

OOP HW4 错题整理: Virtual Function & Abstract Class

Notes

2026 年 5 月 27 日

总览

本份笔记整理以下错题: 1, 2, 7, 10, 16, 19, 22, 26-27, 28, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55, 57, 58, 62, 以及一道虚函数输出分析题。

核心主线:

- **virtual function:** 普通虚函数, 不一定要被派生类重写。
- **pure virtual function / abstract method:** 纯虚函数, 若派生类要成为具体类, 则必须实现。
- **abstract class:** 含有至少一个纯虚函数的类, 不能直接创建对象, 但可以创建指针或引用。
- **runtime polymorphism:** 必须通过基类指针或引用调用虚函数, 才体现运行时多态。

Question 1

以下说法正确的是?

- A. 派生类可以和基类有同名成员函数, 但是不能有同名成员变量
- B. 派生类的成员函数中, 可以调用基类的同名同参数表的成员函数
- C. 派生类和基类的同名成员函数必须参数表不同, 否则就是重复定义
- D. 派生类和基类的同名成员变量存放在相同存储空间

解析: 正确选项是 **B**。派生类中可以定义和基类同名、同参数表的成员函数, 这不是重复定义, 而是**隐藏或重定义**。如果要在派生类成员函数中调用基类版本, 可以使用作用域限定符:

```
class Base {
public:
    void show() {}
};

class Derived : public Base {
```

```
public:
    void show() {
        Base::show();    // 调用基类同名同参数函数
    }
};
```

易错点：派生类也可以和基类有同名成员变量，但它们是两个不同的成员，存放在不同的空间。

Question 2

Which among the following can show polymorphism?

- A. Overloading &&
- **B. Overloading <<**
- C. Overloading ||
- D. Overloading +=

解析：题库预期答案是 **B**。在很多 OOP 题库中，<< 被当作最典型的运算符重载例子，例如：

```
cout << 1;
cout << 3.14;
cout << "hello";
cout << user_defined_object;
```

同一个运算符面对不同类型产生不同效果，因此体现了**重载多态/编译期多态**。

注意：严格 C++ 语法上，+= 也可以重载，例如自定义向量类的 `operator+=`。所以本题不是问“哪个能不能被重载”，而是按题库习惯选择最典型的 <<。

Question 7

If a virtual member function is defined _____

- A. It should not contain any body and defined by subclasses
- **B. It must contain body and overridden by subclasses**
- C. It must contain body and be overloaded
- D. It must not contain any body and should not be derived

解析：题库语境下选 **B**，但这里的英文表述不严谨。普通虚函数通常可以有函数体：

```
class Base {
public:
    virtual void f() {
        cout << "Base_f" << endl;
    }
};
```

派生类可以重写它，但不是必须重写。如果题目说的是 **pure virtual function**，才是没有函数体、需要派生类实现：

```
class Base {
public:
    virtual void f() = 0; // pure virtual function
};
```

一句话：普通 virtual 可以有函数体；纯虚函数写成 =0。

Question 10

What does a virtual function ensure for an object, among the following?

- A. Correct method is called, regardless of the class defining it
- B. Correct method is called, regardless of the object being called
- C. Correct method is called, regardless of the type of reference used for function call
- D. Correct method is called, regardless of the type of function being called by objects

解析：正确选项是 C。虚函数保证：即使使用基类指针或引用调用函数，也会根据对象的实际类型调用正确版本。

```
class Base {
public:
    virtual void f() { cout << "Base" << endl; }
};

class Derived : public Base {
public:
    void f() override { cout << "Derived" << endl; }
};

Base* p = new Derived;
p->f(); // 输出 Derived
```

核心：看的是对象实际类型，而不是指针/引用表面上的类型。

Question 16

Which is a must condition for virtual function to achieve runtime polymorphism?

- A. Virtual function must be accessed with direct name
- B. Virtual functions must be accessed using base class object
- **C. Virtual function must be accessed using pointer or reference**
- D. Virtual function must be accessed using derived class object only

解析：正确选项是 **C**。运行时多态必须通过**基类指针或基类引用**调用虚函数。若直接使用对象调用，通常在编译期已经确定类型，不体现动态绑定。

```
Base* p = new Derived;
p->f();    // runtime polymorphism

Base& r = derived_object;
r.f();    // runtime polymorphism
```

Question 19

It is _____ to redefine the virtual function in derived class.

