



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

1. Who developed the Python Programming Language?

- a. Rasmus Lerdorf
- b. Guido van Rossum
- c. Niene Stom
- d. Wick van Rossum

Answer: b. Guido van Rossum

Explanation: The Python language was designed by a Dutch programmer, Guido van Rossum, in the Netherlands."

2. Which type of Programming does Python support?

- a. Object-oriented programming
- b. Structured programming
- c. Functional programming
- d. All of the mentioned

Answer: d. All of the mentioned

Explanation: Python is an interpreted programming language, which supports object-oriented, structured and functional programming.

3. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

- a. No
- b. Yes
- c. machine dependent
- d. none of the mentioned

Answer: b. Yes

Explanation: Case is significant while dealing with identifiers in python.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

4. Which of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?

- a. . python
- b. .pl
- c. .py
- d. .p

Answer: c. .py

Explanation: '.py' is the extension of the Python file. Python programs can be written in any text editor and must be saved with file extension '.py'.

5. Is Python code compiled or interpreted?

- a. Python code is both compiled and interpreted
- b. Python code is neither compiled nor interpreted
- c. Python code is only compiled
- d. Python code is only interpreted

Answer: a. Python code is both compiled and interpreted.

Explanation: The Python code is first compiled using the compiler and the resulting bytecode is then executed by the interpreter.

6. All keywords in Python are in _____.

- a. Capitalized
- b. lower case
- c. UPPER CASE
- d. None of the mentioned

Answer: d. None of the mentioned

Explanation: True, False and None are capitalized while the others are in lower case.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

7. What will be the value of the following Python expression? $4 + 3 \% 5$

- a. 7
- b. 2
- c. 4
- d. 1

Answer: a. 7

Explanation: The order of precedence is: %, +. The expression is equivalent to $(4 + (3 \% 5))$. Hence simplification results in $4 + 3 = 7$. Hence the result is 7.

8. Which of the following is used to define a block of code in Python language?

- a. Indentation
- b. Key
- c. Brackets
- d. All of the mentioned

Answer: a. Indentation

Explanation: In Python, the beginning of a block is denoted by an increase in indentation level and the end of a block is denoted by the indentation level returning to the previous level.

9. Which of the following characters is used to give single-line comments in Python?

- a. //
- b. #
- c. !
- d. *

Answer: b. #

Explanation: To write single-line comments in Python use the Hash character (#) at the beginning of the line. It is also called a number sign or pound sign.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

10. Which of the following is true for variable names in Python?
- Underscore and ampersand are the only two special characters allowed
 - Unlimited length
 - All private members must have leading and trailing underscores
 - None of the mentioned

Answer: b. Unlimited length

Explanation: Variable names can be of any length. '&' is not an acceptable special character in a variable name. Python use double underscores, such as `__name__`, which is an attribute of a module, or `__file__`, which is the file from which a module was loaded.

11. Which of the following is the use of `id ()` function in python?
- Every object doesn't have a unique id
 - Id returns the identity of the object
 - All of the mentioned
 - None of the mentioned

Answer: b. Id returns the identity of the object

Explanation: Each object in Python has a unique id. The `id ()` function returns the object's id.

12. Which of the following is not a core data type in Python programming?
- Tuples
 - Lists
 - Class
 - Dictionary

Answer: c. Class

Explanation: In Python, a class is a user-defined data type. A class is a way to bundle data and functionality together, allowing you to create your own custom data types. It serves as a blueprint for creating objects, and objects created from a class are instances of that class.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

13. Which of these is the definition for packages in Python?

- a. A set of main modules
- b. A folder of python modules
- c. A number of files containing Python definitions and statements
- d. A set of programs making use of Python modules

Answer: b. A folder of python modules

Explanation: A folder of python programs is called a package of modules. A package is a way of organizing related modules into a single directory hierarchy. So, a package is essentially a folder or directory that contains Python modules.

14. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier in Python?

- a. 79 characters
- b. 31 characters
- c. 63 characters
- d. none of the mentioned

Answer: d. none of the mentioned

Explanation: Identifiers can be of any length. No limit is enforced in Python.

