BESTSELLER

FOR TERM I
NOV-DEC 2021
EXAM

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Strictly as per the BOARD SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2021-22 released on 2 September 2021

CBSE 15 SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS

(Strictly based on the MCQs Exam pattern)

CLASS 12

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Strictly as per the Latest Term-wise Syllabus released on 22 July 2021 (CBSE Cir. No. Acad-53/2021)

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- On Tips Notes
- Revision Notes
- Mind Maps

OMR Sheets & Answers with Explanations

- Stand Alone MCQs
- Program based MCQs
- Case-based MCQs

Design of the Question Paper

Typology of Questions	Section-A 25	Section-B 24	Section-C 6	Total No. of Questions 55
Stand Alone MCQs	24	—	—	24
Program based MCQs	—	24	—	24
Case studies based Questions	—	—	6	6
Questions to be attempted	**20**	**20**	**10**	**50**

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Benefits

- Exam-Targeted,5 solved & 10 Self-Assessment Papers
- All Types of MCQs–Stand Alone & Case-based Questions
- Answers with Explanations & OMR Sheets after each Sample Question Paper
- Academically important **(AI)** Questions for Board Exam
- Learn more with 'Mind Maps'
- 'On-Tips Notes' & 'Revision Notes' for Crisp Revision

1st EDITION

YEAR 2021

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SYLLABUS COVERED

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION DELHI

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OSWAAL TIPS & TRICKS
TO SUCCEED AT ANY MCQs EXAM

FRETTING ABOUT AN ALL MCQs EXAM?

Till now, school exams in India had only a few Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) in theory papers. Though this year, the whole Term-I question paper will be MCQ-based. This means that students need to be a lot more comfortable with this question format- guess-work will hardly help now. On the bright side, MCQs can be highly scoring if approached strategically. For sure, the more concept clarity you have, the easier it will be. Other than that, let us discuss how you can better deal with MCQs.

1 ELIMINATION TECHNIQUE

Narrow down your choices. If you are not sure about the answer, you can start by getting rid of all possibly wrong options. Look for options that just won't work. This will help figure out the high probability options and simplify your decision making process.

2 WORK WITH THE CLOCK

To score more in the MCQ-based, time management will also be crucial. Every paper has easy, intermediate and difficult questions. Spare 10 minutes at the start of the exam to find the easy questions and answer them first. This will boost your confidence and ensure that you have enough time left for the comparatively difficult questions. Do not give more than a couple of minutes to any question. Skip lengthy questions and come back to them at the end.

3 TOO UNIQUE TO BE TRUE

A choice that is very different from other options is unlikely to be the correct answer most of the time. You can easily eliminate alien concepts or terms. Many times, you will also come across out of context options, just eliminate them.

4 ALMOST IDENTICAL OPTIONS

Sometimes it happens that if your History question has the options- 1945, 1900, 1954 and 1923; then you can narrow down your choices to 1945 and 1954. So you instantly know what you don't need to dwell upon. The examiner has created a confusing situation and wants to test your alertness. Now if you are not sure of even these two options, try remembering where you studied this topic, was it an online lecture, was it a friend's place. This will make it easier to recollect the correct answer.

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड
CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE/DIR (ACAD)/2021 **Date: 02-09-2021**

Circular No: Acad 75/2021

All the Heads of Schools Affiliated to CBSE

Subject: Sample Question Papers of Classes X and XII for Term-I Exams 2021-22

Dear Principal,

The Sample Question Papers for classes X and XII Term-I Exams 2021-22 are now available at CBSE website www.cbseacademic.nic.in at the link given below:

Sample Papers Class X:

http://cbseacademic.nic.in/SQP_CLASSX_2021-22.html

Sample Papers Class XII:

http://cbseacademic.nic.in/SQP_CLASSXII_2021-22.html

(Dr. Joseph Emmanuel)
Director (Academics)

NOTICE

Important Points for Sample Question Papers

The following points are to be noted while studying/referring to the Sample Papers for Classes X & XII Term 1 for the academic session 2021-22:

1 The Multiple Choice Questions given in the sample papers are not of one mark each for all papers.

2. In the SQPs of Mathematics and all languages except English, each question carries one mark.

3. For other subjects, each question carries equal marks viz.-a-viz. the total marks given *i.e.* 40 or 35 or 25 or 15 and the weight age of marks per question will be as follows:-

Max. Marks	No. of Questions to be attempted	Marks per Question
40	50	0.80
35	50	0.70
40	45	0.88
35	45	0.77
25	40	0.625
15	25	0.60

4. If total marks scored by a candidate is in fraction, then the same will be rounded off to the next higher numerical number, for example, if the child gets 16.1 marks then the total marks will be rounded off to 17 and so on.

SYLLABUS

Latest Syllabus for Academic Year (2021-22)

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Class - XII (Code No. 083)

1. **Prerequisites**

   Computer Science- Class XI

2. **Learning Outcomes**

   Student should be able to

   (a) apply the concept of function.

   (b) explain and use the concept of file handling.

   (c) use basic data structure: Stacks.

   (d) explain basics of computer networks.

   (e) use Database concepts, SQL along with connectivity between Python and SQL.

3. **Distribution of Marks:**

Unit No.	Unit Name	Marks	Periods	
			Theory	Practical
I	Computational Thinking and Programming - 2	40	50	25
II	Computer Networks	10	10	----
III	Database Management	20	20	15
	Total	70	80	40

Unit No.	Unit Name	Term-1
I	Computational Thinking and Programming - 2	35
II	Computer Networks	----
III	Database Management	----
	Total	35

4. **Unit wise Syllabus**

TERM-I

Unit I: Computational Thinking and Programming – 2

- Revision of Python topics covered in Class XI.
- Functions: types of function (built-in functions, functions defined in module, user defined functions), creating user defined function, arguments and parameters, default parameters, positional parameters, function returning value(s), flow of execution, scope of a variable (global scope, local scope)
- Introduction to files, types of files (Text file, Binary file, CSV file), relative and absolute paths
- Text file: opening a text file, text file open modes (r, r+, w, w+, a, a+), closing a text file, opening a file

using with clause, writing/appending data to a text file using write() and writelines(), reading from a text file using read(), readline() and readlines(), seek and tell methods, manipulation of data in a text file

- Binary file: basic operations on a binary file: open using file open modes (rb, rb+, wb, wb+, ab, ab+), close a binary file, import pickle module, dump() and load() method, read, write/create, search, append and update operations in a binary file
- CSV file: import csv module, open / close csv file, write into a csv file using csv.writerow() and read from a csv file using csv.reader( )

Python Programming

- Read a text file line by line and display each word separated by a #.
- Read a text file and display the number of vowels/consonants/uppercase/lowercase characters in the file.
- Remove all the lines that contain the character 'a' in a file and write it to another file.
- Create a binary file with name and roll number. Search for a given roll number and display the name, if not found display appropriate message.
- Create a binary file with roll number, name and marks. Input a roll number and update the marks.
- Write a random number generator that generates random numbers between 1 and 6 (simulates a dice).
- Create a CSV file by entering user-id and password, read and search the password for given userid.

❑❑

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0110

OSWAAL EXAM TOOLS

MIND MAPS
Learning Made Simple

MIND MAP
AN INTERACTIVE MAGICAL TOOL

When?

anytime, as frequency as you like till it becomes a habit!

What?

Presenting words and concepts as pictures!!

Why?

- To Unlock the imagination and come up with ideas
- To Remember facts and figures easily
- To Make clearer and better notes
- To Concentrate and save time
- To Plan with ease and ace exams

How?

With a blank sheet of paper coloured pens and your creative imagination!

Result

Learning made simple
'a winning combination'

What are Associations?

It's a technique connecting the core concept at the Centre to related concepts or ideas. Associations spreading out straight from the core concept are the First Level of Association. Then we have a Second Level of Association emitting from the first level and the chronology continues. The thickest line is the First Level of Association and the lines keep getting thinner as we move to the subsequent levels of association. This is exactly how the brain functions, therefore these Mind Maps. Associations are one powerful memory aid connecting seemingly unrelated concepts, hence strengthening memory.

Revision of the Basics of Python

Trace the Mind Map
- First Level
- Second Level
- Third Level

String operations

1. Concatenation
2. Replication
3. Membership operator
4. Comparison operator

Iteration / loops

1. **for loop :** counting loop repeats certain number of times.
2. **while loop :** conditional loop repeats until a certain condition remains true happen.

Jump statements

1. **break :** It terminates the loop it lies within
2. **continue :** It forces the next iteration of the loop to take place, skipping any code in between

History

It was created by "GUIDO VAN ROSSUM" in late 1980 at National Research Institute in the Netherland.

Two modes

1. **Interactive mode :** It allows us to interactively write one statement at a time and get the output.
2. **Script mode :** In this mode, we type program in a file and use interpreter to translate the content of the file.

Operators

1. Arithmetic operators: +, -, *, /, %, **, //
2. Relational operators: <, >, <=, >=, != or <>, ==
3. Logical operators: OR, AND, NOT
4. Assignment operators: =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=, //=
5. Bitwise operators: &, |, ^, <<, >>
6. Membership operators: in, not in
7. Identity operators: is, is not

Data types

- int
- long
- float
- complex

- string
- list
- tuple

- dictionary

Sorting algorithms: It arranges the elements in a specified order i.e., either ascending or descending

1. **Bubble sort :** It compares two adjoining values & exchanges them if they are not in proper order.
2. **Insertion sort :** It scans the array & inserts it into proper position.

Conditional statements

1. **if**
   Syntax : if <condition> :
   statement
2. **if else**
   Syntax : if <condition> :
   statement
   else :
   statement
3. **if elif**
   Syntax: if <condition>:
   statement
   elif <condition>:
   statement
   else:
   statement
4. **Nested if**
   In nested if statement, we can have if–elif–else statement inside another if–elif–else statement.

An error or a bug is anything in the code that prevents a program from being compiled & running correctly

1. **Compile time error :** It occurs at compile time.
   - **Syntax error :** It occurs when rules of programming are misused.
   - **Semantic error :** It occurs when statements are meaningless.
2. **Run time error :** It occurs during the execution of program.
3. **Logical error :** It occurs due to programmer's mistaken analysis of the logic.

Corrected by :
- TDD(Test Driven Development)
- Using print statement
- By using python debugger

Functions

String functions

capitalize() : converts the first character to uppercase
casefold() : converts string into lower case
count() : returns the number of times a specified value occurs.
find() : searches the string for a specified value.
isalnum() : returns true if all characters in string are alphanumeric
isalpha() : returns true if all characters are alphabets.
isdigit() : returns true if all characters are digits.
islower() : returns true if all characters are in lowercase.
isupper() : returns true if all characters are in uppercase.

Import statement

- import<module name>
- from<module> import<object>

Define

- A function is an organized and reusable code that is used for some single, given action.
- It begins by writing the keyword def. followed by the function name and parenthesis eg. def add ():

Types

1. **Built in functions :**
   These functions are built into Python library and can be accessed by programmer
2. **Functions in module :**
   It is a separately saved unit whose functionality can be reused by importing the corresponding module.
3. **User defined function :**
   They are declared with a keyword def. followed by the function name.

Function argument

1. **Required argument :**
   Are the arguments passed to a function in correct position and order.
2. **Keyword argument :**
   It is a function call where the caller function identifies the argument by the parameter name.
3. **Default argument :**
   It is an argument that assumes a default value, if a value is not provided in a function call for that argument.
4. **Variable length argument :**
   An "*" is placed before the variable name that holds the value of all non – keyword variable arguments.

Math function

ceil(x) : returns the smallest integer greater or equal to x.
copysign(x,y) : returns x with sign of y.
fabs(x) : returns the absolute value of x.
factorial (x) : returns the factorial of x
floor (x) : returns the largest integer less than or equal to x.
pow (x,y) : returns x raised to the power y.
sqrt(x,y) : returns the square root of x.
fmod (x) : returns the remainder when x is divided by y.
exp(x) : returns e** x.

Scope of variables

1. **Local variable :**
   They are defined and declared inside a function.
2. **Global variable :**
   They are defined and declared outside a function.

Trace the Mind Map

- First Level
- Second Level
- Third Level

File Handling

Access mode

1. **read** : It opens a file in read mode.
2. **write** : It opens a file in write mode.
3. **append** : It opens a file to add some data

Operations on file

1. **open ( )** : It creates a file object, which would be utilized to call
   Syntax file Object = open (file name [, access mode] [buffering]
2. **write ( )** : This method writes any string to an open file Syntax file Object. write (string)
3. **read ( )** : This method records a string to an open file. Syntax file Object. read ([count])
4. **close ( )** : It closes the file Syntax file Object.close ( )

File path

1. **Absolute file path :** It describes how to access a given file or directory, starting from the root of the file system.
2. **Relative file path :** It is interpreted from the perspective your current working directory.

Functions

1. **read ( ) :** It reads n bytes and returns the read bytes
2. **readline ( ) :** It reads a line of input and return it in the form of a string.
3. **readlines ( ) :** It reads all lines and returns them in a list.
4. **write ( ) :** It writes string to file referenced by <file handle>.
5. **writelines ( ) :** It writes all string in list L as lines to file referenced by <file handle>.
6. **flush ( ) :** It forces the writing of data on disc that is still pending in output buffer.
7. **split ( ) :** It splits a line in column. It returns columns as item of a list.
8. **rename ( ) :** It is used to rename the file existing on the disk.
9. **remove ( ) :** It is used to delete a file existing on the disk.
10. **os.path.join ( ) :** It is used to assemble directory names into a path.
11. **os.path.split ( ) :** It is used to split the last path component.
12. **os.path.split text ( ) :** It is used to split file name into primary name and extension.
13. **os.path.exist ( ) :** It checks if a path actually exist.

File object attributes

1. **file.closed :** It returns true if file is closed, false otherwise.
2. **file.mode :** It returns access mode with which file was opened.
3. **file.name :** It returns name of the file
4. **file.soft space :** It returns false if space explicitly required with print, true otherwise.

File opening modes

1. **r mode :** It opens a file for reading only. This is default mode.
2. **rb mode :** It opens a file for reading only in binary format.
3. **r+ mode :** It opens a file for both reading and writing.
4. **rb+ mode :** It opens a file for both reading and writing in binary format.
5. **w mode :** It opens a file for writing only. Overwrites the file if the file exists.
6. **wb mode :** It opens a file for writing only in binary format.
7. **w+ mode :** It opens a file for both writing and reading.
8. **wb+ mode :** It opens a file for both writing and reading in binary format.
9. **a mode :** It opens a file for appending. The file pointer is at the end of the file, if the file exists.
10. **ab mode :** It opens a file for appending in binary format.
11. **a+ mode :** It opens a file for both appending and reading.
12. **ab+ mode :** It opens a file for both appending and reading in binary format.

Directories

mkdir ( ) : this method is used to create directory, in the current directory.
chdir ( ) : this method is used to change the current directory
getcwd ( ) : this method is used to display the current working directory.
rmdir ( ) : this method is used to delete the directory. Before removing the directory, all the content in it, should be removed

Files are used to store huge collection of data & record permanently

1. **Text file :** They store information in ASCII or Unicode characters. Each line of text is terminated with a special character EOL.
2. **Binary file :** They contain information in the same format in which the information is held in memory.

file position

tell ( ) It tells us the current position of the file pointer.
seek ( ) It moves the file pointer to the specified position.

Trace the Mind Map

- First Level
- Second Level
- Third Level

ON TIPS NOTES

Note taking is a skill that we use in many walks of life : at school, university and in the world of work. However, accurate note making requires a through understanding of concepts. We, at Oswaal, have tried to encapsulate all the chapters from the given syllabus into the following ON TIPS NOTES. These notes will not only facilitate better understanding of concepts, but will also ensure that each and every concept is taken up and every chapter is covered in totality. So go ahead and use these to your advantage... go get the **OSWAAL ADVANTAGE!!**

Important Tips for Students:

The major part for achieving success in the python exam paper of computer science students is "Programming". Having good knowledge of programming concepts, any student can get top most success in the exam paper.

Here, we are giving some important key features about python exam paper so that maximum students appearing in the upcoming exam, term I 2021-22, assure their success with scoring good marks.

I. Key features for preparation the exam

- Create separate notes for the important topics and concepts with the help of books and previous years question papers.
- Learn all the basic concepts and their applications thoroughly.
- For expertise in the programming, practice writing programs with proper formatting as required.
- Point out all the errors, doubts in a separate notebook and clear them as soon as you can.
- Practice all the exercises mentioned at the end of every chapter in the textbook.
- Pay more attention in the programming labs and revise the programs on same day as you have done in the practical session.
- Prepare diagrams, charts and tables for learning the concepts of Boolean algebra, data communication and computer networks.
- Test yourself after completion of each topic by solving the previous years questions and identify your weak areas for giving strength to them.

II. We are giving a key note to every chapter of this book for better understanding the concepts.

CHAPTER 1 : REVISION OF THE BASICS OF PYTHON

- Python was created by Guido van Rossum in late '1980s' (Released in 1991) at National Research Institute in the Netherland.
- It is a case sensitive language.
- We can work in Python in two ways i.e.
  - **Script Mode :** It is used when code needs to be stored for execution at a later stage. The code is stored as a .py file and then can be run.
  - **Interactive Mode:** It is used to run the code instantly and get the results.
- lines of code written in interactive mode are not saved for later use.
- **Indentation :** Blocks of code are marked by line indentation, which is rigidly enforced.
- **Comments :** A hash sign (#) that is not inside a string literal begins a single line comment.
- **Dynamic Typing :** In Python, a variable pointing to a value of a certain type, can be made to point to a variable / object of different type.

- **Static Typing :** In static typing, a data type is attached with a variable when it is defined for the first time and it is fixed.
- **Multiple Assignment :** Python allows you to assign a single value to several variables simultaneously and multiple values to multiple variables in one single statement.

  For example: a = b = c = 1
  a, b, c = 1, 2, "john"
- **Data types:** Python has following 5 built -in core data types:
  1. Numbers
  2. String
  3. List
  4. tuple
  5. dictionary
- Numbers can be either integers or floating point numbers.
- Sequence is an ordered collection of items, indexed by integers starting from 0. Sequences can be grouped into strings, tuples and lists.
- Strings are lines of text that can contain any character. They can be declared with double quotes.
- Lists are used to group other data. They are similar to arrays.
- A tuple consists of a number of values separated by commas.
- A dictionary is an unordered set of key value pairs where the keys are unique.
- A set is an unordered collection with no duplicate items.
- A conditional statement is a statement which is executed on the basis of result of a condition.
- The conditional statements in Python have the following forms.
  (a) if
  (b) The if-else conditional
  (c) The if-elif conditional statement
  (d) Nested if
- **Python provides three types of loops.**
  (a) Counting loops repeat a certain number of times e.g. for
  (b) Conditional loops repeat until a certain thing happens e.g. while.
  (c) Nested loops.
- **A list is a standard data type of Python that can store a sequence of values belonging to any type.**
  (a) These are mutable (i.e. modifiable), you can change elements of a list in place.
  (b) The lists are depicted through square brackets.
  (c) To join two lists use `+' (concatenation) operator.
  (d) List manipulation functions are
  append(), insert(), extend(),sort(), remove(), reverse() and pop().
- **Tuples**
  (a) Tuples are immutable Python sequences, i.e. you cannot change elements of a tuple in place.
  (b) Tuples store a reference at each index.
  (c) Tuple manipulation functions are: len(), max(), min(), and tuple().
- **Dictionaries**
  (a) Dictionaries in Python are a collection of some key-value pairs.
  (b) These are mutable and unordered collection with elements in the form of a key : value pairs that associate keys to values.
  (c) To manipulate dictionaries functions are : len(), clear(), has_key(),items(), keys(), values(), update().
  (d) The membership operators in and not in work with dictionary keys only.
- Strings in Python are stored as individual character in contiguous location, with two way index for each location. Strings are immutable and hence item assignment is not supported.

- **Following operations can be used on strings.**
  (1) Concatenation `+'
  (2) Replication `*'
  (3) Membership in and not in
  (4) Comparison Operators ==, ! =, <, >, < =, > =
- Any Python file can be referenced as a module.
- Modules are accessed by using the import statement.
- **Mathematical functions**
  (i) sqrt() : find the square root of a specified expression
  (ii) pow() : compute the power of a number
  (iii) fabs() : Returns the absolute value of x as a float.
- **Random Functions**
  (i) random()
  (ii) choice()
- **Statistics Module**
  (i) mean()
  (ii) median()
  (iii) mode()

CHAPTER 2 : FUNCTIONS

- The act of partitioning a program into individual components is called `Modularity'.
- The Python modules that come preloaded with Python are called "standard library modules".
- A function is a named block of statements that can be invoked by its name.
- Python can have three types of functions i.e., built-in functions, functions in modules and user-defined functions.
- There are two forms of import statements :
  (i) import < module name >
  (ii) from < module name> import < object >
- The math module of Python provides math functionality.
- The command line sys.argv arguments is another way that we can grab input.
- The basic I/O (Input/Output) functions are input() and print() respectively.
- ceil(x) : Returns the ceiling of x as a float, the smallest integer value greater than or equal to x.
- floor(x) : Returns floor of x as a float, the largest integer value less than or equal to x.
- fabs(x) : Returns the floating point absolute value of x.
- Examples of Some Built-in Functions
  (i) print()
  (ii) input()
  (iii) sorted()
  (iv) bool()
  (v) min()
  (vi) any()
- **String Functions**
  (i) partition()
  (ii) join()
  (iii) split()
- **Modules :** It is a file containing Python definitions and statements.
- Examples of Some Module Functions
  (i) fabs()
  (ii) factorial()

(iii) random()
(iv) today()

CHAPTER 3 : FILE HANDLING

- Files are used to store huge collection of data and records permanently.
- **Need for a Data File**
  (a) It is a convenient way to deal with large quantities of data.
  (b) To avoid input of data multiple times during program execution.
  (c) To share data between various programs.
- **Types of files**
  (a) Text files
  (b) Binary Files
  (c) CSV files
- read(), readline() and readlines() methods are available for reading data from the file.
- write() and writelines() are used for writing data in the file.
- pickle module is used in serialization of data.
- dump and load functions are used to write and read data from file.
- The open() function creates a file object which would be utilized to call other methods associated with it.
- **access_mode :** It determines the mode in which the file has to be opened i.e., read, write, append, etc. This is optional parameter and the default file access mode is read (r).
- **file () :** This is same as open ().
- Types of file path
  (a) Absolute file path
  (b) Relative file path
- Reading from a CSV file is done using the reader object.
- Delimiter specifies the character used to separate each field.
- Quotechar specifies the character used to surround fields that contain the delimiter character.
- Escapechar specifies the character used to escape the delimiter character.
- You can also write to a CSV file using a writer object and the write_row() methods.
- **Functions :**
  (a) read() **(b)** readline() **(c)** readlines() **(d)** write()
  (e) writelines() **(f)** flush() **(g)** split() **(h)** rename()
  (i) remove() **(j)** os.path.join() **(k)** os.path.split() **(l)** os.path.splitext()
  (m) os.path.exists()

■■

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Paper 2021-22 (Term-I)
(Issued by Board on 2nd Sept., 2021)

Sample Question Paper 1

Solved

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

This section consists of 25 Questions (1 to 25). Attempt any 20 questions from this section. Choose the best possible option.

1. Find the invalid identifier from the following:
(A) none **(B)** address
(C) Name **(D)** pass

2. Consider a declaration L = (1, 'Python', '3.14').
Which of the following represents the data type of L?
(A) list **(B)** tuple
(C) dictionary **(D)** string

3. Given a tuple tup1= (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90).
What will be the output to print (tup1 [3:7:2])?
(A) (40,50,60,70,80) **(B)** (40,50,60,70)
(C) [40,60] **(D)** (40,60)

4. Which of the following option is not correct?
(A) if we try to read a text file that does not exist, an error occurs.
(B) if we try to read a text file that does not exist, the file gets created.
(C) if we try to write on a text file that does not exist, no error occurs.
(D) if we try to write on a text file that does not exist, the file gets created.

5. Which of the following options can be used to read the first line of a text file "Myfile.txt"?
(A) myfile = open('Myfile.txt'); myfile.read()
(B) myfile = open('Myfile.txt','r'); myfile.read(n)

(C) myfile = open('Myfile.txt'); myfile.readline()
(D) myfile = open('Myfile.txt'); myfile.readlines()

6. Assume that the position of the file pointer is at the beginning of 3rd line in a text file. Which of the following option can be used to read all the remaining lines?
(A) myfile.read() **(B)** myfile.read(n)
(C) myfile.readline() **(D)** myfile.readlines()

7. A text file "student.txt" is stored in the storage device. Identify the correct option to open the file in read mode.
(i) myfile = open('student.txt','r+')
(ii) myfile = open('student.txt','w')
(iii) myfile = open('student.txt','r')
(iv) myfile = open('student.txt')
(A) only (i) **(B)** both (i) and (iv)
(C) both (iii) and (iv) **(D)** both (i) and (iii)

8. The return type of the input() function is
(A) string **(B)** integer
(C) list **(D)** tuple

9. Which of the following operator cannot be used with string data type?
(A) + **(B)** in
(C) * **(D)** /

10. Consider a tuple tup1 = (10, 15, 25, 30). Identify the statement that will result in an error.
(A) print(tup1[2]) **(B)** tup1[2] = 20
(C) print(min(tup1)) **(D)** print(len(tup1))

11. Which of the following statement is incorrect in the context of binary files?
(A) Information is stored in the same format in which the information is held in memory.
(B) No character translation takes place.
(C) Every line ends with a new line character.
(D) pickle module is used for reading and writing.

12. What is the significance of the tell() method?
(A) tells the path of file.
(B) tells the current position of the file pointer within the file.
(C) tells the end position within the file.
(D) checks the existence of a file at the desired location.

13. Which of the following statement is true?
(A) pickling creates an object from a sequence of bytes.
(B) pickling is used for object serialization.
(C) pickling is used for object deserialization.
(D) pickling is used to manage all types of files in Python.

14. Syntax of seek function in Python is myfile.seek(offset, reference_point) where myfile is the file object. What is the default value of reference_point?
(A) 0 **(B)** 1
(C) 2 **(D)** 3

15. Which of the following components are parts of a function header in Python?
(i) Function Name **(ii)** Return Statement
(iii) Parameter List **(iv)** def keyword
(A) Only (i) **(B)** (i) and (ii)
(C) (iii) and (iv) **(D)** (i), (ii) and (iv)

16. Which of the following function header is correct?
(A) def cal_si(p=100, r, t=2)
(B) def cal_si(p=100, r=8, t)
(C) def cal_si(p, r=8, t)
(D) def cal_si(p, r=8, t=2)

17. Which of the following is the correct way to call a function?
(A) my_func()
(B) def my_func()
(C) return my_func
(D) call my_func()

18. Which of the following character acts as default delimiter in a CSV file?
(A) (colon) :
(B) (hyphen) -
(C) (comma) ,
(D) (vertical line) |

19. Syntax for opening "Student.csv" file in write mode is
myfile = open("Student.csv","w",newline=' ').
What is the importance of newline=''?
(A) A newline gets added to the file.
(B) Empty string gets appended to the first line.
(C) Empty string gets appended to all lines.
(D) EOL translation is suppressed.

20. Consider the following Python program

```
import csv
fh=open ("student.csv", "r")
stureader=csv.reader(fh)
for rec in stureader:
    print(rec)
```

What will be the data type of rec?
(A) string
(B) list
(C) tuple
(D) dictionary

21. Which of the following is not a function / method of csv module in Python?
(A) read()
(B) reader()
(C) writer()
(D) writerow()

22. Which one of the following is the default extension of a Python file?
(A) .exe
(B) .p++
(C) .py
(D) .p

23. Which of the following symbol is used in Python for single line comment?
(A) /
(B) /*
(C) //
(D) #

24. Which of the following statement opens a binary file "record.bin" in write mode and writes data from a list lst1 = [1,2,3,4] on the binary file?
(A) with open('record.bin','wb') as myfile:
pickle.dump(lst1,myfile)
(B) with open('record.bin','wb') as myfile:
pickle.dump(myfile,lst1)
(C) with open('record.bin','wb+') as myfile:
pickle.dump(myfile,lst1)
(D) with open('record.bin','ab') as myfile:
pickle.dump(myfile,lst1)

25. Which of these about a dictionary is false?
(A) The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys.
(B) The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values.
(C) Dictionaries aren't ordered.
(D) Dictionaries are mutable.

SECTION-B

This section consists of 24 Questions (26 to 49). Attempt any 20 questions.

