1. Who is the creator of the Python programming language?
   1. Guido van Rossum
   2. Larry Page
   3. Mark Zuckerberg
   4. Steve Jobs
2. When was the first version of Python released?
   1. 1989
   2. 1991
   3. 2000
   4. 2010
3. Python is named after which comedy group?
   1. The Marx Brothers
   2. The Three Stooges
   3. Monty Python
   4. Saturday Night Live
4. What are some key features of Python?
   1. Complexity and difficulty in learning
   2. Readability and simplicity
   3. Limited application areas
   4. None of the above
5. Which of the following is NOT an application area for Python?
   1. Web development
   2. Database management
   3. Machine learning and artificial intelligence
   4. Game development
6. What is a variable in Python?
   1. A reserved word with a special meaning in Python
   2. A type of function
   3. Used to store values in a program
   4. A type of data structure
7. Which of the following is a mutable data type in Python?
   1. String
   2. Tuple
   3. List
   4. Dictionary
8. What keyword is used to define functions in Python?
   1. define
   2. func
   3. function
   4. def
9. What is the purpose of exception handling in Python?
   1. To ignore errors that occur during program execution
   2. To handle errors that occur during program execution
   3. To create errors intentionally
   4. None of the above
10. What is Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) in Python?
    1. A programming paradigm focusing on functions only
    2. A way to handle exceptions
    3. A programming paradigm focusing on creating objects with methods and properties
    4. A type of loop in Python
11. Which of the following data types in Python is ordered, changeable, and allows duplicate members?
    1. List
    2. Tuple
    3. Set
    4. Dictionary
12. How do you create a list in Python?
    1. Using curly brackets {}
    2. Using round brackets ()
    3. Using square brackets []
    4. Using angle brackets <>
13. What is the purpose of tuples in Python?
    1. To store ordered, changeable collections of data
    2. To store unordered, unchangeable collections of data
    3. To store ordered, unchangeable collections of data
    4. To store unordered, changeable collections of data
14. How can you remove an item from a set in Python?
    1. Using the remove() method
    2. Using the pop() method
    3. Using the discard() method
    4. All of the above
15. Which of the following statements is true about dictionaries in Python 3.7 and later versions?
    1. Dictionaries are unordered
    2. Dictionaries are ordered
    3. Dictionaries cannot contain duplicate values
    4. Dictionaries cannot be changed after creation
16. What is the syntax for accessing a specific item in a dictionary?
    1. dict[item]
    2. dict{item}
    3. dict.item
    4. dict(item)
17. What is the purpose of the len() function when used with data structures in Python?
    1. To determine the length of a string
    2. To determine the number of items in a collection
    3. To determine the index of an item
    4. To determine the type of a data structure
18. Which data structure in Python is unordered, unchangeable, and unindexed?
    1. List
    2. Tuple
    3. Set
    4. Dictionary
19. How do you create a tuple with only one item in Python?
    1. (item)
    2. {item}
    3. item,
    4. (item,)
20. What is the purpose of the set() constructor in Python?
    1. To create a list
    2. To create a tuple
    3. To create a set
    4. To create a dictionary
21. What is the primary difference between a list and a tuple in Python?
    1. Lists are ordered and mutable, while tuples are unordered and immutable
    2. Lists are unordered and immutable, while tuples are ordered and mutable
    3. Lists are indexed and mutable, while tuples are unindexed and immutable
    4. Lists are unindexed and immutable, while tuples are indexed and mutable
22. Which data structure in Python allows duplicate values?
    1. List
    2. Tuple
    3. Set
    4. Dictionary
23. In a dictionary, what are the keys and values separated by?
    1. Colon (:)
    2. Comma (,)
    3. Equals (=)
    4. Period (.)
24. How do you add a new item to a set in Python?
    1. Using the add() method
    2. Using the insert() method
    3. Using the append() method
    4. Using the extend() method
25. What happens if you try to access a key in a dictionary that does not exist?
    1. It returns None
    2. It raises a KeyError
    3. It returns an empty string
    4. It returns False
26. Which method is used to remove the last item from a list in Python?
    1. pop()
    2. remove()
    3. delete()
    4. discard()
