



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2 (2026)	Subject	Python Programming V2
Topic	Tuple	Last updated on	07 February 2026

1. Which of the following is a Python tuple?

- a. [1, 2, 3]
- b. (1, 2, 3)
- c. {1, 2, 3}
- d. {}

Ans: b. (1, 2, 3)

Explanation: Tuples are represented with parentheses / round brackets.

2. `t = (1, 2, 4, 3)`, which of the following is incorrect?

- a. `print(t[3])`
- b. `t[3] = 45`
- c. `print(max(t))`
- d. `print(len(t))`

Ans: b. `t[3] = 45`

Explanation: Values cannot be modified in the case of a tuple, so the tuple is immutable.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
t=(1,2,4,3)
print(t[1:3])
```

- a. (1, 2)
- b. (1, 2, 4)
- c. (2, 4)
- d. (2, 4, 3)

Ans: c. (2, 4)

Explanation: `t[1:3]` gets elements at index 1 and 2 \rightarrow (2, 4).



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4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
t=(1,2,4,3)
print(t[1:-1])
```

- a. (1, 2)
- b. (1, 2, 4)
- c. (2, 4)
- d. (2, 4, 3)

Ans: c. (2, 4)

Explanation: Slicing starts at the second position (index # 1) and ends before -1, which is -2. Negative indexing starts with -1 from the end.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
t=(1, 2); print(2* t)
```

- a. (1, 2, 1, 2)
- b. [2, 2, 1, 1]
- c. (1, 1, 2, 2)
- d. [1, 1, 2, 2]

Ans: a. (1, 2, 1, 2)

Explanation: * operator is for repetition. Here, the tuple elements are repeated twice.



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6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
t1 =(1, 2, 4, 3); t2 =(1, 2, 3, 4); print(t1 < t2)
```

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Error
- d. No output

Ans: b. False

Explanation: Elements are compared one by one. If there is a mismatch between them, the comparison is considered false.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
my_tuple=(1, 2, 3, 4)  
my_tuple.append((5, 6, 7))  
print(len(my_tuple))
```

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 5
- d. Error

Ans: d. Error

Explanation: A tuple doesn't have an append method. It is immutable. In this case, an error is flagged.



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8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=("Check")*3  
print(a)
```

- ('Check', 'Check', 'Check')
- * Operator not valid for tuples
- CheckCheckCheck
- Syntax error

Ans: c. CheckCheckCheck

Explanation: Here ("Check") is a string, not a tuple. So the string is repeated three times. Because it is not a tuple, there are no commas after each element.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=(1,2,3,4)  
del(a[2])
```

- Now, a=(1,2,4)
- Now, a=(1,3,4)
- Now a=(3,4)
- Error as a tuple is immutable

Ans: d. Error as a tuple is immutable

Explanation: An element of a tuple cannot be deleted. A tuple object doesn't support item deletion.



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10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=(2,3,4)
print(sum(a,3))
```

- a. Too many arguments for the sum() method
- b. The method sum() doesn't exist for tuples
- c. 12
- d. 9

Ans: c.12

Explanation: The method sum() adds up all the elements of the tuple. In this case, 3 is added to the sum of the elements of the tuple.

11. Is the following Python code valid?

```
a=(1,2,3,4)
del a
```

- a. No, because a tuple is immutable
- b. Yes, the first element in the tuple is deleted
- c. Yes, the entire tuple is deleted
- d. No, invalid syntax for the del method

Ans: c. Yes, the entire tuple is deleted

Explanation: The command 'del a' deletes the entire tuple. Trying to access the tuple will cause a NameError.



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12. What type of data is: $a = [(1,1),(2,4),(3,9)]$?

- a. Array of tuples
- b. List of tuples
- c. Tuples of lists
- d. Invalid type

Ans: b. List of tuples

Explanation: The variable a has tuples enclosed in a list, making it a list of tuples.

13. What do you mean by Python tuples?

- a. An immutable type of data that can store anything
- b. A mutable type of data that can only store strings
- c. An immutable type of data that can store only a string
- d. A mutable type of data that can only store numbers

Ans: a. An immutable type of data that can store anything

Explanation: A tuple is an immutable data type. A tuple can be used to store anything, i.e., numbers, strings, characters, etc.

