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| **PT1/CS-O/1220/B 02-MAY-2021** | | |
| **PERIODIC TEST – 1 (2021-22)** | | |
| **SUBJECT: COMPUTER SCIENCE (OBJECTIVE) MAX MARKS: 20**  **Grade: XII Time: 35 Mins** | | |
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|  | If return (empty return) statement is used in function with no value specified ,the function will return:   1. 0 2. None 3. Error 4. An integer value | 1 |
|  | The statement a+b=c in python is:   1. Syntax error 2. Semantic error 3. Runtime error 4. Logical error | 1 |
|  | Suppose s is assigned as follows:  s=’foobar’  All the following will produce same result except one. Which one?   1. s[:-5] 2. s[::-1][-1]+s[len(s)-1] 3. s[0]+s[-1] 4. s[::-1][::-5] | 1 |
|  | Suppose that after we import random module, we define the following the following function called diff in a Python session:  def diff():  x=random.random()-random.random()  return (x)  y=diff()  print(y)   1. 0 2. Negative float 3. Positive float 4. Both b and c | 1 |
|  | What would be the outcome of the following code:  import math  import random  print (math. ceil(random.random()))   1. 0 2. 1 3. 1.0 4. -1 | 1 |
| 6. | In a python program the identifier/ variables appearing in the function header in the function definition are called :   1. Actual arguments 2. Arguments 3. Formal parameters 4. Variables | 1 |
| 7. | The function pow(x,y,z) is evaluated as:   1. (x\*\*y)\*\*z 2. (x\*\*y)/z 3. (x\*\*y)%z 4. (x\*\*y)\*z | 1 |
| 8. | Which of the following functions will always return a tuple of 3 elements?   1. find( ) 2. index( ) 3. partition( ) 4. split( ) | 1 |
| 9. | What will be the output of the following code?  def func(a,b=5,c=10):  print("a is",a,"b is",b,"c is",c)  func(3,7)  func(25,c=24)  func(c=50,a=100)   1. a is 3 b is 7 c is 7   a is 25 b is 5 c is 24  a is 100 b is 50 c is 50   1. a is 3 b is 7 c is None   a is 25 b is 25 c is 24  a is 100 b is 5 c is 50   1. a is 3 b is 7 c is 7   a is 25 b is 24 c is 24  a is 100 b is 0 c is 50   1. a is 3 b is 7 c is 10   a is 25 b is 5 c is 24  a is 100 b is 5 c is 50 | 1 |
| 10. | List AL is defined as follows:  AL=[1,2,3,4,5]  Which of the following statements removes the middle element 3 from it so the list AL equals [1,2,4,5]?   1. del AL[3] 2. AL[2:3]=[ ] 3. AL.pop(3) 4. AL.remove(2) | 1 |
| 11. | If the below mentioned code is executed what will be the output:  def create\_dicti(d1):  li=[ ]  for i in range(1,7,2):  li.append(i)  d1=dict.fromkeys(li,10)  return d1  dicto=create\_dicti({})  print("Dicto dictionary=",dicto)   1. Dicto dictionary= {} 2. Dicto dictionary={1:None,3:None,5:None} 3. Dicto dictionary={1:10,3:None,5:None,7:None} 4. Dicto dictionary={1:10,3:10,5:10} | 1 |
| 12. | What will be the values of x,y and z after the execution of this code?  def change\_var(a,b,c):  a+=20  b-=10  c+=a+b  return a,b,c  x=20  y=30  z=90  x,y,z=change\_var(x,y,z)  x,y,z=change\_var(y,z,x)   1. x=20, y=30,z=90 2. x=40 ,y=140,z= 220 3. x=30,y=90,z=20 4. x=20 ,y=140,z= 220 | 1 |
| 13. | What will be the output of the following code?  x=50  def trial():  global x  print("x is",x)  x=2  print("Changed global x to",x)  trial()  print("The value of x is",x)   1. x is 50   Changed global x to 2  The value of x is 2   1. x is 50   Changed global x to 2  The value of x is 50   1. x is 2   Changed global x to 2  The value of x is 50   1. Error | 1 |
| 14. | What will be the output of the following code?  x=50  def trial():  x=2  print("Changed global x to",x)  trial()  print("The value of x is",x)   1. Changed global x to 2   The value of x is 2   1. Changed global x to 50   The value of x is 50   1. Changed global x to 50   The value of x is 2   1. Changed global x to 2   The value of x is 50 | 1 |
