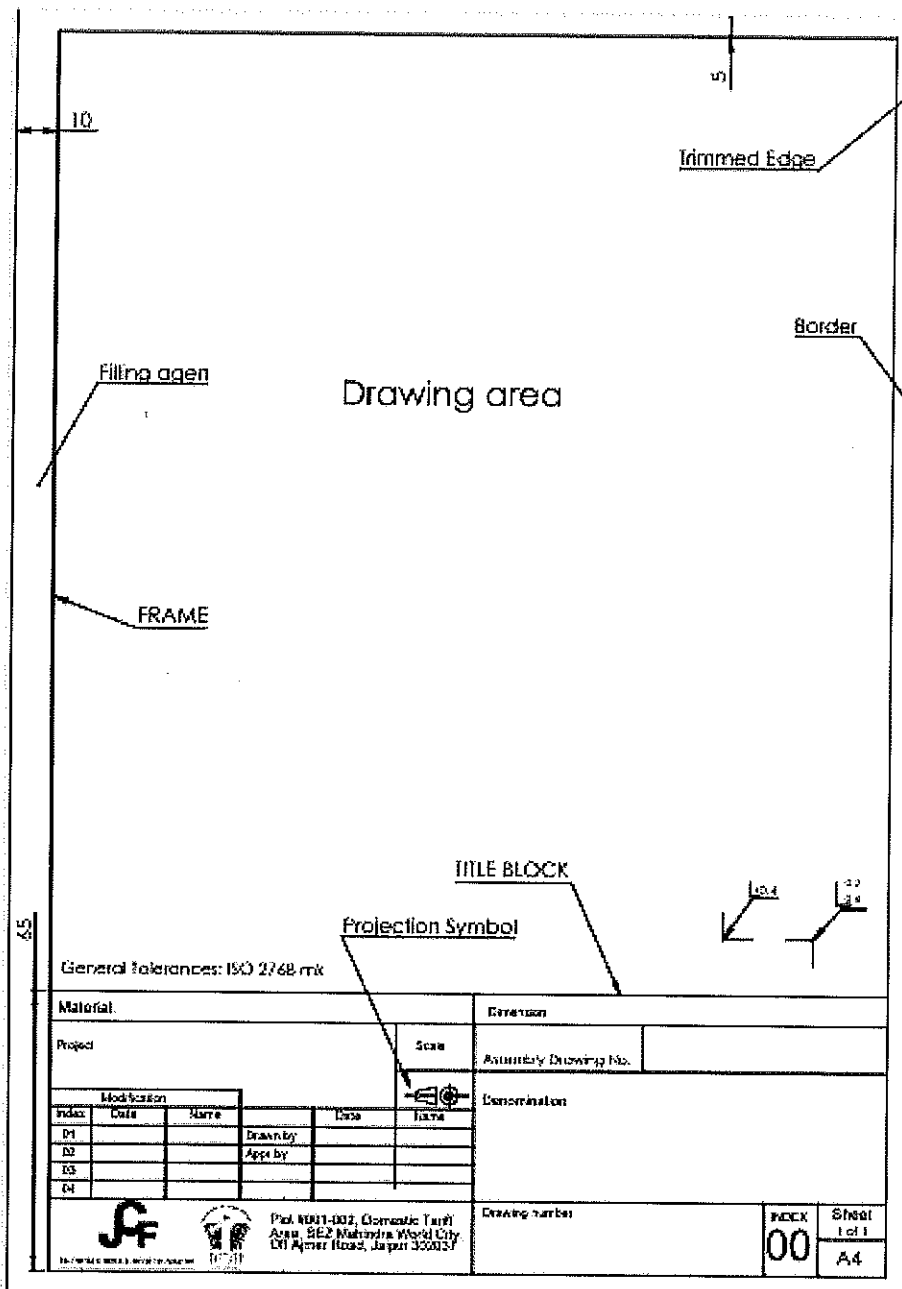
Third-angle projection
Object is assumed to be kept in the third quadrant.
Plane of projection lies between the observer and the object.
The plane of projection is assumed to be transparent.
Front (elevation) view is drawn below the XY line
Top (plan) view is drawn above the XY line
Left view is projected on the left plane itself.
Followed in USA

11. Prepare and explain the drawing layout for A4 sheet.

Any engineering drawing has to follow a standard format. The drawing sheet consist of drawing space, title block and sufficient margins.

A typical drawing sheet consist of the following:

- Borders
- Filling margin
- Grid reference system
- Title box





THEORY 1 st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION		
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)		
B.Voc/M.Voc	Semester	1 st /2 nd /-----
Course name / Module	Spoken English	
Course code	GEN1301	
Date		
Name of the Student	Reg. No.	

INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum Marks: 20• Duration of Examination: 01 Hour• Attempt all questions.• Any other instruction may be included, If required.

Answer Key

1. Section A (05 objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark)	05×1 = 05
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Answer the following Questions:

Q1. Fill in the blanks with the correct option.

The poem **Leisure** is written by _____

- a) **W.H. Davies**
- b) W.B Yeats
- c) George Herbert
- d) Robert Frost

Q 2. Write the phonetic symbols for the speech sound denoted by the bold letters in the given words:

- (a) **J**udge /dʒ/
- (b) **Y**es /j/

Q 3. The English language system has _____ number of sounds.

- (a) 26
- (b) 05
- (c) **44**
- (d) 40

Q 4. Fill in the blanks with the words from the poem 'Leisure'.

No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of _____, like stars at night.

- (a) Fishes
- (b) Sun
- (c) **Stars**
- (d) Moon

Q 5. The term **Phonetics** refers to the study of _____

- (a) Grammatical structures

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- (b) Speech Sounds
(c) Linguistics
 (d) Semantics

2. Section B (03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks)	03×02 = 06
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Q 6. What is the message conveyed by the poet in the poem 'Leisure'?

Ans: To sensitize people towards spending quality leisure time, Promotion of work life balance, to keenly observe nature as nature teaches us life lessons, consideration and sensibility towards Mother Nature

Q 7. Explain the given lines with reference to the context:

A poor life this is if, full of care, We have no time to stand and stare.

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem "Leisure" written by William Davies. In these concluding lines the poet regrets to say that ours is a poor life. In a way it cannot be life if it is full of cares and worries. Unluckily, we have no time to stand at a place and look carefully at nature that can refresh us. As such our life is nothing but lamentation through and through. As human beings we should spare some moments and look at nature and natural beauty spread around us and enjoy life.

Q 8. Make sentences using the given modal verbs to function as desired

- May- permission- May I request you to permit me to submit the assignment tomorrow.
- Can- ability I can dance.

3. Section C (03 long type questions, each question carries 03 marks)	03×03 = 09
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Section- C

(3*3=9)

Q 9. Make sentences using the given modals (one sentence for each modal verb): -

- Should- We should take care of our eyes
- Must- We must do our homework regularly.
- Ought - We ought to respect our elders.

Q 10. Write a short summary of the poem 'Leisure'.

In this poem, 'Leisure', the poet William Davies is telling us about our hectic life. We have no time to spend free time in the lap of nature. We have no time to admire the nature around us. Even we cannot spare a few moments to stand under the branches of green trees and enjoy the beautiful and restful shades of the trees. The common animals like sheep and cows are better than us in enjoying life. We cannot look at them grazing in the pastures. When we pass through some forests, we do not have time to stop for some moments to look at the trees-tall and short, and enjoy their natural beauty. The dark green trees provide a soothing effect but we are always sick-hurried and cannot enjoy at least the simple beauty. Also we cannot look at the small animals like squirrels concealing their food-grain in the grass for the winter. During day time, when the rays of the sun fall upon the clear water of the rivers, the water reflects and shines like stars in the sky during night. But busy people do not have time to see this. The natural beauty scattered all around us. Natural beauty is personified as a young beautiful dancing girl having a smiling face. But we have no time to stand at a place and look carefully at nature that can refresh us. As human beings, we should spare some moments and look at nature and natural beauty spread around us and enjoy life.

Q 11. Denote the correct pronunciation of the given words by underlining the letter which is kept silent while pronouncing the word.

(a) Mortgage

(b) Reciept

(c) Plumber



THEORY 1 st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION		
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)		
B.Voc	Semester	3rd
Course name / Module	Entrepreneurship Development	
Course code	GEN1303	
Date		
Name of the Student		Reg. No.
INSTRUCTIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum Marks: 20• Duration of Examination: 01 Hour• Attempt all questions.		
1. Section A (05 objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark)		05×1 = 05

- Which one of the following is not related to the Entrepreneurship Development?
 - Boosting Innovation at the grass root level**
 - Developing Soft skills and attitudes among Students
 - Building entrepreneurial thinking capacity and mindset of the Students
 - All of the above
- Which one of the following is related to the concept of Intrapreneurship?
 - Embarking on a new innovative idea
 - Entrepreneurial Mindset
 - Practice of Entrepreneurship by any employed person**
 - None of the above
- Which one of the following defines the concept of Lean Startups?
 - A Creative process of organizing and building a startup business
 - Build-measure-learn methodology toward building a startup
 - A systematic approach to learning from customer validation and feedback to build a Business
 - All of the above**
- Which one of the following is a step in the Entrepreneurship Process?
 - Opportunity recognition for innovation
 - Innovation Management
 - Determination of the Demand in the market
 - None of the above**
- Which one of the following is related to the Definition of entrepreneurship given by Stevenson?
 - Pursuit of opportunity beyond resources controlled**
 - Exploring and creating new ways of economic activities
 - A driver of economic growth
 - All of the above

2. Section B (03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks)	03×02 = 06
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Question-1 Do you think that entrepreneur and businessman are one and the same thing?

Answer- It is a common assumption that businessman and entrepreneur are the same, but both words refer to a different individual possessing a distinct approach to business. In a narrow sense, all entrepreneurs are referred to as the Businessman but in reality all Businessman are not Entrepreneurs. Who is a Businessman- A businessman is an individual who operates or starts a business with the same old business idea. The businessman chooses to do business that is high in demand or give him maximum profits in return.

Who is an Entrepreneur- An entrepreneur is an individual who has an exclusive idea to initiate and establish a new venture and bring a change in the world. An entrepreneur is highly creative and innovative, takes a risk and endures the unpredictability of business. The business started by entrepreneurs with a new concept for the first time is known as Start-up. The entrepreneur is an integral part of the operation, who builds and deploys the other functions of the operations i.e. labour, land, and capital. Later in the future, the entrepreneur becomes a businessman.

Question-2 Describ the definition of Entrepreneurship given by Robert D. Hisrich.

Answer- Entrepreneurship is both an art and science of converting business ideas into marketable products or services to improve the quality of living.

According to Robert D. Hisrich, Peters and Shepherd, "Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new with value by devoting the necessary time and effort, assuming the accompanying financial, psychic, and social risks, and receiving the resulting rewards of monetary and personal satisfaction and independence."

Question-3 Explain some of the points of significance of Entrepreneurship.

Answer- Following are some of the relevant points of significance of Entrepreneurship in the Indian context-

- Entrepreneurship drives business creation & Industrialization
- Businesses creation drives value addition (in terms of innovative products & Service, Capital formation & Economic value captured in the GDP and is reflected in the market value)
- Value addition drives job creation
- Job creation drives consumption (Having Job in Hand and a steady stream of income, increases the purchasing power and is reflected in improved per capita income & more consumption). Higher & Varied Consumption drives entrepreneurship

Again Entrepreneurship tends to Harness Locally Available Resources to serve the more complex & large market created as we as to serve the more evolved needs and wants)- And this leads to-Balanced regional development, improved standard of living and Life style & Holistic Socioeconomic Development and Economic independence

3. Section C (03 long type questions, each question carries 03 marks)	03×03 = 09
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Question-1 What are the various Myths about entrepreneurship?

Answer- There are certain ideas and notions about entrepreneurs that may discourage you from starting your own business. These myths aren't necessarily all true.

Myth #1: Entrepreneurs don't have a personal life

Myth #2: Entrepreneurs take lots of risks (in fact Entrepreneurs take calculated risks)

Myth #3: Entrepreneurs are only motivated by money

Myth #4: Entrepreneurs have great ideas

Myth #5: Anyone can be an Entrepreneur

Myth #6: Entrepreneurs have formal training and education

Myth #7: Entrepreneurs don't quit until they succeed

Myth #8: Entrepreneurship is genetic (You are not born an entrepreneur)

Myth #9: Entrepreneurs are their own boss.

Myth #10: Entrepreneurs are usually rich.

Question-2 Describe Entrepreneurship Process.

Answer- According to Traditional Approach, Entrepreneurship Process has been defined as the process through which a new venture is created by an entrepreneur. This process involves finding, evaluating, and developing an opportunity by overcoming the strong forces that resist the creation of something new. Thus, the process of pursuing a new venture is embodied in the entrepreneurial process. Following are the Steps in entrepreneurial process

- (1) Identification and evaluation of the opportunity,
- (2) Development of the business plan,
- (3) Determination of the required resources, and
- (4) Management of the resulting enterprise.

According to Lean Approach, Entrepreneurship Process has been defined as the iterative process of Build-Measure-Learn. Following are the important steps of Lean approach-

- (1) Lean approach to Entrepreneurship follows a build-measure-learn methodology toward building a Startup.
- (2) Lean approach describes Entrepreneurship as a fail quick, fail cheap approach to developing MVP.
- (3) This is an approach of managing and building a business by experimenting, testing, and iterating while developing products based on findings from tests and feedback.

Question-3 Write some of the important characteristics of Entrepreneurship

Answer- Entrepreneurship refers to the process of innovating new products or services and streamline the resources required to commercialize these products or services. Following are the key features reflecting the nature of Entrepreneurship:-

- Both Science & Art
- An Individual or Group Activity
- Driven by Achievement Motivation or the Growth Mind-set of the Individual (s)
- An Economic Activity: A preferred way of Occupation or Earning livelihood Career Option
- A Goal Oriented/Purposeful Activity- A Means to End
- A Creative & Dynamic Process of Actions
- An Innovation Function
- Lean Approach to Creation and Innovation
- A Gap Filling Function
- A Risk Bearing Function
- An Organising Function
- A Driver of Socio-Economic Growth & Development



THEORY 1 ST - IN-SEM EXAMINATION		
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)		
B.Voc/M.Voc	B.Voc-Semester	III
Course name / Module	Personality Development	
Course code	GEN1304	
Date		
Name of the Student		Reg. No.

INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum Marks: 20• Duration of Examination: 01 Hour• Attempt all questions.

Answer Key

1. Section A	05×1 = 05
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Q1. Which of the following statements is true about stress management?

- a) Stress management is learning about the connection between mind and body
- b) Stress management helps us control our health in a positive sense
- c) Stress management teaches us to avoid all kinds of stress
- d) **Option a & b**

Q2. Match 'O' in the acronym SWOT with the correct option.

- a) Occourence
- b) Offering
- c) **Opportunity**
- d) Objective

Q2. is the act or process of planning and exercising conscious control over the amount of time spent on specific activities, especially to increase effectiveness, efficiency or productivity.

- a) Self Confidence
- b) SWOT Analysis
- c) Stress Management
- d) **Time management**

Q3. Time is a special resource which cannot be stored or saved for later use.

- a) **True**
- b) False

Q4. Stress is a physical, mental or emotional factor that causesin the mind or body.

- a) Time
- b) **Tension**
- c) Threat

d) Transaction

Q5. By identifying areas under the weaknesses section, how does this help you develop?

- In order to avoid them
- In order to pretend they don't exist and ignore them
- Use them to identify areas for development and focus on them**
- By allowing other people to see them and use them against you.

2. Section B (03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks)	03×02 = 06
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Q6. Write a short note on internal and external components of SWOT.

Ans. A SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis looks at internal and external factors that can affect your business. Internal factors are your strengths and weaknesses. External factors are the threats and opportunities.

Q7. How does time management affect stress?

Ans. When you manage time wisely you feel in greater control of your time. This can make you calmer and less stressed overall as a result. Therefore, **stress management and time management go hand in hand**. Waiting until the last minute to complete a work project or a task at home can cause stress.

Q8. How do you plan your work when you have multiple tasks?

Ans. Following are some ways to help you keep everything in check when working on multiple projects at the same time.

- Make a to-do list before you start your day
- Determine urgent VS. Important
- Schedule time for interruptions
- Time-box your tasks
- Upgrade your skillset
- Invest in time management tools

3. Section C (03 long type questions, each question carries 03 marks)	03×03 = 09
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Q9. Make Personal SWOT Analysis of yourself.

Ans. Students are required to write in detail about their Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities & Threats.

Q10 Write any four ways of effective Time Management.

Ans. List of Tips for Effective Time Management

- Set goals correctly. Set goals that are achievable and measurable. ...
- Prioritize wisely. Prioritize tasks based on importance and urgency. ...
- Set a time limit to complete a task. ...
- Take a break between tasks. ...
- Organize yourself. ...
- Remove non-essential tasks/activities. ...
- Plan ahead.

Q11. Write a note on the 4A's of Stress Management

Ans. When stress exceeds the ability to cope, balance in the mind and body need to be restored. Stress management is an effective tool to accomplish this. The four A's of stress management are to avoid, alter, accept and adapt.

Avoid

Stress can often be avoided by planning ahead, rearranging surroundings and carrying a lighter workload. Approaches include the following:

- **Take control.** Taking control of stressful, routine tasks helps to build confidence. For example, leaving earlier for work or taking a new route can ease the stress of traffic. Preparing lunch can ease the stress of waiting in a line during lunchtime.
- **Avoid bothersome people.** Physical distance from someone who is causing stress can relieve tension.
- **Say "no."** Most people have a lot of responsibilities and very little spare time. Saying "no" to social invitations, extra responsibilities at work, or volunteer requests can be difficult, but it is often needed for personal mental health.
- **Prioritize a to-do list.** Making a to-do list helps the mind let go of stressful thoughts regarding required tasks. Scratching an item off the to-do list can create a feeling of accomplishment.

