

## 📖 Easy Level (10 Questions)

**Q1.** Which data type is immutable in Python?

- A. List
  - B. Set
  - C. Dictionary
  - D. Tuple
- 

**Q2.** Which symbol is used to define a tuple?

- A. {}
  - B. []
  - C. ()
  - D. <>
- 

**Q3.** How do you declare a single-element tuple?

- A. (5)
  - B. [5]
  - C. {5}
  - D. (5,)
- 

**Q4.** Which statement correctly assigns multiple values?

- A. `a = b = c = 10, 20, 30`
  - B. `a, b, c = 10, 20, 30`
  - C. `(a, b, c) = 10`
  - D. `a <- 10, b <- 20`
- 

**Q5.** Which function prints a tuple?

- A. `echo()`
  - B. `display()`
  - C. `print()`
  - D. `show()`
- 

**Q6.** Which loop is commonly used to traverse a tuple?

- A. do-while
- B. repeat

- C. for
  - D. goto
- 

**Q7.** Which data type stores unique elements only?

- A. List
  - B. Tuple
  - C. Dictionary
  - D. Set
- 

**Q8.** What is the output of:

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
print(t)
```

- A. {1, 2, 3}
  - B. [1, 2, 3]
  - C. (1, 2, 3)
  - D. Error
- 

**Q9.** Which operator is used to join two lists?

- A. \*
  - B. +
  - C. /
  - D. %
- 

**Q10.** Which method splits a string into a list?

- A. divide()
  - B. split()
  - C. break()
  - D. partition()
-

## ☐ Medium Level (15 Questions)

**Q11.** What will be the output?

```
x, y = 5, 10  
print(x, y)
```

- A. 5
  - B. 10
  - C. 5 10
  - D. Error
- 

**Q12.** Which statement correctly references a variable?

- A. `x := 10`
  - B. `print(x)`
  - C. `ref x`
  - D. `use x`
- 

**Q13.** What happens when you try to modify a tuple element?

- A. Value changes
  - B. New tuple created automatically
  - C. `TypeError` occurs
  - D. No effect
- 

**Q14.** How can you effectively “insert” an item into a tuple?

- A. Using `insert()`
  - B. Convert tuple to list, modify, convert back
  - C. Using `append()`
  - D. Direct assignment
- 

**Q15.** What is the output?

```
t = (10, 20, 30)  
for i in t:  
    print(i, end=" ")
```

- A. 10,20,30
- B. (10,20,30)

- C. 10 20 30
  - D. Error
- 

**Q16.** Which of the following creates a set?

- A. {1, 2, 3}
  - B. (1, 2, 3)
  - C. [1, 2, 3]
  - D. {}
- 

**Q17.** What is the result of:

```
list1 = [1, 2]
list2 = [3, 4]
print(list1 + list2)
```

- A. [1, 2, 3, 4]
  - B. [4, 6]
  - C. Error
  - D. [1, 2] [3, 4]
- 

**Q18.** Which statement splits a string into words?

- A. `s.split()`
  - B. `s.join()`
  - C. `s.break()`
  - D. `s.divide()`
- 

**Q19.** Which statement about sets is TRUE?

- A. Sets allow duplicates
  - B. Sets are ordered
  - C. Sets are mutable
  - D. Sets support indexing
- 

**Q20.** What will be the output?

```
a = b = 5
print(a, b)
```

- A. 5
  - B. 5 5
  - C. Error
  - D. None
- 

**Q21.** Which keyword deletes a variable reference?

- A. `remove`
  - B. `clear`
  - C. `del`
  - D. `pop`
- 

**Q22.** How do you delete an item from a tuple logically?

- A. `del t[0]`
  - B. `t.remove(0)`
  - C. Convert to list, delete, reconvert
  - D. `pop()`
- 

**Q23.** What will be the output?

```
s = "Python is easy"
print(s.split())
```

- A. "Python", "is", "easy"
  - B. ['Python', 'is', 'easy']
  - C. (Python,is,easy)
  - D. Error
- 

**Q24.** Which loop is suitable when the number of iterations is unknown?

- A. `for`
  - B. `while`
  - C. nested `for`
  - D. `do-while`
- 

**Q25.** Which operation joins list elements into a string?

- A. `split()`
- B. `join()`

- C. `append()`
  - D. `merge()`
- 

## Hard Level (15 Questions)

**Q26.** What will be the output?

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
print(t[1])
```

- A. 1
  - B. 2
  - C. 3
  - D. Error
- 

**Q27.** Which of the following demonstrates tuple unpacking?

- A. `t = (1, 2)`
  - B. `x = t[0]`
  - C. `a, b = (10, 20)`
  - D. `t.unpack()`
- 

**Q28.** What happens here?

```
t = (1, 2)
t += (3,)
print(t)
```

- A. Error
  - B. `(1, 2)`
  - C. `(3,)`
  - D. `(1, 2, 3)`
- 

**Q29.** Which feature allows Python to assign values dynamically?

- A. Static typing
- B. Dynamic typing
- C. Strong typing
- D. Manual typing

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**Q30.** Which set operation finds common elements?

- A. Union
  - B. Difference
  - C. Intersection
  - D. Symmetric difference
- 

**Q31.** What is the output?

```
set1 = {1,2,3}  
set2 = {3,4}  
print(set1 & set2)
```

- A. {1,2}
  - B. {3}
  - C. {4}
  - D. Error
- 

**Q32.** Why can't tuples be modified?

- A. They use less memory
  - B. They are immutable by design
  - C. They are faster
  - D. They lack methods
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**Q33.** Which scenario best uses tuples?

- A. Frequently changing data
  - B. Fixed configuration values
  - C. Large datasets
  - D. User input
- 

**Q34.** What will be the output?

```
x, y, *z = (1, 2, 3, 4)  
print(z)
```

- A. [3, 4]
  - B. (3, 4)
  - C. {3, 4}
  - D. Error
- 

**Q35.** Which operation deletes an entire tuple?

- A. `remove(t)`
  - B. `del t`
  - C. `clear(t)`
  - D. `pop(t)`
- 

**Q36.** What is the output?

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
print(len(t))
```

- A. 2
  - B. 3
  - C. Error
  - D. None
- 

**Q37.** Which statement about tuple memory efficiency is TRUE?

- A. Tuples use more memory than lists
  - B. Tuples are slower than lists
  - C. Tuples are memory efficient
  - D. Tuples consume dynamic memory
- 

**Q38.** What will be the output?

```
s = set([1, 1, 2, 3])
print(s)
```

- A. {1, 1, 2, 3}
  - B. {1, 2, 3}
  - C. [1, 2, 3]
  - D. Error
-



**Q39.** Which loop can iterate over tuple indices?

- A. `for i in range(len(t))`
  - B. `do-while`
  - C. `repeat-until`
  - D. `foreach index`
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**Q40.** Which statement correctly describes tuple deletion of an element?

- A. Direct deletion is allowed
- B. Tuples support `pop()`
- C. Element deletion is impossible without recreation
- D. `remove()` works on tuples