AN APPEAL

To,

THE PRINCIPAL / HEAD MASTER

I request you to kindly help Sri S. B. Yadawad, Research student working under my guidance for the Doctoral work in Education to perform the following activities in your school for IX (English medium) class.

1. Conducting Intelligence Test for IX Std.
2. Conducting Pre-Pre Test in Mathematics for IX Std.
3. Collecting Socio-Economic and Educational/Status (S.E.E.S) of IX Std. students.
4. Conducting pre-test in Mathematics for IX Std. students.
5. Treatment (Teaching three units given in the syllabus of IX std.)

The problem under the study is, "Development and Validation of Computer instructional package on selected units of Mathematics in IX Std."

All the above activities are to be conducted for the IX Class English medium students of your school within a month. The units chosen for teaching are from the IX Std. Mathematics syllabus. Your school teacher teaching for IX std. English medium mathematics will be requested to take teaching work. Hence the school routine and time table of your school will not be affected.

P.T.O
The Units chosen are:

1. *The theory of computing.*
2. Commercial mathematics.

These are given in the IX Std. Mathematics book

Your help and Co-operation is necessary in collecting required responses from your staff and students concern. The matter so collected from your institution will be kept under strict confidence and will be utilised for research purpose only.

Thanking you,

Prin. S. B. YADAWAD  
RESEARCH STUDENT  
DEPARTMENT OF P.G STUDIES IN EDUCATION,  
KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD.

Dr. R. T. JANTLI  
GUIDE AND PRINCIPAL  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,  
KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD.
Dear student,

May I request you to kindly write proper responses to the following items freely and correctly. This matter doesn’t carry any mark or remark. This is only required for research purpose.

Your name  Father name  Surname
1. Name:
2. Caste:
3. Date of birth: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Age____ Years____ Months____
4. Qualification of your Father :
   Mother :
   Monthly Salary:
5. Occupation:
   Father :
   Mother :
6. Total members of the family:
   a) Brothers :
   b) Sisters :
   c) Grand father :
   d) Grand mother :
   e) Any others :
7. Location of your house :
8. Residing in own / rented house :
9. Do you have separate room for study? Yes / No
10. Do you have table and chairs for study in your house? Yes / No
22. Do you have regular home work given by your teachers? Yes / No

23. Have you attended the home work regularly? Yes / No

24. You want to perform homework but are you facing some difficulties? Yes / No

   If yes, tick the mark the following
   
   No separate room
   No light
   No text book
   No Note book
   No encouragement for parents
   No good health
   Lot of work in the house
   Lot of noise in their house

25. Your parents are helping in solving your difficulties Yes / No

   If no, give reasons

26. Your parents insist you to sleep early Yes / No

27. You are in habit of watching T.V. Yes / No

28. You are in habit of going to your friend for completing the homeworks Yes / No

29. Are you attending in private tuition class? Yes / No

   If yes, for which subject________________

   Since how long (years) you are taking tuition?____________

30. How much tuition fees you are paying?____________________
11. Do you have sufficient light for study? Yes / No
12. How you come to school from your house? Yes / No
13. Whether TV is there in your house? Yes / No
   If yes, Coloured or Black and White
14. Do you read news paper daily? Yes / No
15. Whether computer is there in your house? Yes / No
16. Do you get pocket money from your parent regularly? Yes / No
17. Whether your parent provided you all the school materials? Yes / No
   If no, what are the materials required.
18. Whether Telephone connection is there in your house? Yes / No
   If yes, give the number __________
19. Your percentage at

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Std</th>
<th>Total Percentage</th>
<th>Maths Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Did you failed in between V to VIII? Yes / No
   If yes, which standard, in which subject:____________
21. Your interesting subject:____________
   Apart from English and Kannada have you offered Sanskrit? Yes / No
PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL
### TOPIC: THEORY OF COMPUTING  
**Std:** IX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Frames</th>
<th>Key Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Man has invented many electronic devices.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Computer is an ___________ device. | electronic |
| 2. | Television is an electronic device. |  
- Likewise ___________ is an electronic device. | computer |
| 3. | Computer is the contribution of Mathematics. |  
- Computer is invented by great ___________. | Mathematician |
| 4. | Computer can perform a variety of mathematical calculations and it is invented by great mathematicians. |  
- Thus computer organised as a child of ___________ and ___________. | Mathematics, Mathematicians |
| 5. | Calculator performs only arithmetic operations. |  
- ___________ performs only arithmetic operations. | calculator |
| 6. | Computer performs arithmetic & logical operation, for calculating, printing, entertainment and communication purpose. So it is an versatile device. |  
- Computer is an ___________ device. | versatile |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Frames</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Computer performs both arithmetic and logical calculations.</td>
<td>arithmetic logical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Computer is a data processing device.</td>
<td>computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Computer is an electronic calculating and data processing</td>
<td>device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Charles Babbage is called as father of computer.</td>
<td>Charles Babbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Neumann is the architect of present day computers and hence they are also called Neumann Machines.</td>
<td>Neumann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Input-Process-Output are the three important concepts of computer system.</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Speed, memory, accuracy, repetition, obedience are the characteristics of computer.</td>
<td>characteristic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Computer performs the operations like _______ and _______ calculations.
- Data processing device is called as ________
- Father of computer was ________
- Present day computers are called as _______ _______ machines.
- Input-Process _______ are the three concepts of computer system.
14. Computer can store and retrieve data at memory unit.  
- Memory unit helps to store and retrieve ____________  
- data

15. Charles Babbage was father of computer.  
- Electricity is the mother of ____________  
- computer

16. The following figure shows computer system or model.

- Name the components of the computer model

- Name the component A is ________________  
  - Monitor

- B is ________________  
  - Key board

- C is ________________  
  - Printer

- D is ________________  
  - CPU

- E is ________________  
  - Mouse
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI.No</th>
<th>FRAMES</th>
<th>KEY ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. Mainly computer consist three parts.</td>
<td>Computer consist ___________ parts.</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Input Unit, Central Processing Unit and Output Unit are the three important parts of computer.</td>
<td>Central Processing Unit is the important __________ of computer.</td>
<td>unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. C.P.U is the processing unit of computer. So it is called as heart of computer.</td>
<td>______________ is the heart of computer.</td>
<td>C.P.U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Key Board is an example for input unit.</td>
<td>Mouse is an another example for _______ unit.</td>
<td>input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Monitor is also called as Visual display unit.</td>
<td>Another name of Visual display unit is _________</td>
<td>monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Monitor is considered as both input and output unit.</td>
<td>Name of the both input / output unit is___________</td>
<td>monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI.No</td>
<td>FRAMES</td>
<td>KEY ANSWERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Printer is an Output Unit. Printer possess an ______________ work.</td>
<td>output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Computer performs arithmetic operations. Addition is an ______________ operation.</td>
<td>arithmetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Computer performs logical operations. Greater than or equal to is an ______________ operation.</td>
<td>logical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Computer performs both ______________ and ______________ operations.</td>
<td>arithmetic logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Computer CPU consist mainly three parts, namely control unit, arithmetic &amp; logic unit &amp; memory unit. CPU consist ______________ unit, arithmetic &amp; logic unit and control unit.</td>
<td>memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Shortly Central Processing Unit is called as CPU. Arithmetic &amp; Logic Unit is called as ______________.</td>
<td>ALU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>ALU is stands for arithmetic &amp; ______________ unit.</td>
<td>logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>CPU is stands for central ______________ unit.</td>
<td>processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Control Unit controls all the activities of each component of computer. Activities of each component of computer is controlled by ______________ unit.</td>
<td>control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL.No</td>
<td>FRAME</td>
<td>KEY ANSWERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Arithmetic &amp; Logical operations are carried in ALU.</td>
<td>arithmetic &amp; logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALU performs &amp; operations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Computer mainly consist three parts such as input unit, output unit &amp; central processing unit.</td>
<td>output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main parts of computer are input unit, unit &amp; central processing unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Arithmetic operations are addition, subtraction, multiplication &amp;</td>
<td>division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Arithmetic and Logic Unit performs certain logical actions based on AND and OR functions.</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALU performs logic functions like AND and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>ALU performs logical functions like and OR.</td>
<td>AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>ALU performs logic functions like and</td>
<td>AND,OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>CPU is mind and heart of a computer.</td>
<td>CPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Computer Storage device are of two parts (types) one is main memory storage and another one is auxiliary memory.</td>
<td>auxiliary memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main memory storage &amp; are storage device of computer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
40. The main memory storage is divided into two portions ROM & RAM.

ROM & RAM are two storage portions of _______ memory.