Alter

When stressful situations cannot be avoided, behaviors, communication, and time management may need to be altered. Approaches include the following:

- **Ask others to change their behavior.** Small issues often snowball and turn into huge problems. It's okay to ask others to change bothersome behavior; however, it's important to listen to others about personal bothersome behavior, too.
- **Communicate openly.** Honesty is always the best policy. When sharing feelings, using "I" statements rather than "you" statements helps to negate any blame on the other person.
- **Manage time better.** Grouping similar tasks together can increase efficiency, resulting in lessened stress.
- **State limits in advance.** Prior to engaging in a long conversation, letting the other person know if time is limited avoids any hard feelings.

Accept

Many times, acceptance is the best way to avoid stress. Approaches include the following:

- **Talk with others.** Feelings are legitimate even if frustrating situations cannot be changed. Discussing stressful situations with a friend who actively listens and understands is helpful.
- **Forgive others.** Forgiving takes practice. Learning forgiveness releases negative energy from the mind and body.
- **Practice positive self-talk.** Negative thoughts tend to feed off each other, creating additional negative thoughts. Positive self-talk can reduce stress and help maintain objectivity.
- **Learn from mistakes.** Mistakes are inevitable and should be used as teachable moments rather than create feelings of self-loathing.

Adapt

Adapting often involves changing expectations, which in turn, lowers stress levels. Approaches include the following:

- **Adjust standards.** Perfection is impossible. Striving for perfection can cause feelings of frustration and guilt. Adjusting personal expectations can reduce stress.
- **Practice stopping bad thoughts.** Negative thoughts should immediately be replaced with positive ones. Refusal to replay a stressful situation in the mind may actually cause it to be less stressful.

- **Reframe the issue.** Looking at situations from a different viewpoint is often helpful. For example, rather than being frustrated for using a sick day from work, use the day to catch up on television programs or read a book.
- **Adopt mantra sayings.** Mentally repeating confident sentences, such as, "I can do this," has a positive effect on stressful situations.
- **Create a list of happy resources.** Making a list of happy experiences, situations and thoughts can put things into perspective. Looking back on this list during a stressful situation can help calm the mind.
- **Look at the big picture.** Figuring out if something will matter in one year or in five years is important. If it won't, letting it go can relieve stress.

Stress is a part of everyday life; however, practicing the 4 A's of stress management can help.



THEORY 1st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION		
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)		
B.Voc	Semester	5th
Course name	Advanced Communication Skills	
Course code	GEN1501	
Date		
Name of the Student		Reg. No.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Maximum Marks: **20**
- Duration of Examination: **01 Hour**
- Attempt all questions.

Answer Key

1. Section A	05×1 = 05
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Q1. The poem, *Where the Mind is Without Fear* is written by _____.

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (c) R. K. Narayan
(b) Mulk Raj Anand (d) Anita Desai

Q2. Fill in the blank using the suitable conjunction:

- She has to work late tonight, _____ she cannot make it to party.
(a) And (c) But
(b) So (d) Or

Q3. Write the correct meaning of "Bon Voyage."

- (a) Nice thought (c) Have a nice journey
(b) Have a nice day (d) Nice place

Q4. Fill in the blank with correct preposition:

- He has no sympathy _____ beggars.
(a) To (c) At
(b) For (d) In

Q5. Write the correct meaning of "Etcetera".

- (a) That's all
(b) Nothing more
(c) And other things
(d) Enough

2. Section B	03×02 = 06
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Q6. Explain the given lines with reference to the context:

Where knowledge is free

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments

Ans. In the second line of *Where the Mind is Without Fear* the poet dreams of a nation where knowledge would be free. Education should not be restricted to the upper class only but everybody should be allowed to acquire knowledge. Not only that, the children should learn freely from the nature and the world around them. They should not be forced to memorize some predetermined lessons. And this is Tagore's typical concept of education.

In the next two lines, the poet emphasizes the unity of not only of his countrymen but also of the entire world. He thinks there should be no division among people based on their caste, creed, color, religion or other baseless superstitions. In other words, prejudices and superstitions should not divide the people in groups and break their unity.

Q7. Make sentences with the following words:

- (a) Siesta- People often take **siestas** in hot countries because the middle of the day is when the heat is most intense.
(b) Glitch- *I planned to go downtown to meet with Betty, but I ran into a **glitch**.*

Q8. Fill in the blanks using suitable conjunctions:

- (a) John smokes **but** his brother doesn't.
(b) James works hard **whereas** his brother is lazy.
(c) Neither Alice nor Mary has come.
(d) My sister **and** I look alike.

3. Section C

03×03 = 09

Q9. Write the summary of the poem Where the Mind is Without Fear.

Ans. The poet is talking about a nation which he wishes for humanity. He wishes for an independent nation (he is actually talking about India as he wrote the poem during Indian freedom struggle.). He wishes for a nation where people are confident, where people do not just rely on blind beliefs and where people's thoughts must be encouraged. He wishes for a nation without discrimination (of caste, gender, creed, etc.,) and everybody are treated equally. He wishes for a nation where knowledge is available for everyone. And at last he prays to God so that his wishes would come true.

Q10. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions to complete the following sentences:

- (a) This passport is valid **for** five years.
(b) I assure you **of** my cooperation.
(c) I went **to** the market today.
(d) The bus leaves **at** 9.00 a.m.
(e) My car is parked **in front of** the house.
(f) **In case of** fire, smash the glass and push the emergency button.

Q11. Construct sentences using the following conjunctions:

- (a) Because- She goes to the tennis club **because** she likes to play tennis.
(b) Or- Do you like tea **or** coffee?
(c) If- Raju will play today **if** he gets a chance.



THEORY 1 st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION		
SESSION: 2022-23 (SUMMER SEMESTER)		
B.Voc.	Semester	5 th
Course Name	Quantitative Aptitude	
Course Code	GEN1502	
Date		
Name of the Student		Reg. No.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Maximum Marks: **20**
- Duration of Examination: **01 Hour**
- Attempt all questions.
- Use of Calculator is strictly prohibited.

1. Section A	05×1 = 05
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Q1. The place value of 7 in the number 467802 is

- (a) 7 (c) 7802
(b) **7000** (d) 0000

Q2. The face value of 8 in the number 718524 is

- (a) **8** (c) 10000
(b) 8000 (d) none of the above

Q3. Which one of the following number is a prime number?

- (a) 441 (c) **443**
(b) 447 (d) 451

Q4. If the number 97215*5 is completely divisible by 9, then the smallest whole number is place of * will be

- (a) **7** (c) 8
(b) 0 (d) 4

Q5. Reduced $\frac{128352}{238368}$ to its lowest terms.

- (a) 3/4 (c) 5/13
(b) **7/13** (d) 9/13

2. Section B	03×02 = 06
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Q6. The HCF and LCM of two numbers are 12 and 336 respectively. If one of the numbers is 84, then find the other one. **(48)**

Q7. Simplify: $\frac{789 \times 789 \times 789 + 211 \times 211 \times 211}{789 \times 789 - 789 \times 211 + 211 \times 211}$. **(789+211=1000)**

Q8. Find the HCF and LCM of 1.75, 5.6 and 7.

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Q9. Arrange the fractions $17/18$, $31/36$, $43/45$, $59/60$ in the descending order.
 $31/36 < 17/18 < 43/45 < 59/60$

Q10. Simplify:

(a) $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{6} + \frac{4}{9} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{5}{9} \div \frac{2}{9}$ **29/36**

(b) $b - [b - (a + b) - \{b - (b - \overline{a - b})\} + 2a]$ **(0)**

Q11. $\frac{4}{15}$ of $\frac{5}{7}$ of a number is greater than $\frac{4}{9}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ of the same number by 8. What is the half of that number?

(315)



THEORY 1st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION			
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)			
B.Voc/M.Voc	B.voc	Semester	5th
Course name / Module	Financial Accounting		
Course code	GEN1503		
Date			
Name of the Student		Reg. No.	

INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum Marks: 20• Duration of Examination: 01 Hour• Attempt all questions.• Any other instruction may be included, If required.

1. Section A (05 objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark)	05×1 = 05
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- Q01. Major components of GAAP are "accounting concepts" and "accounting conventions".
A. **Yes**
B. No
- Q02. Accounting reports are designed to meet the common information needs of most decision makers. These decision makers are broadly classified into the followinggroups.
A. **Eight**
B. Ten
C. Two
D. five
- Q03. Capital meansbrought in to start a business.
A. **Funds**
B. Cash
C. Rupees
D. Owner Money
- Q04. Full form of GAAP is
A. **Generally Accepted Accounting Principles**
B. Generally Accounting Accepted Principles
C. Generally Account of Accounting Principles
D. Generally Accounting of Accounts Principles
- Q05. is the transfer of money, goods, or service from one person or account to another person or account.
A. Capital
B. Production
C. **Transaction**
D. Service

2. Section B (03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks)	03×02 = 06
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Q06. What do you understand about "Accounting" ?

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

"Accounting is a service activity. Its function is to provide quantitative information, primarily financial in nature, and about economic activities, that is intended to be useful in making economic decisions."

