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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Python programs require two or more modules.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 2. The main python module contains the starting point of execution.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 3. You can use the # symbol to create a multiline comment.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 4. A docstring is another term for a Python variable that holds a string constant.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 5. The keyword *while* means the same thing as *While* in Python.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 6. In Python, *\_MyVar15* is a valid variable name.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 7. To make your program more secure, use obscure variable names such as *xz14dEEa*.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 8. The keywords *True* and *False* are floating point values.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 9. If you print the string "Hello, it is a very \nice day", there will be two lines of output.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 10. Use the comparison operator *!=* to check if one value is not equal to another value.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 11. In Python, a variable containing the value 5 will evaluate as true if used with the *and* logical operator.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 12. The *input* function returns a numeric value by default.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 13. The *print* function outputs a newline by default before its arguments are printed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 14. Standard functions and Python's library functions check the types of their arguments when the function is called.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 15. It is good practice to import all names from a module using the \* operator.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 16. Indenting code that should be executed when an *if* statement evaluates as true makes your program easier to read, but the indentation is not necessary.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 17. The *while* statement uses the syntax *while <Boolean expression>:* and is the preferred control statement to iterate over a definite range of sequences.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 18. Strings are compared using ASCII ordering.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 19. Strings are mutable objects, which means you can replace their contents.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 20. You can use the slice operator to obtain a substring from a string.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 21. A literal representation of a list is made using parentheses to enclose items separated by commas.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 22. A list mutator is a method used to modify the contents of a list.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. A tuple is an immutable sequence of items and does not have mutator methods.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 24. The expression *primes = (2, 3, 5, 7, 11)* creates a list named primes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 25. A dictionary object contains zero or more entries where each entry associates a unique key with a value.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 26. What is the name of the function that contains the starting point of program execution?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | start | |  | b. | main | |  | c. | begin | |  | d. | enter |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 27. To create an end-of-line comment, which symbol do you use to begin the comment?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | # | |  | b. | \* | |  | c. | / | |  | d. | @ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 28. What can you use a *docstring* for?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | to hold the name of a document file | |  | b. | to create a large string variable | |  | c. | to hold data of type string | |  | d. | to create a multiline comment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 29. Which of the following is true about Python keywords?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | they can begin with a number, letter, or hyphen | |  | b. | they are case sensitive | |  | c. | they are written in uppercase | |  | d. | they can be a maximum of 6 characters long |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 30. Which statement is true about Python syntax?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a code block must begin with a left brace | |  | b. | each code statement must end with a semicolon | |  | c. | white space is ignored | |  | d. | blocks of code are indicated by indentation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 31. What keywords does Python use for Boolean values?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Yes, No | |  | b. | On, Off | |  | c. | True, False | |  | d. | Set, Unset |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 32. What symbol is used to insert a tab in a string?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | \t | |  | b. | [TAB] | |  | c. | /t | |  | d. | @tab |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 33. Which comparison operation returns True if variable x is not equal to variable y?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | x .ne. y | |  | b. | x neq y | |  | c. | x <> y | |  | d. | x != y |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 34. Assume x is equal to 5 and y is equal to 0. Which comparison operation returns True?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | x == y or y | |  | b. | y < 5 and y | |  | c. | (x > y) and x | |  | d. | x > 0 and None |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 35. With what character does the print function terminate its output by default?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | newline | |  | b. | null | |  | c. | period | |  | d. | space |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 36. What keyword is used to make a multiway *if* statement?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | else | |  | b. | elif | |  | c. | then | |  | d. | elseif |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 37. Which statement allows a programmer to run a module as a standalone program or import it from the shell?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | do \_module(main) | |  | b. | while main != \_module | |  | c. | if self == "main()": | |  | d. | if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_": |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 38. What is the output of the following code?  sum = 0  value = 3  while value <= 5:  sum += value  value += 1  print(sum)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 15 | |  | b. | 10 | |  | c. | 12 | |  | d. | 18 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 39. What is the output of the following code?  sum = 0  for value in range(1,4):  sum += value  print(sum)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 5 | |  | b. | 10 | |  | c. | 4 | |  | d. | 6 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 40. What is the output of the following code?  sum = 0  for value in range(1,4):  if value == 2:  sum = sum\*\*2  sum += value  print(sum)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 6 | |  | b. | 12 | |  | c. | 8 | |  | d. | 16 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 41. What are the values of variables x, y, and z after the following code is run?  y = 0  z = 0  for x in range(5,7):  if y > z:  z, y = y, z  y = y + x;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | x == 7, y == 11, z == 6 | |  | b. | x == 6, y == 6, z == 5 | |  | c. | x = 6, y == 5, z == 6 | |  | d. | x == 7, y == 12, z == 5 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 42. What is the value of z after the following code is run?  y = 0  z = 0  for x in range(5,8):  z = max(x, y)  y = y + x   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 18 | |  | b. | 11 | |  | c. | 7 | |  | d. | 13 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 43. What is the value of string1 after the following statement is executed?  string1 = "hello"[:3] + "python"[0]   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | lpython | |  | b. | llo | |  | c. | help | |  | d. | lop |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 44. What is the last line of the output when the following code is executed?  x = 2  for exp in range (5):  print ("%2d.0" % x\*\*exp)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 8.0 | |  | b. | 16 | |  | c. | 32 | |  | d. | 16.0 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 45. What is the value of newList after the following code is executed?  newList = ["George", "John", "Thomas", "James"]  newList.pop()  newList.append("Andrew")   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ["George", "John", "Thomas", "James", "Andrew"] | |  | b. | ["George", "John", "Thomas", "Andrew"] | |  | c. | ["Andrew", "John", "Thomas", "James"] | |  | d. | ["Andrew", "George", "John", "Thomas", "James"] |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 46. Which of the following statements creates a tuple containing four items?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | t = [1: 2: 3: 4] | |  | b. | t = {1, 2, 3, 4} | |  | c. | t = <1; 2; 3; 4> | |  | d. | t = (1, 2, 3, 4) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 47. What is the last line of output of the following code?  pres = {1:"Washington", 16:"Lincoln", 35: "Kennedy", 40:"Reagan"}  for nth in pres:  print("%2d:" % nth,pres[nth])   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 35: Kennedy | |  | b. | 40: Reagan | |  | c. | 03: Kennedy | |  | d. | 04: Reagan |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 48. Which of the following correctly defines a function named myFunc?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | def myFunc(): | |  | b. | func myfunc: | |  | c. | myfunc()# | |  | d. | int myFunc: |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 49. How do you describe a function that calls itself?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | self\_calling function | |  | b. | iterative function | |  | c. | derivative function | |  | d. | recursive function |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 50. Select the answer that should be used to replace the missing code in the following statements.  ​  myList = list()  fileObj = open("myfile.dat", "rb")  while True:  try:  item = pickle.load(fileObj)  myList.append(item)  <*missing code>*  fileObj.close()  break  print(myList)  ​  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | if EOF: | |  | b. | elif Error: | |  | c. | except EOFError: | |  | d. | else while TRUE: |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 51. In a class definition, what type of method uses the values of the object's instance variables without changing them?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | constructor | |  | b. | accessor | |  | c. | instance | |  | d. | mutator |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |