

# 3.7 Nested Conditionals

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 8 marks

**KEY WORDS** nested conditional 嵌套条件 • string 字符串 • variable 变量

## Objective

---

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **nested conditionals**.

**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

## 1 Worked examples

---

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

### ■ 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.

### ■ Choosing among many outcomes

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

### ■ Tracing

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

## 2 Practice

---

**2.1** State what a nested conditional is. [1]

---

**2.2** State what an else-if structure does. [1]

---

**2.3** For `if s >= 90: "A" else if s >= 80: "B" else: "C"`, state the grade when `s` is 85. [1]

---

### 3 Exam-style questions

---

**3.1** A nested conditional is [1]

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

**3.2** An else-if structure is used to select among [1]

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

**3.3** 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. [1]
- (b) State the output when `m` is 60. [1]
- (c) State the output when `m` is 40. [1]