

Exercise walk-through

Nested Conditionals ■ 3.7

eXercise

You must be able to

- explain how a **nested conditional** 嵌套条件 places one conditional inside another
- use nested conditionals to select among **three or more** outcomes
- describe how an **else-if** structure tests conditions in sequence
- trace the path of execution for given inputs

Method — Nested conditionals

A **nested conditional** is a conditional **inside** another. An **else-if** structure tests conditions **in sequence**, taking the first one that is true.

Method — Choosing among many outcomes

`if score >= 90: "A" else if score >= 80: "B" else: "C"` selects one of three grades.

Method — Tracing

Follow the tests in order and stop at the first true branch.

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

State what a nested conditional is.

Solution 2.1

Method: Nested conditionals

Worked steps

a conditional statement placed inside another conditional **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 1 mark

State what an else-if structure does.

Solution 2.2

Method: Nested conditionals

Worked steps

it tests conditions in sequence and runs the first true one **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

For `if s >= 90: "A" else if s >= 80: "B" else: "C"`, state the grade when `s` is 85.

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

B ($85 < 90$ but $85 \geq 80$) **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

A nested conditional is

- A** a loop
- B** a conditional inside another conditional
- C** a variable
- D** a string

Solution 3.1

Method: Nested conditionals

- A a loop
- B a conditional inside another conditional 
- C a variable
- D a string

Worked steps

B.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

An else-if structure is used to select among

- A** one outcome
- B** exactly two outcomes
- C** three or more outcomes
- D** no outcomes

Solution 3.2

- A** one outcome
- B** exactly two outcomes
- C** three or more outcomes
- D** no outcomes



Worked steps

C.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A program runs: `if m >= 50: (if m >= 75: print "distinction" else: print "pass") else: print "fail".`

- (a) State the output when `m` is 80.
- (b) State the output when `m` is 60.
- (c) State the output when `m` is 40.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) distinction **B1**. (b) pass **B1**. (c) fail **B1**.