15. Which of the following is the use of id () function in python?

- a. Every object in Python doesn't have a unique id
- b. In Python Id function returns the identity of the object
- c. None of the mentioned
- d. All of the mentioned

Answer: b. In Python Id function returns the identity of the object

Explanation: Each object in Python has a unique id. The id() function returns the object's id, which is the memory address of the object.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

16. In which year was the Python language developed?

- a. 1995
- b. 1972
- c. 1981
- d. 1989

Answer: d. 1989

Explanation: Python language was developed by Guido van Rossum in 1989.

17. In which language is Python Compiler written?

- a. English
- b. PHP
- c. C
- d. All of the above

Answer: c. C

Explanation: The Python compiler is written in C, as it makes Python efficient and platform-independent.

18. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the object-oriented programming concept in Python?

- a. Classes are real-world entities while objects are not real
- b. Objects are real-world entities while classes are not real
- c. Both objects and classes are real-world entities
- d. All of the above

Answer: b. Objects are real-world entities while classes are not real

Explanation: Class is a blueprint for creating objects. It is logical and not physical.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

19. Which of the following statements is correct for variable names in Python language?

- a. All variable names must begin with an underscore.
- b. Unlimited length
- c. The variable name length is a maximum of 2.
- d. All of the above

Answer: b. Unlimited length

Explanation: There is no restriction on the length of a variable name in Python.

20. Amongst which of the following is / are the Numeric Types of Data Types?

- a. int
- b. float
- c. complex
- d. All of the mentioned above

Answer: d. All of the mentioned above

Explanation: all of these data types (int, float, and complex) are of numeric types in Python because they deal with numerical values.

21. list, tuple, and range are the ___ of Data Types.

- a. Sequence Types
- b. Binary Types
- c. Boolean Types
- d. None of the mentioned above

Answer: a. Sequence Types

Explanation: In Python, sequence data types like lists, tuples, and ranges represent ordered collections of elements that can be of different data types. They allow for organized and efficient storage of multiple values while preserving the order of elements.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

22. Is the float data type represented by the float class in Python?

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a. True

Explanation: The float data type is represented by the float class of data types. A true number with a floating-point representation is represented by the symbol. It is denoted by the use of a decimal point.

23. Can the type () method be used to determine the data type of any object?

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a. True

Explanation: The type () function is used to find out the data type of an object.

24. Is a Python literal used to define the data assigned to a variable?

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a. True

Explanation: It is possible to define literals in Python as data that is provided in a variable. Literal collections are supported in Python as well as String and Numeric literals, Boolean and Boolean literals and Special literals.



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Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

25. Conditional statements are also known as ___ statements.

- a. Decision-making
- b. Array
- c. List
- d. None of the mentioned above

Answer: a. Decision-making

Explanation: Conditional statements control what a program does based on whether a condition is true or false. They help decide which code to run in different situations.

26. Which of the following is not in the python character set?

- a. Letters: A-Z or a-z
- b. Digits:0 – 9
- c. Whitespaces: blank space, tab etc
- d. Images: Vector

Answer: d. Images: Vector

Explanation: Images character set is not present in Python.

27. Which of the following is not in the mode of interacting with python?

- a. Interactive Mode
- b. Script Mode
- c. Hybrid Mode
- d. None of the above

Answer: c. Hybrid Mode

Explanation: In Python, there is no "hybrid mode" that combines the interactive mode and script mode.

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Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

28. Does Python support dynamic typing?

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a. True

Explanation: Python supports dynamic typing. Dynamic typing, the type of a variable, is interpreted at runtime. And also allows variables to be reassigned to different types during the execution of a program.

29. Smallest element of python coding is called _____.

- a. Identifiers
- b. Token
- c. Keywords
- d. Delimiters

Answer: b. Token

Explanation: a token is the smallest unit in the syntax of the language. The Python interpreter breaks down the source code into individual tokens before executing it.

30. Which of the following is not a token?

- a. //
- b. "X"
- c. ##
- d. 23

Answer: c. ##

Explanation: In Python, ## is not a valid token, and it has no special meaning in the language. Whereas # is a token.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

31. Which of the following symbols is used to write comments?

- a. ?
- b. //
- c. #
- d. **

Answer: c. #

Explanation: The symbol '#' represents the beginning of a comment in the source code. The Python interpreter treats everything following the '#' symbol on a line as a comment and does not execute it.

