

《Python 程序设计》

测试 4

1.

题目：利用递归函数调用方式，将所输入的 5 个字符，以相反顺序打印出来。

需求：利用递归函数调用方式，将所输入的 5 个字符，以相反顺序打印出来。

```
def output(s,l):  
    if l == 0:  
        return  
    print (s[l-1])  
    output(_____)  
s = input('Input a string:')  
l = len(s)  
output(s,l)
```

A.

s,l-1

(正确答案)

B.

l-1,s

(错误答案)

C.

s,l+1

(错误答案)

D.

s,l

(错误答案)

2.

题目：给一个不多于 5 位的正整数，要求：一、求它是几位数，二、逆序打印出各位数字。

```
x = int(input("input a number:"))  
a = x // 10000
```

```
c = x % 1000 // 100
```

```
d = x % 100 // 10
```

```
e = x % 10
```

```
if a != 0:
```

```
    print ("there are 5 ",e,d,c,b,a)
```

```
elif b != 0:
```

```
    print ("there are 4 ",d,c,b,a)
```

```
elif c != 0:
```

```
    print ("there are 3 ",e,d,c)
```

```
elif d != 0:
```

```
print ("there are 2 ",e,d)
else:
    print ("there are 1",e)
```

A.

```
b = x % 10000 // 1000
```

(正确答案)

B.

```
b = x // 10000 // 1000
```

(错误答案)

C.

```
b = x // 10000 % 1000
```

(错误答案)

D.

```
b = x % 10000 % 1000
```

(错误答案)

3.

```
st=[["a","b"],"c"]
```

```
st[0][1]='d'
```

```
print(len(st),st)
```

结果是

A.

```
2 [['a', 'd'], 'c']
```

(正确答案)

B.

```
3 [['d', 'b'], 'c']
```

(错误答案)

C.

```
2 [['d', 'b'], 'c']
```

(错误答案)

D.

```
3 [['a', 'd'], 'c']
```

(错误答案)

4.

```
st={"name":"xxx","emails":["a@123.com","b@123.com"],"age":20}
```

```
del st["emails"][0]
```

```
st["emails"].append("c@123.com")
```

```
del st["age"]
```

```
print(st)
```

结果是

A.

```
{'name': 'xxx', 'emails': ['b@123.com', 'c@123.com']}
```

(正确答案)

B.

```
{'name': 'xxx', 'emails': ['a@123.com', 'b@123.com', 'c@123.com']}
```

(错误答案)

C.

```
{'name': 'xxx', 'emails': ['a@123.com', 'a@123.com', 'c@123.com'], "age": 20}
```

(错误答案)

D.

```
{'name': 'xxx', 'emails': ['a@123.com', 'a@123.com', 'c@123.com']}
```

(错误答案)

5.

```
def f():
```

```
    st["name"]="x"
```

```
st={"name":"a","sex":"male"}
```

```
f()
```

```
print(st["name"],st["sex"])
```

结果是

A.

x male

(正确答案)

B.

male

(错误答案)

C.

a male

(错误答案)

D.

x None

(错误答案)

6.

```
st=("a","b")
```

```
st[0]="c"
```

```
print(st)
```

程序结果是：

A.

错误

(正确答案)

B.

```
('c','b')
```

(错误答案)

C.

```
('a','b')
```

(错误答案)

D.

['a','b']

(错误答案)

7.

题目：输入三个整数 x,y,z，请把这三个数由小到大输出。

思路：我们想办法把最小的数放到 x 上，先将 x 与 y 进行比较，如果 x>y 则将 x 与 y 的值进行交换，然后再用 x 与 z 进行比较，如果 x>z 则将 x 与 z 的值进行交换，这样能使 x 最小。
'''

```
m = []
```

```
for i in range(0,3):
```

```
    n = int(input('input:'))
```

```
    m.append(n)
```

```
    _____#从小到大排序
```

```
print (m)
```

A.

```
m.sort()
```

(正确答案)

B.

```
m.sort(true)
```

(错误答案)

C.

```
m.order(true)
```

(错误答案)

D.

```
m.order(false)
```

(错误答案)

8.

```
a = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0]
```

```
_____
```

```
print(b)
```

A.

```
b = a[:]
```

(正确答案)

B.

```
b = a[0:9]
```

(错误答案)

C.

```
b = a[0:0]
```

(错误答案)

D.

```
b = a
```

(错误答案)

9.

题目：输入一行字符，分别统计出其中英文字母、空格、数字和其它字符的个数。

思路：利用 while 语句，条件为输入的字符

```
s = input('input a string:')
letters = 0
space = 0
digit = 0
others = 0
for c in s:
    if c.isalpha():
        letters += 1
    elif c.isspace():
        space += 1
    elif _____.:
        digit += 1
    else:
        others += 1
print('char = %d, space = %d,digit = %d,others = %d' % (letters,space,digit,others))
```

A.

c.isdigit()

(正确答案)

B.

c.isDigit()

(错误答案)

C.

c.Digit()

(错误答案)

D.

c.IsDigit()

(错误答案)

10.

输入学生姓名，增加到一个列表 st 中，直到输入的姓名为空为止，最后输出 st。

```
s=[]
while True:
    s=input()
    if s!="":
        _____
    else:
        break
print(st)
```

A.

st.append(s)

(正确答案)

B.

`st.insert(s)`

(错误答案)

C.

`st.add(s)`

(错误答案)

D.

`s.append(st)`

(错误答案)