

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Selvam College Of Technology, Namakkal (Autonomous)</b> <b>IT Support &amp; Development Training Programme (ISDTP)</b></p>	
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Worksheet -11 (Package & Scope)			
Bundle & Subject Name	Advanced Bundle V2 (2025) - Java Programming V2	Semester	VI

## Answer Key

1. What is a package in Java?
  - A) A mechanism to organize related classes, interfaces, and sub-packages.
  - B) A data structure to store variables.
  - C) A type of method in Java.
  - D) A keyword for inheritance.

**Ans: A. A mechanism to organize related classes, interfaces, and sub-packages.**
2. What types of Java elements can be grouped within a package?
  - A) Only classes
  - B) Only methods and variables
  - C) Classes, interfaces, enumerations, and annotations
  - D) Only interfaces

**Ans: C. Classes, interfaces, enumerations, and annotations**
3. What is the purpose of the import statement in Java?
  - A) To remove classes from a package
  - B) To add packages to the program
  - C) To define a new class
  - D) To create a new package

**Ans: B. To add packages to the program**
4. What does the statement `import package.name.*;` do in Java?
  - A) Imports only the specified class from package.name.
  - B) Imports all classes from package.name but not its subpackages.
  - C) Imports all classes and subpackages from package.name.
  - D) Imports the entire package.name as a new package.

**Ans: B. Imports all classes from package.name but not its subpackages.**
5. How do you declare a package in Java?
  - A) package mypack;
  - B) package name = mypack;
  - C) import mypack;
  - D) class mypack;

**Ans: A. package mypack;**
6. What must be true about all classes in a Java package before they can be used?
  - A) All classes in the package must be compiled before use.
  - B) Only public classes must be compiled.
  - C) Only the first class needs to be compiled.
  - D) Classes in a package do not need to be compiled.

**Ans: A. All classes in the package must be compiled before use.**
7. What does "scope" refer to in Java?
  - A) The time duration a variable exists in memory
  - B) The boundaries within which an identifier (variable, method, or class) can be accessed or modified
  - C) The level of access a variable or method has
  - D) The memory allocated for variables and methods

**Ans: B. The boundaries within which an identifier (variable, method, or class) can be accessed or modified**
8. What must be true about local variables before they are used?
  - A) They must be assigned default values
  - B) They must be initialized before use
  - C) They must be declared public
  - D) They must be defined as static

**Ans: B. They must be initialized before use**
9. Which of the following variables is shared by all instances of a class in Java?
  - A) Local Variable
  - B) Instance Variable
  - C) Static Variable
  - D) Method Variable

**Ans: C. Static Variable**
10. When is an instance variable destroyed in Java?
  - A) When the method using it returns
  - B) When the method finishes execution
  - C) When the object is garbage-collected
  - D) When the class is unloaded

**Ans: C. When the object is garbage-collected**