

**Mumbai Educational Trust**  
**Institute of Information Technology**  
**Core Java Mock-1 Exam**

Date: 20/11/2025	Time: 45 Minutes	Marks:50
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- 1 In Java statement \_\_\_\_\_ is used for actually raising an exception.  
a.try-catch      b.throws      c.throw
- 2 The method is \_\_\_\_\_ not defined in java.lang.Object class.  
a.equals      b.compareTo      c.hashCode
- 3 Object \_\_\_\_\_ indicates whether two objects refer to the same instance in the memory.  
a.identity      b.equality      c.comparability
- 4 Following is true about Abstract class  
a.It is Static inner class      b. It is Visible outside of its package  
c.Friend class      d.Cannot be instantiated
- 5 Following is true about Final class  
a.It is Static inner class      b. It is Visible outside of its package  
c.Friend class      d.Cannot be extended
- 6 Following is true about Public class  
a.It is Static inner class      b.It is Visible outside of its package  
c.Friend class      d.Cannot be extended
- 7 Following is true about Nested class  
a.It is Static inner class      b. It is Visible outside of its package  
c.Friend class      d.Cannot be extended
- 8 Following is true about Anonymous class  
a.It is Static inner class      b.Exactly one instance  
c.Friend class      d.Cannot be extended
- 9 Static member fields of a class are included in the serialization process.  
a.TRUE      b.FALSE
- 10 The start method of Thread can be used to restart a stopped thread.  
a.TRUE      b.FALSE
- 11 A thread can acquire a lock by using which reserved keyword?  
a.volatile      b.synchronized      c.locked      d.None of these

- 12 Which statement is true?
- a.The notifyAll() method must be called from a synchronized context.
  - b.To call wait(), an object must own the lock on the thread.
  - c.The notify() method is defined in class java.lang.Thread.
  - d.The notify() method causes a thread to immediately release its locks.
- 13 What is not TRUE about functional interface?
- a.It has multiple methods that needs to be implemented.
  - b.If a lambda expression is provided then the method name should not be provided.
  - c.It has only a single method that needs to be implemented inside functional interface.
  - d.Lambda expression implicitly implement the single method inside functional interface.
- 14 How can we write a parameter less Lambda expression?
- a.Need to pass curly braces to denotes that there are no parameter on left side of the arrow.
  - b.No need to pass anything on the left side of the arrow.
  - c.Pass empty set of parentheses on the left side of the arrow.
  - d.In this particular case arrow is not required at all.
- 15 An interface can define \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. a static field
  - b.an instance field
  - c.a parameterless constructor
- 16 The \_\_\_\_\_ modifier is illegal in an interface.
- a.final
  - b.private
  - c.abstract
- 17 A class can inherit from \_\_\_\_\_.
- a.a single interface and multiple classes
  - b.multiple interfaces and multiple classes
  - c.a single class and multiple interfaces
- 18 What is the advantage of using forEach over traditional for loop?
- a.for loop is controlled internally.
  - B.forEach can be resulted into concurrent modification.
  - c.for loop repeatedly calls hasNext() and next() methods.
  - d.for loop is thread safe.
- 19 What is a Default method?
- a.A method that has the implementation inside the interface.
  - b.A method that cannot be overridden in sub-classes.
  - c.A method that is marked with @Default annotation.

- d.None of these.
- 20 Which one below is the example of Method reference?  
a.list.replaceAll(String::toUpperCase)                            b.list.replaceAll(String.toUpperCase())  
c.list.replaceAll(s -> s.toUpperCase())                            d.None of these.
- 21 Converting a primitive value type into an object of its wrapper class type is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.casting    b.boxing    c.unboxing
- 22 The type argument in a generic Java declaration is replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ at runtime  
a.java.lang.Object    b.java.lang.Comparable    c.compile-time substituted type
- 23 For a generic class C, C<java.lang.Object> can be substituted \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.by C<T> where T is any known type                            b.by any reference type  
c.only by C<java.lang.Object>
- 24 How to access static nested classes?  
a.OuterClass.StaticNestedClass                                    b.OuterClass->StaticNestedClass  
c.OuterClass(StaticNestedClass)                                    d.OuterClass[StaticNestedClass]
- 25 How to create object of the inner class?  
a.OuterClass.InnerClass innerObject = outerObject.new InnerClass();  
b.OuterClass.InnerClass innerObject = new InnerClass();  
c.InnerClass innerObject = outerObject.new InnerClass();  
d.OuterClass.InnerClass = outerObject.new InnerClass();
- 26 Which constructs an anonymous inner class instance?  
a.Runnable r = new Runnable() { };                                    b.Runnable r = new Runnable(public void run() { });  
c.Runnable r = new Runnable { public void run(){}};  
d.System.out.println(new Runnable() {public void run() { }});
- 27 Under JVM, \_\_\_\_\_ handles translation of byte-code into machine instructions.  
a.System Class Loader    b.Hot-Spot Engine    c.Runtime Library    d.None of the above
- 28 Apart from java.lang.Object, every class in Java inherits from \_\_\_\_\_ one class  
a.atleast    b.atmost    c.exactly    d.All of the above
- 29 A protected member declared in a class is accessible to any \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.subclass    b.any subclass or a class in the current package.  
c.class in the current package                                    d.None of the above

