1. 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**? **1 point**

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

2. Which of these operators is **not** a comparison / logical operator? **1 point**

- ○ >=
- ○ <
- ○ ==
- ◉ =
- ○ !=

3. What is true about the following code segment: **1 point**

```
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.

4. When you have multiple lines in an **if** block, how do you indicate the end of the **if** block? **1 point**

- ◉ You de-indent the next line past the if block to the same level of indent as the original **if** statement
- ○ You capitalize the first letter of the line following the end of the if block
- ○ You use a curly brace { after the last line of the if block
- ○ You omit the semicolon ; on the last line of the if block

5. You look at the following text: **1 point**

```
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?

- ◉ You have mixed tabs and spaces in the file
- ○ Python thinks 'Still' is a mis-spelled word in the string
- ○ 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 has reached its limit on the largest Python program that can be run

6. 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? **1 point**

- ○ break
- ○ switch
- ○ toggle
- ◉ else

7. What will the following code print out? **1 point**

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

- ○ Small

  Medium

  LARGE

  All done
- ○ Small
- ◉ Small

All done

- ( ) LARGE

All done

8. For the following code, **1 point**

```
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 = 2.0
- ( ) x = -2.0
- ( ) x = -22
- (•) This code will never print 'Something else' regardless of the value for 'x'

9. In the following code (numbers added) - which will be the last line to execute successfully? **1 point**

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

- (•) 1
- ( ) 2
- ( ) 5
- ( ) 4

10. For the following code: **1 point**

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

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