41. ROM stands for Read Only Memory.

RAM stands for Random Access memory.

42. ROM is permanent memory, RAM is volatile memory.

43. ROM is permanently in built in the computer at the time of its productions.

_________ is permanently in-built computer memory.

44. RAM is computer's local memory or it is volatile memory.

_________ is volatile memory or short term memory.

45. Computer programming can be written in three different languages.

Computer programs are written in _______ different languages.

46. Computer programming languages are, machine, assembly and High level languages.

Machine, ____________ and High level languages are computer programming languages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI.No</th>
<th>FRAMES</th>
<th>KEY ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>MLL stands for Machine Level Language.</td>
<td>MLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine Level Language is shortly termed as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>ALL stands for Assembly Level Language.</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assembly Level Language is shortly termed as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>HLL stands for High Level Language</td>
<td>HLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High Level Language is shortly termed as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Machine Level Language is also called as Low Level Language.</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Level Language is a Machine Level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>MLL is also called as</td>
<td>LLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Machine Level Language is in the form of binary codes 0 and 1.</td>
<td>0 &amp; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MLL is in the form of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>0 and 1's are used in</td>
<td>MLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Language.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>BASIC, FORTRAN, PASCAL &amp; COBOL are some examples for High Level Languages.</td>
<td>HLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BASIC is example for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No</td>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>Key Answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>COBOL is example for ______________________</td>
<td>HLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>PASCAL is example for ______________________</td>
<td>HLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Computer understands only Machine Level Language.</td>
<td>Machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ ___________________ Level Language is a computer Language.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Assembler helps to translate Assembly Language into Machine Language.</td>
<td>assembler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Assembly Language is translated into Machine Language by __________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Compiler helps to translate High Level Language into Machine Language.</td>
<td>compiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ High Level Language is translated into Machine Language by __________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>The compiler or interpreter program converts the instructions written in a HLL into __________ code.</td>
<td>binary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>The computer can directly interpret only __________ Language.</td>
<td>Machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Compiler and assemblers are programs and not a physical component.</td>
<td>programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Compilers and assemblers are __________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl.No</td>
<td>FRAMES</td>
<td>KEY ANSWERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Floppy is a secondary storage device.</td>
<td>Floppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Floppy is example for secondary storage device</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Hard disk is also example for secondary storage device.</td>
<td>secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hard disk is __________ storage device.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>The set of instructions given to it is called program.</td>
<td>instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Program is a set of ________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Algorithm is a method of solving problem by, step by step</td>
<td>Algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>______________ is a method of solving problem by step by step.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Algorithm for finding area of Triangle is as follows.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Start</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Input b, h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. A=b*h / 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Output A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Algorithm for finding area of Rectangle is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Start</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Input L, B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. __________</td>
<td>A= L * B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Output A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
68. A flow chart is a step by step diagramatic representation of the logical paths.

\[ \text{is a diagrammatic representation of theological paths.} \]

69. Flow charting is the technique of drawing the flow chart.

\[ \text{is the diagrammatic chart of flow charting.} \]

70. Rectangle with rounded sides is used to indicate either START / END of the program.

\[ \text{Rectangle with rounded sides is terminator of} \]

\[ \text{&} \]

\[ \text{program.} \]

71. \[ \text{is START terminal.} \]

\[ \text{END terminal is} \]

72. \[ \text{START & END program are called terminators.} \]

\[ \text{START & END are called} \]

\[ \text{terminators} \]

73. Rectangle is used to indicate set of processing operations.

\[ \text{Process indicator is} \]

74. \[ \text{is a} \]\n
\[ \text{indicator.} \]

75. The Diamond is used to indicate decision making.

\[ \text{Decision making indicator is} \]

76. \[ \text{is a} \]\n
\[ \text{decision making indicator} \]
77. Arrow is used to indicate the direction of flow of information.

The direction of flow of information is indicated by _________.

arrow

78. → ← ↑↓ are direction of flow of__________

information

79. A circle is used to join different parts of flow chart

__________ is used to connect different parts of flow chart.

circle

80. O is a ____________ indicator.

connector

81. Circle is called as__________

connector

82. Flow chart for finding the circumference of circle is as shown below

\[
\text{Start} \quad \downarrow \\
\text{Input } R \quad \downarrow \\
C = 2 \times 3.142 \times R \\
\text{Output } C \\
\downarrow \\
\text{Stop}
\]

Flow chart for finding area of circle is

\[
\text{Start} \quad \downarrow \\
\text{Input } R \\
\downarrow \\
\text{Output } A \\
\downarrow \\
\text{Stop}
\]

C = 3.142 \times R
For the calculation of simple interest we can use the FORMULAS SI = PTR / 100

1. **Formula for computation of SI is**

2. **SI = PTR / 100**

3. **SI = PTR / 100**

4. In the SI formula P is termed as principal

5. **Principal is denoted in the SI formula as P**

6. In the SI formula T is termed as time

7. **Time is denoted in the SI formula as T**

8. In the SI formula R is termed as rate of interest

9. **Rate of interest is denoted in the SI formula as R**
<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>SI for the following data is P = 1000, T = 2 and R = 12</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rate of interest for the following data is P = 2000, T = 5 years, SI = 500</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>For the calculation of compound interest we can use the formula [ CI = P \left( \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n - 1 \right) ]</td>
<td>CI = [ P \left( \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n - 1 \right) ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>CI = P \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n - 1 \right]</td>
<td>\left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>CI = P \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n - 1 \right] ] Where; P - Principal, r - Rate of interest, n - Time</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Rate of compound interest for the principal of Rs. 1000 = 0 at the rate of interest 10% for one year is</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Bank is a social agency in which we deposits and withdraws money when need arises.</td>
<td>Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. Minor students of 12 years and above can open and operate an account in their own name.

For open and operate an account in their own name, minor students had, ___________ year old.

15. Saving bank, fixed deposit, recurring deposit and current account are the types of bank accounts.

Saving bank account is a type of___________

16. Fixed deposit is a type of bank___________

17. Recurring deposit is a type of bank___________

18. Current account is a type of bank___________

19. Initial deposit for opening a current is Rs.500/-

Rs.___________ is the initial deposit for opening a current account.

20. Current account is operated for Business transactions only

___________ account is used for business purpose only.

21. Current account does not earn any interest from bank.

From current account we does not earn___________

interest
22. If we open current account in bank there is no restriction for number of withdrawals.

- For current account there is no restriction for withdrawals

23. There is no service charge for current account.

- Service charges will be left for current account

24. Current account is most benefited for Business purpose.

- For the business purpose current account is benefited or used

25. See the following pass book transactions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>Withdrawal</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAR 1</td>
<td>B / F</td>
<td>1500=00</td>
<td>5000=00</td>
<td>6000=00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR 20</td>
<td>TO CHEQUE NO. 322</td>
<td>3000=00</td>
<td>6000=00</td>
<td>4500=00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR 2</td>
<td>To self</td>
<td>5000=00</td>
<td>1500=00</td>
<td>1500=00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR 5</td>
<td>By salary</td>
<td>8000=00</td>
<td>6500=00</td>
<td>14500=00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR 18</td>
<td>By transfer</td>
<td>150=00</td>
<td>14650=00</td>
<td>2650=00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY 1</td>
<td>By bank interest</td>
<td>12000=00</td>
<td>1500=00</td>
<td>7650=00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY 5</td>
<td>To cheque No. 323</td>
<td></td>
<td>14650=00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In the above particulars to cheque No. 322 refers as withdrawal
26. For the above description to self refers as
withdrawals
27. From the above passbook particulars, by salary
is shows __________ amount to the bank.
deposite
28. From the above description by cash by transfer,
by bank interest are shows ___________ to
the bank account.
deposite
29. From the above passbook __________
is the balance amount at the end of February month.
6000
30. Balance amount at the end of March month is
1500
31. __________ is the balance amount at the end
of April month.
14650
32. The balance amount at the 5th of May in the pass
book is
7650
### Formula for Finding the Rate of Interest in Recurring Deposit

**Formula:**

\[ R = \frac{2400 \times I}{P \times n(n+1)} \]

- **R**: Rate of interest
- **I**: Interest received
- **P**: Monthly deposit amount
- **n**: Number of months for which the deposit is made

### Questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Formula for finding the rate of interest in recurring deposit is ( R ) in recurring deposit is ( R = \frac{2400 \times I}{P \times n(n+1)} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>For the above formula rate of interest is denoted as ________________ sign</td>
<td>( R )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Monthly deposit amount is denoted as a letter ________________</td>
<td>( P )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Formula for rate of interest in recurring deposit ( R = \frac{2400 \times I}{P \times n(n+1)} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Bank pays Rs. 1140 on recurring deposit account for Rs. 50 monthly deposit after 20 months. The rate of interest is ________________</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Saving Bank account is another type of Bank ________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl.No</td>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>Key Answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>A school boy 15 years old an open saving bank account in a bank</td>
<td>Saving Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>account is benefitted for individual person for saving his money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Saving Bank account is basically to inculcate the habit of saving.</td>
<td>Saving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banks can develop the habit of ____________ by saving bank account</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>S. B. Account may be opened with a minimum deposite of Rs, 5-100.</td>
<td>Rs : 5-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum amount Rs: _______________ is required for open an account of saving bank account in a bank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Bank pays interest on the monthly minimum balance between 10th and the last day of the month</td>
<td>10th &amp; last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>For S.B. accounts bank pays interest to the balance between _______________ &amp; __________ day of the month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Number of withdrawals are restricted for saving bank account</td>
<td>with drawls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For saving bank account number of ____________ are restricted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
45. Fixed deposit is another type of bank account for deposit large amount for long time.

