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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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`

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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

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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

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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)
```

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

☐ True
☐ False

18. Which operator should be used to check equality?

☐ A. =
☐ B. ==
☐ C. >=
☐ D. !=

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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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

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25. Fill in the Blank

Complete the code to correctly compare a string pass:

```
pass="admin"

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

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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

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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

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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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