

1. Which of the following probability distributions is discrete?
 - a) Normal distribution
 - b) Poisson distribution
 - c) Exponential distribution
 - d) Uniform distribution
2. What does conditional probability represent?
 - a) The probability of an event occurring given that another event has occurred
 - b) The probability of two independent events occurring simultaneously
 - c) The probability of an event occurring in isolation
 - d) The probability of an event occurring with absolute certainty
3. Bayes' theorem is used to:
 - a) Calculate the probability of an event occurring given prior knowledge
 - b) Determine the expected value of a random variable
 - c) Find the median of a probability distribution
 - d) Estimate the variance of a sample
4. In Bayes' theorem, $P(A|B)$ represents:
 - a) The probability of event A occurring given event B has occurred
 - b) The probability of event B occurring given event A has occurred
 - c) The joint probability of events A and B occurring
 - d) The marginal probability of event A
5. Which of the following statements is true about the normal distribution?
 - a) It is a discrete probability distribution
 - b) It is symmetric around its mean
 - c) It is only applicable to small sample sizes
 - d) It has a fixed range of possible values

Certainly, here are 15 more multiple-choice questions:

6. Which of the following statements about the Poisson distribution is true?
 - a) It is used to model continuous random variables.
 - b) It is only applicable to finite sample sizes.
 - c) It is characterised by a mean and standard deviation.
 - d) It is used to model the number of events occurring in a fixed interval of time or space.
7. If events A and B are independent, what is $P(A \text{ and } B)$?
 - a) $P(A) * P(B)$
 - b) $P(A) + P(B)$
 - c) $P(A) - P(B)$
 - d) $P(A) / P(B)$
8. A conditional probability of 0 means:
 - a) The events are certain to occur together.
 - b) The events are independent.
 - c) The events cannot occur together.

d) The events have no relationship.

9. What does the variance of a probability distribution measure?

- a) The spread or dispersion of the distribution
- b) The likelihood of an event occurring
- c) The average of the squared deviations from the mean
- d) The probability of the mean value occurring

10. In a binomial distribution, the parameters are:

- a) Mean and standard deviation
- b) Sample size and probability of success
- c) Median and mode
- d) Variance and range

11. If two events are mutually exclusive, what is the probability of both events occurring?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 0.5
- d) Depends on the specific events

12. What does the area under a probability density function (PDF) represent?

- a) The probability of a specific outcome occurring
- b) The mean of the distribution
- c) The median of the distribution
- d) The total probability space

13. Which of the following is a property of the exponential distribution?

- a) It is symmetric around its mean.
- b) It is used to model the time until the next event occurs.
- c) It is a discrete distribution.
- d) It has a fixed range of possible values.

14. When applying Bayes' theorem, what does $P(B|A)$ represent?

- a) The prior probability of event B occurring.
- b) The probability of event A occurring given event B has occurred.
- c) The joint probability of events A and B occurring.
- d) The marginal probability of event B.

15. In a uniform distribution, the probability density function is:

- a) Constant within a specified range.
- b) Skewed to the left.
- c) Skewed to the right.
- d) Bell-shaped.

16. Which of the following statements about the Bernoulli distribution is true?

- a) It models the number of successes in a fixed number of independent trials.
- b) It is characterised by two parameters: mean and variance.
- c) It is a continuous probability distribution.
- d) It is used to model continuous random variables.

17. What is the formula for conditional probability?

- a) $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) * P(B)$
- b) $P(A | B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$
- c) $P(A | B) = P(A) * P(B)$
- d) $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A | B) * P(B)$

18. In a normal distribution, approximately what percentage of the data lies within one standard deviation of the mean?

- a) 25%
- b) 50%
- c) 68%
- d) 95%

19. When do we use the binomial distribution?

- a) When the number of trials is fixed and the probability of success is constant.
- b) When the number of trials is infinite.
- c) When the probability of success changes with each trial.
- d) When the outcomes are continuous.

20. What does the cumulative distribution function (CDF) represent?

- a) The probability of an event occurring exactly at a specified value.
- b) The probability of an event occurring within a specified range.
- c) The mean of the distribution.
- d) The total number of trials in the distribution.

21. A bag contains 8 red balls and 5 blue balls. If one ball is drawn at random from the bag, what is the probability that it is red?

- a) 5/13
- b) 8/13
- c) 8/5
- d) 5/8

22. A standard deck of playing cards contains 52 cards. What is the probability of drawing a heart or a spade from the deck?

- a) 13/52
- b) 26/52
- c) 39/52
- d) 52/52

23. An experiment has 3 equally likely outcomes. What is the probability of getting the first outcome twice in a row?

- a) $\frac{1}{3}$
- b) $\frac{1}{9}$
- c) $\frac{1}{6}$
- d) $\frac{1}{2}$

24. A jar contains 10 red marbles, 8 blue marbles, and 6 green marbles. If one marble is drawn at random from the jar, what is the probability that it is either red or green?

- a) $\frac{4}{12}$
- b) $\frac{5}{12}$
- c) $\frac{7}{12}$
- d) $\frac{9}{12}$

25. A fair coin is flipped three times. What is the probability of getting exactly two heads?

- a) $\frac{1}{8}$
- b) $\frac{1}{4}$
- c) $\frac{3}{8}$
- d) $\frac{1}{2}$