For depositing large amount for long time account is benefitted.

fixed deposit

46. The rate of interest is maximum for fixed deposit in a bank.

For fixed deposit is the rate of interest is maximum.

rate of interest

47. An amount of Rs. 50,000 is deposited for 5 years in fixed deposit account. After 5 years a person received 1 Lakh rupees. The rate of interest is

20%

48. Fixed deposit accounts are benefitted for depositing large amount of money for time.

long

49. Pay in-Slip or challan is used to deposite the money in the bank.

For depositing money in the bank is used

Pay in Slip

50. Challen is used to the money in the bank.

deposit

51. is another name for pay-in-slip.

Challen
52. Pay-in-slip / Challen form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALAPRABHA GRAMEENA BANK</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>Ps</th>
<th>MALAPRABHA GRAMEENA BANK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of A/c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Head of A/c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/c No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A/c No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupees in words:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rupees in words:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs. (in words)</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cashier Manager / Offices</td>
<td>Depositor’s Signature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above form is used for ____________________________ the money in banks.

53. Withdrawal form is used for withdraw the money from bank.

For withdraw money in the bank ________________________________ is used

54. Withdrawal form is used to ________________________________ the money from bank

55. Generally withdrawal form will be accepted by the bank along with bank pass book.

For withdrawal money from bank ________________________________ is essential
56. With drawl slip:

MALAPRABHA GRAMEENA BANK

Pay: ____________________________ date: ____________________________

Rupees: ____________________________

A/c No. ____________________________ Rs. ____________________________

☑ The above form is used for ______ the money from bank.

57. For withdraw money from bank through a withdrawal form or a cheque leaf.

☑ is the another slip for withdraw money from bank.

58. In the cheque system, drawer is a person who issues the cheques.

☑ is a person who issues the cheque.

59. In the cheque system drawee refers to the bank which pays the amount.

☑ referers to the bank which pays the amount.
60. Payee is a person to whom the cheque is made payable

☐ ______________ is a person to whom the cheque is made payable

61. Cheque should be always written in ink dot pen

☐ __________________ Should be written in ink dot pen.

62. Signature of the depositor should tally with his specimen signature in the bank.

☐ __________________ Signature should tally with his specimen signature.

63. Figure or letters should not be overwritten in the cheque.

☐ In the cheque, figures or letters should not be ______________

64. Cheque format

STATE BANK OF INDIA

Pay to : ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

Rupees: ___________________________ Rs. ___________________________

A/c No: ___________________________ Signature
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Frames</th>
<th>Key Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>The above form is used to __________________ money from bank.</td>
<td>with draw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are many kinds of cheques.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Account Payee cheque is one of the type of __________________________</td>
<td>cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Followings are the types of cheques</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i. Account payee cheque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Crossed cheque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Self cheque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Bearer cheque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Account payee, crossed, self and __________________ cheques are the type of cheques.</td>
<td>bearer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Cheque will not be cleared by bank, when the drawer does not have enough money to his credit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For __________________ clearance drawer have enough money in his account.</td>
<td>cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>When difference arise between the signatures of the drawer on the cheque and his specimen signature in the bank, the cheque with not be cleared.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Difference in __________________ of the drawer the cheque will not be cleared.</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>If difference in the amount in words and in figure the cheque will not be cleared.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Difference in the amount in __________________ and in __________________ the cheque will not be cleared.</td>
<td>words &amp; figure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
70. If the drawer having not sufficient fund in his credit the cheque will not be cleared

Due to _______________ in his credit the cheque will not be cleared.  

insufficient fund

71. If cheque being out of date it will not to be cleared

Cheque will not to be cleared when it is being 

out of date

72. Bank drafts are the safest method of transferring money from one place to another.

The safest method of transferring money from one place to another is due to _______________ only.

Demand draft

73. Bank drafts are the forms for transforming money from one place to another. Demand drafts are the examples for bank drafts.

For the demand drafts __________ charge will be paid to bank.

service
**TOPIC : STATISTICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Frames</th>
<th>Key Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arithmetic is the branch of mathematics.</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistic is also the branch of ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>________ is the branch of mathematics.</td>
<td>Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Statistics is the study of collection, presentation and interpretation of data.</td>
<td>Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A branch of mathematics deals with collection, presentation &amp; interpretation of data is called ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Statistic is the study of ________, presentation and interpretation of data.</td>
<td>Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Statistic is the study of collection, ________ and interpretation of data.</td>
<td>Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Statistic is the study of collection, presentation and ________ of data.</td>
<td>Interpretation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl.No</td>
<td>FRAMES</td>
<td>KEY ANSWERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Raw data are collected from primary sources or secondary sources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[ ] primary and [ ] secondary sources are the sources for collection of data. |

- Primary
- Secondary

| 8.    | The data collected from primary sources called primary data. |  

[ ] The data collected from secondary sources called [ ] data. |

- secondary |

| 9.    | Data collected by the investigator himself is called primary data. |  

[ ] are collected by investigator himself. |

- Primary data |

| 10.   | Secondary data is collected by the investigator from the sources collected by other agencies. |  

[ ] data are already collected by other agencies. |

- Secondary |

| 11.   | Population of every village, collected from census department are the secondary data. |  

[ ] Data of population of every village collected from census department is example for [ ] data. |

- Secondary |

| 12.   | Data of test marks collected by investigator himself are primary data. |  

[ ] Data of test marks conducted and collected by investigator himself is example for [ ] data. |

- Primary |

| 13.   | Presentation of data in tabular statement is one of the important steps of data presentation. |  

[ ] is important step of data presentation. |

- Tabular statement |
14. Data are of two types, one grouped data, another ungrouped data.

- grouped and ungrouped data are the types of data.

15. ________ and ________ data are the types of data.

16. For ungrouped data, we have to take class-interval for presentation of data into tabular statement.

- ________ is important for the presentation of data in tabular statement of ungrouped data.

17. After the collection of statistical data, the next step is, presentation of statistical data.

- ________ of statistical data is next step of collection of statistical data.

18. Measures of central tendencies are mean, median and mode.

- Mean, median and mode are the measures of central tendencies.

19. ________, ________ and mode are the measures of central tendencies.

20. ________, ________, and ________ are the measures of central tendencies.

21. For ungrouped data, formula for calculation of mean is \( M = \frac{\sum X}{N} \)

- \( M = \frac{\sum X}{N} \) is a formula for calculation of mean for ________ data.

22. Formula for calculation of mean is ________

- \( \overline{X} = M = \frac{\sum X}{N} \)

23. Mean is denoted by a symbol or letter \( \overline{X} \) or \( M \).

- ________ & ________ are the letters used for denoting mean.

- \( \overline{X}, M \)
24. For grouped data formula for calculation of mean is \( M = \frac{\sum fx}{N} \)

25. Formula for calculation of mean is ____________

26. \( x = 45 \) and \( N = 5 \) for these, the value of mean is ____________

27. For ungrouped data formula for calculation of median is \( Md = \frac{(N + 1)}{2} \)th term.

28. For ungrouped data formula for calculation of median is ____________.

29. Median is denoted by an English letter ____________

30. For grouped data formula for calculation of median is \( Md = L + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - F}{f_m} \times C \)

31. \( Md = L + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - F}{f_m} \times C \) is a formula for calculation of median for ____________ data.

