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1. What is a method in Java?
    a. A collection of variables that store data
    b. A collection of statements that perform a specific task
    c. A reserved keyword in Java
    d. A built-in class in Java

Ans: b. A collection of statements that perform a specific task

Explanation: A method in Java is a collection of statements that perform a specific task.

2. What is the purpose of the main() method in Java?
    a. To perform mathematical calculations
    b. To serve as the starting point for program execution
    c. To define the class name
    d. To define constants

Ans: b. To serve as the starting point for program execution

Explanation: The main() method in Java serves as the starting point for program execution.

3. Which is the correct syntax for defining a method in Java?
    a. returnType methodName(parameters) { // body }
    b. methodName returnType { // body
    c. methodName(parameters) returnType { // body }
    d. parameters methodName(returnType) { // body }

Ans: a. returnType methodName(parameters) { // body }

Explanation: The correct syntax for defining a method in Java is: returnType methodName(parameters) { // body }

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4. What is the return type of the main() method in Java?
    a. int
    b. void
    c. String
    d. boolean

Ans: b. void

Explanation: The return type of the main() method in Java is void.

5. What does the void keyword indicate in a method declaration?
    a. The method returns a value of type void
    b. The method does not return any value
    c. The method does not accept parameters
    d. The method is private

Ans: b. The method does not return any value

Explanation: The void keyword in a method declaration indicates that the method does not return any value.

6. How can you call a method in Java?
    a. Create an object and call the method
    b. Use the method name directly
    c. Define the method inside the main()
    d. Import the method

Ans: a. Create an object and call the method

Explanation: In Java, you can create an object and call the method.

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7. Which of the following can be a valid method name in Java?
    a. 1method
    b. method-Name
    c. _methodName
    d. method@Name

Ans: c. _methodName

Explanation: _methodName is a valid method name in Java. Method names must start with a letter, underscore, or dollar sign.

8. What will happen if there is no main() method in a Java program?
    a. The program will run without any errors
    b. The program will throw a compilation error
    c. The program will throw a runtime error
    d. The program will automatically create a main() method

Ans: c. The program will throw a runtime error

Explanation: In Java, the main() method is required as the entry point for the program. Without it, the program will not compile.

9. Which access modifier allows a method to be accessed from any other class in any package?
    a. private
    b. protected
    c. public
    d. default

Ans: c. public

Explanation: The public access modifier allows a method to be accessed from any other class in any package.

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10. What is the most important method in Java?
    a. static()
    b. execute()
    c. main()
    d. start()

Ans: c. main()

Explanation: The main() method is the most important method in Java as it serves as the entry point for program execution.

11. Why are methods used in Java?
    a. To improve reusability
    b. To make code harder to modify
    c. To reduce the need for classes
    d. To avoid writing comments in the code

Ans: a. To improve reusability

Explanation: Methods are used in Java to make the code easier to read, reuse, and optimize.

12. What is a predefined method in Java?
    a. A method written by the user
    b. A method that is already defined in the Java class libraries
    c. A method that must return a value
    d. A method with no parameters

Ans: b. A method that is already defined in the Java class libraries

Explanation: A predefined method in Java is a method that is already defined in the Java class libraries.

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13. What is a user-defined method in Java?
    a. Automatically provided by the Java compiler
    b. Defined by the user for specific tasks
    c. Used only once in a program
    d. Cannot have parameters

Ans: b. Defined by the user for specific tasks

Explanation: A user-defined method in Java is defined by the user to perform specific tasks.

14. In the method declaration **public static int add(int x, int y){ }** what is the name of the method?
    a. public
    b. add
    c. static
    d. int

Ans: b. add

Explanation: The name of the method in the declaration public static int add(int x, int y) is add.

15. In the method public **static int add(int x, int y)** { } which of the following are parameters?
    a. add and int
    b. x and y
    c. public and static
    d. x and add

Ans: b. x and y

Explanation: The parameters in the method declaration public static int add(int x, int y) are x and y. These are the values that the method will accept when it is called.

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16. Which keyword is used to define a static method in Java?
    a. static
    b. instance
    c. final
    d. void

Ans: a. static

Explanation: The static keyword is used to define a static method in Java.

17. What do you call a non-static (instance) method in Java?
    a. method_name();
    b. obj.method_name();
    c. static.method_name();
    d. class.method_name();

Ans: b. obj.method_name();

Explanation: To call a non-static (instance) method in Java, you use an object reference, like obj.method_name();.

