

Functions Practice Paper - I

1. In Python, function can be return only one value.
a) True b) False
2. The variable declared outside a function is called a global variable.
a) True b) False
3. You can call a function only once after defining it.
a) True b) False
4. Value returning functions should be generally called from inside of an expression.
a) True b) False
5. Ais basically a block of code that will execute only when it is called.
a) function b) sub program
c) block d) all
6. Functions provide amechanism. The same function can be called any number of times.
a) call b) reuse
c) define d) none of the above
7. Actual parameters are the parameters specified within a pair of parenthesis in the function definition
a) True b) False
8. A function in Python is waste without calling it.
a) True b) False

9. A local variable having the same name as global variable
a) True b) False
10. Python passes arguments to function by.....
a) reference b) value
c) both d) none of the above
11. The variable declared inside the function is called avariable
a) global b) local
c) external d) none of the above
12. Python passes parameters by value.
a) True b) False
13.is the blank space in the beginning of a statement within a block.
a) indentation b) space
c) body d) none of the above
14. Every Functions return a value if function do not explicitly return a value, then it will return.....
a) return b) None c) value d) all
15. Function header and function definition is the same thing
a) True b) False
16. These are predefined functions that are always available for use.
For using them we don't need to import any module
a) built function b) pre define function
c) user-defined d) none of the above
17. A function is said to beif it calls itself.
a) built function b) pre define function
c) recursive d) all

18. These are predefined functions that are available in a module.
For using them we need to import module

- a) built function b) pre define function
- c) user-defined d) function define in module

19. The.....of a variable is the area of the program where it may be referenced

- a) external b) global
- c) scope d) local

20. If you want to communicate between functions i.e. calling and called statement, then you should use.....

- a) values b) return
- c) arguments d) none of the above

21. In Python, parameters and arguments are the same thing.

- a) True b) False

22. The syntax of function call and declaration is very similar, except that the keyword andare missing:

- a) colon,def b) argument,def
- c) def, parameters d) none

23. Find the output of the following code :

```
x = 100
def study(x):
    x=50
    study(x)
    print("Value of x is ", x)
```

- a) 100 b) 50
- c) Error d) none of the above

24. Find the output of the following code :

```
x = 100
def study(x):
    x=50
    print("Value of x is ", x)
```

- a) 100 b) 50
b) c) Error d) none of the above

25. Find the output of the following code :

```
def study(x,y,z):  
    print(x+y+z)  
a=study(2,3,4)  
print(a)
```

- a) 9, None b) 9,9
b) c) None, None d) none of the above

Answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (a)
10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (c)
18. (d)
19. (c) 20. (c) 21. (b) 22 (a) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (a)

Explanation

1. (b) No, In Python, you can return multiple values from functions.
2. (a) Yes, the variable declared outside a function is called a global variable.
3. (b) No, You can call a function as many time as you want after defining it.
4. (a) Yes, Value returning functions should be generally called from inside of an expression
5. (a) A Function is basically a block of code that will execute only when it is called.

6. (b) Functions provide a reuse mechanism. The same function can be called any number of times.
7. (b) No, Actual parameters are the parameters specified within a pair of parenthesis in the function calling, however Formal parameters are the parameters specified within a pair of parenthesis in the function definition.
8. (a) Yes, A function in Python is waste without calling it
9. (a) Yes, A local variable having the same name as global variable
10. (b) Python passes arguments to function by value.
11. (b) Local variable is the variable declared inside the function.
12. (a) Yes, Python passes parameters by value.
13. (a) Indentation is the blank space in the beginning of a statement within a block
14. (b) Every Functions return a value if function do not explicitly return a value, then it will return None
15. (b) No, Function header and function definition is not the same thing, function definition contain function header as well as function body, but function header contain only the first line of function definition.
16. (a) Built in functions are predefined functions that are always available for use. For using them we don't need to import any module. For Example : len(), type(), int(), input().
17. (c) Recursive function is a function which calls itself.

18. (d) Function defined in Modules are predefined functions that are available in a module. For using them we need to import module
19. (c) Scope of a variable is the area of the program where it may be referenced
20. (c) If you want to communicate between functions i.e. calling and called statement, then you should use Argument.
21. (b) No, In Python, parameters and arguments are not the same thing.
22. (a) The syntax of function call and declaration is very similar, except that the keyword def and colons are missing.
23. (a) 100
24. (a) 100
25. (a) 9, None