

12.2. Exam 1 for the AP CS A Exam (not timed)

The following problems are similar to what you might see on the AP CS A exam. Please answer each to the best of your ability.

12-2-1: Which of the following is equivalent to the statement below? Recall DeMorgan's Law.

```
!((a <= b) && (b < 0))
```

- ☐ A. `(a >= b) && (b >= 0)`
- ☐ B. `!(a > b) || !(b >= 0)`
- ☐ C. `(a >= b) || (b > 0)`
- ☐ D. `(a > b) || (b >= 0)`
- ☐ E. `(a > b) && (b >= 0)`

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Activity: 12.2.1 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_1)

12-2-2: Consider the following recursive method. What does `mystery(4)` return?

```
public int mystery(int m)
{
    if (m == 1)
    {
        return 3;
    } else
    {
        return 3 * mystery(m - 1);
    }
}
```

- ☐ A. 9
- ☐ B. 81
- ☐ C. 3
- ☐ D. 243
- ☐ E. 27

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Activity: 12.2.2 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_2)

12-2-3: In which of these cases will an ascending order (from smallest to largest) insertion sort have the fastest run time?

- I. An array that is in reverse order (from largest to smallest).
- II. An array that is in sorted order already (from smallest to largest).
- III. An array that is in random order (not already sorted).

- ☐ A. II only
- ☐ B. I only
- ☐ C. I and II only
- ☐ D. II and III only
- ☐ E. III only

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Activity: 12.2.3 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_3)

12-2-4: Which of these loops will output 01234 ?

```
int max = 5;

//Loop I
for (int i = 0; i < max; i++)
{
    System.out.print(i);
}

//Loop II
int j = 0;
while (j < max)
{
    System.out.print(j);
    j++;
}

//Loop III
int k = 0;
for (int i = max; i > 0; i--)
{
    System.out.print(i);
}
```

- ☐ A. I only
- ☐ B. II only
- ☐ C. II and III only
- ☐ D. I and II only

☐ E. I, II, and III

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Activity: 12.2.4 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_4)

12-2-5: Consider the following block of code. What are the first and last numbers printed after running the code?

```
int value = 15;
while (value < 30)
{
    value++;
    System.out.println(value);
}
```

☐ A. First: 15 Last: 29

☐ B. First: 15 Last: 30

☐ C. First: 16 Last: 29

☐ D. First: 16 Last: 30

☐ E. First: 16 Last: 28

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Activity: 12.2.5 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_5)

12-2-6: Consider the following block of code. What value is returned from `solution(5)` ?

```
public int solution(int limit)
{
    int s = 0;

    for (int outside = 1; outside <= limit; outside++)
    {
        for (int middle = 1; middle <= limit; middle++)
        {
            for (int inside = 1; inside <= limit; inside++)
            {
                s++;
            }
        }
    }
    return s;
}
```

☐ A. 25

☐ B. 15

- ☐ C. 125
- ☐ D. 64
- ☐ E. 625

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Activity: 12.2.6 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_6)

12-2-7: Given that both `count` and `n` are integer values, which of the following statements is true about both code blocks?

```
// Code block I
for (count = 0; count <= n; count++)
{
    System.out.println(count);
}

//Code block II
count = 0;
while (count <= n)
{
    count = count + 1;
    System.out.println(count);
}
```

- ☐ A. I and II are exactly equivalent for all input values `n`.
- ☐ B. I and II are only equivalent when `n` is an even number.
- ☐ C. I and II are only equivalent when `n = 0`
- ☐ D. I and II are equivalent for all values except when `n = 0`
- ☐ E. I and II are never going to have the exact same outputs.

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Activity: 12.2.7 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_7)

12-2-8: Consider the following class declarations. Which statements are true?

```
public class Animal
{
    /* Some code */
}

public class Cat extends Animal
{
    /* Some code */
}
```

- I. Cat inherits the constructors of Animal
II. Cat cannot add **new** methods and **private** instance variables that Animal does not have
III. Cat can override existing **public** methods of Animal

- ☐ A. I only
☐ B. II only
☐ C. III only
☐ D. I and II
☐ E. II and III

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Activity: 12.2.8 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_8)

12-2-9: Consider the following code. What is the maximum amount of times that `HELLO` could possibly be printed?

```
for (int i = 0; i <= k; i++)
{
    if (arr[i] < someValue)
    {
        System.out.print("HELLO")
    }
}
```

- ☐ A. k
☐ B. k + 1
☐ C. k - 1
☐ D. 1
☐ E. 0

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Activity: 12.2.9 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_9)

12-2-10: When will the method `stringRecursion` produce a run time error?

```
public void stringRecursion(String s)
{
    if (s.length() < 16)
    {
        System.out.println(s);
    }
    stringRecursion(s + "*");
}
```

- ☐ A. It will never produce a run time error.
- ☐ B. It will always produce a run time error.
- ☐ C. Only when the length of the input string is greater than or equal to 16.
- ☐ D. Only when an empty string is input.
- ☐ E. Whenever the input string length is less than 16.

