

## Multiple choice questions 1-10 (4 points each)

### Question 1

```
boolsSeen = 0
bools = [not True, not False, True, False, True and False, True or False]
for expr in bools:
    if expr:
        boolsSeen += 1
print(boolsSeen)
```

# Hint: `x += 1` is the same as `x = x+1`

- a. `SyntaxError: invalid syntax`
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. none of the above

### Question 2

```
aSeq = [2, 1, 0, -1, -2]
sum = aSeq[0] + aSeq[-1] + aSeq[-2]
print(sum)
```

- a. -1
- b. 0
- c. 1
- d. 2
- e. none of the above

### Question 3

```
mix = ['zero', 0, ['two'], -1]
print(mix[0:-1])
```

- a. `[0, ['two']]`
- b. `[0, ['two'], -1]`
- c. `['zero', 0, ['two']]`
- d. `['zero', 0, ['two'], -1]`
- e. none of the above

### Question 4

```
aList = ['one', -1, 2]
prefix = aList[:2]
suffix = aList[-1:]
print(prefix + suffix)
```

- a. `['one', -1, 2, -1, 2]`
- b. `['one', -1, -1, 2]`
- c. 1
- d. `[2, -1]`
- e. none of the above

**Question 5**

```
import turtle
s = turtle.Screen()
t = turtle.Turtle()
for i in range(4):
    if i%2 == 0:
        t.right(60)
        t.forward(100)
        t.right(60)
```

- a. a straight line
- b. two sides of a square
- c. two sides of an equilateral triangle
- d. an equilateral triangle
- e. none of the above

**Question 6**

```
def check(aList):
    for element in range(len(aList)):
        if str(aList[element]) == aList[element+1]:
            return True
    return False
```

```
arg = [0, '0', 1, '1']
matched = check(arg)
print(matched)
```

- a. True
- b. False
- c. True True
- d. True False True
- e. none of the above

**Question 7**

```
muchSnow = False
veryCold = True
takeTrain = True
```

```
if muchSnow:
    print("school closed")
else:
    print("give exam")
if veryCold:
    print("car won't start")
elif takeTrain:
    print("take exam")
else:
    print("miss exam")
```

- a. give exam
- b. give exam  
car won't start  
take train
- c. give exam  
car won't start  
miss exam
- d. SyntaxError: multiple 'if'
- e. none of the above

**Question 8**

```
isaac = ['I', 'do', 'not', 'fear', 'computers', 'I', 'fear', 'the', 'lack', 'of', 'them']
short = 3
shortCount = 0
```

```
for word in isaac:
    if len(word) <= short:
        shortCount += 1
```

```
print(shortCount)
```

- a. 0
- b. 2
- c) 4
- d) 6
- e) none of the above

**Question 9**

```
def notIn(letter, wordList):  
    rtnList = []  
    for word in wordList:  
        if letter not in word:  
            rtnList.append(word)  
    return rtnList  
  
quote = ['round', 'up', 'the', 'usual', 'suspects']  
print(notIn('e', quote))
```

- a. ['round']
- b. ['round', 'up', 'usual']
- c. []
- d. TypeError: argument of type 'int' is not iterable
- e. none of the above

**Question 10**

```
def accumulate(sequence):  
    returnVal = []  
    for element in sequence:  
        returnVal.append(element)  
  
    return returnVal  
  
print(accumulate('anagram'))
```

- a) ['anagram']
- b) ['angrm']
- c) 'anagram'
- d) ['a','n','a','g','r','a','m']
- e) none of the above

## Programming questions 11-13 (20 points each)

### Question 11

#### Part A: 10 points

A tick is a short line that is used to mark off units of distance along a line.

Write a function named `drawTick()` that uses a turtle parameter to draw a single tick of specified length perpendicular to the initial orientation of the turtle.

The function `drawTick()` takes two parameters:

1. a turtle, *t*, that is used to draw
2. an integer, *tickLen*, that is the length of the tick

When `drawTick()` is called, *t* is in the location that the first tick should be drawn. (Hint: remember that the tick mark should be drawn perpendicular to the orientation that *t* is in when it is called.)

You should not make any assumptions about the initial up/down state of *t*.

On return from `drawTicks()`, *t* should be in the same location and have the same orientation that it had when it was called.

#### Part B: 10 points

Write a function named `drawTicks()` that calls `drawTick()` repeatedly to draw a set of parallel tick marks.

The function `drawTicks()` takes four parameters:

1. a turtle, *t*, that is used to draw
2. an integer, *tickLen*, that is the length of the tick
3. an integer, *numTicks*, that is the number of ticks to draw
4. an integer, *distance*, that is the distance between parallel tick marks

For example, the following would be correct output if `drawTicks()` were called by this code:

```
import turtle
s = turtle.Screen()
turt = turtle.Turtle()
drawTicks(turt, 5, 10, 15)
```

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**Question 12 (20 points)**

Write a function named `beginsWith()` that computes how many strings in a list of strings begin with a specified letter.

The function `beginsWith()` takes two parameters:

1. *letter*, a string of length 1
2. *strList*, a list of 0 or more strings

The function `beginsWith()` should return an integer that is the number of strings in *strList* that begin with *letter*.

You may assume that no word in *strList* begins with a capital letter.

The following is an example of correct input and output for the function `beginsWith()`:

```
>>> eliza = ['the', 'rain', 'in', 'spain', 'falls', 'mainly', 'on', 'the', 'plain']
>>> firstLetter = 't'
>>> print(beginsWith(firstLetter, eliza))
2
```

**Question 13**

Write a function named `greeting()`. The function `greeting()` should ask the user for their name, and then ask the user for the day of the week. It should then greet the person by name and day and comment whether their name has fewer, more than or the same number of characters as the day.

The function `greeting()` takes one parameter: a string named *greetStr*.

The following is an example of correct input and output for the function `greeting()`:

```
>>> greeting('Happy')
What's your name? Justin
What day is today? Monday
Happy Monday Justin
Your name has the same number of characters as today!
```