1. Which operator is used to access a member variable or function of an object in C++?

a) .

b) \*

c) ->

d) :

**Answer: a) .**

2. Which keyword is used to declare a class in C++?

a) class

b) struct

c) typedef

d) typename

**Answer: a) class**

3. Which data type is used to store single characters in C++?

a) int

b) char

c) float

d) double

**Answer: b) char**

4. Which preprocessor directive is used to conditionally compile a block of code in C++?

a) #define

b) #include

c) #ifdef

d) #ifndef

**Answer: c) #ifdef**

5. Which decision-making construct in C++ is used when you have multiple conditions and want to perform different actions based on each condition?

a) if

b) if-else

c) if-else-if ladder

d) switch case

**Answer: d) switch case**

6. Which repetitive construct in C++ is primarily used when you want to execute the loop at least once, even if the condition is false?

a) for loop

b) while loop

c) do-while loop

d) switch case

**Answer: c) do-while loop**

7. Which operator is used to increment the value of a variable by 1 in C++?

a) ++

b) +=

c) =

d) \*

**Answer: a) ++**

8. Which operator is used to perform logical AND operation in C++?

a) &&

b) ||

c) !

d) &

**Answer: a) &&**

9. Which keyword is used to stop the execution of the current iteration and move to the next iteration in a loop in C++?

a) continue

b) break

c) exit

d) return

**Answer: a) continue**

10. Which keyword is used to define a function in C++?

a) func

b) method

c) def

d) void

**Answer: d) void**

**2 MARK MCQ**

1.What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

int main() {

int x = 5;

int y = 3;

int z = (x > y) ? (x - y) : (y - x);

std::cout << "The result is: " << z << std::endl;

return 0;

}

a) The result is: 2

b) The result is: 3

c) The result is: 5

d) The result is: 8

Answer: a) The result is: 2

2. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

int main() {

for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {

if (i == 3) {

continue;

}

std::cout << i << " ";

}

std::cout << std::endl;

return 0;

}

a) The program will compile but no output will be displayed.

b) The program will display "1 2 3 4 5 ".

c) The program will display "1 2 4 5 ".

d) The program will display "1 2 4 ".

**Answer: c) The program will display "1 2 4 5 ".**

3. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

int main() {

int x = 10;

int y = 5;

int z = x++ + --y;

std::cout << "The result is: " << z << std::endl;

return 0;

}

a) The result is: 14

b) The result is: 15

c) The result is: 16

d) The result is: 10

Answer: a) The result is: 14

4. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

int main() {

int x = 5;

int y = 10;

int z = 15;

if (x < y && y < z) {

std::cout << "Condition is true" << std::endl;

} else {

std::cout << "Condition is false" << std::endl;

}

return 0;

}

a) The program will compile but no output will be displayed.

b) The program will display "Condition is true".

c) The program will display "Condition is false".

d) The program will display "Condition is true" if x is greater than y.

**Answer: b) The program will display "Condition is true".**

5. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

int main() {

int num = 2;

switch (num) {

case 1:

std::cout << "One" << std::endl;

break;

case 2:

std::cout << "Two" << std::endl;

break;

case 3:

std::cout << "Three" << std::endl;

break;

default:

std::cout << "Other" << std::endl;

}

return 0;

}

a) The program will compile but no output will be displayed.

b) The program will display "One".

c) The program will display "Two".

d) The program will display "Three".

Answer: c) The program will display "Two".