

- [Constructors and Destructors - Programs](#)

1. A constructor that accepts _____ parameters is called the default constructor.

[A.](#) one

[B.](#) two

[C.](#) no

[D.](#) three

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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2. What happens when a class with parameterized constructors and having no default constructor is used in a program and we create an object that needs a zero-argument constructor?

[A.](#) Compile-time error.

[B.](#) Preprocessing error.

[C.](#) Runtime error.

[D.](#) Runtime exception.

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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3. Can a class have virtual destructor?

[A.](#) Yes

[B.](#) No

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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4. Destructor has the same name as the constructor and it is preceded by _____ .

[A.](#) !

[B.](#) ?

[C.](#) ~

[D.](#) \$

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)
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5. For automatic objects, constructors and destructors are called each time the objects

- [A.](#) enter and leave scope
- [B.](#) inherit parent class
- [C.](#) are constructed
- [D.](#) are destroyed

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

6. Which constructor function is designed to copy objects of the same class type?

- [A.](#) Create constructor
- [B.](#) Object constructor
- [C.](#) Dynamic constructor
- [D.](#) Copy constructor

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)
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7. Which of the following statement is correct?

- [A.](#) Constructor has the same name as that of the class.
- [B.](#) Destructor has the same name as that of the class with a tilde symbol at the beginning.
- [C.](#) Both A and B.
- [D.](#) Destructor has the same name as the first member function of the class.

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)
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8. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- [A.](#) Constructor is a member function of the class.
- [B.](#) The compiler always provides a zero argument constructor.

C. It is necessary that a constructor in a class should always be public.

D. Both B and C.

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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9. When are the Global objects destroyed?

A. When the control comes out of the block in which they are being used.

B. When the program terminates.

C. When the control comes out of the function in which they are being used.

D. As soon as local objects die.

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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10. Copy constructor must receive its arguments by _____ .

A. either pass-by-value or pass-by-reference

B. only pass-by-value

C. only pass-by-reference

D. only pass by address

Answer: Option C

11. A function with the same name as the class, but preceded with a tilde character (~) is called _____ of that class.

A. constructor

B. destructor

C. function

D. object

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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12. A union that has **no constructor** can be initialized with another union of _____ type.

- [A.](#) different
- [B.](#) **same**
- [C.](#) virtual
- [D.](#) class

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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13. Which of the following gets called when an **object goes out of scope**?

- [A.](#) constructor
- [B.](#) **destructor**
- [C.](#) main
- [D.](#) virtual function

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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14. Which of the following statement is correct?

- [A.](#) Destructor destroys only integer data members of the object.
- [B.](#) Destructor destroys only float data members of the object.
- [C.](#) Destructor destroys only pointer data members of the object.
- [D.](#) **Destructor destroys the complete object.**

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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15. _____ used to **make a copy of one class object from another class object** of the same **class** type.

- [A.](#) constructor
- [B.](#) **copy constructor**
- [C.](#) destructor

[D.](#) default constructor

Answer: Option **B**

16. Constructors _____ to allow different approaches of object construction.

[A.](#) cannot overloaded

[B.](#) can be overloaded

[C.](#) can be called

[D.](#) can be nested

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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17. Which of the following statement is correct?

[A.](#) A destructor has the same name as the class in which it is present.

[B.](#) A destructor has a different name than the class in which it is present.

[C.](#) A destructor always returns an integer.

[D.](#) A destructor can be overloaded.

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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18. Which of the following cannot be declared as virtual?

[A.](#) Constructor

[B.](#) Destructor

[C.](#) Data Members

[D.](#) Both A and C

Answer: Option **D**

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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19. If the copy constructor receives its arguments by value, the copy constructor would

[A.](#) call one-argument constructor of the class

- [B.](#) work without any problem
- [C.](#) call itself recursively
- [D.](#) call zero-argument constructor

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)
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20. Which of the following are **NOT provided** by the compiler by default?