- A. Necessary
- **B. Not necessary**
- C. Not acceptable
- D. Good practice

解析：正确选项应为 **B**。普通虚函数不一定要在派生类中重写。如果派生类没有重写，就继承并使用基类版本。

```
class Base {
public:
    virtual void f() {
        cout << "Base_f" << endl;
    }
};

class Derived : public Base {
    // 不重写 f(), 仍然可以实例化
};

Derived d;
d.f();    // 调用 Base::f()
```

易错点：如果是纯虚函数 `virtual void f() = 0;`，派生类要成为具体类才必须实现。普通 `virtual` 不必须重写。

Question 22

Which among the following is true?

- A. The abstract functions must be only declared in derived classes
- B. The abstract functions must not be defined in derived classes
- C. The abstract functions must be defined in base and derived class
- **D. The abstract functions must be defined either in base or derived class**

解析：题库一般选 **D**，但选项表述不够严谨。C++ 中抽象函数通常指纯虚函数：

```
virtual void f() = 0;
```

它在基类中通常只声明，不给普通函数体；若派生类要成为具体类，则必须在派生类中实现。

更准确的 C++ 说法：抽象函数在基类中声明为纯虚函数；具体派生类必须实现它。

Question 26–27

Given:

```
class A {  
    A() {};  
    virtual f() {};  
    int i;  
};
```

which statement is NOT true?

- A. i is private
- B. f() is an inline function
- C. i is a member of class A
- **D. sizeof(A) == sizeof(int)**

解析：不正确的是 **D**。因为类中含有虚函数，通常对象内部会额外包含一个虚函数表指针（vptr）。因此对象大小通常不只是一个 `int` 的大小。

纯虚函数版本：

```
class A {  
    A() {}  
    virtual f() = 0;  
    int i;  
};
```

即使 `f()` 是纯虚函数, 该类对象布局中通常也仍然需要 `vptr`。因此 `sizeof(A) == sizeof(int)` 仍然不成立。

注意: 实际大小和编译器、平台、对齐规则有关, 但通常会大于 `sizeof(int)`。

Question 28

Given:

```
class X {
    int i;
    virtual void f() {};
};
```

If `sizeof(int*) == sizeof(int) == 4`, then `sizeof(X) == ?`

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. Undetermined

解析: 题库答案是 C。因为:

`int i = 4 bytes, vptr = 4 bytes`

所以:

`sizeof(X) = 4 + 4 = 8`

注意: 这是在题目已经明确 `sizeof(int*) == sizeof(int) == 4` 的前提下。

Question 32

Which among the following is wrong?

- A. `class student{ }; student s;`
- B. `abstract class student{ }; student s;`
- C. `abstract class student{ }s[50000000];`
- D. `abstract class student{ }; class toppers: public student{ }; topper t;`

解析: 题库通常考察点是: 抽象类不能实例化。所以 `student s;` 若 `student` 是抽象类, 就错误。

注意: 这些选项不是标准 C++ 语法, 因为 C++ 没有 `abstract class` 这种关键字写法。C++ 中抽象类通过纯虚函数形成:

```
class Student {
public:
    virtual void f() = 0;
};

Student s; // 错，抽象类不能实例化
```

Question 35

Which among the following best describes abstract classes?

- A. If a class has more than one virtual function, it' s abstract class
- B. If a class have only one pure virtual function, it' s abstract class
- C. If a class has at least one pure virtual function, it' s abstract class
- D. If a class has all the pure virtual functions only, then it' s abstract class

解析：正确选项是 C。C++ 中只要一个类中有至少一个纯虚函数，它就是抽象类。

```
class A {
public:
    virtual void f() = 0; // 至少一个纯虚函数
};
```

Question 37

If there is an abstract method in a class then, _____

- A. Class must be abstract class
- B. Class may or may not be abstract class
- C. Class is generic
- D. Class must be public

解析：正确选项是 A。如果一个类含有抽象方法，即纯虚函数，那么这个类就是抽象类。

```
class A {
public:
    virtual void f() = 0;
}; // A 是抽象类
```

Question 38

If a class is extending/inheriting another abstract class having abstract method, then _____

- A. Either implementation of method or making class abstract is mandatory
- B. Implementation of the method in derived class is mandatory
- C. Making the derived class also abstract is mandatory
- D. It's not mandatory to implement the abstract method of parent class

解析：正确选项是 A。派生类继承抽象类后有两种选择：

- 实现所有纯虚函数，成为具体类；
- 不完全实现，继续作为抽象类。

```
class A {
public:
    virtual void f() = 0;
};

class B : public A {
    // 不实现 f(), 所以 B 仍然是抽象类
};

class C : public A {
public:
    void f() override {} // C 实现了 f(), C 可以实例化
};
```

Question 39

Abstract class A has 4 virtual functions. Abstract class B defines only 2 of those member functions as it extends class A. Class C extends class B and implements the other two member functions of class A. Choose the correct option below.

