

# SAMPLE PAPER

## General Instruction:

- (a). Make sure to follow a sequence while writing.
- (b). Paper is divided into three sections i.e. A, B and C
- (c). Section A contains VERY Short Answer Type questions of 5 marks
- (d). Section B contains Short Answer Type Questions of 10 marks with internal choices
- (e). Section C contains Long Answer Type Questions of 10 marks

### **SECTION A (VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE)-5 MARKS**

- Q1.** Which of the following will always return a list. 1
- a. `max()` b. `sort()`  
c. `min()` d. `sorted()`
- Q2.** If `L=[1,2]` then `L*2` return will yield 1
- a. `[1,2]*2` b. `[1,2,2]` c. `[1,1,2,2]` d. `[1,2,1,2]`
- Q3.** Which of the following is correct with respect to above Python Code? 1
- `d={'a':3,'b':7}`
- a) a dictionary d is created.  
b) a and b are the keys of dictionary d.  
c) 3 and 7 are the values of dictionary d.  
d) All of these

Q4 and 5 are ASSERTION AND REASONING based questions. Mark 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  
D) A is false but R is True

- Q4.** **Assertion(A):** Mutable type dictionaries internally store elements through immutable keys. 1  
**Reasoning(R):** In every key: value pair, the key must be of immutable type always, to facilitate internal mapping of elements.
- Q5.** **Assertion(A):** Any comma – separated group of values creates a list. 1  
**Reasoning(R):** Only a group of comma-separated values or expressions enclosed in [], creates a list

### **SECTION B (SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)- 10 MARKS**

- Q6.** Start with the list `[8,9,10]`. Do the following using list functions. 2
- a. Set the second entry (index 1) to 17 b. Add 4,5 and 6 to the end of the list  
c. Remove the first entry from the list d. Sort the list

**OR**

What does each of the following expressions evaluates to ? Suppose that L is the list

`['These', ['are', 'a', 'few', 'words'], 'that', 'we', 'will', 'use']`

- a. `L[1][0:2]` b. `'a' in L[1][0]`  
c. `L[:1]+L[1]` d. `L[2][2] in L[1]`  
f. e.
- Q7.** What all types of values can you store in 2
- (a) dictionary-values? (b) dictionary-keys?

- Q8.** Predict an output of the following code: 2  
`L1,L2=[2,4],[2,4]`  
`L3=list(L2)`  
`L2[1]=5`  
`print(L3)`

**OR**

What will be the output produced by following code?

```
d1={5:'number','a':'string',(1,2):'tuple'}
print('Dictionary contents')
for x in d1.keys():
    print(x,d1[x],end=' ')
    print(d1[x]*3)
    print()
```

- Q9.** What is the difference between appending a list or extending a list. 2

**OR**

Create a dictionary 'ODD' of odd numbers between 1 and 10. Where the key is the numbers and the value is the corresponding numbers in words.

- Q10.** What are list slices? Mention its example. 2

**SECTION C (LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)- 10 MARKS**

- Q11.** A) Python program to find sum of all numbers in a list. 4  
[2+2]  
B) Write a program to enter names of employee and their salaries as input and store them in a dictionary.
- Q12.** A) Write a Python Program to Square Each Element of the List and Print List in Reverse Order. 6  
[3+3]  
B) Write a Python script to generate and print a dictionary that contains a number (between 1 and n) in the form (x, x\*x).  
Sample Output  
Enter the Limit : 5  
{1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}.