

```
1. 下面代码的输出结果是:
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       int n = 100;
       int m = 200;
       System. out. println(f(n, m));
       System. out. println(n);
    }
    public static int f(int m, int n) {
        n = m+n;
        return n;
    }
}
A. 300
  300
B. 100
  100
C. 300
  100
D. 100
  300
```

```
2. 程序执行的结果是:
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   int x = 6:
   Test p = new Test();
   p. doStuff(x);
   System. out. println(" main: x = " + x);
 }
 void doStuff(int x) {
   System. out. println(" doStuff: x = " + x++);
}
A. doStuff: x = 7
 main: x = 7
B. doStuff: x = 7
 main: x = 6
C. doStuff: x = 6
 main: x = 7
D. doStuff: x = 6
 main: x = 6
```

- 3. 以下关于 JVM 的内存结构描述正确的选项是:
 - A. 类的各种信息在方法区中保存
 - B. 堆用于存放程序运行过程当中所有的局部变量
 - C. 栈用于存储使用 new 关键字创立的对象
 - D. 数组属于 JVM 的内存结构
- 4. 以下代码的输出结果是:

```
public class Test {
 public void print(char c) {
  System. out. println("c"):
 public void print(int i) {
  System. out. println("i");
 public void print(double d) {
  System. out. println("d"):
 }
 public void print(String s) {
  System. out. println("s");
 }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Test test=new Test():
  test.print('5');
A. c
5. 程序执行的结果是:
public class Test {
    String name="Tom";
    public Test(String name) {
        name=name;
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        Test t = new Test("Jack");
        System. out. println(t. name);
}
C. Jack
```

6. 关于构造方法,以下说法错误的选项是:

- A. 构造方法不可以进行方法重写
- B. 构造方法用来实例化一个新的对象
- C. 构造方法具有和类名相同的名称
- D. 构造方法不返回任何数据类型
- 7. 关于 Java 中继承的特点,以下说法正确的选项是:
 - A. 使类的定义复杂化
- B. Java 只支持单继承,不可多继承,但可以通过实现接口来到达多继承的目的
- C. 子类继承父类的所有成员变量和方法,包括父类的构造方法
- D. 不可以多层继承,即一个类不可以继承另一个类的子 类
- 8. 以下代码运行的结果是:

```
class Foo {
  public int a;
  public Foo() {
    a = 3;
  }
  public void addFive() {
    a += 5;
  }
```

```
}
class Bar extends Foo {
 public int a;
public Bar() {
 a = 8;
 }
 public void addFive() {
  this.a += 5;
 }
public class TestFoo {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
  Foo foo = new Bar();
  foo. addFive();
  System.out.println("Value: " + foo.a);
 A. Value: 3
B. Value: 8
 C. Value: 13
D. Value: 18
```

```
9. 以下代码编译和运行的结果是:
class Person {
String name = "No name";
public Person(String nm) {
 name = nm;
 }
class Employee extends Person {
String empID = "0000";
public Employee(String id) {
  empID = id;
 }
}
public class EmployeeTest {
public static void main(String[] args) {
  Employee e = new Employee ("4321");
  System. out. println(e. empID);
 }
A. 输出: 0000
```

```
B. 输出: 4321
C. 代码 public Employee(String id) {行,出现编译错
误
D. 抛出运行时异常
10. 以下代码的运行结果是:
public class Animal {
 public String noise() {
  return "peep";
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
  Animal animal = new Dog();
  Cat cat = (Cat)animal;
  System. out. println(cat. noise());
 }
class Dog extends Animal {
 public String noise() {
  return "bark";
 }
class Cat extends Animal {
```

```
public String noise() {
 return "meow":
A. peep
D. 抛出运行时异常
11. 以下代码编译和运行的结果是:
public class A {
 public void start() {
  System. out. println("TestA");
 }
public class B extends A {
 public void start() {
 System.out.println("TestB");
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
  ( (A) new B()).start();
 }
```

```
A. 输出: TestA
B. 输出: TestB
C. 输出: TestA TestB
D. 编译错误
12. 请看以下代码:
class One {
void foo() {
}
}
class Two extends One {
// insert method here
以下选项中的代码,放置在<插入代码>处无编译错误的选
项是:
A. int foo() { /* more code here */ }
B. protected void foo() { /* more code here */ }
C. public void foo() { /* more code here */ }
D. private void foo() { /* more code here */ }
13. 以下选项中,不属于 Java 的访问修饰符的是:
```

```
A. private
 B. protected
 C. friendly
D. public
14. 以下代码的输出结果是:
class Foo {
 private int x;
 public Foo(int x) {
  this. x = x;
 }
 public void setX(int x) {
  this. x = x;
 }
public int getX() {
  return x;
 }
public class Gamma {
 static Foo fooBar(Foo foo) {
  foo = new Foo (100);
```

```
return foo;
 }
public static void main(String[] args) {
  Foo foo = new Foo (300);
  System. out. print(foo. getX() + "-");
  Foo fooFoo = fooBar(foo):
  System. out. print(foo. getX() + "-");
  System.out.print(fooFoo.getX() + "-");
  foo = fooBar(fooFoo):
  System. out. print(foo. getX() + "-");
  System. out. print(fooFoo. getX());
 }
A. 300-100-100-100-100
```

```
15. 以下代码运行的结果是:
public class Base {
  public static final String F00 = "foo";
```

```
16. class Sub extends Base {
  public static final String F00 = "bar";
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
  Base b = new Base();
  Sub s = new Sub();
  System.out.print(Base.F00);
  System.out.print(Sub.F00);
  System.out.print(b.F00);
  System.out.print(s.F00);
  System.out.print(((Base) s).F00);
}
```