- A. Program won't run as all the methods are not defined by B
- B. Program won't run as C is not inheriting A directly
- C. Program won't run as multiple inheritance is used
- D. Program runs correctly

解析：正确选项是 D。纯虚函数可以分层实现，不要求第一层派生类一次性全部实现。只要最终要实例化的类实现了全部纯虚函数，就可以创建对象。


```

class A {
public:
    virtual void f1() = 0;
    virtual void f2() = 0;
    virtual void f3() = 0;
    virtual void f4() = 0;
};

class B : public A {
public:
    void f1() override {}
    void f2() override {}
    // f3 和 f4 没有实现，所以 B 仍然是抽象类
};

class C : public B {
public:
    void f3() override {}
    void f4() override {}
    // f1、f2 来自 B; f3、f4 由 C 实现
};

int main() {
    // A a; // 错
    // B b; // 错
    C c;    // 对
}

```

Question 44

The abstract classes in Java can _____

- A. Implement constructors
- B. Can' t implement constructor
- C. Can implement only unimplemented methods
- D. Can' t implement any type of constructor

解析：正确选项是 **A**。Java 抽象类不能直接实例化，但它仍然可以有构造器。构造器会在创建派生类对象时被调用，用来初始化抽象父类部分。

C++ 类比：C++ 抽象类也可以有构造函数：

```

class Base {
public:

```

```
Base() { cout << "Base_constructor" << endl; }  
virtual void f() = 0;  
};
```

Question 45

It is _____ to have an abstract method.

- A. Not mandatory for an static class
- B. Not mandatory for a derived class
- **C. Not mandatory for an abstract class**
- D. Not mandatory for parent class

解析：题库语境偏 Java，正确选项是 C。Java 中抽象类不一定必须包含抽象方法。例如一个类可以被声明为 abstract，但里面没有 abstract method。

C++ 注意：C++ 中没有 abstract 关键字；一个类成为抽象类的条件就是至少有一个纯虚函数。因此在 C++ 语境下，“抽象类是否必须有抽象方法”应理解为：是的，至少有一个纯虚函数。

Question 47

If single level inheritance is used and an abstract class is created with some undefined functions, can its derived class also skip some definitions?

- **A. Yes, always possible**
- B. Yes, possible if only one undefined function
- C. No, at least 2 undefined functions must be there
- D. No, the derived class must implement those methods

解析：正确选项是 A。派生类可以继续不实现部分纯虚函数，但代价是它自己仍然是抽象类，不能实例化。

```
class A {  
public:  
    virtual void f() = 0;  
};  
  
class B : public A {  
    // 可以不实现 f()  
    // 但 B 仍然是抽象类  
};
```

Question 50

Is it compulsory to have constructor for all the classes involved in multiple inheritance?

- A. Yes, always
- B. Yes, only if no abstract class is involved
- **C. No, only classes being used should have a constructor**
- D. No, they must not contain constructors

解析：题库答案通常是 **C**。这题的关键是：不要求所有类都手动写构造函数。如果没有显式写构造函数，编译器会尝试生成默认构造函数。

```
class A {};  
class B {};  
  
class C : public A, public B {};  
  
int main() {  
    C c; // 可以，编译器自动生成默认构造函数  
}
```

易错点：默认构造函数当然也算构造函数。更准确说法是：创建对象时，所有基类子对象和成员对象都必须能够被成功构造，但不一定要程序员显式写构造函数。

Question 51

Which among the following best defines the abstract methods?

- A. Functions declared and defined in base class
- **B. Functions only declared in base class**
- C. Function which may or may not be defined in base class
- D. Function which must be declared in derived class

解析：题库答案是 **B**。抽象方法通常指在基类中只声明、没有普通实现的函数。在 C++ 中对应纯虚函数：

```
class Base {  
public:  
    virtual void f() = 0;  
};
```

注意：C++ 允许纯虚函数有类外定义，但这属于高级细节；考试题一般按“只声明不实现”来理解。

Question 54

It is _____ to define the abstract functions.

