**青少年软件编程（Python）等级考试试卷（二级A卷）**

2020年9月 分数：100  题数：38

一、单选题(共25题，每题2分，共50分)

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| 1. | numbers = [1, 11, 111, 9], 运行numbers.sort() 后，运行numbers.reverse()  numbers会变成？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | [1, 9, 11, 111] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | [1, 11, 111] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | [111, 11, 9, 1] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | [9111111] | |
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| 2. | 执行下列代码，输出的结果是？（ ） word = 'China' num = 3 string = 'python' total = string \* (len(word) - num) print(total) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | pythonpython |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 'python''python' |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | python |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 'python' | |
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| 3. | 下列案例的输出结果是什么？（ ）  t1=(1,2,3,4,5,6,7)  t2=("a","b","c","d","e","f")  a1=t1[2:]  a2=t2[2:5]  s=a1+a2  print(s) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 'c', 'd', 'e') |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ( 4, 5, 6, 7, 'b','c', 'd', 'e') |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | (1,2,3, 4, 5, 'c', 'd', 'e') |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 'a', b', 'c') | |
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| 4. | 已知l=[4,5,6],执行l[len(l):]=[1,2,3]，l的结果是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | [1,2,3] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | [4,5,6,1,2,3] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | [1,2,3,4,5,6] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | [4,5,6] | |
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| 5. | numbers = [1, 3, 2, 8], numbers[len(numbers) - 1]会返回什么？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 1 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 3 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 2 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 8 | |
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| 6. | str = "学习力,思考力,行动力,创造力"，运行print(str[4:7])的结果是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 思考力, |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ,思考力 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 思考力 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | ,思考力, | |
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| 7. | 下面代码将打印出什么数字？（ ）   |  | | --- | | numbers = [1, 3, 2, 8, 9]  print(numbers[1] + numbers[3]) | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 3 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 11 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 4 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 9 | |
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| 8. | d1 = {'a': 100, 'b': 200, 'c':300}。下面什么代码可以将d1改成{'a': 150, 'b':  200, 'c':300} |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | d1[0] = 150 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | d1[a] = 150 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | d1['a'] = 150 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | d1[100] = 150 | |
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| 9. | words = {"Chinese":"中文", "English":"英语", "French":"法语", "Korean":"韩语"}  运行以下代码后输出的结果是？（ ）  del words["French"]  print(len(words)) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 6 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 3 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 8 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 4 | |
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| 10. | 下列关于字符串的描述正确的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 字符串是一个可变的序列 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 我们可以通过min()来获取字符串的长度 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 字符串是用一对双引号" "或者单引号’ '括起来的零个或者多个字符 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 我们可以通过str.upper()将字符串中的所有大写字母变成小写字母 | |
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| 11. | courses = ["语文", "数学", "编程", "英语"]，运行courses.pop()后course会变  成？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ["数学", "编程", "英语"] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ["语文", "数学", "编程"] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | ["语文", "数学", "英语"] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | ["数学", "编程", "英语"] | |
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| 12. | 关于字典的描述错误的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 字典的元素以键为索引进行访问 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 字典的长度是可变的 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 字典的一个键可以对应多个值 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 字典是键值对的结合，键值对之间没有顺序 | |
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| 13. | 执行下列代码，输出的结果是？（ ） lis = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] del lis[1:2] lis.remove(4) lis[0] = lis.pop(0) print(lis) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | [3, 5, 6] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | [3, 6] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | [1, 5, 6] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | [5, 6] | |
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| 14. | 下面代码将打印什么？（ ）   |  | | --- | | poem = "明日复明日"  for i in poem:     if i == "明":        continue     print(i) | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 明复明 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 日复日 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 明日复明日 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 明明 | |
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| 15. | numbers = [1, 3, 2, 8], 运行numbers.append(2) 后，numbers会变成？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | [1, 3, 2, 8] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | [2, 1, 3, 2, 8] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | [1, 3, 2, 8, 2] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | [1, 3, 8] | |
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| 16. | 下列语句中，无法创建字典dic的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | dic={"chinese":90,"math":95} |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | dic=dict([("chinese",90),("math",95)]) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | dic=dict(chinese=90,math=95) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | dic={[("chinese",90),("math",95)]} | |
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| 17. | 若要创建一个包含1、2、3、4四个数字的列表a，下列哪个方法是错误的？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a=1,2,3,4 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | a=[1,2,3,4] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | a=list(range(1,5)) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | a=list([1,2,3,4]) | |
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| 18. | 下列关于分支和循环结构的描述中，错误的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | While循环只能用来实现无限循环 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 所有的for循环都可以用while循环改写 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 保留字break可以终止一个循环 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | continue可以停止后续代码的执行，从循环的开头重新执行 | |
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| 19. | 以下构成Python循环结构的方法中，正确的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | while |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | loop |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | if |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | do…for | |
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| 20. | 下面哪个选项是下面程序的输出结果？（ ）   for j in range(0,3):       print(j ,end = " ") |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 1 2 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 0 1 2 3 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 0 1 2 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 1 2 3 | |
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| 21. | 执行下面程序，结果是？（ ）  i=1 while i<=10:     i+=1     if i%2>0:         continue     print(i) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 1 3 5 7 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 2 4 6 8 10 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 2 4 6 8 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 1 3 5 7 9 | |
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| 22. | 下列关于元组的描述错误的是？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 元组是可包含任意对象的有序集合 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 元组和字符串都可以通过下标索引访问元素 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 元组可以任意嵌套 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 元组是可变的序列 | |
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| 23. | 对于元组里面的元素，可以执行的操作有？（ ） |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 读取 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 添加 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 修改 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 删除 | |
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| 24. | 运行以下代码后，输出的结果是？（ ）  for i in range(9):      if i \* i > 40:           break  print(i) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 7 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 9 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 8 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 6 | |
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| 25. | character = ["诚实", "感恩", "坚持", "守时"]，运行以下代码的结果是？（ ）  if not("怜悯" in character):      character.append("怜悯")      print(character[1] + character[-1]) |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 诚实守时 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 诚实怜悯 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 感恩守时 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 感恩怜悯 | |
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二、判断题(共10题，每题2分，共20分)

