

# PYTHON TEST - 3.8 (SCOPE OF VARIABLES)

Total points 50/50 ?

Scope of Variables in Python

**STUDENT NAME \***

VIVA

✓ 1. Which keyword is used to define a variable inside a function? \* 1/1

- a) local
- b) global
- c) def
- d) var



✓ 2. What is the default scope of variables declared inside a function in Python? \*1/1

- a) Global
- b) Local
- c) Static
- d) Class



✓ 3. A variable declared outside any function is called a: \* 1/1

- a) Global variable
- b) Local variable
- c) Static variable
- d) Dynamic variable



✓ 4. Which of the following best defines "scope"? \* 1/1

- a) Memory location of a variable
- b) The region of code where a variable is accessible
- c) The data type of a variable
- d) The lifetime of a variable



✓ 5. In Python, if a local variable has the same name as a global variable, which is used inside the function? \*1/1

- a) Global variable
- b) Local variable
- c) Both
- d) Error occurs



✓ 6. Variables defined inside a function cannot be accessed: \*

1/1

- a) Outside the function
- b) Inside the function
- c) Within nested functions
- d) None



✓ 7. Which function is used to view all global variables in Python? \*

1/1

- a) globals()
- b) locals()
- c) vars()
- d) all()



✓ 8. Which function is used to view all local variables inside a function? \*

1/1

- a) globals()
- b) locals()
- c) vars()
- d) localscope()



✓ 9. What will happen if you try to access a local variable outside the function? \*1/1

- a) It will print the variable
- b) It will print None
- c) Error: Name not defined
- d) It will print 0



✓ 10. Which of the following is true about local variables? \* 1/1

- a) Exist for the entire program
- b) Exist only during function execution
- c) Exist forever in memory
- d) Same as global variables



✓ 11. Which keyword allows modification of a global variable inside a function? \*1/1

- a) global
- b) nonlocal
- c) extern
- d) public



✓ 12. Without using the global keyword, what happens if you assign a value \*1/1 to a variable inside a function with the same name as a global variable?

- a) Global variable is updated
- b) Local variable is created
- c) Error occurs
- d) Nothing happens



✓ 13. Which scope will Python search first when a variable is referenced \*1/1 inside a function?

- a) Global
- b) Local
- c) Built-in
- d) Module



✓ 14. What will be the output? \* 1/1

```
x = 10
```

```
def fun():
```

```
    x = 20
```

```
    print(x)
```

```
fun()
```

```
print(x)
```

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



✓ 15. Which scope rule does Python follow? \*

1/1

- a) Global → Local → Built-in
- b) Local → Global → Built-in
- c) Built-in → Global → Local
- d) Local → Built-in → Global



✓ 16. Which keyword is used to access variables from an enclosing function inside a nested function?

\*1/1

- a) global
- b) nonlocal
- c) extern
- d) static



✓ 17. In the LEGB rule, "E" stands for: \*

1/1

- a) External
- b) Enclosing
- c) Execution
- d) Environment



✓ 18. What is the output? \*

1/1

```
def outer():
```

```
    x = "outer"
```

```
    def inner():
```

```
        nonlocal x
```

```
        x = "inner"
```

```
        print(x)
```

```
    inner()
```

```
    print(x)
```

```
outer()
```

- a) outer, outer
- b) inner, outer
- c) inner, inner
- d) Error



✓ 19. Without nonlocal, what happens when you assign to a variable inside a nested function? \*1/1

- a) It modifies outer variable
- b) It creates a new local variable
- c) Error
- d) Nothing happens



✓ 20. Which statement is true about nonlocal variables? \*

1/1

- a) They cannot be changed
- b) They belong to the nearest enclosing scope (not global)
- c) They are global variables
- d) They are built-in variables

✓

✓ 21. Built-in scope in Python contains: \*

1/1

- a) User-defined variables
- b) Predefined names like print(), len(), etc.
- c) Only global variables
- d) Only local variables

✓

✓ 22. If a variable is not found in Local, Global, or Enclosing scope, where does Python search last?

