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Section 1.2 What is a Computer?

1.1 _____ is the physical aspect of the computer that can be seen.
A. Hardware
B. Software
C. Operating system
D. Application program

1.2 _____ is the brain of a computer.
A. Hardware
B. CPU
C. Memory
D. Disk

1.3 The speed of the CPU may be measured in _____.
A. megabytes
B. gigabytes
C. megahertz
D. gigahertz

1.4 Why do computers use zeros and ones?
A. because combinations of zeros and ones can represent any numbers and characters.
B. because digital devices have two stable states and it is natural to use one state for 0 and the other for 1.
C. because binary numbers are simplest.
D. because binary numbers are the bases upon which all other number systems are built.

1.5 One byte has _____ bits.
A. 4
B. 8
C. 12
D. 16

1.6 One gigabyte is approximately _____ bytes.
A. 1 million
B. 10 million
C. 1 billion
D. 1 trillion

1.7 A computer's _____ is volatile; that is, any information stored in it is lost when the system's power is turned off.
A. floppy disk
B. hard disk
C. flash stick
D. CD-ROM
E. memory

1.8 Which of the following are storage devices?
A. floppy disk
B. hard disk
C. flash stick
D. CD-ROM

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1.9 _____ is a device to connect a computer to a local area network (LAN).
A. Regular modem
B. DSL
C. Cable modem
D. NIC

Section 1.3 Programs
1.10 _____ are instructions to the computer.
A. Hardware
B. Software
C. Programs
D. Keyboards

1.11 Computer can execute the code in _____.
A. machine language
B. assembly language
C. high-level language
D. none of the above

1.12 _____ translates high-level language program into machine language program.
A. An assembler
B. A compiler
C. CPU
D. The operating system

Section 1.4 Operating Systems
1.13 _____ is an operating system.
A. Java
B. C++
C. Windows XP
D. Visual Basic
E. Python

1.14 _____ is a program that runs on a computer to manage and control a computer's activities.
A. Operating system
B. Python
C. Modem
D. Interpreter
E. Compiler

Section 1.5 History of Python
1.15 Python was created by _____.
A. James Gosling
B. Bill Gates
C. Steve Jobs
D. Guido van Rossum
E. Google

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1.16 Which of the following statements is true?
A. Python 3 is a newer version, but it is backward compatible with Python 2.
B. Python 3 is a newer version, but it is not backward compatible with Python 2.
C. A Python 2 program can always run on a Python 3 interpreter.
D. A Python 3 program can always run on a Python 2 interpreter.

1.17 _____ is an object-oriented programming language.
A. Java
B. C++
C. C
D. C#
E. Python

1.18 _____ is interpreted.
A. Python
B. C++
C. C
D. Ada
E. Pascal

Section 1.6 Getting Started with Python
1.19 To start Python from the command prompt, use the command _____.
A. execute python
B. run python
C. python
D. go python

1.20 To run python script file named t.py, use the command _____.
A. execute python t.py
B. run python t.py
C. python t.py
D. go python t.py

1.21 Python syntax is case-sensitive.
A. True
B. False

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1.22 Which of the following code is correct?

A.
```
print("Programming is fun")
  print("Python is fun")
```
B.
```
print("Programming is fun")
print("Python is fun")
```

C.
```
print("Programming is fun)
print("Python is fun")
```

D.
```
  print("Programming is fun)
print("Python is fun")
```
A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

Section 1.7 Programming Style and Documentation

1.23 A Python line comment begins with _____.
A. //
B. /*
C. #
D. $$

1.24 A Python paragraph comment uses the style _____.
A. // comments //
B. /* comments */
C. ''' comments '''
D. /# comments #/

Section 1.8 Programming Errors

1.25 A _____ error does not cause the program to abort, but produces incorrect results.
A. syntax
B. runtime
C. logic

1.26 In Python, a syntax error is detected by the _____ at _____.
A. compiler/at compile time
B. interpreter/at runtime
C. compiler/at runtime
D. interpreter/at compile time

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1.27 Which of the following code is correct?

