



**CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
KUMASI**

FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

End of Second Semester Examination, 2020/21 Academic Year

LEVEL 100

BSIT 102: PRINCIPLES OF PROGRAMMING II (PYTHON)

September 2021

Time: 2hrs30Mins

General Instructions: The paper is in **two (2) sections**; Section A and B.

Answer all Questions.

Answer section All Questions on the Question Paper

Section A (60 Marks)

1) Which keyword is use to define function?
 A. define
 B. declare
 C. def
 D. function

2) Which of the following items are present in the function header?
 A. function name
 B. parameter list
 C. return value
 D. Both A and B

3) How is a function declared in Python?
 A. def function function_name():
 B. declare function function_name():
 C. def function_name():
 D. declare function_name():

4) Which one of the following is the correct way of calling a function?
 A. function_name()
 B. call function_name()
 C. ret function_name()
 D. function function_name()

5) A function cannot return data as a result
 A. True
 B. False

6) Which of the following items marks the start of the function header
 A. definition
 B. function
 C. declare
 D. def

7) What is the output of the following code:

```
def greet(name):  
    print("Hello, " + name + ". Good morning!")
```

```
greet("James")
```

- A. "Hello, " + name + ". Good morning!"
- B. Hello, James. Good morning!
- C. "Hello, " + James + ". Good morning!"
- D. James Good morning!

8) What is the output of the following code:

```
def my_function(country = "Norway"):  
    print("I am from " + country)  
  
my_function("Sweden")
```

- A. I am from Norway
- B. I am from Sweden
- C. "I am from" +Norway
- D. "I am from " + country

9) What is the output of the following code:

```
def my_function(country = "Norway"):  
    print("I am from " + country)  
  
my_function()
```

- A. I am from Norway
- B. I am from my_function()
- C. "I am from" + country = Norway
- D. "I am from " + Norway

10) What is the scope of variables defined inside the body of a function:

- A. global
- B. local
- C. inside
- D. extra

11) What is the output of the following function call

```
def myself (name, age=20):  
    print (name, age)  
  
myself('Emma', 25)
```

- A. Emma, 20
- B. Emma, 25
- C. Emma
- D. 20

12) What is the output of the following function call

```
def arithmetic(num):
    return num + 25
```

arithmetic (5)

- A. 25
- B. 5
- C. 30
- D. num

13) What is the output of the following function call

```
def add(a, b):
    return a+5, b+5
```

```
result = add(3, 2)
print(result)
```

- A. 15
- B. 5
- C. 8, 7
- D. 3, 2

14) What will be printed when the following code executes?

```
def test(a, b = 5):
    print(a, ",", b)
```

```
test(-3)
```

- A. a, b
- B. -3, 5
- C. a, 5
- D. -3, b

15) What will be printed when the following code executes?

```
print(int(33.7))
```

- A. 33.7
- B. 33
- C. 34
- D. 33.70

16) Which of the following logical operators is not supported by python

- A. ==
- B. !=
- C. >
- D. !>

17) Which of the following is used to declare a block of code in python

- A. curly bracket
- B. Square bracket
- C. Indentation
- D. Parenthesis

18.) Which one of the following is a valid Python if statement?

- A. if a>=2:
- B. if (a >= 2)
- C. if (a => 22)
- D. if a >= 22

19) What keyword would you use to add an alternative condition to an if statement?

- A. else_if
- B. elseif
- C. elif
- D. else_else

20) Which statement will check if a is equal to b?

- A. if a = b:
- B. if a == b:
- C. if a === b:
- D. if (a == b)

21) What does the following code print?

```
if 4 + 5 >= 10:
    print("TRUE")
else:
    print("FALSE")
print("TRUE")
```

- A. TRUE
- B. TRUE
FALSE
- C. FALSE
TRUE

- D. TRUE
- FALSE
- TRUE

22) Which of the following is not a boolean expression?

- A. True
- B. $3 == 4$
- C. $3 + 4$
- D. $3 + 4 == 7$

23) $x = -10$

if $x < 0$:

print("The negative number ",
x, " is not valid here.")

print("This is always printed")

- A. This is always printed
- B. The negative number -10 is not valid here
This is always printed
- C. The negative number -10 is not valid here
- D. This is always printed

24) Which of the following will evaluate to true?