27. How do you check if a key exists in a dictionary?
    1. Using the exists() method
    2. Using the has\_key() method
    3. Using the in keyword
    4. Using the contains() method
28. Which of the following statements is true about sets in Python?
    1. Sets are ordered collections
    2. Sets allow duplicate values
    3. Sets are indexed
    4. Sets are mutable
29. What is the result of the len() function when used with an empty data structure?
    1. 0
    2. None
    3. False
    4. It raises an error
30. How do you remove a specific item from a list in Python?
    1. Using the remove() method
    2. Using the delete() method
    3. Using the pop() method
    4. Using the discard() method
31. How can you access items within a list or tuple in Python?
    1. By using the get() method
    2. By referring to the index number inside square brackets []
    3. By using the in keyword
    4. By specifying the item name directly
32. Which method is used to change the value of a specific item in a list?
    1. update()
    2. set()
    3. append()
    4. None of the above
33. What is the primary difference between changing items in a list and a tuple in Python?
    1. Lists are mutable, while tuples are immutable
    2. Tuples are mutable, while lists are immutable
    3. Lists use square brackets for modification, while tuples use round brackets
    4. Tuples use square brackets for modification, while lists use round bracket
34. How can you change an item in a dictionary in Python?
    1. By using the set() method
    2. By using the add() method
    3. By referring to its key name and assigning a new value
    4. By using the update() method
35. What method is used to add an item to the end of a list in Python?
36. add()
37. insert()
38. c.)append()
39. extend()
40. Which data structure in Python allows you to add new items after creation?
41. List
42. Tuple
43. Set
44. Dictionary
45. Can you change the items in a tuple directly in Python?
46. Yes, using the update() method
47. No, tuples are immutable
48. Yes, using the append() method
49. No, tuples are mutable
50. How can you add one item to a set in Python?
51. Using the insert() method
52. Using the append() method
53. Using the add() method
54. Using the extend() method
55. What method or function is used to retrieve all the keys in a dictionary in Python?
56. keys()
57. get()
58. values()
59. items()
60. Can you access items in a set by referring to an index or a key?
61. Yes
62. No
63. What is the purpose of the elif keyword in Python?
    1. To catch anything which isn't caught by the preceding conditions
    2. To stop the loop even if the while condition is true
    3. To execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true
    4. To try a condition if the previous conditions were not true
64. Which keyword catches anything which isn't caught by the preceding conditions in an if-elif-else statement?
65. elif
66. else
67. and
68. or
69. What is the purpose of the pass statement in Python?
70. To stop the loop before it has looped through all the items
71. To execute a block of code once when the condition no longer is true
72. To avoid getting an error when an if statement has no content
73. To stop the current iteration and continue with the next
74. How can you stop a loop even if the while condition is true?
75. Using the pass statement
76. Using the continue statement
77. Using the break statement
78. Using the else statement
79. Which statement allows you to stop the current iteration and continue with the next iteration in a loop?
80. pass
81. continue
82. break
83. else
84. What is the primary purpose of the else statement in a loop?
85. To execute a set of statements once when the condition is true
86. To stop the loop before it has looped through all the items
87. To run a block of code once when the condition no longer is true
88. To execute a set of statements once when the loop is finished
89. Which looping construct in Python is used for iterating over a sequence?
90. while loop
91. for loop
92. nested if statement
93. else statement
94. What is an object that can be looped over or iterated over with the help of a for loop called?
95. Conditional statement
96. Iterator
97. Break statement
98. Iterable
99. What function is used to loop through a set of code a specified number of times in Python?
100. range()
101. zip()
102. enumerate()
103. pass()
104. What does the zip() function return in Python?
105. A list of tuples
106. An iterator of tuples
107. A list of keys
108. A list of values
109. What does the enumerate() function do in Python?
110. Adds a counter as the key of the enumerate object
111. Returns a sequence of numbers
112. Adds a counter as the value of the enumerate object
113. Converts a list into a tuple
114. Which keyword is used to combine conditional statements in Python?
115. elif
116. else
117. and
118. or
119. What is the syntax for executing a set of statements once for each item in a list using a for loop in Python?
120. for item in list:
121. foreach item in list:
122. for (item in list)
123. iterate list:
124. How do you specify a range of indexes in Python?
     1. By using curly brackets {}
     2. By using round brackets ()
     3. By using square brackets []
     4. By using angle brackets <>
125. What is the shorthand notation for writing an if statement in Python when you have only one statement to execute?
     1. Short Hand If
     2. Short Hand If ... Else
     3. Short Hand Else
     4. Short Hand If ... Elif
126. What is the purpose of nested if statements in Python?
     1. To execute a set of statements once when the condition no longer is true
     2. To try a condition if the previous conditions were not true
     3. To stop the loop before it has looped through all the items
     4. To execute if statements inside other if statements
127. Which logical operator is used to combine conditional statements in Python?
     1. and
     2. or
     3. not
     4. xor
128. What is the syntax for changing the value of a specific item in a list in Python?
     1. list[item] = new\_value
     2. list.new\_value = item
     3. list.append(new\_value)
     4. list.update(item, new\_value)
129. Can you access items in a set by referring to an index or a key in Python?
     1. Yes
     2. No
130. What is the purpose of the while loop in Python?
     1. To execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true
     2. To loop through a sequence a specified number of times
     3. To execute a set of statements once when the condition is true
     4. To execute a set of statements once when the condition no longer is true
131. What keyword is used to define a user-defined function in Python?
     1. func
     2. function
     3. def
     4. define
132. What is the purpose of the pass statement in a function?
     1. To stop the loop before it has looped through all the items
     2. To execute a block of code once when the condition no longer is true
     3. To avoid getting an error when an if statement has no content
     4. To execute a set of statements once when the loop is finished
133. What are values passed to a function when it is called called?
     1. Arguments
     2. Parameters
     3. Variables
     4. Conditions
134. What type of arguments are those that are assigned by their position in the function call?
     1. Keyword Arguments
     2. Variable-length Arguments
     3. Default Value Arguments
     4. Positional Arguments
135. What does the \*args parameter represent in a Python function definition?
     1. Variable-length arguments
     2. Keyword arguments
     3. Positional arguments
     4. Default value arguments
136. What is the purpose of the \*\*kwargs parameter in a Python function definition?
     1. To accept an arbitrary number of non-keyword arguments
     2. To accept an arbitrary number of keyword arguments
     3. To provide default values for some of the arguments
     4. To make the code more flexible
137. What type of function is used to execute a specified function for each item in an iterable?
     1. map()
     2. filter()
     3. reduce()
     4. sorted()
138. What function is used to filter the elements of an iterable based on a given function?
     1. map()
     2. filter()
     3. reduce()
     4. sorted()
139. What function applies a given function to the elements of an iterable in a cumulative way?
     1. map()
     2. filter()
     3. reduce()
     4. sorted()
140. What is the purpose of the lambda keyword in Python?
     1. To define a small, one-line function without a name
     2. To define a built-in function
     3. To define a user-defined function
     4. To define a higher-order function
141. What are the advantages of using lambda functions in Python?
     1. Cleaner code, fast execution, re-usability
     2. Cleaner code, fast execution, namespace preservation
     3. Cleaner code, fast execution, fewer overheads
     4. Cleaner code, fast execution, multiple expressions allowed
142. What are the disadvantages of using lambda functions in Python?
     1. Non-reusability, exact identity, statement inclusion
     2. Non-reusability, exact identity, multiple expressions allowed
     3. Non-reusability, no exact identity, statement inclusion
     4. Non-reusability, no exact identity, multiple expressions allowed
143. What is a higher-order function?
     1. A function that takes one or more functions as arguments, or that returns a function as its result
     2. A function that takes one or more arguments
     3. A function that takes one or more lambda functions as arguments
     4. A function that returns a lambda function as its result
144. What type of arguments does the map() function accept?
     1. Keyword arguments
     2. Positional arguments
     3. Variable-length arguments
     4. Functions and iterables
145. What built-in function is used to sort the elements of an iterable in Python?
     1. sort()
     2. sorted()
     3. order()
     4. sort\_by()
146. What is recursion?
     1. A process of defining something with multiple conditions
     2. A process of defining something with different data types
     3. A process of defining something in terms of itself
     4. A process of defining something with infinite loops
147. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of recursion?
     1. Making the code look clean and elegant
     2. Breaking down complex tasks into simpler sub-problems
     3. Making sequence generation easier than using nested iteration
     4. Reducing the complexity of the code
148. What is a potential pitfall of using recursion?
     1. Reduced memory consumption
     2. Increased efficiency
     3. Writing a function that never terminates
     4. Making the code easier to debug
149. What advantage does recursion offer in programming?
     1. It makes the code look more complex
     2. It breaks down complex tasks into simpler sub-problems
     3. It makes sequence generation more complex
     4. It consumes more memory and time
150. Which of the following is a disadvantage of recursion?
     1. Logic behind recursion is easier to follow
     2. Recursive calls are less expensive in terms of memory and time
     3. Recursive functions are easier to debug
     4. Recursive calls are expensive in terms of memory and time
151. Which of the following is NOT a common use or implementation of recursion?
     1. Fibonacci number sequence
     2. Linear search
     3. Tower of Hanoi
     4. Maze solving
152. What is the difference between a syntax error and an exception?
     1. Syntax errors lead to program termination, while exceptions do not.
     2. Exceptions lead to program termination, while syntax errors do not.
     3. Syntax errors occur due to wrong syntax, while exceptions occur when the program is terminated.
     4. Exceptions occur due to wrong syntax, while syntax errors occur when the program is terminated.
153. What keyword is used in Python to catch and handle exceptions?
     1. try
     2. catch
     3. except
     4. handle
154. Which statement is executed after the try and except blocks in Python, regardless of whether an exception occurs or not?
