**Class:12**

# ONE MARK EXAMINATION-SEPTEMBER-2022
## COMPUTER SCIENCE

[Max. Marks : 100

1. The small sections of code that are used to perform a particular task is called
   (A) Subroutines    (B) Files    (C) Pseudo code    (D) Modules

2. Which of the following is a distinct syntactic block?
   (A) Subroutines    (B) Function    (C) Definition    (D) Modules

3. The values which are passed to a function definition are called
   (A) Arguments    (B) Subroutines    (C) Function    (D) Definition

4. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called
   (A) Impure functions    (B) Partial Functions    (C) Dynamic Functions    (D) Pure functions

5. The function does not have any side effect:
   (A) Impure functions    (B) Partial Functions    (C) Dynamic Functions    (D) Pure functions

6. Which of the following functions that retrieve information from the data type?
   (A) Constructors    (B) Selectors    (C) recursive    (D) Nested

7. The data type whose representation is known are called
   (A) Built in datatype    (B) Derived datatype    (C) Concrete datatype    (D) Abstract datatype

8. Which of the following allow to name the various parts of a multi-item object?
   (A) Tuples    (B) Lists    (C) Classes    (D) quadrats

9. Data Abstraction provides:
   (A) Modularity    (B) Safety    (C) Hiding    (D) Protection

10. Expansion of ADT:
    (A) Abstract Data Tuple    (B) All Data Template    (C) Abstract Data Type    (D) All Data Type

11. Which of the following refers to the visibility of variables in one part of a program to another part of the same program?
    (A) Scope    (B) Memory    (C) Address    (D) Accessibility

12. The process of binding a variable name with an object is called
    (A) Scope    (B) Mapping    (C) late binding    (D) early binding

13. Containers for mapping names of variables to objects is called
    (A) Scope    (B) Mapping    (C) Binding    (D) Namespaces

14. What kind of scope of the variable used in the pseudo code given below?
    Disp():
         a:=7
         print a
    Disp()
    (A) Local    (B) Global    (C) Enclosed    (D) Built-in

15. The fundamental concept in security that minimizes risk to the object.
    (A) Password    (B) Authentication    (C) Access control    (D) Certification

16. Two main measures for the efficiency of an algorithm are
    (A) Processor and memory    (B) Complexity and capacity    (C) Time and space    (D) Data and space

17. Time complexity of bubble sort in best case is
    (A) $\theta$ (n)    (B) $\theta$ (nlogn)    (C) $\theta$ (n2)    (D) $\theta$ (n(logn) 2)

18. The $\Theta$ notation in asymptotic evaluation represents
    (A) Base case    (B) Average case    (C) Worst case    (D) NULL case

19. If a problem can be broken into sub-problems which are reused several times, the problem possesses which property?
    (A) Overlapping subproblems    (B) Optimal substructure    (C) Memoization    (D) Greedy

20. In dynamic programming, the technique of storing the previously calculated values is called ?
    (A) Saving value property    (B) Storing value property    (C) Memoization    (D) Mapping

21. The Python prompt indicates that Interpreter is ready to accept instruction.
    (A) >>>    (B) <<<    (C) #    (D) <<

22. Which of the following shortcut is used to create new Python Program?
    (A) Ctrl + C    (B) Ctrl + F    (C) Ctrl + B    (D) Ctrl + N

23. Which of the following is not a Keyword in Python?
    (A) break    (B) while    (C) continue    (D) operators

24. Which operator is also called as Conditional operator?
    (A) Ternary    (B) Relational    (C) Logical    (D) Assignment

25. Expand: IDLE
    (A) Integrated Development Learning Environment    (B) Integrated Development Learning Education
    (C) Internal Development Learning Environment    (D) Internal Development Learning Education

26. The default extension of Python files: (A) .Pyt    (B) .txt    (C) .Pdm    (D) .Py

27. What will be the output of the following Python code?
    ```
    >>> x=15
    >>> y=20
    >>> z=x+y
    >>> Print (x)
    ```
    (A) 35    (B) Z    (C) 15    (D) 20

