1. The probability of a leap year selected at random contain 53 Sunday is:						
(a) 53/366 (b) 1/7 (c) 2/7 (d) 53/365						
2. A bag contains 3 red and 2 blue marbles. A marble is drawn at						
random. The probability of drawing a black ball is:						
(a) 3/5 (b) 2/5 (c) 0/5 (d) 1/5						
3. The probability that it will rain tomorrow is 0.85. What is the						
probability that it will not rain tomorrow						
(a) 0.25 (b) 0.145 (c) 3/20 (d) none of these						
4. What is the probability that a number selected from the numbers						
(1, 2, 3,,15) is a multiple of 4?						
(a) 1/5 (b) 4/5 (c) 2/15 (d) 1/3						
5. What are the total outcomes when we throw three coins?						
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 7						
6. The probability that a prime number selected at random from the						
numbers (1,2,3,35) is :						
(a) 12/35 (b) 11/35 (c) 13/35 (d) none of these						
7. The sum of the probability of an event and non event is :						
(a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) none of these.						
8. The following probabilities are given; choose the correct answer						
o. The following propagations are divers, offoode the oblicet and wer						
for that which is not possible.						
for that which is not possible.  (a) 0.15 (b) 2/7 (c) 7/5 (d) none of these.						
for that which is not possible.  (a) 0.15 (b) 2/7 (c) 7/5 (d) none of these.  9. If three coins are tossed simultaneously, than the probability of						
for that which is not possible.  (a) 0.15 (b) 2/7 (c) 7/5 (d) none of these.  9. If three coins are tossed simultaneously, than the probability of getting at least two heads, is:						
for that which is not possible.  (a) $0.15$ (b) $2/7$ (c) $7/5$ (d) none of these.  9. If three coins are tossed simultaneously, than the probability of getting at least two heads, is:  (a) $1/4$ (b) $3/8$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $1/8$						
for that which is not possible.  (a) 0.15 (b) 2/7 (c) 7/5 (d) none of these.  9. If three coins are tossed simultaneously, than the probability of getting at least two heads, is:  (a) 1/4 (b) 3/8 (c) ½ (d) 1/8  10. A letter is chosen at random from the letters of the word						
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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/	<b>'</b> 9			
14. 100 cards are numbered from 1 to 100. Find the probability of getting a prime number.							
(A) 3/4	(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	/150 (0	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. What is</b> (A) 1/7	the probability (B) 53/366		<b>53 Mondays in</b> (D) 7				
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							
20. A game of chance consists of spinning an arrow which is equally likely to come to rest pointing to one of the number 1,2,312, then the probability that it will point to an odd number is:  (A) 1/6 (B) 1/12 (C) 7/12 (D) 5/12							
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:							
(A) 364/365	(B) 31/365	(C) 1/365	(D) 1/133225				
2. Then the prob	ris chosen at ran bability that x² < 2 /5 (C) 3/5	2 is?	mbers -2, -1, 0 , 1,				
24. A jar contains 24 marbles. Some are red and others are white. If a marble is drawn at random from the jar, the probability that it is red is 2/3, then the number of white marbles in the jar is:  (A) $10$ (B) $6$ (C) $8$ (D) $7$							
25. A number is selected at random from first 50 natural numbers. Then the probability that it is a multiple of 3 and 4 is: (A) $7/50$ (B) $4/25$ (C) $1/25$ (D) $2/25$							
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) $\frac{4}{21}$				
27. Runs scored by batsman in 5 one day matches are 50, 70, 82,							
	<b>standard deviati</b> b) 25.49		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) $^1\!/_3$ e between 0 and	3. The value of E					
31. The random variables X and Y have variances 0.2 and 0.5							

respectively. Let Z= 5X-2Y. The variance of Z is?

32.Out of the probability?	•	alues, which	one is not poss	ible in	
a) $P(x) = 1$ c) $P(x) = 0.5$	b) ∑ x d) P(	P(x) = 3 x) = -0.5			
33.If E(x) =	<b>2 and E(z) = </b> 4 b) 6	<b>I, then E(z -</b> c) 0		sufficient data	
34.The cov	ariance of two	independer	nt random variab	le is	
a) 1	b) 0	c) - 1	d) Ur	ndefined	
<b>35.If Σ P(x)</b> a) 0	b) = <b>k</b> <sup>2</sup> - <b>8 then</b> , b) 1	the value o		sufficient data	
• •	<b>0.5 and x = 4,</b> b) 0.5	• •	<b>? d)</b> 2		
37.In a disc is always?	rete probabili	ty distributio	on, the sum of al	l probabilities	
a) 0	b) Infinite c) 1		d) Undefined		
38.If the pr	obability of hi	tting the tar	get is 0.4, find m	nean and	
	b) 0.6,	0.24	c) 0.4, 0.16	d) 0.6, 0.16	
-	% and if 10 bo	mbs are dro	oped from a place opped, find mean 0.4, 0.16		
a) 2	e mean of toss b) 4 s the mean and	c) 8	d) 1 or standard norm	nal distribution?	

c) 5

d) 7

a) 3

b) 4

a) Mean is 0 c) Mean is 0						
<b>42.Variance</b> a) E(X)				s given k (2) - (E()		d) (E(X))2
<b>43.Mean of</b> a) E(X)	a rando b) E(X	m variab X2)	le X is g c) E(X	iven by _ 2) - (E(X)	))2	d) (E(X))2
44.Mean of a) 0		nnt 'a' is <sub>-</sub>	c) a/2	·	d) 1	
45.Variance		nstant 'a'	is	· · ·	d) 1	
46.Find the	mean an	ıd varian	ce of X?			
х	0	1	2	3	4	
f(x)	1/9	2/9	3/9	2/9	1/9	
a) 2, 4/3 47.Find the	b) expectat			c) 2, 2/3 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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b) npq

c) np2q

d) npq2

- 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)  $\sqrt{npq}$