I:
```
print("Programming is fun")
  print("Python")
print("Computer Science")
```

II:
```
print("Programming is fun")
  print("Python")
    print("Computer Science")
```

III:
```
  print("Programming is fun")
print("Python")
print("Computer Science")
```

IV:
```
print("Programming is fun")
print("Python")
print("Computer Science")
```
A. I
B. II
C. III
D. IV

Section 1.9 Getting Started with Graphics Programming

1.28 To show the current location and direction of the turtle object, use _____.
A. turtle.show()
B. turtle.showLocation()
C. turtle.showDirection()
D. turtle.showturtle()
E. turtle.showTurtle()

1.29 To move the turtle to a point at (4, 5), use _____.
A. turtle.move(4, 5)
B. turtle.moveTo(4, 5)
C. turtle.moveto(4, 5)
D. turtle.go(4, 5)
E. turtle.goto(4, 5)

1.30 To draw a circle with radius 50, use _____.
A. turtle.circle(50)
B. turtle.circle(100)
C. turtle.drawcircle(50)
D. turtle.drawCircle(50)

1.31 To lift the pen, use _____.
A. turtle.penUp()
B. turtle.penup()
C. turtle.lift()
D. turtle.up()

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1.32 To put the pen down, use _____.
A. turtle.penDown()
B. turtle.pendown()
C. turtle.putDown()
D. turtle.down()

Section 2.3 Reading Input from the Console
2.1 What function do you use to read a string?
A. input("Enter a string")
B. eval(input("Enter a string"))
C. enter("Enter a string")
D. eval(enter("Enter a string"))

2.2 What is the result of eval("1 + 3 * 2")?
A. "1 + 3 * 2"
B. 7
C. 8
D. "1 + 6"

2.3 If you enter 1 2 3 in three separate lines, when you run this program, what will be displayed?

```
print("Enter three numbers: ")
number1 = eval(input())
number2 = eval(input())
number3 = eval(input())

# Compute average
average = (number1 + number2 + number3) / 3

# Display result
print(average)
```

A. 1.0
B. 2.0
C. 3.0
D. 4.0

2.4 _____ is the code in natural language mixed with some program code.
A. Python program
B. A Python statement
C. Pseudocode
D. A flowchart diagram

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2.5 If you enter 1 2 3 in one line, when you run this program, what will happen?

```
print("Enter three numbers: ")
number1 = eval(input())
number2 = eval(input())
number3 = eval(input())

# Compute average
average = (number1 + number2 + number3) / 3

# Display result
print(average)
```

A. The program runs correctly and displays 1.0
B. The program runs correctly and displays 2.0
C. The program runs correctly and displays 3.0
D. The program runs correctly and displays 4.0
E. The program will have a runtime error on the input.

2.6 You can place the line continuation symbol _ at the end of a line to tell the interpreter that the statement is continued on the next line.

A. /
B. \
C. #
D. *
E. &

Section 2.4 Identifiers

2.7 An identifier cannot be a keyword?

A. true
B. false

2.8 An identifier can contain digits, but cannot start with a digit?

A. true
B. false

2.9 Which of the following is a valid identifier?

A. $343
B. mile
C. 9X
D. 8+9
E. max_radius

2.10 Which of the following is a valid identifier?

A. import
B. mile1
C. MILE
D. (red)
E. "red"

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Section 2.5 Variables, Assignment Statements, and Expressions

2.11 If you enter 1, 2, 3, in one line, when you run this program, what will be displayed?

```
number1, number2, number3 = eval(input("Enter three numbers: "))

# Compute average
average = (number1 + number2 + number3) / 3

# Display result
print(average)
```

A. 1.0
B. 2.0
C. 3.0
D. 4.0

2.12 What will be displayed by the following code?

```
x = 1
x = 2 * x + 1
print(x)
```

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 4

2.13 What will be displayed by the following code?

```
x = 1
x = x + 2.5
print(x)
```

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 3.5
E. The statements are illegal

Section 2.6 Simultaneous Assignments

2.14 What will be displayed by the following code?

```
x, y = 1, 2
x, y = y, x
print(x, y)
```

A. 1 1
B. 2 2
C. 1 2
D. 2 1

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2.15 To following code reads two number. Which of the following is the correct input for the code?

```
x, y = eval(input("Enter two numbers: "))
```

