1. True or \( \text{False} \) (Circle one): An implicit conversion of data type is done with a \textit{cast}.

2. A \textbf{boolean} data type can represent two values: \texttt{true} and \texttt{false}.

3. What is the output of the following Java program:

```java
int i = 34;
int j = 36;
int k = 38;
System.out.println(i >= j || j >= k);
```

\texttt{false}

4. The kind of statement that allows a program to alter its behavior based on a \texttt{boolean} is an \textbf{if-then-else} statement.

5. What is the output of the following Java program:

```java
int i = 43;
if(i % 3 == 1)
    System.out.println(i / 2);
else
    System.out.println(i / 3);
```

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6. \textbf{Bonus}. In Java, what does the operator \( ^\) compute?  

\texttt{Exclusive or}