

- (c) Inheritance (d) None
8. A static method is also called a :
- (a) Instance function (b) Defined function
(c) Class method (d) Fixed function
9. The concept of Abstraction is
- (a) Binding data and functions together
(b) Hiding inner complexity and providing usable interfaces
(c) Reusing of the code
(d) Making methods constant
10. Java supports
- (a) Single Inheritance
(b) Multilevel Inheritance
(c) Multiple Inheritance
(d) Both a and b
11. A protected member of a class is accessible in
- (a) Class only
(b) class and package
(c) class, subclass and package
(d) None
12. The default access specifier for a method of a class is
- (a) Private (b) Public
(c) Protected (d) Package
13. Akash wants the members of his class "Employee" to be accessible only to his class "Employee", what access specifier he should use for the members
- (a) Private (b) Public
(c) Protected (d) default
14. A bundle of similar classes is called a
- (a) Package (b) Group
(c) Packed classes (d) None

15. Code reuse is implemented by :

- (a) Abstraction
- (b) Function overloading
- (c) Inheritance
- (d) Polymorphism

16. Which of the following are not keywords?

- (a) NULL
- (b) Implements
- (c) Protected
- (d) None of the above

17. Which of the following statements are true?

- (a) An abstract class may not have any final methods?
- (b) A final class may not have any abstracts methods.
- (c) Transient variables must be static.
- (d) All of the above

18. Which of the following methods belong to the String class?

- (a) length()
- (b) compareTo()
- (c) substring()
- (d) all of the them

19. What do you mean by nameless objects?

- (a) An object created by using the new keyword.
- (b) An object of a superclass created in the subclass.
- (c) An object without having any name but having a reference.
- (d) An object that has no reference.

20. Which of the following are primitive data types? (i) double (ii) String (iii) Char (iv) Integer

- (a) (i) and (iii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) Only (iii)
- (d) (i) and (iv)

21. Data type whose size is fixed are called _____ data type

- (a) primitive
- (b) non-primitive
- (c) explicit
- (d) fixed

22. What is known as an object factory?

- (a) instance
- (b) class
- (c) data
- (d) function

From Question 23-27 find the odd one out :

23. (a) Encapsulation

(b) Abstraction

(c) Data Hiding

(d) int

24. (a) Inheritance

(b) Reusability

(c) Base class and Sub class

(d) private

25. (a) private

(b) OOPS

(c) default

(d) public

26. (a) Data mebers

(b) Characteristics

(c) Properties

(d) Functions

27. (a) Polymorphism

(b) One thing in many forms

(c) Abstraction

(d) Function overloading

28. A private member of a class can be accessed only inside the class

- (a) True
- (b) False

29. The default access specifier for a class member is public

- (a) True
- (b) False

30. The OOPS concept that indicates data hiding is Polymorphism

- (a) True (b) False

31. Default access specifier means package access specifier

- (a) True (b) False

32. Class methods are called using class name

- (a) True (b) False

33. The _____ operator creates a new object and allocates memory for it

- (a) create (b) add
(c) allocate (d) new

34. The operator that deallocates the memory occupied by an object and deletes the object is _____

- (a) remove (b) deallocate
(c) delete (d) None

35. A static data member of a class is initialized in _____

- (a) Inside the class
(b) Inside a static method
(c) Just after class definition
(d) Inside main() method

36. To create an instance method the keyword used is _____

- (a) Instance
(b) Static
(c) Non static
(d) No keyword required

37. Static methods are called using _____

- (a) Object (b) Class name
(c) Any one (d) None

38. Seema wants a data member of her class "Product" to be available in all child classes, the access specifier she should use is _____

- (a) private (b) protected
(c) extends (d) inherits

47. The statement to create an object of class student in Java is:

- (a) obj= create Object();
- (b) obj=new Student();
- (c) obj= new object(Student);
- (d) None of the above

48. _____ objects of a class can be created .

- (a) 5
- (b) Only 1
- (c) As many
- (d) 2

49. Objects cannot be created of _____ class.

- (a) Concrete
- (b) Virtual
- (c) Base
- (d) Child

50. The parent class of a class is also called _____

- (a) Base class
- (b) Super class
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None

51. A _____ class is accessible both inside and outside a package

- (a) public
- (b) open
- (c) protected
- (d) All

52. To delete an object obj the statement is _____

- (a) delete obj;
- (b) del obj;
- (c) remove obj;
- (d) delete [] obj;

53. A class is a _____

- (a) Primitive data type
- (b) User defined data type
- (c) User defined derived data type
- (d) Derived data type

54. The other name for messages of a class is :

- (a) Methods
- (b) Functions
- (c) Instances
- (d) Both a and b

55. The members of a class are defined inside

- (a) ()
- (b) { }

(c) [] (d) None of the above

56. Given a class as follows

```
class product
{
public void display()
{}
}
```

To invoke the display function using an object ob the statement is _____

- (a) ob@display();
- (b) ob.display();
- (c) product.display();
- (d) product.ob.display();

57. What is error in the following class definitions?

```
abstract class xy {
abstract sum(int x, int y) {
}
}
```

- (a) class header is not define properly
- (b) constructor is no defined
- (c) method is not defined properly
- (d) no error

58. What should be the execution order, if a class has a method, static block, instance block, and constructor, as shown below?

```
public class First_C {
public void myMethod()
{
System.out.println("Method");
```



```
}  
{  
System.out.println(" Instance Block");  
}  
public void First_C()  
{  
System.out.println("Constructor ");  
}  
static  
{  
System.out.println("static block");  
}  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
First_C c = new First_C();  
c.First_C();  
c.myMethod();  
}  
}
```

- (a) Instance block, method, static block, and constructor
(b) Method, constructor, instance block, and static block
(c) Static block, method, instance block, and constructor
(d) Static block, instance block, constructor, and method

59. What will be the output of the following program?

```
public class MyFirst {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        MyFirst obj = new MyFirst(n);  
    }  
    static int a = 10;
```

```
static int n;  
  
int b = 5;  
  
int c;  
  
public MyFirst(int m) {  
    System.out.println(a + " , " + b + " , " + c + " , " + n + " , " + m);  
}  
  
// Instance Block  
{  
    b = 30;  
    n = 20;  
}  
  
// Static Block  
static  
{  
    a = 60;  
}  
}
```

- (a) 10, 5, 0, 20, 0 (b) 10, 30, 20
(c) 60, 5, 0, 20 (d) 60, 30, 0, 20, 0

60. A class student is defined with following member function: gettotal() & takedata() and showdata() to get the sum of marks obtained from takadata and shown with showdata function.

Fill in the blanks in the JAVA code provided with appropriate options:

```
class student  
{  
    private int admno;
```

```
private String sname;
private float eng, math, science, total;
private float (a) _____()
{
float t = eng + math + science;
return t;
}
public void (b)_____()
{
System.out.println(admno);
System.out.println(sname);
System.out.println(eng);
System.out.println(math);
System.out.println(science);
System.out.println(total);
}
public void takedata(int a, String n, int e, int m, int s)
{
admno = a;
sname = n;
eng = e;
math = m;
science = s;
total = gettotal( );
}
}
public class stud
{
public static void main(String [] args)
{
```

student (c) _____ = new student();

```
std1.takedata(101, "RAM", 30, 48, 40);
```

```
std1.showdata();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

(a)

(i) getdata

(ii) showdata

(iii) gettotal

(b)

(i) getdata

(ii) showdata

(iii) gettotal

(c)

(i) Std

(ii) std1

(iii) student

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