18. What do you call a static method in Java?
    a. obj.method_name();
    b. method_name();
    c. class.method_name();
    d. method_name(obj);

Ans: b. method_name();

Explanation: To call a static method in Java, you simply use method_name();

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19. What happens if you try to return a value from a void method?
    a. The method will run successfully but ignore the return value.
    b. The method will compile without errors.
    c. The compiler will throw an error.
    d. The method will automatically change to a non-void type.

Ans: c. The compiler will throw an error.

Explanation: The compiler will throw an error because a void method cannot return a value.

20. Every Java method must be written inside a _____.
    a. Function
    b. Object
    c. Class
    d. Package

Ans: c. Class

Explanation: In Java, all methods must belong to a class; standalone functions are not allowed.

21. Which method requires an object to call it?
    a. Static method
    b. Predefined method
    c. Instance (non-static) method
    d. main() method

Ans: c. Instance (non-static) method

Explanation: Instance methods need an object because they work on object data.

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22. Which part forms the method signature?

a. public static int
b. add(int x, int y)
c. return x + y
d. static int add

Ans: b. add(int x, int y)

Explanation: A method signature consists of the method name and parameter list.

23. Identify the issue in the code:

```
int getValue() {
    return 5;
    System.out.println("Hello"); }
```

a. Syntax error
b. Logical error
c. Unreachable code
d. Runtime error

Ans: c. Unreachable code

Explanation: Code after the return statement is never executed.

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24. Which error will occur?

```
class Sample {  static void greet() {
    System.out.println("Hello");  }
public static void main(String[] args) {  greet();  } }
```

a. Missing return type
b. Object is missing to call greet()
c. Hello
d. void method cannot print

Ans: c. Hello

Explanation: The static method is correctly called, so "Hello" is printed.

25. What is the error?

```
class Test {  int add(int a, int b) {
    return a + b;
    System.out.println("Done");  } }
```

a. Syntax error
b. Missing return type
c. Unreachable code
d. No error

Ans: c. Unreachable code

Explanation: The statement after the return cannot be executed.

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26. What does this demonstrate?

```
class Demo {

  class Demo {    int check(int x) {

    if (x > 0) {  return 1; }

    return 0;  }  }
```

a. Unreachable code
b. Invalid syntax
c. Multiple return statements
d. Method overloading

Ans: c. Multiple return statements

Explanation: A method can have more than one return based on conditions.

27. What is the error?

```
class Test { int add(int x, int y) {

    int z = x + y;  } }
```

a. Missing class
b. The method must be static
c. Missing return statement
d. int cannot be used

Ans: c. Missing return statement

Explanation: The method has a return type of int but does not return any value.

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28. Which word completes the method declaration in this Java program?

```
class Sample {
    _____ void greet() {
        System.out.println("Hello"); } }
```

a. goto
b. static
c. const
d. return

Ans: b. static

Explanation: A static method can be called without creating an object.

29. Which statement correctly calls the method?

```
class Demo {   static void show() {
        System.out.println("Hi");   }
public static void main(String[] args) {
_____(); { }
```

a. Demo
b. show
c. new Demo
d. obj.show

Ans: b. show

Explanation: Static methods are called directly using the method name inside the same class.

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30. Which of the following is the main reason for using methods in Java?
    a. To reduce memory
    b. To increase execution speed only
    c. To improve reusability
    d. To avoid using classes

Ans: c. To improve reusability

Explanation: Methods allow the same code to be reused multiple times.

31. Which method is already defined in Java class libraries?
    a. Static method
    b. Predefined method
    c. Instance method
    d. Abstract method

Ans: b. Predefined method

Explanation: Java provides built-in methods like println() in libraries.

32. The method signature contains _____.
    a. Name and return type
    b. Name and parameters
    c. Return type only
    d. Access modifier only

Ans: b. Name and parameters

Explanation: Method signature includes the method name and the parameter list.

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33. Which is TRUE about instance methods?

a. Called without object
b. Must be static
c. An object is required to call
d. Cannot return value

Ans: c. An Object is required to call

Explanation: Instance methods belong to objects, not the class.

34. Which error will occur?

```
class Result {

   public void showValue() {

      return 100;    }}
```

a. Compile-time error
b. Runtime error
c. Logical error
d. No error, it returns 100

Ans: a. Compile-time error

Explanation: A void method cannot return a value.

