**1. What is the purpose of exception handling in Python?**

A. To handle syntax errors  
B. To prevent the program from crashing on runtime errors  
C. To remove bugs  
D. To improve performance

**Ans:** B.

### 2 Which keyword is used to handle exceptions?

A. handle  
B. catch  
C. except  
D. throw

**Ans:** C.

### 3 Which keyword is used to raise an exception manually?

A. throw  
B. assert  
C. raise  
D. error

**Answer:** C

**4 What type of error does this code raise?**

int("abc")

A. TypeError  
B. ValueError  
C. NameError  
D. SyntaxError

**Ans:** B

### 5 Which block always executes, even if an exception occurs?

A. finally  
B. else  
C. raise  
D. except

**Ans:** A.

### 6 What does the else block in exception handling do?

A. Executes when exception occurs  
B. Executes only if no exception occurs  
C. Executes always  
D. It is not a valid block

**Ans:** B

### 7 What is the correct syntax to catch multiple exceptions?

A. except (ValueError, TypeError):  
B. except ValueError, TypeError:  
C. except ValueError or TypeError:  
D. except ValueError and TypeError:

**Ans:** A.

### 8 Which exception is raised when a variable is not defined?

A. IndexError  
B. KeyError  
C. NameError  
D. ValueError

**Ans:** C. NameError

### 9 How do you define a custom exception?

A. Subclass from BaseError  
B. Subclass from RuntimeException  
C. Subclass from Exception  
D. Use def instead

**Ans:** C.

### 10 Which of the following is true?

A. finally block executes only when there is no exception  
B. else block always executes  
C. finally block always executes  
D. except block always executes

Ans: C