26. What is the output of following code:

```
T=(100)
print(T*2)
```

(A) Syntax error **(B)** (200)
(C) 200 **(D)** (100,100)

27. The content of 'Myfile.txt' is:

Twinkle twinkle little star
How I wonder what you are
Up above the world so high
Like a diamond in the sky

What will be the output of the following code?

```
myfile = open("Myfile.txt")
data = myfile.readlines()
print(len(data))
myfile.close()
```

(A) 3 **(B)** 4
(C) 5 **(D)** 6

28. What is the output of the following Python statements.

```
x = [[10.0, 11.0, 12.0],[13.0, 14.0, 15.0]]
y = x[1][2]
print(y)
```

(A) 12.0 **(B)** 13.0
(C) 14.0 **(D)** 15.0

29. What is the output of the following Python statements.

```
x = 2
while x < 9:
   print(x, end='')
   x = x + 1
```

(A) 12345678 **(B)** 123456789
(C) 2345678 **(D)** 23456789

30. What is the output of the following Python statements.

```
b = 1
for a in range(1, 10, 2):
   b += a + 2
print(b)
```

(A) 31 **(B)** 33
(C) 36 **(D)** 39

31. What is the output of the following Python statements.

```
lst1 = [10, 15, 20, 25, 30]
lst1.insert( 3, 4)
lst1.insert( 2, 3)
print (lst1[-5])
```

(A) 2 **(B)** 3
(C) 4 **(D)** 20

32. Raghav is trying to write a tuple tup1 = (1,2,3,4,5) on a binary file "test.bin". Consider the following code written by him.

```
import pickle
tup1 = (1,2,3,4,5)
myfile = open("test.bin",'wb')
pickle._______ #Statement 1
myfile.close()
```

Identify the missing code in Statement 1.

(A) dump(myfile,tup1) **(B)** dump(tup1, myfile)
(C) write(tup1,myfile) **(D)** load(myfile,tup1)

33. A binary file "employee.dat" has following data:

Empno	empname	Salary
101	Anuj	50000
102	Arijita	40000
103	Hanika	30000
104	Firoz	60000
105	Vijaylakshmi	40000

```
def display(eno):
    f=open("employee.dat","rb")
    totSum=0
    try:
        while True:
        R=pickle.load(f)
        if R[0]==eno:
            __________ #Line1
            totSum=totSum+R[2]
    except:
        f.close()
    print(totSum)
```

When the above mentioned function, display (103) is executed, the output displayed is 190000. Write appropriate jump statement from the following to obtain the above output.

(A) jump **(B)** break
(C) continue **(D)** return

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

```
def add (num1, num2):
    sum = num1 + num2
sum = add(20,30)
print(sum)
```

(A) 50 **(B)** 0
(C) Null **(D)** None

35. Evaluate the following expression and identify the correct answer.

16 – (4 + 2) * 5 + 2**3 * 4

(A) 54 **(B)** 46
(C) 18 **(D)** 32

36. What will be the output of the following code?

```
def my_func(var1=100, var2=200):
    var1+=10
```

```
    var2 = var2 - 10
    return var1+var2
print(my_func(50),my_func())
```

(A) 100 200 **(B)** 150 300
(C) 250 75 **(D)** 250 300

37. What will be the output of the following code?

```
value = 50
def display(N):
    global value
    value = 25
    if N%7==0:
        value = value + N
    else:
        value = value - N
print(value, end="#")
display(20)
print(value)
```

(A) 50#50 **(B)** 50#5
(C) 50#30 **(D)** 5#50#

38. What will be the output of the following code?

```
import random
List=["Delhi","Mumbai","Chennai","Kolkata"]
for y in range(4):
    x = random.randint(1,3)
    print(List[x],end="#")
```

(A) Delhi#Mumbai#Chennai#Kolkata#
(B) Mumbai#Chennai#Kolkata#Mumbai#
(C) Mumbai# Mumbai #Mumbai # Delhi#
(D) Mumbai# Mumbai #Chennai # Mumbai

39. What is the output of the following code?

```
def ChangeVal(M,N):
    for i in range(N):
        if M[i]%5 == 0:
            M[i]//=5
        if M[i]%3 == 0:
            M[i]//=3
L = [25,8,75,12]
ChangeVal(L,4)
for i in L:
    print(i,end="#")
```

(A) 5#8#15#4# **(B)** 5#8#5#4#
(C) 5#8#15#14# **(D)** 5#18#15#4#

40. The content of 'Myfile.txt' is

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall
All the king's horses and all the king's men
Couldn't put Humpty together again

What will be the output of the following code?

```
myfile = open("Myfile.txt")
record = myfile.read().split()
print(len(record))
myfile.close()
```

(A) 24 **(B)** 25
(C) 26 **(D)** 27

41. Find the output of the following code:

```
Name="PythoN3a.1"
R=""
for x in range(len(Name)):
    if Name[x].isupper():
        R=R+Name[x].lower()
    elif Name[x].islower():
        R=R+Name[x].upper()
    elif Name[x].isdigit():
        R=R+Name[x-1]
    else:
        R=R+"#"
print(R)
```

(A) pYTHOn##@ **(B)** pYTHOnN#@
(C) pYTHOn#@ **(D)** pYTHOnN@#

42. The content of 'Myfile.txt' is: Honesty is the best policy.
What will be the output of the following code?

```
myfile = open("Myfile.txt")
x = myfile.read()
print(len(x))
myfile.close()
```

(A) 5 **(B)** 25
(C) 26 **(D)** 27

43. The content of 'Myfile.txt' is:

Humpty DUMPTY sat on a wall
Humpty DUMPTY had a great fall
All the King's horses and all the King's men
Couldn't put Humpty together again

What will be the output of the following code?

```
myfile = open("Myfile.txt")
x = myfile.read().lower()
y = x.count('umpty')
print(y)
myfile.close()
```

(A) 2 **(B)** 3
(C) 4 **(D)** 5

44. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x = 3
def myfunc():
    global x
    x+=2
    print(x, end=' ')
print(x, end=' ')
```

```
myfunc()
print(x, end=' ')
```

(A) 3 3 3 **(B)** 3 4 5
(C) 3 3 5 **(D)** 3 5 5

45. The content of 'Myfile.txt' is: Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat
What will be the output of the following code?

```
myfile = open("Myfile.txt")
vlist = list("aeiouAEIOU")
vc=0
x = myfile.read()
for y in x:
   if(y in vlist):
      vc+=1
print(vc)
myfile.close()
```

(A) 6 **(B)** 7
(C) 8 **(D)** 9

46. The content of 'Myfile.txt' is:

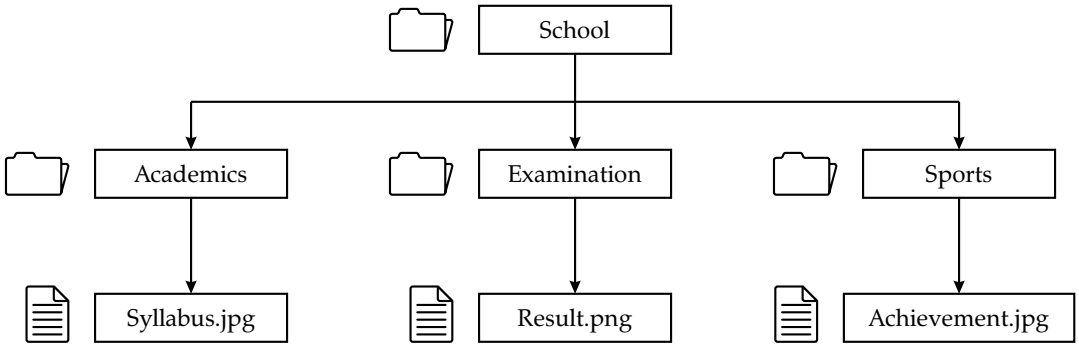
Twinkle twinkle little star
How I wonder what you are
Up above the world so high
Like a diamond in the sky
Twinkle twinkle little star

What will be the output of the following code?

```
myfile = open("Myfile.txt")
line_count = 0
data = myfile.readlines()
for line in data:
   if line[0] == 'T':
      line_count += 1
print(line_count)
myfile.close()
```

(A) 2 **(B)** 3
(C) 4 **(D)** 5

47. Consider the following directory structure.



Suppose root directory (School) and present working directory are the same. What will be the absolute path of the file "Syllabus.jpg"?

(A) School/Syllabus.jpg **(B)** School/Academics/Syllabus.jpg
(C) School/Academics/../Syllabus.jpg **(D)** School/Examination/Syllabus.jpg

48. The content of text file, 'student.txt' is:

Arjun Kumar
Ismail Khan
Joseph B
Hanika Kiran

What will be the data type of data_rec?

```
myfile = open("Myfile.txt")
data_rec = myfile.readlines()
myfile.close()
```

(A) string **(B)** list
(C) tuple **(D)** dictionary

49. What will be the output of the following code?

```
tup1 = (1,2,[1,2],3)
tup1[2][1]=3.14
print(tup1)
```

(A) (1,2,[3.14,2],3) **(B)** (1,2,[1,3.14],3)
(C) (1,2,[1,2],3.14) **(D)** Error Message

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50 -55) Attempt any 5 questions.

Rohit, a student of class 12, is learning CSV File Module in Python. During examination, he has been assigned an incomplete python code (shown below) to create a CSV File 'Student.csv' (content shown below). Help him in completing the code which creates the desired CSV File.

CSV File

1. AKSHAY, XII, A
2. ABHISHEK, XII, A
3. ARVIND, XII, A
4. RAVI, XII, A
5. ASHISH, XII, A

Incomplete Code

```
import _____                                  #Statement-1
fh = open(_____, _____, newline='')           #Statement-2
stuwriter = csv._____                         #Statement-3
data = [ ]
header = ['ROLL_NO', 'NAME', 'CLASS', 'SECTION']
data.append(header)
for i in range(5):
   roll_no = int(input("Enter Roll Number : "))
   name = input("Enter Name : ")
   Class = input("Enter Class : ")
   section = input("Enter Section : ")
   rec = [ _____ ]                            #Statement-4
   data.append(_____)                         #Statement-5
stuwriter. _____ (data)                       #Statement-6
fh.close()
```

50. Identify the suitable code for blank space in the line marked as Statement-1.

(A) csv file **(B)** CSV
(C) csv **(D)** cvs

51. Identify the missing code for blank space in line marked as Statement-2.

(A) "Student.csv","wb" **(B)** "Student.csv","w"
(C) "Student.csv","r" **(D)** "Student.cvs","r"

52. Choose the function name (with argument) that should be used in the blank space of line marked as Statement-3.

(A) reader(fh) **(B)** reader(MyFile)
(C) writer(fh) **(D)** writer(MyFile)

53. Identify the suitable code for blank space in line marked as Statement-4.

(A) 'ROLL_NO', 'NAME', 'CLASS', 'SECTION'
(B) ROLL_NO, NAME, CLASS, SECTION
(C) 'roll_no','name','Class','section'
(D) roll_no,name,Class,section

54. Identify the suitable code for blank space in the line marked as Statement-5.

(A) data **(B)** record
(C) rec **(D)** insert

55. Choose the function name that should be used in the blank space of line marked as Statement-6 to create the desired CSV File?

(A) dump() **(B)** load()
(C) writerows() **(D)** writerow()

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Marking Scheme 2021-22 (Term-I)
(Issued by Board)

Solution of Question Paper 1

SECTION-A

1. **Option (D) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* A keyword can not be an identifier.

2. **Option (B) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* Elements enclosed in parantheses() represents by tuple.

3. **Option (D) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* This expression will slice the given tuple starting with index position 3 and selecting every second element till index number 7(excluding element at index number 7.)

4. **Option (B) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* A file that doesn't exist gets created when we try to open it in write mode.

5. **Option (C) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* readline() is used to read the contents of a file, one line at a time.

6. **Option (D) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* readlines() is used to read the entire contents of a text file from the current position of the file pointer.

7. **Option (C) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* 'r' opens a file in read mode and default mode of file opening is read, so when no mode is specified for file is opened in read mode.

8. **Option (A) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* By default all input taken using the input() will be of string type and it needs to be converted in required data type.

9. **Option (D) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* '+' is concatenation operator, 'in' is membership operator and '*' is replication operator. All these are used with strings. '/' is arithmetical operator hence cannot be used with strings.

10. **Option (B) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* Tuples are immutable i.e. once assigned their value cannot be changed.

11. **Option (C) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* In binary files there is no delimiter for a line.

12. **Option (B) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* Every file maintains a file pointer that tells the current position where reading or writing takes place. The tell() function tells the current position of the file pointer.

13. **Option (B) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* The process whereby a Python object hierarchy is converted into a byte-stream is called serialization/ pickling and it is done using pickle module.

14. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Reference point is the point in file from where seek() function moves the file pointer number of bytes specified by offset. It can have values 0,1&2 . 0 is the value for beginning of file.

15. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: A function header can be defined as
def<function_name>([,parameter_list>]):

16. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: A function header is always defined using def keyword.

17. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A function can be called by simply specifying its name followed by parenthesis.

18. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: .csv files get their name as they use comma as delimiter.

19. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: if newline='' is not used a blank row will be added between two subsequent rows of csv file. To stop this extra line from being added newline is used.

20. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Data type of rec will be list.

21. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: read() is used to read data from a text file. It is not a function of CSV file.

22. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The default extension of a Python file is .py.

23. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Single line comments in Python are marked with #.

24. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: 'with' is used to pair two statements as one and open execute a block of code. dump() of pickle module is used to write data to a binary file.

25. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: keys of a dictionary are unique while values can be duplicate. So values can be accessed by specifying a key but not vice versa. Values are accessed as <dict_name>[key].

SECTION-B

26. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Single value in round brackets is treated as an integer and not tuple. So multiplying T with 100 will give result 200.

27. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: readlines() is used to read a file into a list of strings, where each line of the file forms one string. So len(data) will give length of the list data, which is equal to the number of lines in the file.

28. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: x is a nested list, where each element of the list is also a list. So x[1][2] will access element at index position 2 of the list that is at index position 1 of the outer list.

29. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: x is initialized at 2 , while loop will print the value of x until it is less than 9. After printing 8 the value of x becomes 9 , so the loop ends.

30. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The for loop will iterate from 1 to 10(excluding) skipping 2 numbers every time. 'a' will take values 1,3,5,7,9. All these will be accumulated in b which is initialized at 1.

31. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: lst1.insert(3,4) will insert 4 at index 3.
lst1.insert(2,3) will insert 3 at index 2.
New list will be [10,15,3,20,4,25,30]. Using negative indexing lst1[-5]=3 as the index number of last element will be -1.

32. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: dump() of pickle module is used to write data in a binary file.

33. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Sum of salary of all the employees except that of eno 103 is 190000. So not to add the salary of the employee whose eno is passed as argument continue is used. That will skip the statement totSum=totSum+R[2] and the salary wont' be added.

34. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: As there is no return statement the sum computed in the function definition goes waste and None will be the output which is the value of sum of main function.

35. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Applying the operator precedence and associativity rules:

16-6*5+8*4 =16-30+32
=-14+32
=18

36. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: my_func() is defined with default parameters, which will be used only when the value of that argument is not passed to the function. my_func(50) will take 50 as value for var1 and 200 for var2. In second function call 100 and 200 will be used as value for var1 and var2.

37. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: First print statement will print the value of value variable i.e 50. After the function call the value becomes 5 as in the function the variable is declared as global so the variable of the global name space will be used.

38. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: randint(1,3) will produce either 1or 2 as output. for loop will execute 4 times.

39. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: when ChangeVal() function is called all the items of the list are iterated and changed as per the condition. So 25 is replaced by 5, 8 remains same, 75 is first floor divided with 5 to get 15, which is then floor divide by 3 to get 5, 12 is replaced by 4.

Now since lists are mutable so changes are made in actual list L.

40. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: read() will read the entire contents of the file in a string and then split will split it into a list of strings by blank space i.e. all the words of the file's content are stored as the list elements. len() will give length of the list record which contains all the words stored in the file.

41. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The given code will change each upper case character of the string name to lowercase and vice-versa and store it in new string R moreover all the digits of the string name will be changed to the character one place previous to the digit. All other characters are changed to #.

42. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: read() will read the contents of the file into a string x and len() return the length of the string x i.e. 27.

43. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: read() will read the contents of the file into a string x. count() will count the occurrence of 'umpty' in string x.

44. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: When a variable inside a block is declared global then the variable with the same name of the global name space is used. No new variable is created in the local namespace. So in first function call 3 gets printed with a space. Inside the function body value of 'x' is changed to 5, which gets printed. When the function is exit, print statement prints the value 5 that was obtained inside the function.

45. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: vlist is a list created using list() that contains all the vowels(upper and lower case both). Contents of the file are read in a string x using read().

Now each charcter of this string is iterated and its occurrence checked in vlist. If it exists vc is incremented by 1, the file contains 7 vowels.

46. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: This code reads the contents of the file in a list, where each member of the list is one line of the file. Now the lines that begin with 'T' are counted.

47. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Absolute path is defined by starting from the root directory.

48. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: readlines() reads the contents of the file in a list.

49. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Tuples are immutable but lists are mutable. Here element of the list is being updated.

SECTION-C

50. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: CSV module needs to be imported.

51. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: File Student.csv is to be opened for writing.

52. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: csv.writer object is created.

53. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The name of varaibles using which a list rec is created. It will hold the values that user enters.

54. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: statement-5 appends data input by the user to the list data. The data is stored in list rec.

55. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: writerows() will write the contents of the list data to the file. Each element of the list data will be added as a row the file.

■■

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Sample Question Paper 2

Solved

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following is valid arithmetic operator in Python?
(A) //
(B) ?
(C) <
(D) and

2. Suppose a tuple T is declared as T = (10, 12, 43, 39) which of the following is incorrect?
(A) print(T[1])
(B) T[2] = – 29
(C) print(max(T))
(D) print(len(T))

3. Which of the following is invalid?
(A) _a = 1
(B) __a = 1
(C) __str__ = 1
(D) none of the mentioned

4. Which of the following is/are sorting technique?
(A) Bubble sort
(B) Insertion sort
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of these

5. To open a file "c:\scores.txt" for reading, we use ..... .
(A) infile = open("c:\scores.txt", "r")
(B) infile = open("c:\\scores.txt", "r")
(C) infile = open(file = "c:\scores.txt", "r")
(D) infile = open(file = "c:\\scores.txt", "r")

6. All keywords in Python are in ..... .
(A) lower case
(B) UPPER CASE
(C) Capitalized
(D) None of these

7. To read two bytes from a file object infile, we use ..... .
(A) infile.read(2)
(B) infile.read()
(C) infile.readline()
(D) infile.readlines()

8. Which function helps us to randomize the items of a list?
   (A) shuffle() **(B)** mean()
   (C) choice() **(D)** max()
9. Which of the following is valid for loop in Python?
   (A) for(i=0; i<n; i++) **(B)** for i in range(0,5):
   (C) for i in range(0,5) **(D)** for i in range(5)
10. It determines the mode in which the file has to be opened.
   (A) file name **(B)** access_mode
   (C) dump **(D)** pickle
11. Which is the correct form of declaration of dictionary?
   (A) Day={1:'monday',2:'tuesday',3:'wednesday'}
   (B) Day=(1;'monday',2;'tuesday',3;'wednesday')
   (C) Day=[1:'monday',2:'tuesday',3:'wednesday']
   (D) Day={1'monday',2'tuesday',3'wednesday']
12. Which type of error occurs when rules of programming language are misused?
   (A) Syntax error **(B)** Semantic error
   (C) Run time error **(D)** Logical error
13. Which of the following is the use of id() function in python?
   (A) id() returns the identity of the object **(B)** Every object doesn't have a unique Id
   (C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** None of the mentioned
14. Which of the following is/are compile time errors?
   (A) Syntax error **(B)** Semantic error
   (C) A and B both **(D)** None of these
15. Which of the following is an invalid statement?
   (A) abc = 1,000,000 **(B)** a b c = 1000 2000 3000
   (C) a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000 **(D)** a_b_c = 1,000,000
16. What keyword would you use to add an alternative condition to an if statement?
   (A) else if **(B)** elseif
   (C) elif **(D)** None of these
17. Which of the following refers to mathematical function?
   (A) sqrt **(B)** Rhombus
   (C) add **(D)** Rqrt Add
18. Which sorting technique compares two adjoining values and exchanges them?
   (A) Bubble sort **(B)** Insertion sort
   (C) Both A and B **(D)** None of these
19. Which of the following is not a complex number?
   (A) k = 2 + 3j **(B)** k = complex(2, 3)
   (C) k = 2 + 3l **(D)** k = 2 + 3J
20. In a Python program, a control structure ..... .
   (A) Defines program-specific data structures
   (B) Directs the order of execution of the statements in the program
   (C) Dictates what happens before the program starts and after it terminates
   (D) None of the above
21. Which of the following is an invalid variable?
   (A) my_string_1 **(B)** 1st_string
   (C) foo **(D)** _my_string
22. What are the two main types of functions?
   (i) Custom function

(ii) Built in function
(iii) User defined function
(iv) System function

(A) (i) and (ii) **(B)** (ii) and (iii)
(C) (iii) and (iv) **(D)** (i) and (iv)

23. Text files store information in ..... characters.
(A) ASCII **(B)** Unicode
(C) (A) and (B) **(D)** None of these

24. Which type of elements are accepted by random. shuffle()?
(A) tuples **(B)** dictionaries
(C) lists **(D)** strings

25. Which statement will check if a is equal to b?
(A) if a = b: **(B)** if a == b:
(C) if a === c: **(D)** if a == b

SECTION-B

26. What will be the output of the following code?

```
print (type(type(int)))
```

(A) type 'int' **(B)** <class 'type'>
(C) Error **(D)** <class 'int'>

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

```
f = None
for i in range (5):
    with open("data.txt", "w") as f:
        if i > 2:
            break
print(f.closed)
```

(A) True **(B)** False
(C) None **(D)** Error

28. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "i"
while i in x:
    print(i, end=" ")
```

(A) a b c d e f **(B)** abcdef
(C) i i i i i ... **(D)** No output

29. What will be the output of the following python code?

```
def cube (x):
    return x * x * x
    x = cube (2)
    print (x)
```

(A) 2 **(B)** 4
(C) 8 **(D)** 20

30. What will be output of this expression:

```
'p' + 'q'
```

(A) pq **(B)** rs
(C) pqrs **(D)** pq12

31. What will be the output of the following code?

```
L = ['a','b','c','d']
print (" ".join(L))
```

(A) Error **(B)** a b c d
(C) ['a','b','c','d'] **(D)** None

32. What is the output when the following code is executed ?

```
print(r"\nhello")
```

(A) a new line and hello **(B)** \nhello
(C) the letter r and then hello **(D)** Error

33. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x = 12
for i in x:
    print(i)
```

(A) 1 2 **(B)** 1, 2
(C) Error **(D)** None of the above

34. What is the output of 0.1 + 0.2 == 0.3?
(A) True **(B)** False
(C) Machine dependent **(D)** Error

35. What is the output of "hello"+1+2+3 ?
(A) hello123 **(B)** hello
(C) Error **(D)** hello6

36. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] what is list1 after list1.pop(1)?
(A) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] **(B)** [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
(C) [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3] **(D)** [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]

37. In python ~x=-(x+1) then, what does ~~~~~5 evaluate to?
(A) -6 **(B)** -11
(C) +11 **(D)** -5

38. Consider the following code and find the answer :

```
x = 10
print x
x = "Anuj"
print x
```

(A) 10
Most recent
(B) 10
Anuj
(C) call back error
invalid command
(D) None of these

39. Identify the most probable incorrect output of random ( ).
(A) 0.02235319431 **(B)** 1.0234567
(C) 0.0003287169 **(D)** 0.001234567

40. A text file "MyData.txt" contains following data:

```
Hello \n
\n
\n
Welcome to AGRA
\n
How \n
Are
You
```

What would be the output of the following code:

```
fn = open ("MyData.txt", "r")
lst=fn.readlines()
print lst[0],
print lst[3],
print lst[1],
print lst[5]
```

(A) Hello
Welcome to AGRA
How

(B) Hello Welcome to AGRA
How

(C) Hello Welcome to AGRA How

(D) Hello
Welcome to AGRA How

41. What will be the output of the following code?

```
print(math.ceil (random.random( )))
```

(A) 2.0 **(B)** will be different every time
(C) 1.0 **(D)** None of these.

42. Identify the most probable contents that the file "friends.txt" will have after execution of the following code:

```
fn=open ("friends.txt","w")
for i in range(5):
    name = input ("Enter your friends name")
    fn.write(name)
fn.close()
```

Consider the input to be:

Anuj
Anubhav
Siddhant
Arnav
Abhay

(A) AnujAnubhavSiddhantArnavAbhay

(B) Anuj
Anubhav
Siddhant
Arnav
Abhay

(C) Anuj Anubhav Siddhant Arnav Abhay **(D)** None of these

43. a = input (" Enter any number ")
b = input (" Enter any number)
c = a + b
print (c)
Predict the output of the above code if input is 56 & 72

(A) 128 **(B)** 5672
(C) 120 **(D)** Error will be displayed.

44. Identify the possible set of outputs for the following code.

```
print (math.pow (random.randint ( 1, 4 ), 3))
```

If the same statement is repeated 4 times

(1) 18278 **(2)** 1234
(3) 2231 **(4)** 182764
(5) 2764864 **(6)** 12723

(A) 1, 2 and 3 **(B)** 1, 4 and 5
(C) 3, 5 and 6 **(D)** 2, 4, 6

45. Which of the following sets is the most probable output if the below given print statement is repeated three times?

```
print (12 + random  . random (5)
```

(A) 12.0123, 13.4567, 18.3264 **(B)** 12.0123, 13.4567, 16.3149
(C) 14.8961, 15.6794, 11.8910 **(D)** 14.8961, 15.6792, 17.1234

46. Consider the following logical expression (7 > 5) or (50 < 100/0). What will this expression evaluate to?

(A) Gives an error **(B)** False
(C) Invalid statement **(D)** True

47. Identify the output of the following code:

```
fn = open (r'E:\myFile.txt', "r")
str = ""
while str:
    str = fn.readline( )
    print str,
fn.close( )
```

(A) All the lines of the file "myfile.txt" will be printed
(B) The contents of the file will be printed at one go
(C) The complete file will be read in a list str
(D) Contents of the file will be read one line at a time in string strand then printed.

48. Consider the code given below:

```
def check (a):
    a = math.sqrt(a)
    return(a)
    print(a)
check(25)
```

The output will be:

(A) Error statement **(B)** 25
(C) 5 **(D)** Nothing will be printed

49. Name the file that is always opened in write mode.

(A) sys.stdin **(B)** write.txt
(C) Binary file **(D)** sys.stdout

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50 -55) Attempt any 5 questions.

Consider the following code and answer the questions that follow:

```
Book = { 1 : 'Thriller', 2 : 'Mystery', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children Stories')
Library = { '5' : 'Madras Diaries', '6' : 'Malgudi Days'}
```

50. Ramesh needs to change the title in the dictionary Book from 'Crime' to 'Crime Thriller'. He has written the following command:

```
Book['Crime']='Crime Thriller'
```

But he is not getting the answer . Help him choose the correct command:

(A) Book[2]='Crime Thriller' **(B)** Book[3]='Crime Thriller'
(C) Book[2]=('Crime Thriller') **(D)** Book[3]=('Crime Thriller')

51. The command to merge the dictionary Book with Library the command would be:
(A) d=Book+Library
(B) print(Book+Library)
(C) Book.update(Library)
(D) Library.update(Book)

52. What will be the output of the following code:
print(list(Library))
(A) ['5','Madras diaries','6','Malgudi Days']
(B) ('5','Madras diaries','6','Malgudi Days')
(C) ['Madras diaries','Malgudi Days']
(D) ['5','6']

53. In order to check whether the key 2 is present in the dictionary Book, Ramesh uses the following command:
2 in Book
He gets the answer 'True'. Now to check whether the name 'Madras Diaries' exists in the dictionary Library, he uses the following command: 'Madras Diaries' in Library but he gets the answer as 'False'. Select the correct reason for this:
(A) We cannot use the in operator with values. It can be used with keys only.
(B) We must use the function Library, values() along with the in operator.
(C) We can use the Library.items() function instead of the in operator.
(D) Both B and C above are correct.

54. With reference to the above declared dictionaries, predict the output of the following code fragments

Code 1	Code 2
Library=Book	Library=Book. copy()
Library. pop (2)	Library. pop (2)
print(Library)	print(Library)
print (Book)	print (Book)

(A)

Code 1	Code 2
(1 : 'Thriller', 2 : 'Mystery', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')	(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')
(1 : 'Thriller', 2 : 'Mystery', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')	(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')

(B)

Code 1	Code 2
(2 : 'Mystery')	(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')
(1 : 'Thriller', 2 : 'Mystery', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')	(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')

(C)

Code 1	Code 2
(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')	(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')
(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')	(1 : 'Thriller', 2 : 'Mystery', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')

(D)

Code 1	Code 2
(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')	(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')
(1 : 'Thriller', 2 : 'Mystery', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')	(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')

55. Every time Ramesh prints the dictionary, he gets different output because:

(A) dictionaries are unordered

(B) dictionaries are ordered

(C) dictionaries keep on changing values associated with keys.

(D) none of these

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

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Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

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Test Center Code

0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4
4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8
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IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Sample Question Paper 3

Solved

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. All keywords in Python are in ..... except three keywords.
(A) lower case **(B)** UPPER CASE
(C) Capitalized **(D)** None of the mentioned

2. To read the entire remaining contents of the file as a string from a file object infile, we use ..... .
(A) infile.read(2) **(B)** infile.read()
(C) infile.readline() **(D)** infile.readlines()

3. How many types of error are there in Python?
(A) One **(B)** Two
(C) Three **(D)** Four

4. A byte-stream is converted back into an object hierarchy by the process called:
(A) Pickling **(B)** dumping
(C) loading **(D)** Unpickling.

5. Negative byte value in seek() will :
(A) Give an error
(B) Move the pointer to end of file
(C) Move the file pointer in reverse direction
(D) Move the file pointer to EOF

6. Which of the following is true for variable names in Python?
(A) unlimited length
(B) all private members must have leading and trailing underscores
(C) underscore and ampersand are the only two special characters allowed
(D) none of the mentioned

7. Which of these in not a core data type?
(A) Lists **(B)** Dictionary
(C) Tuples **(D)** Class

8. Constant(s) available in Math module is/are:
(A) math.pi **(B)** math.e
(C) math.pie **(D)** Both (A) & (B)

9. The variable that stores the name of top level statement is:
(A) _name_ **(B)** _main_
(C) _init.py **(D)** _init_

10. Which of the following sequences would be generated in the given line of code?
range (5, 0, -2)
(A) 5 4 3 2 1 0 -1 **(B)** 5 4 3 2 1 0
(C) 5 3 1 **(D)** None of the above

11. Which of the following statements are true?
(A) When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an error occurs
(B) When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is created
(C) When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file
(D) All of the mentioned

12. Sorting means arranging the elements in
(A) ascending order **(B)** descending order
(C) Either A or B **(D)** None of these

13. Which function is used to split a line in columns?
(A) split() **(B)** spt()
(C) split_line() **(D)** All of these

14. A sequence of characters surrounded by quotes:
(A) Comment **(B)** Document string
(C) String literal **(D)** Multiline comment

15. ..... is a file containing variables, class, definitions, statements and functions related to a particular task.
(A) docstrings **(B)** functions
(C) Python Module **(D)** _main_

16. Each line of text in a text file is terminated by .....
(A) '\n' **(B)** Carriage return
(C) Both (A) & (B) **(D)** Neither (A) and (B)

17. To read 5 bytes from a file, the statement is
(A) read (5) **(B)** <filehandle>. read (5)
(C) read (5). <filehandle> **(D)** <filehandle>.(5)

18. ..... is used to indicate something that has yet not been created.
(A) True **(B)** False
(C) None **(D)** Literal Collection.

19. Identify the incorrect form of import statement.
(A) from <module> import <object1> [<object2>, […]]
(B) from <module> import <object>
(C) from <module> import all
(D) All of the above

20. Below are given steps to process a file in python. Arrange them in correct order
1. Open a file and assign its reference to a file object.
2. determine the type of file usage.
3. close the file.
4. Process the file
(A) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 **B.** 4 — 2 — 3 — 1
(C) 2 — 1 — 3 — 4 **(D)** 2 — 1 — 4 — 3

21. The 'w' mode will:
(A) Create a new file for writing if it doesn't exist.
(B) Overwrite the file that already exist.
(C) Can be used only for writing.
(D) All of the above.

22. Name the standard input/output files opened by Python when a user starts Python.
(A) stdin **(B)** stdout
(C) sys.stdin & sys.stdout **(D)** stdin & stdout

23. A file object is also known as
(A) File identifier **(B)** File mode
(C) File variable **(D)** File handle

24. All the functions on a date file are performed through:
(A) open( ) **(B)** file object
(C) file( ) **(D)** write( )

25. ..... forces the writing of data on disc still pending in output buffer.
(A) write ( ) **(B)** writelines ( )
(C) flush ( ) **(D)** close ( )

SECTION-B

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

```
i=0
def change(i):
    i=i+1
return i
change(1)
print(i)
```

(A) 1 **(B)** Nothing is displayed
(C) 0 **(D)** Error

27. What will be the output of the following code, if the file stud.txt contains following data?