- I. True and False
- II. False or True
- III. False and (True or False)

- A. I
- B. II
- C. I and II
- D. II and III

25) What is the output from the following code?

```
a = 3
b = (a != 3)
print(b)
```

- A. True
- B. False
- C. 3
- D. Syntax error

26) Which of the following evaluates to True when a is equal to b or when a is equal to 5?

- A. $a == b == 5$
- B. $a = b$ or $a = 5$
- C. $a == b$ or $a == 5$
- D. $a = b$ and $a = 5$
- E. $a == b$ and $a = 5$

27) What will be the output of the following code

```
marks = 205
```

```
if marks > 85 and marks <= 100:
```

```
    print("Congrats ! you scored grade A ...")
```

```
elif marks > 60 and marks <= 85:
```

```
    print("You scored grade B + ...")
```

```
elif marks > 40 and marks <= 60:
```

```
    print("You scored grade B ...")
```

```
elif marks > 30 and marks <= 40:
```

```
    print("You scored grade C ...")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("Sorry you have failed ")
```

- A. Congrats! you scored grade A ...
- B. Sorry you have failed
- C. Syntax Error
- D. You scored grade B ...

28) What will be the output of the following code

```
num = 0
```

```
if num >= 0:
```

```
    if num == 0:
```

```
        print("Zero")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("Positive number")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("Negative number")
```

- A. Zero
- B. Positive number
- C. Negative number
- D. num

29) Having if...elif...else statement inside another if...elif...else statement is known as:

- A. if elif else
- B. nesting
- C. concatenation
- D. logical system

30) What is the output of this code?

```
spam = 7
if spam > 5:
    print("five")
if spam > 8:
    print("eight")
```

- A. eight
- B. five
- C. 7
- D. spam

31) What will the following code print?

```
counter = 1
sum = 0
while counter <= 6:
    sum = sum + counter
    counter = counter + 2
print(sum)
```

- A. 12
- B. 9
- C. 7
- D. 8

32) Which of the following is not used as loop in Python?

- A. for loop
- B. while loop
- C. do loop
- D. None of the options

33) How many times will the loop run?

```
x = 2
while (x > 0):
    x = x-1
```

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 1
- D. 0

34) How many times will the loop run?

```
for x in [1,2,3]:
    print(x)
```

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

35. What is the output of the following?

```
x = 2
while True:
    if x % 3 == 0:
        break
    print(x)
    x += 2
```

- A. 2
4
6
- B. 2
4
- C. 2
3
- D. error

36) In programming, what is iteration?

- A. The repetition of steps within a program
- B. The order in which instructions are carried out
- C. A decision point in a program
- D. Testing a program to make sure it works

37) Which two statements are used to implement iteration?
A. IF and WHILE
B. ELSE and WHILE
C. FOR and WHILE
D. IF and ELSE

38) What is the output of the following?
d = {0, 1, 2}
for x in d:
print(x)

- A. 0
1
2
- B. {0, 1, 2}
{0, 1, 2}
{0, 1, 2}

- C. error
- D. none of the options

39) What is the output of the following?

for x in range(1):
print(x)

- A. 0
- B. no output
- C. error
- D. 1

40) What is the output of the following?

for i in range(int(2.0)):
print(i)

- A. 0
1
2
- B. 0
1
- C. Error
- D. 2.0

41) What is the output of the following code:

```
fruits=["apple","banana","cherry"]  
for x in fruits:  
    if x == "banana":  
        break  
    print(x)
```

- A. apple
Banana
- B. apple
- C. Banana
- D. Banana
Cherry

42) What is the output of the following code:

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]  
for x in fruits:  
    print(x)
```

- A. apple
banana
cherry
- B. apple
Cherry
- C. banana
Cherry
- D. apple
banana

43) Which statement can be used to stop a loop even if the while condition is true:

- A. continue
- B. break
- C. stop
- D. end

44) What is the output of the following code:

```
x = 1
while x < 6:
    print(x)
    if x == 3:
        break
    x += 1
```

A. 1
2
3

B. 1
2
3
4
5
6

C. 1
3

D. 1

45) Which loop is used to iterate over a sequence

A. while
B. else
C. for
D. if

46) The else part in a for loop specifies a block of code to be executed when the loop is finished

A. True
B. False

47) In the while loop, test expression is checked first and body of the loop is entered only if the test_expression evaluates to FALSE.

A. True
B. False

48) what is the output of the code below:

```
x = 2
for i in range(x):
    i -= 2
    print (i)
```

A. 0
2

B. -2
-1

C. -2
2

D. 0
-2

49) What will be the output of the following code?

