1. Superclass is to subclass is
   1. Child to parent
   2. This is to super
   3. Object is to primitive data
   4. Base class is to derived class
   5. Instance variable is to local variable
2. Which of the following from a parent class is usable in child class.?
   1. Public constants
   2. Private variables
   3. Local variables
   4. Private methods
   5. Static methods
3. S

**public class** A {  
 **void** foo(){  
 System.***out***.println(**"A is foo"**);  
 }  
  
  
}

**public class** B **extends** A {  
  
 **void** foo(){  
 System.***out***.println(**"B's foo"**);  
 }  
  
}

A aref = **new** B();  
 aref.foo();

a) A’s foo

b) B’s foo

c) There will be a compile error because aRef may only refer to A objects

d) There will be a compiler error because the compiler cant tell which foo method to be called.

1. Given the following variable expression
2. obj.upperCase();
3. obj.subString(0,5);
4. obj.equals(**"hi"**);
5. obj.compareTo(**"hi"**);
6. All of them will cause compilation errors.

Multiple choices possible.

1. Given the method header

void doSomething(Object param)

Which of the following is not a valid call to the method.

1. *doSomething*(**"Java"**);
2. *doSomething*(**new** String(**"java"**));
3. *doSomething*(14);
4. *doSomething*(**new** Integer(13));
5. All are valid calls
6. In the class header, which keyword should go in the blank to create an inheritance relationship?

Public class Child \_\_\_\_ extends Parent

1. super
2. extends
3. implements
4. inherits
5. interface
6. If A inherits from B, B inherits from C and C inherits from D.

Which of the following is true ?

1. A is the grandparent of B, C and D.
2. D is derived from B
3. C may use public variables that are declared in A.
4. B may use public variables that are declared in A.
5. A may use public variables that are declared in D.

True/False

1. In a inheritance relationship, the parent class should be a more specific version of the child class.
2. A child class can use all public data and methods from its parent class.
3. The super reference means the same thing as **this** reference, but it is only used in subclasses.
4. In Java, a subclass may inherit from many superclasses.
5. In Java a subclass may inherit from may supercalsses.
6. All classes are derived from the object class.
7. A class in Java can be both a superclass and a subclass.