28. A text file containing the Python statement is called as?
    (A) Program    (B) Script    (C) Coding    (D) lines

29. The keyboard shortcut to Create Script is (A) Ctrl + S (B) Ctrl + P (C) Ctrl + N (D) Ctrl + C

30. In Python, the function used to accept data as input is:
    (A) Input( )    (B) Accept( )    (C) Print( )    (D) Data( )

31. Let a=10, what will the value of a**2?
  (A) 100      (B) 20      (C) 10      (D) 200

32. In Python, ................. special character called as escape character.
  (A) /      (B) \      (C) //      (D) \\

33. What will be the value of X from the following code snippet?
    A, B = 10, 3; X = A if (A/B==3) else B
    print(X)
  (A) 3      (B) 10      (C) True      (D) False

34. In Python, the complex number is made up of how many floating-point values?
  (A) 2      (B) 3      (C) 4      (D) 5

35. In Python, Hexadecimal values prefixed with
  (A) Hx      (B) Ox      (C) Hd      (D) Od

36. How many important control structures are there in Python?
  (A) 3      (B) 4      (C) 5      (D) 6

37. elif can be considered to be abbreviation of
  (A) nested if      (B) if..else      (C) else if      (D) if..elif

38. Which statement is generally used as a placeholder?
  (A) continue      (B) break      (C) pass      (D) goto

39. What is the output of the following snippet?
    i=1; while True: if i%3 ==0: break
        print(i,end='')
        i +=1
  (A) 12      (B) 123      (C) 1234      (D) 124

40. What is the output of the following snippet?
    T=1 ; while T:
        print(True) : break
  (A) False      (B) True      (C) 0      (D) no output

41. ............. is required to indicate to which block of code the statement belongs to.
  (A) Indentation      (B) Blocks      (C) Section      (D) Segment

42. Pick odd one:
  (A) if      (B) if...else      (C) if...elif...else      (D) for

43. What will be the output of the following python code?
    for i in range(1,10,2):
        print(i, end=' ')
  (A) 1 3 5 7 9      (B) 1 2 4 6 8      (C) 2 4 6 8 10      (D) 1 3 5 7 10

44. What will be the output of the following python code?
    for ch in 'COMPUTER':
        print(ch,end='*')
  (A) COMPUTER*      (B) *COMPUTER*      (C) C*O*M*P*U*T*E*R*      (D) *C*O*M*P*U*T*E*R

45. What will be the output of the following python code?
    for ch in 'COMPUTER':
        pass
    print("THANK YOU")
  (A) COMPUTER      (B) COMPUTE THANK YOU      (C) THANK YOU      (D) COMPUTER PASS

46. What will be the output of the following python code?
    a,b = 10, 2
    x = "Even" if a%b==0 else "Odd"
    print(x)
  (A) Null      (B) Odd      (C) Even      (D) 10,2

47. What will be the output of the following python code?
    i=20 ;while(i>=5):
        print (i, end='\t'):
        i-=5
  (A) 5 10 15 20      (B) 20 15 10 5      (C) 1 5 10 15      (D) 20 10 5 0

48. What will be the output of the following python code?
    sum1=0; for n in range(0,10,2):
        sum1+=n
        print(sum1, end=' ')
  (A) 0 2 4 6 8 10      (B) 0 2 6 8      (C) 0 2 6 12 20      (D) Error

49. Python provides how many types of looping constructs?
  (A) Two      (B) Three      (C) Four      (D) Five

50. .......... and ............ are the parameters used with print.
  (A) end, new      (B) sep, new      (C) end, sep   (D) new, new

51. A named blocks of code that are designed to do one specific job is called as
  (A) Loop      (B) Branching      (C) Function      (D) Block

52. A Function which calls itself is called as
  (A) Built-in      (B) Recursion      (C) Lambda      (D) return

53. Which function is called anonymous un-named function?
  (A) Lambda      (B) Recursion      (C) Function      (D) define

54. Which of the following keyword is used to begin the function block?
  (A) define      (B) for      (C) finally      (D) def

