Python Revision

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 41 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Which of these Python types is immutable?

(a) dictionary **(b)** set **(c)** list **(d)** tuple

2. What does this print?

```
s = 'SCHEDULE'
print(s[3:])
```

(a) ELUDE **(b)** SCHEDU **(c)** EDULE **(d)** EUE

3. What does this print?

```
s = 'data never sleeps at night'
print(s.capitalize())
```

(a) Data never sleeps at night **(b)** DATA NEVER SLEEPS AT NIGHT

(c) data never sleeps at night **(d)** Data Never Sleeps At Night

4. What does this print?

```
L = [24, 26, 34, 6]
L.sort()
L.pop()
L.append(58)
print(L)
```

(a) [6, 24, 26, 58] **(b)** [24, 26, 34, 6]

(c) [24, 26, 58] **(d)** [6, 24, 26, 58, 24]

5. What does this print?

```
T = (18, 12, 1, 22, 15, 15)
print(len(T * 3), max(T))
```

(a) 18 1 **(b)** 18 22 **(c)** 9 22 **(d)** 6 22

6. What does this print?

```
s = 'MONitOrS'
c = 0
for ch in s:
    if ch.isupper():
        c = c + 1
print(c)
```

(a) 6 **(b)** 4 **(c)** 5 **(d)** 3

7. What does this print?

```
d = {'litchi': 75, 'papaya': 60, 'grapes': 85}
d['papaya'] = d['papaya'] + 20
d['guava'] = 80
print(sum(d.values()))
```

(a) 300 **(b)** 340 **(c)** 320 **(d)** 240

8. What does this print?

```
L = [39, 30, 34, 32]
print(L * 4 == L + L + L + L, len(L * 4))
```

(a) True 16 **(b)** False 16 **(c)** True 8 **(d)** True 4

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is the difference between a list and a tuple?

10. What does this print?

```
s = 'MOUNTAIN'
print(s[3::2])
```

11. What does this print?

```
L = [20, 22, 31, 8]
L.pop(2)
L.sort()
L.remove(20)
print(L)
```

12. What does this print?

```
s = 'schEDULE'
c = 0
for ch in s:
    if ch not in 'aeiouAEIOU':
        c = c + 1
print(c)
```

13. What does this print? Give (a) the first line (b) the second.

```
M = [[28, 14, 5], [15, 1, 3], [1, 15, 19]]
print(M[2][0])
s = 0
for x in M[2]:
    s = s + x
print(s)
```

14. What does this print?

```
word = 'lette'
d = {}
for ch in word:
    d[ch] = d.get(ch, 0) + 1
print(d)
```

15. What does this print?

```
d = {'apple': 70, 'orange': 40, 'grapes': 25}
d['orange'] = d['orange'] + 15
d['guava'] = 70
print(d)
```

16. What does this print? Write the numbers separated by commas.

```
L = [72, 98, 27, 79, 38, 70, 85]
L.sort(reverse=True)
for x in L[:2]:
    print(x)
```

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain indexing and slicing of strings with examples, including negative indices.

18. Write the output of each program.

(a)

```
s = 'keep calm and write code'
print(s.capitalize())
```

(b)

```
s = 'MOUNTAIN'
print(s[::3])
```

(c)

```
L = [11, 35, 14, 26]
L.append(43)
L.reverse()
L.pop(0)
print(L)
```

19. Trace this program. Give (a) the first line it prints (b) the second (c) the third.

```
s = 'candle kite forest river ladder'
words = s.split()
longest = ''
initials = ''
for w in words:
    if len(w) > len(longest):
        longest = w
    initials = initials + w[0].upper()
print(len(words))
print(longest)
print(initials)
```

20. Trace this program. (a) What is the first line printed? (b) The second? (c) The third?

```
marks = {'Vikram': 95, 'Rahul': 76, 'Dev': 73, 'Meera': 92, 'Ananya': 50}
count = 0
for name in marks:
    if marks[name] >= 73:
        count = count + 1
best = max(marks, key=marks.get)
print(count)
print(best)
print(sum(marks.values()))
```

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) tuple**	—
2	**(c) EDULE**	count indices from 0; the stop index is not included
3	**(a) Data never sleeps at night**	capitalize() changes only the first character of the string
4	**(a) [6, 24, 26, 58]**	apply each method to the list in turn
5	**(b) 18 22**	T * 3 repeats the tuple, so it has 18 items
6	**(c) 5**	check each character in turn
7	**(c) 320**	assigning to an existing key changes it; a new key is added at the end
8	**(a) True 16**	L * 4 repeats the list 4 times, so it has 16 items
9	**A list is mutable (its items can be changed, added or removed) and is written in [ ]; a tuple is immutable and is written in ( ).**	—
10	**NAN**	count indices from 0; the stop index is not included
11	**[8, 22]**	apply each method to the list in turn
12	**5**	check each character in turn
13	**(a) 1; (b) 35**	M[i][j] is row i, column j, both counted from 0
14	**{'l': 1, 'e': 2, 't': 2}**	a key is added the first time a letter is seen; get(ch, 0) gives 0 for a new letter
15	**{'apple': 70, 'orange': 55, 'grapes': 25, 'guava': 70}**	assigning to an existing key changes it; a new key is added at the end
16	**98, 85**	sorted largest first: 98, 85, 79, 72, 70, 38, 27
17	**Characters are numbered from 0 at the left and from −1 at the right. s[i] gives one character; s[a:b] gives the characters from a up to b − 1; s[a:b:k] takes every kth one; s[::−1] reverses. For s = 'PYTHON', s[1:4] is 'YTH', s[−2:] is 'ON'.**	indices, slices with start/stop/step, negative indices, examples
18	**(a) Keep calm and write code; (b) MNI; (c) [26, 14, 35, 11]**	capitalize() changes only the first character of the string
19	**(a) 5; (b) candle; (c) CKFRL**	words: candle, kite, forest, river, ladder; the first longest word is kept because > is strict
20	**(a) 4; (b) Vikram; (c) 386**	marks of at least 73: Vikram, Rahul, Dev, Meera; highest 95

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