PYTHON TEST - 1.2 (TOKENS IN PYTHON)

Total points   50/50   ?

Tokens in Python

STUDENT NAME *

VIVA

✓   1. Tokens in Python are the _____. *   1/1

○   a) Largest unit of program

◉   b) Smallest unit of program   ✓

○   c) Errors in program

○   d) Libraries in program

✓   2. How many types of tokens are there in Python? *   1/1

○   a) 4

○   b) 5

◉   c) 6   ✓

○   d) 7

✓ 3. Which of the following is **not** a Python token? *   1/1

○ a) Keywords

○ b) Identifiers

○ c) Operators

◉ d) Classes   ✓

✓ 4. Which of the following are types of Python tokens? *   1/1

◉ a) Keywords, Identifiers, Constants, Operators, Delimiters, Literals   ✓

○ b) Keywords, Functions, Classes, Variables

○ c) Keywords, Data types, Loops, Functions

○ d) Keywords, Objects, Methods, Classes

✓ 5. Tokens are recognized by the _____. *   1/1

○ a) Compiler

◉ b) Interpreter   ✓

○ c) Editor

○ d) User

✓ 6. Keywords in Python are _____. *   1/1

   ◉ a) Predefined reserved words   ✓

   ○ b) User-defined names

   ○ c) Functions

   ○ d) Constants

✓ 7. How many keywords are there in Python 3.10+ (approx)? *   1/1

   ○ a) 28

   ○ b) 33

   ◉ c) 35   ✓

   ○ d) 40

✓ 8. Which of the following is a Python keyword? *   1/1

   ○ a) eval

   ◉ b) try   ✓

   ○ c) main

   ○ d) print

✓ 9. Which of the following is **not** a keyword? * 1/1

○ a) None

○ b) True

○ c) False

◉ d) define ✓

✓ 10. Keywords in Python are _____. * 1/1

○ a) Case-insensitive

◉ b) Case-sensitive ✓

○ c) Not sensitive

○ d) Optional

✓ 11. Identifiers in Python are used for _____. * 1/1

◉ a) Naming variables, functions, classes ✓

○ b) Writing comments

○ c) Defining tokens

○ d) Printing output

12. Which of the following is a valid identifier? * 1/1

○ a) 9name

○ b) my-name

◉ c) my_name ✓

○ d) class

---

13. Which of the following identifiers is invalid? * 1/1

○ a) myVar

○ b) _value

◉ c) if ✓

○ d) number1

---

14. An identifier can start with: * 1/1

○ a) A digit

◉ b) An underscore ✓

○ c) A special character

○ d) A keyword

15. Maximum length of an identifier in Python is: *   1/1

- ○ a) 31
- ○ b) 63
- ● c) Unlimited ✓
- ○ d) 255

16. Literals in Python are _____. *   1/1

- ● a) Constant values ✓
- ○ b) Variables
- ○ c) Tokens
- ○ d) Loops

17. Which of these is a string literal? *   1/1

- ● a) "Hello" ✓
- ○ b) 123
- ○ c) 45.6
- ○ d) True

✓ 18. Which of these is a boolean literal? * 1/1

○ a) Yes

○ b) No

◉ c) True ✓

○ d) 0

✓ 19. Which of the following is a complex literal? * 1/1

◉ a) 10j ✓

○ b) 2.5

○ c) -5

○ d) "j10"