32. Formula for calculation of median is ____________

33. For grouped data formula for calculation of ____________ is \( Md = L + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - F}{f_m} \times C \)

34. For ungrouped data most frequently repeated score is mode.

35. Most frequently repeated score is ____________

36. Most frequently repeated ____________ score is mode.
37. By this method, the calculated mode is termed as crude mode.
   - Most frequently repeated score is ______ mode
     - crude

38. Mode is denoted by a letter Mo.
   - Mo is a symbol for ______
     - mode

39. ______ is denoting symbol of Mode.
   - Mo

40. Mode can be also calculated by using the formula Mo = 3Md - 2M.
   - ______ is the formula used for calculation of mode.
     - Mo = 3Md - 2M

41. ______ = the formula used for calculation of ______.
   - mode

42. Measures of Dispersion are range, quartile, mean and standard deviation.
   - Range is a measure of ______
     - dispersion

43. Quartile deviation is one of the measures of ______
   - dispersion

44. Mean deviation is one of the measures of ______
   - dispersion

45. Standard deviation is one of the measures of ______
   - dispersion

46. Range is the difference between highest and lowest score.
   - The value of difference in highest and lowest score is ______
     - Range

47. Range = Highest score - Lowest score.
   - ______ = Highest score - Lowest score.
     - Range
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI.No</th>
<th>FRAMES</th>
<th>KEY ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Range = ____________ - Lowest score.</td>
<td>Highest score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Range = Highest score - ____________</td>
<td>Lowest score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Coefficient of range is the ratio of difference in Highest and Lowest score and summation in Highest and Lowest score.</td>
<td>Coefficient of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The ratio of range and summation of Highest and Least score is termed as ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Coefficient of range = H - L / H + L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coefficient of range = H - L / ____________</td>
<td>H+L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Coefficient of range = ____________ / H + L</td>
<td>H-L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>____________ = H - L / H + L.</td>
<td>Coefficient of Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Range = H - ____________</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Range = ____________ - L</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>The highest score of the following ungrouped data is 25, 29, 36, 42, 48, 56, 62, 65, 67, 70, 72.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>The lowest score of the above data is ____________</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>The range of the above data is ____________</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>The quartile deviation is one half the scale distance between the 75th and 25th percentiles in a frequency distribution.</td>
<td>75th &amp; 25th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quartile deviation is half of the ____________ and ____________ percentiles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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60. Quartile deviation is denoted by $Q$. 
   - Quartile deviation is denoted by symbol $Q$

61. 25th percentile is first quartile ($Q_1$) on the score scale. The point below which lie 25% of the scores.
   - 50th percentile is _______ ($Q_2$) on the score scale, the point below which lie 50% of the scores.
   - 75th percentile is _______ ($Q_3$) on the score scale, the point below which lie 75% of the scores.

62. 25th percentile is first quartile ($Q_1$) on the score scale. The point below which lie 25% of the scores.
   - 50th percentile is _______ ($Q_2$) on the score scale, the point below which lie 50% of the scores.
   - 75th percentile is _______ ($Q_3$) on the score scale, the point below which lie 75% of the scores.

63. The formula for $Q$ is, $Q = Q_3 - Q_1 / 2$
   - $Q = \underline{Q_3 - Q_1 / 2}$

64. $Q = \underline{Q_3 - Q_1 / 2}$

65. For ungrouped data formula for $Q_1$ is, 
   $Q_1 = N + 1 / 4$ th term.
   - $Q_1 = \underline{N + 1 / 4}$ th term.

66. For ungrouped data formula for $Q_3$ is
   $Q_3 = 3(N+1 / 4)$ th term 
   - $Q_3 = \underline{3(N+1/4)}$ th

67. For grouped data formula for $Q_1$ is,
   $Q_1 = L + [N / 4 - fm_i / f_i] X_i$
   - $Q_1 = L + [N / 4 - fm_i / f_i] X C$
68. For grouped data formula for Q3 is,
\[ Q_3 = L + \frac{3N}{4} - \frac{f_{m}}{f_{3}} \times i \]

69. For the following ungrouped data,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ Q_1 = \frac{N+1}{4} \text{ th term} \]
\[ Q_3 = \frac{3(N+1)}{4} \text{ th term} \]
\[ Q = Q_3 - Q_1 / 2 \]

The value of Q_1 is, \[ 36 \]

The value of Q_3 is, \[ 67 \]

For the above distribution the Quartile Deviation is, \[ 15.5 \]
72. For the following grouped data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C - I</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>Total of Cumulative frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 -30</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 -45</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 -60</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 -75</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 -90</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 -105</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N = 150

\[
Q_1 = L + \left[ \frac{N}{4} - f_{m1}/f_1 \right] \times C
\]

\[
Q_3 = L + \left[ \frac{3N}{4} - f_{m3}/f_3 \right] \times C
\]

- The value of \( Q_1 \) is ____________
  - 31.750

- The value of \( Q_3 \) is, ____________ for above data.
  - 62.625

- For the above mentioned data the value of \( QD \) is, ____________
  - 15.4375

- The mean deviation is the mean of the deviations of all of the separate scores in a series taken from their mean.

- Mean deviation is the ____________ of the deviations mean in a series taken from their mean.
  - mean

- Formula for mean or average deviation is, 
  \[
  MD \text{ or } AD = \frac{\sum |d|}{N}
  \]

- \( AD = \frac{\sum |fd|}{N} \)
382

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL. No</th>
<th>Frames</th>
<th>Key Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>$\sum</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>For grouped data formula for $\text{MD} = \frac{\sum</td>
<td>fd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>For the following grouped data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | | \begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>fx</th>
<th>d = X - M</th>
<th>fd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| \hline
| N = 48 | fx = 576 | $\sum |fd| = 36$ |
|---|---|---|
| 80. | For the above table, mean is, | 12 |
| 81. | For the above table mean deviation is, | 0.75 |
| 82. | Formula for Coefficient of mean deviations, | \begin{align*}
\text{Coefficient of Mean Deviation} &= \frac{\text{MD}}{\text{Md}} \\
\text{Coefficient of MD} &= \frac{\text{MD}}{\text{Md}}
\end{align*} |
| 83. | Histogram is the way of representing a frequency distribution, graphically by means of column diagram. | Histogram |
| 84. | is the representation of frequencies by column diagram. | |
83. The graphic representation of histogram for the following data is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Interval</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 20</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 50</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 60</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 70</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The frequency is represented on _______ axis.

The class interval is represented on ________ axis.

84. Frequency Polygon is the way of representing a frequency distribution graphically by straight lines. __________ is the representation of frequencies by straight line.

85. The graphical representation of Frequency polygon for the following data is as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Interval</th>
<th>Mid Point</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 60</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 70</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
87. The frequencies are represented on ______ axis

88. The mid points are represented on ______ axis

89. The value of mode can be easily located in a frequency polygon.

90. Frequency polygon facilitates the comparison of two or more frequency distributions.

THANK YOU
PRE AND POST-TESTS
KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
DEPARTMENT OF P. G. STUDIES IN EDUCATION
PRE AND POST-TEST

Unit: Theory of Computing Max. Marks: 50
Std.: IX Time: 1 Hour

Name of the School: ________________________________________________
Name of the Teacher: ______________________________________________
Name of the Student: _______________________________________________

Instructions:
1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Write answers to objective type questions in boxes/gaps provided.
3. Answer the remaining questions in the space provided.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks 1 X 6 = 6
1. Computer is an ___________ device.
2. Computer performs both Arithmetic and ___________ calculations.
3. A part of the computer which looks like a T.V. is known as ___________
4. ___________ act as the brain of computer.
5. Key board is an ___________ device.
6. BASIC is the name of ___________ level language.

II There are four alternative answers for each question choose the proper
answer and fill in the box provided. 1 X 5 = 5
1. Computer is a child of
   (a) Science (b) Technology (c) Mathematics (d) Electronic.
2. Father of Computer
   (a) Neumann (b) Charles Babbage (c) Alan turing. (d) John Dalton.
3. AND is an Example for
   (a) Multiplication (c) logical operator (b) Mouse (d) Storage device.
Q. II  Fill in the blank with suitable answer.  
1. Father of Computer was_________________________
2. RAM is example for ______________________ memory.
3. AND is an ______________________ operator.
4. Floppy is __________________________ storage device.
5. ______________________ Unit performs arithmetic and logical operation.

