Day 6: Terminology Review

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Use the terms in the boxes to fill in the blanks. Terms might be used more than once, or not at all.

Accessor Method	Actual Parameter	Application Class
Assignment Statement	Class Method	Data Type
Declaration Statement	Default Constructor	Formal Parameter
Instance Method	Instance Variable	Local Variable
main Method	Method Call	Method Definition
Mutator Method	Object	Parameterized Constructor
Primitive Variable	Programmer-Defined Class	Reference Variable
Return Statement	Return Type	toString Method

1.	A(n) allows the application class to retrieve the value of an instance variable.		
2.	A(n) is called when an object is instantiated and there are no arguments to be sent.		
3.	A(n) stores the data for an object.		
4.	The is where the program begins execution.		
5.	The always returns a reference to a String that contains the state of the object.		
6.	A(n) is the value sent to a method.		
7.	The memory location that stores a value sent to a method is called a(n)		
8.	A variable that is declared inside a method and can only be used within that method is called a(n) $___$.		
9.	A(n) tells the computer to execute a method.		
10.	An instance method must be called on a(n)		
11.	In a method header, the specifies the type of data the method will send back to the caller.		
12.	A(n) sends a value back to the caller.		

13.	A(n)instance variable.	$_{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}$ allows the application class to change the value stored in ar	
14.	The operations can be j	specifies what information can be stored in a variable and what performed on it.	
15.	A(n)	stores the address of an object.	
16.	The	contains the method header and the method body.	
17.	. Instance variables are found in the		
18.	A call to the toString method would appear in the		
19.	A(n)a data type and a r	appears inside the parentheses of a method header, and contains name.	
20	A(n)	stores a value in a variable	