

PYTHON TEST - 2.3 (LISTS IN PYTHON)

Total points 50/50 

Lists in Python

STUDENT NAME *

VIVA

✓ 1. Which of the following is the correct way to create a list in Python? * 1/1

- a) list = (1,2,3)
- b) list = [1,2,3]
- c) list = {1,2,3}
- d) list = <1,2,3>



✓ 2. What is the output of len([10, 20, 30])? *

1/1

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) Error



✓ 3. Which of the following is a mutable data type in Python? *

1/1

- a) String
- b) Tuple
- c) List
- d) Integer



✓ 4. What is the index of the first element in a Python list? *

1/1

- a) -1
- b) 0
- c) 1
- d) None



✓ 5. Which of the following creates an empty list? *

1/1

- a) []
- b) list()
- c) Both a and b
- d) None



✓ 6. What is the output of mylist = [10, 20, 30]; print(mylist[1])? *

1/1

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) Error



✓ 7. What is the output of mylist = [1,2,3,4,5]; print(mylist[-1])? *

1/1

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) Error



✓ 8. What is the output of `mylist = [10,20,30,40]; print(mylist[1:3])?` * 1/1

a) [10,20,30]

b) [20,30]

c) [30,40]

d) Error



✓ 9. Which of the following will give the last three elements of a list L? * 1/1

a) L[-3:]

b) L[:3]

c) L[3:]

d) L[:-3]



✓ 10. What is the result of `list = [1,2,3]; print(list[5])?` * 1/1

a) 0

b) None

c) Error

d) []



✓ 11. What does + do when used with lists? *

1/1

- a) Adds numbers inside list
- b) Concatenates lists
- c) Multiplies elements
- d) Error

✓

✓ 12. What is the result of [1,2] * 2? *

1/1

- a) [1,2,2]
- b) [1,2,1,2]
- c) [2,4]
- d) Error

✓

✓ 13. Which operator is used to check membership in a list? *

1/1

- a) in
- b) is
- c) ==
- d) has

✓

✓ 14. What is the result of 3 in [1,2,3,4]? *

1/1

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Error
- d) None

✓

✓ 15. Which of these removes duplicate elements automatically? *

1/1

- a) list
- b) tuple
- c) set
- d) dict

✓

✓ 16. Which method is used to add an item at the end of a list? *

1/1

- a) add()
- b) append()
- c) extend()
- d) insert()

✓

✓ 17. Which method is used to add multiple elements to a list? *

1/1

- a) append()
- b) extend()
- c) add()
- d) push()



✓ 18. Which method inserts an element at a specific position? *

1/1

- a) append()
- b) insert()
- c) extend()
- d) add()



✓ 19. Which method removes the first occurrence of a given value? *

1/1

- a) remove()
- b) pop()
- c) del
- d) clear()



✓ 20. Which method removes and returns the last element?

1/1

- a) remove()
- b) del
- c) pop()
- d) discard()

✓

✓ 21. What is the output of `list = [1,2,3]; list.clear(); print(list)? *`

1/1

- a) []
- b) [0,0,0]
- c) None
- d) Error

✓

✓ 22. Which method returns the index of the first occurrence of a value? *

1/1

- a) index()
- b) find()
- c) locate()
- d) search()

✓

✓ 23. What does count() do in a list? *

1/1

- a) Counts number of elements
- b) Counts occurrences of a given element
- c) Counts empty spaces
- d) None

✓

✓ 24. What is the output of [1,2,3].index(2)? *

1/1

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) Error

✓

✓ 25. Which method is used to reverse a list? *

1/1

- a) reverse()
- b) invert()
- c) back()
- d) flip()

✓



✓ 26. Which method sorts a list permanently? *

1/1

- a) sort()
- b) sorted()
- c) arrange()
- d) order()

✓

✓ 27. Which function returns a new sorted list without changing the original?

*1/1

- a) sort()
- b) sorted()
- c) reverse()
- d) copy()

✓

✓ 28. What is the output of list = [3,1,2]; list.sort(); print(list)? *

1/1

- a) [3,2,1]
- b) [1,2,3]
- c) [2,3,1]
- d) Error

✓

✓ 29. Which method creates a shallow copy of a list? *

1/1

- a) copy()
- b) clone()
- c) deepcopy()
- d) None

✓

✓ 30. Which module provides deep copy functionality? *

1/1

- a) sys
- b) copy
- c) itertools
- d) collections

✓

✓ 31. What is the output of L = [[1,2],[3,4]]; print(L[1][0])? *

1/1

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

✓

✓ 32. How do you access the second element of the first sublist in `[[10,20], [30,40]]`? *1/1

a) `L[1][1]`

b) `L[0][1]`



c) `L[1][0]`

d) `L[2][1]`

✓ 33. What is the output of `L = [[1,2],[3,4]]; print(len(L))`? * 1/1

a) 2



b) 4

c) 3

d) Error

✓ 34. Which of the following can a list contain? * 1/1

a) Only integers

b) Only strings

c) Different data types



d) Only floats



✓ 35. Which of these creates a nested list? *

1/1

- a) [1,2,[3,4]]
- b) [1,2,3,4]
- c) (1,2,[3,4])
- d) {1:[2,3]}



✓ 36. What is the output of [x*2 for x in [1,2,3]]? *

1/1

- a) [2,4,6]
- b) [1,2,3]
- c) [1,4,9]
- d) Error



✓ 37. Which of these is a valid list comprehension? *

1/1

- a) [x for x in range(5)]
- b) (x for x in range(5))
- c) {x for x in range(5)}
- d) All



✓ 38. What does `[x for x in range(5) if x%2==0]` produce? *

1/1

- a) [1,3,5]
- b) [0,2,4]
- c) [2,4]
- d) Error



✓ 39. What is the output of `[i**2 for i in range(3)]`? *

1/1

- a) [0,1,2]
- b) [1,2,3]
- c) [0,1,4]
- d) [0,1,2,3]



✓ 40. List comprehensions are generally: *

1/1

- a) Slower than for loops
- b) Faster than for loops
- c) Same as for loops
- d) Not recommended



✓ 41. Which function gives the maximum element in a list? *

1/1

- a) max()
- b) highest()
- c) top()
- d) big()

✓

✓ 42. Which function gives the minimum element in a list? *

1/1

- a) min()
- b) lowest()
- c) bottom()
- d) small()

✓

✓ 43. Which function returns the sum of elements in a list? *

1/1

- a) add()
- b) sum()
- c) total()
- d) aggregate()

✓

✓ 44. Which function checks length of a list? *

1/1

- a) len()
- b) size()
- c) length()
- d) count()



✓ 45. What is the output of any([0, False, 5])? *

1/1

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Error
- d) None



✓ 46. What is the output of all([1,2,3])? *

1/1

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Error
- d) None



✓ 47. Which function converts a string into a list of characters? *

1/1

- a) list()
- b) split()
- c) str()
- d) tuple()



✓ 48. What does split() method return when used on a string? *

1/1

- a) list
- b) tuple
- c) dict
- d) set



✓ 49. Which of the following will give an error? *

1/1

- a) list1 = [1,2,3]; list1[0] = 10
- b) list2 = [1,2,3]; list2.append(4)
- c) list3 = [1,2,3]; list3.remove(2)
- d) list4 = [1,2,3]; list4[10] = 100



✓ 50. Lists in Python are: *

1/1

- a) Ordered and mutable
- b) Unordered and immutable
- c) Ordered and immutable
- d) Unordered and mutable



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