Q.III  State the elaborated form of the following abbreviations.  
1. ROM  
2. CPU  
3. MLL  
4. ALU

Q.IV  Match the following  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A - List</th>
<th>B-List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Secondary storage device</td>
<td>a. ROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Input terminal</td>
<td>b. Plotter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Output device</td>
<td>c. Mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Primary memory</td>
<td>d. Hard disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. C.P.U</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.V  Answer the following question in brief

1. Define computer.

2. What is input unit? Give two example.
3. Differentiate between RAM & ROM.

4. What is output unit? Give two examples.

5. Differentiate between Computer & Calculator.

6. What are the symbols used in flow charting?

7. What are types of storage devices? Give examples.

8. State any two examples for HLL.
Q. VI Answer the following questions in details  

1. What is CPU? What are the parts and functions of CPU?

2. Draw a model Computer and mention its components.

3. Write an algorithm for finding area of triangle.

4. Construct flow chart to illustrate the steps required in writing an inland letter & posting it.
KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
DEPARTMENT OF P. G. STUDIES IN EDUCATION

PRE AND POST-TEST

Unit : Commercial Arithmetic
Max. Marks : 50
Std. : IX
Time : 1 Hour

Name of the School :
Name of the Teacher :
Name of the Student :

Instructions:
1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Write answers to objective type questions in boxes/ gaps provided.
3. Answer the remaining questions in the space provided.

Q.1 There are four alternative answers for each question. Pick proper answer and fill in the gaps provided. 1 X 5 = 5

a. Formula for computation of simple interest is ________________.
i) PTR / 100 ii) SI = PTR / 100 iii) SI=PT / 100R iv) SI=100 / PTR

b. Formula for the calculation of compound interest is ________________
i) Cl=(1+r/100)^n -1 ii) Cl=1+r/100 iii) Cl=1+100/r iv) Cl = 1-(1+100/r)^n

c. ________________ is a social agency in which we deposit large amount of money.
i) Hospital ii) School iii) Temple iv) Bank

d. Saving bank, fixed deposit, recurring deposit and ________________ are the types of bank accounts.
i) Current ii) Deposit iii) Account iv) Current Account

e. Formula for the rate of interest in recurring deposit is ________________
i) R=2400 x I / P x n(n+2) ii) R = 240 x I / P x n(n+1)
iii) R = 24 x I / n(n+1) iv) R = 2400 x I / P x n(n+1)
2) Fill in the blanks

a) In the simple interest formula P is denoted for __________
b) Bank is a social agency in which we ___________ and _______ money when need arises.
c) Saving bank account is a type of __________
d) Current account is operated for ___________ transactions only.
e) Challen is used to ___________ the money in the bank.

3) Match the following

A - List
1. Saving Bank Account
2. Current Account
3. Fixed deposit
4. Challen
5. Cheque

B - List
a) Business
b) Deposit
c) Withdrawals
d) Saving
e) Large deposit
f) Monthly deposit

4) Answer in a Word or Sentence

a) What is the initial deposit for opening a current account?

b) What is the formula for finding the rate of interest in Recurring Deposit?

c) What purpose challen is used in banks?

d) What is cheque?

e) Who is payee in cheque system?
5) **Answer the following question**  
(2 x 9 = 18)

a) What is the amount of interest for principal of Rs. 2000 = 00 at the rate of interest 15% for 2 years?

b) Find the amount of compound interest for the principal of Rs. 2500=00 at the rate of interest 8% for one year?

c) What are the types of bank accounts?

d) Write two conditions for open bank account?

e) What are the types claques?

f) Write two conditions for fill up a cheque?

g) What is recurring deposit?

h) What is pass book?

i) Write two uses of current account?
6) **Answer the following questions**  
   
   (4 x 3 = 12)

   a) An amount of Rs. 50,000 = 00 is deposited for 5 years in fixed deposit account. After 5 years a person received 1 lakh rupees. What is the rate of interest?

   b) Bank pays Rs. 1140 on recurring deposit account for Rs. 50 monthly deposit after 20 months. What is the rate of interest?

   c) Find compound interest for the principal of Rs. 5000 = 00 at the rate of interest 10% for one year?
d) See the following pass book transactions and answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Withdrawal</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B/F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6000 =00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 1</td>
<td>To Cheque No.322</td>
<td>1500 =00</td>
<td></td>
<td>4500 =00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 20</td>
<td>To self</td>
<td>3000=00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1500 =00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2</td>
<td>By Salary</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000=00</td>
<td>6500 =00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 5</td>
<td>By transfer</td>
<td></td>
<td>8000=00</td>
<td>14500=00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 18</td>
<td>By bank interest</td>
<td></td>
<td>150=00</td>
<td>14650=00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>To Cheque No.323</td>
<td>12000=00</td>
<td></td>
<td>2650=00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 5</td>
<td>By cash</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000=00</td>
<td>7650=00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Particular to cheque No.322 refers ______________________

b) Description to self refers ______________________

c) What is the balance amount at the end of March month ?
Instructions:
1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Write answers to objective type questions in boxes/ gaps provided.
3. Answer the remaining questions in the space provided.

Q.1 Fill in the gaps with suitable answers 1 x 10 = 10

1. Statistics is the study of ____________, presentation and interpretation of data.
2. _______________ are collected by investigator himself.
3. _______________ are collected by investigator for other sources.
4. Mean deviation is one of the measures of ________________.
5. The value of difference in highest and lowest score is ________________.
6. Mean, __________ and ______ are the measures of central tendencies.
7. ________________ is the way of representing a frequency distribution graphically by straight line.
8. Standard deviation is one of the measures of ________________.
9. Range is the difference between ______________ and __________ scores.
10. The formula of Quartile Deviation is ________________.
Q 2. Match the following

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - A</th>
<th>List - B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Formula of Mean</td>
<td>a. ( Q3-Q1 / 2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Formula of Mean deviation</td>
<td>b. ( \sum x / N )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Coefficient Quartile deviation</td>
<td>c. ( H-L / H+L )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Co-efficient of Range</td>
<td>d. ( \frac{\sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Formula Mode</td>
<td>e. ((N+1/2))th term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. ( 3 \text{ Mdn.} - 2 \text{ Mean} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.3 There are three alternative answers for each questions choose the proper answer and fill in the box provided. 1 x 4 = 4

1. Most frequently repeated score is
   (a) Mean  (b) Median  (c) Mode  (d) Mean deviation

2. 25, 29, 36, 48, 56, 62, 65, 67, 70, 72
   The range of the above data is
   (a) 37  (b) 47  (c) 35  (d) 32

3. Mean Deviation is one of the Measures of
   a) Variability  b) Central tendency  c) Distribution  d) Deviation

4. The formula of Standard Deviation is
   a) \( \sum |d| / N \)  b) \( \text{MD} / \text{Md} \)  c) \( \frac{\sum |d|}{d} \)  d) \( \frac{\sum d^2}{N} \)

Q.No. 3 Answer the following

1. Define Range
2. Find the Range from the following data
   350, 400, 430, 440, 460, 470, 480, 500, 520

3. Define coefficient of Range

4. Define Histogram

5. What are the measures of dispersion?

6. Define frequency polygon

Q.4. Draw the Histogram from the following frequency distribution table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CI</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q.5 Find the Quartile deviation from the following data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Interval</th>
<th>Frequency (f)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-30</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-45</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-60</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-75</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-90</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-105</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.6 Find the Standard Deviation from the following Data
PROGRAMME SOURCE CODE
Not ready reading drive A
Abort, Retry, Fail?
Abort, Retry, Fail?

Current drive is no longer valid:

Not ready reading drive A
Abort, Retry, Fail?
Current drive is no longer valid:

B:\>copy c:\c\ACOMPUTER.BAS
.COMPUTER.BAS
\MGET\BASIC.EXE
20 KEY OFF
30 LOCATE 10.20
40 PRINT "*** Welcome to Educational Software ***"
50 LOCATE 12.20
60 PRINT "Topic: Computing"
70 LOCATE 14.20
80 PRINT "Class IX. Karnataka State Syllabus"
90 LOCATE 22.25
100 INPUT "Press ENTER to continue ... ".X
110 CLS
120 PRINT "Definition of a Computer:"
130 PRINT "------------------------"
140 PRINT "A computer is a sophisticated electronic machine with a large memory"
150 PRINT "capacity which can be used to solve a variety of problems at high spe e d"
160 PRINT "depending upon the instructions given to it."
170 PRINT
180 PRINT "Relation Between Computer and Mathematics:"
190 PRINT "------------------------------------------"
200 PRINT "Computers can perform a variety of mathematical calculations"
210 PRINT "from simple operations to solving complicated equations involving thous e n of steps. Thus computer originated as a child of mathematics."
220 PRINT "Characteristics of a Computer:"
230 PRINT "-----------------------------"
240 PRINT "A computer is an electronic data processing device. It processes da"
250 PRINT "into meaningful results according to a set of instructions known as he"
260 PRINT "program. Its important characteristics are -"
270 PRINT "1. It carries out the instructions faithfully and obediently."
280 PRINT "2. High speed. Can perform millions of calculations per second."
290 PRINT "3. Large memory capacity"
300 PRINT "4. Ability to repeat calculations accurately and without fatigue."
310 LOCATE 23.15 : INPUT "Press ENTER to continue...".X
320 CLS
330 SCREEN 2
340 PSET(50.50)
350 DRAW "R77;D25;L77;U25"
360 LOCATE 8.8
370 PRINT "Keyboard"
380 PSET (78.85)
390 DRAW "R49;D20;L49;U20"
400 LOCATE 13.11
410 PRINT "Mouse"
420 PSET (200.60)
Important parts of a computer system are as follows:

1. C.P.U or central processing unit - can be regarded as the 'brain' of the computer. It does all the calculations, decision-making and control.