55. In which arguments the correct positional order is passed to a function?
 (A) Required          (B) Keyword          (C) Default          (D) Variable-length
56. Functions are classified as ......... types in Python.
 (A) Five              (B) Four             (C) Three            (D) Two
57. The functions available with Python:
 (A) User defined functions   (B) Built-in functions   (C) Recursive functions   (D) Lambda functions   *all the above.*
58. One or more lines of code grouped together and treated as one big sequence of statement while execution is:
 (A) Function          (B) Module           (C) Block            (D) Unit
59. A block within a block is called as:
 (A) Nested block      (B) Inner block      (C) Outer block      (D) Repeated block
60. What will be the output of the following code?

```
def hello():
    print("Welcome Python")
    return
print(hello())
```

 (A) Welcome Python    (B) hello( )         (C) None             (D) Welcome Python
                                                Welcome Python       None

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

```
def area(w,h):
    return w * h
print (area (3,5))
```

 (A) 8                 (B) 5                (C) 35               (D) 15
62. Lambda function can only access:
 (A) Local variables   (B) Global variables   (B) Static variables   (D) Extern variables
63. The following Python code contains which kind of variable?

```
Num=1; def fun( ): Num+=1:
    return(Num)
```

 (A) Local             (B) Static           (C) Super            (D) Global
64. What will be the output of the following lambda function?

```
n=2; X = lambda n: n**n
print(X(n))
```

 (A) 2                 (B) 4                (C) 6                (D) 8
65. What will be the output of the following snippet?

```
Ch = 'B'
print(ord(Ch))
```

 (A) B                 (B) b                (C) 66               (D) 98
66. Which of the following is the output of the following python code?

```
str1="TamilNadu"
print(str1[::-1])
```

 (A) Tamilnadu         (B) Tmlau            (C) udanlimaT        (D) udaNlimaT
67. What will be the output of the following code?

```
str1 = "Chennai Schools"
str1[7] = "-"
```

 (A) Chennai-Schools   (B) Chenna-School    (C) Type error       (D) Chennai
68. In python, strings are
 (A) Mutable           (B) Immutable        (C) Extendable       (D) Printable
69. The negative index value always begins with:
 (A) -1                (B) +1               (C) 2                (D) 0
70. What will be the positive and negative index values of 'P' in the string given below?

```
str='COMPUTER'
```

 (A) 3, -4             (B) 4, -4            (C) 3, -5            (D) 4, -5
71. What will be the output of the following snippet?

```
str1="COMPUTER"
print(str1[3:6])
```

 (A) COM               (B) PUTER            (C) PUT              (D) COMPUTER
72. The function returns the length of the string:
 (A) length( )         (B) strlen( )        (C) len( )           (D) stringlen( )
73. What will be the output of the following snippet?

```
str1="School"; print(str1.center(15,'&'))
```

 (A) &&&&&School&&&&                        (B) School,15,&&&&&&&&&&&&&&
 (C) &&&&&&&&&&&&&&&   (D) School, 15
74. What will be the output of the following snippet?

```
str1='School' ;str1.find('ch')
```
*→ str1='School'*
*print(str1.find('ch'))*

 (A) 0                 (B) 1                (C) 2                (D) -1
75. What will be the output of the following snippet?

```
str1='2019' ;str1.isdigit()
```
*→ str1 = '2019'*
*print(str1.isd...*

 (A) True              (B) False            (C) 1                (D) 0
76. Let list1=[2,4,6,8,10], then print(List1[-2]) will result in
 (A) 10                (B) 8                (C) 4                (D) 6
77. If List=[10,20,30,40,50] then List[2]=35 will result
 (A) [35,10,20,30,40,50]   (B) [10,20,30,40,50,35]   (C) [10,20,35,40,50]   (D) [10,35,30,40,50]