```
10~34.50~67.85~89.0\n
11~47.78~89.95~67.45\n
13~12.53~100.00~56.20\n
fh=open("stud.txt","w")
line=fh.readline().rstrip('\n')
record = line.split('~')
print(record)
```

(A) ['10','34.50,'67.85','89.0'] **(B)** [10,11,13]
(C) [10,34.50,67.85,89.0] **(D)** Error will be generated

28. The statement

```
name = u "Neelam" :
```

(A) Gives an error
(B) declares of a unicode string
(C) Stores an ASCII string
(D) None of these

29. ..... refer to use an expression as part of a larger expression.

(A) Functions
(B) Compositions
(C) Modules
(D) None of these

30. int ('010', 8) will give

(A) 00000010
(B) 18
(C) 9
(D) Not possible.

31. A file ABC.txt contains the following data

```
12~47.85~64.25~89\n.
```

What can you say about the type of the file?

(A) File contains the students data
(B) File contains numbers.
(C) It is a text file.
(D) It is a delimited text file.

32. A multiline string can be created by:

(A) Adding a backslash at the end of the physical line
(B) By enclosing the multiple lines of string in triple quotes.
(C) By enclosing the string in parenthesis ('( )')
(D) Both (A) & (B)

33. What will be the output of the following code ?

```
print 'doesn/'t'
print "doesn'/'t"
print "yes," he said.'
print "/"yes, /" he said."
```

(A) doesn't
doesn/t
"yes", he said.
"yes," he said

(B) doesn't
doesn't
Most recent traceback error
"yes," he said.

(C) most recent true back error
doesn't
"yes," he said.
"yes," he said

(D) doesn't
doesn't
"yes," he said.
"yes, / he said.

34. Predict the output of each of the three code fragments.

1.
```
a = 20
a + 1
print (a)
```

2.
```
a = 20
a + = 1
print(a)
```

3.
```
a = 20
a = a + 1
print(a)
```

(A) 1.21 2.21 3.20
(B) 1.20 2.21 3.21
(C) 1.20 2.20 3.21
(D) 1.20 2.21 3.20.

35. What will be the output of print (len (str (5 > 50)))?

(A) Most recent traceback error
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) None of these

36. Predict the output

```
num = 20.5
z = 3
result = z**3 + num//z
print (result)
```

(A) 3381.4 **(B)** 0
(C) Error **(D)** 33.0

37. Predict the output of the following expression.

```
print(4*len('welcome')/((len("python")%3)+2.0))
```

(A) 14 **(B)** 27
(C) 12 **(D)** 31

38. Predict the output of 3 < (10 or 2)

(A) True **(B)** False
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these

39. What will the following expression evaluate to print (complex (1.5) + int (2.5) + 200)

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** (203.5 + 0j)
(C) (202 + 1j) **(D)** None of these

40. What would be the output of print (math. fabs (–5.0/2))

(A) – 2.5 **(B)** 2.5
(C) – 2 **(D)** – 2.5

41. What will be the output of:

```
print (int (10.78/3) < len ("10.78"))
```

(A) True **(B)** False
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these.

42. Find the output of the below given code when x = 0, y = 1, z = 1

```
x = int (input ("Enter a number"))
y = int (input ("Enter second number"))
z = int (input ("Enter third number"))
if x < y < z :
    print ("stream 1")
elif x > y > z :
    print ("stream 2")
else : print ("stream 3")
print ("is selected for you")
```

(A) stream 3 is selected for you **(B)** stream 3 is selected for you
(C) stream 1 is selected for you **(D)** stream 2 is selected for you

43. Identify the statement which will give output 2.

(A) print(5/2) **(B)** print(5.0//2)
(C) print((int)5.0//2) **(D)** print(math.fabs(-5.0/2))

44. Find the output

```
b=eval('65+23')
    print(b)
```

(A) 6523 **(B)** Syntax error
(C) 98 **(D)** None of these

45. Predict the output of the given code for x = 30

```
if (x > 50) :
    if (x < 60) :
        print ("Got it")
    else :
        print ("Well tried")
else :
    if (x > 30) :
        print ("Just missed")
else :
    pritn ("Eureka")
```

(A) Got it **(B)** Well tried
(C) Just missed **(D)** Eureka

46. What will be the output of following code?

```
deffunc(a,b=5,c=10):
    poly=2*a*2-5*b+c
    a=b + c
    print(poly)
func(6,c=4)
```

(A) 5 **(B)** 4
(C) 10 **(D)** 3

47. What will the following expression evaluate to :

(2/int (1.5) + 200)

(A) 202 **(B)** 201
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these

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

```
def power(x, y=2):
  r = 1
for i in range(y):
    r = r * x
return r
print(power(3))
print(power(3, 3))
```

(A) 9
27
(B) 9
9
(C) 27
27
(D) Error

49. Predict the output

```
for a in 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 :
    print(a)
```

(A) 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 **(B)** 10, 14, 16
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** 10
12
14
16
18

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50 -55) Attempt any 5 questions.

I. Attempt any 5 questions out of 6.

Module

A Python module can be defined as a python program file which contains a python code including python functions, classes, or variables. In other words, we can say that our python code file saved with extension (.py) is treated as the module. We may have a runnable code inside the python module.

Modules in Python provide us the flexibility to organize the code in a logical way. To use the functionality of one module into another, we must have to import the specific module.

The import statement is used to import all the functionality of one module into another. Here, we must notice that we can use the functionality of any python source file by importing that file as the module into another python source file. We can import multiple modules with a single import statement, but a module is loaded once regardless of the number of times, it has been imported into our file.

50. Which extension is used to save the Python file?

(A) .py **(B)** .pyth
(C) .thon **(D)** .python

51. What is the use of import statement?

(A) to import all functionality of one module
(B) to import all functionality of one module into another
(C) to import all functionality
(D) None of these.

52. ..... is a file containing Python definitions and statements.

(A) Module **(B)** List
(C) Tuple **(D)** Dictionary

53. How many kinds of module are there in Python?

(A) Built in **(B)** User defined
(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** None of these

54. Which keyword is used to import the module?

(A) import module **(B)** module
(C) import **(D)** None of these

55. Name the Python module used for renaming and deleting files:

(A) pickle module **(B)** file module
(C) IO module **(D)** os module

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series: A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series: Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

IMPORTANT

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Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Sample Question Paper 4

Solved

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. A bunch of bytes stored in some storage device like hard-disk etc. is:
(A) File **(B)** String
(C) Data **(D)** Input stream

2. Which type of the following statements is true about a Python module?
(1) It is independent grouping of code and data.
(2) It can be reused in other programs.
(3) It depends on other modules.
(A) 1 **(B)** 1&3
(C) 2 & 3 **(D)** 1,2&3

3. Select the correct syntax for opening a file in Python
(A) < file-object > = open (<filename>)
(B) < file-object > = open (< filename >, < mode >)
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

4. A text file stores information in ..... or ..... characters.
(A) ASCII, ISCII **(B)** Bits, English
(C) ASCII, Unicode **(D)** Letters, Numeric

5. Identify the incorrect statement for opening text tile data.txt in read mode.
(A) F = open (r "c:\data.txt") **(B)** F = open ("c:\data.txt",r)
(C) F = open ("c:\data.txt") **(D)** F = open ("c:\data.txt", "r")

6. ..... is a named logical environment holding logical grouping of related objects
(A) Name space **(B)** Module
(C) Function **(D)** Doc string

7. Which of the following functions is a built-in function in Python?
(A) seed() **(B)** sqrt()
(C) factorial() **(D)** print()

8. ..... governs the type of operations possible in the opened file.
(A) File object **(B)** File-mode
(C) File handle **(D)** File( )

9. Operators that require only one operand to operate upon :
(A) Unary operators **(B)** Binary operators
(C) Ternary operators **(D)** Boolean operators.

10. Write a single statement equivalent to:

```
myobj=open(r1,"E:\poem.txt", "r")
mydata=myobj.read(38)
```

(A) open("E:\\poem.txt", "r") **(B)** open(r'E:\poem.txt',read(38)
(C) file("E:\\poem.txt", "r").read(38) **(D)** file(r'E:\poem.txt', "r")

11. The string whose each character is 2 bytes long:
(A) All strings **(B)** Triple quoted strings
(C) Multiline strings **(D)** Unicode strings

12. The 'r+' mode will:
(A) Enable both reading and writing. **(B)** Raise an error if the file doesn't exist.
(C) Over write the already existing file. **(D)** Both (A) & (B)

13. For the operator '+', the valid pairs of operands will be :
(A) Hello, World **(B)** 56, 89
(C) Hello, 56 **(D)** Both A & B.

14. import statement is used with, which type of python functions?
(A) Built in functions **(B)** Functions defined in modules
(C) User defined functions **(D)** All of these

15. sys.stdin.read( ) is used to read from:
(A) File named sys.stdin **(B)** Keyboard
(C) File named stdin **(D)** None of these

16. What is the scope of a variable declared in top level segment (– main –) of a program ?
(A) Global **(B)** Local
(C) Depends on its used **(D)** None of these.

17. Consider the code:

```
def minus ( total, decrement)      – statement 1
output = total- decrement          – statement 2
return output                      – statement 3
```

There is an error in:
(A) statement 1 **(B)** statement 2
(C) statement 3 **(D)** All of these

18. Consider the following code.

```
def sum ( a, b):                      statement 1
    s = a + b                         statement 2
    return s                          statement 3
n1 = int (input ("Enter a number"))   statement 4
n2 = int (input ("Enter a number'))   statement 5
sum = sum (n1, n2)                    statement 6
print ("sum=", sum)                   statement 7
```

Choose the correct order of the execution of statements
(A) 1→2→3→4→5→6→7 **(B)** 1→2→3→4→5→7→6
(C) 6→7→1→2→3→4→5 **(D)** 4→5→6→1→2→3→7

19. Identify the incorrect form of import statement.
(A) from <module>import <object1>[,object2>,[...]]
(B) from <module> import <object>
(C) form <module> import all
(D) All of the above

20. ..... are the variables that are listed within parentheses of a function header.
(A) Parameters **(B)** Arguments
(C) Values **(D)** None of these

21. ..... is a character that separates words or phrases in a line or record.
(A) Comma **(B)** Tab
(C) Delimiter **(D)** None of these

22. Identify the type of function statement from the syntax given below:
<function name> (<value – to – be – passed – to – argument>)
(A) Function header **(B)** Function call
(C) Function definition **(D)** None of these

23. A variable pointing to a value of a certain type can be made to point to a value an object of different type. This is called:
(A) Type Casting **(B)** Coercion
(C) Dynamic Typing **(D)** Assignment

24. Scope of a variables declared in a function body is
(A) Global **(B)** Local
(C) Depends on function call **(D)** None of these

25. Select the augmented assignment operator from the following.
(A) + = **(B)** < >
(C) >> **(D)** &.

SECTION-B

26. What is the most probable output of random.randint (3, 10)?
(A) 3.045 **(B)** 4.789
(C) 7 **(D)** 10.56

27. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?
(A) 1 A 2 B 3 C **(B)** 1 2 3
(C) A B C **(D)** 1:"A" 2:"B" 3:"C"

28. Given a file "lines.txt" as shown below:

```
This is line 1
This is line 2
This is line 4
```

What would be the output of the following code?

```
file=open("line.txt")
f=file.readlines( )
print(f)
file.close( )
```

(A) ['This is line1 \n', 'This is line 2 \n', '\n', 'This is line 4']
(B) ['This is line1 \n', 'This is line 2 \n', 'This is line 4']
(C) This is line1
This is line2
This is line4
(D) Syntax error

29. What will be the output of the following expression print (len ("covid-19") / (len ('2L') + 2 * (–1) **3))

(A) 2 **(B)** Zero Division Error
(C) 0 **(D)** 56

30. What would be the output of the following line of code ?

```
f = open (r, " c : /temp/data. txt", "w")
```

(A) A file data. txt will be opened in read & write mode.
(B) A file data. txt will be opened in write mode only if the file exists.
(C) A file data. txt will be opened in write mode, if it exists otherwise it would be created
(D) None of these

31. Identify the statements that would yield 2 as output.

(A) print (–5.0112) **(B)** print (–5.0/2)
(C) print (5/2) **(D)** print [(in) s.01/2]

32. Predict the output of (10 < 100) or (50 < 100/0)

(A) True **(B)** False
(C) Division by zero error **(D)** None of these

33. Consider a file myfile.txt as given below :

```
This is the time of the year
When the whole world around
you is painted with colours
of hues. It seems every mook
and corner has been painted
so beautifully by an expert artist.
```

What would be the output of the following code ?

```
myfile = open (r' myfile. txt', "r")
str = myfile.read (30)
print str
myfile.close( )
```

(A) This will read first 30 characters from the file
(B) It will read first 30 bytes from the file and print them
(C) It will read the contents of the file 30 times
(D) It will place the file pointer at 30th character.

34. Predict the output

```
for a in 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 :
    print(a)
```

(A) 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 **(B)** 10, 14, 16
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** 10
12
14
16
18

35. Predict the output of the following code for a=5

```
def sumof3multiples1(n):
    s=n*1+n*2+n*3
    return s
a= int(input("Enter a number"))
sumof3multiples1(a)
```

(A) 30 **(B)** 35
(C) No output will be shown **(D)** None of these.

36. Consider a file "data. txt" containing following text.

I am line 1
I am line 2
I am the last one

Following code segment will produce the output :

```
F1 = open ("data.txt", 'r')
Filetext = F1. readlines ( )
F1. close ( )
print (Filetext [–1])
```

(A) 'e' **(B)** I am the last one
(C) Syntax error **(D)** None of these

37. Find the output of the below given code segment when $x = -2$, $y = 25$, $z = 80$

```
x = int (input ("Enter a number"))
y = int (input ("Enter another number"))
z = int (input ("Enter yet another number"))
if x < y < z :
    print ("stream 1"),
elif x > y > z :
    print ("stream 2"),
else :
    print ("stream 3"),
print ("is selected for you")
```

(A) stream 1 is selected for you **(B)** stream 1 is selected for you
(C) stream 3 is selected for you **(D)** stream 2 is selected for you

38. Predict the output of the below given code for a=2,b=3,c=9.

```
def myfunc(x,y,z):
    s=x**3+y**2+z
    return s
print (myfunc(a,b,c))
```

(A) 26 **(B)** 21
(C) 19 **(D)** None of these

39. Analyse the following code and predict what it is meant for?

```
longest = " "
for l in file ("abc. txt").readlines ( ) :
    if len (l > len (longest)):
        longest = l
```

(A) It will search for the longest word in file
(B) It will search for the longest line in file
(C) It will find length of the longest word in file
(D) It will find length of the longest line in file

40. Consider the following program code :

```
str_dividend = input ("Enter dividend")
str_divisor = input ("Enter divisor")
int_dividend = int (str_dividend)
int_divisor = int (str_divisor)
    if int_divisor = = 0 :
        print "Division by zero not possible"
    if int_divisor ! = 0;
```

```
        print (str_dividend, "/", str_divisor, "=", int_dividend/int_divisor)
    print ("Thank you")
```

predict its output for input 45, 1

(A) 45 **(B)** 45.0
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these

41. Predict the output of the following code:

```
def CtoF(c):
    temp =c/5.0*9+32
    return temp
temp = CtoF (25)
print (temp)
```

(A) 77.0 **(B)** 32.55
(C) Error **(D)** None of these

42. What will be the output of the following code fragment ?

```
out = file ("Hello. txt", "w")
out. write ("Hello, world /n")
out. write ("What are you doing ?")
out.close( )
file ("Hello. txt"). read ( )
```

(A) Hello, world **(B)** Hello, world/n
(C) Hello, world/n what are you doing ? **(D)** What are you doing

43. Predict the output of the given code.

```
if not 5 :
    print ("Smart/n")
print ("Quick")
```

(A) Smart **(B)** Smart
(C) Smart Quick **(D)** Quick

44. Predict the flow of execution of the following code:

```
def sum(a,b):                    ......-> 1
return(a+b)                      ......-> 2
print (sum(2,3)-sum(4,5))        ......-> 3
```

(A) 1->3->2->3->2->3 **(B)** 3->-1->2
(C) 3->2->3 **(D)** 1->2->3

45. What is the output of the following code ?

```
f=open("Myfile.txt", 'r')
s=f.readline( ).split( )
```

If the line "Myfile. txt" contains the year 2020 brought with it what no one would have imagined."

(A) [The', 'year', '2020', 'brought', 'with', 'it'.]
(B) What no one would have imagined
(C) ['The', 'year', '2020', 'brought', 'with', 'it', 'what', 'no', 'one', 'would', 'have', 'imagined']
(D) syntax error

46. Predict the output of the below given code

```
def func(x,y)
    return (x*y)
    a,b=5,10
    print(func(a,b))
```

(A) 50 **(B)** Nothing will be shown
(C) Syntax error **(D)** None of these

47. ("hello") == 25/5 or 20/10. Predict the output.

(A) True **(B)** False

(C) Error **(D)** None of these

48. What is the output of the following code ?

```
fh=file ("Hello.txt", "r")
size = len (fh.read ( ))
print (fh. read (25))
```

(A) First 25 bytes of the file **(B)** No output

(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these

49. Predict the output:

```
for k in range (7,2):
    print k
```

(A) 7
6
5
4
3

(B) 7
5
4
3
2

(C) 2
3
4
5
6
7

(D) Nothing will be shown

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50-55) Attempt any 5 questions.

I. Karan wrote a program to check whether a number is palindrome or not. Help him to complete code for successfully run.

```
num=____ (input("Enter a number:"))        #Statement 1
temp=num
rev=____                                   #Statement 2
while(num __ 0):                           #Statement 3
dig=num% ____                              #Statement 4
rev=rev*10+dig
num= _______                               #Statement 5
if(temp==rev):
print("The number is palindrome!")
_____                                      #Statement 6
print("Not a palindrome!")
```

50. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 1.

(A) float **(B)** string

(C) int **(D)** int.input

51. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 2.

(A) 1 **(B)** 0

(C) " " **(D)** –1

52. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 3.

(A) < **(B)** >
(C) == **(D)** !=

53. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 4.

(A) 100 **(B)** 2
(C) 10 **(D)** 20

54. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 5.

(A) num//10 **(B)** num*10
(C) num/10 **(D)** num+10

55. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 6.

(A) else **(B)** elif
(C) else: **(D)** elif:

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Sample Question Paper 5

Solved

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. When reading a file line by line, the exact contents can be printed by:
(A) Using readline ( ) **(B)** Using readlines ( )
(C) Using ',' after every print statement **(D)** Both (A) & (B)

2. Choose the correct Python expression for the following mathematical expressions $p+q/(r+s)^4$
(A) p+q / math.pow ((r+s), 4) **(B)** p+q/(r+s) ^ 4
(C) p+q / math.pow (r+s,4) **(D)** (p+q) / math.pow (r+s)

3. Identify the correct statement for opening text file data.txt in total folder of c:drive in read mode.
(A) F = open ("c:\\total\\data.txt", "r") **(B)** F = open ("c:\total\data.txt", r)
(C) F = open ("c:\total\data.txt") **(D)** F = open ("\total\data.txt", "r")

4. A valid combination of atoms and operators forms a Python
(A) Statement **(B)** Expression
(C) Condition **(D)** None of these.

5. The default file open mode in Python is
(A) Write **(B)** Read
(C) Append **(D)** Read/write

6. In Python, a block is executed in an .....
(A) Function **(B)** Module
(C) Py file **(D)** Execution frame

7. Consider the following code that reads a number and print its half, if it is an even number. If the number is odd, the next number is printed.

```
n = int (input ("Enter a number :"))
if n % 2 = = 0 :
    print ("The given number is even")
    print ("The half of the number is ", n/2)
```

```
else
    print ("The number is odd")
    print ("The next number is", n + 1)
```

Identify the statement with error in the above code.

(A) int (input (''Enter a number :''))
(B) if (n % 2 = = 0) :
(C) else
(D) print (''The next number is'', n+1)

8. To execute two related operations as pair python provides:
(A) Dot notation
(B) with statement
(C) with function
(D) None of these.

9. Which of the following string function is used to convert first character of string to capital letter?
(A) capitalize()
(B) upper()
(C) isupper()
(D) lower()

10. Which of the following mode should be used to:
(i) Create a file if it doesn't exist.
(ii) Existing file is not overwritten.
(iii) Both reading and writing can be done.
Select your option so that all the above given criteria are met.
(A) r
(B) a^+
(C) w^+
(D) r^+

11. What is the truth value associated with None in Python ?
(A) True
(B) False
(C) true
(D) false.

12. _name_ contains:
(A) name of the Python programs
(B) name of the module
(C) name of the function from the imported module
(D) name of the variables

13. To write an object on to a binary file use:
(A) load()
(B) write()
(C) dump()
(D) unpickle

14. A non fruitful function returns:
(A) 0
(B) Null
(C) None
(D) Void

15. '*' operator can take which of the following set of values as operands ?
(I) 52, 36
(II) 52, ''36''
(III) ''52'', 36
(IV) ''52'', ''36''
(A) I
(B) I, II & III
(C) I & III
(D) I & IV

16. ..... is a character that separates words or phrases in a line or record.
(A) comma
(B) tab
(C) delimiter
(D) None of these

17. The command print (str1) give output as Hello!
How are you ?
And the command len (str1) gives output— 19.
Comment on the method of string initialization.
(A) str1 is a multiline string created with triple quotes.
(B) str1 is a multiline string created with a backslash.
(C) str1 is created with list()
(D) str1 is printed in such a way that it gives multiline output.

18. Python module that provides methods for file processing operations like renaming and deleting file:
(A) pickle module **(B)** file module
(C) IO module **(D)** OS module

19. Symbols that are used in programming languages to organize sentence structures, and indicate the rhythm and emphasis of expressions, statements and program structure.
(A) Tokens **(B)** Punctuators
(C) Operators **(D)** Literals

20. For every name reference within a program, Python follows a name resolution rule called
(A) LEGB **(B)** LGEB
(C) BGEL **(D)** GELB

21. Non-void functions:
(A) Return some value **(B)** Return void
(C) Do not have void in function header **(D)** None of these

22. sys.stdout.write( ) is used to write to :
(A) A file named sys.stdout **(B)** Monitor
(C) File named stdout **(D)** None of these

23. Variables defined in 'main' program are called
(A) Mains **(B)** Global variables
(C) Main variables **(D)** Local variables

24. Each line of text in a text file is terminated by ..... .
(A) '\n' **(B)** Carriage return
(C) Both (A) & (B) **(D)** Neither (A) nor (B)

25. After -, no tasks can be performed on that file through the file object.
(A) close () **(B)** read ()
(C) write () **(D)** open ()

SECTION-B

26. Predict the output of code segment given below:
when $x = -1$, $y = -25$, $z = 80$

```
x = int (input ("Enter a number"))
y = int (input ("enter another number"))
z = int (input ("Enter yet another number"))
if x < y < z :
    print ("Class A"),
elif x > y > z :
    print ("Class B"),
else :
    print ("Class C"),
print ("is what you get")
```

(A) Class A is what you get **(B)** Class B is what you get
(C) Class C is what you get **(D)** None of these

27. Which of the following cannot be the output of random . randint (3, 10)
(A) 3 **(B)** 10
(C) 7 **(D)** 3.0

28. Predict the output

```
if 5 :
    print ("smart enough")
else :
    print ("You have to be quick")
```

(A) smart enough
(B) smart enough you have to be quick
(C) smart enough you have to be quick
(D) You have to be quick

29. Identify the output of following expression

```
4*3+5-7//3+6*2–1
```

(A) 27
(B) 28
(C) 25
(D) 37

30. A file greetings.txt contains a word "GOOD". What will be the contents of the file after execution of the following code?

```
fh=open("greetings.txt", "w")
fh.write("Bye")
fh.close()
```

(A) Good Bye
(B) GOOD BYE
(C) GOOD Bye
(D) Bye

31.

```
a = input (" Enter any number ")
b = input (" Enter any number ")
c = a + b
print (c)
```

Predict the output of the above code if input is 56 & 72

(A) 128
(B) 5672
(C) 120
(D) Error will be displayed.

32. Consider the following logical expression (7 > 5) or (50 < 100/0).
What will this expression evaluate to ?

(A) Gives an error
(B) False
(C) true
(D) True

33. What will be the output of the following code fragment ?

```
out = file ("Hello. txt", "w")
out.write ("Hello, world /n")
out.write ("What are you doing ?")
out.close
file ("Hello. txt"). read ( )
```

(A) Hello, world
(B) Hello, world/n
(C) Hello, world/n what are you doing ?
(D) what are you doing

34. Predict the output

```
for a in range (5) :
    print(a)
```

(A) 0
1
2
3
4
(B) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 0 1 2 3 4
(D) 0
1
2
3
4
5

35. What is the output of the following code ?

```
fh.file ("Hello txt", "r")
size = len (fh. read ( ))
print (fh. read (25))
```

(A) First 25 bytes of the file **(B)** No output
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these

36. Identify the output of following code.

```
x = 1998
if x % 4 == 0 :
    print ("Leap year")
else :
    print ("Not leap year")
```

(A) Leap year **(B)** Not leap year
(C) It is not a leap year **(D)** It is a leap year

37. What is the most probable output of randint(3, 10)?
(A) 3.045 **(B)** 4.789
(C) 7 **(D)** 10.56

38. What would be the output of the following lines of code?

```
with open ("input.txt", 'w') as f:
    f.write ('Hello! Everyone')
```

(A) Syntax error
(B) File will be opened for writing, manipulated and then closed
(C) File will be opened for writing
(D) None of these.

39. Find the output of the following code fragment

```
b = 7
while (b > 0):
    print ("Yes")
    b = b – 3
else:
    print ("Got to go")
```

(A) Yes Yes Yes
(B) Yes
Yes
Yes
(C) Got to go
Got to go
Got to go
(D) Yes
Yes
Yes
Got to go

40.