32. Each statement in python is terminated by_____.

- a. Semicolon (;)
- b. Colon (:)
- c. Comma (,)
- d. None of the above

Answer: d. None of the above

Explanation: The terminator in Python is the newline character (\n), which signifies the end of a line.

33. _____spaces should be left for indentation.

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 0

Answer: b. 4

Explanation: PEP 8 recommends using 4 spaces for indentation in Python for consistency and readability. Using tabs or different spaces is allowed, but it's important to be consistent.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

34. Which of the following is invalid variable name?

- a. Sum1
- b. Num_1
- c. Num 1
- d. N1

Answer: c. Num 1

Explanation: Variable names cannot contain spaces. Spaces are not allowed as part of the name because Python uses whitespace to separate different elements of the code. Space acts as a separator.

35. Identify the invalid identifier.

- a. Keyword
- b. Token
- c. Operator
- d. and

Answer: d. and

Explanation: 'and' is a valid keyword in Python. It cannot be used as an identifier.

36. Will both print statements return the same output?

```
a=9
```

```
b=a
```

```
print(id(a))
```

```
print(id(b))
```

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a. True

Explanation: The id () function returns the identity (memory address) of an object. Variable a and b refer to the same memory location.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

37. Which key is used to run python programs?

- a. F6
- b. F5
- c. F + n
- d. Ctrl + r

Answer: b. F5

Explanation: The functional key F5 is used to execute the Python program.

38. Which method is used to find the memory location of a variable?

- a. id ()
- b. add ()
- c. type ()
- d. none of the above

Answer: a. id ()

Explanation: In Python, the id () function is used to obtain the identity (memory address) of an object. It returns a unique integer that represents the identity of the object during its lifetime.

39. _____method is used to find the datatype of a variable.

- a. type ()
- b. dtype ()
- c. typed ()
- d. none of the above

Answer: a. type ()

Explanation: The type () function is used to get the type of an object. It returns the type of the object as a class, which can be used for type checking and dynamic programming.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

40. _____ escape sequence is used for horizontal tab.

- a. \n
- b. \t
- c. \T
- d. None of the above

Answer: b. \t

Explanation: The escape sequence \t is used for a horizontal tab. It represents a horizontal tabulation character and is used to add space or indentation in strings.

41. Which of the following is wrong in reference to naming of variable?

- a. Keywords are not allowed for variables.
- b. Spaces are not allowed for variable names.
- c. Variable names can start with a number.
- d. Special symbols are not allowed.

Answer: c. Variable names can start with a number.

Explanation: Options a, b and d are valid statements. A variable name cannot start with a number.

42. Which of the following cannot be used as a identifier?

- a. eval
- b. max
- c. pass
- d. all of the above

Answer: c. pass

Explanation: pass is a keyword in Python.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

43. Which of the following is the correct way to print "Hello, World!" in Python?

- a. `print ("Hello, World!")`
- b. `echo "Hello, World!"`
- c. `System.out.print("Hello, World!")`
- d. `console.log ("Hello, World!")`

Answer: a. `print ("Hello, World!")`

Explanation: In Python, the `print ()` function is used to display output. Options b, c, and d are used in other programming languages, but not in Python.

44. Which is not an OOP principle?

- a. Inheritance
- b. Polymorphism
- c. Encapsulation
- d. Concatenation

Answer: d. Concatenation

Explanation: Concatenation is an operation on strings. All the others are OOP principles.

45. Which is used for private data members in Python?

- a. - (dash)
- b. _ (underscore)
- c. ! (exclamation mark)
- d. # (hash)

Answer: b. _ (underscore)

Explanation: Prefixing a data member with an underscore suggests it's meant to be private, though it's just a convention.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

46. Which mode is used for binary reading in Python?

- a. 'r'
- b. 'rb'
- c. 'r+'
- d. 'w'

Answer: b. 'rb'

Explanation: The 'rb' mode is used to read files in binary mode.

47. What does the "sep" parameter in the print function control?

- a. The separator between printed items
- b. The syntax error handling
- c. The number of decimal places in floating-point numbers
- d. The file to write the output

Answer: a. The separator between printed items

Explanation: The sep parameter in the print function is used to specify the separator between the items that are printed. The default value is a space (' ').

