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NARSIMHA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE

UGC-AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION

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1. Which language is considered a pure object-oriented language?

- A) C++
- B) Java
- C) Smalltalk
- D) Ada 95

Answer: C) Smalltalk

2. Which of the following is NOT a basic OOP feature?

- A) Encapsulation
- B) Inheritance
- C) Polymorphism
- D) Compilation

Answer: D) Compilation

3. In C++, a class member accessible only within the class is declared as:

- A) public
- B) protected
- C) private
- D) static

Answer: C) private

4. Which language introduced built-in support for concurrency through tasks?

- A) Java
- B) Ruby
- C) Ada 95
- D) Smalltalk

Answer: C) Ada 95

5. Java supports concurrency using:

- A) Processes
- B) Threads
- C) Tasks

D) Coroutines

Answer: B) Threads

6. Which synchronization tool was proposed by Dijkstra?

A) Monitor

B) Semaphore

C) Thread

D) Message Queue

Answer: B) Semaphore

7. A monitor provides:

A) Data hiding and synchronization

B) Compilation support

C) Dynamic memory allocation

D) Garbage collection

Answer: A) Data hiding and synchronization

8. Message passing is mainly used for:

A) Inheritance

B) Concurrency and communication

C) Compilation

D) Event handling

Answer: B) Concurrency and communication

9. Which keyword is used to handle exceptions in Java?

A) catch

B) trap

C) except

D) monitor

Answer: A) catch

10. Which language does NOT support multiple inheritance of classes directly?

A) C++

B) Java

C) Ruby

D) Smalltalk

Answer: B) Java

11. Encapsulation means:

- A) Hiding implementation details
 - B) Creating threads
 - C) Exception handling
 - D) Memory allocation
- Answer:** A) Hiding implementation details

12. Which OOP concept allows a class to acquire properties of another class?

- A) Polymorphism
 - B) Encapsulation
 - C) Inheritance
 - D) Abstraction
- Answer:** C) Inheritance

13. In Java, all classes ultimately inherit from:

- A) Class
 - B) Main
 - C) Object
 - D) Root
- Answer:** C) Object

14. Which concurrency mechanism uses wait and signal operations?

- A) Monitor
 - B) Semaphore
 - C) Thread
 - D) Task
- Answer:** B) Semaphore

15. Statement-level concurrency means:

- A) Multiple programs execute together
 - B) Multiple statements execute concurrently
 - C) Multiple classes execute together
 - D) Multiple exceptions occur together
- Answer:** B) Multiple statements execute concurrently

16. Which language is well known for its event-driven GUI programming?

- A) Java
 - B) Ada 95
 - C) Ruby
 - D) Smalltalk
- Answer:** A) Java

17. Which of the following is an exception handling construct in C++?

- A) try-catch
- B) monitor
- C) synchronized
- D) task

Answer: A) try-catch

18. In Java, event handling is based on:

- A) Listener interfaces
- B) Semaphores
- C) Monitors
- D) Tasks

Answer: A) Listener interfaces

19. Functional languages often support concurrency through:

- A) Immutable data structures
- B) Global variables
- C) Pointers
- D) Classes

Answer: A) Immutable data structures

20. Which OOP language supports operator overloading?

- A) Java
- B) C++
- C) Ada 95
- D) Smalltalk

Answer: B) C++

Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ is the process of binding data and methods together into a single unit.

Answer: Encapsulation

2. _____ is known as the pure object-oriented programming language.

Answer: Smalltalk

3. The ability of an object to take many forms is called _____.

Answer: Polymorphism

4. In Java, concurrent execution is achieved using _____.

Answer: **Threads**

5. A _____ is a synchronization tool used to control access to shared resources.

Answer: **Semaphore**

6. _____ provide mutual exclusion and synchronization in concurrent programming.

Answer: **Monitors**

7. In Ada 95, concurrency is supported through _____.

Answer: **Tasks**

8. Communication between processes can be achieved through _____ passing.

Answer: **Message**

9. The block used to catch exceptions in Java is called _____.

Answer: **catch**

10. The keyword used to start exception handling in C++ is _____.

Answer: **try**

11. Java event handling follows the _____ model.

Answer: **Delegation Event**

12. The superclass of all Java classes is _____.

Answer: **Object**

13. _____ allows a derived class to inherit features from a base class.

Answer: **Inheritance**

14. In OOP, data hiding is achieved through _____.

Answer: **Encapsulation**

15. Ruby is a _____-oriented programming language.

Answer: **Object**

16. The wait and signal operations are associated with _____.

Answer: **Semaphores**

17.A thread is the smallest unit of _____.

Answer: Execution

18.Exception handling improves the _____ of a program.

Answer: Reliability

19.In Java, objects interested in events are called event _____.

Answer: Listeners

20.Executing multiple statements simultaneously is known as _____ level concurrency.

Answer: Statement