2. INPUT devices are used to feed commands to the computer. Examples are keyboard which is like a typewriter and mouse.

3. OUTPUT devices are used by the computer to show us results. Examples are monitor and printer.

4. MEMORY is used to store all the information - programs and data. This information can be accessed as and when required by the CPU.

Computer Languages:

- **High Level Languages** - such as BASIC, FORTRAN, COBOL, PASCAL, C, etc. These languages are easy to learn as they use simple English words and common mathematical symbols like + - * and /.

- **Low Level Language or Machine Language** - is the only language which is directly understood by a CPU as it is in binary code of 0 and 1.

Programming in machine language is tedious and error-prone for initial learning.
Ill* (I
1140 PRINT " beings as we cannot think in terms of zeroes and ones.")
1150 LOCATE 22.15: INPUT "Press ENTER to continue...":X
1160 CLS
1170 PRINT "Exercises"
1180 PRINT "--------"
1190 PRINT "State True or False (t or f):
1200 INPUT "1. Computers can think and solve problems on their own ".A$(1)
1210 INPUT "2. Computers start making mistakes after long calculations ".A$(2)
1220 INPUT "3. CPU can be considered as the brain of a computer system ".A$(3)
1230 INPUT "4. Mouse is an output device ".A$(4)
1240 INPUT "5. Information can be stored in memory and also recalled ".A$(5)
1250 PRINT
1260 PRINT "Fill in the blanks:";
1270 PRINT "6. Computer is an 
1280 INPUT "Answer: ".A$(6)
1290 PRINT "device.";
1300 PRINT "7. Keyboard is an 
1310 INPUT "Answer: ".A$(7)
1320 PRINT "device.";
1330 PRINT "9. Programming is difficult in 
1340 INPUT "Answer: ".A$(9)
1350 PRINT "10. BASIC is the name of a 
1360 INPUT "Answer: ".A$(10)
1370 PRINT
1380 C=0
1390 FOR I=1 TO 10
1400 READ X$
1410 IF X$=A$(I) THEN C=C+1
1420 NEXT T
1430 DATA f.f.t.f.f.electronic.input.output.machiné.high
1440 PRINT "Result:"
1450 IF C>=8 THEN PRINT "Excellent".
1460 IF C>5 AND C< =7 THEN PRINT "Good".
1470 IF C< =5 THEN PRINT "Fair".
1480 IF C< =3 THEN PRINT "Poor".
1490 PRINT "You have scored":C:"out of 10"
1500 INPUT "Do you wish to see the correct answers ? (y or n) ".A$
1510 IF A$="y" OR A$="Y" THEN 1520 ELSE 1620
1520 LOCATE 4.65 : PRINT "--- FALSE"
1530 LOCATE 5.65 : PRINT "--- FALSE"
1540 LOCATE 6.65 : PRINT "--- TRUE"
1550 LOCATE 7.65 : PRINT "--- FALSE"
1560 LOCATE 8.65 : PRINT "--- TRUE"
1570 LOCATE 11.20 : PRINT "ELECTRONIC"
1580 LOCATE 13.20 : PRINT "INPUT"
1590 LOCATE 15.20 : PRINT "OUTPUT"
1600 LOCATE 17.33 : PRINT "MACHINE"
1610 LOCATE 19.30 : PRINT "HIGH"
1620 LOCATE 24.50 : INPUT "Press ENTER to continue...":X
1630 CLS
1640 PRINT "Algorithms"
1650 PRINT "---------"
1660 PRINT "An algorithm can be defined as a clear and precise sequence of steps 
1670 PRINT "that must be followed to solve a given problem.
1680 PRINT "Each step performs a specific action, and when all the steps are car 
1691 PRINT "ried" 
1692 PRINT "out in the given order, we get the correct answer." 
1700 PRINT
1710 PRINT "Example: To mail an inland letter to your friend."
1720 PRINT "Step 1: Go to the post office and purchase an inland letter." 
1730 PRINT "Step 2: Write down your friend's address on the front."  
1740 PRINT "Step 3: Write your matter for the letter."  
1750 PRINT "Step 4: Fold and paste the letter."  
1760 PRINT "Step 5: Drop it in the nearest mail box." 
1770 PRINT "Step 6: End of algorithm."
1780 PRINT
1790 PRINT "Example: To find the largest of three given numbers."
1800 PRINT "Step 1: Input the three numbers - a,b,c. 
1810 PRINT "Step 2: Transfer the first number 'a' to a variable called 'big' 
1820 PRINT "Step 3: If b > big then transfer the number 'b' to 'big' 
1830 PRINT "Step 4: If c > big then transfer the number 'c' to 'big' 
1840 PRINT "Step 5: End of algorithm."
1850 PRINT
1860 PRINT "Answer: ".A$(6)
1870 PRINT "device.";
1880 PRINT "device.";
1890 PRINT "device.";
1900 PRINT "device.";
1910 PRINT "level language." 
1920 PRINT "level language." 
1930 PRINT "level language." 
1940 PRINT "level language." 
1950 PRINT "level language." 
1960 PRINT "level language." 
1970 PRINT "level language." 
1980 PRINT "level language." 
1990 PRINT "level language." 
2000 PRINT "level language." 
2010 PRINT "level language." 
2020 PRINT "level language." 
2030 PRINT "level language." 
2040 PRINT "level language." 
2050 PRINT "level language." 
2060 PRINT "level language." 
2070 PRINT "level language." 
2080 PRINT "level language." 
2090 PRINT "level language." 
2100 PRINT "level language." 
2110 PRINT "level language." 
2120 PRINT "level language." 
2130 PRINT "level language." 
2140 PRINT "level language." 
2150 PRINT "level language." 
2160 PRINT "level language." 
2170 PRINT "level language." 
2180 PRINT "level language." 
2190 PRINT "level language." 
2200 PRINT "level language." 
2210 PRINT "level language." 
2220 PRINT "level language." 
2230 PRINT "level language." 
2240 PRINT "level language." 
2250 PRINT "level language." 
2260 PRINT "level language." 
2270 PRINT "level language." 
2280 PRINT "level language." 
2290 PRINT "level language." 
2300 PRINT "level language." 
2310 PRINT "level language." 
2320 PRINT "level language." 
2330 PRINT "level language." 
2340 PRINT "level language." 
2350 PRINT "level language." 
2360 PRINT "level language." 
2370 PRINT "level language." 
2380 PRINT "level language." 
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3130 PRINT "level language." 
3140 PRINT "level language." 
3150 PRINT "level language." 
3160 PRINT "level language." 
3170 PRINT "level language." 
3180 PR
1830 PRINT "Step 4: Display the value of the variable 'big'."
1840 PRINT "Step 6: End of algorithm."
1850 LOCATE 24.15 : INPUT "Press ENTER to continue ... " : X
1870 SCREEN 0
1880 PRINT "Exercise:"
1890 PRINT "-------
2000 PRINT "In the following algorithm to find the area of a circle, the steps have been given jumbled up. You have to specify the correct sequence of steps.
2010 PRINT "Step 1: Calculate area = pi x r^2"
2020 PRINT "Step 2: Input the radius : r"
2030 PRINT "Step 3: pi = 3.1416"
2040 PRINT "Step 4: Display the area"
2050 INPUT "Step 1": A(1)
2060 INPUT "Step 2": A(2)
2070 INPUT "Step 3": A(3)
2080 INPUT "Step 4": A(4)
2090 IF A(1)=3 AND A(2)=2 AND A(3)=1 AND A(4)=4 OR A(1)=2 AND A(2)=3 AND A(3)=1 AND A(4)=4 THEN PRINT "That is the right sequence!" ELSE PRINT "Incorrect. The correct sequence is 3, 2, 1, 4 or 2, 3, 1, 4."
2100 LOCATE 22.15 : INPUT "Press ENTER to continue ... " : X
2110 CLS
2120 PRINT "FLOWCHARTS"
2130 PRINT "---------
2140 PRINT "A flowchart is a pictorial representation of the sequence of steps required."
2150 PRINT "to solve a given problem. These steps can then be directly translated into a computer program."
2160 PRINT "the basic flowchart symbols and their function:"
2170 PRINT "Following are the basic flowchart symbols and their function:"
2180 CIRCLE (50.85,56.75)....25
2190 FSET (10.145)
2200 DRAW "R80;D80;L80;U80"
2210 LINE (5.150)-(25.135)
2220 LINE (25.135)-(90.150)
2230 LINE (90.150)-(180.100)
2240 LINE (180.100)-(100,85)
2250 LINE (100.85)-(5.150)
2260 LOCATE 11.20 : PRINT "Terminal symbol - START and STOP"
2270 LOCATE 15.20 : PRINT "Process Symbol"
2280 LOCATE 18.20 : PRINT "Input/Output Symbol"
2290 LOCATE 22.20 : PRINT "Decision Symbol"
2300 LOCATE 25.45 : INPUT "Press ENTER to continue ... " : X
2310 CLS
2320 PRINT "Example: Flowchart to find area of a circle."
2330 CIRCLE (150.30),40,...25
2340 FSET (100.50)
2350 DRAW "R80;D80;L80;U80"
2360 LINE (100.85)-(180.100)
2370 LINE (180.100)-(5.150)
2380 LINE (5.150)-(100.85)
2390 LINE (100.85)-(180.100)
2400 FSET (95.110)
2410 DRAW "R90;D90;L90;U90"
2420 LINE (100.140)-(705.140)
2430 LINE (705.140)-(190.155)
2440 LINE (190.155)-(58.155)
2450 LINE (58.155)-(100.140)
2460 CIRCLE (150.175),40,...25
2470 LOCATE 4.18 : PRINT "Start"
LOCATE 12.14: PRINT "Input - R"
LOCATE 16.13: PRINT "Area=pixR*xR"
LOCATE 19.13: PRINT "Display Area-
Display"
LOCATE 22.18: PRINT "Stop"
LINE (150.40)-(150.50)
LINE (150.72)-(150.85)
LINE (150.100)-(150.110)
LINE (150.132)-(150.140)
LINE (150.155)-(150.165)
LOCATE 24.45: INPUT "Press ENTER to continue ... ".X
CLS
PRINT "Exercise: Draw a flowchart to display whether a given number is odd
or even."
INPUT "Press ENTER to see the solution ... ".X
CLS
CIRCLE(150.10).40....25
LINE (100.35)-(195.35)
LINE (195.35)-(180.55)
LINE (180.55W85.55)
LINE (85.55W100.35)
PSET(85.70)
DRAW "R100:D22:L100:U22"
LINE (90.125)-(135.112)
LINE (135.112)-(180.125)
LINE (180.125)-(135.140)
LINE (135.140)-(30.125)
LINE (10.155)-(110.155)
LINE (110.155)-(100.170)
LINE (100.170)-(1.170)
LINE (1.170)-(10.155)
LINE (175.155)-(280.155)
LINE (280.155)-(270.170)
LINE (270.170)-(165.170)
LINE (165.170)-(175.155)
CIRCLE(145.185).40....25
LOCATE 2.17: PRINT "Start"
LOCATE 6.13: PRINT "Input no. n"
LOCATE 10.13: PRINT "r=remainder"
LOCATE 11.13: PRINT "after n/2"
LOCATE 16.14: PRINT "Is r=0?"
LOCATE 21.2: PRINT "Display odd"
LOCATE 21.23: PRINT "Display even"
LOCATE 23.17: PRINT "Stop"
LOCATE 15.7: PRINT "False"
LOCATE 15.23: PRINT "True"
LINE (150.20)-(150.34)
LINE (150.55)-(150.70)
LINE (137.92)-(137.112)
LINE (160.125)-(212.125)
LINE (212.125)-(212.155)
LINE (85.125)-(55.155)
LINE (55.125)-(55.165)
LINE (55.170)-(55.185)
LINE (55.185)-(99.185)
LINE (184.185)-(212.185)
LINE (212.185)-(212.170)
LOCATE 16.25: PRINT ">"
LOCATE 16.3: PRINT "<"
LOCATE 23.50: INPUT "Press ENTER to stop".X
CLS
LOCATE 15.15: PRINT "Hope you enjoyed this session on the computer !"
LOCATE 17.35: PRINT "BYE..."
Private Sub CmdNext_Click()
    FrmCOD_Test.Hide
    FrmCOD1_Test.Show
End Sub

