

1. Which class is not used to create the object?

- (a) virtual base class
- (b) container class
- (c) abstract class
- (d) nested class

Ans. c

2. The private members of the base class can be inherited in

- (a) private mode
- (b) protected mode
- (c) public mode
- (d) cannot be inherited

Ans. d

3. Virtual base class is generally used in

- (a) Hierarchical inheritance
- (b) Multiple inheritance
- (c) Multilevel inheritance
- (d) Hybrid inheritance

Ans. d

4. In public inheritance, the public member of the base class becomes

- (a) public
- (b) private
- (c) protected
- (d) none of the above

Ans. a

5. In private inheritance the public member of the base class becomes

- (a) public
- (b) private
- (c) protected
- (d) none of the above

Ans. b

6. In protected inheritance the protected member of the base class becomes

- (a) public
- (b) private
- (c) protected
- (d) none of the above

Ans. c

7. In private inheritance the private member of the base class becomes

- (a) public
- (b) private
- (c) protected
- (d) cannot be inherited

Ans. d

8. When the object of derived class is created then the order of constructor execution is

- (a) base to derived
- (b) derived to base
- (c) intermediate to base
- (d) bottom to top

Ans. a

9. A class that contains object of another class is called

- (a) Container class
- (b) Virtual base class
- (c) Abstract class
- (d) Nested class

Ans. a

10. A class that contains a class within another class is called

- (a) Container class
- (b) Virtual base class
- (c) Abstract class
- (d) Nested class

Ans. d

11. Private members cannot be accessed directly by the derived class because

- (a) They are not inherited
- (b) They are not friend of the derived class
- (c) They are accessible directly to the derived class
- (d) They are even not accessible to the base class

Ans. a

12. Inheritance is

- (a) A relationship in which a class includes one or more objects of another class
- (b) A relationship in which a class includes another class
- (c) A relationship in which a class (the child class) is defined in terms of another class (the parent class).
- (d) None of the above

Ans. c

13. If a base class and a derived class contain the member function with the same name then the function that will be called by the object of the derived class is

- (a) Base class
- (b) Derived class
- (c) Depend on the virtual base class
- (d) None of the above

Ans. b

14. Deriving a class from multiple base classes is called

- (a) Multilevel inheritance
- (b) Multiple inheritance
- (c) Hybrid inheritance
- (d) None of the above

Ans. b

15. Deriving multiple classes from single base class is called

- (a) Multilevel inheritance
- (b) Multiple inheritance
- (c) Hybrid inheritance
- (d) None of the above

Ans. d

16. Deriving multiple classes from single base class and then deriving a class from these multiple base classes is called

- (a) Multilevel inheritance
- (b) Multiple inheritance
- (c) Hybrid inheritance
- (d) None of the above

Ans. c

17. In the derived class member functions can access the following base class members in inheritance:

- (a) Public and protected only
- (b) Private and protected only
- (c) Private and public only
- (d) Private, public and protected

Ans. a

18. An object of the derived class can access the following base class members in Inheritance:

- (a) Public and protected only
- (b) Public only
- (c) Protected only
- (d) None

Ans. a

19. Depending on the visibility mode which is the correct syntax if we wish to derive B from A in private mode

- (a) `class B:A{};`
- (b) `private class B:private A{};`
- (c) `private class B:class A{};`
- (d) `class A:private class B{};`

Ans. a

20. Which is the correct syntax if we wish to derive B from A and C in private and public mode, respectively?

- (a) `class B:private A, C{};`
- (b) `class B, class C:private B`

(c) `class B:A,public C{};`

(d) `private class A,public class C:private class B();`

Ans. c

21. If `class B, class C: A{};` is written in C++ then the type of inheritance is

(a) Multiple inheritance

(b) Hierarchical inheritance

(c) Multilevel inheritance

(d) None of the above

Ans. d

22. Inheritance is used to

(a) Avoid rewriting of the code

(b) Data abstraction

(c) To change the visibility modes

(e) To use virtual base class

Ans. a

23. The ambiguity in the single-level inheritance is removed by using

(a) Colon operator

(b) Scope resolution operator

(c) Virtual base class

(d) Container class

Ans. b

24. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) A base class can access the derived class members

(b) A derived class can access the private members of the base class

(c) A base class can access the public and protected members of the derived class

(d) A derived class can access the public and protected members of the base class

Ans. d

25. In C++, we can inherit

(a) Data members and member functions only

(b) Data members, member functions, friend function only

- (c) Data members only
- (d) Member functions only

Ans. a

26. The relationship between the base class and the derived class is called

- (a) "Is-A" relationship
- (b) "Kind-Of" relationship
- (c) "Part-Of" relationship
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. d

27. If class B: class A, class C(); is written in C++ then the type of inheritance is

- (a) Multiple inheritance
- (b) Hierarchical inheritance
- (c) Multilevel inheritance
- (d) None of the above

Ans. a

28. If class B: class A, class C{}; is written in C++ then the visibility mode in multiple inheritance is

- (a) Private
- (b) Public
- (c) Protected
- (d) All

Ans. a

29. Inheritance is very useful because it provides

- (a) Reusability
- (b) Extension
- (c) It minimizes the amount of code which has to be written
- (d) All the above

Ans. d

30. Reusability can be achieved through

- (a) Class
- (b) Inheritance

(c) Polymorphism

(d) Encapsulation

Ans. b

31. A base class is a

(a) Specialized class

(b) An virtual base class

(c) An abstract base class

(d) All the above

Ans. a

32. Which of the following represents relation- ship?

(a) Polymorphism

(b) Function overloading

(c) Inheritance

(d) None of these

Ans. c