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| **PERIODIC EXAMINATION II (2021-22)**  **Answer Key** | | | |
| **Subject: COMPUTER SCIENCE**  **Grade:XI** | | Max. Marks: 30 | |
|  | **Section-A(each question 1 mark)** | | 10 |
| 1. | c. go elw | |  |
| 2. | b. s[ : :-7] | |  |
| 3. | d. 7 | |  |
| 4. | a. [7,5,3,1] | |  |
| 5. | d. Bokoka is ok example of fruit | |  |
| 6. | a. i. mutable, ii. immutable | |  |
| 7. | b. class list | |  |
| 8. | b. AL[2:3] | |  |
| 9. | d. 1  [13, 18, 11, 16, 13, 18, 13, 3] | |  |
| 10. | c. 4 # Bharat | |  |
|  | **Section - B** | | **20** |
| 11. | a. sCHOOlbbbbCOM | | 3 |
|  | b. ['a', 'b', 'R', 'c', 'd'] | | 2 |
|  | c. [['know', 'python']]  ['know', 'python']  python  o  ‘’’[ ]&[25, 20, 15, 10] ‘’’ | | 3 |
| 12 | a. append- st.append method appends an object to the end of the list. Whatever the object is, whether a number, a string, another list, only a single element, it gets added onto the end of my\_list as a single entry on the list.  Example :  Syntax -my\_list.append(object)  >>> my\_list  ['foo', 'bar']  >>> my\_list.append('baz')  >>> my\_list  ['foo', 'bar', 'baz']  extend- The extend method is used for adding multiple elements to a list . In extend the object has to be an iterable item like list.  Example:  >>>my\_list=[“foo”,”bar”,”baz”]  >>>list2=[“zoo”,”for”]  >>>my\_list.extend(list2)  >>>my\_list  [“foo”,”bar”,”baz”, “zoo”,”for”]  (1 mark for explanation and 1 mark for example) | | 2 |
|  | b. The partition() method searches for a specified string, and splits the string into a tuple containing three elements.The first element contains the part before the specified string.The second element contains the specified string.The third element contains the part after the string.  Example:  txt = "I could eat bananas all day" x = txt.partition("apples") print(x)  Output:  ('I could eat bananas all day', '', '')  1/2 mark for example and ½ for explanation | | 1 |
| 13. | str=input("Enter a string")  for i in range(len(str)):  if str[i].isdigit() :  print(str[i])  (1/2 mark for each error) | | 2 |
| 14. | a.  ABC=[]  ch='a'  for I in range(1,27):  ABC=ABC+[ch\*I]  ch=chr(ord(ch)+1)  print(ABC)  ½ mark for correct initialization of variables , 1 markfor loop , 2 marks for logic , ½ mark for output | | 4 |
|  | b. li=[]  n=int(input("Enter number of elements"))  for i in range(n):  ele=int(input("Enter the value"))  li.append(ele)  print("The list is",li)  j=len(li)-1  for i in range(len(li)//2):  temp=li[i]  li[i]=li[j]  li[j]=temp  print("The reversed list is",li)  1 mark for list initialization , 1½ mark for logic, ½ for output | | 3 |