
	Selvam College Of Technology, Namakkal (Autonomous)		
IT Support & Development Training Programme (ISDTP)			
Worksheet -4 (Encapsulation & Inheritance)			
Bundle & Subject Name	Proficient Bundle V2 (2025) - Interview Skills in Programming V2	Semester	VIII

Answer Key

1. What does encapsulation hide?

- A) Class methods
- B) Internal workings of a class
- C) Class variables
- D) Public methods

Ans: B. Internal workings of a class

2. Where can private variables be used?

- A) Any class
- B) Only inside the same class
- C) Subclasses
- D) Same package

Ans: B. Only inside the same class

3. What does a getter do?

- A) Get the value
- B) Change the value
- C) Delete the value
- D) Create a value

Ans: A. Get the value

4. Which of the following is an advantage of encapsulation?

- A) Better security
- B) No control
- C) No testing
- D) Slower development

Ans: A. Better security

5. How can private variables be accessed from outside the class?

- A) By making them public
- B) Using get () and set () methods
- C) By deleting the variable
- D) By creating a new variable

Ans: B. Using get () and set () methods

6. What is the main benefit of inheritance in programming?

- A) To prevent creating new classes.
- B) To create new classes based on existing ones.
- C) To remove unnecessary features.
- D) To avoid using fields and methods.

Ans: B. To create new classes based on existing ones.

7. Which of these is not inherited by a subclass?

- A) Constructor
- B) Private and static methods
- C) Private fields and methods
- D) All the above are not inherited

Ans: D. All the above are not inherited

8. What is an IS-A relationship in inheritance?

- A) A subclass is a type of the parent class.
- B) A parent class is a type of the subclass.
- C) A subclass cannot reuse the parent class features.
- D) A parent class does not have any features.

Ans: A. A subclass is a type of the parent class.

9. What is Multilevel Inheritance?

- A) A class inherits from multiple classes.
- B) A class inherits from a parent class, which in turn inherits from another class.
- C) A class inherits from no classes.
- D) A class inherits only fields from its parent class.

Ans: B. A class inherits from a parent class, which in turn inherits from another class.

10. How many interfaces can a derived class implement?

- A) One interface
- B) Two interfaces
- C) Any number of interfaces
- D) No interfaces

Ans: C. Any number of interfaces