Answer Key

1. Which access modifier prevents a method from being accessed outside its class?

   A) public   B) private   C) protected   D) default

   Ans: B) private

2. What happens if the main() method is not public?

   A) The class will not compile

   B) It won't run

   C) The class will not execute

   D) It will cause an error during runtime

   Ans: B) It won't run

3. Which access modifier offers the lowest level of access?

   A) public   B) private   C) protected   D) default

   Ans: B) private

4. Which is an example of encapsulation?

   A) Directly accessing variables   B) Using getter/setter methods

   C) Using only private methods   D) Making all variables public

   Ans: B) Using getter/setter methods

5. Which of the following cannot have an access modifier applied?

   A) Fields (variables)   B) Methods

   C) Local variables   D) Interfaces

   Ans: C) Local variables

6. Who can use a default -package-private- member?

   A) Only the class itself   B) Any class

   C) Any class in the same package   D) Only subclasses

   Ans: C) Any class in the same package

7. How many public classes can be in a .java file?

   A) One   B) Two   C) Three   D) Any number

   Ans: A) One

8. What can derived classes do with base class members?

   A) Modify the class   B) Override the members

   C) Can't use the members   D) Make the members private

   Ans: B) Override the members

9. What does an enum in Java represent?

   A) A group of variables   B) A group of named constants

   C) A group of functions   D) A group of classes

   Ans: B) A group of named constants

10. What are enum constants by default in Java?

    A) public, static, and final   B) private, static, and final

    C) public, final, and mutable   D) static, final, and dynamic

    Ans: A) public, static, and final