Question 1-C

The protected access modifier allows access to everythingthe package-private access modifier, plus subclasses.

Question 2-B

The this() statement is used to call a constructor in the same class.

Question 3-D

sell() method does not compile because it does not return a value if both ofthe if-then statements' conditional expressions evaluate to false.

Question 4-D

No-argument version of the nested() method does not returna value. The method print(boolean) in the type PrintStream is not applicable for the arguments (void).

Question 5- B

Java uses "pass-by-value" to send data into a method.

Question 6- C

public void setRange(int range) is a correct setter declaration because it takes a value.

Question 7-B

A constructor can only call this() or super() on the firstline of the constructor, but never both in the same constructor.

Question 8-B

It has package-private access. It uses a return type of Long.

Question 9-C

A static variable is always available to all instances of theclass.

Question 10-A

this(4) → will cause rope to be set to 5.

Question 11-C

Private attributes are only visible if the two classes are inthe same package, regardless of whether one extends the other.

Question 12-D

There are no values that can be placed in the two blanks to ensure the classproperly encapsulates its data.

Question 13-C

A class extends a parent class that does notinclude a no-argument constructor, the default no-argument constructor cannot beautomatically inserted into the child class by the compiler.

Question 14-A

public void sing(String key, String... harmonies) // does not contain a compiler error

Question 15-?

Question 16-B

public Long findAverage(int sum, int divisor) → it is a valid overloaded version of the findAverage() method, because the name is the same but theargument list differs.

Question 17-D

Encapsulation makes no guarantees about performance and concurrency.

Question 18-A

The contents of an array can be modified whenpassed to a method, since a copy of the reference to the object is passed.For instance,the method can change the first element of a non-empty array.

Question 19-B

It given that two classes are in the same package, therefore the package name wouldnot be required.

Question 20-D

Byte, String, void → Data type prevents thereturn statement from being used within the method**.**

Question 21-?

Question 22-D

The super() statement is used to call a constructor in the parent class, while super is used to reference a member of the parent class.

Question 23-B

BThe method signature has package-private, or default, access; therefore, it isaccessible to classes in the same package.

Question 24-A

The access modifier of strength is protected, meaning subclasses and classeswithin the same package can modify it. Changing the value to private would improveen capsulation by making the Protect class the only one capable of directly modifyingit.

Question 25-A

Since method names may include the underscore _ character aswell as the dollar $ symbol.

Question 26-D

The return type, int, should go before the method name and after any access, final, or static modifiers.

Question 27 –B

A change made to the data within an object passed to a method is reflected in the calling method.

Question 28-C

The contents instance variable is marked final, but there is a setContents() instance method that can change the value of the variable. Since these two are incompatible, the code does not compile,

Question 29-A

***JavaBean methods use the prefixes get, set, and is for boolean values.

Question 30-C

import static clothes.Store.getClothes;

(Since it properly imports the method into the class using a static import.)

Question 31-D

In Java, the lack of an access modifier indicates that the member is package-private.

Question 32-?

Question 33-A

An instance method is allowed to reference a static variable.

Question 34-A

calculateDistance() method requires a return type that can be easily converted to a short value

Question 35-C

**Overloaded methods must have the same name.

**Overloaded methods must have a different list of parameters

Question 36-B

The declaration of wednesday does not compile because there is no data type for the variable.

Thedeclaration of tuesday is fine and compiles without issue.

The declaration of monday does not compile.

Question 37-D

The line in themain() method to create the new Puppy(2) object does not compile, since there is noconstructor capable of taking an int value.

Question 38-A

The public access modifier allows access to everythingthe private access modifier does and more.

Question 39-?

Question 40-B

The class would not compile because this.Drink has no meaningto the compiler..

Question 41-C

public void call(int count, String me, String... data) → call(2,"home","sweet")

Question 42-D

A static variable is always available in all instances of the class**.**

Question 43-A

The first line of a constructor could bethis() or super(), making it an untrue statement.

Question 44-?

Question 45-D

Since the parent class, Forest, does notdefine a no-argument super() constructor, the RainForest() constructor does notcompile.

Question 46-A

The choose(int) method is called, returning 5.

Question 47-C

The code does not compile due thewrong variable type being passed to the getScore() method on line m2.

Question 48-A

Java methods must start with a letter, the dollar $ symbol, or underscore _character.

Question 49-B

The protected modifier allows access by any subclass or class that is in the samepackage.

Question 50-?