Q07. Write a note on cost accounting.

Answer:

- Sometimes considered as a subset of management accounting, cost accounting refers to the recording, presentation, and analysis of manufacturing costs.
- Cost accounting is very useful in manufacturing businesses since they have the most complicated costing process.
- Cost accountants also analyze actual and standard costs to help managers determine future courses of action regarding the company's operations.

Q08. Explain the "Measuring" steps of the accounting process.

Answer: This means expressing the value of events and transactions in terms of money (Rupees in India).

Measuring has become an important challenge for the accountants and the business entities. This is due to the following reasons:

a. Changing nature of business activities – The complexity of today's business models has also changed the way accounting needs to be done. Technology enabled services like web designing and financial services like wealth management are thriving businesses. The nature of such business activities is such that it becomes difficult to measure the transactions in terms of money.

b. Business crossing international borders – All business entities today, whether small or big, have transactions crossing the borders. They have spending or earnings and payables and receivables in foreign currencies. Measuring such transactions is a big challenge as they have to be translated into home currency before they can be recorded.

3. Section C (03 long type questions, each question carries 03 marks)	03×03 = 09
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Q09. Explain the meaning of Transaction

Answer: Transaction: It is the transfer of money, goods, or service from one person or account to another person or account. There are cash transactions, credit transactions, and paper transactions. In all cash transactions, cash is paid or received immediately. In credit transactions, there is a promise to pay or receive cash at a future date. In paper transactions, there is no cash inflow or outflow, but adjustment is made only in the records. (Bad debts of previous year are written off; depreciation provided on fixed assets, etc.).

Q10. What is the difference between Book-keeping and Accounting ?

Answer:

Book-keeping	Accounting

It is a process of identifying, measuring, recording, and analyzing the transactions in books of accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It involves summarizing the classified transactions, interpreting the analyzed results, and communicating the information to the users of financial statement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopts principles of accounting for recording 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzing and interpreting requires skill, knowledge, and experience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Book-keeping is the first stage of accounting process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting follows book-keeping. It is the second stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective is to prepare final accounts and balance sheet in a systematic manner at the end of accounting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective is to ascertain net results of financial operations and communicate the results to all stakeholders in a manner they understand
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Account executives who perform this function may not require higher level of knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountants who perform this function need higher analytical skills to interpret the data and to take appropriate decisions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The job is routine and clerical in nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The job is non-routine but analytical in nature

Q11. Explain any three basic concepts of accounting.

Answer:

1 Business separate entity concept

This concept states that business is a separate entity and it is different from the proprietor or the owner. In this concept a company can own assets and incur liabilities in its own name. This separation not only has important legal implications but also has an accounting implication. This enables the business to segregate the transactions of the company from the private transactions of the proprietor(s). It distinguishes between the personal assets and liabilities of the owners with that of the business.

Example: Personal bank account of the proprietor, cash withdrawal from business for private purpose should be accounted separately.

This legal separation between business and ownership is kept in mind while recording the transactions in the books of business.

2 Going concern concept

In this concept the business entity will continue fairly for a long time to come. It assumes that there is neither the necessity nor the intention to close down either the entire business or substantial operations of the business.

3 Money measurement concept

All transactions of a business are recorded in terms of money.

This concept is basically concerned with the problem of measuring the value of transactions. Certain transactions are either already expressed in terms of money or easily measured in terms of money. For

example, cost of inputs, prices of assets, etc. Other assets or transactions that are difficult to measure and express in terms of money are ignored. For example, value of the brand, intelligence of people, etc.

4 Periodicity (accounting period) concept

As per the going concern concept, the life of business is indefinite. This makes it difficult to wait indefinitely to stop and look back at how the company performed and also makes it too late to take corrective actions if any. Hence, the indefinite life of business is split into regular intervals of time. Such regular time intervals are called accounting periods.

5 Accrual concept

The following are the features of this concept:

- Expenses incurred for an accounting period must be recorded in that accounting period regardless of whether it is actually paid in that accounting period or not.
- Income earned for an accounting period must be recorded in that accounting period regardless of whether it is actually received in that accounting period or not.

Example: On 31st December, 2006, interest receivable on fixed deposit was Rs. 12000. The interest amount was credited to a bank account in February 2007 (two months later). According to accrual concept, the income from interest is Rs.12000 though it is received after 31st December, 2006.



THEORY 1 st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION		
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)		
B.Voc/M.Voc	Semester	1 st /2 nd /-----
Course name / Module	Corporate Communication	
Course code	GEN 2301	
Date		
Name of the Student		Reg. No.

INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum Marks: 20• Duration of Examination: 01 Hour• Attempt all questions.• Any other instruction may be included, If required.

1. Section A (05 objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark)	05×1 = 05
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Q1. Fill in the blanks with the correct option.

The term Negaotiation means developing an ability:

- a) To resolve conflicts
- b) To compromise to settle an issue
- c) To have the willingness to reach solutions
- d) All the above**

Q 2. Informal Negotiation may involve:

- (a) Four members
- (b) Six members
- (c) Any number of members**
- (d) Three members

Q 3. In the seven C s of business Communication, **Concisemess** means:

- (a) Information is marked by brevity of expression**
- (b) Information includes superflous details
- (c) Information is merely summarized
- (d) None of the above

Q 4. Select the correct affix from the given options for the word-**Function**:

- (a) anti
- (b) mal**
- (c) un
- (d) None of the above

Q 5. Select the option which is not an antonym of another word by adding the prefix -**Im**

- (a) Impossible**
- (b) Important
- (c) Imperfect
- (d) Imbalance

2. Section B (03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks)	03×02 = 06
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Q 6. Explain in detail the seven C's of Business communication

Explain in detail **Seven C's of Effective Business Communication**

1. Correctness
2. Clarity
3. Conciseness
4. Completeness
5. Consideration
6. Concreteness
7. Courtesy

Q 7. What are the two major types of personality types generally found among managers that impact the negotiation?

Explain the qualities of Autocratic and Accommodative personalities.

Q 8. Add a suffix to the word **influence** to make it an adjective and construct a sentence using it.

Influential

Ambanis are influential people in the world.

3. Section C (03 long type questions, each question carries 03 marks)

03×03 = 09

Q 9. Elaborate the process of negotiation.

- Pre Negotiation
- Negotiating
- The goal of negotiation-Everyone wins
- Coming to an agreement

Q 10. Coin new words using the given affixes and make meaningful sentences using them:

Un, in, hood, ship, ness, co, pro

Q 11. Explain a few tips for successful negotiation.

Detail the following points:

- Show respect
- Communicate clearly
- Define the problem clearly
- Seek solutions from variety of sources
- Collaborate to reach a mutual solution
- Be reliable
- Preserve the relationship
- Develop external listening own power
- Know your batna

THEORY 1 st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION			
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)			
M.Voc	Semester	3rd	
Course name / Module	Research Methodology		
Course code	GEN2303		
Date			
Name of the Student		Reg. No.	
INSTRUCTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Marks: 20 • Duration of Examination: 01 Hour • Attempt all questions. 			
1. Section A (05 objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark)			05×1 = 05

- Scientific Methods are-
 - Deductive in nature
 - Inductive in nature
 - Causal in nature
 - d) None of the above**
- Which one of the following is a type of Reviews in Research-
 - Exploratory Review
 - Diagnostic Review
 - Effectual Reviess
 - d) None of the above**
- The mode of the distribution is 24 and mean is 60. What is its median?

a) 1.5	c) 5.3
b) 16	d) 6
- The range of the given sets of data 7, 47, 8, 42, 47, 95, 42, 96, 2 is:

a) 6	c) 71
b) 94	d) 84
- The measure of central tendency indicates:

- a) Measure of asymmetry
- b) Measure of average**
- c) Measure of variables
- d) None of the these

2. Section B (03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks) **03×02 = 06**

Question-1 What are the two ways of stating a Problem?

Answer- For the purpose of the formulation of the Research Problem, following two ways are observed to state the research problem in practice-

- Posting Questions
- Making Declarative Stateents

Posting Question	Research Problem
How to increase turnover rates in Private Sector?	A study of shift duties on work exhaustion and turnover of the private sector employees
Whom ICICI choose as its next managing director – Mr. A / Mr. B.?	Analysis of the leadership initiatives and performance record of A & B.

3. Section C (03 long type questions, each question carries 03 marks) **03×03 = 09**

Question-1 What do you mean by the term Research Problem? What are the steps in defining a problem?

Answer- A research problem is a specific issue, difficulty, contradiction, or gap in knowledge that you will aim to address in your research. A research problem means finding answers to questions or strengthening existing findings to bridge the knowledge gap to solve problems.

A problem statement in research seeks to achieve the following:

- Introduce the importance of the topic in the research proposal.
- Position the problem in an appropriate context.
- Provide a framework to analyze and report results.

Steps in defining a problem

1. Statement of the problem in a general way
2. Understanding the nature of the problem
3. Surveying the available literature (Research Gap)
4. Developing ideas through discussions
5. Rephrasing the research problem

Question-2 List any six steps of Scientific Methods?