```
str1 = "Be Good Do Good"
print(str1[10: –12: –1])
```

What will be the output of the above code?
(A) Syntax error **(B)** Nothing will be shown
(C) oD doo **(D)** None of these

41. Consider the code:

```
def minus (total, decrement)      statement 1
    output=total-decrement        statement 2
    return output                 statement 3
```

There is an error in:
(A) statement 1 **(B)** statement 2
(C) statement 3 **(D)** All of these.

42. What would be the output of the given code?

```
a = "Wow"
b = 5
c = 15
d = "29"
print(str(b)+str(c)+d+a)
```

(A) Syntax error **(B)** 20 29 wow
(C) 51529 Wow **(D)** 5 15 29 wow

43. Predict the output of the following lines of code:

```
import os
fh=open("Game.txt")
fh.read(50)
os.remove("Game.txt")
fh.close()
```

(A) Error **(B)** After reading the file it would be deleted
(C) Nothing will happen **(D)** None of these

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

```
i=0
def change(i):
    i=i+1
return i
change(1)
print(i)
```

(A) 1 **(B)** Nothing is displayed
(C) 0 **(D)** An exception is thrown

45. Is the following Python code valid?

```
>>> a=(1,2,3)
>>> b=a.update(4,)
```

(A) Yes, a=(1,2,3,4) and b=(1,2,3,4)
(B) Yes, a=(1,2,3) and b=(1,2,3,4)
(C) No because tuples are immutable
(D) No because wrong syntax for update() method

46. Consider a file "firts.txt" with following contents:

This is our first line.
This is our first file.
Thisis our first example.
This is our first exam.

Now read the below given code and tell us its output.

```
fh=open("first.txt")
fh.seek(–5,2)
str=fh.read( )
print(str)
```

(A) This **(B)** Exam
(C) E **(D)** Ex

47. Consider the file "Hello.txt" containing the following data:

"This is the time of the year when the whole world around you is painted with colours of ...."

What would be the contents of the file after execution of the following lines of code?

```
fh = open ("Hello.txt", "a")
text = ["It seems everynook", "end corners has been painted."]
fh.writelines(text)
```

```
fh.flush( )
fh.close( )
```

(A) Nothing will be changed
(B) Contents of 'text' will be added to the beginning of file
(C) File will contain only the data of 'text'.
(D) Elements of 'text' will be added after already existing contents.

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

```
myList = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
for i in range(1, 6):
myList[i - 1] = myList[i]
for i in range(0, 6):
print(myList[i], end = " ")
```

(A) 2 3 4 5 6 1 **(B)** 6 1 2 3 4 5
(C) 2 3 4 5 6 6 **(D)** 1 1 2 3 4 5

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

```
def foo(x):
    x[0] = ['def']
    x[1] = ['abc']
return id(x)
    q = ['abc', 'def']
print(id(q) == foo(q))
```

(A) True **(B)** False
(C) None **(D)** Error

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50-55) Attempt any 5 questions.

Manjeet wrote a program to print Fibonacci series until 'n' value using while loop and value of n entered by user. Help him to complete code for successfully run.

```
n = _____ (input("Enter the value of 'n': "))        # Statement 1
a = 0
b = 1
sum = ____                                           # Statement 2
count = 1
_____ ("Fibonacci Series: ", end = " ")              # Statement 3
while(count ___ n):                                  # Statement 4
print( ____ , end = " ")                             # Statement 5
count += 1
    a = b
    b = sum
sum = _______                                        # Statement 6
```

50. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 1.

(A) float **(B)** string
(C) int **(D)** int.input

51. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 2.

(A) 1 **(B)** 0
(C) " " **(D)** –1

52. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 3.

(A) int **(B)** print

(C) output **(D)** input

53. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 4.

(A) != **(B)** >=

(C) <= **(D)** ==

54. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 5.

(A) sum **(B)** count

(C) a **(D)** b

55. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 6.

(A) a–b **(B)** b–a

(C) a+b **(D)** a*b

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

0	0							
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IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper 1

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. Rama created a file "hello.txt" and wrote data using write(). What could be the possible reason if she is not able to view some of the content that she wrote.
(A) She must have opened file in wrong mode.
(B) She should have opened file in a^+ mode.
(C) She must have not closed the file using close().
(D) None of these.

2. Functions that do not return any value:
(A) Never have return statement
(B) Have 'void' keyword in function header
(C) Are called void functions
(D) All of these

3. Strings that count EOL characters in the size of the string.
(A) Multiline strings
(B) Multiline strings with backslash
(C) Triple quoted multiline strings
(D) None of these

4. What is the difference between write() and writelines() functions?
(A) write() writes string to the referenced file while writelines() writes list of strings to the file.
(B) write() writes one string in a line while writelines() writes in one single line.
(C) Both are similar.
(D) None of these

5. The rules of a language that decide, in which parts of the program, a particular piece of data item would be known and can be accessed are called
(A) Accessibility
(B) Scope
(C) Namespace
(D) None of these

6. In Python complex numbers are represented as:
(A) a pair of integers
(B) a pair of floating point numbers
(C) a pair of long integers
(D) an integer and a floating point number

7. What is the return type of the function read()?
(A) character **(B)** string
(C) list **(D)** array

8. Scope of formal arguments is:
(A) Global **(B)** Local
(C) Depends where they are used **(D)** None of these

9. z.real and z.imag
(A) are read only attributes
(B) store real and imaginary parts of a complex number
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of these

10. Name the module used to read data from standard input devices as file.
(A) IO module **(B)** input module
(C) standardinput module **(D)** sys module.

11. '+' can have operands of type
(A) numeric **(B)** strings
(C) lists **(D)** All of these

12. When does the else clause of a Python loop executes?
(A) When the loop terminates normally.
(B) When the test-condition evaluates to false for very first execution of the loop.
(C) When break statement terminates the loop.
(D) When continue statement is encountered.

13. Name a file that is always open in read mode.
(A) sys.stdin **(B)** read.txt
(C) stdin **(D)** sys.stdout

14. ..... arguments are the named arguments with assigned values being passed in the function call statement.
(A) Actual parameters **(B)** Formal parameters
(C) Required **(D)** Keyword

15. When the function call statement must match the number and order of arguments as defined in the function definition, this is called the ..... .
(A) Default parameters **(B)** Positional argument
(C) Formal parameters **(D)** Actual parameters

16. What will be the position of the file pointer if a file is opened in 'r' mode?
(A) At the last position read **(B)** EOF
(C) BOF **(D)** The position specified by the user

17. The program part(s) in which a particular piece of code or a data value can be accessed is known as:
(A) Name space **(B)** Variable scope
(C) Fruitful functions **(D)** Non-fruitful functions

18. Trace the flow of execution for following program segment.

```
1. def power(b,p):
2.     r=b**p
3.     return r
4. def square(a):
5.     a=power(a,2)
6.     return a
7. def cube(a):
```

```
8.      a = power(a,3)
9.      return a
10. n=5
11. x = square(n)
12. y = cube(n)
13. z = x + y
14. print(z)
```

(A) 1 → 4 → 7 → 10 → 11 → 5 → 2 → 3 → 6 → 12 → 8 → 2 → 3 → 9 → 13 → 14
(B) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 7 → 8 → 9 → 10 → 11 → 12 → 13 → 14
(C) 10 → 11 → 4 → 5 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 6 → 12 → 7 → 8 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 9 → 13 → 14
(D) None of these

19. A separately saved unit whose functionality can be reused at will.
(A) Function **(B)** Iteration construct
(C) Program **(D)** Module

20. A sequence of bytes is called:
(A) stream **(B)** file
(C) string **(D)** All of these

21. Functions that can be used to write and read any objects that are not simple objects as supported by file.write methods.
(A) dump() **(B)** load()
(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** None of these

22. Serialization is also known as ..... in Python.
(A) pickling **(B)** marshalling
(C) flattening **(D)** All of these

23. ..... tells the current position in the file where writing or reading will take place.
(A) File handle **(B)** File marker
(C) File pointer **(D)** All of these

24. ..... governs the type of operations possible in the opened file.
(A) File mode **(B)** File handle
(C) File pointer **(D)** File name

25. ..... closes the link of file_handle from the file.
(A) flush() **(B)** dump()
(C) close() **(D)** None of these

SECTION-B

26. What will be the output of the following code if the file stud.txt contains following data:

```
10~34.50~67.85~89.0\n
11~47.78~89.95~67.45\n
13~12.53~100.00~56.20\n
fh = open("stud.txt",'r')
line = fh.readline().rstrip('\n')
record = line.split('~')
print(record)
```

(A) ['10', '34.5', '67.85', '89.0'] **(B)** [10, 11, 13]
(C) [10, 34.50, 67.85, 89.0] **(D)** None of these

27.

```
b = 7
while(b>0):
    print("yes")
```

```
else:
    print("Time to go")
```

What will be the output of above code?

(A) Yes
Yes
Yes
Time to go

(B) Yes

(C) Time to go

(D) Infinite loop is executed.

28. Given below the statement displays

```
help(<module_name>)
```

(A) module's name **(B)** module's code
(C) triple quoted strings in Python module **(D)** All of these

29. What would be the output of the given code?

```
a="wow"
b=5
c=15
d="79"
print(d+10)
```

(A) Syntax error **(B)** Type error
(C) 8.9 **(D)** 7910

30. To use a function predefined in a module.

(A) It needs to be imported **(B)** Can be directly used with dot notation.
(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** Neither (A) nor (B)

31. What would be the output of the following lines of code:

```
fn=open("hello.txt","w")
fn.seek(5)
print(fn.tell())
fn.close()
```

(A) 5 **(B)** 0
(C) EOF **(D)** BOF

32.

```
godsays="Thou Who Loves All"
print(godsays[–7 : –3])
```

Identify the correct output.

(A) ves **(B)** ove
(C) sev **(D)** Syntax error

33. What would be the output of the following line of code?

```
import os
os.rename("Hello.txt", "Hey.txt")
```

(A) Hello.txt will be renamed as Hey.txt **(B)** Hey.txt will be renamed as Hello.txt
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these

34. Select the statement that will produce the same output as:

```
int((math.random)*(b–a)+a))
```

(A) math.randint(a, b) **(B)** math.randint(a, b – 1)
(B) math.randint(b, a) **(D)** math.randint(b, a – 1)

35. Choose the correct output

```
str2="Be Good Do Good"
print (str2[9 : ] + str2[ : 9])
```

(A) Be Good Do Good **(B)** Do Good Be Good
(C) O GoodBe Good D **(D)** DoGoodBe Good

36. Statement to import all items from a module

(A) from<module_name> import **(B)** import<module_name>

(C) import<module_name> all **(D)** Both (A) and (B)

37. What will be the output of the following code?

```
F=open("hello.txt","r")
L=f.readlines()
F.close()
print(L[–1])
print(len(L))
```

(A) It will print the file except the last line

(B) This will print the last line of the file and also total number of lines in the file

(C) This will print last word of the file

(D) None of these.

38. What will be the output of the given code?

```
a = [1,2,3,4]
a[3] = 0
a[a[3]] = 6
a[1:2] = []
print(a)
```

(A) Error **(B)** [1,2,0,4]

(C) [6,2,0] **(D)** [6,3,0]

39. module is used for all math related functions except.

(A) Indices **(B)** Complex numbers

(C) Logarithms **(D)** Trigonometry

40. What will be the output of the following:

```
file("Welcome.txt", "a").tell()
```

Considering that the file contains 10 records and each of size 15 bytes.

(A) 150 **(B)** EOF

(C) 0 **(D)** 1

41. Predict the output of the code given below:

```
dict = {"What":5,,"will":7,"be":9,"the":10,"day":11,"tomorrow":6}
dict.update ({"tomorrow":25,"What":7})
```

(A) {"What":5,"will":7,"be":9,"the":10,"day":11}

(B) {"What":7,"will":7,"tomorrow":25,"be":9,"the"10:,"day":11}

(C) Syntax Error

(D) None of these.

42. Consider the following code and predict the output

```
import sys
fn = open("welcome.txt")
line1 = fn.readline()
line2 = fn.readline()
sys.stdout.write(line1)
sys.stdout.write(line2)
fn.close()
```

(A) Syntax Error

(B) Nothing will be shown as output

(C) Text will be read from file "welcome.txt"

(D) First two lines of file "welcome.txt" will be read and written on device associated with sys.stdout.

43. Consider a file "myfile.txt" containing the following:

```
This \n
is an example \n
of writing in a \n
file
```

What will be the output of the code given below:

```
rec = file ("Myfile.txt").readline()
rec = file ("Myfile.txt").read()
print(rec)
```

(A) This \n

(B) This \n
is an example \n
of writing in a \n
file

(C) is an example \n
of writing in a \n
file

(D) None of these

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

```
i = 0
while i < 3:
print(i)
    i += 1
else:
print(0)
```

(A) 0 1 2 3 0 **(B)** 0 1 2 0
(C) 0 1 2 **(D)** None of these

45. What will be the value of the following Python expression?

float(4+int(2.39)%2)

(A) 5.0 **(B)** 5
(C) 4.0 **(D)** 4

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

```
def foo(k):
    k = [1]
q = [0]
foo(q)
print(q)
```

(A) [0] **(B)** [1]
(C) [1, 0] **(D)** [0, 1]

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

```
for i in range(2.0):
print(i)
```

(A) 0.0 1.0 **(B)** 0 1
(C) Error **(D)** None

48.

```
fn = open("result.det","r")
count = 0
rec = " "
while True:
    rec = fh.readline()
    if rec == " ":
        break
```

```
        count = count + 1
    print (count,rec)
    fh close()
```

What will be the output of the above code?

(A) It will display nothing
(B) It will display the contents of the file
(C) It will display the contents of the file along with the record number
(D) None of these

49. What will be the output of the following code:

```
fh = file("ABC.txt", "w")
fh.write("Welcome \n")
fh.write("To the world of Python")
fh.close()
file("ABC.txt").read()
```

(A) Welcome
(B) Welcome \n To the world of Python
(C) Syntax Error
(D) None of these

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50 -55) Attempt any 5 questions.

Tuples

Tuples are immutable python sequences, i.e. you cannot change elements of a tuple in place.

Tuples' items are indexed.

Tuples store a reference at each index. Tuples can be indexed sliced and its individual items can be indexed. len (T) returns count of tuple elements.

Tuple manipulations functions are: len ( ), max ( ), min ( ) and tuple ( ).

50. In Python, tuple is what type?

(A) Mutable
(B) Immutable
(C) Either (A) or (B)
(D) None of these

51. Which method is used to return count of tuple elements?

(A) len (T)
(B) count (T)
(C) total (T)
(D) sum (T)

52. The name of tuple's method (s).

(A) max ( )
(B) min ( )
(C) len ( )
(D) All of these

53. Which type of brackets is used to define the tuple?

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

54. The immutable Python sequence is

(A) List
(B) tuple
(C) string
(D) dictionary

55. Which of the following is a Python tuple?

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

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

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Subject

Roll Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

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Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
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IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper 2

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. The string values written as normal strings prefixed with letter 'u' are
(A) Comments **(B)** multiline strings
(C) ASCII strings **(D)** unicode strings

2. There is no delimiter for a line in a ..... file.
(A) CSV **(B)** text
(C) delimited text **(D)** Binary

3. A subprogram that acts on data and often returns a value.
(A) module **(B)** pre-defined function
(C) user defined function **(D)** Function

4. F = open (r "c:/temp/data. txt", "r")
In the above statement first 'r' specifies that
(A) File is to be opened in read mode
(B) Relative path of the file is specified here
(C) Address of the file is given as a raw string
(D) All of these

5. ..... forces the writing of data on disc still pending in output buffer.
(A) write ( ) **(B)** writelines ( )
(C) dump ( ) **(D)** flush ( )

6. To write in existing file while retaining its contents use
(A) 'a+' mode **(B)** 'r+' mode
(C) 'a' mode **(D)** A & B both

7. What will be the position of the file pointer if a file is opened in 'r+' mode ?
(A) At the last position written **(B)** EOF
(C) BOF **(D)** As specified by the user

8. Lists and tuples are both ..... in nature.
(A) Mutable **(B)** Immutable
(C) Homogeneous **(D)** Heterogeneous

9. An execution frame contains :
(1) some internal information
(2) name of the program
(3) name of the function
(4) name of the module
(5) values passed to function
(6) values input by the user
(7) variables created within function
(8) variables created before and after function call
(9) information about the next instruction to be executed
(A) All of these **(B)** 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 **(D)** 2, 4, 6, 5, 7

10. Functions in Python that are always a variable
(A) Built-in **(B)** User defined
(C) predefined **(D)** All of these

11. Namespace created by Python has the name
(A) _ name _ **(B)** _ name. < module name >
(C) _ < module _ name > _ **(D)** same as the module name

12. Default value of start in range ( ) is
(A) No default value **(B)** 0
(C) Stop value-1 **(D)** None of these

13. A variable in Python is defined:
(A) by specifiying its data type **(B)** always at the top
(C) by assigning some value to it **(D)** Both B & C

14. To reduce repetition in selection constructs and to reduce number of comparisons use.
(A) switch statement **(B)** Nested if
(C) Named condition **(D)** None of these

15.
```
t = (1, "x", 4.5)
t [0] = 6
```
Find the error, if any in the above code.
(A) No error **(B)** Elements in the tuple are of different data types
(C) Elements of a tuple can't be changed **(D)** None of these

16. All functions on a data file are performed through.
(A) file pointer **(B)** file object
(C) OS module **(D)** All of these

17. Rahul wants to use x object of a module y but he doesn't want to use the dot notation. What form should the import statement take?
(A) import < module name > **(B)** import x.y
(C) import y.x **(D)** from y import x

18. If a function call is involved in _main_ (top level segment) of a program, its formal arguments will have the scope
(A) Global **(B)** Local
(C) Random **(D)** None of these

19. When a break statement is encountered:
    (1) the loop within which it lies is terminated
    (2) Execution resumes at the statement immediately following the body of the terminated loop
    (3) else part of the loop is executed
    Which of the following is true ?
    (A) 1 **(B)** 1 & 2
    (C) 1 & 3 **(D)** 1, 2 & 3
20. What happens when pickle.load() function reaches end-of-file ?
    (A) EOF error is raised
    (B) the function stops reading
    (C) File pointer is moved to beginning-of-file
    (D) File is closed
21. The function to display the documentation of a module or a function is:
    (A) doc ( ) **(B)** docs ( )
    (C) documentation ( ) **(D)** help ( )
22. Identify the data type of the underlined part in the given code:
```
if a < 3:
    print("Good")
```
    (A) int **(B)** float
    (C) complex **(D)** bool
23. To add multiple elements to a list we use
    (A) append ( ) **(B)** edit ( )
    (C) insert ( ) **(D)** extend ( )
24. Values being received by a function are called
    (A) Parameters **(B)** Actual parameters
    (C) Formal parameters **(D)** All of these
25. The function pair used to delete a record in an existing file is :
    (A) delete ( ), write ( ) **(B)** rename ( ), remove ( )
    (C) write ( ), remove ( ) **(D)** read ( ), write ( )

SECTION-B

26. Predict the output of the code given below :
```
dict = {"what": 5, "will": 7, "be": 9, "the": 10, "day": 11, "tomorrow": 6}
del dict ["the"]
print (dict)
```
    (A) {"what": 5, "will": 7, "b": 9}
    (B) {"will": 7, "what": 5, "be": 9, "tomorrow": 6, "day": 11}
    (C) {"what": 5, "be": 9, "the":, "day": 11, "tomorrow":6}
    (D) None of these
27. Given a file "lines. txt" as shown below:
```
This is line 1
This is line 2

This is line 4
```
    Predict the output of the following code :
```
fh = open ("lines.txt", "r")
lines = fh.readlings ()
for l in lines :
    print (l)
```

(A) ['This is line1 \n', 'This is line2 \n', '\n', 'This is line '4']

(B) This is line1
This is line2
This is line4

(C) This is line1

This is line 2

This is line 4

(D) This is line 1
This is line 2

This is line 4

28. Predict the output of the following code when a = 5.

```
def sumofmultiples (n):
    s = n * 1 + n * 2
    print s
a = int (input ("Enter a number"))
sumofmultiples (a)
```

(A) 30 **(B)** 35
(C) 15 **(D)** No output will be shown

29. Predict the output

```
x = 7
while x > 0:
    print ("Got it")
    x = x + 2
else :
    print ("Got to go")
```

(A) Got it
Got it
Got it
Got to go

(B) Got to go

(C) Got it **(D)** never ending loop

30. Consider a file "data.txt", containing following text:

```
I am line 1
I am line 2
I am the last one
```

Predict the output of the code given below.

```
f1 = open ("data.txt", "w+")
fp = f1.readlines ( )
EOF = f1.tell ( )
pos = (len (fp [–1]) + len (fp [–2]))
f1.seek (EOF – pos, 0)
print (f1. read (len (fp [–2]))
```

(A) I am the last one **(B)** I am line 2
(C) I am line 1 **(D)** I am line 2
I am the last one

31. Predict the output when input is 2048

```
def area(s):
    return (s * s)
side = int (input ("Enter a side"))
res = area (side)
```

(A) 24336 **(B)** 126784
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** Nothing will be shown

32. Predict the output :

```
a = "wow"
b = 5
c = 15
d = "79"
print (d * 3)
```

(A) Type Error **(B)** Syntax Error
(C) 797979 **(D)** 237

33. Consider a file 'Thefile.txt" with following content

(1) Hello!
(2) Welcome!
(3) Hey!
(4) OLA!
(5) Bye

All these are the words that we most commonly used to great someone. Now consider the below given code and predict the output.

```
lines = file ("Thefile.txt", "r"). readlines ( )
count = 0
for l in lines :
    if l [0]. is digit ( ) :
        count = count + 1
print (count)
```

(A) Counts the number of lines
(B) Counts the number of lines that have digits
(C) Counts the number of words
(D) Counts the number of lines that begin with a digit

34. Consider the following code and predict the value returned by the function

```
def func (a, b = 6, c = 10):
    var = 2 * a ** 2 – 5 * b + c
    return var
```

The function call statement is func (2, c = 25)

(A) 3 **(B)** 91
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these

35. Predict the output :

```
godsays = "Loved by Thee"
print (godsays [:10])
```

(A) Loved by T **(B)** Loved by Th
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** Nothing will be shown

36. Predict the output of the following code :

```
fh = open ("Exam.txt")
fh.seek (–10, 2)
print (fh. read ( ) )
```

(A) It will print last 10 lines of the file
(B) It will print last 10 words of the file
(C) It will print last 10 characters of the file
(D) It will print nothing

37. Predict the output

```
count = 5
product = 0
while count > 0 :
    count = count-1
    product = product +3
print product
```

(A) 3 **(B)** 15
(C) 14 **(D)** 12

38. Predict the output.

```
def sum (a, b = 0, c = 0):
    return (a + b + c)
x, y = 67, 78
print (sum (x, y))
print (sum (25))
```

(A) 145, 25 **(B)** 170, 25
(C) syntax error **(D)** None of these

39. Predict the output.

```
def check (a) :
    a = math.fabs (a)
    return (a)
    print (a)
check (–27)
```

(A) 27
(B) syntax error
(C) No error will be reported and nothing will be shown
(D) None of these

40.

```
Name = "hello"
name [0] = 'p'
```

predict the output of the above code
(A) hello **(B)** hellp
(C) will raise an error **(D)** None of these

41. Predict the output

```
list1 = [2, 4, 6]
print (list1 * 2)
```

(A) [4, 8, 12] **(B)** [2, 4, 6, 2, 4, 6]
(C) [[2, 4, 6], [2, 4, 6]] **(D)** None of these

42. Consider a function defined as follows :

```
def myfunc (a, b = 5, c = 10 ) :
    return (a * b + c)
    x = myfunc (12, a = 10, c = 6)
print (x)
```

(A) 66 **(B)** 126
(C) Illegal function call **(D)** None of these

43. Predict the output

```
import math
    a, b = 10, 35
    c = math.sqrt (a – b)
    print (c)
```

(A) 5 **(B)** Syntax Error
(C) Domain Error **(D)** None of these

44. print ('A' in "Anubhav") will give output as :

(A) True **(B)** true
(C) False **(D)** false

45. Predict the output of following code.

```
import math
print (math._name_)
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** Trace back Error
(C) main **(D)** math

46. Predict the content of the file first.txt after the execution of following lines of code.

```
fh = open (r"E:/First.txt", "w+")
L = ['Hello', 'How are you', 'welcome! to the world of python']
fh.writelines (L)
fh.close ( )
```

(A) Hello, How are you ? welcome! to the world of Python
(B) Hello/n
How are you ?/n
Welcome!/n
to the world of python
(C) [[Hello', 'How are you]', "welcome!', 'to the world of Python']
(D) None of these

47. Predict the output of the following code

```
Fh = file (r 'D:/programs?exam.txt', 'w')
```

(A) File exam.txt will be opened from the specified directory
(B) If the file exists in the specified directory it will be opened otherwise it will be created in the root directory.
(C) If the fill exists in the specified '/' directory it will be opened otherwise, the file with same name from some other directory will be opened.
(D) It the file exists in the specified directory it will be opened and overwritten otherwise the file will be created in the specified directory.

48. What would be the output of the following code if the file "Good .txt" contains the text as given below.

```
Good Bye!
A Good Bye is most difficult
When you say it to your near one.
```

Code :

```
fh = open (r "E:/try/Good. txt", "W+")
print (fh. read (20))
```

(A) Good Bye!
A Good B
(B) Good Bye!
A Good Bye is mos
(C) Entire contents of the file will be displayed
(D) Nothing will be shown

49. Predict the output of the following code.

```
fh = open ("Myfile. txt", "r")
fh. read (50)
fh. seek (25, 1)
fh. close ( )
print (fh. tell ( ))
```

(A) 75 **(B)** 25
(C) 50 **(D)** Error will be raised

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50-55) Attempt any 5 questions.

Dictionary

A dictionary in Python is the unordered and changeable collection of data values that holds key value pairs. Each key value pair in the dictionary maps the key to its associated value making it more optimized.

A dictionary in Python is declared by enclosing a comma separated list of key value pairs using curly braces ({}). Python dictionary is classified into two elements: keys and values.

Keys will be a single element.

Values can be a list or list within a list, numbers etc.

