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## Quiz: Chapter 3

### Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

What do we do to a Python statement that is immediately after an **if** statement to indicate that the statement is to be executed only when the **if** statement is **true**?

- ☐ Underline all of the conditional code
- ☐ Begin the statement with a curly brace {
- ☐ Start the statement with a "#" character
- ☒ Indent the line below the if statement ✓

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### Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

Which of these operators is **not** a comparison / logical operator?

☐ ==

☐ !=

☐ >=

☐ <=

☒ = ✓

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### Question 3

1/1 point (graded)

What is true about the following code segment:

```
if x == 5 :  
    print('Is 5')  
    print('Is Still 5')  
    print('Third 5')
```

☒ Depending on the value of **x**, either all three of the print statements will execute or none of the statements will execute ✓

☐ The string 'Is 5' will always print out regardless of the value for **x**.

☐ The string 'Is 5' will never print out regardless of the value for **x**.

☐ Only two of the three print statements will print out if the value of **x** is less than zero.

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## Question 4

1/1 point (graded)

When you have multiple lines in an **if** block, how do you indicate the end of the **if** block?

- ☐ You omit the semicolon ; on the last line of the if block
- ☐ You use a curly brace { after the last line of the if block
- ☐ You put the colon : character on a line by itself to indicate we are done with the if block
- ☒ You de-indent the next line past the if block to the same level of indent as the original **if** statement ✓

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## Question 5

1/1 point (graded)

You look at the following text:

```
if x == 6 :  
    print('Is 6')  
    print('Is Still 6')  
    print('Third 6')
```

It looks perfect but Python is giving you an 'Indentation Error' on the second print statement. What is the most likely reason?

- ☐ In order to make humans feel inadequate, Python randomly emits 'Indentation Errors' on perfectly good code - after about an hour the error will just go away without any changes to your program
- ☐ Python thinks 'Still' is a mis-spelled word in the string
- ☐ Python has reached its limit on the largest Python program that can be run
- ☒ You have mixed tabs and spaces in the file ✓

### Answer

Correct:

Please make sure to find the option to auto-expand tabs in your text editor. Or it will be very frustrating when these errors appear in code that *\*looks\** perfect.

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## Question 6

1/1 point (graded)

What is the Python reserved word that we use in two-way if tests to indicate the block of code that is to be executed if the logical test is false?

☐ otherwise

☐ A closing curly brace followed by an open curly brace like this `}`

☐ iterate

☒ else ✓

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## Question 7

1/1 point (graded)

What will the following code print out?

```
x = 0
if x < 2 :
    print('Small')
elif x < 10 :
    print('Medium')
else :
    print('LARGE')
print('All done')
```

☐ Small  
Medium  
LARGE  
All done

☐ LARGE  
All done

☐ All done

☒ Small  
All done ✓

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## Question 8

1/1 point (graded)

For the following code,

```
if x < 2 :  
    print('Below 2')  
elif x >= 2 :  
    print('Two or more')  
else :  
    print('Something else')
```

What value of 'x' will cause 'Something else' to print out?

☐ x = -22

☐ x = 2.0

☐ x = -2.0

☒ This code will never print 'Something else' regardless of the value for 'x' ✓

### Answer

Correct:

It will never print out because all values for 'x' are either below 2 or greater-than or equal two. So either the **if** or **elif** will print but never the else clause.

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## Question 9

1/1 point (graded)

In the following code (numbers added) - which will be the last line to execute successfully?

```
(1)  astr = 'Hello Bob'
(2)  istr = int(astr)
(3)  print('First', istr)
(4)  astr = '123'
(5)  istr = int(astr)
(6)  print('Second', istr)
```

☐ 5

☐ 4

☐ 2

☒ 1 ✓

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## Question 10

1/1 point (graded)



For the following code:

```
astr = 'Hello Bob'
istr = 0
try:
    istr = int(astr)
except:
    istr = -1
```

What will the value be for **istr** after this code executes?

- ☐ It will be a random number depending on the operating system the program runs on
- ☐ It will be the 'Not a number' value (i.e. NaN)
- ☐ false
- ☒ -1 ✓

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