✓ 20. None in Python is a _____. * 1/1

○ a) Boolean literal

◉ b) Special literal ✓

○ c) Integer literal

○ d) Keyword only

✓ 21. Operators in Python are tokens used for _____. * 1/1

○ a) Loops

⦿ b) Computation and decision making ✓

○ c) Comments

○ d) Functions

✓ 22. Which of these is an arithmetic operator? * 1/1

○ a) and

○ b) or

⦿ c) + ✓

○ d) is

✓ 23. Which of these is a comparison operator? * 1/1

○ a) =

⦿ b) == ✓

○ c) :=

○ d) not

✓ 24. Which operator is used for floor division? *   1/1

○ a) /

○ b) %

◉ c) //   ✓

○ d) **

✓ 25. Which operator is used for exponentiation? *   1/1

○ a) ^

○ b) pow

◉ c) **   ✓

○ d) exp

✓ 26. The operator is in Python is used for _____. *   1/1

○ a) Assignment

◉ b) Identity checking   ✓

○ c) Membership checking

○ d) Logical operation

✓ 27. Which operator is used to check membership in Python? *   1/1

○ a) in ✓

○ b) is

○ c) ==

○ d) :=

✓ 28. Which of these is not a logical operator in Python? *   1/1

○ a) and

○ b) or

○ c) not

● d) xor ✓

✓ 29. Which of the following is **not** a Python keyword? *   1/1

○ a) while

○ b) assert

● c) goto ✓

○ d) yield

✓ 30. The output of 5 % 2 is: *   1/1

○ a) 0

◉ b) 1   ✓

○ c) 2

○ d) 2.5

✓ 31. Which of the following is **not** a valid keyword? *   1/1

○ a) None

○ b) with

○ c) async

◉ d) then   ✓

✓ 32. The keyword "pass" in Python is used to: *   1/1

○ a) Exit loop

◉ b) Do nothing   ✓

○ c) Return a value

○ d) End program

?

✓ 33. Identifiers are used to represent: * 1/1

◉ a) Variables, functions, classes ✓

◯ b) Only variables

◯ c) Only functions

◯ d) Only keywords

✓ 34. Which of the following is a valid identifier? * 1/1

◯ a) 1value

◉ b) value_1 ✓

◯ c) value-1

◯ d) value 1

✓ 35. Can Python identifiers start with an underscore _? * 1/1

◉ a) Yes ✓

◯ b) No

✓ 36. Comments in Python are represented using: * 1/1

◯ a) //

◉ b) # ✓

◯ c) /* */

◯ d) --

37. Which of the following is not allowed in identifiers? * — 1/1

- ○ a) Letters
- ○ b) Digits
- ○ c) Underscore
- ● d) Space ✓

38. The statement terminator in Python is: * — 1/1

- ○ a) ;
- ○ b) :
- ● c) Newline ✓
- ○ d) {}

39. Are Python identifiers case-sensitive? * — 1/1

- ● a) Yes ✓
- ○ b) No

40. Python uses _____ for indentation. * — 1/1

- ● a) Tabs/Spaces ✓
- ○ b) Semicolon
- ○ c) Braces {}
- ○ d) All of these

✓ 41. Can a Python identifier start with a digit? * 1/1

○ a) Yes

● b) No ✓

✓ 42. Which naming style is **commonly used** for constants in Python? * 1/1

○ a) camelCase

● b) UPPERCASE ✓

○ c) snake_case

○ d) PascalCase

✓ 43. Which literal represents an empty sequence? * 1/1

○ a) {}

○ b) []

● c) "" ✓

○ d) None

✓ 44. Literals in Python represent: * 1/1

○ a) Keywords

○ b) Identifiers

● c) Fixed values ✓

○ d) Operators

✓ 45. Which is not an identifier? * 1/1

○ a) value_1

○ b) _value

◉ c) def ✓

○ d) num

✓ 46. In Python, keywords can be used as identifiers if: * 1/1

○ a) Written in uppercase

○ b) Written with underscore

◉ c) Not possible ✓

○ d) Written in lowercase

✓ 47. Which of the following is a **string literal**? * 1/1

◉ a) "Python" ✓

○ b) 100

○ c) 3.14

○ d) True

48. Which is not a numeric literal? *   1/1

✓

- ○ a) 100
- ○ b) 3.14
- ○ c) 2+5j
- ⦿ d) "100"   ✓

49. In Python, keywords are stored in: *   1/1

✓

- ⦿ a) keyword module   ✓
- ○ b) sys module
- ○ c) os module
- ○ d) types module

50. Which of the following is not a Python token category? *   1/1

✓

- ○ a) Identifiers
- ⦿ b) Functions   ✓
- ○ c) Literals
- ○ d) Operators

Google Forms