

❑ 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

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
-

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`
-

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