I) **The Question paper contains 10 multiple choice questions with four choices and student will have to pick the correct one (each carrying ½ mark).**

1. Java is known as _____stage language.
a one   b two   c three   d four

2.Java intermediate code is known as _____
 a Byte code   b java code   c reference code   d none of these

3.Set of instructions designed to be executed by java run time system is known as_____
 a Java virtual machine   b java runtime machine   c java development machine   d java machine

4.JVM is a _____ for byte code.
a interpreter   b compiler   c assembler   d Debugger

5.After the compilation of the java source code, _____ file is created by JVM.
a .class   b .java   c .cdr   d .doc

6.Which of the following command is used to compile the Java program ?
 a java   b javac   c javap   d none of these

7.For interpretation of java program, _____ command is used.
 a java   b javac   c javap   d none of these

8. What is the data type of array which we used as parameter to main method?
a int   b char   c String   d Double

9.Why to use array as a parameter in main method ?
 a it is syntax   b it is easy to write   c it stores multiple values   d none of these

10.Why we need to write static keyword to main method?
 a To create single copy   b it is in syntax   c it give access to other method   d none of these

11.How to call methods of class?
 a object.method   b classname .method   c only method   d none of these

12.x=x+1 is equivalent to_____?
 a ++x   b x++   c x=x-1   d None of these

13.Constructor has return type?
a Yes   b No

14.if method have same name as class name and method don't have any return type then it is known as_____
 a Destructors   b Constructor   c Object   d Variable

15.Methods that have same name ,but different Parameter list and different definition known as_____
 a Overriding   b Constructor   c Overloading   d none of these
16.Inheritance means_____
 a Sub class extends super class   b Sub class extends Base class
 c Sub class create object of super class   d all of the above
17.Which type of inheritance is not supported by java?

 a Single   b Multiple   c Multilevel   d Hierarchical
18.When method defined in subclass which has same signature as a method in a super class, it is known as method _____
a Overloading   b Overriding   c Packing   d none of these
19.Super is the predefined _____
 a Keyword   b Method   c Keyword and Method   d none of these
20.Execution of the program is always begins with _____
 a main method   b class contain main method   c parent class   d default package
21.A constructor
A.must have the same name as the class it is declared within.   B.is used to create objects.
C.may be declared   D. private
22.Which of the following may be part of a class definition?
A.instance variables B.instance methods   C.constructors   D.all of the above
23.What is different between a Java applet and a Java application?
A.An application can in general be trusted whereas an applet can't.
B.An applet must be executed in a browser environment.
C.An applet is not able to access the files of the computer it runs on
D.(A), (B) and (C).
24.What is byte code in the context of Java?
A.The type of code generated by a Java compiler
B.The type of code generated by a Java Virtual Machine
C.It is another name for a Java source file
D.It is the code written within the instance methods of a class.
25.What is the name of the method used to start a thread execution?
A.   init(); B.   start();   C. run();   D.   resume();

26. Select all correct declarations, or declaration and initializations of an array?
A String str[];   B String str[5] = new String[5];
C String str[]=new String [] {"string1", "string 2", "string3", "string4","string5"};
D String str[]= {"string1","string2", "string3", "string4", "string5"};
27. Which of the following are the java keywords?
A final B Abstract C Long   D static
28. The synchronized is used in which of the following?
A Class declarations.   B Method declarations.
C Block of code declarations   D Variable declarations.
29. What will be printed when you execute the code?
class A {
A() {

```
System.out.println("Class A Constructor");
}
}
public class B extends A {
B() {
System.out.println("Class B Constructor");
}
public static void main(String args[]) {
B b = new B();
}
}
```
A "Class A Constructor" followed by "Class B Constructor"
B "Class B Constructor" followed by "Class A Constructor"
C Compile time error   D Run time error
30. Given the piece of code, select the correct to replace at the comment line?
```
class A {
A(int i) { }
}
public class B extends A {
B() {
// xxxxx
}
public static void main(String args[]) {
B b = new B();
}
}
```
A super(100); B this(100); C super(); D this();
31. Which of the statements are true?
A Overridden methods have the same method name and signature
B Overloaded methods have the same method name and signature
C Overridden methods have the same method name and different signature
D Overloaded methods have the same method name and different signature
32. What is the output when you execute the following code?
```
int i = 100;
switch (i) {
case 100:
System.out.println(i);
case 200:
System.out.println(i);
case 300:
System.out.println(i);
}
```
A Nothing is printed B Compile time error C The values 100,100,100 printed D Only 100 is printed
33. How can you change the break statement below so that it breaks out of the
inner and middle loops and continues with the next iteration of the outer loop?
```
outer: for ( int x =0; x < 3; x++ ) {
middle: for ( int y=0; y < 3; y++ ) {
if ( y == 1) {
break;
```

}}}
A break inner: B break middle: C break outer: D continue E continue middle
34. From the following code how many objects are garbage collected?
String string1 = "Test";
String string2 = "Today";
string1 = null;
string1 = string2;
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 0
35. Select all correct list of keywords?
A superclass B goto C open D integer E import, package F They are all java keywords
36. Select the correct form for anonymous inner class declaration ?
A new Outer.new Inner   B new Inner() {   C new Inner()   D Outer.new Inner()

37. What is the meaning of the return data type void?

A An empty memory space is returned so that the developers can utilize it.
B void returns no data type.
C void is not supported in Java
D None of the above

38. A lower precision can be assigned to a higher precision value in Java. For example a byte type data can be assigned to int type.
A True
B False

39. Which of the following statements about the Java language is true?
A Both procedural and OOP are supported in Java.
B Java supports only procedural approach towards programming.
C Java supports only OOP approach.
D None of the above.

40. Which of the following statements is false about objects?
A An instance of a class is an object
B Objects can access both static and instance data
C Object is the super class of all other classes
D Objects do not permit encapsulation

II) **Attempt any four questions out of six all question carry 7 ½ marks**
Q:1 What is inter thread communication in java?explain with example?
Q:2What is super keyword in java?Explain with examples?
Q:3 What is break and continue loop in java ?Explain with examples?
Q:4 What is random access file in java?Explain with example?
Q:5 What is synchronization in java?Explain with example?
Q:6 What is object-oriented concepts in java?Explain?