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**XII STANDARD
COMPUTER SCIENCE
QR CODE QUESTIONS**

CHAPTER 1

Function

1. The basic building blocks of computer programs.
 - (a) Function (b) program
 - (c) **subroutine** (d) both a or c
2. These can have expressions nested inside them.
 - (a) **Definition** (b) Parameters
 - (c) Specification (d) Function definition
3. $X \rightarrow y \rightarrow z$?
 - (a) X is input & y is output (b) **x & y are input, z is output**
 - (c) x is input & y & z are output (d) x is input & z is output
4. An instance of a class is known as
 - (a) Interface (b) **object**
 - (c) function (d) template
5. In object oriented programming, the interface is
 - (a) classes (b) object
 - (c) Interface (d) **function**
6. Match
 1. Pure function - a. function
 2. Impure function - b. exact result
 3. Interface - c. cause side effects
 4. Static definition - d. Defines what an object can do
 - (a) abcd (b) badc
 - (c) adbc (d) **bcda**
7. The return value does not solely depend on its arguments passed.
 - (a) Pure function (b) **impure function**
 - (c) classes (d) objects

8. Which of the following is a set of code that works on many kinds of inputs and produces a concrete output?
 - (a) Class (b) Object
 - (c) template (d) **function**
 9. A set of action that an object can do?
 - (a) **Interface** (b) Implementation
 - (c) Pure function (d) Impure function
 10. What type of function is strlen ?
 - (a) Interface (b) **pure functions**
 - (c) Impure function (d) Implemented function
- CHAPTER 2**
- Data Abstraction**
1. Abstract Data type is a type for objects whose behavior is defined by
 - (a) Value and function (b) **Value and operation**
 - (c) function and operation (d) function and link
 2. Data Abstraction is facilitated by
 - (a) Data type and function (b) **Constructors and selectors**
 - (c) constructors and functions (d) Datatype and constructors
 3. - - is read as what statement?
 - (a) **Comment** (b) constructor
 - (c) Data Abstraction (d) Structure
 4. The process of combining different pieces of information to create an object is
 - (a) Data Representation (b) **constructor**
 - (c) extracting (d) Designing
 5. 'Wishful thinking' is a powerful strategy for
 - (a) **Designing programs**
 - (b) Constructing programs
 - (c) Executing programs
 - (d) compiling programs
 6. Data representation is defined as an independent part of the program is known as

- (a) Sample Data (b) Simple Data
 (c) **Concrete data** (d) Abstract data
7. The first way to implement pairs is by constructing
 (a) **List** (b) Tuples
 (c) constructors (d) operations
8. Lists can also be called as
 (a) pair of integers (b) **pairs**
 (c) Tuples (d) constructors
9. Bundled data and functions that work on that data is known as
 (a) **Class** (b) List
 (c) tuples (d) ADT
10. ADT is the abbreviation of
 (a) Absolute Data type (b) Abstraction data type
 (c) **Abstract Data type** (d) Abbreviated Data type

CHAPTER 3

Scoping

1. Which operator is used in programming language to map the variable and object?
 (a) . (b) =
 (c) :: (d) ;
2. Which act as containers to map variables to objects?
 (a) mapping (b) dictionary
 (c) **namespace** (d) pointers
3. The scope of a variable is that part of the code where it?
 (a) Is acting (b) is working
 (c) **is visible** (d) is executing
4. The process of combining different pieces of information to create an object is
 (a) Comment (b) **constructor**
 (c) Data Abstraction (d) Structure
5. The rule used to decide the order in which the scopes are searched
 (a) **LEGB** (b) LGEB