14. In Python tuples, different elements are separated by which symbol?

- a. (:)
- b. (,)
- c. (::)
- d. (#)

Ans: b. (,)

Explanation: In Python, tuples are elements separated by a comma (,) symbol.



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15. Can you create a single-element tuple?

- A single-element tuple cannot be created
- A single-element tuple can be created with a comma at the end
- A single-element tuple can be created without a comma at the end
- Depends on the compiler

Ans: b. A single-element tuple can be created with a comma at the end

Explanation: To create a single-element tuple, you have to write an element inside parentheses, and after the element, you have to include a comma.

16. What will be the output of the following code?

```
t1=("hello","hi",[100,1000,10000])  
t1[2][1]=2000  
print(t1)
```

- It will show you the error, as tuples are immutable
- It will change Hi to 2000
- ('hello', 'hi', [100, 2000, 10000])
- ('hello', '2000', [100, 2000, 10000])

Ans: c. ('hello', 'hi', [100, 2000, 10000])

Explanation: Tuples are immutable, but if there is any list inside a tuple, then you can easily update the value of that list or a mutable data type.



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17. Which symbol to store elements inside a tuple?

- a. ()
- b. []
- c. { }
- d. " "

Ans: a. ()

Explanation: No, parentheses are not important to store elements inside a tuple. But it is suggested to use parentheses when storing elements of the tuple.

18. Which of the following will show an error when creating a tuple?

- a. T1= "ram", "hello", include help"
- b. T1=("ram",)
- c. T1=("ram")
- d. All the above

Ans: c. T1=("ram")

Explanation: To create a single element, you have to put a comma after the element; it would be a challenging job.

19. Which data structure uses the least memory in Python?

- a. Tuples
- b. List
- c. Set
- d. Dictionary

Ans: a. Tuples

Explanation: Tuples consume less memory because they are immutable.



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20. What will be the output of the following code?

```
tuple1 = ("tuple")  
print(type(tuple1))
```

- a. <class 'str'>
- b. <class 'tuple'>
- c. Error
- d. No output

Ans: a. <class 'str'>

Explanation: If a single-element tuple is created without a comma after the element, it will be considered a string.

21. What does the ordered nature of Python tuples mean?

- a. Tuples store data only in sequence.
- b. Items stay in the order they are inserted.
- c. New elements are added at the last index.
- d. New elements are added at the first index.

Ans: b. Items stay in the order they are inserted.

Explanation: Tuples keep elements in the same order as they were added, allowing access by index.



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22. To access the element of a tuple through indexing, which symbol is used?

- a. {}
- b. []
- c. ()
- d. <>

Ans: b. []

Explanation: To access the elements of a tuple through indexing, we have to use square brackets [].

23. What will be the output of the following code?

```
T1=("hello", "everyone", "include helps", "welcomes", "you", "all")  
print(T1[0],T1[-2])
```

- a. Hello
- b. hello all
- c. hello you
- d. Error

Ans: c. hello you

Explanation: "Hello, you" will be the output.

24. Can you create a tuple inside a tuple?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Depends on the compiler
- d. Unpredictable.

Ans: a. Yes

Explanation: We can create a tuple inside a tuple.



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25. What will be the output of the following code?

```
T1=("hello",[1,2,3,4],("Namastey","Bonjour"))  
print(T1[1])
```

- a. Hello
- b. 1
- c. [1,2,3,4]
- d. 1,2,3,4

Ans: c. [1,2,3,4]

Explanation: Since the index 1 list is started, all the elements of the list will be printed.

26. If you are writing a single element inside parentheses in double quotations, what will be considered as?

- a. String
- b. Tuple
- c. List
- d. set

Ans: a. String

Explanation: If you write a single element in double quotation marks inside parentheses, it will be considered a string data type.



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27. Will it be considered a tuple?

```
T1= "include help",  
print(type(T1))
```

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. It will show you the error
- d. Depends on the compiler

Ans: a. Yes

Explanation: Yes, it will be considered a tuple as a comma is inserted after the first element.