Answer- Scientific methods are defined as controlled, systematic investigations that are rooted in objective reality & that aim to develop general knowledge about natural phenomena. The

basic purposes of scientific methods are description, exploration, explanation, prediction, control, prescription, & identification of relationship of the facts. Following are some of the prescribed steps of scientific methods-

- Selecting the topic & identifying the research problem
- Defining the objectives of the study.
- Reviewing the literature from theory & other related studies.
- Defining concepts & variables to be studied.
- Stating hypothesis about expected observations or phenomenon to be studied.
- Identifying assumptions & implications
- Determining the ethical implication of the proposed study.
- Describing the research design & methods for data collection.
- Defining study population & sample.
- Planning the data analysis & discussion.
- Collecting data from subjects.
- Analyzing & interpreting data.
- Communicating finding of the study

THEORY 1 ST - IN-SEM EXAMINATION		
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)		
M.Voc	Semester	1 st
Course Name	Advanced Mathematics	
Course Code	GEN2102	
Date		
Name of the Student		Reg. No.
INSTRUCTIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum Marks: 20 Duration of Examination: 01 Hour Attempt all questions. 		
1. Section A		05×1 = 05

Q1. Which of the following is the derivate of $y = abx^4 + 7x$:

(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = ab + 7$

(c) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4abx^3 + 7$

(b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = abx + 7x$

(d) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x^3 + 7$

Q2. Given $y = 3e^x$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is

(a) 3

(c) e^x

(b) $3e^x$

(d) $3e^{x+1}$

Q3. If we differentiate $y = 2x^4 - e^x$ with respect to x , then

(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 8x - e$

(c) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 8x^3 - e^x$

(b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 8x + ex$

(d) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 8x$

Q4. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = ?$

(a) $\cos x$

(c) $-\cos x$

(b) $\sin x$

(d) $-\sin x$

Q5. $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = ?$

(a) $\cos x$

(c) $-\cos x$

(b) $\sin x$

(d) $-\sin x$

2. Section B	03×02 = 06
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Q6. If $y = \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{x}$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Q7. If $y = \frac{6x + x^5 + x^3}{\log x}$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Q8. If $y = (6x^3 - 3e^x)(\sin x + \log x)$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

3. Section C

03×03 = 09

Q9. If $y = \frac{a^2bx - 2x^4}{a^2x + b^2}$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Q10. If $y = (x^2 + x^3 + 4x)(24 - 10x^3)$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Q11. If $y = \frac{ax - bx^2}{(cx + d)^2}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

**BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY**

School of General Education
Session: 2021-22 (Summer Semester)
M. Voc. Program, 1st Semester
1st In-Sem. Examination

Course Code: GEN2104**Time: 1 Hour****Course Name: TEACHING METHODOLOGY****Max. Marks: 20**

Instructions: The question paper comprises three sections A, B & C. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section.

Answer Key**Section-A****5X1=05 Marks**

- Q1.** According to _____, Learning may be defined as a relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as the result of prior experience.
- (a) Hurlock (c) **Hilgard**
(b) Woodworth (d) Murphy
- Q2.** _____ best understand new content through listening and speaking in situations such as lectures and group discussions.
- (a) Visual learners (c) Reading/writing preference
(b) Kinesthetic learners (d) **Auditory learners**
- Q3.** Learning generally involves some degree of _____.
- (a) **Permanence** (c) Both the given options
(b) Temporary change (d) None of the given options
- Q4.** The _____ refers to the fact that previous learning has no effect on the subsequent learning.
- (a) Positive transfer (c) Negative transfer
(b) **Zero transfer** (d) None of the given options
- Q5.** _____ is tendency to repeat the observed actions of others.
- (a) Observation (c) Trial and error
(b) Insight (d) **Imitation**

Section-B**2x3 = 6 marks**

Q6. Write a short note on teaching.

Ans. Teaching: • system of actions which induce learning through interpersonal relationships. • It is a purposeful social and professional activity. • a complex phenomenon as its nature is scientific as well as artistic • aim is to provide a conducive environment for learning and helping him in exploring his potential

'Any valid conception of teaching must be integrally related to a conception of learning. How human beings learn should provide much of the basis for our derivations of how teachers should teach.

Q7. Describe any two types of transfer of learning.

Ans. Positive Transfer: Positive transfer occurs when the acquisition of one type of performance facilitates another type. In the positive transfer, learning of one activity makes learning of another activity easier

Negative transfer: Negative transfer occurs when the previous puts hindrances in the performance of the subsequent task. The content, techniques or principles which make for negative transfer are opposed to those required by the new situation.

Q8. Explain Kohler's experiment of chimpanzee and bananas to understand learning by insight.

Ans. A chimpanzee was placed in a cage. Outside the cage, on one side were put some bananas. The chimpanzee was hungry, its long arms could not reach the bunch of bananas. Some sticks were placed near the door inside the cage. The chimpanzee first tried to reach bananas with its hands. It did not get success. After several attempts and failures, it sat in a corner, seemingly brooding on the problem. Suddenly, it jumped, seized a stick and pulled the bananas toward itself.

Section-C

3x3 = 9 marks

Q9. Discuss Learning by Observation and Learning By Imitation.

Ans. Learning by Observation: Observation is a basic requisite for all kinds of learning. The following steps can be followed in learning through observation:

- Grasping the meaning of the demonstration of an action.
- Trying to fix images of how the model looks in each step of the demonstration
- Formulating silent verbal directions for the step involved in performance/ demonstration.
- The learning may also derive some benefit of slight imitative movements of arms, legs and other parts of the body

Learning By Imitation

- Imitation is tendency to repeat the observed actions of others.
- Modeling also has a great value in learning. Modeling includes imitation of special personalities
- Imitation also means the invention of new things or actions.
- (Trevor) all kinds of imitation fall into two broad categories: i) unconscious and ii) deliberate.

Teachers should give opportunity to the learners for self-development. Their creative tendency should be exploited or highlighted.

Q10. Discuss nature of learning with examples.

Ans. Learning is a process and not a product: Learning is a fundamental and life-long process. Attitudes, fears, gestures, motor skills, language skills, Etc.

- Learning is purposive or goal directed: Learning is not an aimless activity.
- All true learning is based on purpose. We do not learn anything and everything that comes in our way in a haphazard manner. However, some experts argue that sometimes learning is unintended.

Learning is comprehensive: The scope of learning is spread over each and every dimension of

life. It is a very comprehensive process which covers all domains – Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor- of human behavior. Learning is change in response or behavior may be favorable or unfavorable: Learning leads to changes in behavior but this does not necessarily mean that these changes always bring about improvement or positive development. There are chances to drift to the negative side too.

Q11. Explain Fleming's VARK model of learning.

Ans. VARK is an acronym that refers to the four types of learning styles: Visual, Auditory, Reading/Writing Preference, and Kinesthetic.

- **Visual learners** prefer the use of images, maps and graphic organizers to access and understand new information.
- **Auditory learners** best understand new content through listening and speaking in situations such as lectures and group discussions.
- **Learners with a strong reading/writing preference** learn best through words. These learners are able to translate abstract concepts into words and essays.
- **Kinesthetic learners** best understand information through tactile representation of information. They learn best through figuring things out by hand.



PRACTICAL 1 ST - IN-SEM EXAMINATION			
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)			
B.Voc/M.Voc	B.Voc	Semester	V
Course name / Module	Problem Solving Using Computer		
Course code	GENI505		
Date			
Name of the Student		Reg. No.	

INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum Marks: 20• Duration of Examination: 01 Hour• Attempt all questions.

1. Section A	03×2 = 06
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Q1. Write output of following python code in your answer sheet:

```
Tuple = ('BSDU', '5th sem', 2022, 'SCS')
```

```
print (Tuple)
```

Ans: ('BSDU', '5th sem', 2022, 'SCS')

Q2. Write output of following python code in your answer sheet:

```
Dict = {'Name': 'BSDU', 'Sem': '5th', 'School': 'SCS'}
```

```
print (Dict ['Name'])
```

Ans: BSDU

Q3. Write output of following python code in your answer sheet:

```
Z= 10
```

```
Power = Z**2
```

```
print("The output is", Power)
```

Ans: The output is 100

2. Section B	03×3 = 09
---------------------	------------------

Write a python code in your answer sheet as well implement in your system-

Q1 Write a python code for average of four numbers?

Ans:

```
a = 10
```

```
b = 20
```

```
c = 30
```

```
d = 40
```



Average = (a+b+c+d)/4

print("The average of four number is ", Average)

Q2. Write a python code for multiplication of four numbers?

Ans:

a = 2

b = 4

c = 6

d = 8

Multiplication = a*b*c*d

print("The multiplication of four numbers is ", Multiplication)

Q3. Write a python code to find area of square (If side =10)?