A. 1 2
B. "1 2"
C. 1, 2
D. 1, 2,

Section 2.8 Numeric Data Types and Operators

2.16 What is the result of 45 / 4?
A. 10
B. 11
C. 11.25
D. 12

2.17 In the expression 45 / 4, the values on the left and right of the / symbol are called ___.
A. operators
B. operands
C. parameters
D. arguments

2.18 What is the result of 45 // 4?
A. 10
B. 11
C. 11.25
D. 12

2.19 Which of the following expressions will yield 0.5?
A. 1 / 2
B. 1.0 / 2
C. 1 // 2
D. 1.0 // 2
E. 1 / 2.0

2.20 Which of the following expression results in a value 1?
A. 2 % 1
B. 15 % 4
C. 25 % 5
D. 37 % 6

2.21 25 % 1 is ____
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 0

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2.22 24 % 5 is ____
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 0

2.23 2 ** 3 evaluates to _____.
A. 9
B. 8
C. 9.0
D. 8.0

2.24 2 ** 3.0 evaluates to _____.
A. 9
B. 8
C. 9.0
D. 8.0

2.25 2 * 3 ** 2 evaluates to _____.
A. 36
B. 18
C. 12
D. 81

2.26 What is y displayed in the following code?

```
x = 1
y = x = x + 1
print("y is", y)
```

A. y is 0.
B. y is 1 because x is assigned to y first.
C. y is 2 because x + 1 is assigned to x and then x is assigned to y.
D. The program has a compile error since x is redeclared in the statement int y = x = x + 1.

2.27 Which of the following is equivalent to 0.025?
A. 0.25E-1
B. 2.5e-2
C. 0.0025E1
D. 0.00025E2
E. 0.0025E+1

2.28 If a number is too large to be stored in memory, it _____.
A. causes overflow
B. causes underflow
C. causes no error
D. cannot happen in Python

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Section 2.9 Evaluating Expressions and Operator Precedence

2.29 What is the result of evaluating 2 + 2 ** 3 / 2?

A. 4
B. 6
C. 4.0
D. 6.0

Section 2.10 Augmented Assignment Operators

2.30 What is the value of i printed?

```
j = i = 1
i += j + j * 5
print("What is i?", i)
```

A. 0
B. 1
C. 5
D. 6
E. 7

2.31 What is x after the following statements?

```
x = 1
x *= x + 1
```

A. x is 1
B. x is 2
C. x is 3
D. x is 4

2.32 What is x after the following statements?

```
x = 2
y = 1
x *= y + 1
```

A. x is 1.
B. x is 2.
C. x is 3.
D. x is 4.

2.33 To add a value 1 to variable x, you write

A. 1 + x = x
B. x += 1
C. x := 1
D. x = x + 1
E. x = 1 + x

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2.34 Which of the following statements are the same?

(A) x -= x + 4
(B) x = x + 4 - x
(C) x = x - (x + 4)
A. (A) and (B) are the same
B. (A) and (C) are the same
C. (B) and (C) are the same
D. (A), (B), and (C) are the same

2.35 To add number to sum, you write (Note: Python is case-sensitive)
A. number += sum
B. number = sum + number
C. sum = Number + sum
D. sum += number
E. sum = sum + number

2.36 Suppose x is 1. What is x after x += 2?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 4

2.37 Suppose x is 1. What is x after x -= 1?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. -1
E. -2

2.38 What is x after the following statements?

x = 1
y = 2
x *= y + 1
A. x is 1
B. x is 2
C. x is 3
D. x is 4

Section 2.11 Type Conversions and Rounding
2.39 Which of the following functions return 4.
A. int(3.4)
B. int(3.9)
C. round(3.4)
D. round(3.9)

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2.40 Which of the following functions cause an error?
A. int("034")
B. eval("034")
C. int("3.4")
D. eval("3.4")

Section 2.12 Case Study: Displaying the Current Time
2.41 The time.time() returns _____ .
A. the current time.
B. the current time in milliseconds.
C. the current time in milliseconds since midnight.
D. the current time in milliseconds since midnight, January 1, 1970.
E. the current time in milliseconds since midnight, January 1, 1970 GMT (the Unix time).