1. In Java, the first (head) element of a list \_\_\_\_\_\_.

has no predecessor

a. has a predecessor but not successor

b. has both a predecessor and a successor

c. has index 0

d. has index1

2. To add an element e just after a node referenced by ref, you should use the statement \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. add(ref);

b. ref.next = new Node( e );

c. ref.next = new Node( e, ref.next );

d. ref = new Node( e, ref.next );

3. In general, adding an element e in one step to a singly-linked list just before a node referenced by ref \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. cannot be done

b. can be done if you use a loop

c. can only be done when ref is the last node in the list

d. can be done if you check for exceptions

4. To remove a node that is not the head of a singly linked list conveniently, you need to have a reference to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the node that precedes it

b. the node that comes after it

c. the node itself

d. none of the above

5. To easily move from any node to its successor, and from any node to its predecessor, and from the first to the last node and from the last to the first node, you need \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. A singly linked list

b. A singly and circularly linked list

c. A doubly linked list

d. A doubly and circularly linked list

6. A method for removing the element at an index k in a list throws an exception unless \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. k is negative

b. k is nonnegative and less than the size of the list

c. k is nonnegative and less than or equal to the size of the list

d. k is positive and less than or equal to the size of the list

7. True or false: A linked list is a recursive data structure.

8. True or false: A linked list is a looping data structure.

9. True or false: The head of a linked list is also a linked list.

10. True or false: The tail of a linked list is also a linked list.