Ans:

Side = 10

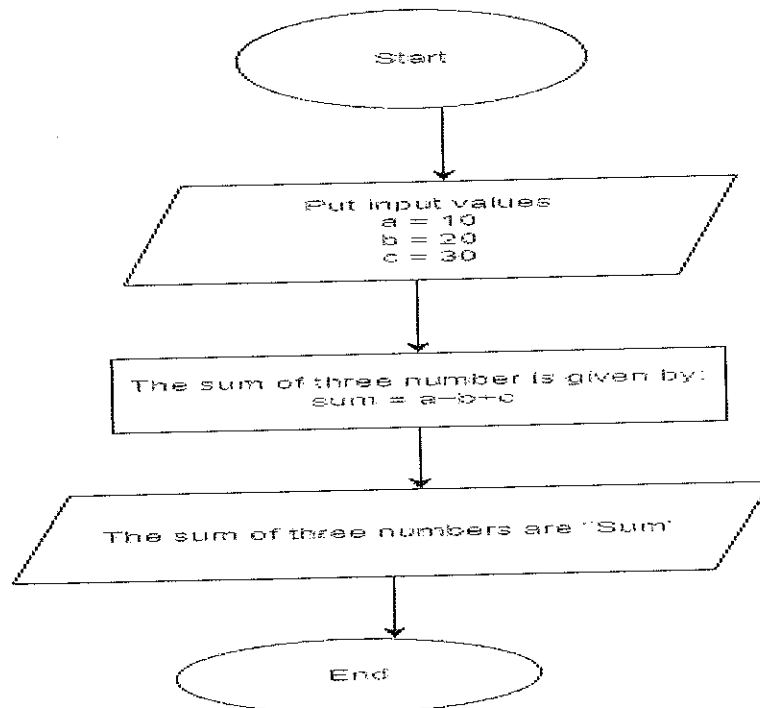
Area_of_square = Side*Side

print("The area of square is ", Area_of_square)

3. Section C	02X2.5= 05
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Make a flowchart in your answer sheet:

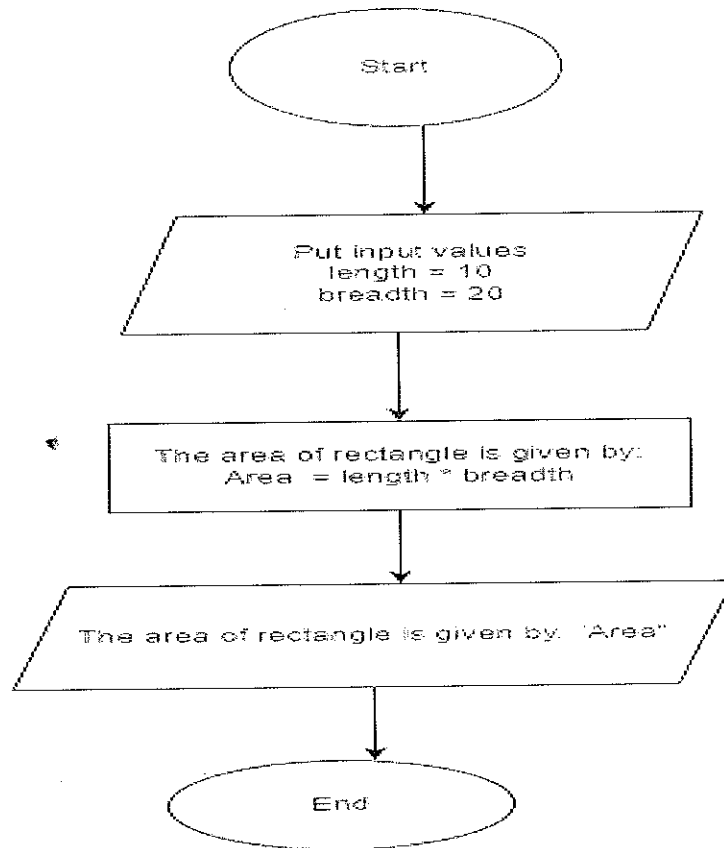
Q1. Make a flowchart for sum of any three numbers?





Q2. Make a flowchart for area of rectangle?

Ans:







PRACTICAL 1st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION			
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)			
B.Voc/M.Voc	B.Voc	Semester	V
Course name / Module	Problem Solving Using Computer		
Course code	GENI505		
Date			
Name of the Student		Reg. No.	

INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum Marks: 20• Duration of Examination: 01 Hour• Attempt all questions.

1. Section A	03×2 = 06
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Q1. Write output of following python code in your answer sheet:

```
List = [ 'BSDU', '5th sem', 2022, 'SCS' ]  
print(List)
```

Ans: ["BSDU", "5th sem", 2022, "SCS"]

Q2. Write output of following python code in your answer sheet:

```
Set = { 2022, 2022, '5th sem', '5th sem', 'BSDU' }  
print(Set)
```

Ans: {'5th sem', 2022, 'BSDU'}

Q3. Write output of following python code in your answer sheet:

```
A= 25  
Sqrt = A **0.5  
print("The output is", Sqrt)
```

Ans: The output is 5

2. Section B	03×3 = 09
---------------------	------------------

Write a python code in your answer sheet as well implement in your system-

Q1 Write a python code for division of any two numbers?

Ans:

```
a = 20
```

```
b = 30
```

```
division = a/b
```

```
print ("The division of two numbers is given by", division)
```



Q2. Write a python code to find area of rectangle ((If length = 10 and breadth = 5)?

Ans:

```
Length = 10
```

```
Breadth = 5
```

```
Area_of_rectangle = Length*Breadth
```

```
print('The area of rectangle is given by', Area_of_rectangle)
```

Q3. Write a python code for swapping of any four numbers?

Ans:

```
a = 10
```

```
b = 20
```

```
c = 30
```

```
d = 40
```

```
temp = a
```

```
a = b
```

```
b = c
```

```
c = d
```

```
d = temp
```

```
print("The new value of a is given by", a)
```

```
print("The new value of b is given by", b)
```

```
print("The new value of c is given by", c)
```

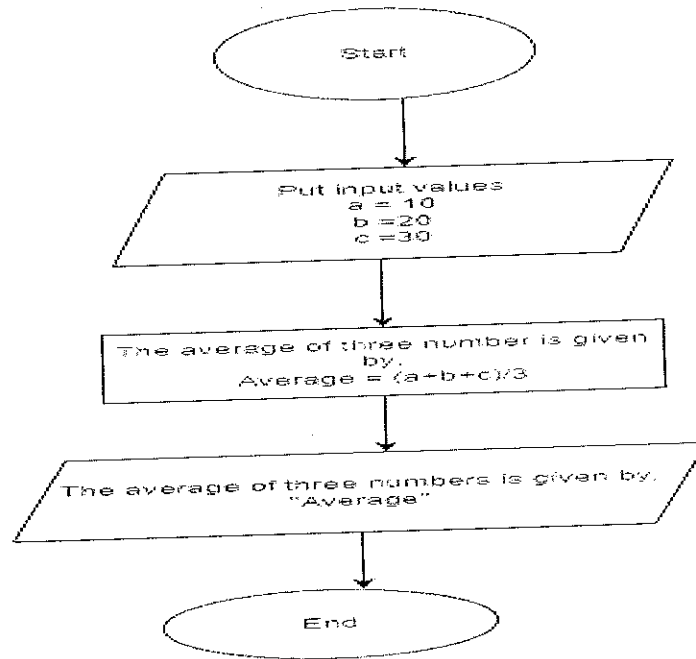
```
print("The new value of d is given by", d)
```

3. Section C	02X2.5= 05
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Make a flowchart in your answer sheet:

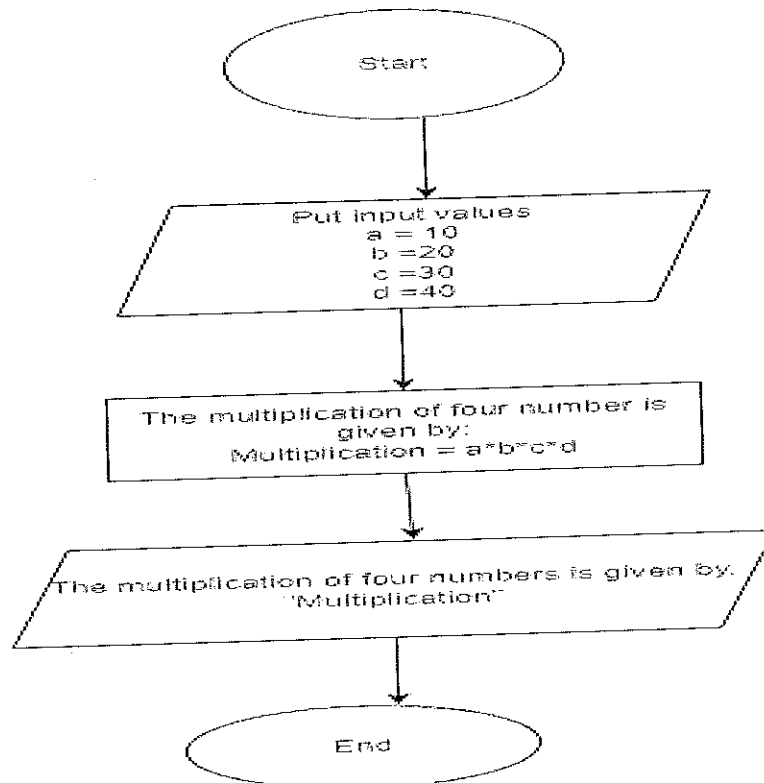
Q1. Make a flowchart for average of any three numbers?