50. In Python, dictionary is what type?
(A) Mutable **(B)** Immutable
(C) Either (A) or (B) **(D)** None of these

51. The unordered and changeable collection of data values that holds key value pairs is
(A) List **(B)** Tuple
(C) Dictionary **(D)** String

52. Which type of bracket is used to define dictionary?
(A) ( ) **(B)** [ ]
(C) { } **(D)** < >

53. What are keys in dictionary?
(A) double elements **(B)** triple elements
(C) single element **(D)** None of these

54. The elements that are classified by Python dictionary.
(A) Keys **(B)** Values
(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** None of these

55. A dictionary is a/an _____ set of key : value pairs.
(A) mutable **(B)** Immutable
(C) ordered **(D)** unordered

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

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Subject

Roll Number

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

IMPORTANT

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Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
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03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper 3

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. Identify the integer literals available in Python.
(1) Decimal **(2)** Fractional
(3) Octal **(4)** Exponent
(5) Hexadecimal **(6)** Boolean
(A) All of these **(B)** None of these
(C) All except 6 **(D)** Only 1, 3 & 5

2. Identify the correct order of different type of arguments in a function call.
(A) Positional, keyword **(B)** Keyword, positional
(C) Can have any order **(D)** None of these

3. A character that separates words or phrases in a line or record is
(A) Token **(B)** Literal
(C) Delimiter **(D)** Punctuator

4. In an expression x or y what happens if the expression x has false?
(A) y is returned as result **(B)** x is returned as result
(C) Nothing is returned **(D)** None of these

5. The function that returns the index of first matched item from the list.
(A) append ( ) **(B)** find ( )
(C) index ( ) **(D)** extend ( )

6. In order to use a file it needs to be first:
(A) Created **(B)** Opened
(C) Read **(D)** Scanned

7. The numbered position of a letter in the string
(A) Subscript **(B)** Index
(C) Character position **(D)** A & B

8. Name given to top-level statements in Python.
   (A) Function **(B)** – main –
   (C) – name – **(D)** Module
9. split function returns the columns as:
   (A) Items of a string **(B)** Items of a file
   (C) Items of a tuple **(D)** Items of a list
10. continue is a jump statement that:
   (A) Skips over a part of code.
   (B) Forces termination of the loop.
   (C) Forces the next iteration of the loop to take place select the most appropriation answer.
   (D) None of these
11. A parameter having default value in the function header is known as a
   (A) Positional parameter **(B)** Keyword
   (C) Default parameter **(D)** None of these
12. Select the incorrect file mode – opening position of the file pointer pair.
   (A) r — beginning of the file **(B)** rb+ — beginning of the file
   (C) w — at the end of the file **(D)** a+ — at the end of the file
13. Identify block statements from the following
   (A) if **(B)** elif
   (C) while **(D)** All of these
14. Non void functions are:
   (A) Functions returning some value **(B)** Functions returning no value
   (C) Functions that return 0 **(D)** None of these
15. A function used to rename a file that already exists.
   (A) rename **(B)** remove
   (C) modify **(D)** none of these
16. Which of the following is not parameter of print ( ) ?
   (A) sep **(B)** end
   (C) file **(D)** None of these
17. In case of nested – if statements, level of nesting is identified by:
   (A) { } **(B)** ( )
   (C) : **(D)** Indentation
18. In order to use an already defined function, it
   (A) needs to be declared **(B)** needs to be imported
   (C) needs to be involved **(D)** All of these
19. To add a new record to the file containing students details, it must be opened in:
   (A) w^+ mode **(B)** r^+ mode
   (C) wr^+ mode **(D)** a mode
20. A .py file containing variables, class, definitions, statement and functions related to a particular task.
   (A) Python function **(B)** Python program
   (C) Python Module **(D)** Python Help
21. Anita writes the following code to open her file:
   `Fn = open ( r "E:\myfile.txt", "r")`
   But the code is given an error. This is because
   (A) Syntax is incorrect **(B)** File is not specified correctly
   (C) File does not exist at specified path **(D)** None of these

22. In the following line of code:

```
print (fh.tell())
tell ( )
```

is used to:

(A) Tell the name of file
(B) Tell the size of file
(C) Tell the position of file pointer
(D) None of these

23. By default, files in Python can be read/write

(A) Randomly
(B) Bitwise
(C) Sequentially
(D) All of these

24. To open a file in binary mode for reading only, the most appropriate file mode is

(A) r
(B) rb
(C) r^+
(D) rb^+

25. Identify the output of following expression

```
4*3+5-7//3+6*2-1
```

(A) 27
(B) 28
(C) 25
(D) 37

SECTION-B

26. Predict the output :

```
def swap (x, y) :
    x, y = x, y
    return
x = 10
y = 15
print ("x =", x, "y =", y)
swap (x, y)
print ("x =", x, "y =", y)
```

(A) 10, 15
15, 10
(B) 10, 15
No output
(C) 15, 10
15, 10
(D) 10, 15
10, 15

27. What would be the output from the file namelist.txt after execution of the code written below. The file contains following data already.

```
Names
Anuj
Anubhav
Abhay
Arnav
```

```
fh = open ("namelist.txt", "a +")
for i in range (4) :
    name = input ("Enter a name")
print (fh.readlines ( ))
```

The inputs given are

```
Adarsh
Arpan
Anil
Siddhant
```

(A) ['Anuj \n', 'Anubhav \n', 'Abhay \n', 'Arnav \n', 'Adarsh \n', 'Arpan \n', 'Anil', 'Siddhant \n']
(B) ['Anuj \n', 'Anubhav \n', 'Abhay \n', 'Arnav \n', 'ADARSH \n', 'ARPAN \n', 'ANIL \n', 'SIDDHANT \n']
(C) ['ADARSH', "ARPAN', 'ANIL', 'SIDDHANT']
(D) Nothing will be shown

28. Predict the output :

```
a = 12 – 11 – 9
b = 4 * * 2 * * 2
print (a)
print (b)
```

(A) – 1
16
(B) – 8
256
(C) Syntax Error
(D) Domain Error

29. Predict the output:

```
f = 0
s = 1
print (f)
print (s)
for a in range (1, 19) :
    print (a)
    f, s = s, f
```

(A) 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5 .....20 terms
(B) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...20 terms
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...20 terms
(D) 1, 3, 5, 8 .....20 terms

30. What would be the output of the code given below, if the file stud.txt contains following data :

```
10 ~ 34.50 ~ 67.85 ~ 98.0 /n
11 ~ 47.78 ~ 120 ~ 56.5 /n
18 ~ 25.56 ~ 67 ~ 86.7 /n
fh = open ("stud.txt", "r +")
line = fh.   readline ( ).rstrip ('/n')
linestr = line.split ('~')
length = len (linestr)
fh.seek (1, length)
print (fh.read ( ).   rstrip ('/n').split ('~'))
```

(A) Syntax Error
(B) Nothing will be shown
(C) ['18', '25.56', '67', '86.7']
(D) [['11', '47.78', '12', '56.5'], ['18', '25.56', '671, '86.7]]

31. Predict the output of the following code if

```
a = 7 and no = 2
def sumofmultiples (a, b) :
    for i in range (1, b + 1) :
        s = a * i
    print s
a = int (input ("Enter a number"))
no = int (input ("Enter number of multiples"))
sumofmultiples (a, no)
```

(A) 14
(B) 42
(C) Syntax Error
(D) None of these

32. Predict the output, when input 'aaccbb'

```
str = input ("Enter a string")
c = 3
while True :
    if str [0] = = 'a' :
        str = str [2 :]
    elif str [– 1] == 'b' :
        str = str [: 2]
    else :
        c+ = 1
        break
    print (str)
    print (c)
```

(A) bbcc
4

(B) cc
4

(C) ccb
4

(D) aabc
5

33. Predict the output :

```
tp = ("Hello", 1, "Hey", 57)
lst = list (tp)
lst [1] = 68
tp = tuple (lst)
print (tp)
```

(A) ('Hello', 68, "Hey", 57)

(B) ['Hello', 1, 'Hey', 57]

(C) Syntax Error

(D) Nothing will be shown

34. Predict the output of the following code:

```
import os
os. rename ("Hello.txt", "Hey.txt")
fh = open (r "Hello.txt")
print (fh.   read ( ))
```

(A) Contents of the file Hello.txt will be displayed.

(B) Contents of the file Hey.txt will be displayed.

(C) Nothing will be shown

(D) File does not exist error.

35. What will be the output of the following code fragments "

```
x = 7
while x > 0 :
    print ("Got it")
    x = x – 2
if x = = 5 :
    break
else :
print ("Time to go")
```

(A) Time to go

(B) Got it Time to go

(C) Nothing will be shown

(D) Got it

36. What would be the output of the given code ?

```
a = 'wow'
b = 5
c = 15
d = "79"
print (a + int(d))
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** Type Error
(C) wow 79 **(D)** None of these

37. What would be the output of the following code.

```
for j in range (0, 5) :
    print j
```

(A) 0
1
2
3
4
(B) 5
(C) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 **(D)** Indentation Error

38. What would be the output of the following line of code ?

```
math.pow (0, 5)
```

(A) 0 **(B)** Syntax Error
(C) Nothing will be shown **(D)** Domain Error

39. What would be the output if input for the below given code is 0.

```
bool (input ("Enter")) and 10 > 13 – 2
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** False
(C) True **(D)** true

40.

```
sum = 0
while sum < = 5 :
    sum = sum + 1
print (sum)
```

What output will the above code produce?

(A) 1
2
3
4
5
(B) 0
1
2
3
4
5
(C) 5 **(D)** 6

41. What would be the output of the following code ?

```
def tri (a = 5) :
    for i in range (a):
        for j in range (i + 1);
        print ('*')
        print ( )
        return
tri ( )
```

(A) *
(B) **
(C) *
*
(D) None of these

42. Find the output :

```
def hello ( )
    print ("Hello")
hello ( )
```

(A) Hello
(B) hello
(C) No output
(D) Syntax Error

43. Find the output :

```
def gnum ( ) :
    global a = 10
        return
        a = 5
    print (a)
gnum ( )
print (a)
```

(A) 5
5
(B) 5
10
(C) 10
5
(D) 10
0
10

44. for A in "corona virus" :

```
    print (A,)
```

The output of above code will be

(A) c
o
r
o
n
a
v
i
r
u
s
(B) corona virus
(C) corona virus
(D) None of the these

45. Predict the output :

```
def xyp (b, p):
    y = b * * p
    return y
def classq (x)
    a = xyp (x, 2)
    return a
n = 5
result = classq (n) + xyp (3, 3)
print result
```

(A) 52
(B) 34
(C) 32
(D) 40

46. Predict the output :

```
a = 10
def f (bb) :
    return a + b
    a = f (6)
    a = f (2)
print (a)
```

(A) 12 **(B)** 16
(C) 8 **(D)** unidentified Error

47. def seekfp (a) :

```
    with open ("Hello.txt", "r") as fp :
        fp.seek (a, 2)
        a = fp.tell ( )
        return (a)
        n = int (input ("Enter any number"))
        b = seekfp (n)
        f = open ("Hello.txt", "a +")
        f.seek (b)
    print (f.read ( ))
```

This code :

(A) Content of the file from (file size-n) will be read till end.
(B) Entire contents of the file will be displayed.
(C) Nothing will be displayed
(D) None of these

48. What will be the output of the following code :

```
import os
os.remove ("Myfile.txt")
os.rename ("Myfile.txt", "Firstfile.txt")
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** File not found Error
(C) My filetxt is renamed as Firsfile.txt **(D)** Firstfile.txt is renamed as Myfile.txt.

49. What will be the position of the file pointer if a file is opened in "w" mode ? Consider that the file already exists.

(A) EOF **(B)** BOF
(C) It will be place randomly **(D)** None of these

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50 -55) Attempt any 5 questions.

I. The Pickle Module

To save any object structure along with data, Python provides a module called Pickle. The module pickle is used for serializing and de-serializing and Python object structure. Pickling is a method of preserving food items by placing them in some solution, which increases the shelf life. In other words, it is a method to store food items for later consumption. Serialization is the process of transforming data or an object in memory (RAM) to stream of bytes called byte streams. These bytes streams in a binary file can then be stored in a disk or in a database or sent through a network. Serialization process is also called pickling. De-serialization or unpickling is the inverse of pickling process where a byte stream is converted back to python object. The pickle module deals with binary files. Here, data are not written but dumped and similarly, data are not read

but loaded. The pickle module must be imported to load and dump data. The pickle module provides two methods – dump( ) and load( ) to work with binary files for pickling and unpickling, respectively.

50. ..... implements binary protocols for serializing and de-serializing a Python object structure.

(A) pickle module **(B)** unpickle module
(C) math module **(D)** random module

51. Which method is used to convert (pickling) python object for writing data in a binary file?

(A) load( ) **(B)** dump( )
(C) seek( ) **(D)** tell( )

52. This method is used to load (unpickling) data from a binary file.

(A) load( ) **(B)** dump( )
(C) seek( ) **(D)** tell( )

53. It is the process by which a python object is converted to a byte stream.

(A) Unpickling **(B)** loading
(C) pickling **(D)** Dumping

54. The syntax of dump( ) method

(A) dump (data_object, file_object) **(B)** dump [data_object, file_object]
(C) dump [data_object] **(D)** dump [file_object]

55. Select the objects type that can be used with dump ( ) and local ( ) functions.

(A) strings **(B)** lists
(C) dictionaries **(D)** All of these

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

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Test Center Code

IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper 4

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. The mode of Python where, at a time one command is typed and executed is
(A) Interpreter mode **(B)** Compiler mode
(C) Interactive mode **(D)** Shell mode

2. Variables 'Myfile' and 'myfile' are _____ in Python.
(A) same **(B)** Different
(C) Invalid **(D)** None of these

3. The order of execution of the statements in a program is known as :
(A) Name space **(B)** Flow of control
(C) Block of code **(D)** Frame

4. < module name > . < function name > ( )
This method of writing is called :
(A) Importing module **(B)** Selection construct
(C) Iterative construct **(D)** Dot notation

AI **5.** Fill in the blank appropriately :
_____. dump (< obj-to-be-written >, < filehandle >)
(A) file **(B)** write
(C) pickle **(D)** OS

6. The block of statements indented inside if are executed only when
(A) The condition is evaluated to False **(B)** The condition is evaluated to True
(C) The condition is not given **(D)** There is no else clause

7. A string with length 0
(A) is not possible **(B)** is an empty string
(C) NULL **(D)** None of these

8. How to get the data type of a variable var in python ?
   (A) type (var) **(B)** data (var)
   (C) var. type ( ) **(D)** var. data ( )
9. A program code that
   (1) can perform certain functionality
   (2) can return a result
   (3) can have arguments, if needed is called
   (A) module **(B)** Block
   (C) function **(D)** None of these
10. Select a function header for a function to calculate compound interest, when principal, rate and time are provided as arguments. If time is not specified it is to be taken as 1 year.
   (A) def SI (prin, time = 2, rate) : **(B)** def S.I. (c=prin, rate, time = 1) :
   (C) def SI (prin, rate, time = 1) **(D)** def calc (prin, rate, time = 1):

AI 11. Consider the following code to read from a comma-delimited file and display individual items. Fill in the blank appropriately.

```
f = open ("score. txt", "r")
cont = f.readlines ( )
i = 1
for rec in cont :
    rec1 = rec.____ (',')
    a = int (rec1 [0])
    b = rec1 [1]
    c = int (rec1 [2])
        print ("Record", i, a, b, c)
    i + = 1
f.close ( )
```

   (A) read **(B)** strip
   (C) rstrip **(D)** split
12. The function used to evaluate of a string.
   (A) value ( ) **(B)** val ( )
   (C) evaluate ( ) **(D)** eval ( )

AI 13. When a module is imported a new _____ is setup with the same name as that of the module.
   (A) Environment **(B)** Program
   (C) File **(D)** Namespace
14. fh. read (5) will :
   (A) Read 5 bytes from the file referenced by fh.
   (B) Place the file pointer 5 bytes ahead the current position
   (C) Both A & B
   (D) None of these
15. Backward movement of file pointer is not possible from _____ .
   (A) BOF **(B)** EOF
   (C) Anywhere **(D)** All of these
16. The first line of function definition that begins with keyword def and ends with a colon (:) is—
   (A) Parameters **(B)** Function Body
   (C) Function Header **(D)** None of these
17. The keywords that start with capital letters :
   (A) True **(B)** False
   (C) None **(D)** All of these

18. Complete the following line of code :

os. _____ ("file1. txt", "file2. txt")

(A) copy **(B)** rename
(C) remove **(D)** None of these

19. _____ statement guarantees to close file on exiting the block

(A) with **(B)** flush
(C) close **(D)** All of these

20. An operator that takes only one operand.

(A) unary **(B)** Binary
(C) Ternary **(D)** None of these

21. _____ contains :

(i) some internal information
(ii) name of the function
(iii) values passed to the function
(iv) variables created within function
(v) information about the next instruction to be executed

(A) Namespace **(B)** Function
(C) Module **(D)** Execution Frame

22. Program execution begins with first statement of _____ segment.

(A) Code **(B)** Function
(C) _main_ **(D)** module

23. _____ raises an EOF error when end-of-file is reached while reading the file.

(A) read( ) **(B)** pickle. load ( )
(C) readlines( ) **(D)** readline ( )

24. During flow of execution if a function definition is encountered, only _____ is executed and _____ is skipped.

(A) Header, function body **(B)** Function body, Header
(C) Header, function call **(D)** function call, function body

25. read ( ) gives output of _____ type.

(A) List **(B)** Tuple
(C) String **(D)** None of these

SECTION-B

26. Find the output of the following

```
word = "Pandemic@2020"
l = len (word)
nexw = "  "
for i in range (0, l) :
    if word [i]. isupper ( ) :
        nexw = nexw + word [i]. lower ( )
    elif word [i]. isalpha ( ) :
        nexw = nexw +  word [i]. upper ( )
    elif word [i]. isdigit ( )
        nexw = nexw + word [i]
    else:
        nexw = nexw + 'C'
print (nexw)
```

(A) PANDEMIC @ 2020 **(B)** pANDEMICC2020
(C) PANDEMIC CCCCC **(D)** PANDEMIC C 2020

27. Find the output :

```
a = eval ('10 + 16')
print (a)
```

(A) 26 **(B)** 16
(C) Error **(D)** None of these

28. **Find the output in the file**

```
fh = open (r' E:/myfile. txt', "r")
str = ("Hello")
fh. write (str)
fh close ( )
```

(A) "Hello" will be added at the end of existing data.
(B) "Hello" will be added at the beginning of file
(C) Can't open text file error
(D) None of these

AI **29.** Predict the output

```
fh = open ("Hello. txt", "r")
Data = fh. readlines ( )
print (type (data))
```

(A) < class "list" > **(B)** Text
(C) < class 'str' > **(D)** None of these

30. Predict the output :

```
def func1 (a, b = 5, c = 10) :
    poly = 2 * a ** 2 –5 * b + c
    print ("when a, b, c = ", a, b, c)
    print (poly)
func1 (6, c = 4)
```

(A) 36 **(B)** 52
(C) 58 **(D)** 51

31. The most probable output of random ( ) is "

(A) 0.0223456 **(B)** 1.023478
(C) –0.012567 **(D)** 2.378126

32. Predict the output :

```
x, y = 2, 6
x, y = y, x + 2
print (x, y)
```

(A) 2 6 **(B)** 4 6
(C) 6 2 **(D)** 6 4

33. Predict the output :

```
fh = file ("Rename. dat", "w+")
print (fh.tell ( ))
```

(A) size of file **(B)** 0
(C) BOF **(D)** EOF

34. Predict the most probable output of :

```
(math. ceil (random. random ( ) * (4–3)+3)
```

(A) 3.0 **(B)** 4.0
(C) 2.0 **(D)** None of these

35. What will be the output of following code?

```
print (math. fabs (–5.//2))
```

(A) 2.0 **(B)** 3.0
(C) 4.0 **(D)** 5.0

36. Predict the output if input is 'NIDHI'

```
name = input ("what is your name ?")
print ('Hi', name, ',')
print ('How are you doing ?')
```

(A) Hi NIDHI, How are you doing ? **(B)** Hi NIDHI, How are you doing ?
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these

37. Predict the output :

```
a = 56
b = 56
print (a is b)
```

(A) 56 is 56 **(B)** Syntax Error
(C) True **(D)** False

AI **38.** File greetings. txt contains "Good. Morning!" What will be the contents of the file after execution of the following code ?

```
fh = open ("greetings. txt", "w+")
fh. seek (5, 0)
fh. write ("Evening!")
fh. close ( )
```

(A) Good Morning! Evening! **(B)** Good Evening! Morning!
(C) Good Evening! **(D)** Evening! Morning!

39. A text file "MyData. txt" contains following data :

```
Hello/n
/n
/n
welcome to Agra
/n
How/n
Are
you
```

Predict the output of the code given below

```
fh = file ("MyData. txt", 'r')
dat = fh. read ( )
lst = list (dat)
print lst [1]
print lst [2]
fh. close ( )
```

(A) Hello **(B)** He
(C) Nothing will be shown **(D)** None of these

40. Predict the output

```
x = 100
def val (x) :
    x = 50
val (x)
print ("x = ", x)
```

(A) x = 100 **(B)** x = 50
(C) x = 70 **(D)** Error

41. Predict the output :

```
for i in '123' :
    print ("OSWAAL", i)
```

(A) OSWAAL 123
OSWAAL 2
OSWAAL 3

(B) OSWAAL 1 OSWAAL 2 OSWAAL 3

(C) OSWAAL 1

(D) None of these

42. Predict the output

```
tup = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 4, 8, 9, 6)
print (tup. count ( ))
```

(A) 9

(B) 12

(C) Syntax Error

(D) None of these

43. Predict the output :

```
d1 = {1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40}
d2 = {5:50, 6:60, 7:70, 8:80}
d1.update (d2)
print (d1)
```

(A) {1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40, 5:50, 6:60, 7:70, 8:80}

(B) {5:50, 6:60, 7:70, 8:80, 1:10, 2:20, 3:30, 4:40}

(C) {1:50, 2:60, 3:70, 4:80}

(D) {5:10, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40}

44. Predict the output of the following code :

```
import os
fh=open ("Game. txt")
str = fh. read ( )
fh. close ( )
os. remove ("Game. txt")
fh. open ("NewGame txt", "w")
fh. write (str)
fh. close ( )
```

(A) Game. txt is renamed as NewGame. txt

(B) Game. txt is removed

(C) A new file NewGame. txt is created

(D) None of these

45. Identify the output of following code

```
w=90
while (w>50):
    print(w)
    w=w–60
```

(A) 50

(B) 90

(C) 30

(D) 60

46. Predict the output

```
def print_db(y):
    print(3**y)
print_db (2)
```

(A) 6

(B) 8

(C) 9

(D) 27

47. Give the output :

```
def func (a):
    a = a+ '1'
        a = a * 3
func ("welcome")
```

(A) Indentation Error **(B)** Syntax Error
(C) Nothing will be shown **(D)** Welcome1 Welcome1 Welcome1

48. Predict the output :

```
with open ("out. txt", "a+") as fh:
print (fh. readlines ( ))
```

(A) Entire contents of the file "out.txt" will be printed
(B) Syntax Error
(C) Nothing will be printed
(D) None of these

49. Find the output

```
x = 0
for i in range (1, 3) :
    for j in range (1, i) :
        z = i + j–1
        if (z%2 = = 0):
            x = x+2
        elif (z%3 = = 0):
            x = x + z–2
print ("x=", x)
```

(A) x = 2 **(B)** x = 7
(C) x = 8 **(D)** x = 5

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50 -55) Attempt any 5 questions.

Krishnav is looking for his dream job but has some restrictions. He loves Delhi and would take a job there if he is paid over Rs.40,000 a month. He hates Chennai and demands at least Rs. 1,00,000 to work there. In any another location he is willing to work for Rs. 60,000 a month. The following code shows his basic strategy for evaluating a job offer.

Code:

```
Pay= _____
location= _____
if location == "Mumbai":
    print ("I will take it!") # Statement 1
elif location == "Chennai":
    if pay < 100000:
        print ("No way") # Statement 2
    else:
        print ("I am willing!") # Statement 3
elif location == "Delhi" and pay > 40000:
        print ( "I am happy to join") #Statement 4
elif pay > 60000:
        print ("I accept the offer") #Statement 5
else:
        print ("No thanks, I can find something better") #Statement 6
```

On the basis of the above code, choose the right statement which will be executed when different inputs for pay and location are given.

50. Input: location = "Chennai", pay = 50000

(A) Statement 1 **(B)** Statement 2
(C) Statement 3 **(D)** Statement 4

51. Input: location = "Surat", pay = 50000

(A) Statement 2 **(B)** Statement 4
(C) Statement 5 **(D)** Statement 6

52. Input- location = "Any Other City", pay = 10000

(A) Statement 1 **(B)** Statement 2
(C) Statement 4 **(D)** Statement 6

53. Input location = "Delhi", pay = 500000

(A) Statement 6 **(B)** Statement 5
(C) Statement 4 **(D)** Statement 3

54. Input- location = "Lucknow", pay = 65000

(A) Statement 2 **(B)** Statement 3
(C) Statement 4 **(D)** Statement 5

55. Input location = 'Agra', pay = 75000

(A) statement 1 **(B)** statement 2
(C) statement 5 **(D)** statement 3

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series: **A**

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series: Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Name

Test Date

Invigilator's Signature

Student's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

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Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9

IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper 5

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. Python identifiers are case sensitive.
(A) True **(B)** False
(C) Depends on the program **(D)** None of these

2. Identify the one that is not a token.
(A) Comments **(B)** Literals
(C) Operators **(D)** Identifiers

3. Octal literals start with :
(A) O **(B)** OO
(C) OX **(D)** Hexo

4. Select the correct statement in context to operator.
(A) Python evaluator the second argument only if the first one is false.
(B) Python evaluates the second argument only if the first one is true.
(C) Both arguments are evaluated always.
(D) None of these

5. ..... are stored as individual characters in contiguous locations, with two-way index for each location.
(A) Arrays **(B)** lists
(C) tuples **(D)** strings

6. In list string-1 index refers to :
(A) last but one element **(B)** last element
(C) no element **(D)** None of these

7. To display last four characters of a string str, the statement would be :
(A) str [4 :] **(B)** str [: 4]
(C) str [: - 4] **(D)** str [:]

8. Identify the correct statement for creating a tuple t with first 4 even numbers as element.
(A) t = (1, 2, 3, 4) **(B)** t = (1, 2, 3, 4)
(C) t = (2, 4, 6, 8) **(D)** t = [2, 4, 6, 8]

AI **9.** Dictionaries are also known as :
(A) mappings **(B)** hashes
(C) associative arrays **(D)** All of the above

10. The fromkeys( ) method assigns _____ value to a key in dictionary, by default.
(A) O **(B)** None
(C) Empty **(D)** Blank

11. The _____ files are used to store large data such as images, video, audio etc.
(A) Binary **(B)** text
(C) CSV **(D)** avi

AI **12.** The mode that opens a binary file for reading as well as writing.
(A) a+ **(B)** wb+
(C) ab **(D)** All of these

13. Which of the following modes will create a new file, if the file doesn't exist ?
(A) a+ **(B)** w+
(C) a **(D)** All of these

14. Complete the following code to read data from a binary file

```
import pickle
def sports_read ( ) :
    f1 = open ("sports.dat", "rb")
    print (data)
    f1.close ( )
```

(A) data = f1.read ( ) **(B)** data = pickle. dump ( )
(C) data = f1.load ( ) **(D)** data = pickle. load (f1)

15. Which of the following is not an advantage of using modules ?
(A) Provides a means of reuse of program code
(B) Provides a means of binding up tasks
(C) Provides a means of reducing the size of the program
(D) Provides a means of testing individual parts of the program

16. Program code making use of a given module is called a _____ of the module.
(A) Client **(B)** Docstring
(C) Interface **(D)** Framework

17. Which of following is not a valid namespace ?
(A) Global namespace **(B)** Public namespace
(C) Built-in namespace **(D)** local namespace

18. The keyword used to define a function is :
(A) Func **(B)** Define
(C) Def **(D)** def

19. To open file marks txt stored in C:/class12, for writing the code is :
(A) file = open ("C :/class12/Marks.txt", "r") **(B)** f = open ("C :/class12/Marks.txt", "r")
(C) f = file ("C : /class12/Marks.txt", "r") **(D)** f = file ("C ://Class12//Marks.txt", "r")

20. To read two characters from a file object infile, we use _____ .
(A) infile, read(2) **(B)** infile.readline (2)
(C) infile.seek (2) **(D)** infile.readlines (2)

21. What is pickling ?
(A) Object serialization **(B)** Object Deserialization
(C) Both (A) & (B) **(D)** None of these

22. What do r, r+, w, w+ etc specify in Python file handling ?
(A) File pointer **(B)** File opening modes
(C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** None of these

23. The function used to write a list of string in a file.
(A) writeline ( ) **(B)** writelines ( )
(C) write ( ) **(D)** All of these

24. Name the module used to print data to standard output device.
(A) iomodule **(B)** output module
(C) standard output module **(D)** sys module

25. Name a file that is always opened in write mode
(A) sys.stdin **(B)** write-txt
(C) Binary file **(D)** sys.stdout

SECTION-B

26. Predict the output :

```
str1 = 'book'
print (list (str1))
```

(A) [book] **(B)** ['b', 'o', 'o', 'k']
(C) book **(D)** b', 'o', 'o', 'k'

27. Give the output when x = 5, y = 4

```
x% y//x
```

(A) 1.0 **(B)** 0.0
(C) 0 **(D)** 1

28. Predict the output

```
txt = "Hellozall"
if txt.isalnum ( ) = = True :
    print ("You all are welcome")
else :
    print ("Time to bid good bye")
```

(A) Hellozall **(B)** Your all are welcome
(C) Time to bid good bye **(D)** None of these

29. Predict the output of :

```
t = (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 3, 2, 1)
print (t[5 : ])
```

(A) (8, 9, 3, 2, 1) **(B)** (9, 3, 2)
(C) (8, 9, 3, 2) **(D)** (1, 2, 3, 9, 8)

30. What will be the output of the following code # mod1.py

```
def val(a) :
    print (b)
# mod2.py
def val (a) :
    print (b)
from mod21 import val
from mod2 import val
```

(A) 15 **(B)** 75
(C) 15 75 **(D)** There is a name clash

31. Predict the output ;

```
from math import factorial
print (math.factorial (5))
```

(A) 120
(B) Nothing is shown
(C) Error, Method factorial doesn't exist in math module
(D) Syntax Error

32. Predict the output :

```
def power (x, y = 2):
    r = 1
    for i in range (y) :
        r = r * x
    return r
print (power (3))
print (power (3, 3))
```

(A) 212
32
(B) 9
27
(C) 567
98
(D) 27
9

33. What will be the output of the following python code ?

```
def say (message, times = 1) :
    print (message * times)
say ('Hello')
say ('world, 5)
```

(A) Hello world
Hello world
Hello world
Hello world
Hello world
(B) Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello
world world world world world
(C) Hello
world
world
world
world
world
(D) Hello
world world world world world

34. Predict the output :

```
len ("hello", 3, 4, 7, [1, 2, 3]])
```

(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 11
(D) Error

35. What will be the output ?

```
a = { }
a [2] = 1
a [1] = [2, 3, 4]
print (a [1] [1])
```

(A) [2, 3, 4]
(B) 3
(C) 2
(D) Error is raised

36. Predict the output :

```
for i in range (5) :
    with open ("Hello.txt", "w") as f :
        if i > 2 :
            break
print (f.close)
```

(A) True
(B) False
(C) None
(D) Error

37. Predict the output if input is 'OSWAAL'

```
import sys
print ('Enter your name'),
name = " "
while True :
    c = sys.stdin.   read (1)
    if c = = '/n' :
        break
    name = name + c
print ("Your name is :", name)
```

(A) OS **(B)** O
(C) OSWAAL **(D)** None of these

38. What will be the output of the following code ?