- A. Mandatory for all the classes in program
- B. Necessary for all the base classes
- C. Necessary for all the derived classes
- **D. Not mandatory for all the derived classes**

解析：正确选项是 **D**。不是所有派生类都必须实现抽象函数，因为中间派生类可以继续保持抽象。

```
class A {
public:
    virtual void f() = 0;
};

class B : public A {
    // 不实现 f(), B 仍为抽象类
};

class C : public B {
public:
    void f() override {} // C 成为具体类
};
```

Question 55

The abstract function definitions in derived classes is enforced at _____

- A. Runtime
- **B. Compile time**
- C. Writing code time
- D. Interpreting time

解析：正确选项是 **B**。如果一个类还没有实现所有纯虚函数，却尝试创建对象，编译器会直接报错。因此这是编译期检查。

```
class A {
public:
    virtual void f() = 0;
};
```

```
class B : public A {};  
  
int main() {  
    B b;    // 编译期报错: B 仍然是抽象类  
}
```

Question 57

If a function declared as abstract in base class doesn' t have to be defined in derived class then _____

- A. Derived class must define the function anyhow
- **B. Derived class should be made abstract class**
- C. Derived class should not derive from that base class
- D. Derived class should not use that function

解析：正确选项是 **B**。如果派生类不想实现基类中的抽象函数，那么这个派生类自身也必须保持抽象，不能创建对象。

Question 58

Which among the following is true?

- A. Abstract methods can be static
- B. Abstract methods can be defined in derived class
- **C. Abstract methods must not be static**
- D. Abstract methods can be made static in derived class

解析：正确选项是 **C**。抽象方法依赖虚函数机制，而 **static** 成员函数不属于某个对象，没有 **this** 指针，不能参与虚函数动态绑定。

```
class Base {  
public:  
    static virtual void f() = 0;    // 错  
};
```

一句话：**virtual** 靠对象动态绑定；**static** 不依赖对象，所以二者不能同时用。

Question 62

The abstract method definition can be made _____ in derived class.

- A. Private
- B. Protected
- C. Public
- **D. Private, public, or protected**

解析：正确选项是 **D**。C++ 中判断是否重写，主要看函数名、参数表、`const` 修饰、返回类型是否兼容，不看访问权限。因此基类中的 `public` 纯虚函数，可以在派生类中被 `private/protected/public` 方式重写。

```
class Base {
public:
    virtual void f() = 0;
};

class Derived : public Base {
private:
    void f() override {
        cout << "Derived_f" << endl;
    }
};
```

注意：访问权限只影响能不能直接调用，不影响是否构成 `override`。

```
Derived d;
// d.f(); // 错，因为 Derived::f 是 private

Base* p = &d;
p->f(); // 可以，因为 Base::f 是 public，运行时绑定到 Derived::f
```

补充题：虚函数、const 与隐藏

题目代码：

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;

class Base{
protected:
    int x;
public:
    Base(int b=0): x(b) { }
    virtual void display() const {cout << x << endl;}
};

class Derived: public Base{
    int y;
public:
    Derived(int d=0): y(d) { }
    void display() {cout << x << ", " << y << endl;}
};

int main()
{
    Base b(1);
    Derived d(2);
    Base *p = &d;
    b.display();
    d.display();
    p->display();
    return 0;
}
```

输出：

```
1
0,2
0
```

解析 1: Base b(1)

```
Base b(1);
```

调用 Base(int b=0): x(b), 所以 b.x = 1。因此:

```
b.display();
```

调用 `Base::display() const`, 输出:

```
1
```

解析 2: Derived d(2)

```
Derived(int d=0): y(d) { }
```

这里只初始化了 `y`, 没有显式调用基类构造函数, 所以基类部分自动调用:

```
Base()
```

也就是 `x = 0`。同时 `y = 2`。因此:

```
d.display();
```

调用 `Derived::display()`, 输出:

```
0,2
```

解析 3: 为什么 `p->display()` 输出 0?

基类函数是:

```
virtual void display() const
```

派生类函数是:

```
void display()
```

注意:基类版本有 `const`,派生类版本没有 `const`。因此它们的函数签名不同,`Derived::display()` 并没有真正 override `Base::display() const`, 而只是隐藏了基类同名函数。

所以:

```
Base *p = &d;  
p->display();
```

调用的仍然是 `Base::display() const`。由于 `d` 的基类部分 `x = 0`, 所以输出:

```
0
```

正确重写写法

如果真想让它真正发生多态, 应写成:

```
class Derived: public Base{  
    int y;  
public:  
    Derived(int d=0): Base(d), y(d) { }
```



```
void display() const override {  
    cout << x << ", " << y << endl;  
}  
};
```

这样：

- `const` 保持一致；
- 使用 `override` 让编译器检查是否真正重写；
- `Base(d)` 让基类部分的 `x` 也初始化为 `d`。

此时输出会变为：

```
1  
2,2  
2,2
```