1. B → public allow everythings
2. B → this(): this keyword Shows current class address
3. D → The code does not compile. Because if we use return keyword inside if statement it should be that at least one else statement.
4. D → it does not compile for some reason. Since we cannot give void method to the sysout it cannot be compiled
5. C → java passed primitive by their copy but as to object it passes reference
6. C → java bean should have getter and setter methods. So setter method should be void and takes parameter
7.
8. None of them can make compile
9. C → static variable
10. A →t his(4)
11. C
12. A → when we look at the code, for encapsulation it should be getter and setter methos. But there is no getter method
13. A → like c++ java also inserts no-argument constructor
14. A → if we use … then it should be last parameters otherwise there will be confusing.
15. A → Because there is a null assignment to mySkier. And we knows that in java there is pass by reference for objects
16. C → the meaning of method overload is that there should be at least 2 methods same name taking diffrent parameters.
17. D
18. B → As I mentioned before, in java primitive parameters pass by value but objects are pass by reference
19. D → we can call method from another class if it is public by its package name . class name . method name
20.
21. C → two → first one is parameter of method since we try to change it score++. And second one is result since we change it on returning.
22. D
23.
24. C → if we talk about encapsulation all variables should be private Access modifier.
25. A → In java new is keywords, methods cannot start with numeric and should not contains –
26. C → when we look at the signature of method it is int and it should return int pirimitive
27. C → when we pass a object in java it is possible to change the object too
28. C → it does not compile since final variables cannot initialize without assingment
29. A → in java bean we can give the prefix as is
30. B → we can use static methods if only we define their packages
31. B → default is the package-private and it can used by all members in the same packages
32. B → one: we can call constructer only inside of constructers
33. A → an instance method is allowed to reference a static variable
34. B → when we add return new Byte((byte)6); it can be compiled
35. B
36. B → there is no type after static and final string could’nt initialized
37. C → this code cannot be compile since constructer is not defined correctly
38. D → private, public
39. A → 3

40. B → this keyword means the address of current class. When we write this.Drink it trys to find Drink inside of the same class
41. C
42. D → A static variable is always available in all instances of the class
43. D → it should be declared
44. B → One. İf we remove height = 4 it can be compiled because it should be double.
45. D → the code does not compile. Because süper class constructer does not explicitly crerated
46. A
47. C → the code does not compile because of line m2 that is passing int to long
48. A → $sprint(): in java $ sign is used for innerclass name and method name as well
49. B → in protected it can be accessed by tme same package class and subclass which derives from the class
50. D → None of the above: Because if we use the methods inside any class we should point a reference if they are not static methods.