QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Introduction to Object Oriented Programming Techniques 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

11th Standard

Computer Science

Total Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Question

50 x 1 = 50

1) The term is used to describe a programming approach based on classes and objects is

   (a) OOP   (b) POP   (c) ADT   (d) SOP

2) The paradigm which aims more at procedures.

   (a) Object Oriented Programming   **(b) Procedural programming**   (c) Modular programming   (d) Structural programming

3) Which of the following is a user defined data type?

   (a) class   (b) float   (c) int   (d) object

4) The identifiable entity with some characteristics and behaviour is

   (a) class   **(b) object**   (c) structure   (d) member

5) The mechanism by which the data and functions are bound together into a single unit is known as

   (a) Inheritance   **(b) Encapsulation**   (c) Polymorphism   (d) Abstraction

6) Insulation of the data from direct access by the program is called as

   (a) Data hiding   (b) Encapsulation   (c) Polymorphism   (d) Abstraction

7) Which of the following concept encapsulate all the essential properties of the object that are to be created?

   (a) class   (b) Encapsulation   (c) Polymorphism   **(d) Abstraction**

8) Which of the following is the most important advantage of inheritance?

   (a) data hiding   **(b) code reusability**   (c) code modification   (d) accessibility

9) "Write once and use it multiple time" can be achieved by

   (a) redundancy   **(b) reusability**   (c) modification   (d) composition

10) Which of the following supports the transitive nature of data?

   (a) Inheritance   (b) Encapsulation   (c) Polymorphism   (d) Abstraction

11) Which of the following allows us to organize software as a collection of data and behaviour?

   (a) Object-Oriented paradigm   (b) Procedural Programming Paradigm   (c) Modular Programming Paradigm
   (d) All of these

12) Which of the following consists of both data and behaviour?

   (a) Modules   (b) Procedure   **(c) Object**   (d) functions

13) Which of the following means organizing principle of a program?

   (a) OPPs   (b) Modules   (c) Sub-routines   **(d) Paradigm**

14) Which of the following is not an approach to programming?

   (a) Instruction oriented programming paradigm   (b) Procedural programming paradigm

(c) Modular programming paradigm   (d) Object oriented paradigm

15) Which of the following statement is false regarding procedural programming?
(i) All data items are local
(ii) suitable for small sized software application
(iii) Time consuming
(iv) Pascal is an example

(a) Both (ii) and (iii)   (b) Only (i)   (c) Only (iv)   **(d) Both (i) and (iv)**

16) Which of the following has a set of functions of related type?

(a) procedures   (b) subroutines   **(c) Modules**   (d) objects

17) Which of the following is hidden under the modules?

(a) behaviour   (b) object   (c) instruction   **(d) data**

18) Which of the following programming implements programs using classes?

(a) Modular   (b) Procedural   **(c) Object-oriented**   (d) behavioural

19) What concept used in C++ to bind data and function together into a single unit?

(a) Polymorphism   (b) Inheritance   (c) Abstraction   **(d) Encapsulation**

20) Which of the following defined as a blueprint representing a group objects that share properties and relationship?

(a) class   (b) modules   (c) procedures   (d) subroutines

21) Which of the following are instance of class?

(a) procedures   (b) functions   (c) Modules   **(d) objects**

22) Which of the following is the most important and powerful way of creating software?

(a) Procedural Programming   (b) Modular Programming   **(c) Object Oriented Programming**
(d) Encapsulation Programming

23) Find the odd one out

(a) Data Abstraction   **(b) Recursion**   (c) Modularity   (d) Polymorphism

24) Which of the following is the most striking feature of a class?

(a) Polymorphism   (b) Inheritance   (c) Abstraction   **(d) Encapsulation**

25) Which of the following encapsulate all the essential properties of the object that are to be created?

(a) Modularity   (b) Polymorphism   **(c) Abstraction**   (d) Inheritance

26) The most important advantage of inheritance is _____.

(a) Modularity   (b) derived class   (c) base class   **(d) code reusability**

27) Which of the following is the technique of building new class from an existing class?

(a) Inheritance   (b) Polymorphism   (c) Encapsulation   (d) Abstraction

28) The ability of a message or function to be displayed in more than one form is called _____.

(a) Data hiding   **(b) Polymorphism**   (c) Data abstraction   (d) Modularity

29) Which of the following is not an advantage of OOP?

(a) Re-usability   (b) Easy maintenance   (c) Security   **(d) Speed**

30) Which of the following is the good feature for data redundancy?

(a) Inheritance   (b) Polymorphism   (c) Encapsulation   (d) Data Abstraction

31) Which of the following is not a disadvantages of OOP?

(a) size   **(b) security**   (c) Effort   (d) speed

32) Which of the following statement is true
(i) Object oriented programs are much larger than other programs
(ii) Object oriented programs require a lot of work to create.
(iii) Object oriented programs are slower than other programs because of their size

(a) both (i) and (ii)   (b) both (ii) and (iii)   (c) only (iii)   **(d) all of these**

33) In procedural programming all data items are _____.

(a) Cobol   **(b) global**   (c) fortan   (d) class

34) Class represents a group of similar _____

(a) objects   (b) modules   (c) arrays   (d) data

35) _____ refers to showing only the essential features without revealing background details.

(a) Redundancy   (b) Encapsulation   **(c) Abstraction**   (d) Inheritance

36) _____ is about binding the data variables and functions together in class.

(a) Data abstraction   (b) Modularization   (c) Redundancy   **(d) Encapsulation**

37) Which of the following programming aims more at procedures?

(a) modular programming   (b) object oriented programming   (c) Basic programming   **(d) procedural programming**

38) In which of the following programming, data is hidden under the modules?

(a) procedural programming   (b) Object Oriented programming   **(c) Modular programming**   (d) C++ programming

39) Arrangement of data can be changed only by modifing the _____.

(a) data   (b) members   (c) functions   **(d) module**

40) FORTRAN and COBOL are the examples of _____.

(a) modular programming   **(b) procedural programming**   (c) object oriented programming   (d) basic programming

41) Which is a user defined data type?

(a) Class   (b) Object   (c) Inheritance   (d) Modules

42) Which of the following represents a group of similar objects?

(a) Encapsulation   (b) Abstraction   **(c) Class**   (d) Inheritance

43) Where are the programs can be decomposition into modules?

(a) Inheritance   **(b) Modularisation**   (c) Procedural concept   (d) Object oriented

44) Which of the following is the most striking feature of a class?

(a) Modularization   (b) Inheritance   **(c) Encapsulation**   (d) Abstraction

45) Size of the object oriented programming are _____ than other programs.

(a) smaller   **(b) larger**   (c) singula   (d) plural

46) Using data hiding and abstraction only necessary data will be provided, thus it maintains of data _____.

(a) distance   (b) time   **(c) security**   (d) work

47) Which of the programming type require a lot of work to create?

(a) Procedural **(b) OOP** (c) Modular (d) Paradigms

48) Which of the following is not advantages of OOPs?

(a) Redundancy **(b) Lot of effort** (c) Re-usabitity (d) Easy maintenance

49) Functions that operate on data are _____.

(a) member (b) data (c) data member **(d) member function**

50) Encapsulation of data from direct access by the program is called _____.

(a) function hiding (b) data hiding (c) formation hiding **(d) data hiding (or) information hiding**