A. foofoofoofoo

```
16. 关于以下代码说法正确的选项是:
public class ItemTest {
  private final int id;
```

```
public ItemTest(int id) {
   this. id = id:
 }
 public void updateId(int newId) {
   id = newId:
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   ItemTest fa = new ItemTest(42);
   fa. updateId(69);
   System. out. println(fa. id);
 }
}
A. 编译错误
B. 运行时抛出异常
C. 运行后, fa 对象属性 id 的值没有改变, 应然是 42
D. 运行后, fa 对象属性 id 的值改变成新的值 69
17. 请看以下代码编译和运行的结果是:
public class Student {
private String name="sun";
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Student[] students=new Student[2];
  System. out. println(students[0]. name);
  System. out. println(students. length);
 }
}
A. sun
B. nu11
C. nu11
         1
D. 运行时抛出 NullPointerException 异常
18. 以下代码的输出结果是:
abstract class Vehicle {
 public int speed() {
  return 0;
class Car extends Vehicle {
 public int speed() {
  return 60;
```

```
class RaceCar extends Car {
public int speed() {
  return 150;
 }
}
public class TestCar {
public static void main(String[] args) {
  RaceCar racer = new RaceCar();
  Car car = new RaceCar();
  Vehicle vehicle = new RaceCar();
  System. out. println(racer. speed() + ",
car. speed() + ", "
    + vehicle.speed());
}
A. 0, 0, 0
                              B. 150, 60, 0
C. 150, 150, 150
                              D. 抛出运行时异常
19. 请看以下代码:
public abstract class Employee {
protected abstract double getSalesAmount();
public double getCommision() {
```

```
return getSalesAmount() * 0.15;estA() {
 }
class Sales extends Employee {
 〈插入代码〉
在〈插入代码〉处填入的方法正确的选项是:
A. double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45; }
B. public double getSalesAmount() { return
1230. 45; }
C. private double getSalesAmount() { return
1230. 45: }
D. protected double getSalesAmount() { return
1230. 45; }
20. 关于以下代码说法正确的选项是:
public interface A {
public void doSomething(String thing);
}
public class AImpl implements A {
public void doSomething(String msg) {
 }
```

```
}
public class B {
public A doit() {
 return null;
 }
public String execute() {
 return null;
public class C extends B {
public AImpl doit() {
 return null;
public Object execute() {
 return null;
A. 所有类和接口都编译成功
                                       B. 类 B 编
译失败
C. 类 Aimpl 编译失败
                                       D. 类 C 编
译失败
```

```
21. 关于以下代码说法正确的选项是: 你妈的, 什么吊题
interface A {
 public void aMethod();
interface B {
public void bMethod();
}
interface C extends A, B {
public void cMethod();
}
class D implements B {
public void bMethod() {}
class E extends D implements C {
 public void aMethod() {}
 public void bMethod() {}
 public void cMethod() {}
}
A. 编译失败
B. 如果定义 D e = new E(); 那么 e. bMethod(); 调用 D 类
```