28. What is the result of the following code?

```
t1=("hello", "everyone", "include", "welcomes", "you", "all")  
print(t1[2:4])
```

- a. ("include", "welcomes",)
- b. ("include", "welcomes", "you")
- c. ("hello", "everyone", "include", "welcomes", "you", "all")
- d. Error

Ans: b. ("include", "welcomes", "you")

Explanation: No, the fourth index element will not be included in the result, as the slicing operator only works for the end-1 index, which means in this case it will work only till the third index.



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29. Which function is used to delete a particular element of the tuple?

- a. Remove()
- b. Delete()
- c. Del()
- d. It is not possible to delete a particular element of the tuple

Ans: d. It is not possible to delete a particular element of the tuple

Explanation: Since tuples are immutable, you can not delete a particular element from the tuple.

30. What will be the output of the following code?

```
t1=("hello", "everyone", "include helps"," welcomes", "you", "all")
del t1
print(t1)
```

- a. name 't1' is not defined
- b. ("hello", "everyone", "include helps"," welcomes", "you", "all")
- c. Hello, everyone, include helps
- d. hello, Everyone, include helps

Ans: a. name 't1' is not defined

Explanation: Since the del t1 command is there, it will delete the entire t1 tuple, so when you print the t1, it will show you that the name 't1' is not defined.



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31. Which Python function will get you the size of the Python tuple?

- a. size()
- b. len()
- c. lenIn()
- d. list_len()

Ans: b. len()

Explanation: The len() function will give you the total number of elements present in the tuple.

32. What will be the output of the following code?

```
t1=([22,1,2,3],)  
print(t1*2)
```

- a. ([22, 1, 2, 3], [22, 1, 2, 3])
- b. ([44,1,4,6])
- c. Error
- d. Not defined

Ans: a. ([22, 1, 2, 3], [22, 1, 2, 3])

Explanation: When you multiply any integer by the tuple, it repeats the elements of the tuple that number of times.



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33. What is the output of the following code?

```
t1=("Can", "you", "can", "a", "can", "as", "a", "canner", "can", "can", "a", "can")  
print(t1.count("can"))
```

- a. 5
- b. 4
- c. 3
- d. 1

Ans: a. 5

Explanation: A total of 5 times the "can" word has occurred inside a tuple.

34. Which keyword is used to check the particular element inside the tuple?

- a. Is
- b. In
- c. Is_there
- d. Is_present

Ans: b. In

Explanation: In keyword is used to check whether the particular element is inside the tuple.

35. Is it possible to create an empty tuple?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Depends on the compiler
- d. Unpredictable



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Ans: a. Yes

Explanation: Yes. It is possible to create an empty tuple. For example, T=().

36. How are tuples written in Python?

- Using square brackets []
- Using curly brackets { }
- Using round brackets ()
- Using angle brackets <>

Ans: c. Using round brackets ()

Explanation: Tuples are defined using parentheses, e.g., (1, 2, 3).

37. Which of the following is NOT allowed for a tuple?

- Adding an item to the tuple
- Accessing an item using an index
- Creating a tuple
- Counting the items using len()

Ans: a. Adding an item to the tuple

Explanation: Tuples are immutable, so elements cannot be added or removed after creation.

38. Which method is used to count the occurrences of a value in a tuple?

- len()
- sum()
- count()
- index()

Ans: c. count()



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Explanation: The count() method returns the number of times a specified value occurs in the tuple.

39. What will the max() function return when applied to a list of numbers?

- The sum of all numbers
- The first number in the list
- The largest number in the list
- The number of items in the list

Ans: c. The largest number in the list

Explanation: The max() function returns the largest element in a sequence of numbers.

40. Which of the following will return True if the number 5 is in the list [1, 2, 5, 3]?

- 5 in [1, 2, 5, 3]
- 5 not in [1, 2, 5, 3]
- 5 == [1, 2, 5, 3]
- 5 is [1, 2, 5, 3]

Ans: a. 5 in [1, 2, 5, 3]

Explanation: The in operator checks for the presence of an element in a collection and returns True if found.



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41. What does the zip() function return?

- a. List
- b. Tuple
- c. Zip object (iterator)
- d. Dictionary

Ans: c. Zip object (iterator)

Explanation: zip() returns a zip object (iterator). It can be converted into a list or a tuple using list() or tuple().

42. What happens if zip() is used with lists of different lengths?

- a. Error occurs
- b. Stops at the longest list
- c. Stops at the shortest list
- d. Fills missing values with None

Ans: c. Stops at the shortest list

Explanation: zip() stops pairing elements when the shortest iterable ends.



