

50 multiple-choice questions

Question 1 (Level 1) — *Probability of a coin flip*

What is the probability of getting heads when flipping a fair coin?

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (C) 1
- (D) $\frac{1}{4}$

Question 2 (Level 1) — *Rolling a die*

What is the probability of rolling a 4 on a fair six-sided die?

- (A) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (C) $\frac{4}{6}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{3}$

Question 3 (Level 1) — *Impossible event*

What is the probability of rolling a 7 on a standard six-sided die?

- (A) 0
- (B) $\frac{1}{7}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (D) 1

Question 4 (Level 1) — *Certain event*

What is the probability of rolling a number less than 7 on a standard die?

- (A) 1
- (B) $\frac{6}{7}$
- (C) $\frac{5}{6}$
- (D) 0

Question 5 (Level 1) — *Complementary probability*

The probability of rain tomorrow is 0.3. What is the probability it does not rain?

- (A) 0.7
- (B) 0.3
- (C) 0.5
- (D) 1.3

Question 6 (Level 1) — *Drawing from a bag*

A bag contains 3 red and 5 blue marbles. What is the probability of drawing a red marble?

- (A) $\frac{3}{8}$
- (B) $\frac{3}{5}$
- (C) $\frac{5}{8}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{3}$

Question 7 (Level 1) — *Even number on a die*

What is the probability of rolling an even number on a fair die?

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (C) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{6}$

Question 8 (Level 1) — *Probability as a percentage*

Convert $P = \frac{1}{4}$ to a percentage.

- (A) 25%
- (B) 4%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 75%

Question 9 (Level 1) — *Sample space of a coin*

How many outcomes are in the sample space when flipping two coins?

- (A) 4
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 8

Question 10 (Level 1) — *Spinner probability*

A spinner has 4 equal sections coloured red, blue, green, and yellow. What is the probability of landing on blue?

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) $\frac{3}{4}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{3}$

Question 11 (Level 2) — *Two-coin probability*

Two fair coins are flipped. What is the probability of getting exactly one head?

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (C) $\frac{3}{4}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{3}$

Question 12 (Level 2) — *Sum of two dice*

Two dice are rolled. What is the probability the sum is 7?

- (A) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (B) $\frac{7}{36}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{12}$
- (D) $\frac{5}{36}$

Question 13 (Level 2) — *Tree diagram — two draws*

A bag has 2 red and 3 blue marbles. One marble is drawn and replaced, then another is drawn. What is the probability of getting two reds?

- (A) $\frac{4}{25}$
- (B) $\frac{2}{25}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{10}$
- (D) $\frac{4}{5}$

Question 14 (Level 2) — *OR probability — mutually exclusive*

A card is drawn from a standard deck. What is $P(\text{King or Queen})$?

- (A) $\frac{2}{13}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{13}$
- (C) $\frac{4}{52}$
- (D) $\frac{8}{13}$

Question 15 (Level 2) — *Expected frequency*

A fair die is rolled 60 times. How many times would you expect to roll a 3?

- (A) 10
- (B) 12
- (C) 6
- (D) 20

Question 16 (Level 2) — *Drawing a card*

What is the probability of drawing a heart from a standard 52-card deck?

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{13}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{52}$

Question 17 (Level 2) — *At least one head*

Three coins are flipped. What is the probability of getting at least one head?

- (A) $\frac{7}{8}$
- (B) $\frac{3}{8}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{8}$

Question 18 (Level 2) — *Without replacement*

A bag has 4 red and 6 blue marbles. Two are drawn without replacement. What is $P(\text{first red, second blue})$?

- (A) $\frac{4}{15}$
- (B) $\frac{24}{100}$
- (C) $\frac{6}{25}$
- (D) $\frac{2}{15}$

Question 19 (Level 2) — *Relative frequency*

In 200 trials, an event occurred 50 times. Estimate the probability of this event.

- (A) 0.25
- (B) 0.5
- (C) 0.4
- (D) 50

Question 20 (Level 2) — *Die — greater than 4*

What is the probability of rolling a number greater than 4 on a fair die?

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (B) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (D) $\frac{4}{6}$

Question 21 (Level 3) — *Venn diagram — union*

In a class of 30 students, 18 play soccer (S) and 15 play basketball (B). If 8 play both, how many play soccer or basketball?

- (A) 25
- (B) 33
- (C) 22
- (D) 5

Question 22 (Level 3) — *Venn diagram — only one*

Using the data from the previous question ($|S| = 18$, $|B| = 15$, $|S \cap B| = 8$), how many play only soccer?

