1.  
A local variable can be accessed from anywhere in the program.  
ANS: False

2.  
Different functions can have local variables with the same names.  
ANS: True

3.  
To assign a value to a global variable in a function, the global variable must be first declared in the function.

ANS: True

4.  
One reason not to use global variables is that it makes a program hard to debug.

ANS: True

5.  
A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable is created inside a function.

a. global

b. constant

c. named constant

d. local

ANS: d. local

6.  
The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a local variable is the function in which that variable is created.

a. global reach

b. definition

c. space

d. scope

ANS: d. scope

7.  
A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable is accessible to all the functions in a program file.

a. keyword

b. local

c. global

d. string

ANS: c. global

8.  
It is recommended that programmers avoid using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variables in a program whenever possible.

a. local

b. global

c. string

d. keyword

ANS: b. global

9.  
A variable is available only to statements in the variable's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ANS: scope

10.

Which of the following statement(s)

a. You can access a global variable’s value inside a function.

b. By default, you cannot modify a global variable in a function—when you first assign a value to a variable in a function’s block, Python creates a new local variable.

c. To modify a global variable in a function’s block, you must use a global statement to declare that the variable is defined in the global scope.

ANS:

a. True  
b. False

c. True