- (c) LBGE (d) LEGB
6. A variable that can be accessed inside or outside of all functions in a program
 (a) Local (b) **Global**
 (c) Enclosed (d) Built-in
7. The inner function can also access the variable of the outer function
 (a) Local scope (b) **Enclosed scope**
 (c) Library file (d) Global
8. A part of a program is known as
 (a) **Module** (b) Scope
 (c) Library file (d) Global
9. Procedures and subroutines and functions are examples of
 (a) **modules** (b) scope
 (c) files (d) access control
10. Which principle is involved in arrangement of private variables and public methods?
 (a) **Data encapsulation** (b) Data security
 (c) Data Hiding (d) Data Abstraction

CHAPTER 4

Algorithmic strategies

1. Arrays, structures, list, tuples, etc are examples of?
 (a) Algorithm (b) Programming languages
 (c) **Data structures** (d) Data items
2. Algorithm to update an existing item in a data structure?
 (a) search (b) sort
 (c) insert (d) **update**
3. What is the way of defining an algorithm called?
 (a) Dynamic programming
 (b) **Algorithmic strategy**
 (c) Algorithmic solution
 (d) Algorithmic designing
4. What does algorithm mean?

- (a) **Solve a problem** (b) execute a problem
 (c) is visible (d) is executing
5. Preparing a cup of coffee is a step called
 (a) Defining (b) Input
 (b) **Process** (d) Output
6. Which is not a characteristic of an algorithm?
 (a) Portable (b) Independent
 (c) Simplicity (d) **Complicated**
7. Algorithm analysis is an estimation of
 (a) Input and Output
 (b) **time and space complexity**
 (c) Processor type and speed (d) external factors
8. Which type of analysis can also be called performance measurement
 (a) Priori estimate (b) **Posteriori estimate**
 (c) Algorithm complexity (d) Space complexity
9. What are the two main factors of listing algorithm complexity?
 (a) **time and space factor**
 (b) speed and time factor
 (c) time and speed factor
 (d) speed and space factor
10. The worst case of an algorithm is described in
 (a) **Big O** (b) Big
 (c) Big 0 (d) Big
11. Which is a simple sorting algorithm that repeatedly steps through the list to be sorted?
 (a) Bubble sort (b) **selection sort**
 (c) insert sort (d) dynamic sort
12. Which type of programming is used whenever problems can be divided in similar sub problems?
 (a) Algorithmic programming
 (b) **Dynamic programming**
 (c) Sequential programming
 (d) symmetric programming
13. A person skilled in algorithm is called as

- (a) analyst (b) **Algorist**
 (c) programmer (d) designer
14. What is the expression of algorithm in a programming language known as?
 (a) **Program** (b) Asymptotic notation
 (c) Dynamic programming (d) linear programming
15. The theoretical best solution for a given problem is
 (a) upper bound (b) **lower bound**
 (c) linear search (d) sequential search

CHAPTER 5

Python variables and operators

1. Which mode of python is used to create and edit source file?
 (a) Interactive mode (b) IDLE mode
 (c) **Script mode** (d) Typing mode
2. The shortcut key to Run a python module?
 (a) F2 (b) F3
 (c) F4 (d) **F5**
3. In python the output function is?
 (a) **Print()** (b) output()
 (c) cout() (d) printf()
4. Python accepts all data input() in the form
 (a) **String** (b) Characters
 (c) numbers (d) a (or) b
5. Comments in Python begin with the symbol
 (a) / (b) // (b) # (d) ##
6. Identify the invalid statement
 (a) Identifiers may contain digits(0-9)
 (b) Identifiers must not be python keyword
 (c) **Python identifiers are not case sensitive**
 (d) An identifier must start with an alphabet
7. Which of the following is not a keyword?
 (a) Except (b) **specific**
 (c) with (d) class

8. Which is not a compound operator in python?

- (a) = (b) +=
 (c)*= (d) **=

9. The conditional operator in python is altered to which statement?

- (a) **if...else** (b) multiline if...else
 (c)for statement (d) else if statement

10. In python string literals are set of character surrounded by quotes?

- (a) single quote (b) double quote
 (c) triple quote (d) **all the above**

CHAPTER 6

Control Structures

1. ctr=3

```
while(ctr<4):
```

```
ctr=ctr+1
```

```
print("Computer Science")
```

How many times the above snippet will be executed?

