

1.What is Object-Oriented Thinking?

- a) A programming paradigm focused on procedures and functions.
- b) A methodology that revolves around the concept of objects.
- c) A technique solely concerned with input-output processing.
- d) A method of organizing data into arrays and structures.

Answer: b) A methodology that revolves around the concept of objects.

Explanation: Object-Oriented Thinking is centered around the concept of objects, which encapsulate data and behavior.

2.Which programming paradigm focuses on step-by-step instructions and function calls?

- a) Object-Oriented Programming
- b) Procedural Programming
- c) Functional Programming
- d) Imperative Programming

Answer: b) Procedural Programming

Explanation: Procedural Programming is characterized by a series of steps and function calls to accomplish a task.

3.What is a key feature of Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)?

- a) Emphasis on global variables
- b) Heavy reliance on switch-case statements
- c) Inheritance and polymorphism
- d) Sequential execution of code

Answer: c) Inheritance and polymorphism

Explanation: Inheritance and polymorphism are fundamental features of Object-Oriented Programming, allowing for code reuse and flexibility.

4.What is a merit of Object-Oriented Methodology?

- a) Tight coupling between modules
- b) Limited code reusability
- c) Encapsulation enhances data security
- d) Dependency on global variables

Answer: c) Encapsulation enhances data security

Explanation: Encapsulation in OOP hides the internal state of objects, thereby enhancing data security and integrity.

5.Which of the following is a demerit of Object-Oriented Methodology?

- a) Increased modularity
- b) Improved code maintainability
- c) Overhead due to inheritance hierarchy
- d) Reduced code flexibility

Answer: c) Overhead due to inheritance hierarchy

Explanation: Inheritance hierarchies in OOP can sometimes introduce complexity and overhead.

6.What does the Object Model represent in Object-Oriented Programming?

- a) A representation of data flow in a system
- b) A graphical user interface design
- c) A blueprint for creating objects

d) A database schema

Answer: c) A blueprint for creating objects

Explanation: The Object Model in OOP defines the structure and behavior of objects.

7.Which of the following is an element of Object-Oriented Programming?

a) Functions

b) Objects

c) GOTO statements

d) Global variables

Answer: b) Objects

Explanation: Objects are the fundamental building blocks of Object-Oriented Programming.

8.What is a characteristic of Input-Output (IO) processing?

a) It is not required in Object-Oriented Programming.

b) It involves the manipulation of data stored in objects.

c) It deals with the exchange of data between a program and external sources.

d) It is only applicable in Procedural Programming.

Answer: c) It deals with the exchange of data between a program and external sources.

Explanation: Input-Output processing involves handling data exchanges between a program and external entities.

9.Which programming paradigm focuses on data and functions as separate entities?

a) Object-Oriented Programming

b) Procedural Programming

c) Functional Programming

d) Declarative Programming

Answer: b) Procedural Programming

Explanation: In Procedural Programming, data and functions are treated separately, unlike in OOP where they are encapsulated within objects.

10.What is the primary goal of Object-Oriented Programming?

- a) Code execution speed
- b) Tight coupling between modules
- c) Code reusability and flexibility
- d) Limited encapsulation

Answer: c) Code reusability and flexibility

Explanation: Object-Oriented Programming aims to enhance code reusability and flexibility through features like inheritance and polymorphism.

11.In Object-Oriented Programming, what is polymorphism?

- a) The ability of an object to take many forms
- b) The process of hiding the implementation details
- c) A technique for combining data and functions into a single unit
- d) The inheritance of attributes and behaviors from a parent class

Answer: a) The ability of an object to take many forms

Explanation: Polymorphism allows objects of different classes to be treated as objects of a common superclass.

12.Which programming paradigm focuses on functions that operate on data?

- a) Object-Oriented Programming

- b) Procedural Programming
- c) Functional Programming
- d) Logical Programming

Answer: c) Functional Programming

Explanation: Functional Programming emphasizes functions that operate on data, often avoiding mutable state and side effects.

13.What is a key benefit of encapsulation in Object-Oriented Programming?

- a) Increased code complexity
- b) Enhanced data security
- c) Limited code reuse
- d) Exposure of internal implementation details

Answer: b) Enhanced data security

Explanation: Encapsulation hides the internal state of objects, thereby enhancing data security by preventing direct access to data.

14.Which of the following is an example of Object-Oriented Thinking?

- a) Writing a procedural algorithm to sort an array
- b) Identifying real-world entities and modeling them as objects
- c) Using global variables extensively for data storage
- d) Nesting multiple if-else statements to handle conditions

Answer: b) Identifying real-world entities and modeling them as objects

Explanation: Object-Oriented Thinking involves identifying objects and their relationships in real-world scenarios.

15.What does inheritance provide in Object-Oriented Programming?

- a) Code redundancy
- b) Enhanced code flexibility
- c) Tight coupling between classes
- d) Limited code reusability

Answer: b) Enhanced code flexibility

Explanation: Inheritance allows subclasses to inherit attributes and behaviors from their parent classes, enhancing code flexibility and reuse.

16.Which paradigm focuses on breaking down a program into small, reusable modules?

- a) Object-Oriented Programming
- b) Procedural Programming
- c) Modular Programming
- d) Imperative Programming

Answer: c) Modular Programming

Explanation: Modular Programming emphasizes breaking down a program into smaller, reusable modules, independent of their data.

17.What is the purpose of abstraction in Object-Oriented Programming?

- a) To expose internal implementation details
- b) To minimize code reuse
- c) To represent essential features while hiding implementation complexity
- d) To tightly couple classes together

Answer: c) To represent essential features while hiding implementation complexity

Explanation: Abstraction allows the representation of essential features while hiding the implementation details, promoting simplicity and flexibility.

18.What distinguishes Object-Oriented Programming from Procedural Programming?

- a) Procedural Programming emphasizes data encapsulation.
- b) Object-Oriented Programming focuses on step-by-step execution.
- c) Object-Oriented Programming emphasizes objects and their interactions.
- d) Procedural Programming relies heavily on inheritance.

Answer: c) Object-Oriented Programming emphasizes objects and their interactions.

Explanation: OOP revolves around objects and their interactions, while Procedural Programming focuses on step-by-step execution of procedures.

19.Which aspect of Object-Oriented Programming promotes code reuse and flexibility?

- a) Tight coupling
- b) Polymorphism
- c) Global variables
- d) Linear execution flow

Answer: b) Polymorphism

Explanation: Polymorphism allows objects of different classes to be treated as objects of a common superclass, promoting code reuse and flexibility.

20.What role do constructors play in Object-Oriented Programming?

- a) They destruct objects.
- b) They initialize objects.
- c) They handle input-output operations.

d) They enforce encapsulation rules.

Answer: b) They initialize objects.

Explanation: Constructors are special methods used to initialize objects when they are created.

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