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

(a) virtual base class

(b) container class

(c) abstract class

(d) nested class

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

3. Virtual base class is generally used in

(a) Hierarchical inheritance

(b) Multiple inheritance

(c) Multilevel inheritance

(d) Hybrid inheritance

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

(a) public

(b) private

(c) protected

(d) none of the above

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

(a) public

(b) private

(c) protected

(d) none of the above

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

(a) public

(b) private

(c) protected

(d) none of the above

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

(a) public

(b) private

(c) protected

(d) cannot be inherited

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

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

(a) Container class

(b) Virtual base class

(c) Abstract class

(d) Nested class

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

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

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

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

14. Deriving a class from multiple base classes is called

(a) Multilevel inheritance

(b) Multiple inheritance

(c) Hybrid inheritance

(d) None of the above

15. Deriving multiple classes from single base class is called

(a) Multilevel inheritance

(b) Multiple inheritance

(c) Hybrid inheritance

(d) None of the above

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

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

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

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{};

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();

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

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

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

(a) Colon operator

(b) Scope resolution operator

(c) Virtual base class

(d) Container class

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 pub- lic and protected members of the derived class

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

25. In C++, we can inherit

(a) Data members and member functions only

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

(c) Date members only

(d) Member functions only

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)

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

(a) Multiple inheritance

(b) Hierarchical inheritance

(c) Multilevel inheritance

(d) None of the above

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

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

30. Reusability can be achieved through

(a) Class

(b) Inheritance

(c) Polymorphism

(d) Encapsulation

31. A base class is a

(a) Specialized class

(b) An virtual base class

(c) An abstract base class

(d) All the above

32. Which of the following represents relation- ship?

(a) Polymorphism

(b) Function overloading

(c) Inheritance

(d) None of these