

## Chapter 9

# WORKSHEET

### I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Fundamentals of Python are divided into the following two categories: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest unit inside a given program.
3. A Boolean literal can have any of the two values: \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Python has the following operators: \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are a set of special words which are reserved by Python and have specific meanings.
6. Keywords in Python are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_, also known as identifiers are used to hold values.
8. Variable is a name which is used to refer to a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Variable names can be a group of both letters and digits, but they have to begin with a/an \_\_\_\_\_ or a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The first character of a variable must be \_\_\_\_\_ or a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Identifier name must not be the same as any \_\_\_\_\_ defined in the language.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ operator is used to assign value to a variable.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as data that is given in a variable or constant.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ literal can have any of two values: True or False.
15. Python contains one special literal, i.e., \_\_\_\_\_, which is used to specify a field that is not created.