1. The probability of a leap year selected at random contain 53						
Sunday is:						
(a) 53/366 (b) 1/7 (c) 2/7 (d) 53/365						
2. A bag contains 3 red and 2 blue marbles. A marble is drawn at						
random. The probability of drawing a black ball is:						
(a) $3/5$ (b) $2/5$ (c) $0/5$ (d) $1/5$						
3. The probability that it will rain tomorrow is 0.85. What is the						
probability that it will not rain tomorrow						
(a) 0.25 (b) 0.145 (c) 3/20 (d) none of these						
4. What is the probability that a number selected from the numbers						
(1, 2, 3,, 15) is a multiple of 4?						
(a) 1/5 (b) 4/5 (c) 2/15 (d) 1/3						
5. What are the total outcomes when we throw three coins?						
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 7						
6. The probability that a prime number selected at random from the						
numbers (1,2,3, 35) is :						
(a) 12/35 (b) 11/35 (c) 13/35 (d) none of these						
7. The sum of the probability of an event and non event is:						
(a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) none of these.						
8. The following probabilities are given; choose the correct answer						
for that which is not possible.						
(a) 0.15 (b) $2/7$ (c) $7/5$ (d) none of these.						
9. If three coins are tossed simultaneously, than the probability of						
getting at least two heads, is:						
(a) 1/4 (b) 3/8 (c) ½ (d) 1/8						
10. A letter is chosen at random from the letters of the word						
ASSASSINATION. The probability that the letter chosen has:						
(a) 6/13 (b) 7/13 (c) 1 (d) none of these.						
(a) of the (b) 1713 (c) 1 (d) Holle of these.						
11. A dice is thrown. Find the probability of getting 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 heads.						
(A) 3/4 (B) 1/4 (C) 1/2 (D) 0						
(0) 0						
13. Two dice are thrown simultaneously. The probability of getting a						

1

sum of 9 is:

(A) 1/10	(B) 3/10	(C) 1	<mark>′9</mark> (D)	4/9	
	ds are numbe rime number		o 100. Find tl	he probability o	f
(A) 3/4		(C) 1/4	1	(D) 29/100	
of drawing a blue balls i	a blue ball is o		of a red ball, t	s .If the probab then the numbe	-
(A) 5		, ,	(D) 20		
taken out a	t random fror			bs. One bulb is ability that it is	
(A) 143/150	rive bulb is: ) <mark>(B) 14</mark>	7/150	(C) 1/25	(D) 1/50	
mixed thoro		ard is drawn	from this box ard is a perfe	-	
18. What is (A) 1/7	the probabil (B) 53/366	lity of getting	_	in a leap year? ) 7/366	
probability	is drawn fron of getting a (B) 3/26	king of red s	uit.	52 cards. Find t	he
equally like 1,2,312	ely to come to	rest pointir	ng to one of t	an odd number	is:
its outcome result i.e. t probability	e each time.	Aryan wins i r three tails vill lose the g	f all the tosse and loses oth	times and noties give the samerwise. Then t	e

22. Riya and Kajal are friends. Probability that both will have the same birthday is the same birthday is:							
(A) 364/365	(B) 31/365	(C) 1/365	(D) 1/133225				
2. Then the pro	x is chosen at ran bability that x² < 1 2/5 <mark>(C) 3/5</mark>	2 is?	mbers -2, -1, 0 , 1,				
a marble is dra red is 2/3, ther	wn at random fro		others are white. If obability that it is the jar is:				
Then the proba		dom from first 50 multiple of 3 and (D) 2/25					
with n dots sho showing 4 dots	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>b</b> ) $\frac{5}{42}$	<b>c)</b> $\frac{1}{21}$	21				
	ed by batsman in ne standard devi b) 25.49		s are <b>50, 70, 82,</b> d) 25.69				
a) <mark>LJ./7</mark>	D) 23.49	C) 23.29	u) 23.09				
	n and mode of th ys <u>15, 11,</u> 9, 5, 1	ne messages recei 8. 4. 18. 13. 17.	ved on 9				
a) 13, 15	b) 13, 18		d) 13, 16				
29. A coin is to 3 cases is	_•	The probability th	nat tails turn up in				
a) $\frac{1}{2}$	b) $^{1}/_{3}$	c) $^1/_4$	d) $^{1}/_{6}$				
		3. The value of E 27 d)	(X <sup>2</sup> ) is <mark>9</mark>				
	31. The random variables X and Y have variances 0.2 and 0.5 respectively. Let Z= 5X-2Y. The variance of Z is?						

32. Out of the following values, which one is not possible in probability?  a) $P(x) = 1$ b) $\sum x P(x) = 3$ c) $P(x) = 0.5$ d) $P(x) = -0.5$						
33. If E(x) = a) 2	<b>2 and E(z) = 4, t</b> b) 6	hen <b>E(z - x) =</b> c) 0		ufficient data		
34. The cov	ariance of two inc	lependent ra	ndom variable	e is		
a) 1	b) 0	c) – 1	d) Un	defined		
35. If Σ P(x) a) 0	b) 1	e value of k is		ufficient data		
36. <b>If P(x) =</b> a) 1	<b>0.5</b> and x = <b>4</b> , the b) 0.5	en E(x) = ? c) 4	d) 2			
37. In a disc is always?	rete probability o	listribution, t	:he sum of all	probabilities		
a) 0	b) Infinite	<mark>c) 1</mark>	d) Und	efined		
38. If the pr	obability of hittir	g the target	is 0.4, find me	ean and		
a) <mark>0.4, 0.24</mark>	b) 0.6, 0.2	4 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						
<ul> <li>40. Find the mean of tossing 8 coins.</li> <li>a) 2 b) 4 c) 8 d) 1</li> <li>41. What is the mean and variance for standard normal distribution?</li> </ul>						

c) 5

a) 3

b) 4

						d variance i nd variance		
		of a rando b) E(X					d) (E(X))2	
		a random b) E(X2		_			d) (E(X))2	
44. A a) O		constant ' <mark>b) a</mark>	a' is	c) a/2	_ •	d) 1		
	45. Variance of a constant 'a' is a) 0							
46. Find the mean and variance of X?								
	Х	0	1	2	3	4		

3/9

2/9

c) 2, 2/3

1/9

d) 3.5

d) 3, 2/3

47.	Find the expectation	of a random	variable X?

b) 3, 4/3

2/9

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

1/9

f(x)

a) <mark>2, 4/3</mark>

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)  $\sqrt{npq}$