

1. Abstract classes are classes that use the special keyword extends. But can the abstract class have all types of methods, both abstract and no abstract? And will the child class inherit it?
 - a. Yes, but the child class will not inherit the abstract methods.
 - b. Yes, but the child class will not inherit the non abstract methods.
 - c. Yes, the child will inherit both types of methods.**
 - d. Yes, but you must use the special keyword implements for the abstract methods.
2. What is the output?

```
1 interface movingtime {  
2     public abstract void run();  
3 }  
4  
5 public class dog implements movingtime {  
6     public void run() {  
7         System.out.println("I am running!");  
8     }  
9  
10    public static void main(String[] args) {  
11        movingtime dog1 = new dog();  
12        dog1.run();  
13    }  
14 }  
15
```

- a. Runtime error
 - b. Compile error
 - c. I am running**
 - d. Prints nothing
3. What is the output?

```
1 public class T {  
2     int i;  
3     public static void main (String[] args  
4         T turtle = new T();  
5         System.out.println(turtle.i);  
6     }  
7 }  
8
```

- a. Compile error
 - b. Runtime error
 - c. i
 - d. 0**
4. What is not one of the main benefits of inheritance?
 - a. Reusing code
 - b. Reducing redundancy in the code
 - c. Easier code maintenance and clarity
 - d. Lack of independence**

5. Inheritance from multiple classes is impossible.
 - a. True
 - b. False