- (A) 10
- (B) 18
- (C) 8
- (D) 7

Question 23 (Level 3) — *Two-way table probability*

In a survey, 40 people were asked about pets. 15 own a dog, 10 own a cat, and 5 own both. What is $P(\text{dog or cat})$?

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B) $\frac{5}{8}$
- (C) $\frac{25}{40}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{8}$

Question 24 (Level 3) — *Independent events*

Events A and B are independent with $P(A) = 0.4$ and $P(B) = 0.5$. Find $P(A \cap B)$.

- (A) 0.2
- (B) 0.9
- (C) 0.7
- (D) 0.1

Question 25 (Level 3) — *Tree diagram — sequential*

A bag has 3 red and 2 green balls. Two balls are drawn without replacement. What is $P(\text{both green})$?

- (A) $\frac{1}{10}$

- (B) $\frac{4}{25}$
- (C) $\frac{2}{5}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{5}$

Question 26 (Level 3) — *Addition rule — not mutually exclusive*

A card is drawn from a standard deck. Find $P(\text{red or King})$.

- (A) $\frac{7}{13}$
- (B) $\frac{15}{26}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{30}{52}$

Question 27 (Level 3) — *Arrangements*

How many ways can 3 people sit in a row of 3 chairs?

- (A) 6
- (B) 9
- (C) 3
- (D) 27

Question 28 (Level 3) — *Probability with replacement*

A letter is chosen at random from the word STATISTICS. What is $P(S)$?

- (A) $\frac{3}{10}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{10}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{5}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{7}$

Question 29 (Level 3) — *Conditional probability — basic*

A die is rolled. Given that the number is even, what is the probability it is greater than 3?

- (A) $\frac{2}{3}$

(B) $\frac{1}{3}$

(C) $\frac{1}{2}$

(D) $\frac{2}{6}$

Question 30 (Level 3) — *Complement with multiple events*

The probability that a student passes maths is 0.8 and passes English is 0.7. If the events are independent, find $P(\text{passes at least one})$.

(A) 0.94

(B) 0.56

(C) 1.5

(D) 0.76

Question 31 (Level 4) — *Conditional probability formula*

If $P(A) = 0.6$, $P(B) = 0.5$, and $P(A \cap B) = 0.3$, find $P(A|B)$.

(A) 0.6

(B) 0.5

(C) 0.3

(D) 0.8

Question 32 (Level 4) — *Independence test*

If $P(A) = 0.4$, $P(B) = 0.5$, and $P(A \cap B) = 0.2$, are A and B independent?

(A) Yes, because $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$

(B) No, because $P(A) \neq P(B)$

(C) No, because $P(A \cap B) \neq 0$

(D) Cannot be determined

Question 33 (Level 4) — *Combinations*

How many ways can a committee of 3 be chosen from 7 people?

(A) 35

(B) 210

(C) 21

(D) 42

Question 34 (Level 4) — *Binomial probability — single trial*

The probability of hitting a target is 0.3. In 5 shots, what is $P(\text{exactly 2 hits})$?

- (A) 0.3087
- (B) 0.36
- (C) 0.1323
- (D) 0.6

Question 35 (Level 4) — *Venn diagram — three-set inclusion-exclusion setup*

In a group of 50 students: 25 like maths (M), 20 like science (S), $P(M \cap S) = \frac{1}{5}$. Find $P(M \cup S)$.

- (A) 0.7
- (B) 0.9
- (C) 0.5
- (D) $\frac{35}{50}$

Question 36 (Level 4) — *Permutations*

How many 4-letter arrangements can be formed from the letters A, B, C, D, E (no repeats)?

- (A) 120
- (B) 625
- (C) 24
- (D) 60

Question 37 (Level 4) — *Probability using combinations*

A hand of 5 cards is dealt from a standard 52-card deck. What is the probability that all 5 are hearts?

- (A) $\frac{1287}{2598960}$
- (B) $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5$
- (C) $\frac{13}{52}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{52^5}$

Question 38 (Level 4) — *Law of total probability*

Box A has 3 red, 7 blue balls. Box B has 6 red, 4 blue. A box is chosen at random, then a ball is drawn. What is $P(\text{red})$?

- (A) $\frac{9}{20}$
- (B) $\frac{9}{10}$
- (C) $\frac{3}{10}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{2}$

Question 39 (Level 4) — *At least one success — binomial*

A coin is biased with $P(H) = 0.6$. It is flipped 4 times. Find $P(\text{at least one H})$.