- (a) 3 (b) 2 (b) **1** (d) Not executed

2. Predict the output for the following:

```
for a in range(4,17):
```

```
for b in range(a):
```

```
print(a, end=' ')
```

```
print()
```

Answer:

4444

55555

666666

7777777

.

.

.

1616161616161616161616161616161616

3. for character in 'Computer':

```
pass
```

```
print character
```

Which letter gets printed finally?

- (a) e (b) t
 (c) **r** (d) c

4. Find the odd one out:

- (a) for (b) while
 (c) if...else (d) **pass**

5. Which is composed of a sequence of statements which are executed one after another?

- (a) Branching (b) Iteration
 (c) **Sequencing** (d) Looping

6. Which parameter in print can be used to specify special characters like comma, semicolon, etc.,?

- (a) spf (b) end
 (c) **sep** (d) ctl

7. range(4,15,2) what will be upper limit or end value of this range()?

- (a) **14** (b) 13
 (c) 12 (d) 10

8. Which plays a vital role in python programming?

- (a)errors (b) **indentation**
 (C) break (d) null

9. Which statement is used to skip the remaining part of a loop and start with next iteration?

- (a) break (b) skip
 (c) pass (d) **continue**

10. To use escape sequence in print() which parameter is used?

- (a) esp (b) **end**
 (c) sep (d) seq

CHAPTER 7

Python Functions

1. Which is not a classification of functions?

- (a) Built in (b)user defined

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- (c) lambda (d) **derived**
2. One or more lines of python code is known as
(a) **Block** (b) group
(c) code (d) segment
3. Which of the following is not an advantage of user defined function?
(a) Reusability (b) Easy to manage
(c) **Easy to execute** (d) Divide into modules
4. Which of the following is not a type of argument?
(a) **Function argument** (b) Required argument
(c) keyword argument (d) Default argument
5. In which type of arguments improper order can be followed?
(a) Default (b) Required
(c) **Keyword** (d) variable length
6. A function that is defined without a name is called
(a) Recursive function (b) **Anonymous function**
(c) Lambda function (d) Built In function
7. A function which takes any number of arguments and returns one value in the form of an expression
(a) **Lambda function** (b) Anonyms function
(c) user defined function (d) Recursive function
8. The exit statement of a function is
(a) Nested function (b) Recursive function
(c) Composition (d) **return**
9. When a function returns a value and is used by another function in a nested manner?
(a) **Nested function** (b) Recursive function
(c) composition (d) Inline function
10. A block within a block is called
(a) Recursive block (b) Inline block
(c) **Nested block** (d) module

CHAPTER 8

String and String Manipulation

1. A string in python can be created using

- (a) Single quotes (b) double quotes
(c) Triple quotes (d) **All the above**
2. Multiline strings are created by enclosing within
(a) Single quotes (b) double quotes
(c) **Triple quotes** (d) All the above
3. The subscript index value of strings starts with
(a) **0** (b) 1
(c) n (d) n-1
4. Appending strings can be done using
(a) + (b) +=
(c) * (d) &
5. The slicing operator in python is ?
(a) () (b) []
(c) + (d) /
6. The % operator in python
(a) Replaces string (b) Appends string
(c) **Formats string** (d) Slices string.
7. The symbol used as placeholders in python are
(a) { } (b) []
(c) () (d) < >
8. The third argument in the slicing operation is known as
(a) **stride** (b) Format
(c) slice (d) append
9. str1="Welcome"
print(str1[2:])
The output printed as
(a) **lcome** (b) come
(c) we (d) Inline function
10. In python slicing the end value is considered as
(a) 0 (b) n
(c) **n-1** (d) d-1

CHAPTER 9

Lists, Tuples and Dictionary

1. An ordered collection of values enclosed in [] is known as

- (a) **List** (b) Tuples
(c) Sets (d) Dictionary

2. List1["Hello", [1,2,3,4], [12.5,4.5]]-What type of list is this?

- (a) **Nested list** (b) Recursive list
(c) sequential list (d) Tuple

3. Item=[10,20,30,40,50]

Print(Item[-4]) returns the value

- (a) 50 (b) 40
(c) **20** (d) 30

4. The function used to add more than one element to the existing list

- (a) **append()** (b) extend()
(c) insert() (d) remove()

5. The function in python used to generate a series of value?

- (a) list() (b) **range()**
(c) pop() (d) generate()

6. which is not an argument of range() function in python?

