

# PYTHON TEST - 1.3 (BAREBONES OF A PYTHON PROGRAM)

Total points 50/50 

Barebones of a python program

**STUDENT NAME \***

VIVA  
.....

✓ 1. A Python program is made up of a collection of \_\_\_\_\_. \* 1/1

- a) Tokens
- b) Keywords
- c) Classes
- d) Libraries



✓ 2. The smallest unit of a Python program is called a \_\_\_\_\_. \* 1/1

- a) Variable
- b) Token
- c) Identifier
- d) Statement



✓ 3. Python programs are executed by the \_\_\_\_\_. \* 1/1

- a) Compiler
- b) Interpreter
- c) Assembler
- d) Loader



✓ 4. In Python, a program block is defined by \_\_\_\_\_. \* 1/1

- a) Curly braces {}
- b) Indentation
- c) Semicolons
- d) Parentheses ()



✓ 5. The default mode of the Python interpreter is called \_\_\_\_\_. \* 1/1

- a) Script mode
- b) Interactive mode
- c) IDE mode
- d) Debug mode



✓ 6. Python uses \_\_\_\_\_ to separate statements. \*

1/1

- a) Semicolon
- b) Newline
- c) Colon
- d) Braces



✓ 7. The standard number of spaces for indentation in Python is: \*

1/1

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8



✓ 8. Which symbol is used to indicate a code block starts? \*

1/1

- a) ;
- b) :
- c) {
- d) #



✓ 9. Multiple statements can be written in one line by separating them with: \*1/1

- a),
- b);
- c):
- d) #



✓ 10. Indentation is \_\_\_\_\_ in Python. \* 1/1

- a) Optional
- b) Mandatory
- c) Recommended but not enforced
- d) Ignored by the interpreter



✓ 11. Single-line comments in Python begin with: \* 1/1

- a) //
- b) /\*
- c) #
- d) --



✓ 12. Which of the following can be used for multi-line comments? \* 1/1

- a) `"..."` or `"""..."""`
- b) `#`
- c) `//`
- d) `--`



✓ 13. Comments in Python are executed by the interpreter. \* 1/1

- a) True
- b) False



✓ 14. Docstrings in Python are written inside: \* 1/1

- a) `#`
- b) `""" """`
- c) `/* */`
- d) `//`



✓ 15. The purpose of comments is: \* 1/1

- a) To make code faster
- b) To explain code
- c) To compile code
- d) To optimize code



✓ 16. Identifiers are used for naming: \*

1/1

- a) Variables
- b) Functions
- c) Classes
- d) All of the above



✓ 17. Which of the following is a valid identifier? \*

1/1

- a) 9var
- b) my-var
- c) \_value
- d) class



✓ 18. Which of these is invalid as an identifier? \*

1/1

- a) myVar
- b) def
- c) my\_var
- d) var1



✓ 19. Identifiers in Python are case-sensitive. \*

1/1

- a) True
- b) False



✓ 20. Maximum length of an identifier in Python is: \*

1/1

- a) 31
- b) 63
- c) Unlimited
- d) 255



✓ 21. Keywords are: \*

1/1

- a) User-defined words
- b) Predefined reserved words
- c) Variables
- d) Functions



✓ 22. Which of the following is a keyword? \*

1/1

- a) main
- b) include
- c) import
- d) print



✓ 23. Which of these is not a keyword? \*

1/1

- a) while
- b) return
- c) eval
- d) yield

✓

✓ 24. Keywords in Python can be used as identifiers. \*

1/1

- a) True
- b) False

✓

✓ 25. Keywords in Python are \_\_\_\_\_. \*

1/1

- a) Case-insensitive
- b) Case-sensitive
- c) Uppercase only
- d) Lowercase only

✓

✓ 26. The function to display output in Python is: \*

1/1

- a) write()
- b) print()
- c) echo()
- d) display()

✓

✓ 27. By default, the print() function separates items using: \*

1/1

- a),
- b);
- c) Space
- d) Nothing



✓ 28. The end character of print() by default is: \*

1/1

- a) None
- b) \n
- c);
- d) .



✓ 29. To take input from the user, we use: \*

1/1

- a) scanf()
- b) cin>>
- c) input()
- d) read()



✓ 30. The input() function always returns: \*

1/1

- a) int
- b) str
- c) float
- d) bool



✓ 31. Which of these is a string literal? \*

1/1

- a) "Hello"
- b) 123
- c) True
- d) 5.6



✓ 32. Which of these is a boolean literal? \*

1/1

- a) TRUE
- b) True
- c) 0
- d) "True"



✓ 33. Special literal in Python is: \*

1/1

- a) Null
- b) None
- c) Empty
- d) Void



✓ 34. Which of these is a complex number literal? \*

1/1

- a) 2+3
- b) 2+3j
- c) "2+3j"
- d) j23



✓ 35. Numeric literals in Python include: \*

1/1

- a) int, float, complex
- b) str, int, list
- c) dict, set, tuple
- d) bool, string, array



✓ 36. Which operator is used for exponentiation? \*

1/1

- a) ^
- b) \*\*
- c) exp
- d) ^^



✓ 37. The operator // performs: \*

1/1

- a) True division
- b) Floor division
- c) Modulus
- d) Power



✓ 38. Which of these is a logical operator? \*

1/1

- a) and
- b) or
- c) not
- d) All of the above



✓ 39. The operator is checks for: \*

1/1

- a) Equality
- b) Membership
- c) Identity
- d) None



✓ 40. The operator in checks for: \*

1/1

- a) Assignment
- b) Identity
- c) Membership
- d) Arithmetic



✓ 41. A Python script file has the extension: \*

1/1

- a) .pt
- b) .py
- c) .pyt
- d) .python



✓ 42. To execute a Python file, the command used is: \*

1/1

- a) run filename.py
- b) python filename.py
- c) execute filename.py
- d) py filename



✓ 43. The interactive Python shell is also called: \*

1/1

- a) IDE
- b) REPL
- c) Editor
- d) Compiler



✓ 44. REPL stands for: \*

1/1

- a) Run Execute Print Loop
- b) Read Execute Print Loop
- c) Read Evaluate Print Loop
- d) Run Evaluate Print Loop



✓ 45. To exit from Python interactive shell, we use: \*

1/1

- a) exit()
- b) quit()
- c) Ctrl + Z / Ctrl + D
- d) All of the above



✓ 46. Which built-in function gives the type of a variable? \*

1/1

- a) datatype()
- b) typeof()
- c) type()
- d) vartype()



✓ 47. Which function is used to find memory address of a variable? \*

1/1

- a) id()
- b) address()
- c) mem()
- d) addr()



✓ 48. Which function is used to get help in Python? \*

1/1

- a) help()
- b) info()
- c) doc()
- d) manual()



✓ 49. The default Python version used today is: \*

1/1

- a) Python 2.x
- b) Python 3.x
- c) Both
- d) None



✓ 50. Python source code is first converted into: \*

1/1

- a) Machine code
- b) Bytecode
- c) Assembly code
- d) Binary code



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