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REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART II - MIDTERM EXAM - SEM I 25 - 26

6. Describe features eudicot plants.

Eudicot plants, or eudicotyledons, are a major group of flowering plants characterized by having two cotyledons (lá máám), broad leaves with reticulate venation, flowers in multiples of four or five, and a taproot system. They include common species such as sunflower, rose, bean, and mustard, most of which grow in terrestrial environments.

In the root, vascular tissues are arranged in a radial or star-shaped pattern, with xylem forming the core and phloem located between the xylem arms. This structure provides strong anchorage and allows efficient transport of water and minerals from the soil. The taproot system enables the plant to reach deep water sources, which is advantageous in dry conditions.

In the stem, the vascular bundles are arranged in a ring, separating the cortex and pith. The presence of a vascular cambium allows secondary growth, leading to an increase in thickness and the formation of woody stems. This adaptation gives eudicots mechanical support and long-term survival, especially in trees and shrubs.

In the leaf, two distinct mesophyll layers are present: palisade mesophyll, rich in chloroplasts for photosynthesis, and spongy mesophyll, with air spaces for gas exchange. The reticulate venation distributes water and nutrients evenly and supports the leaf structure. These anatomical features together enable eudicots to photosynthesize efficiently and remain stable in terrestrial habitats.

7. Describe the functions of phosphate and calcium as essential chemicals for plants. List the major symptoms in leaves that suffer from their deficiency.

Both phosphate and calcium are among the 9 macronutrient elements essential for plant growth and development. They play crucial roles in metabolism, structure, and physiological processes that sustain healthy plant function.

Phosphate:

Phosphate is a major component of ATP, ADP, nucleic acids, and phospholipids, making it central to energy transfer, genetic information transmission, and membrane integrity. Through phosphorylation-dephosphorylation reactions, phosphate enables enzymes to become activated or deactivated, controlling major metabolic pathways such as photosynthesis and respiration. Phosphate is also stored in high concentrations in seeds, mainly as phytic acid (phytate), which serves as an

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer Programming Fundamentals: This section of the exam covers fundamental concepts such as interpreters, compilers, syntax, and semantics. It covers Python basics: keywords, instructions, indentation, comments in addition to Booleans, integers, floats, strings, and Variables, and naming conventions. Finally, it covers arithmetic, string assignment, bitwise, Boolean, relational, and Input output operations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control Flow: This section covers conditional statements such as if, if-else, if-elif, if-elif-else
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.

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Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

Assuming that the following assignment has been successfully executed:

```
the_list = ["1", 1, 1, 1]
```

Which of the following expressions evaluate to True? (Select two expressions.)

- A. `the_list.index {"1"} in the_list`
- B. `len(the_list[0:2]) < 3`
- C. `the_list.index {'1'} -- 0`
- D. `1.1 in the_list | 1:3 |`

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

The code snippet that you have sent is assigning a list of four values to a variable called "the_list". The code is as follows:

```
the_list = ['1', 1, 1, 1]
```

The code creates a list object that contains the values '1', 1, 1, and 1, and assigns it to the variable "the_list".

The list can be accessed by using the variable name or by using the index of the values. The index starts from 0 for the first value and goes up to the length of the list minus one for the last value. The index can also be negative, in which case it counts from the end of the list. For example, `the_list[0]` returns '1', and `the_list[-1]` returns 1.

The expressions that you have given are trying to evaluate some conditions on the list and return a boolean value, either True or False. Some of them are valid, and some of them are invalid and will raise an exception.

An exception is an error that occurs when the code cannot be executed properly. The expressions are as follows:

A). `the_list.index {"1"} in the_list`: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is also a value in the list. However, this expression is invalid, because it uses curly brackets instead of parentheses to call the index method. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, `the_list.index('1')` returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. However, `the_list.index`

`{"1"}` will raise a `SyntaxError` exception and output nothing.

B). `1.1 in the_list | 1:3 |`: This expression is trying to check if the value 1.1 is present in a sublist of the list.

However, this expression is invalid, because it uses a vertical bar instead of a colon to specify the start and end index of the sublist. The sublist is obtained by using the slicing operation, which uses square brackets and a colon to get a part of the list. For example, `the_list[1:3]` returns [1, 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 1 to the index 3, excluding the end index. However, `the_list | 1:3 |` will raise a `SyntaxError` exception and output nothing.

