

1. When applied to two `int` operands, which operation always evaluates to type `float`?
a) division
b) integer division
c) exponentiation
d) modulo (remainder)
2. For expression `7 * 3 + 4 / 2`, in which order are the operations evaluated?
a) `*`, `+`, `/`
b) `+`, `*`, `/`
c) `*`, `/`, `+`
3. Select the expression(s) that result in a `SyntaxError`
a) `8 / (3 / (2 / 3))`
b) `6 + -2`
c) `4 **`
d) `5 * (3 + 2)`
4. After these statements execute, which of the following describes the values `z` & `y`?

```
>>> z = 5
>>> y = z + 1
>>> z = 10
```


a) `z` is 5 and `y` is 6
b) `z` is 10 and `y` is 6
c) `z` is 10 and `y` is 11
5. Which of the following is not a legal variable name in Python?
a) `TRIANGLEAREA`
b) `triangle_area`
c) `triangle's_area`
d) `triangle_area2`
6. What value does `max(3, 4 + 5)` produce?
a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) `4 + 5`
e) 9
7. Select the number of arguments the function `round(...)` can take. Here is the accompanying information about `round(...)`:
`round(number[, ndigits]) -> number`
Round a number to a given precision in decimal digits (default 0 digits).
This returns an `int` when called with one argument, otherwise the same type as the number. `ndigits` may be negative.
a) 0
b) 1
c) 2
d) 3
8. Select the number of arguments that function `ord` can take. Here is the accompanying information about `ord(...)`:
`ord(c) -> integer`
Return the integer ordinal of a one-character string.
A valid surrogate pair is also accepted.
a) 0
b) 1
c) 2
d) 3