Test - 1

1. Python was created by
   A. Dennis Ritchie
   B. James Gosling
   C. Guido van Rossum
   D. Bjarne Stroustrup

2. Python was first released in the year
   A. 1989
   B. 1991
   C. 1995
   D. 2000

3. Python got its name from
   A. Snake species
   B. Greek language
   C. Monty Python comedy show
   D. Latin word

4. Python is maintained by
   A. Microsoft
   B. Google
   C. Python Software Foundation
   D. Oracle

5. Python is classified as
   A. Low-level language
   B. Assembly language
   C. High-level language
   D. Machine language

6. Python follows which programming paradigm?
   A. Only procedural
   B. Only object-oriented
   C. Only functional

D. Multi-paradigm

7. Python is known as an interpreted language because
   A. It is compiled line by line
   B. It uses an interpreter
   C. It produces .exe files
   D. It runs faster than C

8. Python code readability is improved due to
   A. Semicolons
   B. Curly braces
   C. Indentation
   D. Comments only

9. Which feature makes Python platform-independent?
   A. Interpreter
   B. Bytecode
   C. Virtual Machine
   D. All of the above

10. Python is dynamically typed means
    A. Variable type must be declared
    B. Type decided at runtime
    C. No variables
    D. Only integers allowed

11. Python has automatic memory management using
    A. malloc
    B. free
    C. Garbage collection
    D. Stack allocation

12. Which of the following is NOT a Python feature?
    A. Simple syntax
    B. Portable
    C. High execution speed like C
    D. Open source

13. Which of the following is an integer literal?
    A. 10.5
    B. 3+4j
    C. 10
    D. "10"

14. Which is a float literal?
    A. 5
    B. 5.0
    C. 5+0j
    D. "5.0"

15. Complex number in Python is represented using
    A. i
    B. j
    C. k
    D. c

16. Which is a valid complex literal?
    A. 4+i
    B. 4+5j
    C. 4+5
    D. j5

17. Which of the following is a boolean literal?
    A. true
    B. false
    C. True
    D. TRUE

18. Which value represents False in Python?
    A. 1
    B. -1
    C. 0
    D. 10

19. String literals can be enclosed using
    A. Only single quotes

B. Only double quotes
C. Only triple quotes
D. Single, double, or triple quotes

20. Which is a string literal?
A. hello
B. "hello"
C. hello()
D. print

21. Boolean literals belong to which data type?
A. int
B. float
C. bool
D. complex

23. int(10.9) returns
A. 10
B. 11
C. Error
D. 10.9

24. float(5) returns
A. 5
B. 5.0
C. "5.0"
D. Error

25. complex(4,5) results in
A. 4+5
B. 4,5
C. 4+5j
D. Error

26. bool(0) returns
A. True
B. False

C. 0
D. Error

27. bool(100) returns
    A. False
    B. True
    C. 100
    D. Error

28. int("10") returns
    A. "10"
    B. 10
    C. Error
    D. 10.0

29. Which conversion causes an error?
    A. int(10.5)
    B. float("10.5")
    C. int("10.5")
    D. bool(1)

30. bool("") returns
    A. True
    B. False
    C. Error
    D. None

31. 5 / 2 gives
    A. 2
    B. 2.5
    C. 3
    D. Error

32. 5 // 2 gives
    A. 2.5
    B. 3
    C. 2

D. Error

33. 5 % 2 gives
    A. 2
    B. 1
    C. 0
    D. Error

34. 2 ** 3 gives
    A. 6
    B. 8
    C. 9
    D. 5

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Python was created by _____.
2. Python is an _____ language.
3. True and False are _____ literals.
4. Complex numbers use _____ as an imaginary part.
5. The result of int(7.9) is _____.
6. bool(0) returns _____.
7. Strings in Python are _____ (mutable/immutable).
8. The operator used for exponentiation is _____.
9. 5 // 2 performs _____ division.

10. Python supports _____ typing.

FIND THE OUTPUT

1

```
x = 10
y = 3
print(x + y)
```

2

```
print(10 / 2)
```

3

```
print(10 // 3)
```

4

```
print(2 ** 4)
```

5

```
print(bool(0), bool(5))
```

6

```
print(int(12.99))
```

7

```
x = complex(2, 3)
print(x)
```

8

```
print(bool(""))
```

9

```
print("Python" + "3")
```

11

```
a = 7
b = 2
print(a % b)
```

12

```
a = 5
b = 2.0
print(a + b)
```

13

```
x = 3 + 4j
print(type(x))
```

14

```
print(True + True)
```

15

```
print(False * 10)
```

16

```
print("10" * 3)
```

17

```
print("Python" + "3")
```

18

```
print(bool("False"))
```

19

```
print(bool(0.0))
```

20

```
x = 10
```

```
print(type(x))
```

21

```
print(3 + 5j + 2)
```

22

```
print(int(5.99))
```

23

```
print(float(10))
```

24

```
print(complex(4))
```

25

```
print(complex(2, 5))
```

26

```
print(bool(100))
```

27

```
print(bool(""))
```

28

```
print(int(True))
```

29

```
print(float(False))
```

30

```
print(int("20"))
```

31

```
print(type(float("5.5")))
```

32

```
print(10 / 4)
```

33

```
print(10 // 4)
```

34

print(10 % 4)

35

print(2 ** 3 ** 2)

36

print(5 + 2 * 3)

37

print((5 + 2) * 3)

38

print(7 // 2 + 3)

39

print(8 % 3 * 2)

40

print(10 - 3 ** 2)

41

print(20 / 5 * 2)

42

print(bool("0"))

43

```
print(bool(0), bool(1))
```

44

```
print(int(10 / 2))
```

45

```
print(type(True + 1))
```

46

```
print(3 * "Hi")
```