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CLASS 11

Informatics Practices

Sample Paper 5 - Questions

37 questions | 70 marks | 2026-27

Time: 3 hours. Answer all questions and subparts unless a choice is stated. Marks are shown on the right. Write answers on separate sheets. Independently prepared practice paper.

Section A - Objective questions

1. Which statement correctly describes WHERE? **1**

(A) The // operator returns a floor-division result.

(B) A condition filters rows before grouping.

(C) A loop repeats a block under specified control.

(D) The % operator returns the remainder under Python's arithmetic rules.

2. Which concept is illustrated in this example? A Python string does not allow item assignment. **1**

(A) SQL data type

(B) Relation

(C) Iteration

(D) Immutable object

3. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Positive integer operands can produce an integer quotient with the fractional part removed. **1**

(A) Integer division

(B) Primary key

(C) Emerging technology

(D) SQL data type

4. Which concept is illustrated in this example? A numeric score and a name use suitable different types. **1**

(A) WHERE
(B) Emerging technology
(C) Variable
(D) SQL data type

5. Which statement correctly describes Emerging technology? **1**

(A) An object's contents cannot be changed in place.
(B) New or developing computing capabilities support new applications.
(C) A sequence can be selected using start, stop and step.
(D) A name refers to an object or value in a program.

6. Which concept is illustrated in this example? A Student table stores one record per learner. **1**

(A) Slicing
(B) Relation
(C) Primary key
(D) ORDER BY

7. Which concept is illustrated in this example? An assignment binds a name to an integer object. **1**

(A) DISTINCT
(B) Variable
(C) Mutable object
(D) Slicing

8. Which statement correctly describes Primary key? **1**

(A) The // operator returns a floor-division result.
(B) A query retrieves specified columns or expressions.
(C) The % operator returns the remainder under Python's arithmetic rules.
(D) A unique non-null identifier distinguishes rows.

9. Which concept is illustrated in this example? A for loop processes each item in a list. **1**

(A) Iteration
(B) ORDER BY
(C) Modulo
(D) Mutable object

10. Which concept is illustrated in this example? A Python list can have an item appended. **1**

(A) DISTINCT
(B) Iteration
(C) Mutable object
(D) Integer division

11. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Scores appear from highest to lowest. **1**

(A) Emerging technology
(B) ORDER BY
(C) Modulo
(D) DISTINCT

12. Which concept is illustrated in this example? A statement displays names and marks. **1**

(A) Relation
(B) Slicing
(C) ORDER BY
(D) SELECT

13. Which concept is illustrated in this example? The stop index in s[1:4] is excluded. **1**

(A) DISTINCT
(B) SELECT
(C) Slicing
(D) SQL data type

14. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Testing n % 2 == 0 checks evenness for an integer. **1**

(A) Conditional
(B) Modulo
(C) Emerging technology
(D) Variable

15. Which statement correctly describes DISTINCT? **1**

(A) A query retrieves specified columns or expressions.
(B) A unique non-null identifier distinguishes rows.
(C) A name refers to an object or value in a program.
(D) Duplicate result values are removed.

16. Which statement correctly describes Conditional? **1**

(A) A Boolean condition selects a branch of execution.
(B) Duplicate result values are removed.
(C) The // operator returns a floor-division result.
(D) A relational table organises rows and columns.

17. Which statement correctly describes SQL data type? **1**

(A) A column's permitted data category is specified.
(B) The // operator returns a floor-division result.
(C) New or developing computing capabilities support new applications.
(D) A name refers to an object or value in a program.

18. Which statement correctly describes Immutable object? **1**

(A) An object's contents cannot be changed in place.
(B) A Boolean condition selects a branch of execution.
(C) The // operator returns a floor-division result.
(D) New or developing computing capabilities support new applications.

19. Which statement correctly describes Integer division? **1**

(A) A condition filters rows before grouping.
(B) The // operator returns a floor-division result.
(C) A relational table organises rows and columns.
(D) A sequence can be selected using start, stop and step.

20. Which statement correctly describes Mutable object? **1**

(A) A result is arranged using specified sort expressions.

(B) An object's contents cannot be changed in place.

(C) A sequence can be selected using start, stop and step.

(D) The contents of an object can be changed after creation.

21. Which concept is illustrated in this example? RollNo can identify each student's record. **1**

(A) Relation

(B) Iteration

(C) Primary key

(D) Immutable object

Section B - Short responses

22. Use this situation to explain Relation, connecting the definition to the details: A Student table stores one record per learner. **2**

23. Determine the output produced by the following Python code: **2**

```
a = [38, 40, 42, 44]
print(sum(a[1:3]))
```

24. Compare SELECT and ORDER BY. Give the meaning and an appropriate application of each. **2**

25. Table T has one numeric column V with rows 39, 41, 43. What value does SELECT SUM(V) FROM T; return? **2**

26. Use this situation to explain DISTINCT, connecting the definition to the details: A query lists each city name once. **2**

27. Determine the value printed by this code: **2**

```
s = 0
for n in range(1, 39):
  s += n
print(s)
```

28. Use this situation to explain Variable, connecting the definition to the details: An assignment binds a name to an integer object. **2**

Section C - Short responses

29. Determine the output produced by the following Python code: **3**

```
a = [36, 38, 40, 42]
print(sum(a[1:3]))
```

30. Use this situation to explain Conditional, connecting the definition to the details: An if statement chooses a response based on a score. **3**

31. Table T has one numeric column V with rows 41, 43, 45. What value does SELECT SUM(V) FROM T; return? **3**

32. Compare Iteration and Conditional. Give the meaning and an appropriate application of each. **3**

Section D - Case and application questions

33. Consider this situation: The stop index in s[1:4] is excluded.

(a) Name the concept demonstrated in the case. **1**

(b) Explain the connection between the situation and that concept. **1**

(c) Distinguish that concept from ORDER BY, giving an appropriate feature of each. **2**

34. Consider this situation: Testing n % 2 == 0 checks evenness for an integer.

(a) Name the concept demonstrated in the case. **1**

(b) Explain the connection between the situation and that concept. **1**

(c) Distinguish that concept from Iteration, giving an appropriate feature of each. **2**

Section E - Extended responses

35. (a) Explain Emerging technology and analyse this application: Connected sensors or machine-learning systems support a practical task. **5**
(b) Explain Variable and show how this second application fits it: An assignment binds a name to an integer object.

36. (a) Explain ORDER BY and analyse this application: Scores appear from highest to lowest. **5**
(b) Explain WHERE and show how this second application fits it: A query selects records with marks at least eighty.

37. (a) Explain WHERE and analyse this application: A query selects records with marks at least eighty. **5**
(b) Explain ORDER BY and show how this second application fits it: Scores appear from highest to lowest.

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