1. I in C++ , There is a kind of class that it can only be inherited but cannot be initiated, we call that class as a ( )，to define that kind of class, it has to have at least a ( ) 。

(A) virtual function   (B) pure virtual function   (C) abstract class  (D)friend class

2. Assume that AB is a class, the declaration of copy constructor of that class should be ( )。

（A）AB&(AB x) (B)AB(AB x) (C)AB(AB &x) (D)AB(AB \*x)

3. For the member of a structure, the default access modifier is ( )。   
   (A) public;   (B) private;   (C) protected;    (D) static;

4. Assume AB is a class, to execute statement “AB a(4),b[3],\*p[2];”, how many times to invoke the constructor?( )。

(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 9

5. Which of the following is not correct ( )

(A) The name of constructor is same as the name of the class

(B) class constructor could have default parameters

(C) the default return type of a constructor is of type int

(D) the constructor can be overloaded

6. Parameterized stream manipulator ***setfill*** specifies the fill character that is displayed when an output is displayed in a field wider than the number of characters or digits in the output. The effect of ***setfill*** applies:

(A) Only to the current value being displayed.

(B) Only to outputs displayed in the current statement.

(C) Until explicitly set to a different setting.

(D) Until the output buffer is flushed.

7. Assuming the following is the beginning of the constructor definition for class Circle which inherits from class Point,

Circle::Circle( double r, int a, int b )  
 : Point( a, b )

The second line:

(A) Invokes the Point constructor with values a and b.

(B) Causes a compiler error.

(C) Is unnecessary because the Point constructor is called automatically.

(D) Indicates inheritance.

8. Which of the following assignments would be a compilation error?

(A) Assigning the address of a base-class object to a base-class pointer.

(B) Assigning the address of a base-class object to a derived-class pointer.

(C) Assigning the address of a derived-class object to a base-class pointer.

(D) Assigning the address of a derived-class object to a derived-class pointer.

9. Assume class T is declared as following，which of the following declaration of the function fF() is not correct( )。

class T  
{ int i;  
 friend void fF(T&,int) ;  
};

(A) void fF (T &objT,int k) { objT.i = k+1; }

(B) void fF (T &objT,int k) { k = objT.i+1; }

(C) void T::fF (T &objT,int k) { k += objT.i; }

(D) void fF (T &objT,int k) { objT.i += k; }

**Find out errors in the following code, and correct them.**

1）Following is the destructor function prototype in Time class definition：

*void ~Time( int );*

2）Following is part of the Time class definition：

*class Time*

*{ public:*

*private:*

*int hour = 0;*

*int minute = 0;*

*int second = 0;*

*}; // end class Time*

**Write the output of the following program.**

1

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class test{

private:

int num;

float fl;

public:

test();

int getint(){ return num;}

float getfloat(){ return fl;}

~test();

};

test::test(){

cout<<"Initailizing default"<<endl;

num = 0;

fl = 0.0;

}

test::~test(){

cout<<"Destructor is active" <<endl;

}

int main(){

test array[2];

cout<<array[1].getint()<< " " <<array[1].getfloat()<<endl;

}

2.

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class A {

public:

A() { cout <<" A::A() called.\n";}

virtual ~A() { cout<<"A::~A() called.\n";}

};

class B: public A{

public:

B(int i){

cout<<"B::B()called.\n";

buf = new char[i];}

virtual ~B() {

delete [] buf;

cout<< "B::~B() called.\n";

}

private:

char \* buf;

};

void fun(A \* a) {

delete a;

}

void main() {

A \* a = new B(15);

fun(a);

}

3.

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

class T {

public:

T(int x){ a=x; b\*=x;};

static void display(T c){

cout<<"a="<<c.a<<'\t'<<"b="<<c.b<<endl; }

private:

int a;

static int b;

} ;

int T::b=4;

int main(){

T A(3),B(2);

T::display(A);

T::display(B);

}

4.

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class B

{ int b;

public:

B(int i) { b=i; }

virtual void virfun() { cout<< "B::b: "<<b<<endl; }

};

class D: public B

{ int d;

public:

D(int i,int j): B(i) { d=j; }

void virfun() { B::virfun(); cout<<"D::d: "<<d<<endl; }

};

void fun(B \*objp) { objp->virfun(); }

void main()

{ B \*pd ;

pd=new B(3) ; fun(pd);

pd=new D(5,7); fun(pd);

}

5.

