socrative
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Quiz name: Java 111 Chapter 7 (from version 1)

Question with Most Correct Answers: #3

Question with Fewest Correct Answers: #12

Date: 11/10/2015

Total Questions: 12

1. A subclass inherits all the fields and methods from its superclass.

10/13 (A) True

1/13 (B) False

2. Which of the following are true?

10/13 (A) You can write a new instance method in the subclass that has the same signature as the one in the superclass, thus overriding it.

10/13 (B) You can declare new methods in the subclass that are not in the superclass.

9/13 (C) You can declare new fields in the subclass that are not in the superclass.

0/13 (D) None of the above.

3. The 'IS-A' test can be used to determine whether an item:

11/13 (A) is a subclass

0/13 (B) should be a method

0/13 (C) is an attribute

0/13 (D) should be overridden

4. Considering the code, which of the following is true? public class Cat extends Animal { . . . }

0/13 (A) Cat 'has-a' Animal

11/13 (B) Cat 'is-a' Animal

0/13 (C) Animal 'is-a' Cat

0/13 (D) Cat 'has-a' Cat

5. A kumquat is:

0/13 (A) An orange

0/13 (B) A Grape

0/13 (C) Both

11/13 (D) Citrus

6. A subclass can use the "extends" keyword to extend multiple superclasses.

1/13 (A) True

10/13 **(B)** False

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7. A superclass called Fruit contains a method called display() that outputs a message to the terminal. Apple is a subclass of Fruit. Which code segment IN THE SUBCLASS Apple will successfully call that method?

9/13 **(A)** super.display();

0/13 **(B)** Fruit.display();

0/13 **(C)** display(Fruit);

2/13 **(D)** Apple.display();

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8. Which of the following are true with regard to inheritance?

1/13 **(A)** A subclass must have methods or instance variables in its source code

9/13 **(B)** A subclass is can be a superclass to another class

11/13 **(C)** A subclass is able to override methods of a superclass

8/13 **(D)** A subclass inherits instance variables and methods from a superclass

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9. A superclass with a method that has the same header as a subclass will override the subclass' method.

1/13 **(A)** True

10/13 **(B)** False

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10. You have two classes show below. If you run a test drive and create a Surgeon object and call the treatPatient method, what will the output be?

0/13 **(A)** Pop some pills

0/13 **(B)** Pop some pills I'm going to put you under and perform surgery

11/13 **(C)** I'm going to put you under and perform surgery

0/13 **(D)** I'm going to put you under and perform surgery Snip, Snip

```
public class Doctor {
    boolean worksAtHospital;

    void treatPatient() {
        System.out.println("Pop some pills");
    }
}
public class Surgeon extends Doctor {
    void treatPatient() {
        System.out.println("I'm going to put you under and perform surgery");
    }
    void makeIncision() {
        System.out.println("Snip, Snip");
    }
}
```

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11. Method "overloading" is when:

1/13 **(A)** Two or more methods have the same name, and the same number and type of parameters, but different return types

9/13 **(B)** Two or more methods have the same name but different numbers or types of parameters

0/13 **(C)** A method can take any number of arguments of the same type

2/13 **(D)** A method calls the method of the same name of its superclass

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12. Assuming the upper code is part of a Thing class and the lower code has an instance of the class called thing, what will the result be?

1/13	(A)	Twice thing's value is: 40
2/13	(B)	Twice thing's value is: 2020
3/13	(C)	The code will not run
6/13	(D)	The code will not compile

```
...
public String getValue() {
    return "20";
}
public int getValue() {
    return 20;
}
...
System.out.println("Twice thing's value is: "
    (thing.getValue() + thing.getValue()) );
...
```