

### True/False

1. Two methods with the same name but different parameter lists are examples of overloaded methods.
2. It is a good idea to alias object variables especially as a beginner programmer.
3. In the declaration statement `Turtle donatello;` `donatello` is an object variable.
4. An object reference is sometimes referred to as a “memory address.”
5. The statement `Turtle donatello = new Turtle();` is valid and compiles with no errors assuming there is a `Turtle` class with a default constructor.
6. The state of an object has to do with its attributes and not its behavior.
7. Constants in a regular class are generally `private` rather than `public`.

### Fill-in-the-Blank

9. Another name for a modifier method is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ method.

### Write the Code

10. You may have to identify the parts of a class like you did on [Parts of a Class Worksheet #1](#).
11. You may have to implement a class by writing code inside the bodies of the methods like you did on [Complete the Class Worksheet #1](#).
12. Write a complete class named `Elephant` that includes an appropriately named integer instance variable for storing its age and an appropriately named `double` instance variable for storing its weight. The class must have a default constructor that initializes the instance variables to zero as well as an “other” constructor with two appropriately named parameters. You must also implement accessor and modifier methods for the age instance variable. Finally, you must include an “interesting” method named `loseWeight` that causes the elephant’s weight to decrease by one fourth of his/her age. Add appropriate comments and other features of good coding style that have been modeled and discussed.