Ans:



Q2. Make a flowchart for multiplication of four numbers?

Ans:





THEORY 1 st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION			
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)			
B.Voc		Semester	5 th Sem
Course name	Digital Marketing and Analytics		
Course code	GEN 1506		
Date			
Name of the Student		Reg. No.	

INSTRUCTIONS

- Maximum Marks: **20**
- Duration of Examination: **01 Hour**
- Attempt all questions.

1. Section A (05 objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark)**05×1 = 05**

1. What does NFO stand for?	
a) Network/Feed Organization	b) No Fee Operation
c) News Feed Optimization	d) Novel Feature Orientation
2. Two increasingly important ethical aspects of social media are	
a) Ratings and traffic	b) Virtue and virality
c) Identity and honesty	d) Transparency and privacy
3. What search revolutionizing feature has Facebook recently released?	
a) Edge Search	b) Friend Search
c) Glass Door Search	d) Graph Search
4. What term is assigned to the concept of measuring your profit that you've made from advertising compared to how much you've spent on that advertising?	
a) ROI	b) Sunk costs
c) CPM	d) CTR
5. What is one of the big differences between traditional media and social media?	
a) Social media reaches only a few people at a time..	
b) Traditional media offers no way for audiences to communicate with media producers.	
c) The management structure of the companies.	
d) Participatory production	

2. Section B (03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks)**03×02 = 06****6. Outline and discuss the value addition that the adoption of social media analytics adds to any business.**

Ans: Social media analytics is the practice of gathering data from social channels and analyzing that data using social media analytics tools to make business decisions. It applies to many forms but the most common use of social media analytics is to gain actionable social insights to guide your business strategy.

Though social media analytics can get rather complex, at its core there are three stages:

1. Identify primary business goals: Whether it's growing traffic, increasing downloads, or building positive brand perception, setting clear business objectives gives your analytics purpose.

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2. Determine social key performance indicators (KPIs): What metrics indicate success or failure? They will differ according to your goals, but may include:
 - Awareness: These metrics illuminate your current and potential audience.
 - Engagement: These metrics show how audiences are interacting with your content.
 - Conversion: These metrics demonstrate the effectiveness of your social engagement.
 - Consumer: These metrics reflect how active customers think & feel about your brand.
 and any other KPIs that align with your business objectives.
3. Measure & Analyze Social Data: Once you know what matters and why it's time to analyze the actual data. By applying the appropriate tools, you can assess the state of your business and make informed decisions as needed.
7. **Impressions should be your first social media metrics for analytics. Justify the statement using Facebook as an example.**

Ans: Those who work on the social media analytics domain, the same question always comes up – what matrices should they analyze? Social media is a marketing and communications channel. It's comparable to paid media, email, or public relations. It's a channel to reach consumers with a message about your brand.

Brand awareness is often a leading objective of social media activities in order to drive new consumers. Continuing to drive impressions will be a key to brand success. Increased impressions will lead to increased engagement and community size along with all the other metrics that we use to prove that social media campaign is bringing desired results. But first –consumers need to know your brand exists and that can be ensured by measuring impression

The other important aspect that make impression the metrics of first choice is the fact that measuring impressions is completely manageable. As most of the social channels have it built into their site. Facebook/Instagram, LinkedIn, and Pinterest have Analytics allowing users to measure impressions. Twitter's "potential impressions" can be measured through Crowdbooster. Views are the main engagement action on YouTube, making them the equivalent of impressions.

8. Differentiate between an API and a Library:

Ans: An application programming interface (API) is an interface that defines the way by which an application program may request service from the libraries.

API	Library
An API (Application Programming Interface) is the way your application communicates with some software component, typically a library. A typical example is the Java API. It defines lots of classes and methods that can be used by your application.	A library is a collection of functionality not making up an application of its own, but offered to application software to ease implementing some tasks. The way of interacting with that library is defined by some API.

A library also has an API which denotes the area of the library which is actually accessible to the user from outside.

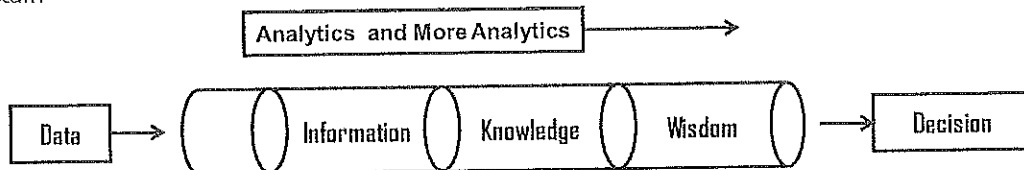
3. Section C (03 long type questions, each question carries 03 marks)	03×03 = 09
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9. **How data becomes Knowledge-Wisdom? Explain it in terms of social media analytics and the DIKW Pipeline.**

Ans: Social media data (or social data for short) refers to all of the raw insights and information collected from individual's social media activity – e.g. your prospects and customers. Social media data tracks how individuals engage with your content or channels like LinkedIn, Facebook, and Twitter. It gathers numbers, percentages, and statistics from which you can infer the performance of your social media strategy.

DIKW Pipeline:

The Data, Information, Knowledge, Wisdom (DIKW) hierarchy is a uniquely relevant topic as social technologies take hold and challenge not only the relationships between data, information and knowledge within enterprise organizations but also how information and knowledge are captured and transferred amongst your staff.



The DIKW model helps us describe methods for problem-solving or decision making. Although developed before the advent of machine learning, it still models many concepts used in data science and machine learning.

Knowledge is the most valuable distillation of data, and although knowledge gives you the means to solve a problem, it doesn't necessarily show you the best way to do so. The ability to pick the best way to reach the desired outcome comes from experience gained in earlier attempts to reach a successful solution.

10. What is social media analytics metrics? List out two important Facebook metrics you are interested to measure for an awareness campaign of your brand.

Ans: Social media metrics are data and statistics that give you insights into your social media marketing performance. While some social media metrics are universal, there are also platform specific. Plus, some data is calculated differently depending on the platform and social media metrics tools you're using.

Post Reach: It denotes how many people have seen a post since it went live. This metric is easy to find and even easier to understand. Most importantly, it's actionable, since it's affected by the timing (i.e., when is your audience online?) and the content (i.e., what does your audience find valuable?) of your post.

How to track it: Measure the reach of any given post.

Engagement Rate: These numbers show the level of engagement that a piece of created content is receiving from an audience.

How to track it: Add up a post's total likes, comments, and shares. Divide by your total number of followers and multiply by 100 to get your average engagement rate percentage.

Conversion Rate: It is the number of visitors who, after clicking on a link in your post, take action on a page (e.g., subscribe to your newsletter; download a gated content asset; register for a webinar) against that page's total visitors. A high conversion rate means your content is valuable and compelling to the target audience.

How to track it: Create a post with a call-to-action link. Use a URL shortener to make it trackable. Place a "cookie" on the user's machine. Use the campaign reporting to track the total number of clicks and conversions generated by the post. Divide conversions by total clicks and multiply by 100 to get your conversion rate percentage.

Click-Through Rate (CTR): It is how often people click on the call-to-action link in your post. Not to be confused with other engagement actions (e.g., shares, likes, comments. Tracking CTR, often and accurately, will give you invaluable insight into how compelling your offer is to the target audience.

How to track it: Measure the total clicks on a post's link. Measure the total impressions on that post. Divide the number of clicks by the number of impressions and multiply by 100 to get your CTR percentage.

11. Discuss "Predicting the future with social media"?

Ans: Social media has exploded as a category of online discourse where people create content, share it, bookmark it and network at a prodigious rate. In recent years, social media has become ubiquitous and

important for social networking and content sharing. And yet, the content that is generated from these websites remains largely untapped. There are lot research which successful demonstrated how social media content can be used to predict real-world outcomes.

Chatter of a community can indeed be used to make quantitative predictions that outperform those of artificial markets. These information markets generally involve the trading of state-contingent securities, and if large enough and properly designed, they are usually more accurate than other techniques for extracting diffuse information, such as surveys and opinions polls. Few example include:

1. Chatter from Twitter.com to forecast box-office revenues for movies.
2. Sentiments extracted from Twitter can be utilized to improve the forecasting power of social media.

In the case of social media, the enormity and high variance of the information that propagates through large user communities presents an interesting opportunity for harnessing that data into a form that allows for specific predictions about particular outcomes, without having to institute market mechanisms. One can also build models to aggregate the opinions of the collective population and gain useful insights into their behavior, while predicting future trends. Moreover, gathering information on how people converse regarding particular products can be helpful when designing marketing and advertising campaigns.

There are ample example where social media content analyzed and prediction model applied to large panoply of topics, ranging from the future rating of products to agenda setting and election outcomes.



THEORY 1 st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION			
SESSION: 2022-23(SUMMER SEMESTER)			
B.Voc	Semester	3rd	
Course name / Module	Woodworking CAD		
Course code	GEN1309		
Date			
Name of the Student		Reg. No.	

INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum Marks: 20• Duration of Examination: 01 Hour• Attempt all questions.• Any other instruction may be included, If required.

1. Section A (05 objective type questions, each question carries 01 mark)	05×1 = 05
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- Q. 1 What is the Shortcut key of line command
(A) L (B) Ln
(C) PL (D) None of them Ans. A
- Q. 2 What is the Shortcut key of Circle command
(A) Cir (B) C
(C) Cr (D) None of them Ans. B
- Q. 3 What is the Shortcut key of move command
(A) M (B) Mo
(C) Mov (D) None of them Ans. A
- Q. 4 Which default unit is used to draw mechanical drawings
(A) Metre (B) Inch
(C) Feet (D) Milimeter Ans. D
- Q. 5 The command abbreviation for units is
(A) U (B) Un
(C) Ut (D) Milimeter Ans. B



2. Section B (03 short answer type questions, each question carries 02 marks)	03×02 = 06
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Q. 6 Differentiate between the line and polyline.

Ans. A line is simply a separate line or segment that is not joined to another line. While a Polyline indicates two or more lines have been joined. One cool aspect of this process is that you can easily change from individual segments to a Polyline via Join command and back.

Q. 7 What are the advantages of using CAD?

Ans. Advantages

- Increases Productivity. Time saved translates directly into augmented productivity. ...
- Improves Accuracy
- Decreases Errors
- Better Quality
- Ease of Understanding
- Quick Sharing for Collaboration
- Computer-Aided Manufacturing (CAM)

Q. 8 Write any four types of Drawing command with shortcut key.

Ans. Line(L)
Circle(c)
Rectangle(Rec)
Polyline(PL)

3. Section C (03 long type questions, each question carries 03 marks)	03×03 = 09
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Q. 9 What are object selection method? Explain



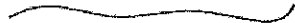

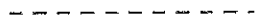
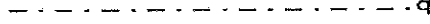

Ans. **Object selection method used in software:**

- Implied window selection method** – Just click on the left upper corner and drag it down in opposite side, then a default blue window appears at the time of object selection. In this if object is not covered fully, but object will not select by this method.
- Cross window selection method** – Just click on the right upper corner and drag it down in opposite side, then a default green window appears at the time of object selection. In this if object is not covered fully, but object will select by this method.
- Direct selection Method** – Just click directly on object, object will select are in single entity.



Q. 10 Write the types of line used in CAD with its significance

Ans.

Illustration	Application
Thick 	Outlines, visible edges, surface boundaries of objects, margin lines
Continuous thin 	Dimension lines, extension lines, section lines leader or pointer lines, construction lines, boarder lines
Continuous thin wavy 	Short break lines or irregular boundary lines – drawn freehand
Continuous thin with zig-zag 	Long break lines
Short dashes, gap 1, length 3 mm 	Invisible or interior surfaces
Short dashes 	Center lines, locus lines Alternate long and short dashes in a proportion of 6:1,
Long chain thick at end and thin elsewhere 	Cutting plane lines

Q. 11 Diferntiate between hand drawing and CAD drawing.

Ans. **Difference between basic hand drawing and AutoCAD drawing-**

S. No.	Basic Hand Drawing	Auto Cad Drawing
1	It is truly made by hand on paper	We can draw in software computer
2	It has to be store manually cause of hard copy	It has to be store in computer memory
3	More time consuming to draw on paper	Less time consuming cause of electronic medium
4	Correction in drawing is too tough	Correction in drawing is too easy
5	All things have to draw, no any predefined library as AutoCAD	We can access predefined library of AutoCAD



THEORY 1 st - IN-SEM EXAMINATION		
SESSION: 2022-23 (SUMMER SEMESTER)		
B.Voc.	Semester	5 th
Course Name	Reasoning and General Awareness	
Course Code	GEN1507	
Date		
Name of the Student		Reg. No.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Maximum Marks: **20**
- Duration of Examination: **01 Hour**
- Attempt all questions
- This paper consists of two sections i.e. (1) General Awareness-10 marks (2) Reasoning-10 marks
- Each question carries one mark, tick the correct option
- Use of calculator is strictly prohibited

**** GENERAL AWARENESS ******10 × 01 = 10 Marks****Q1.** Lipids are made up of

- Glycerol and amino acids
- Glucose and amino acids
- **Glycerol and fatty acids**
- Glucose and fatty acids

Q2. Antibodies are example of

- Carbohydrates
- Lipids
- Enzymes
- **Proteins**

Q3. Under whom recommendations the UN General Assembly suspends the UN membership?

- Judicial Body
- International Judicial Community
- **Security Council**
- All of the above

Q4. Which of the following is not main organ of United Nations?

- International Court of Justice
- Economic and Social Council
- Secretariat
- **Food and Agriculture Organisation**

Q5. Which of the following place is the headquarters of IMF (International Monetary Fund)?

- Geneva
- Paris
- **Washington**
- Hague

Q6. What is the full form of "AICTE"?

- **All India Council for Technical Education**
- American Institute for Clinical Technology
- Asian Institute for Computer Technology
- All India Council of Technical Education

Q7. What is the full form of "VIRUS"?

- Various Information Resources Under Stage
- **Vital Information Resources Under Seize**
- Various Information Resource Unlimited Storage
- Vital Images Reviews Universal Studios

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Q8. Which one of the following monuments has a dome which is said to be one of the largest in the world ?

- Jama Masjid, Delhi
- **Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur**
- Tomb of Sher Shah, Sasaram
- Tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, Delhi

Q9. Which of the following writers has called Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi as a monument of his folly, not of wisdom?

- Badayuni
- Barni
- W.Haig
- **Vincent Smith**

Q10. Kailasa temple in the Caves is the largest rock-cut monument in the world.

- Elephanta
- Ajanta
- **Ellora**
- Karla

**** REASONING ****

10 × 01 = 10 Marks

Q1. Select the related word from the given alternatives:

Scissors : Cloth : : ?

- Pen : Ink
- **Razor : Beard**
- Furnace : Smoke
- Nail : Hammer

Q2. Select the related word from the given alternatives:

Framework : House : : Skeleton : ?

- Ribs
- Skull
- **Body**
- Grace

Q3. 21, 35, 30, 44, 39, ?

- 59
- **53**
- 55
- 45

Q4. 14, 25, 47, 91, ?, 355

- **179**
- 186
- 245
- 101

Q5. In a certain code language, 'GIVE' is written as 'VIEG' and 'OVER' is written as 'EVRO'. How will 'DISK' be written in that same code?

- SIDK
- KISD
- KDSI
- **SIKD**

Q6. If 'white' is called 'blue', 'blue' is called 'red', 'red' is called 'yellow', 'yellow' is called 'green', 'green' is called 'black', 'black' is called 'violet' and 'violet' is called 'orange', then what would be the colour of human blood?

- Red
- Green
- **Yellow**
- Orange

Q7. Statement: The distance of 900km by road between Mumbai to Jafna be reduced to 280km by sea. This will lead to a saving of Rs. 7.92 crores per annum on fuel.

Conclusions: I) Transportation by sea is cheaper than that by road.

II) Fuel must be saved to the greatest extent.

- Only conclusion I follow
- **Only conclusion II follow**
- Either I or II follow
- Neither I nor II follow

Q8. Statement: The cinema halls are incurring heavy losses these days as people prefer to watch movies in home on TV than to visit cinema halls.

Course of Action: I) The cinema halls should be demolished and residential multi-storey buildings should be constructed there.

II) The cinema halls should be converted into shopping malls.

- Only I follows
- Only II follows
- Either I or II follows
- **Neither I nor II follows**

Directions (9 – 10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below: Following are the conditions for selecting Trainee Officers in an organization.

The candidate must –

- (i) be a graduate in any discipline with at least 55% marks.
- (ii) has secured at least 60% marks in class 12.
- (iii) be at least 22 years and not more than 29 years as on 1.1.2016
- (iv) have secured at least 40% marks in the selection examination
- (v) have secured at least 50% marks in personal interview
- (vi) be ready to sign a bond for 2 years.

In the case of candidate who fulfills all conditions except –

- (a) at (i) above, but is a qualified CA, the case is to be referred to ED.
- (b) at (v) above, but has secured at least 60% marks in the selection examination, the case is to be referred to Chairman.

Q9. Deepak has secured 62% marks in class 12 and 59% marks in BSc. He was born on July 15, 1990. He secured 50% marks in both the selection examination and personal interview. He is ready to sign a bond for 2 years.

- **if the candidate is to be selected**
- if the candidate is not to be selected
- if the case is to be referred as ED.
- if the case is to be referred as Chairman.
- if the data provided are inadequate to take a decision.

Q10. Archana was born on May 8, 1992. She has secured 60% marks in class 12 and BA. She is ready to sign a bond for 2 years. She has secured 50% marks in selection examination and 40% marks in personal interview.

- if the candidate is to be selected
- **if the candidate is not to be selected**
- if the case is to be referred as ED.
- if the case is to be referred as Chairman.
- if the data provided are inadequate to take a decision.

Rough Work