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35. Fill in the blank to complete the method correctly

```
class SquareCalc {
  int square(int n) {
    _____ n * n; } }
```

a. System.out.println
b. return
c. break
d. print

Ans: b. return

Explanation: return sends the calculated value back to the caller.

36. What is the error?

```
class Result {
  public void showValue() {
    return 100; } }
```

a. Return type mismatch
b. Missing parameter
c. Method must be static
d. No error

Ans: a. Return type mismatch

Explanation: The method return type is void, but returns an int value.

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37. What is the output?

```
class Printer {
   static void printMsg() {
      System.out.println("Hello");  }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      printMsg();  }  }
```

a. Method name is wrong
b. Hello
c. main() should not be static
d. void method cannot print

Ans: b. Hello

Explanation: The static method is correctly called inside main().

38. What is the output?

```
class Calculator {
   int getNumber() {
      System.out.println("Start");
      return 10;  }  }
```

a. Method must be static
b. Unreachable code
c. Syntax error
d. Start

Ans: d. Start

Explanation: The print statement executes before the return.

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39. Why is an object required to call display()?

```
class Sample {

  void display() {

    System.out.println("Welcome");  }  }
```

a. It is predefined
b. It returns void
c. It is a non-static method
d. It has no parameters

Ans: c. It is a non-static method

Explanation: Non-static methods need an object for invocation.

40. Which method is the entry point of a Java program?

a. Main method
b. Predefined method
c. User-defined method
d. Constructor

Ans: a. Main method

Explanation: Program execution starts from the main() method.

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41. Which syntax correctly represents a method declaration?

a. <return_type> <name> { }
b. <access_modifier> <return_type> <name>(parameters) { }
c. <name>() <return_type>
d. <class> <method>()

Ans: b. <access_modifier> <return_type> <name>(parameters) { }

Explanation: A valid method needs access modifier, return type, name, and parameters.

42. What is the output?

```
class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     System.out.println("Hi");  } }
```

a. Hi
b. Compile-time error
c. Run-time error
d. Logical error

Ans: a. Hi

Explanation: The print statement executes normally.

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43. What is the error?

```
class Demo {
   void check() {
      return true;
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.println(check());
   }
}
```

a. Syntax error
b. Return type mismatch
c. Method name is wrong
d. true

Ans: b. Return type mismatch

Explanation: A void method cannot return a value.

44. Which call is correct?

```
class Sample {

   static void greet() { } }
```

a. greet();
b. Sample.greet();
c. new greet();
d. obj.Sample();

Ans: b. Sample.greet();

Explanation: Static methods are called using the class name.

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45. What is the result?

```
class Demo {
   public int show() {
      return 5;  }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Demo obj = new Demo();
      System.out.println(obj.show());
   }
}
```

a. Return type mismatch
b. Method name error
c. 5
d. Runtime error

Ans: c. 5

Explanation: The method returns 5 and is printed.

46. Identify the error

```
class Test {
   static void show(int x) { }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      show(); }  }
```

a. Don't use static keyword
b. Missing argument
c. Wrong return type
d. No error

Ans: b. Missing argument

Explanation: The method expects one parameter, but none is passed.

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47. Why is this invalid?

```
class Test {

  void 1show() { } }
```

a. Method name cannot start with a number
b. Missing return type
c. Method must be static
d. Syntax is correct

Ans: a. Method name cannot start with a number

Explanation: Java identifiers cannot begin with digits.

48. Which part decides what a method sends back?

a. Method name
b. Access specifier
c. Return type
d. Parameter list

Ans: c. Return type

Explanation: Return type specifies the value type returned by the method.

49. Which is NOT part of a method signature?

a. Method name
b. Parameter list
c. Return type
d. Number of parameters

Ans: c. Return type

Explanation: Return type is excluded from the method signature.

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50. class Test {

```
    void show() {

      System.out.println("Hello");  }

    public static void main(String[] args) {

      show();  }  }
```

What happens?

a. Prints Hello
b. Compilation error
c. Runtime error
d. No output

Ans: b. Compilation error

Explanation: Instance methods require an object for calling.

51. What happens when return executes in a method?

a. Program stops
b. Method exits immediately
c. Loop restarts
d. JVM shuts down

Ans: b. Method exits immediately

Explanation: Control returns to the calling method instantly.

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52. Which is TRUE about multiple return statements?

a. All returns execute
b. Only first return executes
c. Only one return executes
d. Return executes at end only

Ans: c. Only one return executes

Explanation: Once a return runs, the method exits immediately.

53. boolean isEven(int n) {

```
if (n % 2 != 0)

  return false;

return true; }
```

What is returned for isEven(7)?

a. true
b. false
c. Compilation error
d. Runtime error

Ans: b. false

Explanation: 7 is odd, so the condition triggers the first return.

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54. Which requires an object to call?

a. Static method
b. Predefined method
c. Instance method
d. main() method

Ans:c. Instance method

Explanation: Non-static methods must be called using an object.

55. What happens if a method is written outside a class?

a. Program runs normally
b. Runtime error
c. Compilation error
d. Warning only

Ans: c. Compilation error

Explanation: Java does not allow methods outside a class.

56. class Demo {

```
void show() {    System.out.println("Hello"); }
public static void main(String[] args) {
   Demo.show()  } }
```

What happens when this code is executed?

a. Prints Hello
b. Compilation error
c. Runtime error
d. No output

Ans: b. Compilation error

Explanation: Instance methods cannot be called using the class name.

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57. class Demo {
    void print() {
      System.out.println("Java"); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
      Demo d = new Demo(); } }

What is the output?

a. Java
b. Compilation error
c. Runtime error
d. No output

Ans: d. No output

Explanation: The method is never called, only the object is created.

58. int add(int a, int b) {
    int c = a + b; }

What is the result?

a. Returns 0
b. Returns c
c. Compilation error
d. Runtime error

Ans: c. Compilation error

Explanation: Non-void methods must return a value.

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59. int test() {
    return 10;

    return 20; }

What happens?

a. Returns 10
b. Returns 20
c. Unreachable code
d. Runtime error

Ans: c. Unreachable code

Explanation: Code after the first return is unreachable.

60. int check(int x) {
    if (x > 0)

      return x; }

What is the issue?

a. Returns 0 if false
b. Runtime error
c. Compilation error
d. No issue

Ans: c. Compilation error

Explanation: The method may not return a value for all paths.

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61. class Demo {
    static void show() {
      System.out.println("Hello"); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
      Demo d = new Demo();
      d.show(); } }

Is this valid?

a. Yes, prints "Hello."
b. No, compilation error
c. Runtime error
d. No output

Ans: a. Yes, prints "Hello."

Explanation: Static methods can be called using an object reference.

62. boolean check() {
    return 1; }

What happens?

a. Returns true
b. Returns false
c. Compilation error
d. Runtime error

Ans: c. Compilation error

Explanation: Return value must match method return type.

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63. static int sum() {

return 10;

} public static void main(String[] args) {

sum(); }

What is the output?

a. 10
b. Compilation error
c. Runtime error
d. No output

Ans: d. No output

Explanation: The returned value is not printed or stored.

64. static void show(int x) {
x = 20; }

public static void main(String[] args) { int a = 10;

show(a);

System.out.println(a); }

What is the output?

a. 20
b. 10
c. Compilation error
d. Runtime error

Ans: b. 10

Explanation: Java uses pass-by-value for parameters.

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65. class Test {
    static int x = 10;
    void show() {
      System.out.println(x);
    }
  }

What is the output when show() is called?

a. 0
b. 10
c. Compilation error
d. Runtime error

Ans: b. 10

Explanation: Instance methods can access static members.

66. class Test {
    int x = 10;
    static void show() {
      System.out.println(x); } }

What happens?

a. Prints 10
b. Prints 0
c. Compilation error
d. Runtime error

Ans: c. Compilation error

Explanation: Static methods cannot access instance variables directly.

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67. Why is main() declared static?

a. To return value
b. To improve speed
c. To call without object
d. To reduce memory

Ans: c. To call without object

Explanation: JVM calls main() without creating an object.

68. A static method belongs to_____.

a. Object
b. Class
c. Package
d. JVM

Ans: b. Class

Explanation: Static members are associated with the class, not objects

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69.
```
class Test {
    static int x = 5;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test t1 = new Test();
        Test t2 = new Test();
        t1.x = 10;
       System.out.println(t2.x);
    }
}
```

What is printed?

a. 5
b. 10
c. Compilation error
d. Runtime error

Ans: b. 10

Explanation: Static variables are shared across all objects.