COMPUTING

1. Small Transistors are used in _____ generation of computers. (March 06, June 09)
2. All parts of computer are controlled by _____ (2006, 2007, 2009)
3. Input, Output, CPU are _____ of the computer. (June 2006)
4. An example for output is _____ (June 2006)
5. Vacuum tubes are used in _____ generation of computers (March 2007)
6. The language known to the computers is called _____ (June 2009)
7. _____ is used to make a diagrammatic representation of an algorithm (March 2008)
8. The father of computer is _____ (March 2008)
9. To express the algorithm in a language understandable by a computer is called _____
10. The number of major parts in a computer is _____ (June 2009)
11. C.P.U means _____
12. large amount of information is stored in _____ unit of computers.
13. The method of solving a problem is called _____
14. _____ are used in fourth generation of computers.
15. All the mathematical operations are carried out in _____ units.
16. The input unit, C.P.U and output unit all together is called _____
17. The unit that gains results from C.P.U is _____
18. Example for computer language is _____
19. The present day computers are made as _____ generation computers.
20. In the preparation of flow charts, we use Rhombus shaped box for _____
21. A computer is an _____ device.
22. Pictorial representation of algorithm is called _____
23. Printer is example for _____ unit
24. COBOL means _____
25. The computers built in between 1950-1960 are called as _____ generation of computers.
26. _____ is example for Input unit
27. An algorithm means _____
28. The Rhombus shaped box is used in a flow chart for _____
29. Each computer consists of three essential units, namely Input unit, output unit and the _____ unit.
30. BASIC is _____ language.
31. Father of modern computers is _____
32. _____ are used in third generation of computers.
33. A.L.U means _____

KEY

1. Second
2. C.P.U
3. Hardware
4. printer
5. First
6. Higher language (or) software programming language
7. Flow chart
8. Charles Babbage
9. Programming language
10. 3
11. Central Processing Unit
12. Memory
13. Programme
14. Very large scale integrated circuites
15. Arithmetic and logical unit
16. Hardware
17. Out put
18. COBOL (or) PASCAL
19. IVth generation
20. Decision box
21. Eelectronic
22. Flowchart
23. Output
24. Common business oriented language
25. Ist generation
26. Key board
27. Plan of obtaining a solution to a problem
28. Decision making
29. Central Processing Unit (C.P.U.)

30. Computer
31. Von Newmann
32. Very small electronic circuits
33. Arithmetic and Logic unit

Important symbols

1. Negation	$\sim$
2. And	$\wedge$
3. Or	$\vee$
4. Implie	$\Rightarrow$
5. If and only if	$\Leftrightarrow$
6. For all	$\forall$
7. For some	$\exists$
8. Belongs	$\in$
9. Not belongs	$\notin$
10. Subset	$\subset$
11. Superset	$\supset$
12. Union	$\cup$
13. Intersection	$\cap$
14. Powerset	μ
15. Null set	ϕ
16. Complement of A	A^1 / A^c
17. Cartesian product of A, B is	$A \times B$
18. Identity function	I (A)
19. Discriminant	Δ or D
20. Transpose of A	A^T
21. Inverse of A	A^{-1}
22. Fistle function A to B	$f:A \rightarrow B$
23. Composite function of f and g	gof
24. Sum of first 'n' natural numbers	Σn
25. n^{th} term	t_n
26. Sum of 'n' terms	s_n
27. Arithmetic mean	$\bar{x}$
28. Sum of frequencies	Σf or N