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| 1 A compiler ignores whitespace (that is, any combination of nonprinting characters) between words and lines.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 2. Dots (or periods) in a Java statement are used to separate the names of the components that make up the statement.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 3. Using the void keyword in the main() method header indicates that a value will be returned by the main() method is called.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 3. A program written in \_\_\_\_ is the most basic circuitry-level language.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | machine language | b. | Java | |  | c. | C | d. | BASIC |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 4. Locating and repairing all syntax errors is part of the process of \_\_\_\_ a program.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interpreting | b. | executing | |  | c. | debugging | d. | compiling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 5 \_\_\_\_ are also called modules, methods, functions, and subroutines. Java programmers most frequently use the term “method.”   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Calls | b. | Classes | |  | c. | Procedures | d. | Applications |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 6. \_\_\_\_ refers to the hiding of data and methods within an object.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Instance | b. | Inheritance | |  | c. | Encapsulation | d. | Passed |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 7. \_\_\_\_ describes the feature of languages that allows the same word to be interpreted correctly in different situations based on the context.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Polymorphism | b. | Insulation | |  | c. | Source code | d. | Architecturally neutral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 8. Programs that are embedded in a Web page are called Java \_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | consoles | b. | applications | |  | c. | applets | d. | windowed applications |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 9. A(n) \_\_\_\_ defines the circumstances under which a class can be accessed and the other classes that have the right to use a class.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Pascal casing | b. | parameter | |  | c. | identifier | d. | access specifier |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 10. In Java, the reserved keyword \_\_\_\_ means that a method is accessible and usable even though no objects of the class exist.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | active | b. | undefined | |  | c. | void | d. | static |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 11. Line comments start with \_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a forward slash and an asterisk | b. | a percent sign | |  | c. | two forward slashes | d. | a forward slash and two asterisks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

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| 12. In a \_\_\_\_ environment, you can change directories using the cd command. For example, to change to a directory named MyClasses, you type cd MyClasses and press Enter.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | DOS | b. | Java | |  | c. | Windows | d. | graphical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

13. After a successful compile, you can run the class file on any computer that has a \_\_\_\_.

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|  | a. | Java language interpreter | b. | DOS |
|  | c. | Web browser | d. | text editor |

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