**1) What concepts come under Polymorphism in java?**

1. Method overloading
2. Constructor overloading
3. Method overriding
4. All the above

**2) Which polymorphism behavior do you see in below class?**

class Paint {

// all methods have same name

public void Color(int x) {

}

public void Color(int x, int y) {

}

public void Color(int x, int y, int z) {

}

}

1. Method overloading
2. Constructor overloading
3. Method overriding
4. Run time polymorphism

**3) Which polymorphism concept is applied to inheritance relationship in java programming?**

1. Method overloading
2. Constructor overloading
3. Method overriding
4. None

**4) Which feature comes under compile time polymorphism?**

1. Method overloading
2. Constructor overloading
3. Method overriding
4. Both A and B
5. Bothe A and C

5.**Which among the following best describes polymorphism?**a) It is the ability for a message/data to be processed in more than one form  
b) It is the ability for a message/data to be processed in only 1 form  
c) It is the ability for many messages/data to be processed in one way  
d) It is the ability for undefined message/data to be processed in at least one way

6.**What do you call the languages that support classes but not polymorphism?**a) Class based language  
b) Procedure Oriented language  
c) Object-based language  
d) If classes are supported, polymorphism will always be supported

7. **Which among the following is the language which supports classes but not polymorphism?**a) SmallTalk  
b) Java  
c) C++  
d) Ada

8. **If same message is passed to objects of several different classes and all of those can respond in a different way, what is this feature called?**a) Inheritance  
b) Overloading  
c) Polymorphism  
d) Overriding

9. **Which type of function among the following shows polymorphism?**a) Inline function  
b) Virtual function  
c) Undefined functions  
d) Class member functions

10.**In case of using abstract class or function overloading, which function is supposed to be called first?**a) Local function  
b) Function with highest priority in compiler  
c) Global function  
d) Function with lowest priority because it might have been halted since long time, because of low priority

11**.Which among the following can’t be used for polymorphism?**a) Static member functions  
b) Member functions overloading  
c) Predefined operator overloading  
d) Constructor overloading

12. **Which among the following can show polymorphism?**a) Overloading ||  
b) Overloading +=  
c) Overloading <<   
d) Overloading &&

13.***Polymorphism is possible in C language.***a) True  
b) False

14.**Which problem may arise if we use abstract class functions for polymorphism?  
a) All classes are converted as abstract class**b) Derived class must be of abstract type  
c) All the derived classes must implement the undefined functions  
d) Derived classes can’t redefine the function

15.**Which among the following is not true for polymorphism?**a) It is feature of OOP  
b) Ease in readability of program  
c) Helps in redefining the same functionality  
d) Increases overhead of function definition always

16.If 2 classes derive one base class and redefine a function of base class, also overload some operators inside class body. Among these two things of function and operator overloading, where is polymorphism used?  
a) Function overloading only  
b) Operator overloading only  
c) Both of these are using polymorphism  
d) Either function overloading or operator overloading because polymorphism can be applied only once in a program

17. Which of these keywords are used to define an abstract class?  
a) abst  
b) abstract  
c) Abstract  
d) abstract class

18.  Which of these is not abstract?  
a) Thread  
b) AbstractList  
c) List  
d) None of the Mentioned

19. If a class inheriting an abstract class does not define all of its function then it will be known as?  
a) Abstract  
b) A simple class  
c) Static class  
d) None of the mentioned

20. Which of these is not a correct statement?  
a) Every class containing abstract method must be declared abstract  
b) Abstract class defines only the structure of the class not its implementation  
c) Abstract class can be initiated by new operator  
d) Abstract class can be inherited

21. Which of these keywords is used to define interfaces in Java?  
a) interface  
b) Interface  
c) intf  
d) Intf

22. Which of these can be used to fully abstract a class from its implementation?  
a) Objects  
b) Packages  
c) Interfaces  
d) None of the Mentioned

23. **Which of these access specifiers can be used for an interface?**  
a) Public  
b) Protected  
c) private  
d) All of the mentioned