

01	A	B	C	D	E
02	A	B	C	D	E
03	A	B	C	D	E
04	A	B	C	D	E
05	A	B	C	D	E
06	A	B	C	D	E
07	A	B	C	D	E
08	A	B	C	D	E
09	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E

14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E

27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Information Technology Specialist

PYTHON-PEARSON-IT-SPECIALIST-CERTIFICATION

Python (Pearson IT Specialist Certification)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Information Technology Specialist **PYTHON-PEARSON-IT-SPECIALIST-CERTIFICATION**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **PYTHON-PEARSON-IT-SPECIALIST-CERTIFICATION**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following correctly describes the result of evaluating the expression `type(3.14)` in Python?

- ☐ A It returns `<class 'int'>`.
- ☒ B It returns `<class 'float'>`.
- ☐ C It returns `<class 'str'>`.
- ☐ D It returns `<class 'decimal'>`.

ANSWER B

WHY In Python, the literal `3.14` is a floating-point number, so `type(3.14)` returns `<class 'float'>`. Python does not have a built-in `decimal` type returned by literals; `int` is for integers and `str` is for strings.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Given the following code, what will be printed? `python for i in range(2, 8, 2): print(i, end=' ')`

- ☐ A 2 3 4 5 6 7
- ☐ B 2 4 6 8
- ☒ C 2 4 6
- ☐ D 0 2 4 6

ANSWER C

WHY `range(2, 8, 2)` starts at 2, stops before 8, and increments by 2, producing the values 2, 4, and 6. The trailing space after each printed value yields `2 4 6`.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which data structure in Python is ordered, immutable, and allows duplicate values?

- ☐ A List
- ☐ B Set
- ☒ C Tuple
- ☐ D Dictionary

ANSWER C

WHY A tuple is ordered and immutable and may contain duplicates. A list is mutable, a set is unordered and does not allow duplicates, and a dictionary maps unique keys to values.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the output of the following code? `python def greet(name='Guest'): return 'Hello, ' + name
print(greet())`

- ☐ A Hello, name
- ☒ B Hello, Guest
- ☐ C Hello,
- ☐ D An error is raised because no argument is provided.

ANSWER B

WHY The parameter `name` has a default value of `Guest`. Because no argument is passed when `greet()` is called, the default is used, producing the string `Hello, Guest`.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

In Python, which statement correctly creates a class `Dog` that inherits from a class `Animal`?

- ☒ **A** `class Dog(Animal):`
- ☐ **B** `class Dog inherits Animal:`
- ☐ **C** `class Dog extends Animal:`
- ☐ **D** `class Dog <- Animal:`

ANSWER A

WHY Python defines inheritance by listing the parent class in parentheses after the class name: `class Dog(Animal):`. `extends` and `inherits` are not valid Python keywords, and `<-` is not valid class-definition syntax.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which mode should be used when opening a file in Python to write new content and truncate the existing content?

- ☐ **A** `'r'`
- ☐ **B** `'a'`
- ☒ **C** `'w'`
- ☐ **D** `'x'`

ANSWER C

WHY The mode `'w'` opens a file for writing and truncates it, removing any existing content. `'r'` is read-only, `'a'` appends without truncating, and `'x'` creates the file but fails if it already exists.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which block in Python always executes regardless of whether an exception was raised or handled?

- ☐ A except
- ☐ B else
- ☒ C finally
- ☐ D try

ANSWER C

WHY The `finally` clause runs whether the `try` block succeeds, an exception is caught, or an uncaught exception propagates, making it useful for cleanup code. `else` runs only when no exception occurs, and `except` runs only when an exception is caught.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which module provides the `sqrt()` function in Python's standard library?

- ☐ A os
- ☐ B sys
- ☒ C math
- ☐ D random

ANSWER C

WHY The `math` module provides mathematical functions such as `sqrt()`, `sin()`, and `cos()`. The `os` module interacts with the operating system, `sys` provides access to interpreter variables, and `random` provides random-number generation.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are valid ways to create an empty dictionary in Python? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** `d = {}`
- ☒ **B** `d = dict()`
- ☐ **C** `d = []`
- ☐ **D** `d = ()`

ANSWER **A - B**

WHY Both `{}` and `dict()` create an empty dictionary. `[]` creates an empty list, and `()` creates an empty tuple.

mometrix.net