WGU Foundations-of-Programming-Python E010 Practice Questions

Shared by Donaldson on 30-10-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What advantage does an integrated terminal provide compared to using a separate terminal application?

Options:

A- Faster code execution speed
B- Access to additional Python libraries
C- Eliminates need to switch between applications
D- Automatic syntax error detection

Answer:

C

Explanation:

An integrated terminal is built into a development environment or code editor. Its main advantage is that the developer can write code and run terminal commands in the same application.

This avoids switching back and forth between a separate terminal window and the code editor.

Therefore, the correct answer isC. Eliminates need to switch between applications.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A program needs to update all values in a list by adding 5 to each number. Which for loop structure accomplishes this task?

Options:

A- for number in numbers:number = number + 5
B- for i in range(len(numbers)):numbers[i] = numbers[i] + 5
C- for numbers in number:numbers = numbers + 5

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To update the actual values inside a list, the program must update each value by itsindex.

The correct code is:

for i in range(len(numbers)):

numbers[i] = numbers[i] + 5

Here, range(len(numbers)) produces valid index positions for the list. The variable i is used to access and update each list element.

Example:

numbers = [10, 20, 30]

for i in range(len(numbers)):

numbers[i] = numbers[i] + 5

print(numbers)

Output:

[15, 25, 35]

Option A does not correctly update the original list:

for number in numbers:

number = number + 5

This changes only the temporary loop variable number, not the actual elements stored inside the list.

Therefore, the correct answer isB.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SIMULATION

Complete the function double_number(num) that takes one number parameter and returns double that number.

For example, double_number(5) should return 10.

```
def double_number(num):

# TODO: Return double the input number

# Example: double_number(5) should return 10

pass
```

Options:

A- See the Step by Step Solution below in Explanation

Answer:

A

Explanation:

==========

Step 1: The function receives one parameter named num.

Step 2: To double a number, multiply it by 2.

Step 3: The function should return the result using the return statement.

Correct code:

```
def double_number(num):

return num * 2
```

Example:

```
print(double_number(5))
```

Output:

10

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the code for item in my_list:, what does item represent?

Options:

A- The index of the current element
B- The current element being processed
C- The length of the list
D- The entire list

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Answer:

B

Explanation:

In the loop:

for item in my_list:

print(item)

item represents the current element from my_list during each loop iteration.

For example:

my_list = ['apple', 'banana']

for item in my_list:

print(item)

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The loop first processes 'apple', then 'banana'. Python's documentation explains that a for statement iterates over the items of a sequence in order.

Therefore, the correct answer isB. The current element being processed.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What sequence of steps is required to execute a Python script from a text editor using the terminal on a Windows device?

Options:

A- Save file > open terminal > type python filename.py
B- Save file > close text editor > open different IDE
C- Open terminal > write code directly > press Enter
D- Save file > compile code > run executable

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

To run a Python script from a text editor using the terminal on Windows, the file should first be saved with the .py extension. Then, the terminal is opened, and the script is executed using the Python command followed by the filename.

Example:

python filename.py

The official Python documentation explains that when the interpreter is called with a filename argument, it reads and executes the script from that file. On Windows, the python command can be used from a terminal after Python is installed and configured correctly.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. Save file > open terminal > type python filename.py.

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Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SIMULATION

Complete the function get_dict_keys(data) that takes a dictionary and returns a list of all its keys.

For example, get_dict_keys({"name": "John", "age": 25}) should return ["name", "age"].

def get_dict_keys(data):

```
# TODO: Return a list of all dictionary keys

pass
```

Options:

A- See the Step by Step Solution below in Explanation

Answer:

A

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Explanation:

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Step 1: A dictionary stores data as key-value pairs.

Step 2: The .keys() method returns the dictionary's keys.

Step 3: To return the keys as a list, use list(data.keys()).

Correct code:

```
def get_dict_keys(data):

return list(data.keys())
```

Example:

```
print(get_dict_keys({'name': 'John', 'age': 25}))
```

Output:

```
['name', 'age']
```

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Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SIMULATION

Write a complete function password_strength(password) that returns "Strong" if the password is at least 8 characters long and contains both letters and numbers, "Weak" otherwise.

For example, password_strength("abc123def") should return "Strong".

```
def password_strength(password):
# TODO: Return "Strong" or "Weak" based on password criteria
if len(password) < 8:
return "Weak"
has_letter = False
has_number = False
for char in password:
if char.isalpha():
has_letter = True
elif char.isdigit():
has_number = True
# TODO: Add your return logic here based on has_letter and has_number
pass
```

Options:

A- See the Step by Step Solution below in Explanation

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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Step 1: First, check the password length using len(password).

Step 2: If the password has fewer than 8 characters, return 'Weak' immediately.

Step 3: Create two Boolean variables: has_letter and has_number.

Step 4: Loop through each character in the password.

Step 5: Use .isalpha() to check for letters and .isdigit() to check for numbers.

Step 6: If the password contains both at least one letter and at least one number, return 'Strong'.

Step 7: Otherwise, return 'Weak'.

Correct code:

```
def password_strength(password):

if len(password) < 8:

return 'Weak'

has_letter = False

has_number = False

for char in password:

if char.isalpha():

has_letter = True

elif char.isdigit():

has_number = True

if has_letter and has_number:

return 'Strong'

else:

return 'Weak'
```

Example:

```
print(password_strength('abc123def'))

print(password_strength('abcdefgh'))

print(password_strength('12345678'))
```

Output:

Strong

Weak

Weak

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which punctuation mark must appear at the end of an if statement line?

Options:

A- ; semicolon
B- : colon
C- . period
D- , comma

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Python, an if statement line must end with a colon.

Example:

age = 18

if age >= 18:

print('Adult')

The colon : tells Python that an indented block of code follows. That indented block contains the statements that should run when the condition is true.

A semicolon, period, or comma is not used to begin the body of an if statement in Python.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. : colon.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which data type does the expression 5 > 3 evaluate to in Python?

Options:

A- Integer
B- String
C- Boolean
D- Float

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In Python, comparison expressions such as 5 > 3 evaluate to aBooleanvalue.

The expression:

5 > 3

checks whether 5 is greater than 3. Since this statement is true, Python returns:

True

True and False are Boolean values in Python.

Therefore, the correct answer isC. Boolean.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Complete the function add_item(numeric_list, new_number) that takes a list of numbers and a new number, and returns a new list that appends the new number to the end of the list.

For example, add_item([1, 2, 3], 4) should return [1, 2, 3, 4].

Options:

A- def add_item(numeric_list, new_number):numeric_list.append(new_number)return numeric_list
B- def add_item(numeric_list, new_number):numeric_list.remove(new_number)return numeric_list
C- def add_item(numeric_list, new_number):return new_number
D- def add_item(numeric_list, new_number):pass

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct function uses the list method append() to add new_number to the end of numeric_list.

Correct code:

def add_item(numeric_list, new_number):

numeric_list.append(new_number)

return numeric_list

Example:

add_item([1, 2, 3], 4)

Result:

[1, 2, 3, 4]

Python's data structures documentation explains that list.append(x) adds an item to the end of the list.

Therefore, the correct answer isA.

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