C). `len(the_list[0:2]) < 3`: This expression is trying to check if the length of a sublist of the list is less than 3.

This expression is valid, because it uses the len function and the slicing operation correctly. The len function is used to return the number of values in a list or a sublist. For example, `len(the_list)` returns 4, because the list has four values. The slicing operation is used to get a part of the list by using square brackets and a colon. For example, `the_list[0:2]` returns ['1', 1], which is the sublist of the list from the index 0 to the index 2, excluding the end index. The expression `len(the_list[0:2]) < 3` returns True, because the

length of the sublist [1, 1] is 2, which is less than 3.

D). `the_list.index('1') - 0`: This expression is trying to check if the index of the value '1' in the list is equal to 0. This expression is valid, because it uses the index method and the equality operator correctly. The index method is used to return the first occurrence of a value in a list. For example, `the_list.index('1')` returns 0, because '1' is the first value in the list. The equality operator is used to compare two values and return True if they are equal, or False if they are not. For example, `0 == 0` returns True, and `0 == 1` returns False. The expression `the_list.index('1') - 0` returns True, because the index of '1' in the list is 0, and 0 is equal to 0. Therefore, the correct answers are C. `len(the_list[0:2]) < 3` and D. `the_list.index('1') - 0`.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs * to the screen.
(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

`pool == 0`

`pool < 0`

`pool = 0`

`pool > 0`

```
pool = 42 - 1 // 2
if :
    print("*")
elif :
    print("PYTHON INSTITUTE")
else:
    print("****")
```

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Answer:

Explanation:

pool => 0

pool < 0


pool = 0

pool > 0

```

pool = 42 - 1 // 2
pool > 0
print ("*")
elif pool < 0
    print ("**")
else:
    print ("***")

```


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Explanation


pool = 0

pool -> 0

```

pool = 42 - 1 // 2
if pool > 0:
    print ("*")
elif pool < 0:
    print ("**")
else:
    print ("***")

```


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One possible way to drag and drop the conditional expressions to obtain a code which outputs * to the screen is:

```

if pool > 0:
print("*")
elif pool < 0:
print("**")
else:
print("***")

```

This code uses the if, elif, and else keywords to create a conditional statement that checks the value of the variable pool. Depending on whether the value is greater than, less than, or equal to zero, the code will print a different pattern of asterisks to the screen. The print function is used to display the output. The code is indented to show the blocks of code that belong to each condition. The code will output * if the value of pool is positive, ** if the value of pool is negative, and *** if the value of pool is zero.

You can find more information about the conditional statements and the print function in Python in the following references:
[Python If ... Else]
[Python Print Function]
[Python Basic Syntax]

NEW QUESTION # 26

What is the expected output of the following code?

```
def runner(brand, model, year, convertible=False):  
    return (brand, str(year), str(convertible))  
  
print(runner(model = "Furious", brand = "Ampere")[1][1])
```

- A. 0
- B. ('Ampere', '2021', 'False')
- C. 1
- D. The code raises an unhandled exception.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 27

Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the speed variable is less than 50.0.

speed : < if 50.0

Answer:

Explanation:

if speed < 50.0:

Explanation

One possible way to arrange the code boxes in the correct positions to form a conditional instruction which guarantees that a certain statement is executed when the speed variable is less than 50.0 is:

```
if speed < 50.0:
    print("The speed is low.")
```

This code uses the `if` keyword to create a conditional statement that checks the value of the variable `speed`. If the value is less than 50.0, then the code will print "The speed is low." to the screen. The `print` function is used to display the output. The code is indented to show the block of code that belongs to the `if` condition.

You can find more information about the `if` statement and the `print` function in Python in the following references:

- Python If ... Else
- Python Print Function

NEW QUESTION # 28

Insert the code boxes in the correct positions in order to build a line of code which asks the user for an Integer value and assigns it to the `depth` variable.

(Note: some code boxes will not be used.)

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Answer:

Explanation:

```

input (
"Enter immersion depth:" )
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depth =
in "Enter immersion ) h:" )
int (
Back to Review
float (
=
depth = int ( input ( "Enter immersion depth:" ))
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```

NEW QUESTION # 29

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