Private Sub T1_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
    If KeyCode = 13 Then
        T2.SetFocus
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T1_LOSTFOCUS()
    If Trim(UCase(T1.Text)) = "MATHEMATICS" Then
        T12.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T12.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T10_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
    If KeyCode = 13 Then
        T11.SetFocus
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T11_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
    If KeyCode = 13 Then
        CmdNext.SetFocus
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T2_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
    If KeyCode = 13 Then
        T3.SetFocus
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T2_LOSTFOCUS()
    If Trim(UCase(T2.Text)) = "STATISTICS" Then
        T13.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T13.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T3_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
    If KeyCode = 13 Then
        T4.SetFocus
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T3_LOSTFOCUS()
If Trim(UCase(T3.Text)) = "STATISTICS" Then
    T14.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T14.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T4_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
    If KeyCode = 13 Then
        T5.SetFocus
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T4_LOSTFOCUS()
    If Trim(UCase(T4.Text)) = "COLLECTION" Then
        T15.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T15.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T5_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
    If KeyCode = 13 Then
        T6.SetFocus
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T5_LOSTFOCUS()
    If Trim(UCase(T5.Text)) = "PRESENTATION" Then
        T16.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T16.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T6_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
    If KeyCode = 13 Then
        T7.SetFocus
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T6_LOSTFOCUS()
    If Trim(UCase(T6.Text)) = "INTERPRETATION" Then
        T17.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T17.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T7_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
    If KeyCode = 13 Then
        T8.SetFocus
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T7_LOSTFOCUS()
End Sub
Private Sub T8_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
If KeyCode = 13 Then
    T9.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T8_LOSTFOCUS()
If Trim(UCase(T7.Text)) = "PRIMARY" And Trim(UCase(T8.Text)) = "SECONDARY" Then
    t18.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t18.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T9_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
If KeyCode = 13 Then
    T10.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T9_LOSTFOCUS()
If KeyCode = 13 Then
    T10.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T10_LOSTFOCUS()
If Trim(UCase(T9.Text)) = "SECONDARY" Then
    t19.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t19.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T11_LOSTFOCUS()
If Trim(UCase(T11.Text)) = "SECONDARY" Then
    t21.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t21.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T1_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
FnnCODITest.Hide
End Sub

Private Sub CmdBack_Click()
FnnCOD1_Test.Hide
End Sub

Private Sub CmdExit_Click()
End
End Sub

Private Sub T1_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
If KeyCode = 13 Then
T2.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T1_LOSTFOCUS()
If Trim(UCase(T1.Text)) = "SECONDARY" Then
T9.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
T9.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T2_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
If KeyCode = 13 Then
T3.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T2_LOSTFOCUS()
If Trim(UCase(T2.Text)) = "PRIMARY" Then
T10.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
T10.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T3_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
If KeyCode = 13 Then
T4.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T3_LOSTFOCUS()
If Trim(UCase(T3.Text)) = "GROUPED" Then
T12.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
T12.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T4_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
If KeyCode = 13 Then
T5.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T4_LOSTFOCUS()
If Trim(UCase(T4.Text)) = "TABULAR STATEMENT" Then
T11.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
T11.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T5_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
If KeyCode = 13 Then
    T6.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T6_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
If KeyCode = 13 Then
    T7.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T6_LostFocus()
If Trim(UCase(T5.Text)) = "GROUPED" And Trim(UCase(T6.Text)) = "UN GROUPED" Then
    T13.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T13.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T7_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
If KeyCode = 13 Then
    T8.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T7_LostFocus()
If Trim(UCase(T7.Text)) = "CLASS INTERVAL" Then
    T14.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T14.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T8_KeyDown(KeyCode As Integer, Shift As Integer)
If KeyCode = 13 Then
    CmdMenu.SetFocus
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T8_LostFocus()
If Trim(UCase(T8.Text)) = "PRESENTATION" Then
    t15.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t15.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub CmdNext_Click()
FrmMCTTest.Hide
FrmMCT1_Test.Show
End Sub

