Quiz 4.6: Basic Concepts of Probability										
Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct answer. Write the answer in your answer sheet.										
1. A result of a chance experiment is called:										
	A. Event	B. Outcome	C. Probability	D. Sample Space						
2.	What does it mean when outcomes are equally likely?									
	A. The list of all the possible outcomes of an experiment									
	B. Each outcome of an experiment occurs with equal probability C. An activity which can be repeated over and over again and which have well-defined results									
	D. Any combination of outcomes									
3	What is probability?									
٥.	A. A measure that is associated with how certain we are of outcomes of a particular experiment or activity									
	B. The list of all the possible outcomes of an experiment									
	C. Any combination of outcomes									
	D. An activity which can be repeated over and over again and which have well-defined results									
4.	=	•	im is an even prime}, what ar							
	A. $I = \{(1,1)\}$	B. $I = \{(2,2)\}$	C. $I = \{(1,1), (2,2)\}$	D. $I = \{(1, 2), (3, 5)\}$						
5.	A toss of a die and a coin is A. Chance Experiment	an example of: B. Event	C. Outcome	D. Sample Space						
C	•			D. Sample Space						
0.	_	Which of the following is not a way to represent a sample space? A. List the possible outcomes B. Create a tree diagram C. Create a Venn diagram D. List the events								
7	What is the sample space of tossing a coin and a die?									
	A. {H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6,		C. $\{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$							
	В. {ННН, ННТ, НТН, НТТ	T,THH,THT,TTH,TTT	D. $\{H, T, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$							
8.	8. A die and a coin are tossed. If $C = \{$ an odd number and tails $\}$, what are the elements of event C ?									
	A. $C = \{1T, 2T, 3T\}$	B. $C = \{1H, 3H, 5H\}$	C. $C = \{1H, 2H, 3H\}$	D. $C = \{1T, 3T, 5T\}$						
9.	Which of the following meth	nods cannot be used to count t	the outcomes of an experimen	t?						
	A. Systematic Listing	B. Table	C. Tree Diagram	D. Event Diagram						
10.		-	oys and girls using the Funda	= -						
	A. 2	B. 3	C. 4	D. 5						
11.		fin or toast bread with coffee,	, •	D 19						
10	A. 6	B. 8	C. 10	D. 12						
12.	Using the Fundamental Co A. 6	unting Principle, in how many B. 7	y ways can a die be rolled and C. 12	a coin be tossed? D. 18						
13			l flags, and 1 out of 2 green fla							
10.	A. 4	B. 8	C. 12	D. 24						

C. 18

C. 5,320,000

16. Motorcycle license plates have 2 letters followed by 4 numbers. If the same letter CANNOT be repeated, how many can

D. 30

D. 6,500,000

A. 12

be made?

A. 2,146,000

B. 15

B. 3,276,000

15. Bill has three pairs of pants, 5 shirts and 2 pairs of shoes. How many outfits can he make?

Quiz 4.6: Basic Concepts of P	Quiz 4.6: Basic Concepts of Probability				
Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.	Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct answer. Write the answer in your answer sheet.				
A result of a chance experiment is called: A. Event B. Outcome C. Probab	lity D. Sample Space	A result of a chance experi A. Event	iment is called: B. Outcome	C. Probability	D. Sample Space
 What does it mean when outcomes are equally likely? A. The list of all the possible outcomes of an experiment B. Each outcome of an experiment occurs with equal probability C. An activity which can be repeated over and over again and which D. Any combination of outcomes 	2. What does it mean when outcomes are equally likely? A. The list of all the possible outcomes of an experiment B. Each outcome of an experiment occurs with equal probability C. An activity which can be repeated over and over again and which have well-defined results D. Any combination of outcomes				
3. What is probability?A. A measure that is associated with how certain we are of outcomesB. The list of all the possible outcomes of an experimentC. Any combination of outcomesD. An activity which can be repeated over and over again and which	3. What is probability? A. A measure that is associated with how certain we are of outcomes of a particular experiment or activity B. The list of all the possible outcomes of an experiment C. Any combination of outcomes D. An activity which can be repeated over and over again and which have well-defined results				
4. A pair of dice is rolled. If $I=\{$ the two numbers whose sum is an eve A. $I=\{(1,1)\}$ B. $I=\{(2,2)\}$ C. $I=\{(1,1)\}$	• "	4. A pair of dice is rolled. If I A. $I = \{(1,1)\}$	$I = \{ \text{the two numbers whose so} \}$ B. $I = \{(2,2)\}$	um is an even prime}, what an C. $I = \{(1,1),(2,2)\}$	re the elements of I ? D. $I = \{(1,2), (3,5)\}$
5. A toss of a die and a coin is an example of: A. Chance Experiment B. Event C. Outcom	e D. Sample Space	5. A toss of a die and a coin is A. Chance Experiment	s an example of: B. Event	C. Outcome	D. Sample Space
6. Which of the following is not a way to represent a sample space? A. List the possible outcomes B. Create a tree diagram C. Create		not a way to represent a sampl nes B. Create a tree diagram	e space? C. Create a Venn diagram	D. List the events	
	T, TH, TT { 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}	7. What is the sample space A. {H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6} B. {HHH, HHT, HTH, H7	$\{6, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6\}$	C. {HH, HT, TH, TT} D. {H, T, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}	
8. A die and a coin are tossed. If $C=\{$ an odd number and tails $\}$, what a $ \mathbf{A}.\ C=\{1T,2T,3T\} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{B}.\ C=\{1H,3H,5H\} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{C}.\ C=\{1H,3H,5H\} \qquad \qquad $		8. A die and a coin are tossed A. $C = \{1T, 2T, 3T\}$	l. If $C = \{$ an odd number and t $ B. \ C = \{1H, 3H, 5H\} $	cails}, what are the elements of $\mathbf{C}.\ C = \{1H, 2H, 3H\}$	of event C ? $ D. \ C = \{1T, 3T, 5T\} $
9. Which of the following methods cannot be used to count the outcome A. Systematic Listing B. Table C. Tree D.	•	9. Which of the following met A. Systematic Listing	thods cannot be used to count B. Table	the outcomes of an experimen	nt? D. Event Diagram
10. In how many ways can a family with two children have boys and girl A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 $$	s using the Fundamental Counting Principle? D. 5	10. In how many ways can a fa	amily with two children have B. 3	boys and girls using the Funda C. 4	amental Counting Principle? D. 5
11. In how many ways can muffin or toast bread with coffee, milk, or juid		11. In how many ways can mu			
A. 6 B. 8 C. 10	D. 12	A. 6	B. 8	C. 10	D. 12
12. Using the Fundamental Counting Principle, in how many ways can a A. 6 B. 7 C. 12	die be rolled and a coin be tossed? D. 18	12. Using the Fundamental Co	ounting Principle, in how man B. 7	ny ways can a die be rolled and C. 12	d a coin be tossed? D. 18
13. In how many ways can 1 out of 4 blue flags, 1 out of 3 red flags, and		13. In how many ways can 1 o			
A. 4 B. 8 C. 12	D. 24	A. 4	B. 8	C. 12	D. 24
14. Elias has a choice of a queen or king with a choice of hearts, diamond a card?	e 14. Elias has a choice of a que	14. Elias has a choice of a queen or king with a choice of hearts, diamonds, clubs, or spades. In how many ways can he choos			
A. 4 B. 8 C. 12	D. 16	A. 4	B. 8	C. 12	D. 16

15. Bill has three pairs of pants, 5 shirts and 2 pairs of shoes. How many outfits can he make?

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