**Chapter 1**

**1.OOP stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Oriented Programming**.

Ans: c) Object

**2.Data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined by programmers in an OOP language like Java.**

Ans: b) structure

**3. OOP is advantageous due to its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nature.**

Ans: b) modular

**4. Why is the customizability of Java as an OOP language advantageous?**

Ans: a) class changes do not affect other program sections

**5. Programming objects in OOP represent \_\_\_\_\_\_ objects.**

Ans: b) real

**6. Two of the fundamental components of OOP are classes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Ans: c) objects

**7. Classes are considered as object creation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

Ans: c) templates

**8. What access modifier is used when access modifier is not defined?**

Ans: b) default

**9. A Java class name has to begin with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Ans: a) letter

**10. An object is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a class.**

Ans: b) instance

**Chapter 2**

**1.Constructor refers to a code \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Java.**

Ans: b) block

**2. Which of these is section of a constructor?**

Ans: a) Access modifier

**3. When is a default constructor assigned to a Java class?**

Ans: b) programmer has written no constructor

**4. Booleans are initialized as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by default constructors.**

Ans: c) false

**5. Which type of constructor does not take any arguments?**

Ans: b) nullary

**6. A parameterized constructor has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Ans: a) Arguments

**7.Overloading lets programmers use default constructors and those with\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**simultaneously.**

Ans: c) parameters

**8. Inheritance involves one Java class inheriting the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a different Java class.**

Ans: b) property

**9. In single inheritance one class can extend to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Ans: a) another class

**10. Hybrid Inheritance is a combination of single and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inheritance.**

Ans: c) multiple

**Chapter 3**

**1.An interface is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type in Java.**

Ans: b) abstract

**2. A Java specifies the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be implemented by a class**

Ans: a) methods

**3. What is the default nature of Interface methods?**

Ans: a) abstract

**4. Methods within an interface contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bodies.**

Ans: a) empty

**5. Which keyword specifies an interface in Java?**

Ans: b) interface

**6. Interfaces cannot be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variables.**

Ans: c) instantiate

**7. Interface is utilized for achieving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abstraction.**

Ans: a) complete

**8. Interfaces contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, static and final variables.**

Ans: b) public

**9. What type of relationship does aggregation represent?**

Ans: b) Has-A

**10. Aggregation is mainly used for enabling code \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Ans: a) reusability

**Chapter 6**

**1.Java overloading enables separate methods to have the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Ans: b) name

**2. Programmers can use Java overloading to have several \_\_\_\_within the same class.**

Ans: a) arguments

**4. Overloading method arguments vary according to the type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Ans: b) parameters

**5. Overloading is related to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ polymorphism.**

Ans: c) static

**6. In Java overriding two methods have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arguments.**

Ans: b) same

**7. Java overriding is possible when one method is in a parent class and the other is in a\_\_\_ class.**

Ans: b) child

**8. Overriding can be used to achieve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ polymorphism.**

Ans: b) runtime

**9. A ‘this’ keyword in Java is used to refer to the instance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the current class.**

Ans: a) variable

**10. What type of variable is the Java ‘super’ keyword?**

Ans: b) reference