- (a) start value (b) **end value**
(c) step value (d) stop value

7. The function that removes only the elements but retains the list

- (a) Pop() (b) **clear()**
(c) delete() (d) list()

8. for i in range (5,15,3):

print(i)

What is the output?

- (a) 5 4 3 2 1 (b) 5 10 15
(c) **5 8 11 14** (d) 3 4 5

9. The elements of the tuple are enclosed in

- (a) [] (b) **()**

- (c) {} (d) <>

10. In a nested tuple, each tuple is considered as an

- (a) list (b) tuple
(c) set (d) **element**

11. A collection of elements which is mutable, unordered without duplicates is known as

- (a) **set** (b) list
(c) Tuple (d) union

12. >>>List1={10,20,30,30,20}

>>>print(list 1)

What is the output?

- (a) {10,20,20,30,30} (b) {10,20,30}
(c) **{10,20,30,30,20}** (d) {10,20,30,20}

13. A list or tuple can be converted as set by using which function?

- (a) **set()** (b) list()
(c) tuple() (d) create()

14. Which is not a set operation?

- (a) Union (b) Intersection
(c) difference (d) **multiplication**

15. The operator used to intersect two sets in python

- (a) 1 (b) **&**
(c) :: (d) ^

CHAPTER 10

Python Classes and Objects

1. In python, class definition, functions are also called as

- (a) Class variable (b) Methods
(c) objects (d) **Members**

2. In python init() refers to

- (a) Class (b) Object
(c) **Constructor** (d) destructor

3. The function that is automatically executed

- (a) object (b) **constructor**
(c) destructor (d) class

4. Which function in python gets executed when an object exists from the scope?

- (a) constructor (b) **destructor**
(c) init() (d) dele()

5. Which symbol is used to prefix the private variables?

- (a) _ (b) **__** (c) ~ (d) \$

6. The variables which are defined inside the class is by default

- (a) **private** (b) public
(c) execute (d) processing

7. Constructors are special function that is executed automatically when a class is?

- (a) destroyed (b) **created**
(c) executed (d) processing

8. class stu:

m1,m2, m3=90,80,70. Identify the class name

- (a) class (b) m1, m2, m3
(c) **stu** (d) 90,80,70

9. Which is the main building block in python?

- (a) **class** (b) object
(c) Members (d) variables

10. Which operator is used to access the members of a class?

- (a) :: (b) ;
(c) . (d) →

CHAPTER 11

Database concepts

1. Formatted data which can be utilized in a significant way is known as?

- (a) Data (b) **Information**
(c) Database (d) DBMS

2. Which is not a characteristic of DBMS?

- (a) Security (b) Redundancy
(c) Query language (d) **Hardware**

3. Identify which is not a component of DBMS.

- (a) Hardware (b) software
(c) **Information** (d) Data

4. Which of the following is not a database?

- (a) Dbase (b) SQL
(c) **Foxpro** (d) Ms-Access

5. In which model tables are also known as relations?

- (a) Hierarchical (b) **relational**
(c) network (d) object

6. Which data model represents the data in many to many relationship

- (a) Hierarchical (b) Relational
(c) **Network** (d) Object

7. Who is the person who manages the complete database ?

- (a) DBMS (b) **DBA**
(c) DBS (d) ER Designer

8. A number of staff members working in one department is an example of which data model?

- (a) One to one (b) one to many
(c) **many to one** (d) many to many

9. A number of staff members working in one department is an example of which data model?

- (a) One to one (b) one to many
(c) **many to one** (d) many to many

10. Which data model stores data as object attributes, methods, classes and inheritance?

- (a) Data model (b) Relational model
(c) **object model** (d) ER model

CHAPTER 13

PYTHON AND CSV FILES

1. Which of the file format is used to store tabular data, such as a spreadsheet or database.

- (A) Txt format (b) Binary Format
(C) **csv Format** (d) Py Format

2. By default CSV files should open automatically in

- (A) Notepad (b) **MS-Excel**
 (C) MS-Access (d) Python
3. In Which of the following mode the data would be in the format of strings.
 (A) **Text mode** (b) Binary mode
 (C) xls mode (d) csv mode
4. Which method free up the resources that were tied with a python file?
 (A) remove() method (b) **close() method**
 (C) delete() method (d) pop () method
5. The method which is designed to take each line of the file and make a list of all columns is
 (A) **csv.reader()** (b) csv.write()
 (C) dictreader() (d) dictwriter()
6. Which of the following describes the format of the csv file that is to be read ?
 (A) COMMA (b) **DIALECT**
 (C) QUOTATIONS (d) CUSTOMIZE
7. Which of the following option is used to display all the characters after double quotes of a data in a CSV file?
 (A) **QUOTE_ALL** (b) Double_QUOTE_ALL
 (C) Double_Quote (d) Inverted_QUOTE_ALL
8. Which of the following is used to sort with more than one column in a CSV file?
 (A) sort() (b) **itemgetter()**
 (C) sortmore() (d) itemsort()
9. Which of the following method is used to write dictionary data into CSV file?
 (A) reader() (b) **DictWriter()**
 (C) Dictreader() (d) writer()
10. The string used to separate fields of data in a CSV file is called
 (A) **delimiter** (b) lineterminator
 (C) skipinitialspace (d) Quote_All
11. what does CF called? in the following snippet with open ('c://student.csv', 'w') as CF:

- (A) variable (b) **File object**
 (C) keyword (d) List name
12. Which of the following take additional argument fieldnames that are used as dictionary keys?
 (A) **DictWriter()** (b) DictionaryWriter()
 (C) writer() (d) ListWriter()
13. The correct method to open a csv file is
 (A) **inFile= 'c:\test.csv' F=open("inFile", 'r')**
 (b) inFile= 'c:\test.csv' F=open(inFile, 'r')
 (C) F=open(inFile, 'r') inFile='c:\test.csv'
 (d) inFile('c:\test.csv') F=(inFile, 'r')
14. What is the output of the following program
 import csv, operator
 d = csv.reader(open('c:\\test1.csv'))
 sl = sorted(d, key=operator.itemgetter(0))
 for r in sl:
 print(r)
 if the test1.csv file contain

```
aab,22
aac,10
aaa,30
```

- (A) ['aac', '10']
 ['aab', '22']
 ['aaa', '30']
 (C) ['aaa', '10']
 ['aab', '22']
 ['aac', '30']
- (B) ['aaa', '30']
 ['aab', '22']
 ['aac', '10']
 (D) ['aaa', '30']
 ['aac', '10']
 ['aab', '22']

CHAPTER 14

Importing C++ programs in python

1. Which of the following is not a scripting language?
 (a) Javascript (b) PHP
 (c) Python (d) **C++**
2. Depending on what, a scripting or programming language is decided?
 (a) Code (b) Style
 (c) **environment** (d) IDE

3. Identify which is not a feature of python?

- (a) **Python uses a compiler** (b) Python is a dynamically typed language
 (c) Python uses Automatic Garbage collection
 (d) Python does not need explicit datatype declaration

4. What is the function of cls command?

- (a) **Clear the screen** (b) Clear the memory
 (c) clear the prompt (d) clear the code