| 15. | Python follows name resolution rule known as:   1. Scope rules 2. Lifetime rules 3. Default rules 4. LEGB rules | 1 |
| 16. | After the function call reverse(st1) what value of st1 will be printed by the last line print statement print("Now st1 is",st1 )following program :  def reverse(st1):  s=""  s=st1[::-1]  st1=s  print("The reversed string is",st1)  st1="ALOHA"  reverse(st1)  print("Now st1 is",st1)   1. AOA 2. AHOLA 3. ALOHA 4. LH | 1 |
| 17. | What will be the output of the code?  def ammend(li):  li.clear()  for i in range(20,30,3):  li.append(i)  li=[23,89,90]  ammend(li)  print("the list li after function call is",li)   1. the list li after function call is [20, 23, 26, 29] 2. the list li after function call is [ ] 3. the list li after function call is [23,89,90] 4. the list li after function call is [23,89,90,20, 23, 26, 29] | 1 |
| 18. | What data type is the object below?  L=1, 23 , ’hello’ , 1   1. List 2. Dictionary 3. String 4. Tuple | 1 |
| 19. | Evaluate following the expression if x=True ,y=False and z= False:  not x or y or not y and x   1. True 2. False 3. None 4. 0 | 1 |
| 20. | Which of the following is invalid identifier?   1. \_backup 2. For 3. A23 4. try | 1 |

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| **PT1/CS-S/1220/A 02-MAY-2021** | | | |
| **PERIODIC TEST 1(2021-22)** | | | |
| **SUBJECT: COMPUTER SCIENCE (SUBJECTIVE)**  **GRADE: XII** | | MAX. MARKS: 15TIME: 35 Mins | |
| **Qno** | **PART A** | | Mark |
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| 1. | Differentiate between Positional Argument and Default Argument of function in python with suitable example | | 2 |
| 2. | Differentiate between Global and Local variable with a suitable example | | 2 |
| 3. | What possible output(s) are expected to be displayed on screen at the time of execution of the following code? Also specify the maximum and minimum value that can be assigned to variable X.  import random  L=[10,7,21]  X=random.randint(1,2)  for i in range(X):  Y=random.randint(1,X)  print(L[Y],”$”,end=” ”)  (i)10 $ 7 $ (ii) 21 $ 7 $ (iii) 21 $ 10 $ (iv) 7 $ | | 2 |
| 4. | Find the output of the following code  def EncryptIt(message,char):  L = len(message)  message2 = ""  for i in range(L):  if message[i].islower():  message2+=message[i+1]  elif message[i].isupper():  message2+=message[i].lower()  elif message[i].isdigit():  message2+=char  else:  message2+=message[i-1]  print(message2)  EncryptIt("Ex@m2021Online\*",'$') | | 2 |
| 5. | Rewrite the following code in Python after removing all syntax error(s). Underline  each correction done in the code.  DEF execmain():  x = input("Enter a number:")  if (abs(x) = x):  print"You entered a positive number"  else:  x=\*-1  print("Number made positive :",x)  execmain() | | 2 |
| 6. | a) Write a method/function ISTOUPCOUNT() in python that takes a string as a parameter ,to count and display the occurrence of the word ‘‘IS’’ or ‘‘TO’’ or ‘‘UP’’.  For example : If the content of the file is  IT IS UP TO US TO TAKE CARE OF OUR SURROUNDING. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE  ONLY FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY  The method/function should display Count of IS TO and UP is 6  b) A tech number has even number of digits. If the number is split in two equal halves, then the square of sum of these halves is equal to the number itself. Write a function to generate and print all four digit tech numbers.  Example :  Consider the number 3025  Square of sum of the halves of 3025 = (30+25)2  = (55)2  = 3025 is a tech number. | | 5 |

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