1) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides us with named storage that our programs can manipulate.

a) data type

b) constants

c) operators

**d) variable**

2) Each variable in Java has a specific type, which determines the size and layout of the variable's memory.

**a) TRUE**

b) FALSE

c) Can be true or false

d) Can not say

3) To declare more than one variable of the specified type, we can use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ list.

a) colon-separated

b) bracket-separated

**c) comma-separated**

d) None of the above

4) How many kinds of variables in Java?

a) 2

**b) 3**

c) 4

d) 5

5) Local variables are declared in?

a) methods

b) constructors

c) blocks

**d) All of the above**

6) What is true about Instance Variables in java?

a) Instance variables are declared in a class

b) When a space is allocated for an object in the heap, a slot for each instance variable value is created.

c) Instance variables can be declared in class level before or after use

**d) All of the above**

7) Which variables have no default values?

a) Static Variables

b) Instance Variables

**c) Local Variable**

d) Both A and B

8) Static variables can be accessed by calling with the?

a) Object name

**b) Class name**

c) Function name

d) Can not say

9. Which of the following is an Example of variable initialization?

a) int a, b, c;

**b) int a = 10, b = 10;**

c) int 10 = a;

d) None of the above

10. Access modifiers cannot be used for local variables.

**a) Yes**

b) No

c) Can be yes or no

d) Can not say

11) Where to declare local variables ?

a) It declares inside the class and outside of method.

b) It declares inside the class with static prefix and outside of method.

**c) It declares inside the method.**

12) Where to declare instance variables ?

**a) It declares inside the class and outside of method.**

b) It declares inside the class with static prefix and outside of method.

c) It declares inside the method.

13) Where to declare class variables ?

a) It declares inside the class and outside of method.

**b) It declares inside the class with static prefix and outside of method.**

c) It declares inside the method.

14) Which of following can not be used as variable name in Java programming language ?

a) literal

**b) Keywords**

c) Identifier

d) Identifier and Keywords

15) A name of variable is known as

a) Data Type

b) Constant

**c) Identifier**

16) Which is the invalid variable name ?

a) tenthTeam

b) TenthTeam

**c) 10thTeam**

d) None of Above

17) A variable name should not begin with

a) A number

b) Special characters but underscore and dollar sign

**c) All of above**

18) Which is the valid variable name ?

a) 5thTeam

b) &5thteam

**c) \_5thTeam**

d) None of Above

19) Which are the invalid variable names ?

a) 1stLevel

b) first Level

c) \*firstLevel

**d) All of Above**

20) Identify the type of msg variable.

public class TestMain {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String msg = "Hello World"; // msg variable name

System.out.println(msg);

}

}

a) Instance Variable

b) Class Variable

**c) Local Variable**

21) Identify the type of msg variable.

public class TestMain {

static String msg = "Hello World"; // msg variable name

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println(msg);

}

}

a) Instance Variable

**b) Class Variable**

c) Local Variable

22) What is the return type of a method that does not return any value?

a) int

b) float

**c) void**

d) double

23) Which method can be defined only once in a program?

**a) main method**

b) finalize method

c) static method

d) private method

24) Which of these is the method which is executed first before execution of any other thing takes place in a program?

a) main method

b) finalize method

**c) static method**

d) private method

25) Which of these data type can be used for a method having a return statement in it?

a) void

b) int

c) float

**d) both int and float**

26) Which of the following is correct?

X: Primitive data types are passed by reference.

Y: Java only supports pass by value. With objects, the object reference itself is passed by value and so both the original reference and parameter copy both refer to the same object .

a) X only

**b) Y only**

c) Both are correct

d) Both are incorrect

27) What will be the output of the following program.

class CalculateArea

{

public static void main(String s[])

{

int width = 20;

int breadth = 30;

int area = 0;

area = calculateArea(width, breadth, area);

System.out.println("Area : " + area);

}

public static void calculateArea(int width, int breadth, int area)

{

area = width \* breadth;

}

}

a) Area : 0

b) Area : 600

**c) Compilation Error - since we can not assign the void return value from calculateArea to area.**

d)Compilation Error - since we can not have the same parameter names as in the calling method.

28) What is reference to an object?

a) It is address of an object

**b) It is address of where the variables and methods of object are stored**

c) It is pointer having address of an object

d) It is address of only variables and not the methods of an object

29) Whenever an object is assigned to a variable or passed to a method \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**a) Actually the objects aren’t used**

b) Actually only the objects are used

c) Actually a pointer to an object is used

d) Actually copy of object is used

30) If a reference variable is declared final then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**a) It can never be reassigned to refer to a different object**

b) It can be assigned to refer to any object anytime

c) It can never be assigned with any object

d) It can be assigned with 2 or more objects simultaneously