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Activity: 12.2.10 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_10)

12-2-11: Consider the following class definitions. Which of I, II and III below would cause an error when used in place of the missing code in the main method?

```
public class A
{
    public void method1() { };
}

public class B extends A
{
    // Instance variables and other methods not shown

    public void method1()
    {
        /* implementation not shown */
    }
}

public class C extends B
{
    //Instance variables and other methods not shown

    public void method2(C o)
    {
        /* implementation not shown */
    }

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        C objectC = new C();
        B objectB = new B();
        // Missing code
    }
}

I objectC.method1();
II objectB.method2(objectC);
III objectC.method2(objectB);
```

- ☐ A. I only
- ☐ B. II only
- ☐ C. II and III only
- ☐ D. III only
- ☐ E. I, II and III

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Activity: 12.2.11 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_11)

12-2-12: Which of these declarations will *not* cause an error?

```
I ArrayList<String> stringList = new List<String>();  
II ArrayList<int> intList = new ArrayList<int>();  
III ArrayList<String> stringList = new ArrayList<String>();
```

- ☐ A. I only
- ☐ B. II only
- ☐ C. III only
- ☐ D. II and III
- ☐ E. I and II

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Activity: 12.2.12 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_12)

12-2-13: Suppose that the following method takes in a two dimensional array called `matrix`. After the method call `printMatrix(matrix)` what will the output be? Possible options are listed below the method definition.


```
/* assume that matrix has the following values */
```

```
7654
```

```
3210
```

```
4567
```

```
0123
```

```
public static void printMatrix(int[][] matrix)
```

```
{
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < matrix.length; i++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        for (int t = 0; t < i; t++)
```

```
        {
```

```
            System.out.println(matrix[i][t]);
```

```
        }
```

```
        System.out.println();
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Possible output:

I.

7654

3210

4567

0123

II.

7

32

456

0123

III.

3

45

012

IV.

7

3

4

0

- ☐ A. I
- ☐ B. II
- ☐ C. III
- ☐ D. IV
- ☐ E. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` will be thrown.

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Activity: 12.2.13 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_14)

12-2-14: If `randomList` is an `ArrayList` of `Integer` objects and is initially set to `{0, 1, 2, 3}`, what will `randomList` look like after the following code is executed?

```
randomList.add(5);
randomList.add(7);
int randomNum = randomList.get(2);
randomList.remove(2);
randomList.add(randomNum, 4);
randomList.set(1, 8);
```

- ☐ A. `[0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7]`
- ☐ B. `[0, 1, 4, 3, 5, 7]`
- ☐ C. `[0, 8, 3, 4, 5, 7]`
- ☐ D. `[0, 8, 4, 3, 5, 7]`
- ☐ E. `[5, 7, 0, 8, 4, 3]`

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Activity: 12.2.14 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_15)

12-2-15: Consider the following code segment. What will be printed as a result of executing the code below?

```
String str = "fedcba";
int counter = 0;
while(counter < str.length() - 1)
{
    System.out.print(str.substring(counter + 1, counter + 2));
    counter++;
}
```

- ☐ A. `edcba`
- ☐ B. `edcb`
- ☐ C. Nothing is printed because an `IndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown.
- ☐ D. `feeddccbba`
- ☐ E. `fededcdcbcbba`

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Activity: 12.2.15 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_16)

12-2-16: Consider the following class declarations. Which of the following statements will not compile?

```
public class B
{
    public int myValue;

    public B()
    {
        myValue = 0;
    }

    public B(int x)
    {
        myValue = x;
    }
}

public class C extends B
{
    public C()
    {
        super(0);
    }
}
```

- ☐ A. C c1 = new C();
- ☐ B. B b1 = new B();
- ☐ C. B c2 = new C();
- ☐ D. B b3 = new B(10);
- ☐ E. C c3 = new C(24);

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Activity: 12.2.16 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_17)

12-2-17: Consider the following method. Assume that `String s = "rain";` and `int b = 4;` have been executed. What are the values of `s` and `b` after `test(s,b)` is executed?

```
public static void test(String str, int y)
{
    str = str + "bow";
    y = y * 2;
}
```

- ☐ A. s="rainbow"; b=8;
- ☐ B. s="rain"; b=8;
- ☐ C. s="rainbow"; b=4;
- ☐ D. s="rain"; b=4;

☐ E. `s="bow"; b=4;`

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Activity: 12.2.17 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_18)

12-2-18: Which of the following is/are true about using insertion sort versus using merge sort?

- I. Insertion sort requires more storage space than mergesort.
- II. Insertion sort is only more efficient than mergesort in the **case** that we have a very small array.
- III. Insertion sort is almost always less efficient than mergesort.

- ☐ A. I only
- ☐ B. II only
- ☐ C. III only
- ☐ D. I and III
- ☐ E. II and III

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Activity: 12.2.18 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_19)

12-2-19: What would the contents of `matrix`, a 2-D array of integers, be after a call to `alter(1)`? The method `alter` is defined below.

```
private int[][] matrix;  
  
/* matrix looks like this initially  
1 3 5 7  
2 4 6 8  
3 5 7 9  
*/  
  
public void alter(int c)  
{  
    for (int i = 0; i < matrix.length; i++)  
    {  
        for (int j = c + 1; j < matrix[0].length; j++)  
        {  
            matrix[i][j - 1] = matrix[i][j];  
        }  
    }  
}
```

I. 1 7 7 7
2 8 8 8
3 9 9 9

II. 1 5 7
2 6 8
3 7 9

III. 1 3 5 7
3 5 7 9

IV. 1 3 5 7
3 5 7 9
3 5 7 9

V. 1 5 7 7
2 6 8 8
3 7 9 9

- ☐ A. I
- ☐ B. II
- ☐ C. III
- ☐ D. IV
- ☐ E. V

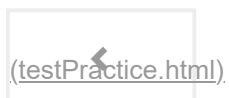
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Activity: 12.2.19 Multiple Choice (qtnt1_20)

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