- (A) 0.9744
- (B) 0.6
- (C) 0.936
- (D) 0.8704

Question 40 (Level 4) — *Multiplication principle*

A lock has 4 digits, each from 0–9. How many possible codes are there?

- (A) 10000
- (B) 40
- (C) 5040
- (D) 1000

Question 41 (Level 5) — *Bayes' theorem*

A test for a disease is 95% accurate (positive when sick, negative when healthy). The disease affects 1% of the population. If a person tests positive, what is $P(\text{sick}|\text{positive})$?

- (A) ≈ 0.161
- (B) 0.95
- (C) 0.01
- (D) ≈ 0.5

Question 42 (Level 5) — *Expected value*

A game costs \$5 to play. You roll a die: if 6, you win \$20; otherwise you win nothing. What is the expected profit?

- (A) $-\frac{5}{3}$
- (B) $\frac{5}{3}$

(C) \$15

(D) $-\$5$

Question 43 (Level 5) — *Conditional probability — table*

In a class: $P(\text{girl}) = 0.6$, $P(\text{glasses}|\text{girl}) = 0.25$, $P(\text{glasses}|\text{boy}) = 0.5$. Find $P(\text{girl}|\text{glasses})$.

(A) $\frac{3}{7}$

(B) $\frac{4}{7}$

(C) 0.25

(D) 0.6

Question 44 (Level 5) — *Binomial — finding n*

A fair coin is flipped n times. If $P(\text{all heads}) < 0.01$, find the smallest n .

(A) 7

(B) 6

(C) 10

(D) 8

Question 45 (Level 5) — *Geometric probability*

A point is chosen uniformly at random in a square of side 4. What is the probability it lies within a circle of radius 2 inscribed in the square?

(A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

(B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(C) $\frac{1}{4}$

(D) π

Question 46 (Level 5) — *Derangements*

Three letters are placed randomly in three envelopes. What is the probability that no letter is in its correct envelope?

(A) $\frac{1}{3}$

(B) $\frac{1}{6}$

(C) $\frac{2}{3}$

(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

Question 47 (Level 5) — *Birthday problem variant*

In a group of 3 people, what is the probability that at least two share the same birthday? (Assume 365 days, ignore leap years.)

(A) ≈ 0.008

(B) $\frac{1}{365}$

(C) ≈ 0.5

(D) $\frac{3}{365}$

Question 48 (Level 5) — *Conditional independence*

$P(A) = 0.3$, $P(B|A) = 0.4$, and $P(B|A') = 0.6$. Find $P(A|B)$.

(A) $\frac{2}{9}$

(B) $\frac{7}{9}$

(C) 0.4

(D) 0.3

Question 49 (Level 5) — *Recursive probability*

A gambler starts with \$2 and wins \$1 with probability $\frac{1}{2}$ or loses \$1 with probability $\frac{1}{2}$ each round. What is the probability of reaching \$0 before \$4? (Gambler's ruin)

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\frac{1}{4}$

(C) $\frac{3}{4}$

(D) $\frac{2}{3}$

Question 50 (Level 5) — *Multinomial counting*

How many distinct arrangements are there of the letters in MISSISSIPPI?

(A) 34650

(B) 11!

(C) 39916800

(D) 69300

Solutions

Q1: (A)

$$P(\text{heads}) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Q2: (A)

$$P(4) = \frac{1}{6}.$$

Q3: (A)

There is no 7, so $P(7) = 0$.

Q4: (A)

All outcomes satisfy this, so $P = \frac{6}{6} = 1$.

Q5: (A)

$$P(\text{not rain}) = 1 - 0.3 = 0.7.$$

Q6: (A)

$$P(\text{red}) = \frac{3}{8}.$$

Q7: (A)

$$P(\text{even}) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Q8: (A)

$$\frac{1}{4} \times 100 = 25\%.$$

Q9: (A)

There are 4 outcomes: $\{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$.

Q10: (A)

$$P(\text{blue}) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

Q11: (A)

Favourable: $\{HT, TH\}$. $P = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

Q12: (A)

Pairs: $(1, 6), (2, 5), (3, 4), (4, 3), (5, 2), (6, 1)$ — that is 6. $P = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$.

