

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 *1/1 the same name?

- 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 *1/1 function with same name?

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

✓

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

- 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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