\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. An instance method \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is marked by the static keyword and used by dot notation through the class name

B. is marked by the void keyword and has many copies

C. has only one copy and returns a value

D. is called through an object identifier/reference which needs to be instantiated

E. both B and D

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. A resource class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has to have private fields, accessor methods, and modifier methods

B. cannot have a class method, so that it can be instantiated

C. does not need to have a constructor, but it must have at least one instance method which is neither accessor nor modifier.

D. is encapsulated with private fields, constructors, and instance methods, so that an application/driver can use its methods by instantiating it

E. must be a subclass so that its constructor has to call super() to initialize inherited private fields

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following method headings uses proper argument declarations?

(A) public static void guess(double r, double hr, int d)

(B) public static void guess(double r, hr, int d)

(C) public static void guess(rate, hours, deductions)

(D) public static void guess(7.85, 42.5, 3);

(E) public static void guess(double 7.8, double 4.5, int 3);

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. What distinguishes the declaration of a class method?

(A) The publickeyword in the method heading

(B) The statickeyword in the method heading

(C) The voidkeyword in the method heading

(D) The mainkeyword in the method heading

(E) None of the above

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. What distinguishes the declaration of a return method?

(A) The returnkeyword in the method body

(B) The statickeyword in the method heading

(C) The voidkeyword in the method heading

(D) The data type that is returned appears in the method heading, but not as an argument type.

(E) Both A and D

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Access to privatedata/fields or privatemethods is

(A) restricted to methods of the same class.

(B) restricted to methods of other classes.

(C) available to methods of the same class and subclasses.

(D) not an issue because the program will not compile.

(E) never accessible.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following lines would correctly fill **<blank 1>** to complete method setEm() so that one would be assigned the value of n1?

public class NumOne  
{

private int one;

public NumOne()

{

one = 0;

}

public void setOne(int x)

{

one = x;

}

}

public class NumTwo extends NumOne

{

private int two;

public NumTwo()

{

two = 1;

}

public void setEm(int n1, int n2)  
 {

two = n2;

**<blank 1>**

}

}

A. one = n1;   
B. super.one = n1;  
C. super.one = n2;   
D. setOne(n1);  
E. super.setOne() = n2;

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following correctly calls a method in these classes?

A. NumOne a = new NumTwo();

a.setEm(4, 5);

B. NumTwo b = new NumTwo();

b.setOne(65);

C. NumOne c = new NumOne();

NumOne.setOne(3);

D. NumOne d = new NumTwo();

d.setOne(4);

E. both B and D