1. The probability of a leap year selected at random contain 53						
Sunday is:						
		(c) 2/7				
2. A bag contains 3 red and 2 blue marbles. A marble is drawn at						
random. The pro						
		(c) $0/5$				
3. The probability	ty that it will ra	ain tomorrow is	s 0.85. What is the			
probability that i						
	, ,	, ,	(d) none of these			
<del>-</del>	-		cted from the numbers			
(1, 2, 3,,15	-		4.00			
		(c) 2/15				
5. What are the						
* *	, ,	(c) 8	• •			
		e number selec	cted at random from the			
numbers (1,2,3,	35) is :	_ ( ) 10/0	<b>&gt;=</b>			
			35 (d) none of these			
7. The sum of the						
* *	•	c) 0 (d) no				
		are given; cho	ose the correct answer			
for that which is	not possible.					
(a) 0.15	(b) 2//	(c) //5	(d) none of these.			
		multaneously, t	han the probability of			
getting at least t	wo heads, is:	/ \ 1.	(1) 1 (0			
(a) 1/4	(b) 3/8	(c) ½	(d) 1/8			
			tters of the word			
	4- 4-		ne letter chosen has:			
(a) 6/13	(b) 7/13	(c) 1	(d) none of these.			
11 A diaa ia thua	Find the .	avahahilitu af a				
	-		etting 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		(D) 0				
13. Two dice are thrown simultaneously. The probability of getting a						

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.							
• • •	(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				
16. A box of 600 bulbs contains 12 defective bulbs. One bulb is taken out at random from this box. Then the probability that it is non-defective bulb is:							
(A) 143/150	) (B) 147	<mark>//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							
<b>18.</b> What is the probability of getting <b>53</b> 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 r ,then the proba	nsists of spinni est pointing to ability that it wi (C) 7/12	one of the n				
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:						
		(C) 1/365	(D) 1/133225			
2. Then the pr	x is chosen at ra cobability that x <sup>2</sup> < 2/5 (C) 3/5	< 2 is?	umbers -2, -1, 0 , 1,			
a marble is dr red is 2/3, the	awn at random fr	om the jar, the prowhite marbles in t	_			
Then the prob		multiple of 3 and	0 natural numbers. 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) 4/21			
	red by batsman ir ne standard devia	_	nes are 50, 70, 82,			
		c) 25.29	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) $^{1}/_{3}$		d) $\frac{1}{6}$			
		d 3. The value of b c) 27 d	E(X²) 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?						

probability?		·	one is not p	possible	in	
a) $P(x) = 1$ c) $P(x) = 0.5$	b) ∑ x P( d) P(x)	(x) = 3 = -0.5				
, ,	<b>2 and E(z) = 4, t</b> b) 6	•	•	l) Insuffic	cient data	
34.The cov	ariance of two in	dependen	t random va	ariable is		
a) 1	b) 0	c) - 1	C	d) Undefii	ned	
	<b>) = k<sup>2</sup> – 8 then, th</b> b) 1			d) Insuffic	cient data	
• •	<b>0.5 and x = 4, th</b> b) 0.5	, ,		d) 2		
37.In a disc is always?	erete probability	distributio	n, the sum	of all pro	babilities	
a) 0	b) Infinite	c) 1	d)	) Undefin	ed	
38.If the probability of hitting the target is 0.4, find mean and variance.						
	b) 0.6, 0.5	24	c) 0.4, 0.1	6 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

d) 7

a) 3

b) 4

a) Mean is 0 and variance is 1 b) Mean is 1 and variance is 0 c) Mean is 0 and variance is $\infty$ d) Mean is $\infty$ and variance is 0								
42. Variance of a random variable X is given by a) $E(X)$ b) $E(X2)$ c) $E(X2)$ – $(E(X))$ 2 d) $E(X)$							d) (E(X))2	
		a random b) E(X2					d) (E(X))2	
	44.Mean of a constant 'a' is a) 0							
	/ariance	of a cons b) a	tant 'a' is	c) a/2	<u> </u>	d) 1		
46.F	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?								

	х	0	1	2	3	
	f(x)	1/6	2/6	2/6	1/6	
a) (	).5		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

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- 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)  $\sqrt{npq}$