\*1/1

- a) None
- b) Built-in scope
- c) Operating system variables
- d) Error immediately

✓

✓ 23. Which function lists all built-in names in Python? \*

1/1

- a) globals()
- b) locals()
- c) dir(builtins)
- d) builtins()



✓ 24. Which scope has the **highest priority** when resolving variables? \*

1/1

- a) Local
- b) Global
- c) Built-in
- d) Enclosing



✓ 25. Which scope has the **lowest priority** in Python? \*

1/1

- a) Local
- b) Enclosing
- c) Global
- d) Built-in



✓ 26. What will be the output? \*

1/1

x = 5

```
def test():
```

```
    global x
```

```
    x = 10
```

```
test()
```

```
print(x)
```

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) Error
- d) None



✓ 27. What will be the output? \*

1/1

```
def fun():
```

```
    y = 20
```

```
fun()
```

```
print(y)
```

- a) 20
- b) None
- c) Error: y is not defined
- d) 0



✓ 28. Which scope does Python not allow direct modification without keywords? \*1/1

- a) Local
- b) Enclosing
- c) Global
- d) Built-in



✓ 29. What is the lifetime of a global variable? \* 1/1

- a) Until function ends
- b) Until program ends
- c) Until block ends
- d) One line only



✓ 30. Which keyword helps modify outer function variables in nested functions? \*1/1

- a) outer
- b) global
- c) nonlocal
- d) static



✓ 31. What will be the output? \*

1/1

```
def outer():
```

```
    a = 1
```

```
    def inner():
```

```
        a = 2
```

```
        print(a)
```

```
    inner()
```

```
    outer()
```

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

✓

✓ 32. Which scope allows access to constants like True, False, None? \*

1/1

- a) Local
- b) Global
- c) Built-in
- d) Enclosing

✓

✓ 33. The LEGB rule stands for: \*

1/1

- a) Local, External, Global, Built-in
- b) Local, Enclosing, Global, Built-in
- c) Local, Enclosing, Generated, Built-in
- d) Local, Executed, Global, Built-in

✓

✓ 34. What happens if a variable is declared global inside a function but not assigned? \*1/1

- a) Error
- b) Variable remains undefined ✓
- c) Variable becomes global with None
- d) Nothing

✓ 35. What will be the output? \* 1/1  
count = 1

```
def add():  
    count = count + 1  
    print(count)  
add()
```

- a) 2
- b) 1
- c) Error ✓
- d) None

✓ 36. Which scope variable is deleted when a function finishes execution? \* 1/1

- a) Local ✓
- b) Global
- c) Built-in
- d) Static

✓ 37. What will be the output? \*

1/1

x = 50

```
def func():
```

```
    print(x)
```

```
func()
```

- a) 50
- b) Error
- c) None
- d) Undefined



✓ 38. What will be the output? \*

1/1

x = 100

```
def func():
```

```
    x = 200
```

```
    func()
```

```
    print(x)
```

- a) 100
- b) 200
- c) None
- d) Error



✓ 39. Which scope do loop variables like for i in range(5) belong to in Python? \*1/1

- a) Local (inside function) or global (if outside function) ✓
- b) Always global
- c) Always local
- d) Built-in

✓ 40. What will happen? \* 1/1

```
def f():  
    global y  
    y = 30  
f()  
print(y)
```

- a) Error
- b) 30 ✓
- c) None
- d) Undefined

✓ 41. Variables inside functions are: \* 1/1

- a) Global
- b) Local ✓
- c) Static
- d) Public

✓ 42. Global variables can be accessed: \*

1/1

- a) Only inside functions
- b) Everywhere in the program
- c) Only inside loops
- d) Only in global scope



✓ 43. Which keyword modifies outer enclosing variables in nested functions?

\*1/1

- a) global
- b) nonlocal
- c) outer
- d) extern



✓ 44. A variable defined in a function is destroyed: \*

1/1

- a) When program ends
- b) When function ends
- c) Immediately
- d) Never



✓ 45. Which scope contains print() and len() functions? \*

1/1

- a) Local
- b) Enclosing
- c) Global
- d) Built-in



✓ 46. Which scope is checked second according to LEGB rule? \*

1/1

- a) Global
- b) Enclosing
- c) Built-in
- d) Local



✓ 47.41. What is the output? \*

1/1

```
x = 1
```

```
def outer():
```

```
    def inner():
```

```
        print(x)
```

```
    inner()
```

```
outer()
```

- a) 1
- b) Error
- c) None
- d) Undefined



✓ 48. Which is the correct order of scope resolution in Python? \* 1/1

- a) LEGB ✓
- b) GLEB
- c) BEGL
- d) ELGB

✓ 49. The `globals()` function returns: \* 1/1

- a) Dictionary of global variables ✓
- b) Dictionary of local variables
- c) List of built-in variables
- d) Nothing

✓ 50. The `locals()` function inside a function returns: \* 1/1

- a) Dictionary of global variables
- b) Dictionary of built-in variables
- c) Dictionary of local variables ✓
- d) None

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