**青少年软件编程（Python）等级考试试卷（二级）**

分数：100  题数：37

一、单选题(共25题，每题2分，共50分)

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| 1. | 执行以下代码中，输出的结果是？（ ） sum=0 for i in range(1,10,3):      sum=sum+i print(sum,i) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 22 10 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 12 7 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 45 9 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 55 10 | |

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| 2. | 已知s=list("sgdhasdghasdg")，以下选项中能输出字符“g”出现的次数的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | print(s.index(g)) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | print(s.index("g")) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | print(s.count("g")) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | print(s.count(g)) | |
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| 3. | 下列代码的执行结果是？（ ）  s1="abcde"  s2="fgh"  s3=s1+s2  s3[4:7] |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | efg |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | efgh |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | def |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | defg | |
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| 4. | 以下代码的输出结果是？（ ）   ls1 = [1,2,3,4,5]   ls2 = ls1   ls2.reverse( )   print(ls1) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 5,4,3,2,1 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | [1,2,3,4,5] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | [5,4,3,2,1] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 1,2,3,4,5 | |
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| 5. | 运行如下代码，结果是？（ ）  l=["a",1,"b",[1,2]] print(len(l)) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 3 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 4 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 5 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 6 | |
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| 6. | 以下代码的输出结果是？（ ）   lis = list(range(4))  range(4) [0,1,2,3] range(0,4) [0,1,2,3]   print(lis) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | [0,1,2,3,4] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | [0,1,2,3] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 0,1,2,3 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 0,1,2,3,4 | |
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| 7. | 下面代码的输出结果是？（ ）  ls = [”橘子”,”芒果”,”草莓”,”西瓜”，”水蜜桃”]  for k in ls:      print(k,end=”  ”) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 橘子芒果草莓西瓜水蜜桃 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 橘子 芒果 草莓 西瓜 水蜜桃 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 西瓜 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | ”橘子””芒果””草莓””西瓜””水蜜桃” | |
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| 8. | 关于Python中的流程控制语句，下列描述错误的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 在分支结构中，if、elif、else都可以单独使用。 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 分支结构中的条件判断通常用关系表达式或逻辑表达式来进行描述。 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | continue语句和break语句只有在循环结构中才可以使用。 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | while语句和for语句的循环条件后都必须输入冒号，需要循环执行的语句必须  有缩进。 | |
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| 9. | 已知有列表a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]，以下语句中，不能输出[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | print(a[:-6:-1]) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | print(a.sort(reverse=True)) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | print(sorted(a, reverse=True)) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | print([5, 4, 3, 2, 1]) | |
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| 10. | 已知列表a=[1,2,3,4,5],执行a.insert(2,6)后结果是什么？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | [1,2,3,4,5,2,6] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | [1,2,3,4,5,6] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | [1,2,6,3,4,5] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | [1,2,3,6,4,5] | |
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| 11. | 下列选项中，不属于Python流程控制语句的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | if-elif-else语句 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | while语句 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | do-while语句 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | for语句 | |
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| 12. | 关于Python元组类型，以下选项中描述错误的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 元组不可以被修改 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Python中元组使用圆括号和逗号表示 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 元组中的元素要求是相同类型 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 一个元组可以作为另一个元组的元素，可以采用多级索引获取信息 | |
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| 13. | 设有元组tup=(1,2,3,'1','2','3')，执行语句print(tup[0::2])，得到的结果是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | (1,2) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | (1,3) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | (1,3,'2') |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | (1,'1','3') | |
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| 14. | 执行下列代码，输出的结果是？（ ） dic = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4} dic.pop('b') del dic['d'] dic['d'] = 4 print(dic) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3,'d':4} |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | {'a': 1, 'c': 3, 'd': 4} |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | {'a': 1, 'c': 3} |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | {'d': 4} | |
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| 15. | 已知列表a=[1, 2, '3']，执行语句print(a\*2)后，输出的结果是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | [1, 2, '3', 1, 2, '3'] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | [1, 2, '3'] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | [2, 4, '6'] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | [1, 2, '3'，2] | |
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| 16. | 下列代码的运行结果是？（ ）  a={'xm':'zhangsan'}  b={'sg':175,'tz':'55kg'}  b.update(a)  len(b) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 2 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 3 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 4 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 6 | |
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| 17. | 下面Python循环体执行的次数与其他不同的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | i = 0 while (i<=10):     print(i)     i = i+1 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | i = 10 while (i>0):     print(i)     i = i-1 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | for i in range(10):     print(i) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | for i in range(10,0,-1):     print(i) | |
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| 18. | 下列属于列表的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | str="python" |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | list = ['1', '2', '3'] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | tup= ('1', '2', '3') |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'b': '3'} | |
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| 19. | 已知t=(1,2,3,4,5,6),下面哪条元组操作是非法的？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | len(t) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | max(t) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | min(t) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | t[1]=8 | |
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| 20. | 已知字符串中的某个字符，要找到这个字符的位置，最简便的方法是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 切片 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 连接 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 分割 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 索引 | |
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| 21. | 以下关于字典特性的描述正确的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 字典支持位置索引 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 字典是一种有序的对象集合 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 字典中的数据可以进行切片 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 字典里面的值（不是键）可以包含列表和其他数据类型 | |
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| 22. | 在某学校，张三、李四、王五三名同学对应的学号分别是100、101、102。现将他们  学号与姓名对应的关系存入字典id\_name中，关于以下代码段的描述，错误的是？（ ） id\_name = {101: '张三', 102: '李四', 103: '王五'} name\_id = {} name\_id[id\_name[101]] = 101 name\_id[id\_name[102]] = 102 name\_id[id\_name[103]] = 103 print(id\_name == name\_id) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 在字典id\_name中，只能通过学号查找对应的姓名，不能通过姓名查找对应的学号。 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 上述代码是将id\_name中姓名作为键、学号作为值构建了一个新的字典name\_id。 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 上述代码执行后，字典name\_id为：{'张三': 101, '李四': 102, '王五': 103}。 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 上述代码输出的结果为：True。 | |
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| 23. | 执行下面代码，结果是？（ ）  for key in "lanxi":     if key=="x":         break     print(key) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | lanxi |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | lan |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | l a  n |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | l a n  i | |
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| 24. | 关于break语句与continue语句的说法中，以下选项中错误的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | continue语句类似于break语句，也必须在for、while循环中使用 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | break语句结束循环，继续执行循环语句的后续语句 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 当多个循环语句嵌套时，break语句只适用于当前嵌套层的语句 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | continue语句结束循环，继续执行循环语句的后续语句 | |
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| 25. | 对s=“www.baidu.com”执行s.split(".")后的结果是什么？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | www.baidu.com |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ['www','baidu','com'] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | "www.baidu.com" |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | wwwbaiducom | |
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二、判断题(共10题，每题2分，共20分)