     1. catch
     2. finally
     3. else
     4. rescue
155. What does the raise statement do in Python?
     1. Terminates the program immediately
     2. Forces a specific exception to occur
     3. Catches and handles exceptions
     4. Defines a recursive function
156. When is the finally keyword executed in Python?
     1. Before the try block
     2. After the except block
     3. After the try and except blocks
     4. Before the except block
157. What does the try statement in Python do?
     1. It executes the code inside the block unconditionally
     2. It catches and handles exceptions
     3. It raises exceptions intentionally
     4. It specifies handlers for different exceptions
158. How does Python handle multiple exceptions in a try statement?
     1. It executes all except blocks
     2. It executes the first except block that matches the raised exception
     3. It raises an error if multiple exceptions are caught
     4. It ignores all except blocks after the first one
159. Which statement is executed when the try block does not raise an exception?
     1. catch
     2. finally
     3. else
     4. rescue
160. What is the main advantage of using the try and except statements?
     1. They make the code look more complex
     2. They reduce the efficiency of the code
     3. They catch and handle exceptions, preventing program termination
     4. They increase the memory consumption of the program

**ANSWER KEY :>**

1. a) Guido van Rossum
2. b) 1991
3. c) Monty Python
4. b) Readability and simplicity
5. b) Database management
6. c) Used to store values in a program
7. c) List
8. d) def
9. b) To handle errors that occur during program execution
10. c) A programming paradigm focusing on creating objects with methods and properties
11. a) List
12. c) Using square brackets []
13. c) To store ordered, unchangeable collections of data
14. d) All of the above
15. b) Dictionaries are ordered
16. a) dict[item]
17. b) To determine the number of items in a collection
18. c) Set
19. d) (item,)
20. c) To create a set
21. a) Lists are ordered and mutable, while tuples are unordered and immutable
22. a) List
23. a) Colon (:)
24. a) Using the add() method
25. b) It raises a KeyError
26. a) pop()
27. c) Using the in keyword
28. d) Sets are mutable
29. a) 0
30. a) Using the remove() method
31. b) By referring to the index number inside square brackets []
32. c) append()
33. a) Lists are mutable, while tuples are immutable
34. c) By referring to its key name and assigning a new value
35. c) append()
36. a) List
37. b) No, tuples are immutable
38. c) Using the add() method
39. a) keys()
40. b) No
41. d) To try a condition if the previous conditions were not true
42. b) else
43. c) To avoid getting an error when an if statement has no content
44. c) Using the break statement
45. b) continue
46. d) To execute a set of statements once when the loop is finished
47. b) for loop
48. d) Iterable
49. a) range()
50. b) An iterator of tuples
51. a) Adds a counter as the key of the enumerate object
52. c) and
53. a) for item in list:
54. c) By using square brackets []
55. a) Short Hand If
56. d) To execute if statements inside other if statements
57. a) and
58. a) list[item] = new\_value
59. b) No
60. a) To execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true
61. c) def
62. c) To avoid getting an error when an if statement has no content
63. a) Arguments
64. d) Positional Arguments
65. a) Variable-length arguments
66. b) To accept an arbitrary number of keyword arguments
67. a) map()
68. b) filter()
69. c) reduce()
70. a) To define a small, one-line function without a name
71. c) Cleaner code, fast execution, fewer overheads
72. d) Non-reusability, no exact identity, multiple expressions allowed
73. a) A function that takes one or more functions as arguments, or that returns a function as its result
74. d) Functions and iterables
75. b) sorted()
76. c) A process of defining something in terms of itself
77. d) Reducing the complexity of the code
78. c) Writing a function that never terminates
79. b) Breaking down complex tasks into simpler sub-problems
80. d) Recursive calls are expensive in terms of memory and time
81. b) Linear search
82. a) Syntax errors lead to program termination, while exceptions do not.
83. c) except
84. b) finally
85. b) Forces a specific exception to occur
86. c) After the try and except blocks
87. b) It catches and handles exceptions
88. b) It executes the first except block that matches the raised exception
89. c) else
90. c) They catch and handle exceptions, preventing program termination