



Review Test Submission: Quiz for Pre-Class Videos 03_02-03_03

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Course	CS-215-01-19FATD Introduction to Python
Test	Quiz for Pre-Class Videos 03_02-03_03
Started	9/7/19 10:53 PM
Submitted	9/7/19 10:58 PM
Due Date	9/9/19 10:00 AM
Status	Completed
Attempt Score	12 out of 12 points
Time Elapsed	4 minutes out of 20 minutes
Results Displayed	All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Feedback, Incorrectly Answered Questions

Question 1

1 out of 1 points



What is printed below?

```
x = 85
while (x > 10):
    x = x - 20
print (x)
```

Selected Answer: 5

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
Exact Match	5	
Exact Match	5.0	

Response Feedback: First time in loop : 85 > 10 < 100 so enter loop! This means x = 65.

First time in loop : 65 > 10 < 100 so enter loop! This means x = 45.

First time in loop : 45 > 10 < 100 so enter loop! This means x = 25.

First time in loop : 25 > 10 < 100 so enter loop! This means x = 5.

Since $5 < 10$, the loop ends and so does the program.

Answer: 5

Question 2

1 out of 1 points



At the end of an if-elif statement, you must include an "else" catch-all statement.

Selected Answer: ☒ False

Answers: ☐ True

☒ False

Response Feedback: False! It is typical to do so but not required.

Question 3

1 out of 1 points



What does this print out when number = 3? Select all that apply.

```
if (1 <= number <= 5):  
    print("A")  
else:  
    print("B")  
print ("C")
```

Selected Answers: ☒ A

☒ C

Answers: ☒ A

☐ B

☒ C

An error is shown

Response
Feedback:

3 is indeed between 1 and 5 so A is printed but not B. Due to not being indented, C is not part of the if statement and so is always printed no matter what the value of number is.

```
if (1 <= number <= 5):  
    print("A")  
else:  
    print("B")  
print ("C")
```

Question 4

1 out of 1 points

What does this print out when dice = 5? Select any that apply.





```

if 1 <= dice <= 3:
    print("Low Roll")
elif 4 <= dice <= 8:
    print("Medium Roll")
elif 9 <= dice <= 12:
    print("High Roll")
else:
    print("Invalid Roll")

```

Selected Answers: ☒ Medium Roll

Answers:

- ☐ Low Roll
- ☒ Medium Roll
- ☐ High Roll
- ☐ Invalid Roll
- ☐ An error is shown

Response: 5 is between 4 and 8 so the only part of the if statement that is printed is "Medium Roll".

Feedback:

```

if 1 <= dice <= 3:
    print("Low Roll")
elif 4 <= dice <= 8:
    print("Medium Roll")
elif 9 <= dice <= 12:
    print("High Roll")
else:
    print("Invalid Roll")

```

Question 5

1 out of 1 points



What is printed out when grade = 50? Select all that apply.

```

if grade >= 60:
    print("you passed!")
print("good job")

```

Selected Answers: ☒ good job!

Answers:

- ☐ you passed!
- ☒ good job!
- ☐ An indentation error is shown.

Response: Indentation matters! The first print statement is indented and so is part of the if-statement. The second is not, so it's not part of the if-statement. Hence, the second print occurs no matter what the value of grade is.

Feedback:

```

if grade >= 60:
    print("you passed!")
print("good job")

```

Question 6

1 out of 1 points



What is printed below ? Select all that apply.

```

if -15:
    print ("A")

```

```
if "hi":
    print ("B")
```

```
if 0:
    print ("C")
```

Selected Answers: ☒ A☒ BAnswers: ☒ A☒ B

C

An error is shown.

Response As mentioned in a video, you can put any value into an if-condition. Everything
 Feedback: evaluates to true except for 0 which evaluates as false. So lines A and B are printed out.

Question 7

1 out of 1 points



What is printed below?

```
x = 7
while (x < 100):
    x = x + 20
print (x)
```

Selected Answer: ☒ 107

Correct Answer:

Evaluation Method	Correct Answer	Case Sensitivity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exact Match	107	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exact Match	107.0	

Response Feedback: First time in loop : $7 < 100$ so enter loop! This means $x = 27$.Second time in loop : $27 < 100$ so enter loop! This means x becomes 47.Third time in loop : $47 < 100$ so enter loop! This means x becomes 67.Second time in loop : $67 < 100$ so enter loop! This means x becomes 87.Second time in loop : $87 < 100$ so enter loop! This means x becomes 107.Since $107 > 100$, the loop ends and 107 is printed out.

Question 8

1 out of 1 points



What is printed out?

grade = 90

```
if grade = 80:  
    print("hurrah!")
```

Selected Answers: ☒ An error

Answers: hurrah!

80

90

☒ An error

Response An invalid syntax error is shown.

Feedback: You need to use "==" in the if statement (so as to check if the grade is 80) instead of the "=" sign in the if statement (which would assign 80 to grade).

Question 9

1 out of 1 points



What is printed out when grade = 80? Select all that apply.

```
if grade >= 60:  
    print("you passed!")  
    print("good job")
```

Selected Answers: ☒ An indentation error is shown.

Answers: you passed!

good job!

☒ An indentation error is shown.

Response Indentation matters! The first statement after the "if" statement must be indented because so that something occurs if the "if" statement is true.

```
if grade >= 60:  
    print("you passed!")  
    print("good job")
```



Question 10

1 out of 1 points



What does this print out when number = 7? Select all that apply.

```
if (1 <= number <= 5):  
    print("A")  
else:  
    print("B")  
print ("C")
```

Selected Answers: ☒ B

☒ C

Answers: A

☒ B



C

An error is shown

Response 7 is NOT between 1 and 5 so B is printed but not A. Due to not being indented, C is
Feedback: not part of the if statement and so is always printed no matter what the value of number is.

```
if (1 <= number <= 5):  
    print("A")  
else:  
    print("B")  
print ("C")
```

Question 11

1 out of 1 points



What is printed out when grade = 72? Select all that apply.

```
if grade >= 60:  
    print("you passed!")  
    print("good job")
```

Selected Answers: you passed!

good job!

Answers: you passed!

good job!

An indentation error is shown.

Response Indentation matters! Both print statements are indented so both are part of the if-
Feedback: statement. Hence, since 72 is indeed >= 60, both are printed.

```
if grade >= 60:  
    print("you passed!")  
    print("good job")
```

**Question 12**

1 out of 1 points



Which are keywords in Python?

Selected Answers: True

False

Answers: true

True

false

False

Response Feedback: Yup - they need to be capitalized to be recognized.

Saturday, September 7, 2019 10:58:07 PM EDT

