|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

Comments in Python begin with the **#** character.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 2** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

In a **print** statement, you can set the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argument to a space or empty string to stop the output from advancing to a new line.

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | stop | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | end | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | newLine | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | separator | | | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

What is the output of the following command, given that **value1 = 2.0**and **value2 = 12**?

**print(value1 \* value2)**

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | **24.0** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | **2.0 \* 12** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | **value1 \* value2** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | **24** | | | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Python allows programmers to break a statement into multiple lines.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 5** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Computer programs typically perform three steps: input is received, some process is performed on the input, and output is produced.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 6** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

What is the output of the following **print** statement?

**print('The path is D:\\sample\\test.')**

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | **The path is D:\sample\test.** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | **The path is D\\sample\\test.** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | **'The path is D:\\sample\\test.'** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | **The path is D:\\sample\\test. WRONG** | | | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

When using the camelCase naming convention, the first word of the variable name is written in lowercase and the first characters of all subsequent words are written in uppercase.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 8** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

What is the output of the following **print** statement?

**print('I\'m ready to begin')**

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | **I'm ready to begin** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | **I\'m ready to begin** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | **Im ready to begin** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | **'I\'m ready to begin'** | | | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

According to the behavior of integer division, when an integer is divided by an integer, the result will be a **float**.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 10** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function reads a piece of data that has been entered at the keyboard and returns that piece of data, as a string, back to the program.

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | **input()** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | **output()** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | **eval\_input()** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | **str\_input()WRONG** | | | |
| **Question 11** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

The **\t** escape character causes the output to skip over to the next horizontal tab.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 12** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a diagram that graphically depicts the steps that take place in a program?

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | pseudocode | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | flowchart | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | source code | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | algorithm | | | |
| **Question 13** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Python formats all floating-point numbers to two decimal places when outputting with the **print** statement.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 14** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

behaWhich mathematical operator is used to raise 5 to the second power in Python?

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | **~** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | **/** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | **\*\*** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | **^** | | | |
| **Question 15** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ built-in function is used to read a number that has been typed on the keyboard.

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | **get()** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | **input()** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | **read()** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | **keyboard()** | | | |
| **Question 16** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Which of the following will display **20%**?

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | **print(format(20, '.0%'))** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | **print(format(0.2, '%'))** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | **print(format(0.2, '.0%'))** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | **print(format(0.2 \* 100, '.0%'))** | | | |
| **Question 17** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Since a named constant is just a variable, it can change any time during a program's execution.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 18** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

A flowchart is a tool used by programmers to design programs.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 19** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

In Python, math expressions are always evaluated from left to right, no matter what the operators are.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 20** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

After the execution of the following statement, the variable **sold** will reference the numeric literal value as (n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data type.

**sold = 256.752**

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | **str** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | **int** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | **float** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | **currency** | | | |
| **Question 21** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

What symbol is used to mark the beginning and end of a string?

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | a quote mark (**"**) | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | a comma (**,**) | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | a slash (**/**) | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | an asterisk (**\***) | | | |
| **Question 22** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

In Python, **print** statements written on separate lines do not necessarily output on separate lines.

Question options:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | True | |
|  | False | |
| **Question 23** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

The line continuation character is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | **#** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | **&** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | **\** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | **%** | | | |
| **Question 24** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

After the execution of the following statement, the variable **price** will reference the value \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**price = int(68.549)**

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | **68.55** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | **68** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | **69** | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | **68.6a** | | | |
| **Question 25** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

What is the informal language, used by programmers use to create models of programs, that has no syntax rules and is not meant to be compiled or executed?

Question options:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | algorithm | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | pseudocode | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | source code | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | flowchart | |