- 30 If  $X<T>$  is a generic class then only members of \_\_\_\_\_ can be applied to declaration  $X<?>$   
 a.X                    b.X in which T is return type            c.X in which T is a parameter type
- 31 In the following implementations of `java.util.Collection`, \_\_\_\_\_ provides fast searching.  
 a.`java.util.ArrayList`    b. `java.util.HashSet`                    c. `java.util.TreeSet`
- 32 A functional interface must contain \_\_\_\_\_ one abstract method.  
 a.at least            b.Exactly                                    c.at most
- 33 Given threads t1 and t2. In its run method t1 executes `t2.join()`, \_\_\_\_\_ thread will be blocked. a      t1  
 b      t2      c      main      d      All of the above
- 34 The filter method of stream API is \_\_\_\_\_ operation.    a      an initial      b      a terminal      c  
 an intermediate      d      All of the above
- 35 Random access in \_\_\_\_\_ has a complexity of  $O(n)$ .    a      `java.util.ArrayList`    b  
`java.util.LinkedList`    c      `java.util.HashSet`      d      None of the above
- 36 Public members of a non-public class are not accessible outside its package.    a      TRUE    b  
 FALSE    c      NA      d      NA
- 37 Final key word can be applied to    a      Class    b      Field    c      method    d      All of the  
 above
- 38 To apply static binding on methods use \_\_\_\_\_ modifier to methods    a      Final    b      virtual    c  
 static    d      None of the above
- 39 To check object identity we can use \_\_\_\_\_    a      =    b      instanceof    c      ===    d  
 None of the above
- 40 Finalize, Final, Finally, out of this following is used in exception handling    a      Finally    b      Final    c  
 Finalize    d      None of the above
- 41 Lambda expression \_\_\_\_\_ can substitute a functional interface which defines following abstract  
 method: `long combine(int m, int n);`    a       $x \rightarrow x * x$     b       $(x, y) \rightarrow x + y$     c       $(x, y) \rightarrow x > y$     d
- 42 In Stream API, \_\_\_\_\_ method performs a terminal operation.    a      forEach      b      filter    c  
 d
- 43 The `java.lang.Class` for a type whose name is passed in a String type variable n can be determined using  
 \_\_\_\_\_.    a      `n.getClass()`    b      `Class.forName(n)`    c      `n.class`    d
- 44 Checked Exception are checked at \_\_\_\_\_    a      Compile time    b      Runtime      c  
 Both    d      None of the above
- 45 Checked Exceptions are inherited from    a      Exception    b      Throwable    c  
`RuntimeException`    d      None of the above
- 46 If an object need to release its resource automatically, then \_\_\_\_\_    a      You have call `finalize` on  
 object    b      You have to call `close` on object    c      Object has to implement `Autocloseable`    d      All  
 of the above

47	Which of these packages contain all the collection classes?	a java.net      d      java.awt	java.lang	b	java.util	c
48	What is the return type of hasNext() method of an iterator?	a Boolean      d      Collections Object	b Integer	c Double	d start()	e b
49	Which of these methods is used to obtain an iterator to the start of collection?	a begin() c      iteratorSet() d      iterator()	b a	c start()	d b	e c
50	"What will be the output of the following Java program?					

```

import java.util.*;
class Collection_iterators
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        LinkedList list = new LinkedList();
        list.add(new Integer(2));
        list.add(new Integer(8));
        list.add(new Integer(5));
        list.add(new Integer(1));
        Iterator i = list.iterator();
        Collections.reverse(list);
        while(i.hasNext())
            System.out.print(i.next() + " ");
    }
}

```

" a 2 8 5 1 b 1 5 8 2 c 2 d 2185