- [A.](#) Zero-argument Constructor
- [B.](#) Destructor
- [C.](#) Copy Constructor
- [D.](#) Copy Destructor

Answer: Option D

21. It is a _____ error to **pass arguments to a** destructor.

- [A.](#) logical
- [B.](#) virtual
- [C.](#) syntax
- [D.](#) linker

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

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22. If the programmer does not explicitly provide a destructor, then which of the following creates an **empty destructor**?

- [A.](#) Preprocessor
- [B.](#) Compiler
- [C.](#) Linker
- [D.](#) `main()` function

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)
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23. A _____ is a constructor that either has no parameters, or if it has parameters, all the parameters have default values.

A. default constructor

B. copy constructor

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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24. How many default constructors per class are possible?

A. Only one

B. Two

C. Three

D. Unlimited

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

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25. Which of the following statement is correct about destructors?

A. A destructor has void return type.

B. A destructor has integer return type.

C. A destructor has no return type.

D. A destructors return type is always same as that of main().

Answer: Option C

26. Which of the following statement is correct?

A. A constructor has the same name as the class in which it is present.

B. A constructor has a different name than the class in which it is present.

C. A constructor always returns an integer.

D. A constructor cannot be overloaded.

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

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27. Which of the following implicitly creates a default constructor when the programmer does not explicitly define at least one constructor for a class?

- [A.](#) Preprocessor
- [B.](#) Linker
- [C.](#) Loader
- [D.](#) **Compiler**

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

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28. A destructor takes _____ arguments.

- [A.](#) one
- [B.](#) two
- [C.](#) three
- [D.](#) **no**

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

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29. Destructor calls are made in which order of the corresponding constructor calls?

- [A.](#) **Reverse order**
- [B.](#) Forward order
- [C.](#) Depends on how the object is constructed
- [D.](#) Depends on how many objects are constructed

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

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30. Which of the following never requires any arguments?

- [A.](#) Member function
- [B.](#) Friend function
- [C.](#) Default constructor
- [D.](#) `const` function

Answer: Option C

31. A class's _____ is called when an object is destroyed.

- [A.](#) constructor
- [B.](#) destructor
- [C.](#) assignment function
- [D.](#) copy constructor

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

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32. Destructors _____ for automatic objects if the program terminates with a call to function `exit` or `function abort`.

- [A.](#) are called
- [B.](#) are inherited
- [C.](#) are not called
- [D.](#) are created

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

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33. Which of the following statement is correct?

- [A.](#) A constructor of a derived class can access any public and protected member of the base class.
- [B.](#) Constructor cannot be inherited but the derived class can call them.
- [C.](#) A constructor of a derived class cannot access any public and protected member of the base class.
- [D.](#) Both A and B.

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

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34. Which of the following statements are correct?

- [A.](#) Constructor is always called explicitly.
- [B.](#) Constructor is called either implicitly or explicitly, whereas destructor is always called implicitly.
- [C.](#) Destructor is always called explicitly.
- [D.](#) Constructor and destructor functions are not called at all as they are always inline.

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

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35. How many times a constructor is called in the life-time of an object?

- [A.](#) Only once
- [B.](#) Twice
- [C.](#) Thrice
- [D.](#) Depends on the way of creation of object

Answer: Option A

36. Which of the following gets called when an object is being created?

- [A.](#) constructor
- [B.](#) virtual function
- [C.](#) destructor
- [D.](#) main

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

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37. To ensure that every object in the array receives a destructor call, always delete memory allocated as an array with operator _____.

- [A.](#) destructor
- [B.](#) delete

[C.](#) delete[]

[D.](#) kill[]

[E.](#) free[]

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

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38. Which of the following statement is correct about constructors?

[A.](#) A constructor has a return type.

[B.](#) A constructor cannot contain a function call.

[C.](#) A constructor has no return type.

[D.](#) A constructor has a void return type.

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

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39. Which of the following statement is correct whenever an object goes out of scope?

[A.](#) The default constructor of the object is called.

[B.](#) The parameterized destructor is called.

[C.](#) The default destructor of the object is called.

[D.](#) None of the above.

Answer: Option C