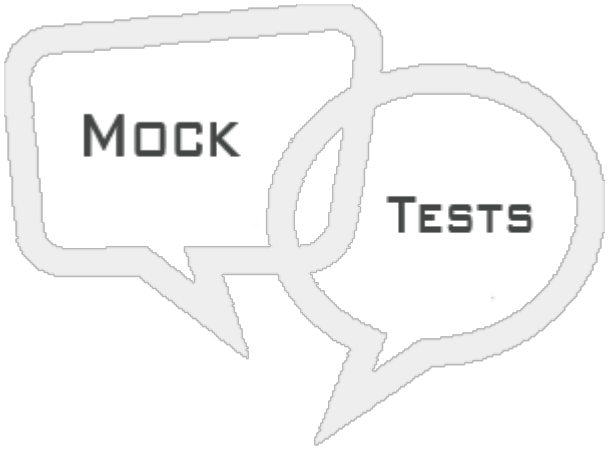
GO MOCK TEST

This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **Go**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.



GO MOCK TEST IV

Q 1 - Go programming implementations use a traditional compile and link model to generate executable binaries.

A - false

B - true

Q 2 - Go supports type inheritance.

A - true

B - false

Q 3 - Go supports operator overloading.

A - true

B - false

Q 4 - Go supports method overloading.

A - true

B - false

Q 5 - Go supports pointer arithmetics.

A - true

B - false

Q 6 - Go supports generic programming.

A - true

B - false

Q 7 - Go is a case sensitive language.

A - true

B - false

Q 8 - Dynamic type variable declaration provides assurance to the compiler that there is one variable existing with the given type and name.

A - true

B - false

Q 9 - A static type variable declaration requires compiler to interpret the type of variable based on value passed to it.

A - true

B - false

Q 10 - The first line of the program package defines the package name in which a Go program should lie.

A - true

B - false

Q 11 - Package statement is a must statement as Go programs runs in packages.

A - true

B - false

Q 12 - In Go language, a function/variable is exported if its name starts with capital letter.

A - true

B - false

Q 13 - In Go language, variables of different types can be declared in one statement.

A - true

B - false

Q 14 - In Go language, Pointer types are derived types.

A - false

B - true

Q 15 - In Go language, Structure types are derived types.

A - false

B - true

Q 16 - In Go language, Array types are inbuilt types.

A - false

B - true

Q 17 - In Go language, Slice types are inbuilt types.

A - false

B - true

Q 18 - Expressions that refer to a memory location is called "rvalue" expression.

A - false

B - true

Q 19 - An lvalue may appear as either the left-hand or right-hand side of an assignment.

A - false

B - true

Q 20 - Variables are rvalues and so may appear on the left-hand side of an assignment.

A - false

B - true

Q 21 - The term rvalue refers to a data value that is stored at some address in memory.

A - true

B - false

Q 22 - An rvalue is an expression that cannot have a value assigned to it which means an rvalue may appear on the right- but not left-hand side of an assignment.

A - true

B - false

Q 23 - Numeric literals are lvalues and so may not be assigned and can not appear on the left-hand side.

A - true

B - false

Q 24 - You can have any number of case statements within a select statement in Go.

A - true

B - false

Q 25 - The type for a case in select statement must be the a communication channel operation.

A - true

B - false

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	B
2	B
3	B
4	B
5	B
6	B
7	A
8	B
9	B
10	A
11	A
12	A
13	A
14	B
15	B
16	A

17	A
18	A
19	B
20	A
21	A
22	A
23	B
24	A
25	A