```
下述代码的执行结果是:
public class Demo {
   public static void main(String args[]) {
      char[] c = {'南', '大'};
      String[] s = {"南郎", "南航", "东南"};
      Demo ex = new Demo();
      ex. modify(c, s):
     for (char c1 : c) {System.out.print(c1);}
     System.out.print("不比" + s[2] + "差!");
  public void modify (char[] c, String[] s) {
     c = new char[] {'南', '理', '工'}; 只是议变引用而没有改变实际内容
     s[s. length - 1] = "离大";
                                  详情请见P92课本
                              B. 南大不比南大差!
A. 南大不比东南差!
                                 D. 南理工不比东南差!
C. 南理工不比南大差!
```

```
7. 下述代码的执行结果是:
public class Parent {
    public String show() { return "Hello";} }

public class Child extends Parent {
    public boolean show() {
        return super. show(). length() < 10;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Parent p = new Parent();
        Parent c = new Child();
        System out. println(p. show() + " " + c. show());
    }

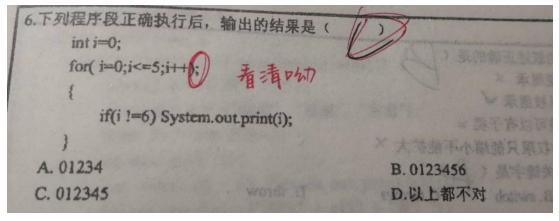
A. Hello true B. 编译报错 C. true Hello D. Hello Hello
```

```
3. 给定以下代码:
public class A {
  private int counter = 0;
  public static int getInstanceCount() {return counter;}
  public A() {counter++; }
}

若Class B的main方法中有以下代码:
  A al = new A();
  A a2 = new A();
  A a3 = new A();
  System out. println(A. getInstanceCount());

其执行结果为:
  A 编译报错
  B. 3  C. 1  D. 抛出 runtime 异常
```

```
14. 下述代码的执行结果是:
 package njust:
 public class Book {
     int pages = 2;
     protected int interviews = 5;
package njust;
public class Magazine extends Book (
  private int totalPages() {
      interviews = 8;
      return this. interviews * super. interviews * pages;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
   System out. println (new Magazine (). totalPages ());
                                                            D. 50
                                         C. 编译报错
                      B. 128
     80
```



```
6. class Q1{
        System.out.println("init");
    static{
        System.out.println("static init");
                                     Q.类在被加载时,先进行静态初
                                   始化,输出"static init",
    public static void main(String[] args)
                                    然后 Q. 每次实例化时,进行
       new Q1();
                                    非静态初始化、输出"in社"
执行该程序,输出结果是()。
                                      C. init
                    B. static init
A. static init
                                                      static init
                                       init
                          init
   static init
```

```
下列代码哪行会出错?
  1) public void modify () {
  2)
        int I, j, k;
  3)
        I=100;
       while (I>0) {
         j=I*2;
        System out. println ("The value of j is " +j);
 7)
       k=k+1;
8)
        I-;
9)
10) }
                                                                      line 8
                                                line 7
       line 4
                           line 6
```

```
- 切門板隐藏的域
                                     B. 对超类构造器的调用
        C. 对当前类构造器的调用
                                     D. 语法错误
      14. class SuperClass {
                                      注意与13的题区别,13的题
          void method()() {method();}
                                      中methodi在子类中被改写,
          private void method1() {x=11;}
                                      但是这里父类的 method 1是
        public class SubClass extends SuperClass {
                                      private, 无法被子类继承
                                      和改写,子类和父类中的
          private void method1() {
                                     method1 没有任何关系
        共2页
                                                                  (3)
      public static void main(String[] args) {
        SubClass rSub=new SubClass();
        SuperClass rSuper=rSub;
       rSub.method0();
       System.out.println(rSuper.x+","+rSub.x);
对于以上 Java 代码,运行主类得到的输出结果是(()
                                                   D. 2,11
                                  C. 11,0
                   B. 11, 2
 A. 0,2
         名交 WOTKET TAE入III SUPER()ハイム
                                     D. 炯川兴 Person 平定义的 super()方法
      调用类 Person 的构造器
                                    D. 语法错误
 14. class SuperClass {
                                     rsub -methodo();
     int x;
     void method() {method();}
                                     是子类从父类中继承的 methodo,
     void method1() {x=11;}
                                     然后在 method 0 中又调用了
                                     method (1) ,由于method 1
   class SubClass extends SuperClass {
                                      此时已经在子麦中被衣写,
    void method1() { x=2; }
       public static void main(String[] args) {
                                          所以此时执行的是子类
        SubClass rSub=new SubClass();
                                       中旬 method 1,将子类中的
        SuperClass rSuper-rSub;
        rSub.method0();
                                         汉改为2, 而父类中的父
        System.out.println(rSuper.x+","+rSub.x);
                                         M 从未被修改,仍是
                                                  初始值o
```

C. 11,0

D. 2,11

对于以上 Java 代码,运行主类得到的输出结果是

B. 11, 2

A. 0, 2