Q13: (A)

$$P(RR) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{25}.$$

Q14: (A)

$$P = \frac{4}{52} + \frac{4}{52} = \frac{8}{52} = \frac{2}{13}.$$

Q15: (A)

$$60 \times \frac{1}{6} = 10.$$

Q16: (A)

$$P(\text{heart}) = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

Q17: (A)

$$P(\text{no heads}) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}. \text{ So } P = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}.$$

Q18: (A)

$$P = \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} = \frac{24}{90} = \frac{4}{15}.$$

Q19: (A)

$$P \approx \frac{50}{200} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25.$$

Q20: (A)

$$P = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Q21: (A)

$$|S \cup B| = 18 + 15 - 8 = 25.$$

Q22: (A)

$$\text{Only soccer} = 18 - 8 = 10.$$

Q23: (A)

$$P = \frac{15 + 10 - 5}{40} = \frac{20}{40} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Q24: (A)

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.4 \times 0.5 = 0.2.$$

Q25: (A)

$$P = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}.$$

Q26: (A)

$$P = \frac{26}{52} + \frac{4}{52} - \frac{2}{52} = \frac{28}{52} = \frac{7}{13}.$$

Q27: (A)

$$3! = 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6.$$

Q28: (A)

$$\text{There are 3 S's out of 10 letters. } P(S) = \frac{3}{10}.$$

Q29: (A)

$$\text{Even and } > 3: \{4, 6\}. P = \frac{2}{3}.$$

Q30: (A)

$$P(\text{fails both}) = 0.2 \times 0.3 = 0.06. P = 1 - 0.06 = 0.94.$$

Q31: (A)

$$P(A|B) = \frac{0.3}{0.5} = 0.6.$$

Q32: (A)

$$P(A) \times P(B) = 0.4 \times 0.5 = 0.2 = P(A \cap B). \text{ Yes, they are independent.}$$

Q33: (A)

$$\binom{7}{3} = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = 35.$$

Q34: (A)

$$P = 10 \times 0.09 \times 0.343 = 10 \times 0.03087 = 0.3087.$$

Q35: (A)

$$P(M \cup S) = \frac{25}{50} + \frac{20}{50} - \frac{1}{5} = 0.5 + 0.4 - 0.2 = 0.7.$$

Q36: (A)

$$5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 120.$$

Q37: (A)

$$P = \frac{\binom{13}{5}}{\binom{52}{5}} = \frac{1287}{2598960} \approx 0.000495.$$

Q38: (A)

$$P(R) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{20} + \frac{6}{20} = \frac{9}{20}.$$

Q39: (A)

$$P(0) = (0.4)^4 = 0.0256. P(\geq 1) = 1 - 0.0256 = 0.9744.$$

Q40: (A)

$$10^4 = 10000.$$

Q41: (A)

$$P(+) = 0.95 \times 0.01 + 0.05 \times 0.99 = 0.0095 + 0.0495 = 0.059. \quad P(S|+) = \frac{0.0095}{0.059} \approx 0.161.$$

Q42: (A)

$$E = \frac{1}{6}(20) - 5 = \frac{20}{6} - 5 = \frac{10}{3} - 5 = -\frac{5}{3} \approx -\$1.67.$$

Q43: (A)

$$P(G) = 0.6 \times 0.25 + 0.4 \times 0.5 = 0.15 + 0.2 = 0.35. \quad P(\text{girl}|\text{glasses}) = \frac{0.15}{0.35} = \frac{3}{7}.$$

Q44: (A)

$$2^n > 100. \quad 2^6 = 64 < 100, \quad 2^7 = 128 > 100. \quad \text{So } n = 7.$$

Q45: (A)

$$P = \frac{\pi(2)^2}{4^2} = \frac{4\pi}{16} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Q46: (A)

$$\text{Derangements of 3 items: } D_3 = 2. \quad P = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Q47: (A)

$$P(\text{all different}) = \frac{365}{365} \times \frac{364}{365} \times \frac{363}{365} \approx 0.9918. \quad P \approx 1 - 0.9918 = 0.0082.$$

Q48: (A)

$$P(B) = 0.4(0.3) + 0.6(0.7) = 0.12 + 0.42 = 0.54. \quad P(A|B) = \frac{0.12}{0.54} = \frac{2}{9}.$$

Q49: (A)

$$\text{With } k = 2, N = 4: \quad P(\text{ruin}) = \frac{4 - 2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Q50: (A)

$$\frac{11!}{1! \cdot 4! \cdot 4! \cdot 2!} = \frac{39916800}{1 \cdot 24 \cdot 24 \cdot 2} = \frac{39916800}{1152} = 34650.$$