1. The end product of object-oriented analysis is an object model, which represents the information system in terms of objects and object-oriented concepts.   
T  
Correct.  
F  
Incorrect. See page 226.

2. An attribute defines specific tasks that an object can perform.  
T  
Incorrect. See page 230.  
F  
Correct.

3. Objects within a class can be grouped into subclasses, which are more specific categories within a class.  
T  
Correct.  
F  
Incorrect. See page 232.

4. The Unified Modeling Language is a popular technique for documenting and modeling a system.   
T  
Correct.  
F  
Incorrect. See page 235.

5. The starting point for creating use cases is the review of the information gathered during the methods modeling phase.   
T  
Incorrect. See page 236.  
F  
Correct.

6. A class diagram is a physical model that evolves into a logical model and finally becomes a functioning information system.   
T  
Incorrect. See page 238.  
F  
Correct.

7. A state transition diagram shows how an object changes from one state to another, depending on events that affect the object.   
T  
Correct.  
F  
Incorrect. See page 241

8. Examples of static modeling tools include sequence diagrams, state transition diagrams, and activity diagrams.   
T  
Incorrect. See page 242.  
F  
Correct.

9. CASE tools are used by systems analysts to speed up the process of creating diagrams, which can be time consuming and tedious if completed by hand.   
T  
Correct.  
F  
Incorrect. See page 244.

10. It is recommended that use cases and use case diagrams be organized so they can be linked to the appropriate class, state transition, sequence, and activity diagrams.   
T  
Correct.  
F  
Incorrect. See page 244.