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43. What is the output of the following code?

```
a = [1,2]
```

```
b = [3,4]
```

```
print(list(zip(a,b)))
```

- a. [(1,3), (2,4)]
- b. [(1,2), (3,4)]
- c. [1,3,2,4]
- d. Error

Ans: a. [(1,3), (2,4)]

Explanation: zip() pairs elements position-wise and stores them as tuples.

44. The map() function is used to:

- a. Filter values
- b. Sort values
- c. Apply a function to each item
- d. Join strings

Ans: c. Apply a function to each item

Explanation: map() applies a specified function to each element of an iterable.

45. What is required as the first argument in map()?

- a. List
- b. Boolean
- c. Function
- d. Integer

Ans: c. Function



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Explanation: The first argument must be a function that will execute for each item.

46. What does filter() return?

- a. List
- b. Tuple
- c. Boolean
- d. Filter object (iterator)

Ans: d. Filter object (iterator)

Explanation: filter() returns a filter object, which can be converted to a list or tuple.

47. The function used in filter() must return:

- a. Number
- b. String
- c. Boolean (True/False)
- d. List

Ans: c. Boolean (True/False)

Explanation: filter() works based on the True or False returned by the function.

48. What does the split() method return?

- a. String
- b. List
- c. Tuple
- d. Boolean

Ans: b. List

Explanation: split() converts a string into a list of substrings.



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49. What is the output of the following code?

```
nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
def even(n):
    return n % 2 == 0
print(list(filter(even, nums)))
```

- a. [10]b
- b. [20, 30]
- c. [10,20]
- d. []

Ans: b. [20, 30]

Explanation: Only numbers greater than 15 are selected.

50. Default separator of split() is:

- a. Comma
- b. Dash
- c. Whitespace
- d. Colon

Ans: c. Whitespace

Explanation: If no separator is given, split() separates using whitespace.



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51. What is the output of the following code?

```
txt = "a-b-c"  
print(txt.split("-",1))
```

- a. ['a','b','c']
- b. ['a','b-c']
- c. ['a-b','c']
- d. Error

Ans: b. ['a','b-c']

Explanation: maxsplit=1 means only one split, resulting in two elements.

52. The join() method is used to:

- a. Split string
- b. Combine the iterable into a string
- c. Filter items
- d. Evaluate expression

Ans: b. Combine the iterable into a string

Explanation: join() joins elements of an iterable into a single string.



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53. What is the output of the following code?

```
lst = ["New","York"]
```

```
print("_".join(lst))
```

- a. NewYork
- b. New York
- c. New_York
- d. Error

Ans: c. New_York

Explanation: "_" is used as a separator between list elements.

54. What does the eval() function do?

- a. Splits string
- b. Evaluates expression as Python code
- c. Sorts data
- d. Filters values

Ans: b. Evaluates expression as Python code

Explanation: eval() executes a valid Python expression given as a string.

55. What is the output of the following code?

```
x = "5+5"
```

```
print(eval(x))
```

- a. 55
- b. 10
- c. Error
- d. '10'

Ans: b. 10



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Explanation: eval() evaluates the expression 5+5 and returns 10.

56. What does all() return if all elements are True?

- a. False
- b. 1
- c. True
- d. None

Ans: c. True

Explanation: all() returns True only if every element in iterable is True.

57. What is the output of the following code?

```
print(any([False, False, True]))
```

- a. False
- b. True
- c. None
- d. Error

Ans: b. True

Explanation: any() returns True if at least one element is True.

58. What does sorted() return?

- a. Tuple
- b. List
- c. String
- d. Boolean

Ans: b. List



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Explanation: sorted() returns a new sorted list.

59. What is the default sorting order of sorted()?

- a. Descending
- b. Random
- c. Ascending
- d. Alphabetical only

Ans: c. Ascending

Explanation: By default, sorted() sorts in ascending order.

60. What is unpacking in zip()?

- a. Combining lists
- b. Removing elements
- c. Separating paired elements using *
- d. Sorting pairs

Ans: c. Separating paired elements using *

Explanation: Using * with zip() (zip(*result)) unpacks paired elements into separate tuples.