78. If List=[17,23,41,10] then List.append(32) will result
    (A) [32,17,23,41,10]     (B) [17,23,41,10,32]     (C) [10,17,23,32,41]     (D) [41,32,23,17,10]
79. Which of the following Python function can be used to add more than one element within an existing list?
    (A) append( )     (B) append_more( )     (C) extend( )     (D) more( )
80. Let setA={3,6,9}, setB={1,3,9}. What will be the result of the following snippet? print(setA|setB)
    (A) {3,6,9,1,3,9}     (B) {3,9}     (C) {1}     (D) {1,3,6,9}
81. Which of the following symbol is related to list?
    (A) ( )     (B) { }     (C) < >     (D) [ ]
82. What is the positive index value of 56 in the list given below?
    MyList=[45, 85, 36, 56]
    (A) 4     (B) -4     (C) 3     (D) -1
83. Which value will be printed from the following snippet?
    MyList=[78,95,25,45,23]; print(MyList[2])
    (A) 45     (B) 95     (C) 23     (D) 25
84. Which value will be printed from the following snippet?
    MyList=[78,95,25,45,23]; print(MyList[-2])
    (A) 45     (B) 95     (C) 23     (D) 25
85. How many elements are in the list given below?
    MyList=[78,91,34,[32,61,85],65]
    (A) 3     (B) 4     (C) 5     (D) 7
86. What will be the output of the following snippet?
    >>> MyList=[2,4,6,8,10]
    >>> MyList.append(12)
    >>> MyList.insert(3,5)
    >>> print(MyList)
    (A) [2, 4, 6, 5, 8, 10, 12]     (B) [2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12]     (C) [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12]     (D) [12, 4, 3, 6, 5, 8, 10, 2]
87. Let MyList=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], What will be display if use pop(3)?
    (A) 3     (B) 4     (C) 5     (D) 6
88. What are the values will be generated and stored in MyList as the statement given below?
    >>> MyList=list(range(0,10,2))
    (A) [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]     (B) [0,2,4,6,8,10]     (C) [0,2,2,4,6,8,10]     (D) [0,2,4,6,8]
89. What are the possible values can be generated by the statement given below?
    S = [x**2 for x in range(1,10,3)]
    (A) [1, 4, 7]     (B) [1, 3, 5, 8]     (C) [1, 16, 49]     (D) [1, 9, 25, 64]
90. What will the output of the statements given below?
    >>> MyList=[2,4,4,5,6,9,9]
    >>> print(MyList.count(4))
    (A) 2     (B) 3     (C) 4     (D) 5
91. What will be the output of the following snippet?
    MyList=[x**2 for x in range(0,10,2)]; MyList.reverse()
    print(MyList)
    (A) [0, 2, 4, 6, 8]     (B) [0, 4, 8, 12, 16]     (C) [64, 36, 16, 4, 0]     (D) [0, 4, 16, 36, 64]
92. What will be the output of the statements given below?
    >>> MyList=[x for x in range(0,10,3)]
    >>> print(max(MyList))
    (A) 10     (B) 9     (C) 8     (D) 7
93. What will be the output of the statements?
    >>> (a, b, c) = (2+2, 2*2, 2**2)
    >>> print(a,b,c)
    (A) 4 4 4     (B) 2 4 6     (C) 8 6 4     (D) 10 12 14
94. What will be the output of the following snippet?
    setA={2,4,6,8}; setB={3,4,5,8}; setC=setA|setB
    print(setC)
    (A) {8, 4}     (B) {2, 6}     (C) {2, 3, 5, 6}     (D) {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8}
95. What will be the output of the following snippet?
    B={x:chr(x) for x in range(65,69)}
    print(B)
    (A) {65: 'A', 66: 'B', 67: 'C', 68: 'D'}     (B) {'A': 65, 'B': 66, 'C': 67, 'D': 68}
    (C) {65-A, 66-B, 67-C, 68-D}     (D) {A-65, B-66, C-67, D-68}
96.
    (A) Constructor and Classes     (B) Constructor and Object     (C) Classes and Objects     (D) Constructor and Destructor
97. Which of the following method is automatically executed when an object is created?
    (A) __object__( )     (B) __del__( )     (C) __func__( )     (D) __init__( )
98. Which of the following method is used as destructor?
    (A) __init__( )     (B) __dest__( )     (C) __rem__( )     (D) __del__( )
99. Which of the following is the output of the following program?
    class Student: def __init__(self, name): self.name=name
    print(name): S=Student("Tamil")
    (A) Error     (B) Tamil     (C) name     (D) self
100. The process of creating an object is called as:
    (A) Constructor     (B) Destructor     (C) Initialize     (D) Instantiation

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