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| 26. | 执行以下代码，输入数字99，运行结果是：ok  a=input('输入一个数字：')  if a<100:      print('ok') |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 正确 | 错误 |  | |
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| 27. | 在Python中for item in range(1,10,2)表示的是从1循环到10（包括10）步长是2。 |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 正确 | 错误 |  | |
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| 28. | d=( )，d是一个空列表。 |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 正确 | 错误 |  | |
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| 29. | 在使用del语句删除字典中不需要的元素时，必须指定字典名和要删除的键。 |
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| 30. | 判断下面的语句是否正确。   >>>a="Hello"-"World"   >>>a  ‘Hello World’ |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 正确 | 错误 |  | |
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| 31. | 在Python中range,表示一个整数序列，对于浮点型和字符串类型是无效的。 |
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| 32. | 元组的访问速度比列表要快一些，如果定义了一系列常量值，并且主要用途仅仅  是对其进行遍历而不需要进行任何修改，建议使用元组而不使用列表。 |
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| 33. | 元组是用方括号来表示的，列表是用圆括号来表示的。 |
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| 34. | 运行如下代码：  print('今天是%d月%d日，星期%s，天气%s'%(3,25,'三','晴好'))  运行结果为“今天是3月25日，星期三，天气晴好”。 |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 正确 | 错误 |  | |
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| 35. | for循环适合已知循环次数的操作，while循环适合未知循环次数的操作。 |
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三、编程题(共2题，共30分)

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| 36. | 成绩等级： 编写一段代码，要求如下： 1、程序开始运行后，需要用户输入学生的成绩（成绩为正整数） 2、一次输入一个学生的成绩，学生成绩是从0到100； 3、根据用户输入的成绩，程序依据等级标准，输出相应的等级。 4、等级标准是成绩小于60为不及格，60（含）到85（不含）之间为良，85（含  ）以上为优。 5、可以重复输入成绩进行查询。 |
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| 37. | 剔除数字 要求如下： 1、编写一段程序代码，程序运行后，需要用户随意输入一段包含有数字和字母的字符串；  2、程序会自动删除字符串中的数字，然后输出一串没有数字的字符串（纯字母的字符串）  或者列表（没有数字）； 3、要求输出的非数字的字符顺序不能变。 |
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