# Chapter 3: Conditional Code

**Date: 10th Nov 2025**

**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

○ Begin the statement with a curly brace {

● Indent the line below the if statement

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

1 point

○ >=

○ <

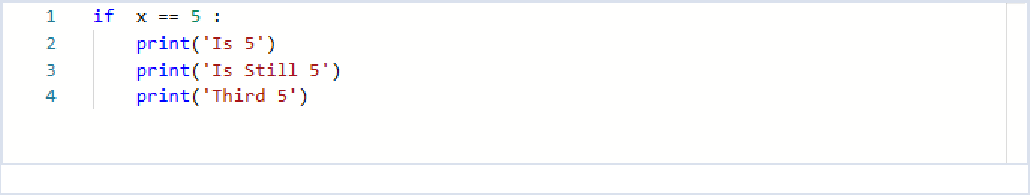
○ !=

○ ==

● =

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

1 point



```python
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 omit the semicolon ; on the last line of the if block

○ You capitalize the first letter of the line following the end of the if block

● You de-indent the next line past the if block to the same level of indent as the original **if** statement

○ You use a curly brace { after 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 has reached its limit on the largest Python program that can be run

○ 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

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

○ iterate

● else

○ otherwise

○ A closing curly brace followed by an open curly brace like this }{

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

All done

○ Small

Medium

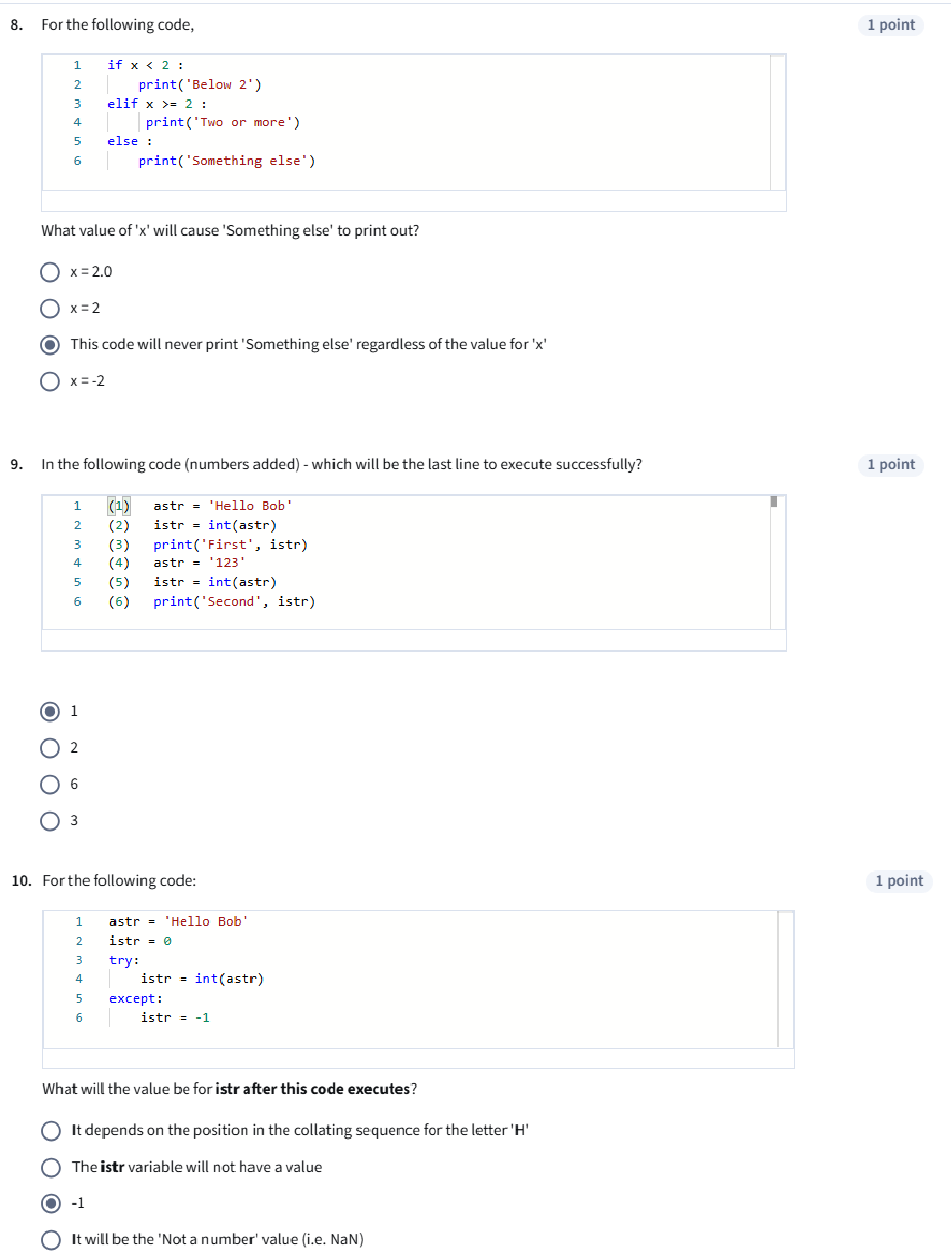
LARGE

All done

○ LARGE

All done

○ Small



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

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

○ x = -2

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

○ 6

○ 3

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 depends on the position in the collating sequence for the letter 'H'

○ The **istr** variable will not have a value

● -1

○ It will be the 'Not a number' value (i.e. NaN)

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