1. What is the concept of an abstract superclass?

Ans: An abstract superclass contains one or more abstract methods.

2. What happens when a class statement's top level contains a basic assignment statement?

Ans: A basic assignment statement at a class statement's top level is treated as a class attribute or class level variable.

3. Why does a class need to manually call a superclass's init method?

Ans: __init__ method of the derived class overrides the __init__ method of the super class, hence superclass's __init__ function needs to be called manually.

4. How can you augment, instead of completely replacing, an inherited method?

Ans: super() method can be used to augment, instead of completely replacing, an inherited method.

5. How is the local scope of a class different from that of a function?

Ans: A variable in local scope is accessible from the point at which it is defined until the end of the function, and exists for as long as the function is existing.

Variables in the local scope of a class can be accessed from outside this scope if we use the attribute access operator (.). on a class or an instance of the class.