

Grade 7-8 Sample test

1. User enters "3.9". You want to round it down to 3. Which function do you use?

- A) `int(3.9)` (Truncates the decimal)
- B) `float("3.9")`
- C) `str(3.9)`
- D) `roundup(3.9)`

2. Analyze this code. What is the final data type of result?

Python

```
num = "100"
```

```
result = int(num) / 2
```

- A) Integer
- B) String
- C) **Float (Division / always results in a float in Python, 50.0).**
- D) Boolean

3. Write the line of code that asks for a number, converts it to an integer immediately, and saves it.

- A) `num = input(int())`
- B) **`num = int(input("Enter number: "))`**
- C) `num = input("Enter number: ").int`
- D) `int num = input()`

4. A student writes: `print("Score: " + str(100))`. Another writes: `print(f"Score: {100}")`. Which is better?

- A) The second one (f-string), because it is cleaner and doesn't require manual `str()` casting.
- B) The first one, because it clearly shows the casting.
- C) Both are wrong.
- D) Code without numbers is best.

5- What is the final data type of result?

Python

```
part_a = "10"
```

```
part_b = "5"
```

```
result = part_a + part_b
```

- A) Integer (15)
- B) Float (15.0)
- C) String (The + operator concatenates strings, resulting in "105").**
- D) Error (You cannot add two strings together).

6- What is the final data type of total?

Python

```
count = 5
```

```
total = count * 2.0
```

- A) Integer (10)
- B) Float (Multiplying an integer by a float always results in a float, 10.0).**
- C) String ("10.0")
- D) Boolean

