1. The probability of a leap year selected at random contain 53					
Sunday is:					
(a) 53/ 366	, ,		* *		
_			marble is drawn at		
random. The prob					
		(c) 0/5	• •		
3. The probability	y that it will ra	ain tomorrow is	0.85. What is the		
probability that it					
* /	` '		(d) none of these		
-	-		ted from the numbers		
(1, 2, 3,,15)	_				
		(c) 2/15			
5. What are the t					
• •	, ,	(c) 8	• •		
-	-	e number select	ed at random from the		
numbers (1,2,3,					
			(d) none of these		
7. The sum of the					
) 0 (d) nor			
		are given; choo	se the correct answer		
for that which is r	•				
			(d) none of these.		
		nultaneously, th	an the probability of		
getting at least tw			(1) 1 10		
(a) 1/4					
10. A letter is ch					
			letter chosen has:		
(a) 6/13	(b) 7/13	(c) 1	(d) none of these.		
44 4 10 4 4					
	-		tting an even number.		
(A) 2/3	(B) 1	(C) 5/6	(D) 1/2		
12. Two coins are thrown at the same time. Find the probability of					
getting both head			ia the probability of		
(A) 3/4 (B) 1/4		(D) (
(,) <, (D) 1/T	(0) 1/2	(5) 0			
13. Two dice are thrown simultaneously. The probability of getting a					

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sum of 9 is:

(A) 1/10	(B) 3/10	(C) 1/9	(D) 4/	9			
14. 100 cards are numbered from 1 to 100. Find the probability of getting a prime number.							
(A) 3/4	(B) 27/50	(C) 1/4	(D)	29/100			
15. A bag contains 5 red balls and some blue balls .If the probability of drawing a blue ball is double that of a red ball, then the number of blue balls in a bag is:							
(A) 5	(B) 10	(C) 15	(D) 20				
taken out a non-defect	t random fron ive bulb is:	ontains 12 defended in this box. Then	the probabi	lity that it is			
(A) 143/150	0 (B) 14	<mark>7/150</mark> (C)	1/25	(D) 1/50			
17. Cards marked with numbers 2 to 101 are placed in a box and mixed thoroughly. One card is drawn from this box randomly, then the probability that the number on card is a perfect square. (A) 9/100 (B) 1/10 (C) 3/10 (D) 19/100							
18. What is the probability of getting 53 Mondays in a leap year? (A) 1/7 (B) 53/366 (C) 2/7 (D) 7/366							
19. A card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting a king of red suit. (A) $1/26$ (B) $3/26$ (C) $7/52$ (D) $1/13$							
equally like 1,2,312	ly to come to ,then the prob	onsists of spinn rest pointing to pability that it w (C) 7/12	one of the n	umber n odd number is:			
21. A game consists of tossing a one rupee coin 3 times and noting its outcome each time. Aryan wins if all the tosses give the same result i.e. three heads or three tails and loses otherwise. Then the probability that Aryan will lose the game. (A) 3/4 (B) 1/2 (C) 1 (D) 1/4							

22. Riya and Kajal are friends. Probability that both will have the same birthday is the same birthday is:						
			(D) 1/133225			
2. Then the pr	r <i>x</i> is chosen at ra robability that x² < 2/5 (C) 3/5	2 is?	umbers -2, -1, 0 , 1,			
24. A jar contains 24 marbles. Some are red and others are white. If a marble is drawn at random from the jar, the probability that it is red is $2/3$, then the number of white marbles in the jar is: (A) 10 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 7						
Then the prob	is selected at ran pability that it is a 4/25 (C) 1/25	multiple of 3 and	0 natural numbers. I 4 is:			
26. Consider a dice with the property that that probability of a face with n dots showing up is proportional to n. The probability of face showing 4 dots is?						
a) $\frac{1}{7}$	b) $\frac{5}{42}$	c) $\frac{1}{21}$	(d) $\frac{4}{21}$			
	_	_	hes are 50, 70, 82,			
	ne standard devia b) 25.49		d) 25.69			
28. Find median and mode of the messages received on 9 consecutive days 15, 11, 9, 5, 18, 4, 18, 13, 17.						
a) 13, 15	b) 13, 18	c) 18, 15	d) 13, 16			
29. A coin is tossed up 4 times. The probability that tails turn up in 3 cases is						
a) $^{1}/_{2}$	b) $^{1}/_{3}$	$\frac{\text{c)}^{1}/4}{4}$	d) $\frac{1}{6}$			
	ate between 0 and o) 7		E(X²) is			
31. The random variables X and Y have variances 0.2 and 0.5 respectively. Let Z= 5X-2Y. The variance of Z is?						

probability?		·	n one is not pos	ssible in		
a) $P(x) = 1$ c) $P(x) = 0.5$	b) ∑ x F d) P(x)	P(x) = 3 0 = -0.5				
, ,	2 and E(z) = 4, b) 6	•	•	nsufficient data		
34.The cov	ariance of two i	ndepende	nt random varia	ıble is		
a) 1	b) 0	c) - 1	d) l	Jndefined		
) = k² – 8 then, t b) 1			nsufficient data		
• •	0.5 and x = 4, t b) 0.5	, ,	? (d) 2)		
37.In a discrete probability distribution, the sum of all probabilities is always?						
a) 0	b) Infinite	c) 1	d) U	ndefined		
38.If the pr	obability of hitt	ting the tar	get is 0.4, find	mean and		
	b) 0.6, 0	.24	c) 0.4, 0.16	d) 0.6, 0.16		
39.If the probability that a bomb dropped from a place will strike the target is 60% and if 10 bombs are dropped, find mean and variance? a) 0.6, 0.24 b) 6, 2.4 c) 0.4, 0.16 d) 4, 1.6						
a) 2		c) 8	d) 1	mal distribution?		

c) 5

d) 7

a) 3

b) 4

a) Mean is 0 c) Mean is 0							
42.Variance a) E(X)						d) (E(X))2	
43.Mean of a random variable X is given by a) E(X)							
44.Mean of a constant 'a' is a) 0							
45.Variance of a constant 'a' is . a) 0							
46.Find the mean and variance of X?							
Х	0	1	2	3	4		
f(x)	1/9	2/9	3/9	2/9	1/9		
a) 2, 4/3 b) 3, 4/3 c) 2, 2/3 d) 3, 2/3 47. Find the expectation of a random variable X?							

	X	0	1	2	3	
	f(x)	1/6	2/6	2/6	1/6	
a) ().5	1	b) 1.5)	c) 2.5	d) 3.5

48. In a Binomial Distribution, if p, q and n are probability of success, failure and number of trials respectively then variance is given by

- 49. If 'X' is a random variable, taking values 'x', probability of success and failure being 'p' and 'q' respectively and 'n' trials being conducted, then what is the probability that 'X' takes values 'x'? Use **Binomial Distribution.**
- a) P(X = x) = nCx px qx
- b) P(X = x) = nCx px q(n-x)
- c) P(X = x) = xCn qx p(n-x)
- d) P(x = x) = xCn pn qx
- 50. If 'p', 'q' and 'n' are probability pf success, failure and number of trials respectively in a Binomial Distribution, what is its Standard **Deviation?**

- a) \sqrt{np} b) \sqrt{pq} c) (np)2 d) \sqrt{npq}