

第3章练习3 请在答题卡上记录本次作业大约的完成

1.有如下 Python 程序段:

```
s1="192637"  
s2="playground"  
s3="" #表示 s3 是字符串类型, 内容为空  
for i in s1:  
    s3=s2[int(i)]+s3 #请注意新的字符串从左边还是右边添加到 s3 中?  
print(s3)
```

执行该程序段后, 输出的结果是 **D**

- A.laoyu B.pnlrao C.oarlnp D.uyoadl

2.运行下列 Python 代码, 输出结果是 **A**

```
s=["Red", "Green", "Blue"]  
for i in range(1, 5):  
    print(s[i%3], end="")  
# i: 1 2 3 4  
# i%3: 1 2 0 1
```

A.GreenBlueRedGreen **输出不换行**

- B.RedGreenBlueRed
C.GreenRedBlueGreen
D.RedGreenBlueRed



3.有 python 程序如下:

```
s="United by Emotion"  
s1=""  
for i in range(0, len(s), 4): #4 表示步长, 与切片中的[x:x:步长]类似  
    c=s[i]  
    if ord(c)>=ord("a"): 是小写字母  
        c=chr(ord(c)-ord("a")+ord("A")) 结果?  
        s1=c+s1  
print(s1)
```

eyon
EYON
NOYE

程序运行后, 输出的结果是 **B**

- A."UEYON" B."NOYE" C."EYON" D."UEEI"

4.有如下 Python 程序段:

```
s=input()  
ans=0  
for i in s:  
    if "a"<=i<="z":  
        ans+=2  
    elif "0"<=i<="9":  
        ans+=1  
print(ans)
```

执行该程序段, 输入"P3abQ55", 则输出结果为 **B**

- A.3 B.7 C.11 D.8

5. 有如下 Python 程序段:

```
a=[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
b=[2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
list=[]
```

```
for i in range(-1, -5, -1): i: -1, -2, -3, -4
```

```
    s=a[i]+b[i]
```

```
    list.append(s) #append 方法用于在列表末尾添加新元素
```

```
print(list) list: [19,15,11,7]
```

执行程序后, 输出的结果是 **C**

A.[3, 7, 11, 15, 19] B.[12, 34, 56, 78, 910] C.[19, 15, 11, 7] D.[19, 15, 11, 7, 3]

6. 下列 Python 程序段:

```
a=[2, 4, 3, 5, 1]
```

```
min=a[0]
```

```
s=10
```

```
for i in range(1, 5):
```

```
    if a[i]<min:
```

```
        min=a[i]
```

```
    s-=min
```

```
print(s)
```

执行该程序段后, 输出的结果是 **B**

A.1

B.3

C.6

D.9

a=[2, 4, 3, 5, 1]

-2 -2 -2 -1

7. 有如下 Python 程序段:

```
s="wenzhou"
```

```
s1=""
```

```
n=len(s)
```

7//2→3

```
for i in range(n//2, 0, -1):
```

```
    if s[i-1]<s[n-i]: 取小
```

```
        s1=s1+s[i-1]
```

```
    else:
```

```
        s1=s1+s[n-i]
```

```
print(s1)
```

运行程序后, 输出的内容是 **C**

A.heW

B.now

C.heu

D.neu

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
s="wenzhou"
0 1 ↑ n-2 n-1
i

8.某 Python 程序段如下:

```
a=[28, 29, 79, 14, 24, 43]; pos=-1
```

```
m=int(input("请输入一个整数: ")) 40
```

```
for i in range(len(a)):
```

```
    if a[i]>m: 40 碰到首个大于40的数字
```

```
        if pos==-1 or a[i]<a[pos]:
```

```
            pos=i
```

运行该程序段, 若输入 40 变量 pos 的值是 D

a[i]中大于40的数字中的最小值

A.-1

B.2

C.3

D.5

9.如下 Python 程序用于求 1~50 内 2 和 5 的公倍数的个数:

```
n=0
```

```
for i in range(1,51):
```

```
    if (2) i%2 ==0 and i%5 ==0 如果能被2整除且被5整除
```

```
        n+=1
```

```
print(n)
```

划线(1)(2)处可选语句如下:

①range(1,50)

②range(1,51)

③i%2==0 and i%5==0

④i%2==0 or i%5==0

划线处应填入的代码为 B

A.①③

B.②③

C.①④

D.②④

10.有如下 Python 程序段:

```
s = "420play+2qQ"
```

```
res = ""
```

```
for i in range(len(s)):
```

```
    if "0" <= s[i] <= "9":
```

```
        res = s[i]+res 是数字字符, 倒序累加
```

```
    if i%3 == 0 and "a" <= s[i] <= "z": 所在索引是3的倍数且是小写字母
```

```
        res = res + chr(ord(s[i]) - 32) 转大写后累加
```

```
print(res)
```

执行该程序段后, 输出的结果是 D

A.4202PYQ

B.2024A

C.PYQ4202

D.2024PYQ