**MODULE 2. INPUT AND OUTPUT**

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Comments in Python begin with the **#** character.

Answer: T

1. Variables in Python do not need explicit declaration before assignment.

Answer: T

1. In Python, a variable name can start with a number.

Answer: F

1. String literals must be enclosed in single quotes.

Answer: F

1. The *input()* function always returns user input as a string.

Answer: T

1. The print() function can output multiple expressions separated by commas.

Answer: T

1. Python identifiers are case-sensitive.

Answer: T

1. *False* is a valid variable name in Python.

Answer: F

1. You can reassign a value to a variable in Python.

Answer: T

1. The *eval(input())* function is safe and recommended for converting user input to other data types.

Answer: F

1. The *print()* function automatically adds a newline character at the end of its output.

Answer: T

1. Python’s *None* keyword can be used as a variable name.

Answer: F

1. The *int()* function can convert a float to an integer.

Answer: T

1. Python does not support multiple assignment in a single statement.

Answer: F

1. 3 \* (2 + 1) is equal to 3 \* 2 + 1.

Answer: F

1. The *input()* function can take an optional prompt argument.

Answer: T

1. In Python, the \* operator is used for both multiplication and repetition of sequences.

Answer: T

1. Python keywords can be used as variable names.

Answer: F

1. The sep argument in the print() function defines the string inserted between multiple expressions.

Answer: T

1. The end argument in the print() function can be used to avoid the newline character at the end.

Answer: T

1. Python’s print() function can print an empty line when called without arguments.

Answer: T

1. The float() function can convert a string to a floating-point number.

Answer: T

1. Python’s input() function can directly convert user input to an integer.

Answer: F

1. A flowchart is a visual representation of an algorithm.

Answer: T

1. The # symbol is used to concatenate strings in Python.

Answer: F

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which of the following is not a Python keyword?

a. import

b. return

c. temp

d. global

Answer: C

1. What is the result of the expression 5 + 3 \* 2 in Python?

a. 16

b. 11

c. 13

d. 8

Answer: B

1. Which of the following is the correct way to declare a variable and assign a value to it?

a. int a = 5

b. a = 5

c. 5 = a

d. a := 5

Answer: B

1. The function used to display output on the screen in Python is:

a. input()

b. print()

c. write()

d. output()

Answer: B

1. What will be the output of print("Hello", "World", sep="-")?

a. Hello World

b. Hello-World

c. Hello-World-

d. -Hello-World

Answer: B

1. Which of the following data types is immutable in Python?

a. List

b. Dictionary

c. String

d. Set

Answer: C

1. The line continuation character in Python is:

a. \

b. &

c. #

d. //

Answer: A

1. Which of the following statements is used to include external modules in a Python program?

a. using

b. include

c. import

d. require

Answer: C

1. What is the output of print("10" + "20")?

a. 30

b. 1020

c. 10 20

d. Error

Answer: B

1. Which keyword is used to define a function in Python?

a. func

b. function

c. def

d. define

Answer: C

1. Which of the following is a correct comment in Python?

a. // This is a comment

b. /\* This is a comment \*/

c. # This is a comment

d. -- This is a comment

Answer: C

1. Which function can be used to convert a string to a float in Python?

a. str()

b. float()

c. int()

d. eval()

Answer: B

1. What will be the output of the following code?

*x = 5*

*y = 10*

*x, y = y, x*

*print(x, y)*

a. 5 10

b. 10 5

c. Error

d. None

Answer: B

1. Which of the following is not a valid variable name in Python?

a. \_variable

b. 2variable

c. variable\_name

d. variable2

Answer: B

1. What is the output of print(type(3.14))?

a. <class 'int'>

b. <class 'float'>

c. <class 'complex'>

d. <class 'str'>

Answer: B

1. What is the default value of the end parameter in the print() function?

a. None

b. \n

c. \\

d. \t

Answer: B

1. What is the output of *print("Python" \* 3)*?

a. PythonPythonPython

b. Python\*3

c. Python3

d. Error

Answer: A

1. Which function is used to read input from the user in Python?

a. read()

b. scan()

c. input()

d. get()

Answer: C

1. Which of the following operators is used for exponentiation in Python?

a. ^

b. \*\*

c. \*

d. exp

Answer: B

1. What will be the output of print(10 // 3)?

a. 3.33

b. 3

c. 4

d. Error

Answer: B

1. What is the result of 2 \*\* 3 in Python?

a. 6

b. 8

c. 9

d. 12

Answer: B

1. Which function is used to convert a value to a string in Python?

a. int()

b. float()

c. str()

d. chr()

Answer: C

1. What is the output of the following code?

x = 5

if x > 3:

print("x is greater than 3")

else:

print("x is not greater than 3")

a. x is not greater than 3

b. x is greater than 3

c. Error

d. None

Answer: B

1. Which of the following is a valid assignment statement in Python?

a. 10 = x

b. x == 10

c. x = 10

d. x := 10

Answer: C

1. What is the output of print(2 + 2 \* 3)?

a. 12

b. 8

c. 10

d. 7

Answer: B

1. Which of the following is a valid Python keyword?

a. lambda

b. pass

c. global

d. All of the above

Answer: D

1. Which of the following is used to start a comment in Python?

a. //

b. /\*

c. #

d. <!--

Answer: C

1. What is the output of print("Hello" + " " + "World")?

a. Hello World

b. HelloWorld

c. Hello World

d. Error

Answer: A

1. Which of the following can be used to create a function in Python?

a. func

b. function

c. def

d. define

Answer: C