5. The process of breaking down large programs into small manageable files is called

- (a) Code (b) **modules**
 (b) program (d) built in

6. The operator used to access the functions of a module

- (a) **(.) dot** (b) (;) semicolon
 (c) " " (d) >>>

7. Which is not a parameter of the getopt module ?

- (a) **mode** (b) argv
 (c) options (d) long options

8. What is a file containing python statements and definitions called?

- (a) Python program (b) python code
 (c) functions (d) **module**

9. Which keyword is used to import the definitions inside a module to another module?

- (a) transport (b) transfer
 (c) **import** (d) export

9. Match the following correctly.

1. sys.argv - a. scripting language
 2. python - b. list of command line arguments
 3. argv - c. uses a compiler
 4. C++ - d. list of values to be passed.

- (a) a d b c (b) d a b c
 (c) d a c b (d) **b a d c**

CHAPTER 15

Data Manipulation through SQL

1. Which is the object used to perform all SQL commands?

- (a) Table (b) **Cursor**
 (c) field (d) record

2. How do you define a SQL command?

- (a) single quoted string (b) double quoted string
 (c) **triple quoted string** (d) string

3. Which is the command used to populate a table?

- (a) **INSERT** (b) NULL
 (c) ADD (d) DROP

4. Which method uses the SQL command to get all the data from the table?

- (a) Get (b) select
 (c) **execute** (d) Query

5. Which command is used to retrieve a single record of a query?

- (a) Fetch() (b) fetchall()
 (c) **Fetchone()** (d) fetchmany()

6. Which clause avoids duplicate entries present in a table?

- (a) where (b) **distinct**
 (c) Groupby (d) Having

7. Identify which is not a SQL clause.

- (a) GROUP BY (b) ORDER BY
 (c) HAVING (d) **CONDITION**

8. Which SQL clause helps to filter the data based on condition?

- (a) **HAVING** (b) WHERE
 (c) NOT (d) AND

9. Identify which is not a aggregate function?

- (a) COUNT() (b) **RESULT()**
 (c) MAX() (d) SUM()

10. Which command in python accepts data during run time?

- (a) **input()** (b) accept()
 (c) get()s (d) gets()

CHAPTER 16

Data Visualization using pyplot

1. What is the representation of information in a graphic format?
- (a) Data visualization (b) matplotlib
 (c) **Infographics** (d) Dashboard
2. In which form does data visualization communicate to the users?
- (a) **visually** (b) textform
 (c) audio (d) video
3. Identify which is not a button in the output figure?
- (a) Zoom (b) Pan Axis button
 (c) Home (d) **Refresh**
4. Which type of chart is a circular graphic which is divided into slices?
- (a) Line chart (b) **pie chart**
 (c) Bar chart (d) Histogram
5. A collection of resources assembled to create a single unified visual display is known as
- (a) Infographics (b) Dashboard
 (b) Data visualization (d) Matplotlib
6. Which is the type of chart which shows the relationship between a numerical variable and a categorical variable ?
- (a) **Bar chart** (b) pie chart
 (c) Line chart (d) Line plot
7. Which is the function used to make a pie chart with matplotlib
- (a) Plot.pie() (b) **plt.pie()**
 (c) plot.pi() (d) plt.pi()
8. What type of data is shown in bar graph?
- (a) **Numerical** (b) Real
 (c) Categorical (d) string

9. Identify which is not a type of data visualization?

- (a) charts (b) tables
 (c) maps (d) **tools**

10. Which type of plot shows the data as a collection of points ?

- (a) box plot (b) **scatter plot**
 (c) live plot (d) pie chart



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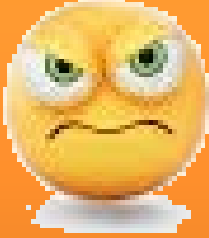
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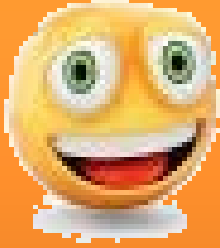
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