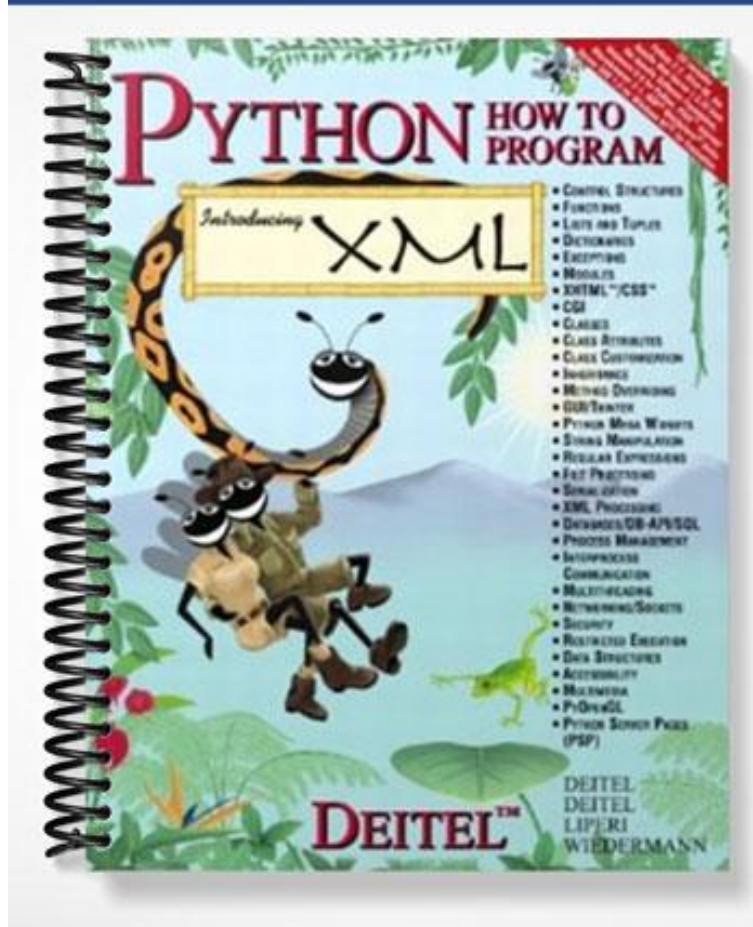


TEST BANK



2.1 Introduction

2.2 First Program in Python: Printing a Line of Text

2.1 MC Comments are indicated by the ____ symbol.

- a) //.
- b) /*.
- c) #.
- d) \.

Ans: c

2.2 MC The Python ____ command instructs the computer to display a string of characters contained between quotation marks.

- a) **out**.
- b) **print**.
- c) **stringout**.
- d) None of the above.

Ans: b

2.3 MC A line of code in Python is referred to as a ____.

- a) statement.
- b) sentence.
- c) action.
- d) All of the above.

Ans: a

2.4 MC The ____ is the channel through which an application presents information to a user.

- a) console.
- b) standard output stream.
- c) standard input stream.
- d) None of the above.

Ans: b

2.3 Modifying our First Python Program

2.5 MC A comma in the **print** statement notifies Python to:

- a) skip to the next statement in the program.
- b) ignore the remainder of the line.
- c) add a space after a string rather than begin a new line.
- d) None of the above.

Ans: c

2.6 MC ____ are special characters that position the cursor at the beginning of the next line.

- a) Newline characters.
- b) Whitespace characters.
- c) Control characters.
- d) All of the above.

Ans: a

2.4 Another Python Program: Adding Integers

2.7 MC A built-in function is a ____.

- a) a piece of code provided by Python that performs a task.
- b) the Python interpreter.
- c) a description of a type of data.
- d) All of the above.

Ans: a

2.8 MC The Python function `raw_input` returns input in the form of a(n) ____.

- a) integer.
- b) string.
- c) stream.
- d) None of the above.

Ans: b

2.9 MC An object's ____ identifies the kind of information contained in the object.

- a) identifier.
- b) type.
- c) reference.
- d) location.

Ans: b

2.10 MC An operator is a ____.

- a) special symbol that performs a specific operation.
- b) function that determines the type of a piece of data.
- c) statement that assigns a value to a variable.
- d) All of the above.

Ans: a

2.5 Memory Concepts

2.11 MC Every object has a ____.

- a) type.
- b) size.
- c) location.
- d) All of the above.

Ans: d

2.12 MC The ____ function returns the Python interpreter's representation of a variable's location.

- a) **memory.**
- b) **location.**
- c) **id.**
- d) **store.**

Ans: c

2.6 Arithmetic

2.13 MC The ____ symbol represents multiplication.

- a) *****.
- b) **/**.
- c) **%**.
- d) **^**.

Ans: a

2.14 MC Which of the following is in the correct order of operator precedence (highest to lowest)?

- a) multiplication, division, parentheses.
- b) addition, subtraction, division.
- c) parentheses, multiplication, addition.
- d) addition, multiplication, parentheses.

Ans: c

2.7 String Formatting

2.15 MC Python programs can enclose strings in ____ quotes.

- a) single.
- b) triple.
- c) double.
- d) All of the above.

Ans: d

2.16 MC ____ are place holders for values in a string.

- a) Conversion specifiers.
- b) References.
- c) Variables.
- d) None of the above.

Ans: a

2.17 MC Which of the following is the Python formatting operator?

- a) ().
 - b) %.
 - c) *.
 - d) !.
- Ans: b

2.8 Decision Making: Equality and Relational Operators

2.18 MC Python statements may be spread over multiple lines with the ____ line-continuation character.

- a) \.
- b) -.
- c) :.
- d) /.

Ans: a

2.19 MC The body of an **if** structure is called a ____.

- a) condition.
- b) block.
- c) suite.
- d) All of the above.

Ans: c

2.9 Indentation

2.10 Thinking About Objects: Introduction to Object Technology

2.20 MC All objects exhibit ____ in some form.

- a) motion.
- b) behaviors.
- c) composition.
- d) All of the above.

Ans: b

2.21 MC Object-oriented programming takes advantage of ____ relationships.

- a) attribute.
- b) model.
- c) class.
- d) None of the above.

Ans: c

2.22 MC When an object is created, it is said to be ____.

- a) instantiated.
- b) typed.
- c) classed.
- d) All of the above.

Ans: a