

1.

Consider the following tuple:  
  
say\_what=('say','what','you','will')  
  
What is the result of the following? **say\_what[-1]**

☐ 'what!'

☒ 'will'

☐ 'you!'

☐ say\_what '

☒ Correct

Correct! An index of −1 corresponds to the last item of a tuple, such as the string 'will'.
2.

Consider the following tuple **A=(1,2,3,4,5)**. What is the outcome of the following? **A[1:4]**

☐ (2, 3, 4,5)

☐ (3, 4,5)

☒ (2, 3, 4)

☐ (1, 2, 3, 4)

☒ Correct

Correct! The indexes 1, 2, and 3 of the tuple correspond to these elements.
3.

Consider the following list **B=[1,2,[3,'a'],[4,'b']]**.  
  
What is the result of **B[3][1]**?

☐ 2

☐ [4, 'b']

☒ 'b'

☐ 'a'

☒ Correct

Correct! The list that follows relates to the index of nested list B[3].
4.

What is the outcome of the following operation?  
  
[1,2,3] + [1,1,1]

☐ TypeError

☒ [1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1]

☐ [1, 2, 3; 1, 1, 1]

☐ [2, 3, 4]

☒ Correct

Correct! The addition operator combines lists through concatenation.
5.

After operating **A.append([2,3,4,5])**, what will be the length of the list **A = [1]**?

☐ 5

☐ 6

☐ 10

☒ 2

☒ Correct

Correct! Append only adds a single element to the list at a time.