**1.  Which of the following applies to interface inheritance?**

a) If a class implements an interface, the implementation can be provided by a public member of a base class.   
b) A class may partially implement an interface by only declaring some of the members   
c) Interface methods may be implemented so that they are NOT directly accessible using an instance reference to the class  
d) Since interface implementation methods cannot be declared private, protected, or internal, they are always accessible from any point in an application .

**2. Which of these keywords is used to refer to member of base class from a sub class?**a) upper  
b) base  
c) this  
d) None of the mentioned

**3. Which of the following keywords prevents a class from being overridden further?**  
a) abstract  
b) sealed   
c) final  
d) internal

**4. What will be the output of the following Main program in a C# console application?**

***static void Main(string[] args)***

***{***

***string sPrint = String.Format("{I am a student.}");***

***Console.WriteLine(sPrint);***

***Console.ReadLine();***

***}***

a) {{I am a student.}}   
b) compilation error.   
c) {I am a student.}  
d)  runtime error

**5. What will be the output of the following code?**

***static void Main(string[] args)***

***{***

***for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++)***

***{***

***Console.WriteLine("No Error");***

***}***

***int A = i;***

***Console.ReadLine();***

***}***

a) No Error   
b) compilation error.   
c) runtime error  
d)  None of the above

**6. Suppose a class is declared as a protected internal:**

**protected internal class A**

**{**

**}**

**Which statement is correct with regards to its accessibility?**

a) This class can be accessed by code in the same assembly, or by any derived class in another assembly.   
b) This class can only be accessed by code which is in the same assembly.   
c) This class can only be accessed by code which is in the derived class (i.e. classes derived from Class A) and which are in the same assembly.   
d) This class can be accessed by any code whether in the same assembly or not.

**7. Which object oriented term is related to protecting data from access by unauthorized functions?**a) Inheritance   
b) Data hiding   
c) Polymorphism   
d) Abstraction

**8. Which of the following is true about constructors and member functions?**a) A member function can declare and define values, but a constructor cannot.   
b) A member function can return values, but a constructor cannot.   
c) A constructor can return values, but a member function cannot.   
d) All of the above.

**9. In C#, can global functions that are not associated with a particular class be defined?**

a) Yes   
b) No   
c) Yes, but they have to be marked with the keyword static.    
d) Yes, but they have to be marked with the keyword internal.

**10. If a class does not wish to provide Implementation for all the members from the interface it implemented it has to be a:**

a) Static Class  
b) Abstract Class.   
c) Sealed Class.  
d)  None of the above.

**11. Which of the following is true about friend functions in C#?**

a) Friend functions violate the concept of OOPS.    
b) Friend functions should not be used.   
c) Friend functions enhance the concept of OOPS if used properly.    
d) Friend functions are not available in C#.

**12. What statement is /are not true about abstract class?**

a) An inheritance between abstract to abstract classes is not possible.   
b) An abstract class can never be sealed or static.   
c) An abstract member cannot be static or private.

d)  An abstract method cannot be marked virtual.

**13. We can pass a variable number of arguments to a method by using params array and to do it we have to use the keyword** -  
a) Params   
b) params

c) array    
d) param

**14. Which type of class members are associated with the class itself rather than the objects of the class?**

a) Protected   
b) Static   
c) Private   
d) Public

**15. Which of the following properties are found in Static Constructors?**

a) A static constructor does not take access modifiers or have parameters.   
b) A static constructor cannot be called directly.  
c) The user has no control on when the static constructor is executed in the program.   
d) All of the above

**16. Which of the following characteristics are found in overloaded methods?**

a) They must have the same name.   
b) They can have same number of parameters but of different type  
c) Can have different access modifier.   
d) All of the above

**17. Which of the following can an interface NOT contain?**

a) Methods   
b) Events    
c) Fields   
d) Indexers

**18. Which of the following are true about namespaces and assemblies?**

a)  A single assembly may contain multiple namespaces    
b) The same namespace may be used in multiple assemblies     
c)  Namespaces may be aliased to provide a shorthand notation for a fully qualified identifier

d) All of the above

**19) The term Encapsulation is most commonly used to mean:**

a)  separating an item's public interface from the actual implementation   
b) embedding content as a resource into an executable program   
c)  providing a short summary description of complex operations

d) a technique using base and derived classes

**20) What will be the created from the following code?**

**public static int Min(params int [,] table){ }**

a)  A method with an array of a set of value as parameter.  
b) Compile error  
c) Runtime error

d) None of the above.

**Descriptive Question:**

1. **What is the main difference between class inheritance and interface inheritance?**

A class can inherit from more than one interface

A class cannot inherit from more than one class at the same time.

1. Write down two differences between an abstract class and an interface.

Interface - A class may implement several interfaces.

An interface provides just the signature of a method.

Abstract - A class may inherit only one abstract class.

Abstract class can provides complete, default and/or just the details code . that have to be overridden.

1. **What are sealed classes in C#?**

We create sealed classes using Sealed modifier to restrict the class to be inherited.

1. **Can a private virtual method be overridden?**

No, because they are not accessible outside the class.

1. **How do you inherit a class into other class in C#?**

In C# we just place a colon and then the class name which we want to inherit.

1. **What is the difference between method overriding and method overloading?**

Method overriding -- we change the method definition in the child class that changes the method behavior.

Method overloading -- we create a method with the same name and with different signatures within the same class

1. **How can we set class to be inherited, but prevent the method from being over-ridden?**

By declaring the class as public and marking the method as sealed we prevent it from being overridden.

1. **What is an object?**

An object is an instance of a class through which we access the methods of that class. “New” keyword is used to create an object.

1. **Write down the names to pass parameters to a method in C#?**

**Value Parameters**, **Reference Parameters,** **Output Parameters**

1. **What is a constructor in C#?**

Constructor is a special method that is executed when an object of a class is created. it has the same name as the class.