

**ISM WEST
DIGITAL THINKING
SECOND TERM
2025 – 2026**

1. Python is case-sensitive, so NAME, name, and Name are treated as different variables.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

2. In Python, indentation does not matter as long as the code is correct.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

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3. What is an algorithm?

- ☐ A. step-by-step set of instructions used to solve a problem or complete a task
- ☐ B. type of computer hardware
- ☐ C. A programming language
- ☐ D. random guess made by a computer

4. What is the purpose of a variable in Python?

- ☐ A. To print messages
- ☐ B. To store information
- ☐ C. To repeat code
- ☐ D. To stop the program

5. Which variable stores a number?

- ☐ A. age = "15"
- ☐ B. age = 15
- ☐ C. age = True
- ☐ D. age = "age"

6. What data type is returned by the expression 10/2?

- ☐ A. int
- ☐ B. float
- ☐ C. str
- ☐ D. bool

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7. Which of the following is a Boolean expression?

- ☐ A. "5 > 3"
- ☐ B. 5 = 3
- ☐ C. 5 > 3
- ☐ D. True = 1

8. Which line will cause an error?

- ☐ A. `age = 15`
- ☐ B. `if age >= 13:`
- ☐ C. `if age = 13:`
- ☐ D. `print(age)`

9. Multiple Choice – Code Reading

What will this code print?

```
result = 10 + 5 * 2  
print(result)
```

- ☐ A. 30
- ☐ B. 20
- ☐ C. 25
- ☐ D. 15

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10. The condition `(5 + 5) * 2 == 20` is True.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

11. True / False

`input()` always stores the value as text.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

12. What does this code do?

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
```

- ☐ A. Stores a number
- ☐ B. Prints the name
- ☐ C. Asks the user for text and stores it
- ☐ D. Converts text to a number

13. What does `int()` do?

- ☐ A. Prints text
- ☐ B. Converts text to a number
- ☐ C. Creates a variable
- ☐ D. Compares values

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14. Code Prediction**If the user enters 10, what will be printed?**

```
age = input("Enter your age: ")  
age = int(age)  
print(age + 5)
```

- ☐ A. 105
- ☐ B. "15"
- ☐ C. 15
- ☐ D. Error

15. Short Answer – Debugging

Why does this code cause an error?

```
age = input("Enter your age: ")  
print(age + 1)
```

16. Fill in the Blank

Complete the code so it works correctly:

```
number = input("Enter a number: ")  
number = _____  
print(number * 2)
```

17. `int()` can only be used only to convert text to numbers USO PUBLICO

- ☐ True
☐ False

18. Which operator should be used to check equality?

- ☐ A. =
☐ B. ==
☐ C. >=
☐ D. !=

19. Fill in the Blank

Python reads code from _____ to _____.

20. Short Answer

What happens if none of the conditions are True and there is no **else**?

21. Fill in the Blank

Complete the code so it checks if age is less than 13:

```
if age ____ 13:  
    print("Child")
```

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22. What does the following Python code do?

```
print("Hello, Python!")
```

- A. It asks the user to type a message
- B. It shows the text **Hello, Python!** on the screen
- C. It saves the text in a variable
- D. It causes an error

23. Code Prediction

What will be printed?

```
x = 8
y = 2

if x/y == 4:
    print("Correct")
else:
    print("Wrong")
```

24. Fill in the Blank

Complete the sentence:

`elif` is used when there are _____ possible conditions.

25. Fill in the Blank

Complete the code to correctly compare a string pass:

```
pass="admin"

if pass ____ "admin":
    print("Access")
```

26. Multiple Choice – Error Analysis

Why does this code NOT work as expected?

```
pass = input("Enter password: ")

if int(pass) == 1234:
    print("Access granted")
elif pass == "admin":
    print("Admin access")
```

- ☐ A. Python cannot compare numbers
- ☐ B. `input()` returns a float
- ☐ C. `int(pass)` can cause an error with text input
- ☐ D. `elif` must come first

27. In Python, what happens when an `else` statement is executed?

- ☐ A. It runs when the if condition is **True**
- ☐ B. It runs when the if condition is **False**
- ☐ C. It runs before the if condition is checked
- ☐ D. It runs only if there is an error in the program

28. Code Prediction

What will this code print?

```
temp = 30

if temp > 30:
    print("Hot")
elif temp >= 20:
    print("Warm")
else:
    print("Cold")
```

29. Code Prediction

What will this code print?

```
age = 18

if age >= 18:
    print("Adult")
elif age >= 13:
    print("Teen")
```

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30. Write a Python program that asks for a number and classifies it into one category only, using if / elif / else.

The program must follow these rules:

- **Low** → the number is less than 10
- **Medium** → the number is greater than or equal to 20
- **High** → the number is greater than or equal to 30
- **Very High** → the number is greater than 35

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