Instructions: In the table at the bottom, below, fill in “T” or “F” in each blank, as in the first line (given as an example). We don’t grade these but we do confirm that you handed them in. You may see similar questions on a prelim, though!

Note: Some constructors, getters/setters, and access labels omitted for brevity.

public class Animal {
    Species species;
    public Animal(Species species) {
        this.species = species;
    }
}

public class Dog extends Animal {
    String answersTo;
    public Dog(String name) {
        super(new Species("Canidea");
        answersTo = name;
    }
}

public class Fish extends Animal {
    Recipe howToCook;
    String commonName;
    public Fish(String variety, Recipe cookMe) {
        super(new Species("Gnathostomata");
        commonName = variety;
        howToCook = cookMe;
    }
    public Fish(String variety) {
        this(variety, Recipe.INEDIBLE);
    }
}

Dog kensDog = new Dog("Biscuit");
Fish sarahsFish = new Fish("AngelFish");

ArrayList<Animal> seeItAtTheZoo =
    new ArrayList<Animal>();
seeItAtTheZoo.add(new Dog("Coyote Loco");
seeItAtTheZoo.add(new Fish("Morris");

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Type is the static (declared) type of exp</th>
<th>Type is the dynamic (runtime) type of exp</th>
<th>Exp is a subtype of Type</th>
<th>A statement of the form Type x = (Type)exp; would be legal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Integer(17)</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kensDog.species</td>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kensDog.species</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kensDog</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarahsFish</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seeItAtTheZoo</td>
<td>List&lt;Animal&gt;</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>