Private Sub T1_LostFocus()
If UCase(T1.Text) = "MEAN" Then
T14.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T14.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T11_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T11.Text) = "MD=(N+1/2)TH TERM" Then
    t21.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t21.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T8_Change()
End Sub

Private Sub T12_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T12.Text) = "MD" Then
    t22.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t22.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub t13_LostFocus()
If UCase(T13.Text) = "GROUPED" Then
    t23.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t23.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub TEXT1_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(Text1.Text) = "MEDIAN" Then
    t24.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t24.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub TT2_LostFocus()
If UCase(T2.Text) = "MEAN" And UCase(TT2.Text) = "MEDIAN" Then
    t15.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t15.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T5_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T3.Text) = "MEAN" And UCase(T4.Text) = "MEDIAN" And UCase(T5.Text) = "MODE" Then
    t16.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t16.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T6_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T6.Text) = "UNGROUPED" Then
    t17.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t17.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T7_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T7.Text) = "GROUPED" Then
    t18.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t18.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T9_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T9.Text) = "9" Then
    t19.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t19.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T10_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T10.Text) = "UNGROUPED" Then
    t20.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t20.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub Text23_Change()
End Sub
Private Sub CmdExit_Click()
End
End Sub
Private Sub CmdMenu_Click()
FrmMCT1_Test.Hide
End Sub
Private Sub T3_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T3.Text) = "MD=L+(N/2-F/FM)XC" Then
    T14.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T14.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T4_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T4.Text) = "MEDIAN" Then
    t15.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t15.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T5_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T5.Text) = "MODE" Then
    t16.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t16.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T6_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T6.Text) = "REPEATED" Then
    t17.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t17.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T8_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T8.Text) = "SCORE" Then
    t18.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t18.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T9_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T9.Text) = "CRUDE" Then
    t19.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t19.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T10_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T10.Text) = "MODE" Then
    t20.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t20.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T11_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T11.Text) = "MO" Then
    t21.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t21.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T12_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T12.Text) = "MO=3MD-2M" Then
    t22.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
t22.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub t13_LostFocus()
If UCase(T13.Text) = "MODE" Then
t23.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
t23.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub CmdNext_Click()
FrmMD_Test.Hide
FrmMD1_test.Show
End Sub

Private Sub T1_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T1.Text) = "DISPERSION" Then
t17.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
t17.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T2_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T2.Text) = "DISPERSION" Then
t18.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
t18.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T3_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T3.Text) = "DISPERSION" Then
t19.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
t19.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T4_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T4.Text) = "DISPERSION" Then
t20.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
t20.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T5_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T5.Text) = "RANGE" Then
t21.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
t21.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T6_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T6.Text) = "RANGE" Then
t22.BackColor = vbGreen
Private Sub T7_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T7.Text) = "HIGHEST SCORE" Then
    t23.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t23.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T8_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T8.Text) = "LOWEST SCORE" Then
    t24.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t24.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T9_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T9.Text) = "COEFFICIENT OF RANGE" Then
    t25.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t25.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T10_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T10.Text) = "H+L" Then
    t26.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t26.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T11_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T11.Text) = "H-L" Then
    t27.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t27.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T12_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T12.Text) = "COEFFICIENT OF RANGE" Then
    t28.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t28.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T13_LostFocus()
If UCase(T13.Text) = "L" Then
    t29.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t29.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub T14_LostFocus()
If UCase(T14.Text) = "H" Then
    t30.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t30.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub t15_LostFocus()
If UCase(t15.Text) = "72" Then
    t31.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t31.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub t16_LostFocus()
If UCase(t16.Text) = "25" Then
    t32.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t32.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub CmdNext_Click()
    FrmMD1.Test.Hide
    FrmMD2_Test.Show
End Sub

Private Sub T1_LostFocus()
If UCase(T1.Text) = "47" Then
    t17.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t17.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T3_LostFocus()
If UCase(T3.Text) = "75TH" And UCase(T3.Text) = "25TH" Then
    t18.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t18.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T4_LostFocus()
If UCase(T4.Text) = "Q" Then
    t19.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t19.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T5_LostFocus()
If UCase(T5.Text) = "SECOND QUARTILE" Then
    t20.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    t20.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T6_LostFocus()
If UCase(T6.Text) = "THIRD QUARTILE" Then

t21.BackColor = vbGreen  
Else  
t21.BackColor = vbRed  
End If  
End Sub  
Private Sub T7_LOSTFOCUS()  
If UCase(T7.Text) = "Q3-Q1/2" Or UCase(T7.Text) = "(Q3-Q1)/2" Then  
t22.BackColor = vbGreen  
Else  
t22.BackColor = vbRed  
End If  
End Sub  
Private Sub T8_LOSTFOCUS()  
If UCase(T8.Text) = "Q3-Q1" Then  
t23.BackColor = vbGreen  
Else  
t23.BackColor = vbRed  
End If  
End Sub  
Private Sub T9_LOSTFOCUS()  
If UCase(T9.Text) = "N+l/4" Or UCase(T9.Text) = "(N+1)/4" Then  
t24.BackColor = vbGreen  
Else  
t24.BackColor = vbRed  
End If  
End Sub  
Private Sub T10_LOSTFOCUS()  
If UCase(T10.Text) = "3(N+1)TH" Then  
t25.BackColor = vbGreen  
Else  
t25.BackColor = vbRed  
End If  
End Sub  
Private Sub T11_LOSTFOCUS()  
If UCase(T11.Text) = "N/4-FM1/F1" Then  
t26.BackColor = vbGreen  
Else  
t26.BackColor = vbRed  
End If  
End Sub  
Private Sub T12_LOSTFOCUS()  
If UCase(T12.Text) = "3N/4-FM3/F3" Then  
t27.BackColor = vbGreen  
Else  
t27.BackColor = vbRed  
End If  
End Sub  
Private Sub CmdNext_Click()  
FrmMD2_Test.Hide  
FrmMD3_Test.Show  
End Sub  
Private Sub T1_LOSTFOCUS()  
If Val(T1.Text) = 36 Then  
T4.BackColor = vbGreen  
Else  
t21.BackColor = vbGreen  
End If  
End Sub
Else
    T4.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T2_LOSTFOCUS()
If Val(T2.Text) = 67 Then
    T5.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T5.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T3_LOSTFOCUS()
If Val(T3.Text) = 15.5 Then
    T6.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T6.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T1_LOSTFOCUS()
If Val(T1.Text) = 31.75 Then
    T8.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T8.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T2_LOSTFOCUS()
If Val(T2.Text) = 62.625 Then
    T9.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T9.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T3_LOSTFOCUS()
If Val(T3.Text) = 15.4375 Then
    T10.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T10.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T4_LOSTFOCUS()
If Val(T4.Text) = MEAN Then
    T11.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T11.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub
Private Sub CmdNext_Click()
    FrmMD4_Tst.Hide
    FrmMD5_Tst.Show
End Sub

Private Sub T1_LOSTFOCUS()
    If Val(T1.Text) = 12 Then
        T8.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T8.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T2_LOSTFOCUS()
    If Val(T2.Text) = 0.75 Then
        T9.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T9.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T3_LOSTFOCUS()
    If UCase(T3.Text) = "MD/Md" Then
        T10.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T10.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T4_LOSTFOCUS()
    If UCase(T4.Text) = "HISTOGRAM" Then
        T11.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T11.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T5_LOSTFOCUS()
    If UCase(T5.Text) = "FREQUENCY POLYGON" Then
        T12.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T12.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T6_LOSTFOCUS()
    If UCase(T6.Text) = "MODE" Then
        T13.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T13.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub T7_LOSTFOCUS()
    If UCase(T7.Text) = "FREQUENCY POLYGON" Then
        T14.BackColor = vbGreen
    Else
        T14.BackColor = vbRed
    End If
End Sub
FrmMD6_Test.Show
End Sub

Private Sub Form_Load()
FrmMD5_Test.Cls
End Sub

Private Sub T1_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T1.Text) = "Y" Then
    T3.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T3.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub T2_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(T2.Text) = "X" Then
    T4.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    T4.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub CmdExit_Click()
FrmMD6_Test.Hide
End Sub

Private Sub TEXT1_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(Text1.Text) = "Y" Then
    Text10.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    Text10.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

Private Sub TEXT2_LOSTFOCUS()
If UCase(Text2.Text) = "X" Then
    Text11.BackColor = vbGreen
Else
    Text11.BackColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub