

C++ TEST-10 (OOPs CONCEPTS)

Total points 50/50 ?

STUDENT NAME *

VIVA
.....

✓ 1.What does OOP stand for? *

1/1

- ☐ A) Object-Oriented Process
- ☒ B) Object-Oriented Programming
- ☐ C) Oriented Object Programming
- ☐ D) Organized Object Procedure



✓ 2.Which of the following is *not* a feature of OOP? *

1/1

- ☐ A) Encapsulation
- ☐ B) Inheritance
- ☐ C) Polymorphism
- ☒ D) Compilation



✓ 3. Which of these is a basic concept of OOP? *

1/1

- ☐ A) Encapsulation
- ☐ B) Abstraction
- ☐ C) Inheritance
- ☒ D) All of the above



✓ 4. In C++, objects are created from: *

1/1

- ☒ A) Classes
- ☐ B) Functions
- ☐ C) Loops
- ☐ D) Arrays



✓ 5. Which of the following binds data and functions together? *

1/1

- ☒ A) Encapsulation
- ☐ B) Abstraction
- ☐ C) Polymorphism
- ☐ D) Inheritance



✓ 6.What is the process of hiding implementation details and showing only ^{*}1/1 functionality called?

- ☒ A) Abstraction
- ☐ B) Encapsulation
- ☐ C) Inheritance
- ☐ D) Data hiding



✓ 7.Which concept allows code reusability in OOP? ^{*}

1/1

- ☒ A) Inheritance
- ☐ B) Polymorphism
- ☐ C) Abstraction
- ☐ D) Overloading



✓ 8.The concept of “one name, many forms” refers to: ^{*}

1/1

- ☐ A) Inheritance
- ☒ B) Polymorphism
- ☐ C) Abstraction
- ☐ D) Encapsulation



✓ 9. Which of the following is *not* an access specifier in C++? *

1/1

- ☐ A) public
- ☐ B) private
- ☐ C) protected
- ☒ D) friendly



✓ 10. Which access specifier allows members to be accessible only within the same class? *1/1

- ☐ A) public
- ☒ B) private
- ☐ C) protected
- ☐ D) static



✓ 11. Which access specifier allows members to be inherited but not accessed outside the class? *1/1

- ☐ A) private
- ☒ B) protected
- ☐ C) public
- ☐ D) static



✓ 12. Which function is automatically invoked when an object is created? * 1/1

- ☐ A) Destructor
- ☒ B) Constructor
- ☐ C) Inline function
- ☐ D) Friend function



✓ 13. Which function is automatically invoked when an object is destroyed? * 1/1

- ☐ A) Constructor
- ☒ B) Destructor
- ☐ C) Inline
- ☐ D) Friend



✓ 14. Which of the following defines a class correctly? * 1/1

- ☒ A) class MyClass { };
- ☐ B) MyClass class { };
- ☐ C) class = MyClass { };
- ☐ D) object MyClass { };



✓ 15. Which of the following creates an object of class Student? *

1/1

- ☒ A) Student obj;
- ☐ B) object Student;
- ☐ C) Student();
- ☐ D) Student = new obj;



✓ 16. What is the symbol of the scope resolution operator? *

1/1

- ☐ A) .
- ☐ B) ->
- ☒ C) ::
- ☐ D) :



✓ 17. Which operator is used to access class members through a pointer? * 1/1

- ☐ A) .
- ☒ B) ->
- ☐ C) *
- ☐ D) ::



✓ 18. What is a constructor that takes no arguments called? *

1/1

- ☒ A) Default constructor
- ☐ B) Parameterized constructor
- ☐ C) Copy constructor
- ☐ D) Inline constructor



✓ 19. What is a constructor that copies data of another object? *

1/1

- ☒ A) Copy constructor
- ☐ B) Default constructor
- ☐ C) Parameterized constructor
- ☐ D) Static constructor



✓ 20. Destructor is prefixed with which symbol? *

1/1

- ☐ A) #
- ☐ B) *
- ☒ C) ~
- ☐ D) !



✓ 21. How many destructors can a class have? *

1/1

- ☐ A) 0
- ☒ B) 1
- ☐ C) 2
- ☐ D) As many as needed



✓ 22. Which function cannot be overloaded? *

1/1

- ☐ A) main()
- ☐ B) constructor
- ☐ C) destructor
- ☒ D) Both A and C



✓ 23. Function overloading is an example of: *

1/1

- ☒ A) Compile-time polymorphism
- ☐ B) Run-time polymorphism
- ☐ C) Inheritance
- ☐ D) Abstraction



✓ 24. Which of the following is used for run-time polymorphism? *

1/1

- ☐ A) Function overloading
- ☐ B) Operator overloading
- ☒ C) Virtual functions
- ☐ D) Inline functions



✓ 25. Which keyword is used to define a virtual function? *

1/1

- ☒ A) virtual
- ☐ B) override
- ☐ C) base
- ☐ D) polymorphic



✓ 26. Which keyword prevents a class from being inherited? *

1/1

- ☐ A) private
- ☒ B) final
- ☐ C) static
- ☐ D) const



✓ 27. What is the base class in inheritance? *

1/1

- ☐ A) Derived class
- ☒ B) Parent class
- ☐ C) Subclass
- ☐ D) None



✓ 28. The derived class inherits members of base class using which symbol?

*1/1

- ☒ A) :
- ☐ B) ::
- ☐ C) ->
- ☐ D) .



✓ 29. Which type of inheritance involves a single base class and single derived class?

*1/1

- ☐ A) Multiple inheritance
- ☐ B) Multilevel inheritance
- ☒ C) Single inheritance
- ☐ D) Hybrid inheritance



✓ 30. If class B inherits from class A, which class is the child class? * 1/1

- ☐ A) A
- ☒ B) B
- ☐ C) Both
- ☐ D) None



✓ 31. Which inheritance involves one base class and multiple derived classes? *1/1

- ☐ A) Multiple
- ☒ B) Hierarchical
- ☐ C) Hybrid
- ☐ D) Multilevel



✓ 32. Which inheritance allows multiple base classes for one derived class? *1/1

- ☒ A) Multiple
- ☐ B) Multilevel
- ☐ C) Hierarchical
- ☐ D) Hybrid



✓ 33. Which inheritance combines more than one type of inheritance? * 1/1

- ☒ A) Hybrid
- ☐ B) Multiple
- ☐ C) Multilevel
- ☐ D) Hierarchical



✓ 34. What is it called when base class pointer points to derived class object? *1/1

- ☒ A) Polymorphism
- ☐ B) Abstraction
- ☐ C) Inheritance
- ☐ D) Encapsulation



✓ 35. What is a class inside another class called? * 1/1

- ☒ A) Nested class
- ☐ B) Inner class
- ☐ C) Both
- ☐ D) None



✓ 36. Which keyword is used to declare a friend function? *

1/1

- ☒ A) friend
- ☐ B) fr
- ☐ C) public
- ☐ D) extern



✓ 37. A friend function can access: *

1/1

- ☐ A) Only public members
- ☐ B) Only private members
- ☒ C) Private and protected members
- ☐ D) None



✓ 38. A static member function can access: *

1/1

- ☒ A) Only static members
- ☐ B) All members
- ☐ C) Private members only
- ☐ D) None



✓ 39. Which of the following is shared among all objects of a class? * 1/1

- ☐ A) Constructor
- ☐ B) Destructor
- ☒ C) Static variable
- ☐ D) Non-static variable



✓ 40. What is a pure virtual function? * 1/1

- ☐ A) A function defined in base class
- ☒ B) A function with no definition in base class
- ☐ C) A constructor
- ☐ D) A static function



✓ 41. How is a pure virtual function declared? * 1/1

- ☐ A) virtual void func();
- ☒ B) virtual void func() = 0;
- ☐ C) void func() = 0;
- ☐ D) pure virtual void func();



✓ 42. A class containing at least one pure virtual function is called: * 1/1

- ☒ A) Abstract class
- ☐ B) Derived class
- ☐ C) Concrete class
- ☐ D) Virtual class



✓ 43. Can we create objects of an abstract class? * 1/1

- ☐ A) Yes
- ☒ B) No



✓ 44. Which concept of OOP ensures that only authorized functions access data? *1/1

- ☐ A) Encapsulation
- ☐ B) Abstraction
- ☐ C) Inheritance
- ☒ D) Data hiding



✓ 45. In C++, which keyword is used to inherit a base class publicly? * 1/1

- ☐ A) private
- ☒ B) public
- ☐ C) protected
- ☐ D) friend



✓ 46. What happens if a base class and derived class have a function with the same name? *1/1

- ☒ A) Base class function is hidden
- ☐ B) Compiler error
- ☐ C) Both called
- ☐ D) None



✓ 47. Which of the following concepts allows defining more than one function with same name? *1/1

- ☒ A) Overloading
- ☐ B) Overriding
- ☐ C) Encapsulation
- ☐ D) Abstraction



✓ 48. Which of the following allows redefining a function in a derived class? *1/1

- ☒ A) Overriding
- ☐ B) Overloading
- ☐ C) Encapsulation
- ☐ D) Abstraction



✓ 49. Which of the following statements is true about constructors? * 1/1

- ☐ A) Constructors can be overloaded
- ☐ B) Constructors cannot have return types
- ☐ C) Constructors are invoked automatically
- ☒ D) All of the above



✓ 50. Which of these best represents the advantages of OOP? * 1/1

- ☐ A) Code reusability and modularity
- ☐ B) Security and flexibility
- ☐ C) Data hiding and easy maintenance
- ☒ D) All of the above



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