```
point = open ("Deep.txt", "w")
print (point.name)
print (point.closed)
point.close ( )
print (point closed)
```

(A) Deep.txt
False
True

(B) Point
False
False

(C) W
True
True

(D) point
False
True

39. Predict the output

```
math.cell (4.576)
```

(A) 4 **(B)** 5.0
(C) 576 **(D)** 5

40. Predict the output

```
x = 1
while True :
    if x % 5 = = 0 :
        break
print (x)
x + = 1
```

(A) Syntax error **(B)** 2 1
(C) 0 3 1 **(D)** None of these

41. What will be the output of the code given below?

```
x = ['XX', 'YY']
for i in a :
    i.lower ( )
print (a)
```

(A) ['XX', 'YY'] **(B)** [xx, yy]
(C) ['xx','yy'] **(D)** None of these

42. Predict the output :

```
print ("a" + "bc")
```

(A) a + bc **(B)** abc
(C) a bc **(D)** a

43. Predict the output :

```
print (r "OSWAAL Question Bank")
```

(A) OSWAAL
Question Bank
(B) OSWAAL
(C) /nOSWAAL/n Question Bank
(D) Will open the file Question Bank for reading

44. Predict the output of the following code :

```
def changeList (list1) :
    list1.append (20)
    list1.append (30)
    list1 = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
    changeList (list1)
print (list1)
```

(A) [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
(B) [20, 30]
(C) [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 20, 30]
(D) Syntax Error

45. Predict the output :

```
import csv
with open ('python.txt) as csv_file :
    csv_reader = csv.reader (csv_file, delimiter = ,)
line_count = 0
for row in csv_reader :
    if line_count = = 0 :
        print (f'column names are { ", ", join (row)})
    line_count + = 1
```

The file python.txt contains the following data:

name, department, month
Anubhav, design, March
Sidhant, sales, June

(A) Column names are name, department, month
(B) Anubhav, design, March
(C) Sidhant, sales, June
(D) Syntax Error

46. Predict the output :

```
import os
os.rename ("One.dat", "Two.dat")
```

(A) File One.dat and Two.dat, two copies now exist.
(B) Only file Two.dat will be available
(C) Only file One.dat will be available
(D) Both the files will be deleted

47. What is the output of following code?

```
for x is range (8, 24, 8):
    print (x)
```

(A) 8
16
24
(B) 16
24
(C) 8
16
(D) Error

48. with open ("Hello.txt", "a+") as fp:

```
fp.writeline (["Hello," "How", "are", "you"])
fp.writeline (["Good", "Bye"])
```

```
fp.seek (0)
print (fp.read ( ))
```

(A) ["Hello", "How", "are", "you", "Good", "Bye"]
(B) "Hello How are you Good Bye"
(C) "Hello How are you \n Good Bye"
(D) None of these

49. Predict the output :

```
fh = open ("Myfile.txt", "r")
str = fh.read ( )
print (str [ : len (str) : 1])
fh.close ( )
```

(A) Syntax Error
(B) It will print entire contents of the file
(C) Nothing will be shown
(D) It will print every alternate character from the file

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50-55) Attempt any 5 questions.

Here is the function to find the sum of arguments

```
total = _____      # Line 1
def sum (arg1, arg2) __          # Line 2
    total = arg1 + _____         # Line 3
    print (total)
    return _____ # Line 5
total = sum (10, 20)
print ( _____ )   # Line 7
```

50. Which value or constant will be equal to variable total in line 1?
(A) 1 **(B)** 0
(C) 2 **(D)** None

51. Which symbol is used to terminate the function def in line 2?
(A) ; **(B)** .
(C) : **(D)** ,

52. Fill the blank in line 3
(A) sum **(B)** 1
(C) arg2 **(D)** 0

53. Which value will be return in line 5?
(A) sum **(B)** total
(C) True **(D)** False

54. Fill the blank in line 7.
(A) sum **(B)** True
(C) False **(D)** total

55. Identify the type of argument defined in the following statement.

```
def sum (*args)
```

(A) keyword **(B)** required
(C) Default **(D)** variable length

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

IMPORTANT

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03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper 6

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. Complete the code to creates a CSV file 'Student CSV'

```
data = [ ]
header = ['ROLL NO', NAME', CLASS', 'SECTION']
data.append (header)
for i in range (5) :
    rollno = int (input ('Enter Roll Number :'))
    name = input (''Enter Name :")
    Class = input (' Enter Class : ')
    section = input (' Enter Section : ')
rec = [ rollno, name, class, section ]
data. append (rec)
stuwriter . ——— (data)
fh.close
```

(A) reader(fh) **(B)** reader (MyFile)
(C) writer(fh) **(D)** writer (MyFile)

2. A text file stores information in ASCII or Unicode characters as per
(A) the compiler **(B)** the interpreter
(C) As per programming platform **(D)** Computer monitor

3. Binary files contain information in the format —
(A) Zebra way
(B) Quick response code
(C) Same format in which the data is held in memory
(D) ASCII format

4. It is easier for a program to read/write a —
(A) Binary File **(B)** Text File
(C) DOC File **(D)** Excel File

5. The correct syntax to open a binary file 'Myfile.txt' for adding data.
(A) f = open (''Myfile.txt'', ''a'') **(B)** f = open (''Myfile.txt'', ''w+'')
(C) f = file ('' Myfile.txt'', ''a+'') **(D)** f = file ('' Myfile.txt'', ''ab'')

6. For the statement given below, determine. The mode in which the file is opened.
f = file (r'' c :\ Python \ Hello.txt'')
(A) Error **(B)** read
(C) write **(D)** append

7. File objects are used to read and write data on disk.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Partially true as a file object is used to only write data.
(D) None of these

8. Name the file mode one should use to perform both reading/writing to the file. Moreover if the file does not exists as new file should be created and if the file exists its post data is truncated.
(A) r^+ **(B)** w^+
(C) a^+ **(D)** rb^+

9. ..... implements output and input devices as files.
(A) Stream **(B)** Standard stream
(C) sys module **(D)** None of these.

10. The statement that sends the control and value back from a function is.
(A) Back **(B)** Continue
(C) return **(D)** Close

11. A variable defined a function's body has the scope.
(A) local **(B)** global
(C) built-in **(D)** None

12. The arguments that work with implicit values if no value is specified in function call are :
(A) keyword **(B)** required
(C) Default **(D)** variable length

13. A function execution instance that calls another execution instance of the same function is
(A) Fruitful function **(B)** Void function
(C) Non fruitful function **(D)** Recursion

14. Find the output of, when a = 2

```
a = 3
b = 4
c = a**b + 5
print (c)
```

(A) 86 **(B)** 27
(C) 81 **(D)** Error

15. Identify the output of following code:

```
>>> str1='Python language'
>>> str1[–7:–3]
```

(A) ngu **(B)** 'angu'
(C) Langu **(D)** 'Language'

16. Default return value of a function is :
(A) None **(B)** int
(C) double **(D)** NULL

17. Select the most appropriate function call for a function header defined as :
```
def example (a, b, c, d) :
```
(A) example (1, 2, 3, 4) **(B)** example (a = 1, 2, 3, 4)
(C) example (a = 1, b = 2, c = 3, 4) **(D)** example (a = 1, b = 2, c = 3, d = 4)

18. What is the order of resolving scope of a name in a Python program ?
(A) BGEL **(B)** GBEL
(C) LEGB **(D)** LBEG

19. In Python, multiline comments start with–
(A) / **(B)** '''
(C) // **(D)** #

20. Default return type of input () is
(A) Int **(B)** Boolean
(C) string **(D)** None

21. Which logical operator has the highest precedence ?
(A) and **(B)** or
(C) not **(D)** All have some precedence

22. Converting an expression to a specific data type is called:
(A) implicit type casting **(B)** mutable type casting
(C) immutable type casting **(D)** explicit type casting

23. Lists and strings differ in
(A) Their way of indexing and slicing **(B)** Their way of accessing individual elements.
(C) Mutability **(D)** Length

24. The method extend () in a list.
(A) Adds elements at the last **(B)** Adds element at specified position
(C) Adds another list at the end **(D)** None of these.

25. A method used to delete elements from a list.
(A) del() **(B)** pop ()
(C) clear () **(D)** All of these.

SECTION-B

26. Predict the output
```
for i in range (10) :
    if (i/2 ! = 0) :
    print (" Hello", i)
```
(A) Hello 1
Hello 2
Hello 3
Hello 4

(B) Hello 1
Hello 3
Hello 5
Hello 7
Hello 9

(C) Hello 1
Hello 3
Hello 5
Hello 7
Hello 9

(D) Syntax Error

27.
```
str = '' CBSE Class XII BOARD EXAMS TERM 1"
words = str. split ()
for i in words:
    print (i,)
```
Predict the output.

(A) CBSE CLASS XII BOARD EXAMS TERM 1
(B) CBSECLASSXIIBOARDEXAMSTERM 1
(C) CBSE
CLASS
XII
BOARD
EXAMS
TERM
1
(D) None of these

28. Select the correct output :
```
def print_double (x) :
    print (2**x)
print_double (3)
```
(A) 8 **(B)** 6
(C) 4 **(D)** 10

29. The output of d = a + b % c
when a = 12, b = 5 and = 3
(A) 14 **(B)** 2
(C) 5 **(D)** 17

30. If a = 5, b = 6 and c = 4, predict the output print (a > b > c)
(A) True **(B)** False
(C) None **(D)** Syntax Error.

31. Predict the output :
```
print (''5" + ''5")
```
(A) 25 **(B)** 10
(C) 55 **(D)** Syntax error

32. What will be the output of the following code txt = ''Term1''?
```
print (txt * 2)
```
(A) Term1 * 2 **(B)** Term 1 Term 2
(C) Term 1 **(D)** Term1Term1
Term 1

33. What will be the result of the following statement ?
```
t = (1, 2, 3, 4)
```
(A) Stores 1 to variable t
(B) Is used as a named condition to check for the values 1, 2, 3 & 4.
(C) Create a tuple t
(D) None of these.

34. What will be the output of the following code?
```
t = (4, 5, 6)
t1 = t1 * 2
print (t1)
```
(A) (4, 5, 6, 4, 5, 6) **(B)** (8, 10, 12)
(C) (4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6) **(D)** Syntax error

35. What will be the output of print (int (13.25 + 4/2))?

(A) 17 **(B)** 14
(C) 15 **(D)** 23

36. Predict the output :

```
for i in range (5) :
    if i = = 2 :
        pass
    else :
        print (''i = '', i)
```

(A) i = 1
i = 2
i = 3
i = 4

(B) i = 2

(C) i = 1
i = 2
i = 3
i = 4
i = 5

(D) i = 0
i = 1
i = 3
i = 4

37. What will be the data type of the output of the following line of code.

```
L = [ '' krishna', 'Rama', 'Mahaveer']
print (L [2])
```

(A) int **(B)** List
(C) String **(D)** Bool

38. Predict the output

```
x = 10
y = 0
while x > y :
    print (x , y)
    x = x - 1
    y = + 1
```

(A) 100
91
82
73
64
55

(B) 10 9 8 7 6
5 4 3 2 1

(C) 104
93
82
71
60

(D) 100
91
82
73
64

39. Predict the output of the following code :

```
x = 10
y = 5
for i in range (x - y * 2) :
    print (' % ', i)
```

(A) % 1
% 2
% 3
% 4
% 5

(B) % 1 % 2 % 3 % 4 % 5

(C) Nothing will be shown **(D)** Syntax error.

40. Predict the output :

```
def printMax (a, b) :
    if a > b :
        print (a, 'is maximum')
    elif a = = b :
        print (a, 'is equal to', b)
    else :
        print (b, 'is maximum')
printMax (3, 4)
```

(A) 3 is maximum **(B)** 4 is maximum
(C) 3 is equal to 4 **(D)** 4.

41. def func (a, b = 5, c = 10) :

```
    print ('a is', a, 'b is ', b, 'and c is', c)
    func (25, c = 24)
```

(A) a is 25, b is 5 and c is 10 **(B)** a is 0, b is 25 and c is 24
(C) a is 25 b is 5 and c is 24 **(D)** None of these.

42. Predict the output

```
def sum (args) :
    r = 0
    for i in args :
        r + = i
    return r
print (sum (1, 2, 3))
```

(A) 6 **(B)** 15
(C) 123 **(D)** 1, 2, 3

43.

```
def add (b) :
    b. append (7)
C = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 ]
add (C)
print (len (C))
```

(A) 5 **(B)** 6
(C) 7 **(D)** Syntax Error.

44. What is the output of the following code ?

```
def change (one * two) :
    print (type (two))
change (1, 2, 3, 4)
```

(A) < class 'string' > **(B)** < class 'Integer' >
(C) < class 'list' > **(D)** < class 'tuple' >

45. Identify the output

```
fn = open (r ' E : \ myfile. text', ''r")
str = '' ''
while str :
    str = fh. readlines()
    print str
fh.close
```

(A) The contents of the file will be printed as a single string.
(B) The complete file * will be real in a list str.
(C) Contents of the file will be read one line at a time in string str and then printed.
(D) None of these.

46. What will be the output of the following code ?

```
fh = open (''Hello. txt", ''r")
line = fh.readline (). rstrip ('in')
record = line. split ('in')
print (record),
```

(A) The delimited text file will be read and its each line will be stored as an element of list line.
(B) Syntax Error
(C) Nothing will be shown
(D) None of these.

47.

```
def squaresarea (s) :
    return s * s
    side = int (input (''Enter side of square"))
area = squaresarea (side)
```

Predict output of the above code for input 156.

(A) 24336 **(B)** Syntax Error
(C) Nothing will be shown **(D)** None of these.

48. multi (a, b) :

```
return (a * b)
C = multi (5, 10)
print (C)
```

Predict the output

(A) 50 **(B)** Nothing will be shown
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these

49.

```
f = open (''Hello. txt", ''r")
str = ''Welcome back"
f. write (str)
f. close ()
```

What will be the contents of the file Hello. txt after execution of above code?

(A) Welcome back **(B)** Syntax Error
(C) None of these **(D)** As the contents will be deleted.

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50-55) Attempt any 5 questions.

Ansh wrote a program to find the factorial of a number entered by user. Help him to complete code.

```
num = _____ (input("Enter a number: "))                    # Statement1
fact = ____                                                # Statement2
if num< 0:
    _______ ("Sorry, factorial does not exist for negative numbers")   # Statement3
elifnum____ 0:                                             # Statement4
    print("The factorial of 0 is 1")
else:
    for i in _____ (1,num + 1):                            # Statement5
        fact = _______                                     # Statement6
    print("The factorial of",num,"is",fact)
```

50. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 1.

(A) float **(B)** string
(C) int **(D)** int.input

51. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 2.

(A) 1 **(B)** 0
(C) " " **(D)** –1

52. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 3.

(A) int **(B)** print
(C) output **(D)** input

53. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 4.

(A) != **(B)** >=
(C) <= **(D)** ==

54. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 5.

(A) range **(B)** till
(C) to **(D)** from

55. Choose the correct option to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 6.

(A) fact-i **(B)** fact+i
(C) fact*i **(D)** fact**i

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper 7

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. Identify the type of function statement from the function given below

< function name > (< values to be passed as arguments>)

(A) Function header **(B)** Function call
(C) Function Definition **(D)** None of these

2. Which of the following is incorrect about a Python module ?

(A) It is an independent grouping of code and data
(B) Can't be reused in other programs
(C) Can depend on other modules
(D) All of these

3. ..... is a named logical environment holding logical grouping of related objects

(A) Name space **(B)** Module
(C) Function **(D)** Docstring

4. Choose the correct Python expression for the mathematical expression :

$x = \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

(A) x = sqrt (b * b – 4 * a * c)
(B) x = math.sqrt (math. pow (*b*, 2) – (4 * *a* * *c*))
(C) x = math.sqrt (b * b – 4 * a * c)
(D) (B) & (C) both

5. Composition uses an expression as part of a ..... .

(A) Function **(B)** Composition
(C) Modules **(D)** Named conditions

6. An execution frame is, where a ..... is executed.

(A) Function **(B)** Module
(C) Block **(D)** .py file.

7. Indexing in a string starts at ..... and –1 is the index of ..... element.
   (A) 1 Last **(B)** 0 last
   (C) 0 last but one **(D)** none of these
8. A string without any characters inside and having length zero is called
   (A) Null string **(B)** Void string
   (C) Empty string **(D)** None of these
9. Identify the correct precedence of Arithmetic operators.
   (A) ()
   – (negation)
   **, /, //, *, %
   +, –
   (B) ()
   **
   – (negation)
   /, //, ×, %
   +, –
   (C) ()
   **, /, //, ×, %
   – (negation)
   +, –,
   (D) ()
   – (negation)
   /, //, *, %
   **
   + –
10. The fractional part of a floating point number can never be zero.
    (A) True **(B)** False
    (C) Depends where the number is being used **(D)** None the these
11. Identify the invalid variable name from the following :
    (A) Hello_world **(B)** Hello_World
    (C) _Hello_world **(D)** _Hello world_
12. Identify the non keyword
    (A) false **(B)** None
    (C) True **(D)** None of these
13. For each of the symbols used in the below given expression identify the type of tokens.
    if $x < = 68$:
    (A) if → keyword
    x → Identifier
    <= → literal
    68 → literal
    : → operator
    (B) if → keyword
    x → literal
    <= → operator
    68 → constant
    : → operator
    (C) if → keyword
    x → literal
    <= → operator
    68 → constant
    : → delimiter
    (D) if → keyword
    x → Identifier
    <= → operator
    68 → literal
    : → Delimiter
14. In an 'if-elif-else statement', if more than one condition is true, only the first true branch executes.
    (A) This is true **(B)** This is False
    (C) sometimes true **(D)** None of these
15. Repetition of a set of statements in a program is achieved using ..... .
    (A) selection constructs **(B)** Iterative constructs
    (C) Both A & B **(B)** None of these
16. In a while loop, body of the loop starts with ..... .
    (A) First indented statement **(B)** First unindented statement
    (C) Last indented statement **(D)** '{' → curly brace
17. < list name >. sort sorts the list by default in ..... order
    (A) Ascending **(B)** Descending
    (C) User specified **(D)** None of these

18. Functions that return a value are called?
(A) Non-void **(B)** Non fruitful
(C) Both (A) & (B) **(D)** None of these

19. Scope of a formal argument is :
(A) Local **(B)** Global
(C) Depends on function call **(D)** None of these

20. Any name reference conflict can be resolved using LEGB rule, also called ..... .
(A) Scope rule **(B)** Name resolution rule
(C) Both A & B **(D)** None of these

21. Evaluate the following expression and find output
A = 6* 3//4 + 5//4 + 4 – 10 + 5//6
(A) –2 **(B)** 2
(C) 1 **(D)** –1

22. To increase the readability and processing speed of a program, when the condition being used in code are complex, ...
(A) Name space **(B)** Name resolution
(C) Modules & functions **(D)** Named conditions

23. Each line of text in a text file is terminated by '/n'
(A) True **(B)** False
(C) May be terminated **(D)** None of these

24. ..... breaks the link of file-object and the file on the disk.
(A) break **(B)** flush ()
(C) dump () **(D)** close ()

25. ..... reads at the most 'n' bytes from a file in the form of a string.
(A) read (n) **(B)** readline ()
(C) readlines () **(D)** All of these

SECTION-B

26. F = open (r''C:/data.txt'') will
(A) open file in write mode **(B)** open file in read mode
(C) Both A & B **(D)** None of these

27. File (r'E:/poem/my poem.txt', "w").read (50) will
(A) Read first 50 characters of the file **(B)** Read nothing as data will be overwritten
(C) generate an error **(D)** None of these

28. Consider a file myfile.txt as given below :
This is the time of the year
When we see every look and
Corner bustling with life.
Streets, markets, open space
all are beaming with human activities.
What would be the output of the following code ?

```
myfile = open ('myfile.txt', "r")
str = myfile.readlines ()
print (str [–2], str [–1])
myfiles.close()
```

(A) This is the time of the year
When we see every look and
(B) all are beaming
with human activities
(C) streets, markets, open space
all are beaming
(D) all are beaming with human activities.

29. Predict the output of the following code considering that the file abc. txt contains following lines.
I am the first line
I am the second line
I should be the longest line

```
longest = " "
for in file ("abc.txt"). readlines () :
    if len (l) > len (longest) :
        longest = l
print (len (longest))
```

(A) 5 **(B)** I should be the longest line
(C) 6 **(D)** 7

30. What would be the output of the code if the file Myfile.dat contains following data?
In _ Python _ Lists _ Tuples _ and
dictionaries _ are _ sequence _ types.

```
fh = open ("Myfile. dat", "r")
Text = fh.readlines (). rstrip ('/n')
for i in Text [1]. split ('–') :
    print (i,)
fh.close ()
```

(A) In **(B)** In
Python
List
Tuples
and
(C) dictionaries are sequence types **(D)** In Python lists Tuples and

31. What will be the output of the following code.

```
List 1 = [1, 2, 3, 5]
def addlist (a):
    return (a.append (100))
List1. append (25)
addist (List1)
print (addlist)
```

(A) [1, 2, 3, 5, 25] **(B)** [1, 2, 3, 5, 25, 100]
(C) Scope resolution error **(D)** None of these

32. Predict the output

```
tpl = (1, 3, 5)
print (tpl + (4))
```

(A) (1, 3, 5, 4) **(B)** (4, 7, 9)
(C) Type Error **(D)** None of these

33. Predict the output

```
name = 57
print (name)
name = "Tishya"
print (name)
```

(A) 57 Type Error **(B)** 57
Tishya
(C) Invalid statements **(D)** None of these

34. Predict the output of the following code :

```
a = input ("Enter any number")
b = input ("Enter any number")
c = a + b
print (c)
take a = 23.5 b = 14.7
```

(A) Type Error **(B)** 38.2
(C) 23.514.7 **(D)** None of these

35. Predict the output

```
fh = open ("Example txt")
line = fh.readline ()
print (type (line))
fh.close ()
```

(A) < class 'bool' > **(B)** < class 'list' >
(C) < class 'str' > **(D)** < class 'int' >

36. Predict the output

```
a = {2 : 'b', 3 : 'y', 6 : 'c'}
b = { 5 : 'l', 7 : '9'}
a.update (b)
b.update (a)
print (a. keys ())
print (b. keys ())
```

(A) dict_keys ([2, 3, 6, 5, 7])
dict_keys ([5, 7, 2, 3, 6, 5, 7])
(B) dict_keys ([2, 3, 6, 5, 7])
duplicate keys error
(C) dict_keys ([4, 3, 6, 5, 7])
dict_keys ([2, 3, 6, 5, 7])
(D) None of these

37. Predict the output

```
a = 20 a + 5
print (a)
```

(A) 25 **(B)** Syntax Error
(C) 20 **(D)** None of these

38. Predict the output

```
print (len (str (55 < 75)))
```

(A) Type Error **(B)** Syntax Error
(C) 4 **(D)** None of these

39. Predict the output:

(28 or 57) > (25 and 6)

(A) False **(B)** True
(C) Error **(D)** None of these

40. What is the output of following code?

```
str1 = "Hello wold"
final = " "
for i in range (len(str1)):
    if i%==0
        final = final + str1[i]
    print (final)
```

(A) Hlowrd **(B)** Hlo wrd
(C) Held **(D)** Hewo

41. Predict the output if $a = 7$ & $b = 56$
($a > b$) and $95/(b \% a)$
(A) division by zero error **(B)** False
(C) True **(D)** None of these

42. What will be the most probable output:
```
random.randint (3, 10)
```
(A) 3.045 **(B)** 4.762
(C) 10.12 **(D)** 5

43.
```
def sum (a, b):
return (a + b)
c = sum (5, 7)
print (c)
```
(A) 12 **(B)** 57
(C) Nothing will be shown **(D)** Indentation error

44. Predict the output of the code given below :
```
dict = {"what" : 5, "will" : 7, "b" : 9, "the" : 10, "day" : 11, "tomorrow" : 6}
del (dict ["the"])
print (dict.values ())
```
(A) dict_values ([5, 7, 9, 11, 6]) **(B)** dict_values ([5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 6])
(C) dict_values ([5, 7, 9]) **(D)** None of these

45. Predict the output of the following code ;
```
b = {'a' : 57, 'b' : 28, 'c' : 91}
temp = {    'd' : 100,
            'e' : 203,
            'f' : 256}
b.update (temp)
print ("New dictionary : ", b)
```
(A) ['a' : 57, 'b' : 28, 'c' : 91, 'd' : 100, 'e' : 203, 'f' : 256]
(B) {'*d*' : 100, '*e*' : 203, '*f*' : 256, '*a*' : 57, '*b*' : 28, '*c*' : 91}
(C) Syntax error
(D) None of these

46. Predict output of the code given below :
```
dicts = {"what" : 5, "will" : 7, "be" : 9, "the" : 10, "day" : 11, "tomorrow" : 6}
dict. update ({tomorrow" : 25, "what" : 7})
```
(A) {"what" : 5 "will" : 7, "b" : 9, "the" : 10, "day" : 100}
(B) {"what" : 7, "will" : 7, "tomorrow" : 25, "be" : 9, "the" : 10, "day" : 11}
(C) Syntax Error
(D) None of these

47. What is the output of following code?
```
x = 2
y = 3
z = x**y + 3
x = y + 5
print(z)
print(x)
```
(A) 64
8
(B) 16
8
(C) 11
8
(D) 8
11

48. T1 = ("TEA POT", [1, 2, '3'], 's', (3, 4, 6), "book", 10)
T1 [– 5 : – 3] + T1 [3] will produce the output
(A) 'Tea Posts' **(B)** 'TEA POTS'
(C) ([1, 2, '3', 's') **(D)** ([1, 2, '3'], 's', 3, 4, 6)

49. Consider two tuples t1 & t2 given below :

```
t1 = (100, 200, 300)
t2 = (10, 20, 30, 40)
t1, t2 = t2, t1
print (t1)
print (t2)
```

Predict its output.
(A) (100, 200, 300)
(10, 20, 30, 40)
(B) (10, 20, 30, 40)
(100, 200, 300)
(C) (10, 20, 30, 40)
(10, 20, 30, 40)
(D) (100, 200, 300)
(100, 200, 300)

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50-55) Attempt any 5 questions.

Binary Files

Binary files are also stored in terms of bytes (0s and 1s), but unlike text files, these bytes do not represent the ASCII values of characters. Rather, they represent the actual content such as image, audio, video, compressed versions of other files, executable files, etc. These files are not human readable.

Thus, trying to open a binary file using a text editor will show some garbage values.

We need specific software to read or write the contents of a binary file. Binary files are stored in a computer in a sequence of bytes. Even a single bit change can corrupt the file and make it unreadable to the supporting application. Also, it is difficult to remove any error which may occur in the binary file as the stored contents are not human readable. We can read and write both text and binary files through Python programs.

50. What is the extension of binary files?
(A) .dat **(B)** .bin
(C) .txt **(D)** .file

51. What value will be shown if you try to open a binary file using a text?
(A) Default value **(B)** Advance value
(C) Garbage value **(D)** Parameter value

52. In computer, binary files are stored in terms of
(A) bit **(B)** bytes
(C) nibble **(D)** mnemonics

53. Binary files are human readable or not?
(A) Yes **(B)** No
(C) Depend on data **(D)** Sometimes

54. Binary files represent the actual content
(A) image **(B)** audio
(C) video **(D)** All of these

55. ..... returns a byte representation of the object.
(A) bytes () **(B)** binary ()
(C) or () **(D)** bytearray ()

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper 8

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. How can you assign same value to multiple variable in Python?
(A) x = y = z = 25 **(B)** x, y, z = 25
(C) x : y : z = 25 **(D)** x ? y ? z = 25

2. import statement is used with, which type of Python functions?
(A) Built in functions **(B)** Functions defined in modules
(C) User defined function **(D)** All of these

3. What will be the position of the file pointer if a file is opened in "wb+" mode? Considering that the file alredy exists.
(A) It will be randomly placed **(B)** BOF
(C) EOF **(D)** None of these

4. Name a file that is always opened in write mode.
(A) sys.stdin **(B)** write . txt
(C) binary file **(D)** sys.stdout

5. Whenever a user launches Python, the files that Python opens for reading/writing are:
(A) stdin **(B)** stdout
(C) sys.stdin & sys.stdout **(D)** stdin & stdout

6. A sequence of characters surrounded by quotes:
(A) Comment **(B)** Document string
(C) String literal **(D)** Multiline variable

7. Which of the following is not an augmented assignment operator?
(A) += **(B)** + =
(C) –= **(D)** \=

8. Minimum length of a unicode character is
   (A) 1 byte **(B)** 8 bits
   (C) 2 bytes **(D)** variable length
9. Predict the output
   >>>print('5'+'4')
   (A) 9 **(B)** 54
   (C) None **(D)** Error
10. A Python statement is a combination of valid ..... and operators
   (A) expressions **(B)** atoms
   (C) operands **(D)** None of these
11. Python's built-in functions can be used without importing any module because.
   (A) They are already imported
   (B) The built-in functions are part of current namespace of Python interpreter
   (C) Both (A) & (B)
   (D) None of these
12. Lists in Python are:
   (A) Mutable **(B)** Immutable
   (C) Both A & B **(D)** None of these
13. ..... are immutable Python sequences.
   (A) Lists **(B)** Tuple
   (C) Numbers **(D)** Dictionary
14. ..... holds key: value pairs.
   (A) Dictionary **(B)** Tuples
   (C) Strings **(D)** None of these
15. ..... is a file containing Python definitions and statements.
   (A) Module **(B)** Lists
   (C) Tuple **(D)** Dictionary
16. Functions and other objects defined in a Python module are available when the module is:
   (A) opened **(B)** included
   (C) imported **(D)** None of these
17. ..... returns the identity of the object
   (A) type() **(B)** id()
   (C) Both (A) & (B) **(D)** None of these
18. pop() is used to:
   (A) remove an element from the list
   (B) remove the index of an element
   (C) return the index of an element
   (D) remove and return the element at specified index position
19. A function in Python, can be defined to have – (number) types of argument
   (A) 4 **(B)** 3
   (C) 2 **(D)** 1
20. A function definition header ends with
   (A) return **(B)** : (colon)
   (C) ; (semicolon) **(D)** () parenthesis

21. An attempt to open a non existing file in read mode will:

(A) Create a file **(B)** Open another file
(C) Raise an exception **(D)** None of these

22. read() function takes an argument that specifies the

(A) Name of the file **(B)** File open mode
(C) Number of bytes to be read **(D)** All of these

23. File mode 'a+' will:

(1) opens a file for reading
(2) opens a file for writing
(3) Truncates the existing content
(4) Create a file if it doesn't exist
(5) Place the file pointer at EOF

The statement that is false is

(A) 1 **(B)** 2 & 3
(C) 3 **(D)** All are false

24. Each line of a text file is terminated by a special character called

(A) DNS **(B)** IP
(C) BOF **(D)** EOL

25. Unpickling can be done using:

(A) load() **(B)** dump()
(C) seek() **(D)** tell()

SECTION-B

26. Consider the following code:

```
def check (A):
    A= math.sqrt(A)
    return(A)
    print(A)
check(25)
```

The output will be:

(A) Error statement **(B)** 25
(C) 5 **(D)** Nothing will be printed

27. Predict the output

```
condition= a = = 5 and b = = 6 and c = = 7
a, b, c = 4,3,2
if condition:
    print("Well Done!")
else:
    print("Try again")
```

(A) Well done! **(B)** Try again
(C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these

28.

