1. What is the full form of POP in programming?

A) Popular Oriented Programming
B) Proper Object Programming
C) Procedural Oriented Programming
D) Precompiled Object Program

Explanation: POP means writing programs step-by-step using functions. It follows a sequence, like following a recipe.

2. Which of the following languages is easier for humans to understand?

A) Low Level
B) High Level
C) Binary Code
D) Assembly

Explanation: High-level languages like Python and Java use English-like words, so humans can read and write them easily.

3. What is the purpose of a translator in programming?

A) Convert machine code to English
B) Compile and run games
C) Convert human-readable code to machine code
D) Write code for the programmer

Explanation: Computers only understand 0s and 1s. A translator changes human-written code into computer language.

4. Which is an example of an interpreted language?

A) C++
B) Python
C) Java
D) Assembly

Explanation: Interpreted languages run code line-by-line. Python is one such language.

5. In object-oriented programming, a car is an example of a(n):

A) Variable
B) Object
C) Loop
D) Function

Explanation: In OOP, an object is a thing with features and actions. A car has parts (like color) and actions (like drive).

6. What is the main difference between compiled and interpreted languages?

A) Interpreted languages are faster
B) Compiled languages are translated all at once; interpreted line-by-line
C) Compiled languages only run on Windows
D) Interpreted languages cannot use functions

Explanation: A compiler translates the whole program before running. An interpreter does it one line at a time.

7. Which language uses both compilation and interpretation?

A) Python
B) Java
C) C
D) HTML

Explanation: Java first compiles the code to bytecode, then runs it using the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), like an interpreter.

8. What does a "medium level language" typically refer to?

A) Close to machine language
B) Only used in mobile apps
C) Balance between human and machine readability
D) Cannot be compiled

Explanation: Medium-level languages can work with hardware and are still easy for humans to understand. C is an example.

9. In the hybrid model of translation (like Java), what is the intermediate code called?

A) Bytecode
B) Assembly
C) Binary
D) Source code

Explanation: Java code is first converted to bytecode, which is then run on different systems by the JVM.

10. Why are high-level languages typically slower than low-level languages?

A) They need more RAM
B) They require external power
C) They require translation to machine code before execution
D) They run only on virtual machines

Explanation: High-level code takes time to convert into machine code, which makes it slower than low-level code.