1. **In the statement `class car : public vehicle`, which is the base class?**

   a. Car b. vehicle c. public d. class

2. **_____ allows us to create new classes based on existing classes.**

   a. Polymorphism b. Inheritance c. Function overloading d. The copy constructor

3. **When you derive a class from an existing class, you _____ add new data and functions.**

   a. may never b. may sometimes c. may d. None of these

4. **_____ members of a base class are never accessible to a derived class.**

   a. Public b. Private c. Protected d. a, b, and c e. None of these

5. **The _____ constructor is called before the _____ constructor.**

   a. base, derived b. derived, base c. public, private d. private, public

6. **A _____ of a base class expects to be overridden in a derived class.**

   a. constructor function b. destructor function c. static function d. virtual function

7. **The term _____ means the ability to take many forms.**

   a. inheritance b. polymorphism c. member function d. encapsulation

8. **_____ to a base class may be assigned the address of a derived class object.**

   a. Access specifiers b. Static members c. Private members d. Pointers

9. **The base class access specification determines how _____ members in the base class may be accessed by derived classes.**

   a. Public b. Private c. Protected d. a, b, and c e. None of these

10. **When a derived class has two or more base classes, the situation is known as _____.**

    a. multiple inheritance b. polymorphism c. encapsulation d. access specification

11. **Arguments are passed to the base class destructor function by the _____ class _____ function.**

    a. derived, constructor b. derived, destructor c. base, constructor
    d. base, destructor e. None of these

12. **In an inheritance situation, the new class that you create from an existing class is known as the _____.**

    a. derived class b. inheritee c. child class d. a and c e. None of these

13. **The base class's _____ affects the way its members are inherited by the derived class.**

    a. name b. return data type c. access specification d. All of these

14. **Protected members of a base class are like _____, but they may be accessed by derived classes.**

    a. constructor functions b. static members c. private members d. public members

15. **The following statement:** `class Car : private Vehicle`

    allows the _____ members of the `Car` class to access _____ members of the `Vehicle` class.

    a. private, private b. public, private c. protected, private
    d. public, protected e. None of these

16. **The _____ destructor is called before the _____ destructor.**

    a. base, derived b. derived, base c. public, private d. private, public

17. **_____ is commonly used to extend a class, or to give it additional capabilities.**

    a. Inheritance b. Privacy c. The constructor d. The destructor

18. **When member functions behave differently, depending upon which object performed the call, this is an example of _____.**

    a. chaos theory b. virtual insubordination c. polymorphism d. encapsulation

19. **A virtual function is a member function that expects to be _____ in a derived class.**

    a. ignored b. called frequently c. overridden d. private e. None of these

20. **A virtual function is declared by placing the keyword _____ in front of the return type in the base class's function declaration.**

    a. virtual b. private c. public d. protected e. None of these

21. **In the following statement:** `class Car : protected Vehicle`

    which is the derived class?

    a. Car b. Vehicle c. protected d. cannot be determined e. None of these

22. **In the following statement:** `class car : protected vehicle`

    what is being protected?

    a. derived class functions b. base class members
    c. derived class data d. future inherited classes

23. **Polymorphism is when _____ in a class hierarchy perform differently, depending upon which object performs the call.**

    a. base class constructors b. member functions
    c. derived class destructors d. derived class constructors

24. **_____ functions are dynamically bound by the compiler.**

    a. Constructor b. Destructor c. Static d. Virtual e. None of these

25. **In an inheritance situation, you may not pass arguments to a base class constructor.**

    a. True b. False

26. **More than one class may be derived from a base class.**

    a. True b. False

27. A derived class may become a base class, if another class is derived from it.

a. True b. False

28. The base class access specification can be viewed as a filter that base class members must pass through when becoming inherited members of a derived class.

a. True b. False

29. When arguments must be passed to the base class constructor, they are passed from the derived class constructor's header line.

a. True b. False

30. A member function of a derived class may not have the same name as a member function of a base class.

a. True b. False

31. Static binding occurs when the compiler binds a function call with the function call that resides in the same class as the call itself.

a. True b. False

32. Pointers to a base class may be assigned the address of a derived class object.

a. True b. False

33. A derived class may not have any classes derived from it.

a. True b. False