```
count = 5
pro = 0
while count>0:
    count = count-1
    pro = pro +3
```

```
        if pro = = 6:
            break
    else:
        print(pro)
```

The output of the above code will be:

(A) 6 **(B)** 15

(C) Nothing will be shown **(D)** None of these

29. What will be the output of the following statement?

```
F= open (r " c : \ data. txt")
```

(A) File will be created **(B)** File will be opened for reading and writing

(C) File will be opened for reading **(D)** None of these

30. What will be the output of the following linw of code?

```
with open ("hello.txt", "w+") as fp:
    print (fp.read(5))
```

(A) First 5 bytes of the file will be read and printed

(B) Last 5 bytes of the file will be read and printed

(C) Nothing will be printed

(D) Syntax error

31. Consider a file "data.txt" containing following text:

I am the first one.

I am second.

How about being third?

Following code segment will produce the output

```
f1 = open ("data.txt", "r")
filetext = f1.readlines()
f1. close()
for i in range (-1, -3, -1):
    print (filetext[i])
```

(A) I am second
How about being third?

(B) I am first one
I am second

(C) I am first one.
How about being third?

(D) How about being third?
I am second.

32. Predict the output :

```
with open ("Hello.txt", "a+") as fp:
    fp. read (7)
    fp. write ("Hello all!")
```

(A) "Hello all" will be written after 7th byte the text in the file.

(B) Syntax Error

(C) File not open error

(D) None of these

33. Consider the following code and predict the output:

```
num = 50
print (num)
name = "SIDDH"
num = name
print (num)
```

(A) 50
Type Error
(B) Type Error
(C) 50
SIDDH
(D) None of these

34. Consider the following logical expression:
(90 > 85) or (26 > 100/7)
What will this evaluate to ?
(A) gives an error
(B) False
(C) True
(D) true

35. What will be the probable output of the following expression ?
random.random () * (15 – 10) + 10
(A) 10
(B) 15
(C) 11.5623
(D) 11

36.
```
def minus (total, decrement)
    output = total – decrement
    retuns output
print (minus (10, 5))
```
(A) 5
(B) Nothing will be shown
(C) missing :
(D) None of these

37. Identify the possible set of output for the following code :
print (math. pow (random. randint (2, 3), 2))
(A) 4, 9
(B) 2, 3
(C) 4, 6
(D) All of these

38. A file first.txt contains a word "Welcome".
What will be the contents of the file after execution of the following code ?
```
fh = open ("First txt", "a+")
fh.seek (4, 0)
fh.write ("Done")
fh.close ()
```
(A) Done
(B) Doneome
(C) Welldone
(D) WelDone

39. Predict the output :
```
for e in "Mango" :
    print (e)
```
(A) Mango
(B) "Mango"
(C) M
a
n
g
o
(D) 'M'
'a'
'n'
'g'
'o'

40. Find output of the following code fragment:
```
b = 7
while (b > 0) :
    print ("Good")
    b = b – 3
else :
    print ("That's All")
```

(A) Good
Good
Good
That's All

(B) Good
Good
Good

(C) Good
Good
That's All
Good

(D) Good Good
Good Good
That's All

41. Predict the output of the below code:

```
a = 4
b = 2
print ("Hey" *(a/b)
```

(A) HeyHey
(B) Error
(C) Hey
Hey
(D) Hey * 2

42.

```
a = "Lockdown blues"
print (a [4 :8])
print (a [8 : 12])
```

Identify the correct output of the above code.

(A) Kdown
blue
(B) down
blu
(C) down
blue
(D) down
blues

43. word = "Be the change you want"

```
print (word [8:] + word [:8])
```

(A) Change you want Be the C
(B) Change you want Be
(C) Change you want be the
(D) None of these

44. What would be output of the following code?

```
a = 5
b = 6
c = complex (a, b)
print(type(c))
```

(A) < class 'int' >
(B) < class 'complex' >
(C) < class 'float' >
(D) None of these

45. What will be the output of?

```
print (int (1078/3) < len ("10.78"))
```

(A) True
(B) False
(C) Syntax Error
(D) None of these

46. How many times is the word "Oswaal" printed in the following code?

```
val = "Python is Language"
for i in val[2:7]:
    print("Oswaal")
```

(A) 5 times
(B) 4 times
(C) 7 times
(D) 6 times

47. Preditc the output of the given code for k = 30

```
if (x > 50) :
    if (k < 60) :
        print ("Got it")
    else :
        print ("well tried")
else :
    if (k > 30) :
        print ("Just missed")
    else :
        print ("Eureka")
```

(A) Got it **(B)** well tried
(C) Just missed **(D)** Eureka

48. What is the output of following code?

```
x = 50
if x > 30 or x < 80 and x == 100:
    print ("Computers")
else:
    print ("English")
```

(A) English **(B)** Computers
(C) None **(D)** Error

49. What would be the output of :

```
print (math. fabs (– 5.0//2))
```

(A) – 5.0 **(B)** – 2.5
(C) 3.0 **(D)** 2

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50-55) Attempt any 5 questions.

I. **Text File**

A text file can be understood as a sequence of characters consisting of alphabets, numbers and other special symbols. When we open a text file using a text editor (e.g., Notepad), we see several lines of text. However, the file contents are not stored in such a way internally. Rather, they are stored in sequence of bytes consisting of 0s and 1s. In ASCII, UNICODE or any other encoding scheme, the value of each ASCII value and shows us the equivalent character that is readable by the human being. For example, the ASCII value 65 (binary equivalent 1000001) will be displayed by a text editor as the letter 'A' since the number 65 in ASCII character set represents 'A'. Each line of a text files is terminated by a special character as EOL. However, other characters can be used to indicate EOL. When a text editor or a program interpreter encounters the ASCII equivalent of the EOL character, it displays the remaining file contents starting from a new line. Contents in a text file are usually separated by whitespace, but comma (,) and tab (\t) are also commonly used to separate values in a text file.

50. The file extension (s) used for text files is/are

(A) .txt **(B)** .py
(C) .csv **(D)** All of these

51. What is the default EOL character in Python?

(A) \n **(B)** \t
(C) \e **(D)** \l

52. Each line of a text file is terminated by a special character called :

(A) DNS **(B)** IP
(C) CSV **(D)** EOL

53. How can you separate the content in a text file?

(A) whitespace **(B)** tab
(C) comma **(D)** All of these

54. The number 65 in ASCII character set represents

(A) D **(B)** A
(C) C **(D)** B

55. A text file with some special character separating the places of text is called :

(A) CSV **(B)** Delimited text file
(C) Both A & B **(D)** None of these

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9

IMPORTANT

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Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper 9

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. Non-void functions :
(A) Return some value
(B) Return void
(C) Do not have void in function header
(D) None of these

2. Which of the following is an invalid variable name?
(A) Sum
(B) 4Num
(C) _Num
(D) Num123

3. LEGB stands for :
(A) Local, Enclosing, Global, Built in
(B) List, End off file, Go to , Boolean
(C) Local, Enclosing, Global, Binary
(D) None of these

4. Identify the error in the following code

```
name = "hello"
name [0] = 'H'
```

(A) No error
(B) String element can not be changed using direct assignment
(C) 'H' should be given in double quotes
(D) Both (B) & (C)

5. Identify the incorrect statement in the following code

```
tuple1 = (3, 5, 7, 8)      - statement 1
tuple1 = (12)              - statement 2
```

(A) Statement 1
(B) statement 2
(C) Both statement 1 & 2
(D) None of these

6. A stream of bytes is called
(A) ASCll string **(B)** Unicode string
(C) File **(D)** All of these

7. The default EOI character for binary files is :
(A) '/n' **(B)** '/R'
(C) Both (A) & (B) **(D)** No EOI character

8. ..... associates a file reference.
(A) File handle **(B)** File mode
(C) File address **(D)** File name

9. To specify a raw string ..... precedes the string.
(A) File handle **(B)** Triple Quotes
(C) Letter 'U' **(D)** letter 'r'

10. Identify the error in the statement given below and select the correct statement.

```
myobj = open ("E/this/ready/abc. txt")
```

(A) myobj = open ("E/this/ready/abc.txt", "r")
(B) myobj = open ("E : //this//ready//abc.txt")
(C) myobj = open (r"E : /this/ready/abc.txt")
(D) Both (B) & (C)

11. Sonia wants to create a binary file using python select the correct statement for her.
(A) os. create (< file name >)
(B) b < file handle >. create (< file name >)
(C) < file handle > = open (< file name >, "wb")
(D) Any of these will do

12. A character that separates words/records/fields in a file is called.
(A) Comma **(B)** EOL
(C) Delimiter **(D)** Token

13. ..... are part of current namespace of Python interpreter.
(A) Modules **(B)** Local variables
(C) User defined functions **(D)** Built-in functions

14. In a function header, for parameter to have default value, all other parameters specified on its right must also have a default value.
The given statement is :
(A) True **(B)** False
(C) Partially True **(D)** None of these

15. Consider the statement : print word (a, word1 = "Hello," word2 = "All!")
Where word1 & word2 are parameters to the function print word ().
This statement is:
(A) Invalid function call **(B)** Valid function call
(C) Depends on function header **(D)** None of these

16. A fruitful function always has a return statement.
(A) True **(B)** False
(C) Partially True **(D)** None of these

17. Function given below fruitful/non-fruitful

```
def sum (a, b) :
    print (a + b)
```

(A) Fruitful **(B)** Non Fruitful
(C) Invalid function **(D)** None of these

18. Number of operators in a unary operator is
(A) 1 **(B)** 2
(C) 3 **(D)** No limit

19. When a variable pointing to a value of certain type is made to point to a value of other type, this is called
(A) Dynamic typing **(B)** Coercion
(C) Assignment **(D)** Type casting

20. and, or, not are :
(A) Relational operators **(B)** Logical operators
(C) Augmented operators **(D)** None of these

21. Return type of input () is
(A) int **(B)** float
(C) str **(D)** Depends on the type of variable

22. A unicode string is declared by using
(A) triple quotes **(B)** single codes
(C) preceding string with 'r' **(D)** preceding string with 'a'

23. Identify the valid set of operands for the relational operators :
(1) 75, 68 **(2)** 'A', 47
(3) "Hello", "world" **(4)** (a or b), (c and d)
(A) 1 & 3 **(B)** 2 & 3
(C) 1 & 4 **(D)** All are valid

24. Serialization of an object is called
(A) Streaming **(B)** Pickling
(C) Unpickling **(D)** None of these

25. readlines () returns value of type :
(A) Character **(B)** string
(C) List **(D)** Array

SECTION-B

26.
```
fruits = ["Apple", "Kiwi", "Orange"]
fruitsIlike = fruits
fruits.append ("Mango")
print (fruitsIlike)
```
(A) ["Apple", Kiwi", "Orange"] **(B)** ["Apple", Kiwi", "Orange", "Mango"]
(C) ["Mango"] **(D)** None of these

27. Predict the output
```
str1 = "'Hello!
How are you'"
print (len (str1))
```
(A) 18 **(B)** 17
(C) 24 **(D)** 19

28. What will be the output of :
```
print (int ('0101', 8))
```
(A) 0101000 **(B)** 00000101
(C) 65 **(D)** Syntax Error

29. Analyse the following code and predict what it is meant for :

```
Y = " "
fh = open ("c : /hello.txt")
data = fh.readlines ()
for l in data.split () :
    if len (Y) < len (l):
        Y = l
print ("Y")
```

(A) It will search for longest word in file. **(B)** It will search for longest line in file.
(C) It will search for the shortest line in file. **(D)** It will search for the shortest word in file.

30. What is the output of the following code ?

```
fh = file ("first.txt", "r")
size = len (fh.read ())
fh.seek (size, 2)
print (fh.readline (1))
```

(A) It will print first line of the file. **(B)** It will print last line of the file.
(B) It will print first word of the file. **(D)** It will give an error.

31. Predict the result of the following statement:

```
fh.close ()
```

where fh is a file handle.

(A) It will close the file.
(B) If the file is opened for writing, all the data will be written on to it and then file will be closed.
(C) There is no such statement.
(D) None of these.

32. State what the following code is meant for

```
fh = open ("c: /Hello.txt", "r")
fh1 = open ("c: /Bye.txt", "w+")
line = " "
count, wcount = 0
while line :
    line = fh. readline ()
    count = count +1
    if len (line) > 10 :
        wcount = wcount +1
fh.close ()
fh 1.close ()
print (wcount)
```

(A) It copies a file.
(B) It writes all lines of a file to another
(C) It copies all lines of length greater than 10 words to another file and prints the number of lines copied.
(D) None of these

33. What would be the output of the following line of code ?

```
import os
os. rename ("2021.txt", "2020.txt")
```

(A) will raise an error
(B) will rename the file 2021.txt as 2020. txt
(C) will rename the file 2020.txt as 2021.txt
(D) None of these

34. Predict the purpose for which the code is written

```
count = 7
product = 0
while count > 0 :
    count = count –1
    product = product +5
print (product)
```

(A) Find product
(B) Find sum of first 5 multiples of 7
(C) Find product of first 5 multiples of 7
(D) Find 7*5 without using (*)

35. Predict the output:

```
print ('S' in "Sidhant")
```

(A) True
(B) False
(C) False
(D) None of these

36. Predict the output of the following code:

```
a = 7
def sum (n) :
    s = n * 1 + n * 2
    print (s)
sum (int (a))
```

(A) 21
(B) 15
(C) 35
(D) Syntax Error

37. Predict the output:

```
def sum (a, b = 0, c = 0) :
    return (a + b + c)
x, y = 67, 78
print (sum (x, y))
print (sum (x))
```

(A) 145
67
(B) 170
25
(C) Syntax error
(D) None of these

38. Predict the possible sets of output for the following statements.

```
import random
import math
a = math. sqrt (random. randint (2, 4))
print (a)
```

(A) 1.695
(B) 1.414
(C) 2
(D) All of these

39.

```
import random
print (random. _ name _)
```

What will be the output of the above lines.

(A) Syntax error
(B) Scope resolution error
(C) main
(D) random

40. Predict the output :

```
print ((int (2.0110)))
```

(A) 2.5
(B) 2
(C) 2.0
(D) None of these

41. Predict the output of the following code.

```
def ctof(c) :
    temp = c/5.0 * a + 32
    return temp
    temp = ctof(25)
print (temp)
```

(A) 77 **(B)** 22.55
(C) Error **(D)** None of these

42.

```
    count = 0
    for A in "The world is beautiful" :
        if A in "AEIOUaeiou" :
            count = count +1
    print (count)
```

(A) Syntax error **(B)** Type Error
(C) 39 **(D)** 8

43. Predict the output :

```
    a = 10
    def f(b) :
        return a + b
        a = f(6)
        b = f(2)
    print (a)
```

(A) 12 **(B)** 16
(C) 8 **(D)** 10

44. Predict the output :

```
    x, y = 2, 6
    x, y = y, x + 2
    print (x, y)
```

(A) 2 6 **(B)** 4 6
(C) 6 2 **(D)** 6 4

45. Predict the output

```
    n = "Hello"
    n1 = "hello"
    print (n is n1)
```

(A) Hello is hello **(B)** Syntax Error
(C) True **(D)** False

46. Predict the output :

```
    T1 = tuple (1, 5, 12, 18)
    x, y, z, w = T1
    print (z)
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** Type Error
(C) Nothing will be shown **(D)** 12

47. Predict the output

```
    txt = "Hello 2 all"
    if not txt. isalnum () :
        print ("You all are welcome")
    else :
        print ("Time to bid good bye")
```

(A) Hello 2 all **(B)** You all are welcome
(C) Time to bid good bye **(D)** None of these

48. Predict the output

```
list1 = list ([1, 2, 3, 4], "Name", 14.5, (1, 2, 3))
print (len (list1 [list1 [0] [0]]))
```

(A) 2 **(B)** 3
(C) 4 **(D)** 5

49. What will be the output ?

```
a = { }
a ["ONE"] = 57
a ["THREE"] = [4, 8, 5]
print (a ["THREE"] [1])
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** Type Error
(C) 57 **(D)** 8

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50-55) Attempt any 5 questions.

Radha Shah is a programmer, who has recently been given a task to write a python code to perform the following CSV file operations with the help of two user defined functions/modules:

(a) **CSVOpen( ) :** to create a CSV file called BOOKS.CSV in append mode containing information of books – Title, Author and Price.

(b) **CSVRead( ) :** to display the records from the CSV file called BOOKS.CSV where the field title starts with 'R' .

She has succeeded in writing partial code and has missed out certain statements, so she has left certain queries in comment lines.

```
import csv
def CSVOpen( ) :
    with open ('books.csv',' _____ ', newline=' ') as csvf :        #Statement-1
    cw= _____                                                       #Statement-2
    _____                                                           #Statement-3
    cw.writerow (['Rapunzel', 'Jack', 300])
    cw.writerow (['Barbie', 'Doll', 900])
    cw.writerow (['Johnny', 'Jane', 280])
def CSVRead ( ) :
    try :
        with open ('books.csv', 'r') as csvf :
            cr= _____                                               #Statement-4
            for r in cr :
                if _____ :                                          #Statement-5
                    print (r)
            except :
                print ('File Not Found')
CSVOpen ( )
CSVRead ( )
```

You as an expert of Python have to provide the missing statements and other related queries based on the following code of Radha.

50. Choose the appropriate mode in which the file is to be opened in append mode (Statement 1)

(A) w+ **(B)** ab
(C) r+ **(D)** a

51. Which statement will be used to create a csv writer object in Statement 2.

(A) csv.writer(csvf) **(B)** csv.writer(csvf)
(C) csvf.writer( ) **(D)** cs.writer(csvf)

52. Choose the correct option for Statement 3 to write the names of the column headings in the CSV file, BOOKS.CSV.

(A) cw.writerow('Title', 'Author', 'Price') **(B)** cw.writerow(['Title', 'Author', 'Price'])
(C) cw.writerows('Title', 'Author', 'Price') **(D)** cw.writerows(['Title', 'Author', 'Price'])

53. Which statement will be used to read a csv file in Statement 4?

(A) cs.read(csvf) **(B)** csv.reader(csvf)
(C) csvf.read( ) **(D)** csvf.reader(cs)

54. Fill in the appropriate statement to check the field Title starting with 'R' for Statement 5 in the above program.

(A) r[0][0]=='R' **(B)** r[1][0]=='R'
(C) r[0][1]=='R' **(D)** r[1][1]=='R'

55. CSV stands for

(A) Common solved value **(B)** Common Separated Values
(C) Common semicolon values **(D)** None of these

■■

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

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Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
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05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper 10

General Instructions :

- *The question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.*
- *Section A, consist of 25 Questions (1-25). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section B, consist of 24 Questions (26-49). Attempt any 20 questions.*
- *Section C, consist of 6 case study based Questions (50-55). Attempt any 5 questions.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-A

1. Everything to be written on the disk its held in ..... and ..... is used to write its contents to the storage media.
(A) RAM, write () **(B)** RAM, flush ()
(C) buffer, writeline () **(D)** buffer, flush ()

2. A multiline string can be created by :
(A) Adding a backslash at the end of the physical line.
(B) By enclosing the multiple lines of string in triple quotes.
(C) By enclosing the string in parenthesis ('0')
(D) Both (A) & (B)

3. Variables that have value either 1 or 0 are of the type.
(A) int **(B)** Boolean
(C) Float **(D)** None of these

4. ..... is a programming instruction that does something.
(A) block of code **(B)** while loop
(C) Selection Construct **(D)** Statement

5. Comments in Python end with .....
(A) Semicolour **(B)** Full stop
(C) Colon **(D)** end of physical line

6. A group of statements which are part of another statement or a function are called
(A) block **(B)** code-block
(C) suite **(D)** All of these

7. Comments enclosed in triple quotes are called
(A) quoted strings **(B)** docstrings
(C) Both (A) & (B) **(D)** None of these

8. Statements requiring code block have a ..... at their end.
   (A) 3 **(B)** ;
   (C) : **(D)** None of these
9. ..... are the objects to which some value or expression can be assigned.
   (A) Variables **(B)** Literals
   (C) Keywords **(D)** L values
10. Using a variable that has not been defined causes an error called .....
   (A) Type Error **(B)** Name Error
   (C) Syntax Error **(D)** None of these
11. + =, – =, * = etc are called
   (A) Assignment operators **(B)** Augmented assignment operators
   (C) Mathematical operators **(D)** None of these
12. ..... refers to the order in which an expression having multiple operators of some precedence is evaluated.
   (A) Operator associativity **(B)** Order of precedence
   (C) Both (A) and (B) **(D)** None of these
13. Lists and tuples are both ..... in nature.
   (A) Mutable **(B)** Immutable
   (C) Homogeneous **(D)** Heterogeneous
14. When a break statement is encountered :
   (A) The loop within which it lies is terminated.
   (B) Execution resumes at the statement immediately following the body of the terminated loop.
   (C) Else part of the loop is executed.
   (D) Both A & B
15. The file in which lines do not have a delimiter is
   (A) CSV File **(B)** Text File
   (C) Binary File **(D)** Delimited Text File.
16. Any statement in Python has a ..... within which it is executed.
   (A) Variable **(B)** Expression
   (C) Operator **(D)** Execution frame.
17. flush () is used to :
   (A) Delete data from a file.
   (B) Delete data from memory.
   (C) Write the pending data from memory on to the file.
   (D) None of these.
18. ..... has the same name as that of the module.
   (A) function **(B)** main
   (C) Python file **(D)** name space of that module.
19. index () function of a list returns.
   (A) Number of indexes.
   (B) Index of last element.
   (C) Index of the first matched item from the list.
   (D) None of these.
20. Functions that do not return any value are called :
   (A) Void functions **(B)** Non-void functions
   (C) Non-fruitful functions **(D)** A & C
21. To skip over a part of code, while iterating use ..... statement :
   (A) break **(B)** continue
   (C) jump **(D)** None of these

22. Parameters that can be specified with print () are :

(A) sep **(B)** end
(C) File **(D)** All of these

24. To open a file for reading as well as writing without loosing the existing contents the mode used will be :

(A) a **(B)** a^+
(C) w^+ **(D)** r^+

25. To delete an existing file use.

(A) del **(B)** delete ()
(C) remove () **(D)** All of these.

SECTION-B

26. Predict the output :

```
res = (A > B) or (B > C)
print (type (res))
If values of A, B and C are known.
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** < class 'int' >
(C) < class 'bool' > **(D)** None of these

27. Predict the output

```
x = 40
y = x + 1
x = 20, y + x
print (x, y)
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** 20, 61
(C) (20, 81) 41 **(D)** None of these.

28. Predict the output for input ''Hello''.

```
sal = ''Hello"
a = input (''Enter a greeting")
print (sal == a)
print (sal is a)
```

(A) True
True
(B) true
true
(C) True
False
(D) None of these.

29. Predict the output :

```
print (– 7 * * 2)
```

(A) 49 **(B)** – 49
(C) Syntax error **(D)** None of these.

30. Predict the output :

```
print (bool ('O'))
```

(A) True **(B)** False
(C) true **(D)** false

31. Identify what the following steps are meant for :

(1) Open File 1 (existing already) for reading.
(2) Open File 2 for writing. (The address of file 2 must be different from file 1 but name should be same)
(3) Read data from file 1 and write to file 2
(4) Close both the files
(5) Delete file 1.

(A) Copy file 1 to file 2 **(B)** Rename file 1.
(C) Move file 1 to a new location **(D)** None of these.

32. What would be the output of the following code :

```
for j in range (0, 5) :
    print (j,)
```

(A) 0
1
2
3
4

(B) 0
1
2
3
4
5

(C) 0
1
2
3
4

(D) Indentation Error.

33. What would be the output of the following code ? a, b = 10

```
print (math. pow ((a – b), 5))
```

(A) 10,0000 **(B)** 0, 0
(C) Domain Error **(D)** None of these.

34. Predict the output :

```
a = 10
def f (b) :
    s = global a + b
    return s
a = f (6)
a = f (2)
```

(A) 12 **(B)** 16
(C) 18 **(D)** Error.

35. What will be the output of the following code :

```
import os
os. remove (''Hello.txt")
os. rename (''Hello.txt", ''Bye.txt")
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** File not found error
(C) Hello.txt is renamed as Bye.txt **(D)** Bye.txt is renamed as Hello.txt

36. Predict the output of :

```
t = (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 3, 2, 1)
print (t [ 5 : – 1 ])
```

(A) (8, 9, 3, 2, 1) **(B)** (9, 3, 2)
(C) (8, 9, 3, 2) **(D)** (1, 2, 3, 9, 8)

37. Predict the output :

```
from random import randint
print (random. randint (3, 7))
```

(A) 4 **(B)** Nothing is shown
(C) Domain Error **(D)** Syntax Error

38. What will be the output of the following code :

```
fh = file (‘’ c :\\ open.txt”, ‘’ w”)
print (fh. name)
print (fh.tell())
print (fh. closed)
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** Type Error
(C) open.txt **(D)** Open.txt

39. What is the output of following code?

```
    x=1
for i in range(1, 7, 2):
   x += i+2
print(x)
```

(A) 16 **(B)** 14
(C) 18 **(D)** 12

40. Predict the output : print (4 * 2 + 5 * * 2)

(A) 33 **(B)** 169
(C) 108 **(D)** None of these.

41. What will be the output of the following code?

```
def pro (* args) :
    p = 1
    for i in args
        p = p * i
    return p
print (pro (1))
print (pro (1, 2, 3))
```

(A) Syntax Error **(B)** Unexpected arguments
(C) 1 **(D)** None of these.

42. Select the statement that will produce the same output as

```
int ((math. random () * (b – a) + a))
```

(A) math. randiant (a, b) **(B)** math. randint (a, b – 1)
(C) math. randint (b, a) **(D)** math. randint (b, a – 1)

43. Predict the output :

```
a = complex (5, 7)
print (a. real)
```

(A) 5 **(B)** 7
(C) 57 **(D)** None of these.

44. Predict the output of:

```
print (math.ceil (57/8))
```

(A) 7 **(B)** 8
(C) 9 **(D)** 8.0

45. What is the output of following code?

```
a = 30
b = 50
if (a > b) :
    print (a - b)
else :
    print (a + b)
```

(A) 50 **(B)** 30
(C) 20 **(D)** 80

46. Identify the output of following code:

```
for i in range (–5, –7, –1):
    print(i+1)
```

(A) –5
–7

(B) –5
–7
–8

(C) None

(D) Error

47. Predict the output :

```
for k in "welcome":
    print ((k.isdigit), k)
```

(A) False w
False e
False l
False c
False o
False m
False e

(B) False W
e
L
C
O
m
e

(C) False Welcome

(D) None of these.

48. Find the output :

```
b = eval ('47 + 58')
print (b)
```

(A) 4758

(B) 105

(C) Error

(D) None of these

49.

