1. In the list of elements, the values are:

- 'hello' (a string)

- -87.8 (a floating-point number)

- 6 (an integer)

The expressions are:

- \* (multiplication operator)

- - (subtraction operator)

- / (division operator)

- + (addition operator)

2. The difference between a string and a variable is:

- String: A string is a data type used to represent a sequence of characters (e.g., text). It is enclosed in single (' ') or double (" ") quotes. For example, 'hello' or "world" are strings.

- Variable: A variable is a symbolic name that can be used to store and manipulate data in a program. It can hold various types of data, including strings. Variables are used to store values and can change their contents during program execution.

3. Three different data types:

- Integer: Represents whole numbers without a decimal point (e.g., 5, -10, 0).

- String: Represents a sequence of characters, such as text or symbols (e.g., 'hello', "world").

- Float (Floating-Point): Represents numbers with a decimal point (e.g., 3.14, -0.5).

4. An expression is made up of operators and operands. Operators are symbols or keywords that perform operations (e.g., +, -, \*, /), and operands are the values or variables on which these operators act. Expressions are used to compute values. All expressions in a programming language perform some kind of operation or calculation.

5. Expression vs. Statement:

- Expression: An expression is a combination of values, variables, and operators that can be evaluated to produce a result. Expressions have a value, and they can be part of a statement. For example, `2 + 3` is an expression with a value of `5`.

- Statement: A statement is a complete line of code that performs a specific action or operation. Statements do not have values of their own. Assignment statements, like `spam = 10`, are examples of statements that assign values to variables.

6. After running the following code:

```

bacon = 22

bacon + 1

```

The variable `bacon` still contains the value `22`. The expression `bacon + 1` evaluates to `23`, but the result is not stored in `bacon`.

7. The values of the following two terms are:

- 'spam' + 'spamspam' results in the string 'spamspamspam'.

- 'spam' \* 3 results in the string 'spamspamspam'.

8. `eggs` is a valid variable name because it consists of letters (and optionally numbers and underscores) and doesn't start with a number. In contrast, `100` is invalid as a variable name because it starts with a number, which is not allowed in many programming languages.

9. Three functions to convert values are:

- `int(value)`: Converts a value to an integer.

- `float(value)`: Converts a value to a floating-point number.

- `str(value)`: Converts a value to a string.

10. The expression `'I have eaten ' + 99 + ' burritos.'` causes an error because you are trying to concatenate a string ('I have eaten ') with an integer (99) directly. To fix it, you should convert the integer to a string using `str(99)` before concatenating, like this:

`'I have eaten ' + str(99) + ' burritos.'`