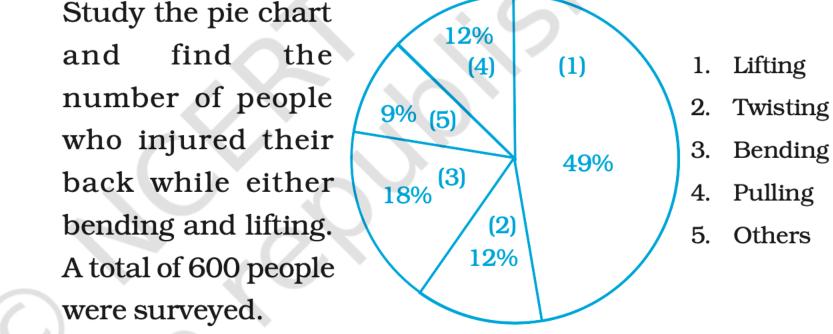
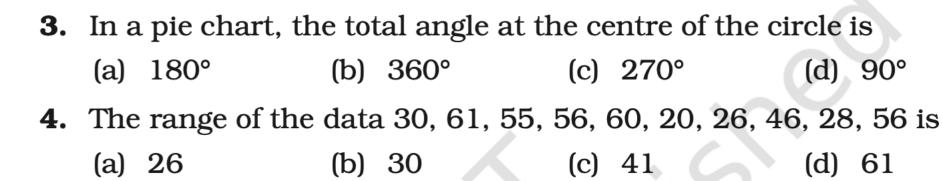
## Example 18: Application on problem solving strategy

Given below is a pie chart depicting the reason given by people who had injured their lower back.





- **31.** Numbers 1 to 5 are written on separate slips, i.e one number on one slip and put in a box. Wahida pick a slip from the box without looking at it. What is the probability that the slip bears an odd number?
- (a)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{5}$  (c)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{5}$ 32. A glass jar contains 6 red, 5 green, 4 blue and 5 yellow marbles of same size. Hari takes out a marble from the jar at random. What is the probability that the chosen marble is of red colour?

(a) 
$$\frac{7}{10}$$
 (b)  $\frac{3}{10}$  (c)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{5}$ 

**33.** A coin is tossed two times. The number of possible outcomes is

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

- **86.** A dice is rolled once. What is the probability that the number on top will be (a) Odd (b) Greater than 5 (c) A multiple of 3 (d) Less than 1

(f) A factor of 6

(e) A factor of 36

## 1. If three angles of a quadrilateral are each equal to 75°, the fourth angle is 45° (d) 75°

135°

(a) 150°

. The angles	of a quadrilater	ral are in the ratio	o 1 : 2 : 3 : 4. The
smallest angle is			
(a) 72°	(b) 144°	(c) 36°	(d) 18°

## **46.** A parallelogram PQRS is constructed with sides QR = 6 cm, PQ = 4 cm and $\angle PQR = 90^{\circ}$ . Then PQRS is a

(c) rhombus

(d) trapezium

(b) rectangle

(a) square

**146.** In parallelogram ABCD, find  $\angle$ B,  $\angle$ C and  $\angle$ D.