的 bMethod()方法

```
C. 如果定义 D e = (D)(new E()); 那么 e. bMethod();
调用 D 类的 bMethod()方法
D. 如果定义 D e = (D)(new E()); 那么 e. bMethod();
调用 E 类的 bMethod()方法
22. 请看以下代码:
public class UserRequest {
public void request(ServletAction action) {
 action. doService():
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
 UserRequest user = new UserRequest();
 user.request(new ServletAction() {
  public void doService() {
   System. out. println("处理请求");
 });
}
如果上述代码采用回调模式编写,以下关于
ServletAction 的定义正确的选项是:
A. public static class ServletAction {
```

```
public void doService();
}
B. public final class ServletAction {
    public void doService();
}
C. public class ServletAction {
    public void doService();
}
D. public interface ServletAction {
    public void doService();
}
    以下代码运行的结果是:
public class Hello {
String title;
 int value;
public Hello() {
 title += "World";
}
public Hello(int value) {
 this. value = value;
```

```
title = "Hello":
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
  Hello c = new Hello(5);
  System. out. println(c. title);
 }
}
A. Hello
B. Hello World
C. Hello World 5
D. 运行后无输出
    请看以下代码编译和运行的结果是:
interface TestA {
 String toString();
}
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
  System.out.println(new TestA() {
   public String toString() {
    return "test":
```

```
}
  });
A. 输出: test
B. 输出: null
C. 代码 System. out. println(new TestA() {行,编译出
错
D. 代码 public String toString() {行,编译出错
25. 请看以下代码:
1) public class Outer {
2) void fn(int i) {
3)
    class Inner {
4)
     void print() {
      System. out. println(i);
5)
6)
7)
   }
8)
    Inner in = new Inner();
9)
    in. print();
10) }
```

```
11)}
12)class Test {
13) public static void main(String args[]) {
14) Outer out=new Outer();
15) out.fn(100);
16) }
17)}
关于上述代码说法正确的选项是:
```

A. 在第 5 行出现编译错误,fn 方法的参数必须用 final 修饰

- B. 在第3行出现编译错误,在方法的内部不能写类
- C. 在第8行出现编译错误,在方法的内部不能实例化 Inner 类的对象
 - D. 运行代码,控制台输出 100
- 1, 正确答案:C
- 2, 正确答案:D
- 3, 正确答案:A

- 4, 正确答案:A
- 5, 正确答案:B
- 6, 正确答案:B
- 7, 正确答案:B
- 8, 正确答案:A
- 9, 正确答案:C
- 10, 正确答案:D
- 11, 正确答案:B
- 12, 正确答案:BC
- 13, 正确答案:C
- 14, 正确答案:B
- 15, 正确答案:D

- 16, 正确答案:A
- 17, 正确答案:D
- 18, 正确答案:C
- 19, 正确答案:BD
- 20, 正确答案:D
- 21, 正确答案:D
- 22, 正确答案:D
- 23, 正确答案:A
- 24, 正确答案: A
- 25, 正确答案:A