48. Which of the following statements correctly prints the variables x and y with a space in between?

- a. print (x, y)
- b. print (x + y)
- c. print (x, end=' ', y)
- d. print(f"{x} {y}")

Answer: a. print (x, y)

Explanation: The print function can take multiple arguments, and it separates them with a space by default.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

49. What is a keyword?
- Variable names with specific uses
 - Predefined words with specific uses
 - Variables with no specific use
 - Words with no specific use

Ans: b. Predefined words with specific uses

Explanation: A keyword is a predefined word in a programming language with a specific meaning and function. Keywords are reserved by the language and cannot be used for identifiers or variables.

50. What is an identifier?
- Data types
 - String Name
 - given to identify a variable, class, etc.
 - Keyword

Ans: c. Name given to identify a variable, class, etc.

Explanation: An identifier is a name used to identify a variable, function, or other entity in a program. For example, in `int score ;`, `score` is an identifier for the variable.

51. Is Python a case-sensitive programming language?
- Depends on the architecture
 - No
 - Yes
 - Depending on the platform

Ans: c. Yes

Explanation: Python is a case-sensitive programming language, so `Variable` and `variable` are considered different. This means that uppercase and lowercase letters are treated as distinct.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

52. Why are 'Test' and 'test' two different entities in Python ?

- Python is not case sensitive
- Python is case sensitive
- 'Test' and 'test' are keywords
- 'Test' and 'test' as two different entities

Ans: b. Python is case sensitive

Explanation: Python is case sensitive, so Test and test are considered different entities.

Uppercase and lowercase letters are treated as distinct.

53. What are literals in Python?

- Variables
- Data types
- fix values in source code
- Functions

Ans: c. fix values in source code

Explanation: In Python, literals are fixed values that are directly written into the source code. These include values like numbers, strings, and booleans. For example, 42, 'hello', and True are literals.

54. What are literals in Python?

- Variables
- Data types
- fix values in source code
- Functions

Ans: c. fix values in source code

Explanation: Literals in Python are fixed values written directly in the source code, such as numbers, strings, and booleans. For example, 42 and "hello" are literals.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

55. Which of the following is a string literal in Python?

- a. "Hello"
- b. 123
- c. True
- d. None

Ans: a. "Hello"

Explanation: "Hello" is a string literal in Python because it's a sequence of characters enclosed in quotes. The other options are not string literals.

56. What are tokens?

- a. Smallest distinct elements in a program
- b. Comments in code
- c. Data
- d. Operators

Ans: a. Smallest distinct elements in a program

Explanation: Tokens are the smallest units of a program that have meaning, such as keywords, identifiers, literals, and operators. They are the basic building blocks of code.

57. What is the symbol for a single line comment in Python?

- a. /*
- b. //
- c. #
- d. ""

Ans: c. #

Explanation: The symbol for a single line comment in Python is #. Everything following this symbol on the same line is treated as a comment and ignored by the Python interpreter.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

58. What programming model does Python follow?

- a. Functional
- b. OOPs
- c. Procedural
- d. All the above

Ans: d. All the above

Explanation: Python supports multiple programming styles: functional (using functions), object-oriented (using classes), and procedural (using step-by-step instructions). This flexibility allows you to choose the best approach for your task.

59. Why is Python considered a platform-independent language?

- a. It is open-source
- b. It does not require an interpreter
- c. It uses a compiler
- d. It runs on any OS with a Python interpreter

Ans: d. It runs on any OS with a Python interpreter

Explanation: Python is considered platform-independent because it can run on any operating system with a Python interpreter installed. This means the same code works across different systems.

60. What is the size of a bytecode?

- a. Two bytes
- b. One byte
- c. Four bytes
- d. Eight bytes

Ans: b. One byte

Explanation: In Java, bytecode is a low-level representation of your code that is typically one byte in size.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Introduction to Python	Last updated on	13 August 2024

61. What is bytecode?

- Initial code
- Intermediate code
- Final code
- Source code

Ans: b. Intermediate code

Explanation: Bytecode is the intermediate code generated by the Java compiler, which is executed by the Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

62. Why 'Test' and 'test' two different entities in Python ?

- Python is not case sensitive
- Python is case sensitive
- 'Test' and 'test' are keywords
- 'Test' and 'test' as two different entities

Ans: b. Python is case sensitive

Explanation: Python is case sensitive, meaning that 'Test' and 'test' are treated as distinct identifiers.