#include <iostream>

#include <string>

#include <iomanip>

using namespace std;

class Employee

{ public:

Employee(const long k ,const char\* str ){ number = k;strcpy\_s(name,20,str); }

virtual ~Employee(){ name[0] = '\0';}

const char \* getName() const{ return name;}

const long getNumber() const { return number;}

virtual double earnings() const=0;

virtual void print() const { cout <<number<<setw(16)<<name ;}

Employee \* next;

protected:

long number;

char name[20];

};

class Manager : public Employee

{ public:

Manager(const long k , const char \* str, double salary): Employee(k,str)

{ setMonthlySalary(salary);}

~Manager() { }

void setMonthlySalary(double salary) { monthlySalary = salary;}

virtual double earnings() const { return monthlySalary;}

virtual void print() const { Employee::print(); cout<<setw(16)<<"Manager\n";}

private:

double monthlySalary ;

};

class HourlyWorker : public Employee

{ public:

HourlyWorker(const long k , const char \* str, double w=0.0, int h=0 ): Employee(k,str){

setWage(w); setHours(h);}

~HourlyWorker(){}

void setWage(double w) { wage = w ;}

void setHours(int h) { hours = h ;}

virtual double earnings() const { return wage \* hours ;}

virtual void print() const { Employee::print();

cout<<setw(16)<<"Hours Worker\n"<< "\t\twageperhour "<<wage<<" Hours "<<hours;

cout<<" earned $"<<earnings()<<endl; }

private:

double wage;

double hours;

};

class PieceWorker : public Employee

{ public:

PieceWorker(const long k , const char \* str, double wage =0.0, int quantity=0 ):Employee(k,str){

setWage(wage); setQuantity(quantity);}

~PieceWorker() { }

void setWage ( double wage ){ wagePerPiece = wage ;}

void setQuantity ( int q){ quantity = q ;}

virtual double earnings() const { return wagePerPiece \* quantity; }

virtual void print() const { Employee::print();

cout<<setw(16) << "Piece Worker\n" ;

cout<<"\t\twagePerPiece "<< wagePerPiece<<" quantity "<<quantity;

cout<<" eared $" << earnings() <<endl;}

private:

double wagePerPiece;

int quantity;

};

void main()

{ Employee \* employ[3] ;

int i;

employ[0] = new Manager( 10135, "ZhangSan", 1200 ) ;

employ[1] = new HourlyWorker( 30712, "LiSi", 5, 260 ) ;

employ[2] = new PieceWorker( 20382, "Wangwu", 0.5, 2850 ) ;

cout << setiosflags(ios::fixed|ios::showpoint) << setprecision(2) ;

for( i = 0; i <3; i ++ )

employ[i] -> print() ;

for( i = 0; i < 3; i ++ )

cout <<setw(8)<< employ[i]->getName() << " " <<setw(10)<< employ[i] -> earnings() << endl ;

}

**fill in the blanks according to the output**

1 . The following program defined a complex class stands for complex number. It has real part real and imaginary part img. It overloaded complex number addition by using friend function. Please finish it.

　　class complex{

　　 float [1], [2];

　　 public:

　　 complex (float r=0,float i=0)

　　 { real=r; img=i; }

　　 [3] [4] operator+(complex c1,complex c2);

};

　　[5] operator+(complex c1,complex c2)

　　 { complex temp;

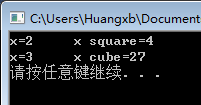
　　 [6]

　　 [7]

　　 return temp;

　　 }

2. The following code has the screen output below, please fill in the blanks.



#include <iostream>

#include <math>

using namespace std;

class Power

{ public:

Power(int i){x=i;}

\_ \_(8)\_\_\_\_\_ void display(){ cout<<"x="<<x;} // definition of virtual function

protected:

int x;

};

class Square: public Power

{ public:

Square(int n):\_\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ { } //Constructor of Square

void display()

{ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （10） \_\_\_

cout<<”\tx square=”<<x\*x<<endl;}

};

class Cube:public Power

{ public:

Cube(int n):Power(n){ }

void display()

{ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （10） \_\_\_;

cout<<”\tx cube=”<<x\*x\*x<<endl;}

};

void fun(Power &p) { p.display();}

void main()

{ Square squ(2);

Cube cub(3);

fun(squ);

fun(cub);

}

**Write program**

1．Use function template to calculate average of arrays of different data type. Function main () is as following:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

void main()

{ int a[]={ 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 };

double b[]={ 1.1,2.2,3.3,4.4,5.5,6.6,7.7,8.8,9.9,10.0 };

cout<< "Average of array a:" <<average(a,10)<<endl;

cout<< "Average of array b:" <<average(b,10)<<endl;

}

Program calculates average of an array of type integer and of type double. complete a function template to accomplish such function(功能) (6 points )

2．

（1） Rewrite class Student, overload operator >> and << to substitute(代替) function input() and output() respectively. （8 points）

（2）Add a constructor for class Student to initiate data members ；（3 points）

（3）Modify function main() to get correct result. （3 points）

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class Student

{

char name[20];

unsigned id;

double score;

public:

void input()

{

cout<<"name? ";

cin>>name;

cout<<"id? ";

cin>>id;

cout<<"score? ";

cin>>score;

}

void output()

{

cout<<"name: "<<name<<"\tid: "<<id<<"\tscore: "<<score<<endl;

}

};

int main()

{

Student s;

s.input();

s.output();

}