Иерархия классов:

```java
class MedicalStaff{}
class Doctor extends MedicalStaff{}
class Nurse extends MedicalStaff{}
class HeadDoctor extends Doctor{}
```

	Correct	Not Correct	Answer
`Doctor doctor1 = new Doctor();`	+		Type of the reference is the same as type of the object
`Doctor doctor2 = new MedicalStaff();`		+	Downcasting doesn't allow here
`Doctor doctor3 = new HeadDoctor();`	+		Upcasting, okay
`Object object1 = new HeadDoctor();`	+		Upcasting, all classes extends Object class
`HeadDoctor doctor5 = new Object();`		+	Downcasting
`Doctor doctor6  = new Nurse();`		+	Doctor and Nurse classes have the same parent-class
`Nurse nurse = new Doctor();`		+	Doctor and Nurse classes have the same parent-class
`Object object2 = new Nurse();`	+		Upcasting, all classes extends Object class
`List<Doctor> list1= new ArrayList<Doctor>();`	+		Matching parametrization of both generics
`List<MedicalStaff> list2 = new ArrayList<Doctor>();`		+	Not matching parametrization of both generics
`List<Doctor> list3 = new ArrayList<MedicalStaff>();`		+	Not matching parametrization of both generics
`List<Object> list4 = new ArrayList<Doctor>();`		+	Not matching parametrization of both generics
`List<Object> list5 = new ArrayList<Object>();`	+		Matching parametrization of both generics