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| 26. | continue语句的作用是结束整个循环的执行。 |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 正确 | 错误 |  | |
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| 27. | >>>"{:06.2f}".format(3.2455)  运行结果为：3.25 |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 正确 | 错误 |  | |
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| 28. | 表达式 6 if 3>2 else 5的值为 6。 |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 正确 | 错误 |  | |
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| 29. | 以下程序的作用是对整数0-9求和  s=0  for i in range(10):      s=s+i  print(s) |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 正确 | 错误 |  | |
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| 30. | 字典是可变对象，字典有键(key)和值(value)，其中键（key）和值(value)都是不可  以重复的。 |
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| 31. | if [3] in [1, 2, 3, 4]:与if 3 in [1, 2, 3, 4]:结果是一样的。 |
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| 32. | 普通字符串，采用双引号（""）包裹起来，用采用单引号（‘’）包裹起来不是  字符串，如果：a="word"属于字符串，a=‘word’不属于字符串。 |
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| 33. | 若运行程序  t1=(45)  print(type(t1))  则输出结果为<class ‘tuple’> |
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| 34. | 元组d = (2020, 1, 1), 执行d = (d[0]+1, 1, 1)后，d是(2021, 1, 1) |
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| 35. | 切片操作list(range(10))[0:8:2] 执行结果为（[0, 2, 4, 6，8]） |
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三、编程题(共3题，共30分)

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| 36. | 提示用户输入两个正整数，编程求出介于这两个数之间的所有质数并打印输出。  显示格式为“\*数是质数。” |
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| 37. | 查询区号  编写一段程序，用于查询用户输入的区号。 当用户输入区号时，程序输出对应的城市。可多次查询。测试区号是：020广州，  021上海，022天津，023重庆，024沈阳市，025南京 |
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