



Working with Functions in Python Class

12 MCQ

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1. Which of the following is the use of function in python? a)

Functions are reusable pieces of programs

b) Functions don't provide better modularity for your application

c) you can't also create your own functions

d) All of the mentioned

Answer ←

a) Functions are reusable pieces of programs

2. Which keyword is used for function?

a) Fun

b) Define

c) Def

d) Function

Answer ←

c) Def

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def sayHello():  
    print("Hello World!")  
  
sayHello()  
sayHello()
```

- a. Hello World!
Hello World!
- b. Hello World!
- c. Hello World!
Hello World!
Hello World!
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Hello World!
Hello World!

4. In programming, the use of _____ is one of the means to achieve modularity and reusability.

- a. String
- b. If-Statement
- c. Lists
- d. Function

Answer ←

- d. Function

5. _____ can be defined as a named group of instructions that accomplish a specific task when it is invoked.

- a. String
- b. If-Statement
- c. Lists
- d. Function

Answer ←
d. Function

6. What are the advantages of function?

- a. Increases readability
- b. Reduces code
- c. Increases reusability
- d. All of the above

Answer ←
d. All of the above

7. _____ length as the same code is not required to be written at multiple places in a program. This also makes debugging easier.

- a. Increases readability
- b. Reduces code
- c. Increases reusability
- d. All of the above

Answer ←
b. Reduces code

8. We can define our own functions while writing the program. Such functions are called _____.

- a. User defined function
- b. Predefined function c.
- Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

Answer ←
a. User defined function

9. A function defined to achieve some task as per the programmer's requirement is called a _____.

- a. User defined function
- b. Predefined function c.
- Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

a. User defined function

10. The items enclosed in “[]” are called _____ and they are optional.

a. Function b.

Parameters c.

Values

d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. Parameters

11. Function header always ends with a _____. a.

Colon (:))

b. Semi-Colon (;)

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Answer ←

a. Colon (:))

12. Function name should be _____.

a. Unique

b. Repeated

c. Only keyword name can be added

d. None of the above

Answer ←

a. Unique

13. The statements outside the function indentation are not considered as _____.

a. Not a part of the function

b. Part of the function

c. Some time it is part of function

d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. Part of the function

14. _____ is a value passed to the function during the function call which is received in the corresponding parameter defined in the function header.

- a. Parameters
- b. Arguments
- c. Values
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. Arguments

15. We can use the _____ function to find the identity of the object that the argument and parameter are referring to.

- a. identity()
- b. id()
- c. ids()
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. id()

16. A _____ is a value that is pre decided and assigned to the parameter when the function call does not have its corresponding argument.

- a. Default Value
- b. Value
- c. Null Value
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

a. Default Value

17. In python _____ should be in the same order as that of the arguments.

- a. Values
- b. Parameters

- c. Function name
 - d. None of the above
- Answer** ←
- b. Parameters

18. In python,_____ statement returns the values from the function. a.

Reverse

- b. Return
- c. Back
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. Return

19. In python, function can be defined as _____ ways. a.

No argument and no return value

- b. Argument and with return value
- c. Arguments and no return value
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- d. All of the above

20. The Python interpreter starts executing the instructions in a program from the _____.

- a. First Statement
- b. Second Statement
- c. Third Statement
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. First Statement

21. The translator executes the code one by one is known as _____. a.

Translator

- b. Compiler
- c. Interpreter
- d. None of the above

Answer ←
c. Interpreter

22. A variable defined inside a function cannot be accessed _____ it. a.

Outside

b. Inside

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Answer ←

a. Outside

23. A variable that has global scope is known as a _____. a.

Local variable

b. Global variable c.

Define variable d.

None of the above

Answer ←

b. Global variable

24. A variable that has a local scope is known as a _____. a.

Local variable

b. Global variable c.

Define variable d.

None of the above

Answer ←

a. Local variable

25. In Python, a variable that is defined outside any function or any block is known as a _____.

a. Local variable b.

Global variable c.

Define variable d.

None of the above

Answer ←

b. Global variable

26. Any change made to the global variable will impact _____ in the program where that variable can be accessed.

- a. Only one function
- b. All the functions c.
- Only two functions d.
- None of the above

Answer ←

- b. All the functions

27. A variable that is defined inside any function or a block is known as a _____.

- a. Local variable b.
- Global variable c.
- Define variable d.
- None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Local variable

28. Any modification to a global variable is permanent and affects _____ where it is used.

- a. Only one function
- b. All the functions c.
- Only two functions d.
- None of the above

Answer ←

- b. All the functions

29. If a variable with the same name as the global variable is defined inside a function, then it is considered _____ to that function.

- a. Local variable b.
- Global variable c.
- Define variable d.
- None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Local variable

30. For a complex problem, it may not be feasible to manage the code in one single file. Then, the program is divided into different parts under different levels, called _____.

- a. Modules
- b. Code c.
- Variable
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Modules

31. What is the extension of python?

- a. .pyy
- b. .py
- c. .pyh
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. .py

32. What is the syntax of import statements in python? a.

- import modulename1 [,modulename2, ...]
- b. imp modulename1 [,modulename2, ...]
- c. Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. import modulename1 [,modulename2, ...]

33. To call a function of a module, the function name should be preceded with the name of the module with a _____.

- a. comma(,)
- b. dot(.)
- c. Semicolon(;)
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. dot(.)

34. _____ functions that are used for generating random numbers. a.

random.random()

b. random.randint()

c. random.randrange()

d. All of the above

Answer ←

d. All of the above

35. In programming, functions are used to achieve modularity and reusability.

a. Modularity b.

Reusability c.

Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Answer ←

c. Both a) and b)

36. Function can be defined as a named group of instructions that are executed when the function is invoked or called by its name.

a. Its name

b. Other names

c. No name

d. All of the above

Answer ←

a. Its name

37. Programmers can write their own functions known as _____.

a. Pre defined function

b. User defined function

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Answer ←

b. User defined function

38. The Python interpreter has a number of functions built into it. These are the functions that are frequently used in a Python program. Such functions are known as _____.

- a. built in program b.
- built in function c.
- built in arguments d.
- None of the above

Answer ←

- b. built in function

39. An _____ is a value passed to the function during a function call which is received in a parameter defined in the function header.

- a. Argument
- b. function
- c. Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Argument

40. Python allows assigning a _____ to the parameter.

- a. Predefined value
- b. default value
- c. No value
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. default value

41. A function returns value(s) to the calling function using _____.

- a. Reverse statement
- b. Return statement
- c. Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. Return statement

42. Multiple values in Python are returned through a _____.

- a. String
- b. Tuple
- c. Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. Tuple

43. The part of the program where a variable is accessible is defined as the _____.

- a. Scope of the variable
- b. Scope of the function
- c. Scope of the code
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Scope of the variable

44. A variable that is defined outside any particular function or block is known as a _____. It can be accessed anywhere in the program.

- a. Local variable
- b. Global variable
- c. Define variable
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. Global variable

45. A variable that is defined inside any function or block is known as a _____. It can be accessed only in the function or block where it is defined. It exists only till the function executes or remains active.

- a. Local variable
- b. Global variable
- c. Define variable
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. Local variable

46. A module can be imported in a program using _____ statement.

- a. Insert
- b. Invoke
- c. Import
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- c. Import