INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAIDAH

WORKSHEET (2024-2025)

Class: XI A/B

Subject - Code: COMPUTER SCIENCE-083

(L8,L9)

I. SECTION A

1.The first line of Python code can't have an indentation. Say True or False Ans: True

2.Which of the following expression is not allowed in if statement

a) arithmetic expression b) relational expression c) logical expression d) none

Ans: a.

3. x=['P' , ' y' , 't' , 'h' , 'o' , 'n']

for i in x:

print(i,end='')

a) P b) python c) P y t h o n d) PYTHON

Ans: c

4. Function range(3) is equivalent to :

a) range(1,3) b) range(0,3) c) range(0,3,1) d) range(1,3,0)

Ans: b or c

5. The else block of a loop will not get executed if a …….statement has terminated the loop.

Ans: break

6. The range() function can only be used in …… loops

Ans: for

7. The in and not in operators are also called as …….

Ans: membership operators

8. For a while loop, an equivalent for loop can always be written. Say True or False.

Ans: False

9. The range() function generates a sequence of ……type

Ans: list

10. for is a ……. loop whereas while is a …….loop

Ans: counting, conditional

11. Name 2 repetition constructs

Ans: For loop and While loop

12. While loop is also known as ……..

Ans: Entry controlled loop

13. To increase the value of k five times using an assignment operator, the correct expression will be :

A)k += 5 B) k *=5 C) k = k**5 D) k =*5

14. W hat is the value of the expression:

4+2**5//10

15. W hat will be the output of the following code:-

```
x = 73
y = x%9
print(y)
```

A statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason(R) .

Make the correct choice as :

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation for A

(c) A is True but R is False (or partially True)

(d) A is false(or partially True) but R is True

16. **Assertion(A):** The position and index of string characters are different.

Reason(R) :

The positions for string's characters vary from 1..n , where n is size of the string . The indices for string's characters vary from 0 to n-1.

17. **Assertion(A):** Operators + and * can work with numbers as well as strings.

Reason(R) : Unlike numbers , for strings , + means concatenation and * means replication.

18. **Assertion :** The membership operators in and not in work in the same way on lists as they do , with strings.

Reason : Some operators work differently on strings and lists , such as + and * .

19. **Assertion(A):** Comments in the python start with the hash character, #, and extend to the end of the physical line

Reason(R): Comments are interpreted and shown on the output screen.

II. SECTION B

1. What is the difference between elif and else construct of if statement? (TB_Exercise Question)
2. Explain Arithmetic, Relational and logical Operators with one example for all these operators.
3. What is infinite loop? (TB_Exercise Question)
4. Define indentation.

5. Purpose of range() in loop? (TB_Exercise Question)
6. What is the difference between BREAK and CONTINUE statement?
7. Definition of Data type?Types of built-in core datatypes in Python.
8. Difference between Mutable and Immutable types.Write Example for each.
9. What do you mean by Unary and binary operator?Example
10. Differentiate the operators : == and **is** .
11. What is Type casting?Explain the two types of type casting.
12. Difference between ceil() and floor()
13. Difference between pow() and sqrt()
14. Difference between randrange() and randint()
15. Difference between compile time errors() and Run time errors()
16. Differentiate between the round( ) and floor( ) functions with the help of suitable example.
17.

III. SECTION C (PROGRAMMMING)

1. What is the output for the following code?

```
i=1
while(i<=7):
    i*=2
print(i)
```

2. What is the output of the following loop?

```
for a in[1,4,7]:
    print(a)
    print(a*a)
```

3. Find error in the following code(if any) and correct code by rewriting code and underline the correction;-

```
x= int("Enter value of x:")
for in range [0,10]:
    if x=y
        print( x + y)
    else:
        print( x-y)
```

4. Rewrite the following code in python after removing all syntax error(s). Underline each correction done in the code.

```
250=Number
WHILE   Number<=1000:
```

```
If  Number=>750
        print    (Number)
        Number=Number+100
else
        print(   Number*2)
Number=Number+50
```

5. Rewrite the following code in python after removing all syntax error(s). Underline each correction done in the code.

```
STRING=""WELCOME
NOTE""
 for S in range[0,8]:
        print (STRING(S))
```

6. Rewrite the following code in python after removing all syntax error(s). Underline each correction done in the code.

```
i==1
a=int(input("ENTER FIRST NUMBER"))
FOR i in range[1, 11];
print(a,"*=", i ,"=",a * i)
```

9. Find the output of following codes

1.

```
t1=("sun","mon","tue","wed")
print(t1[-1])
```

2.

```
 t2=("sun","mon","tue","wed","thru","fri")
for i in range (-6,2):
print(t2[i])
```

3.

```
 t3=("sun","mon","tue","wed","thru","fri")
 if "sun" in t3:
    for i in range (0,3):
        print(t2[i])
else:
    for i in range (3,6):
        print(t2[i])
```

4.

```
t4=("sun", "mon", "tue", "wed", "thru", "fri")
   if "sun" not in t4:
      for i in range (0,3):
            print(t4[i])
  else: for i in range (3,6):
            print(t4[i])
```

7. What will be the result of following expression:

   a. len(“Papaya”)

   b. “Co” in “country

   c. “divya”>”Divya

8. WAP to print following pattern without using any nested loop.

```
#
# #
# # #
# # # #
```

9. What is the output of this expression,

```
print('Hello'=='Hello')
```

10. What will be the output of following code:

```
x, y = 2, 6
x, y = y, x + 2
print(x,y)
```

11. Evaluate the following expressions

i) 12 + (3 ** 4 - 6) / 2

ii) 12 + 3 * 3-6 / 2

12. Write a program to input a number and check it is odd/even.