1. A program that runs correctly is...

   ☐ never biased

   ☐ not automatically ethical

   ☐ always private

   ☐ always ethical

2. A structure that stores many values of the same type under one name is a(n)...

   ☐ constructor

   ☐ array

   ☐ boolean

   ☐ int

3. The correct condition to traverse an array a with an index is...

   ☐ i < a.length()

   ☐ i <= a.length

   ☐ i > 0

   ☐ i < a.length

4. To read a text file, you attach a Scanner to a...

   ☐ File object

   ☐ String

   ☐ an int

   ☐ System.in

5. How do you get the number of elements in an ArrayList list?

   ☐ list.length

   ☐ size(list)

   ☐ list.length()

   ☐ list.size()

6. The array traversal patterns (sum, count, max) work the same for an ArrayList.

   ☐ True ☐ False

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8. The for-each form can modify (write to) grid cells.

   ☐ True ☐ False

9. Both selection and insertion sort work in place (no second array).

   ☐ True ☐ False

10. Both recursive binary search and merge sort are divide-and-conquer algorithms.

    ☐ True ☐ False

1. **not automatically ethical**

   Correct code can still violate privacy or amplify bias.

2. **array**

   An array is a fixed-size, same-type collection.

3. **i < a.length**

   Valid indices are 0..length-1, so i < a.length.

4. **File object**

   new Scanner(new File("...")) reads a file.

5. **list.size()**

   ArrayList uses size(); arrays use .length.

6. **True**

   Just swap a[i]/a.length for list.get(i)/list.size().

7. **3**

   grid.length is the number of rows = 3.

8. **False**

   For-each is read-only; use indexed loops (g[r][c] = ...) to write.

9. **True**

   They rearrange the same array.

10. **True**

    Both split the problem in half and recurse.

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