```
sum = 0
while sum < = 5 :
    sum = sum + 1
print (sum)
```

what output will the above code produce ?

(A) 1
2
3
4
5

(B) 0
1
2
3
4
5

(C) 5

(D) 6

SECTION-C

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

This section consists of 6 Questions (50 -55) Attempt any 5 questions.

A function is a block of organised and reusable code that is used to perform a single, related action. Functions provide better modularity for your application and a high degree of code reusability. The function blocks begin with the keyword def followed by the function name and parentheses (). Any input parameters or argumeters should be placed within these parentheses. You can also define parameters inside these parentheses.

50. Which keyword is used to define function?

(A) def

(B) fun

(C) definition

(D) function

51. Which type of bracket is placed after name of function?

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

52. A/An ..... is a block of organised and reusable code.

(A) Function **(B)** Argument
(C) Parameter **(D)** Definition

53. Parameters are defined inside

(A) angular brackets **(B)** square brackets
(C) Mid brackets **(D)** Parentheses

54. Function is used to perform _____ related action.

(A) double **(B)** multiple
(C) single **(D)** All of these

55. A function header with variable number of parameters is defined as :

(A) def < function – name > (* args) : **(B)** def < function – name > (args 2, argd s----) :
(C) def < function name > (* args) **(D)** None of these.

CBSE - Sample Question Paper
Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

Booklet Series

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Subject

Roll Number

Name

Test Date

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Certified that all the entries In this section have been properly filled by the student

Proper Marking

The OMR Sheet will be computer checked Fill the circles completely and dark enough for proper detection, Use ballpen (black or blue) for marking.

Avoid Improper Marking

Partially Filled

Lightly Filled

Test Center Code

IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
01	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
02	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
03	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
04	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
05	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
06	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
07	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
08	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
09	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Solution of Question Paper 2

SECTION-A

1. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Arithmetic operators are used to do arithmetic operations. // is an arithmetic operator while < is relational operator, 'and' is logical operator and ? is a punctuator.

2. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: A tuple is a collection of Python objects separated by comma (,). Tuples are immutable which means they cannot be changed after creation. Tuple holds a sequence of heterogenous elements.

3. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: In given options, all are valid variable names. Variable is a container object stores a meaningful value that can be used throughout the program.

4. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Bubble sort is the technique in which consecutive elements are compared and if not in order it exchange them upto end of the list.

Insertion sort method is generally used for small set of data. Under this method, initial the first element is picked up in the unsorted part and is then appropriately inserted in the sorted part, this process will repeat till the final list is ordered accordingly.

5. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: open () function creates a file object which would be utilised to call other methods associated with it.

fileobject = open [filename (acess_mode]), (buffering)]

6. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: True, False and None are capitalized while the others are in lower case.

7. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: read(n) function reads at most *n* bytes and returns the read bytes as string.

Syntax <file-handle>.read(n)

e.g. infile.read (2)

8. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: shuffle () method randomly reorder the elements in a list. It can shuffle only list elements.

Syntax

random.shuffle (list)

9. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: for statement encloses one or more statements that form the body of the loop, the statements in the loop are repeated continuously a certain number of times. This loop is also an entry control loop, as condition is checked before entering into the scope of the loop.

Syntax

for <variable> in <sequence> :
Or Statements
for <Variable> in range ([Start], [Stop], [Step]) :
Statement

10. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The access_mode determines the mode in which the file has to be opened i.e., read, write, append, etc.

11. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: In Python, dictionary is an unordered collection of data values that stored the key-value pair instead of single value as an element. Keys of a dictionary must be unique and of immutable data types such as strings, type etc.

Syntax

dictionary name = {key 1 : value 1, key 2 : value 2, ...}

12. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: When a formal set of rules defined for writing a program in a particular language is not followed then error raised is known as syntax error. Syntax errors occur when syntax rules of any programming language are violated.

13. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Batch object in Python has a unique id. The id () function returns the objects id.

14. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: All the errors that detected and displayed by the compiler or interpreter are known as compile time errors, when ever the compiler displays an error, it will not be able to run.

There are two categories of compile time errors as

• Syntax error • Semantic error

15. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: You can assign multiple values to multiple variables in a single statement.

Valid

abc = 1,00,000

a, b, c = 1000, 2000, 3000

a_b_c = 1,00,000

16. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: elif keyword is used to add an alternative condition to an if statement.

Syntax

```
if (Condition 1):
    Statement 1
    elif (condition 2) :
    Statement 2
    else :
    Statement 3
```

17. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A sqrt () function is imported from the math module.

e.g. from math import sqrt

18. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Bubble sort type of sorting is based on exchange sort technique, as it is related to exchange mechanism. In this technique, consecutive elements are compared and if not in order it exchanges them upto end of the list.

19. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Complex number is a number expressed in the form $a + bi$, where a (real part) and *bi is the imaginary part.*

20. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In a Python program, a structure directs the order of execution of the statements in the program. Various types of control structure are sequence (simple program), selection (if, if-else, if-elif-else) and iteration (for, while).

21. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Variable is an identifier that is used to represent specific data item. The data item may be a whole number, a fractional number, a sequence of character, a single character etc.

1st_string is invalid because variable's name cannot be start with a digit.

22. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Built in functions and user defined functions are the two main types of functions. The Built in functions are part of the python language that are defined e.g. dir (),len (), abs () etc.

The user defined functions are functions created with the def keyword.

23. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Text files store information in ASCII or unicode characters. In text file, each line of text is terminated with a special character known as EOL (End of line) character.

24. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: random.shuffle () method randomly re-order the elements in a list. It can shuffle only list elements.

25. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: if *a==b:* will check if a is equal to b. If statement allows branch depending upon the value or state of variables. If the condition evaluates true, an action is followed otherwise, the action is ignored.

SECTION-B

26. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: type () method returns class type of the argument (object) passed as parameter. This function is mostly used for debugging purpose.

27. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: f.closed returns True if the file closed, False otherwise.

28. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: "i" is nt in "*abcdef*", so while always becomes false. Then there is no output.

29. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: A function is created to do a specific task. Often there is a result from such a task. The return keyword is used to return values from a function. A function may or may not return a value. If a function does not have a return keyword, it will send none value.

30. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Concatenation operator (+) is used to merge or join two strings.

31. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: join () method is a string method and returns a string in which the elements of sequence have been joined by str separator.
Syntax string-name join (iterable).

32. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Code will give output
\nhello
because \nhello is in double quotes which consider as string.

33. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: It gives Type Error means '*int*' object is not iterable.

34. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: == is a relational operator. These operators compare two operands to one another.
0.1 + 0.2 == 0.3 is invalid or false

35. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: It will give type Error because string and integer objects cannot be concatenate.

36. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: pop () method is used to remove the element from the list whose index is given.
Here index 1 is given as argument in pop () so 4 has deleted from list.

37. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation:

Here is $\sim x = -(x + 1)$

if $x = 5$

then $\sim 5 = -(5 + 1)$

$\sim 5 = -6$

$\sim\sim 5 = -(-6) = 6$

that means even number of ~ operator give positive output and odd number of ~ operator give negative output.
Here 5 operators (~) are used, which will give – 6 as output.

38. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: First print statement prints the value of *x* i.e. which is defined just above that statement second print statement print the value of *x i.e.* Anuj which is defined just above that statement.

39. Option (B) is correct

Explanation: random() generates a floating point number N in the range 0.0 to 1.0

40. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: readlines() function reads the entire contents of a file into a list, where each line is a string.

41. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: random() will generate a number in the range [0.0, 1.0] and cell will return a ceiling number for this range, which will be 1.0.

42. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: write( ) does not add newline character after ever write( ) operation.

43. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: **input( ) reads a single line of text from the keyboard and returns it as a string. So 56 & 72 will be taken as strings and then concatenated.**

44. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: randint() will generate on integer between 1 to 4 and pow() will calculate its cube. So output will be cube of any of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4.

45. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: random( ) generates number N between range 0.0 to 1.0. When 5 is multiplied the range becomes 0.0 to 5.0 when 12 is added the range becomes 12.0 to 17.0.

46. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: In OR evaluation Python tests the first argument and if it is true, second argument is not evaluated. This is what is happening in this case.

47. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: readline() is used to read the contents of a file, one line at a time.

48. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: check() is a non-void function but its returned value is not being used in an expression or a statement where it is called. So, the computed result is wasted. Moreover print() statement is never reached as the function call .... returned before.

49. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: sys.stdout file is always opened in write mode. It is used to display output directly to the screen console.

SECTION-C

50. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: To change the value of specified key, key is used with dictionary's name

Syntax dictionary-name [key] = value

51. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: To merge two dictionaries, update () method is used.

Syntax dictionary1. update (dictionary 2)

52. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: list (dictionary-name) will give the keys as list's elements.

53. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: To check the presence of particular key in dictionary we must use the function library, values () along with the an operator.

54. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: In code 1, key with 2 has been deleted from the dictionary Library.

In code 2, dictionary Book is copy into dictionary Library and then key with 2 has been deleted from dictionary Library.

Code 1	Code 2
(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')	(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')
(1 : 'Thriller', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')	(1 : 'Thriller', 2 : 'Mystery', 3 : 'Crime', 4 : 'Children stories')

55. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Dictionaries are unordered so it changes the ordered of keys with their respective values.

■■

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Solution of Question Paper 3

SECTION-A

1. **Option (A) is correct.**

Explanation: Keywords are predefined reserved words by the programming language that have some special or predefined meaning. These are reserved for special purpose and must not be used as identifier names. All keywords in Python are in lower case except True, False, None.

2. **Option (B) is correct.**

Explanation: In read () function, if n is not specified then it reads entire file.

3. **Option (C) is correct.**

Explanation: An error is flaw, fault or failure in a computer program that causes it to produce an incorrect or unexpected result or to behave in unintended ways. There are three types of error in Python.

4. **Option (D) is correct.**

Explanation: The process in which byte stream to converted back into an object hierarchy is called unpickling.

5. **Option (C) is correct.**

Explanation: With negative byte value file is read from the end towards the beginning.

6. **Option (A) is correct.**

Explanation: Variable is a container object that stores a meaningful value that can be used throughout the program. Each variable has a specific type, which determines the size and layout of the variable memory, and the set of operations that can be applied do the variable.

7. **Option (D) is correct.**

Explanation: Core type is a term that is used to show the kind of data values or the type of data that is expected to be handed. Lists, dictionary, and tuples are core data type.

8. **Option (D) is correct**

Explanation: math.pi and math.e are constant available in Math module. math.pi is used for π and math.e is used for ^ (exponents).

9. **Option (A) is correct**

Explanation: _main_ is the segment that contains the top level statements. It's name is stored in _name_.

10. **Option (C) is correct.**

Explanation: The correct output is 5 3 1 because iteration will be start 5 with – 2 step end and before 0.

11. **Option (D) is correct.**

Explanation: Given all options are true, when we open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an error occurs. When we open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is created.

When we open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file.

12. **Option (C) is correct.**

Explanation: Sorting is the process of arranging the elements in ascending or descending order. Sorting is the operation performed to arrange the records of a tuple or list in some order.

13. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: split () function splits a line in columns. It returns columns as item of a list.

14. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: In Python, string literals can be formed by enclosing text in both single as well as double quotes.

15. Option (C) is correct

Explanation: Python module is a file containing variables, class, definitions, statements and functions related to a particular task.

16. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: In Python, by default EOL character is the newline character ('\n') or carriage return ('\r\n')

17. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: <filehandle>.read(<x>) read at most n bytes in the form of a string.

18. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: In Python programming, something that has not been created then None is used for indicating this condition.

19. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: **To import all objects of a module we use the statement**

```
from <module> import
```

20. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: In Python, files are treated in two modes as text or binary. The file may be in the text or binary format, and each line of a file is ended with the special character.

Hence, a file operation can be done in the following order.

- Open a file
- Read or write - Performing operation
- Close the file

21. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: 'w' mode opens the file to write only. It overwrites the file if previously exists or creates a new one if no file exists with the same name. The file pointer exists at the beginning of the file.

22. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: sys.stdin & sys.stdout are like files that are opened at the time Python starts.

23. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Python has a built-in open() function to open a file. This function returns a file object, also called a handle, as it is used to read or modify the file accordingly.

24. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The file object is used to obtain a reference to the file on disk and open it for a number of different tasks.

25. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Python holds everything to write in the file in buffer and pushes it onto actual file on storage device a later time. To force python to write the contents on to the storage flush ( ) is used.

SECTION-B

26. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Any change made in to an immutable data type in a function isn't reflected outside the function.

27. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: File is opened in write mode 'w' , so data can't be read.

28. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In Python, Unicode string values are written as normal strings prefixed with letter u.

29. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Composition refers to use an expression as a part of a large expression in python. Expressions are representations of value. They are different from statement

in the fact that statements do something while expressions are representation of value.

30. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: If a number is given in octal or hexadecimal or binary base, it can be converted to integers using int ( ) syntax : int (< number in string form >, base)

31. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: A delimited text file is a file that contains data items separated by an embedded delimiter.

32. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Three single quotes, three double quotes, brackets, and backslash can be used to create multiline strings. Whereas the user needs to mention the use of spaces between the strings.
If the multiline string in python is created using three single or three double quotes then the escape characters such as newline (\n), tab space (\t) become a part of the string.

33. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: /' is used to type apostrophe. A single quote can be defined in double quoted string and vice-versa.

34. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation:

```
for code 1,
   a=20
   prints 20
for code 2,
   a=20
   a=a+1=20+1=21
   prints 21
for code 3,
   a=20
   a=a+1=20+1=21
   prints 21
```

35. (C)

Explanation: 5>50 will return True. str ( ) will convert booleen True to string. len ( ) will calculate the length of this string.

36. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: According to the operator precedence and associativity rule first z **3 will be calculated num//z will perform floor division.

37. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation:
4*len('welcome')/((len("python")%3)+2.0)
= 4*7/((6%3)+2)
=4*7/(0+2)
=28/(0+2)
=28/2
=14

38. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: (10 or 2) will evaluate to 10 (3 < 10) will evaluate to True.

39. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: A complex number has two parts, real part and imaginary part. Complex numbers are represented as A+Bi or A+Bj, where A is real part and B is imaginary part.

40. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: fabs ( ) returns absolute value of its argument.

41. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: int (10.78/3) = 3, len ("10.78") = 5

42. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: x<y<z is evaluated as x<y and x<z

43. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: 5.0//2 will give output 2.5 and (int) 5.0//2 will convert it to 2.

44. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: eval() will evaluate the string expression as numerical expression

45. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: x=30 => x>50 is false.
in the else
if x>30 is false so else will be executed

46. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The parameters b & c are defined with default values, these values will be used if no value is passed for these arguments in function call. Here a, will take value b, b 5 & c = 4.

47. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation:
2/int(1.5)+200= 2/1=2.0+200=202

48. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The arguments in Python functions may have implicit values. An implicit value is used, if no value is provided. Here we created a power function. The function has one argument with an implicit value. We can call the function with one or two arguments.

49. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Code will execute for all values 10, 12, 14, 16, 18

SECTION-C

50. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Python files are stored with .py extension. Any Python file can be referenced as a module.

51. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: import statement is used to import all functionality of one module into another when interpreter encounters an import statement, it imports the module if the module is present in the search path.

52. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Module is a file containing python definitions and statements. Modules can define functions, classes and variables that you can reference in other Python .py files via the python command line interpreter.

53. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: A Python module can contain objects like docstrings, variables, constants, classes, objects, statements, functions.

There are two types of modules in Python as Built in and user defined.

54. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: import keyword is used to import module. You can use any python source file as a module by executing an import statement in some other Python source files. A module is loaded only once, regardless the number of time is imported

55. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The os module in Python provides functions for interacting with the operating system.

■■

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

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Sample Question Papers

Solution of Question Paper 4

SECTION-A

1. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A bunch of bytes stored in some storage device like hard-disk etc. is called file. Python gives you easy ways to manipulate these files. Generally we divide files in two categories, text file and binary file. Text files are simple text whereas the binary files contain binary data which is only readable by computer.

2. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Modules are based on the concept of modularity where in a program is partitioned into individual components. It is a separate unit in itself.

3. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Opening a file refers to getting the file ready either for reading or for writing. This can be done using the open() function.

4. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Text file stores information in ASCII or Unicode characters, where each line of text is terminated with a special character known as EOL.

5. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: 'r' is the default mode. It Opens file for reading.

6. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: For every module, Python creates a namespace having its name similar to that of modules's name.

7. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The function seed is a function which is present in the random module. The functions sqrt and factorial are a part of the math module. The print function is a built-in function which prints a value directly to the system output.

8. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: When Python opens a file it needs to know the file-modes in which the file is being opened.

9. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A unary operation is an operation with only one operand. As unary operations have only one operand, they are evaluated before other operations containing them.

10. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: First function will open the file and the second function will use this reference to read data.

11. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: A Unicode character is at least 2 bytes long.

12. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: File is overwriting in 'w' & 'w+' mode.

13. Option (D) is correct

Explanation: '+' operator is used as an arithmetic operator as well as a concatenation operator to join two strings.

14. Option (B) is correct.

> *Explanation:* Functions in modules are predefined and only can be used when the corresponding module is imported.

15. Option (B) is correct.

> *Explanation:* Keyboard is the standard input device linked to sys.std in which is treated as file.

16. Option (A) is correct.

> *Explanation:* A global variable is usable inside the whole program and all blocks.

17. Option (A) is correct.

> *Explanation:* The function header must end with a colon (:).

18. Option (D) is correct.

> *Explanation:* After execution of 1 which is a function header, function definition is ignored and control moves to 4 then 5 then 6 and back to 2 to 3 and then 7.

19. Option C is correct.

> *Explanation:* To import all objects of a module the statement used is :
> from <module> import *

20. Option (A) is correct.

> *Explanation:* A parameter is the variable listed inside the parentheses in the function definition. An argument is the value that is sent to the function when it is called.

21. Option (C) is correct.

> *Explanation:* A delimiter is a sequence of one or more characters used to specify the boundary between separate, independent regions in plain text or other data streams. An example of a delimiter is the comma character, which acts as a field delimiter in a sequence of comma-separated values.

22. Option (B) is correct.

> *Explanation:* A function call statement is written to use a function that has been defined earlier. It is written by specifying name of the function followed by the values to be passed.

23. Option (C) is correct.

> *Explanation:* Dynamic typing means that the type of the variable is determined only during runtime. Due to dynamic typing, in Python the same variable can have a different type at different times during the execution.

24. Option (B) is correct.

> *Explanation:* A variables declared in a function body can be used within that function and other blocks contained under it.

25. Option (A) is correct.

> *Explanation:* The operators that combine the impact of an arithmetic operator with an assignment operator are called augmented assignment operators.

SECTION-B

26. Option (C) is correct.

> *Explanation:* randint() generates an integer number between the specified range $a \le N \le b$.

27. Option (A) is correct.

> *Explanation:* In the given code, variables i and j iterate over the keys and values of the dictionary respectively.

28. Option (B) is correct.

> *Explanation:* readlines() is used to read all the lines at a single go and then return them as each line a string element in a list. This function can be used for small files, as it reads the whole file content to the memory, then split it into separate lines.

29. Option (B) is correct.

> *Explanation:* len ('2L') + 2 * (–1) * * 3
> $= 2 + 2 * -1^3$
> $= 2 + 2 * (-1)$
> $= 2 - 2 = 0.$
> len("Covid-19") = 8
> So, 8/0 gives zero division error.

30. Option (C) is correct.

> *Explanation:* w mode opens a file for writing if it exists. It the file doesn't exist, a new file with same name is created.

31. Option (D) is correct.

> *Explanation:* In given code, explicit type conversion is performing. In Explicit Type Conversion, users convert the data type

of an object to required data type. We use the predefined functions like int(), float(), str(), etc to perform explicit type conversion.

32. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: (10 < 100) relational expression will be evaluated first. Since it is true, the second expression or will not be checked.

33. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: read ( ) reads at most n bytes from the curser file pointer position.

34. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Code will execute for all values 10, 12, 14, 16, 18

35. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: When function sum of 3 multiples 1 is called and then value of n will be consider 5 which entered by user. Then perform s as n*1+n*2+n*3 which will give output 30.

36. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: File text is a list of strings, whose each element is a line from the file. Using negative indexing will print the last element of this list i.e. last line of the text file.

37. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: When values of x, y and z are –2, 25 and 80 respectively entered by user. It checks if condition that is true so statement under if will executed which prints stream 1. Print statement in last will be always executed.

38. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Function myfunc will be called with arguments a,b,&c. The value will be returned within the print() function

39. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: readlines() is used to read all the lines at a single go and then return them as each line a string element in a list.

40. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: This program first entered the value of dividend and divisor as string and then convert it data type as int through explicit type conversion

41. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: When function C to F is called the value of c will be consider as 25 and then perform
temp = 25/5.0*9+32 =77.0

42. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The write() method writes any string to an open file. The read() method reads a string from an open file.

43. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: if not 5 : will evaluate to false, so print statement under it won't be executed.

44. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1 is function header so body of function will be ignored and control will move to statement 3. Here function will be called for sum (2,3), so statement 2 will be executed. Now control will return to statement 3 and again sum(4,5) will be executed. Finally the print statement will print the result.

45. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: readline() function reads a line of the file and return it in the form of the string. The split() method splits a string into a list. You can specify the separator, default separator is any whitespace.

46. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: ':' colon is missing.

47. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: While evaluating or if first expression evaluate to true, second expression is not evaluated.

48. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: After execution of size = len (fh. read ( )) file pointer will be at EOF, so there will be no lines to read.

49. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: By default step value in range() is 1. As step value is not specified, nothing will be shown

SECTION-C

50. Option (C) is correct.

> *Explanation:* int is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 1 that takes input from the user in integer form and returns it.

51. Option (B) is correct.

> *Explanation:* 0 is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 2 which assign as the value to variable rev.

52. Option (B) is correct.

> *Explanation:* > is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 3.

53. Option (C) is correct.

> *Explanation:* 10 is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 4. dig= num%10 finds the remainder of number and stores its value in variable dig.

54. Option (A) is correct.

> *Explanation:* num//10 is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 5.

55. Option (C) is correct.

> *Explanation:* else: is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 6. Code under else:

■■

Time : 90 Minutes
Maximum Marks : 35

COMPUTER SCIENCE
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Sample Question Papers

Solution of Question Paper 5

SECTION-A

1. **Option (D) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* Comma at the end of print statement will ensure that output shows exact content of the data file and no print-inserted newline characters are there.

2. **Option (A) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* To calculate a^b pow() function of Python's math module is used.

3. **Option (A) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* \t & \d have special meaning in Python. To suppress this special meaning escape sequence for slash (\\) is given.

4. **Option (B) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* An expression in Python is any valid combination of operators, literals and variables.

5. **Option (B) is correct.**
6. **Option (D) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* Whenever a function call statement is encountered, on execution frame for the called function is created and the control is transferred to it.

7. **Option (C) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* if & else statements in Python are followed by a semicolon (:).

8. **Option (B) is correct.**
9. **Option (A) is correct.**
10. **Option (B) is correct.**
11. **Option (B) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* Python associates with every value type some truth value. False represents truth value and is associated with None.

12. **Option (B) is correct**

> *Explanation:* _name_ is a constant that stores name of a module.

13. **Option (C) is correct.**
14. **Option (C) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* Void function is also called non fruitful function and it returns Python's legal empty value i.e. None.

15. **Option (C) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* '*' operator is used for multiplication of two numbers & as a replication operator to replicates first operand 'n' number of times, where 'n' is the second operand.

16. **Option (C) is correct.**
17. **Option (A) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* Multiline strings created with triple quote count newline character in length of string.

18. **Option (B) is correct.**
19. **Option (B) is correct.**
20. **Option (A) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* For every name reference Python first checks Local, then Enclosing, then Global and then Built in environment.

21. **Option (A) is correct.**

> *Explanation:* Non-void functions return some computed results in terms of a value.

22. Option (B) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** Monitor is the standard output device linked to sys.stdout which is treated as a life.

23. Option (B) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** A name defined in top level segment i.e. main of a program is said to have global scope.

24. Option (C) is correct

> ***Explanation:*** In Python, by default EOL character is the newline character ('\n') or carriage return ('\r\n')

25. Option (A) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** A close () function breaks the link of file-object and file on the disk.

SECTION-B

26. Option (C) is correct.

27. Option (D) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** randint() generates an integer and not a real number.

28. Option (A) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** if 5 : will evaluate to true, so print after else will be quit.

29. Option (A) is correct.

30. Option (D) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** Whenever existing file is opened in "w" mode its contents are overwritten.

31. Option (B) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** input() reads a single line of text from the keyboard and returns it as a string. So 56 & 72 will be taken as string and then concatenated.

32. Option (D) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** In or evaluation, Python tests the first argument and if it is true, second argument is not evaluated. This is what is happening in this case.

33. Option (C) is correct

34. Option (A) is correct.

35. Option (B) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** After execution of size = len (fh. read ( )) file pointer will be at EOF, so there will be no lines to read.

36. Option (B) is correct.

37. Option (C) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** randint() generates an integer number between the specified range $a \le N \le b$.

38. Option (B) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** with statement executes two related operates as pair.

39. Option (D) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** else of while is executed when condition becomes false.

40. Option (C) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** Slicing will start from index position 10 *i.e.* space between Do and Good. Now string will be printed in reverse order from here till negative index position.

41. Option (A) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** The function header must end with a colon (:)

42. Option (C) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** Values of b and c will be converted to string. All the four string values will be concatenated.

43. Option (A) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** As the file is already open so it can't be deleted.

44. Option (C) is correct.

45. Option (C) is correct.

46. Option (B) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** seek() will place file pointer 5 bytes behind the EOF. Now read will read all the contents from here till the EOF in to str.

47. Option (D) is correct.

> ***Explanation:*** "a" mode opens the file in append mode, where the new contents can be added after the already existing contents.

48. Option (C) is correct.

49. Option (A) is correct.

SECTION-C

50. Option (C) is correct.

> *Explanation:* int is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 1 that takes input from the user in integer form and returns it.

51. Option (B) is correct.

> *Explanation:* 0 is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 2 which assign as the value to variable sum.

52. Option (B) is correct.

> *Explanation:* print is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 3 which is used to display the statement written in it on console.

53. Option (C) is correct.

> *Explanation:* <= is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 4.

54. Option (A) is correct.

> *Explanation:* sum is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 5 which stores the sum of values of other two variables a and b.

55. Option (C) is correct.

> *Explanation:* a+b is used to fill up the blank in line marked as Statement 6.

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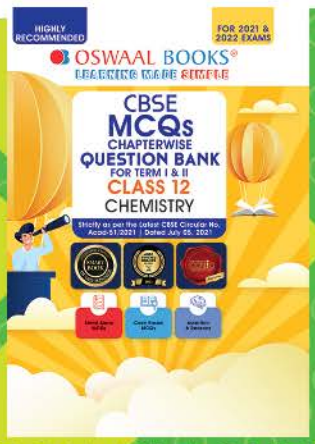

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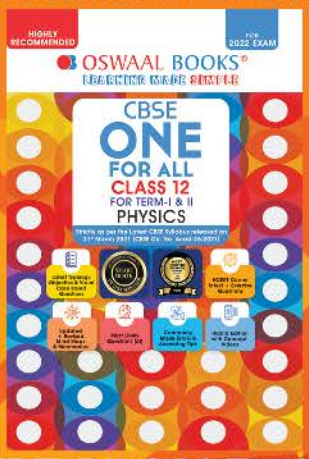

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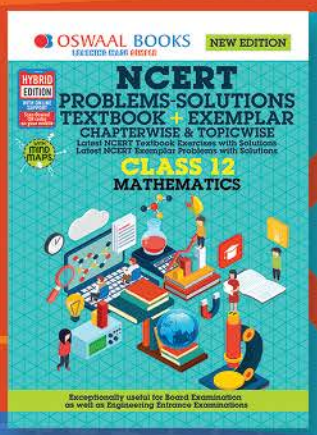

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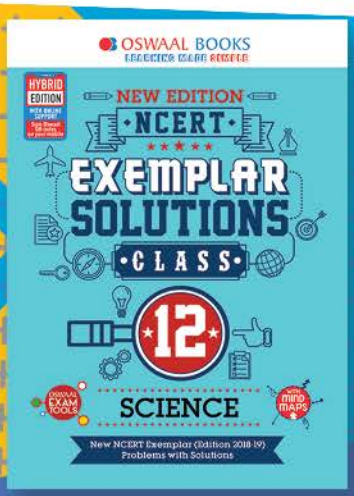

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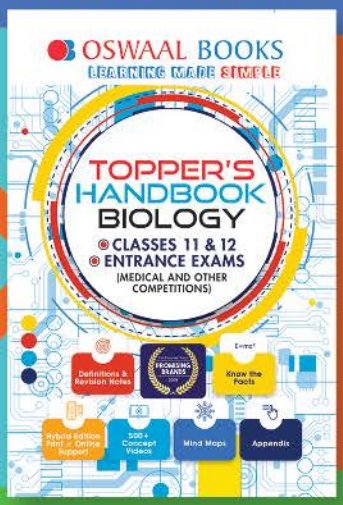

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