```
x = 12
for i in x:
    print(i)
```

A. 12
B. 0
C. Error
D. None of the options

50) Elements of an array can be of different types

A. True
B. False

Ans: B

51) What is the output of the following code:

```
import array
balance = array.array('i', [300,200,100])
print(balance[1])
```

A. 300
B. 200
C. 100
D. [300, 200, 100]

52) What is the output of the following code:

```
import array
balance = array.array('i', [300,200,100])
print(balance[-2])
```

- A. 300
- B. 200
- C. 100
- D. [300, 200, 100]

53) What is the output of the following code:

```
import array as arr
abc = arr.array('d', [2.5, 4.9, 6.7])
print(abc[3])
```

- A. [2.5, 4.9, 6.7]
- B. 4.9
- C. 6.7
- D. IndexError

54) What is the output of the following code:

```
import array as arr
abc = arr.array('d', [2.5, 4.9, 6.7])
print(abc[-1])
```

- A. [2.5, 4.9, 6.7]
- B. 4.9
- C. 6.7
- D. IndexError

55) What is the output of the following code:

```
import array as arr
abc=
arr.array('q',[3,9,6,5,20,13,19,22,30,25])
print(abc[7:9])
```

- A. array('q', [30, 25])
- B. array('q', [22, 30])
- C. array('q', [19,22,30])
- D. array('q', [22,30,25])

56) _____ represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behaviour.

- A. A method
- B. An object
- C. A class
- D. An operator

57) What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
class test:
def __init__(self,a="Hello World"):
self.a=a
```

```
def display(self):
print(self.a)
```

```
obj=test()
obj.display()
```

- A. The program has an error because constructor can't have default arguments
- B. Nothing is displayed
- C. "Hello World" is displayed
- D. The program has an error display function doesn't have parameters

58) What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
class test:
def __init__(self,a):
self.a=a
```

```
def display(self):
print(self.a)
```

```
obj=test()
obj.display()
```

- A. Runs normally, doesn't display anything
- B. Displays 0, which is the automatic default value
- C. Error as one argument is required while creating the object
- D. Error as display function requires additional argument

59) What is Instantiation in terms of OOP terminology?

- A. Deleting an instance of class
- B. Modifying an instance of class
- C. Copying an instance of class
- D. Creating an instance of class

60) What will be the output of the following code:

```
import array as myarr
first = myarr.array('b', [20, 25, 30])
first.pop(2)
print(first)
```

- A. array('b', [20, 25])
- B. array('b', [20, 25, 30, 2])
- C. array('b', [20, 25, 2])
- D. array('b', [20, 30])

61) What will be the output of the following code:

```
import array as myarray
first = myarray.array('b', [2, 3, 4, 5])
first.remove(3)
print(first)
```

- A. array('b', [2, 4, 5])
- B. array('b', [2, 3, 4])
- C. array('b', [2, 3, 4, 3])
- D. array('b', [2, 4, 3])

62) In python, what is method inside class?

- A. attribute
- B. object
- C. argument
- D. function

63) To create a class, use the keyword?

- A. new
- B. except
- C. class
- D. object

64) All classes have a function called?

- A. `__init__`
- B. `__init__()`
- C. `init`
- D. `init()`

65) The _____ parameter is a reference to the current instance of the class, and is used to access variables that belong to the class.

- A. `__init__()`
- B. `self`
- C. both A and B
- D. None of the above

66) A variable that is defined inside a method and belongs only to the current instance of a class is known as?

- A. Inheritance variable
- B. Instance variable
- C. Functional variable
- D. Instantiation variable

67) What is the output of the following code?

```
class People():
```

```
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
```

```
    def namePrint(self):
        print("Name: " + self.name)
```

```
person1 = People("Sally")
person2 = People("Louise")
print(person1.name)
```

- A. Sally
- B. Louise
- C. Sally Louise
- D. person1

68) _____ is a convention that is used to represent the instance of a class and to access the attributes and methods of the class.

- A. class
- B. def
- C. self
- D. init

69) Which of the following is the correct way to define an initializer method?

- A. `def __init__(title, author):`
- B. `def __init__(self, title, author):`
- C. `def __init__():`
- D. `__init__(self, title, author):`

70) Which of the following statements is true?

- A. A class is blueprint for the object.
- B. You can only make a single object from the given class.
- C. Both statements are true.
- D. Neither statement is true.