MATHS

BOOKS - BEYOND PUBLICATION

PROBABILITY

Example

1. Find the probability of getting a head when a coin is tossed once. Also find the probability of getting a tail.

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2. A bag contains a red ball, a blue ball and an yellow ball, all the balls being of the same size . Manasa takes out a ball from the bag without looking into it. What is the probability that she takes a (i) yellow ball? (ii) red ball? (iii) blue ball?

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3. A bag contains a red ball, a blue ball and an yellow ball, all the balls being of the same size . Manasa takes out a ball from the bag without looking into it. What is the probability that she takes a (i) yellow ball? (ii) red ball? (iii) blue ball?

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4. A bag contains a red ball, a blue ball and an yellow ball, all the balls being of the same size

. Manasa takes out a ball from the bag without looking into it. What is the probability that she takes a (i) yellow ball? (ii) red ball? (iii) blue ball?

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5. Suppose we throw a dice once. What is the probability of getting a number greater than 4?

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6. Suppose we throw a dice once. What is the probability of getting a number less than or equal to 4?

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7. One card is drawn from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards. Calculate the probability that the card will not be an ace.

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8. Sangeeta and Reshma , play a tennis match. It is known that the probability of sangeeta winning the match is 0.62. What is the probability of Reshma winning the match?

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9. Sarada and Hamida are friends. What is the probability that both will have different birthdays?

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10. Sarada and Hamida are friends. What is the probability that both will have the same birthday?(ignoring a leap year)

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11. There are 40 students in Class X of a school of whom 25 are girls and 15 are boys. The class teacher has to select one student as a class representative. She writes the name of each student on a separate cards, the cards being identical . Then she puts cards in a box and

stirs them thoroughly. She then draws one card from the box.What is the probability that the name written on the card is the name of a girl

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12. There are 40 students in Class X of a school of whom 25 are girls and 15 are boys. The class teacher has to select one student as a class representative. She writes the name of each student on a separate cards, the cards being

identical . Then she puts cards in a box and stirs them thoroughly. She then draws one card from the box.What is the probability that the name written on the card is the name of a girl

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13. Which of the following situations have equally likely events?

1) getting 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 when a dice is rolled

2) Winning or loosing a game

3) Head or Tail, when a coin is tossed

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14. Outcomes of which of the following experiments are equally likely.

Selecting a different colour ball from a bag of 5 red balls, 4 blue balls and 1 black ball.

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15. Which of the following are equally likely events?

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16. Outcomes of which of the following experiments are equally likely.

Units place of a two digit number selected may by 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 or 9.

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17. Outcomes of which of the following experiments are equally likely.

Selecting a different colour ball from a bag of 10 red balls, 10 blue balls and 10 black balls.

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18. Outcomes of which of the following experiments are equally likely.

Raining on a particular day of July.

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19. Are the outcomes of every experiment equally likely.

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20. Give examples of 5 experiments that have equally likely outcomes and five more examples that do not have equally likely outcomes.

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21. Is getting a head complementary to getting a tail ? Give reasons.

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22. In case of a die is getting a 1 complementary to events getting 2, 3,4, 5,6 ? Give reasons for your answer.

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23. Write of five new pair of events that are complementary.

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24. A child has a dice whose six faces show the letters A,B,C,D,E and F. The dice is thrown once. What is the probability of getting A?

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25. A child has a dice whose six faces show the letters A,B,C,D,E and F. The dice is thrown once. What is the probability of getting D?

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26. Which of the following cannot be the probability of an event?

2.3

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27. Which of the following cannot be the probability of an event?

-1.5

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28. Which of the following cannot be the probability of an event?

15%

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29. Which of the following cannot be the probability of an event?

0.7

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30. You have a single deck of well shuffled cards. Then,

What is the probability that the card drawn will be a queen?

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31. What is the probability that it is face card?

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32. What is the probability that it is a spade?

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33. What is the probability that is the face card of spades?

 Watch Video Solution

34. What is the probability it is not a face card?

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35. Why is tossing a coin considered to be a fair way of deciding which term should get the ball at the beginning of any game?

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36. Can $\frac{7}{2}$ be the probability of an event? Explain.

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37. Which of the following arguments are correct and which are not correct? Give reasons. If two coins are tossed simultaneously, there are three possible outcomes-tow heads, two tails or one of each. Therefore, for each of these outcomes, the probability is $\frac{1}{3}$.

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38. Which of the following arguments are correct and which are not correct? Give reasons. If a dice is thrown, there are two possible outcomes an odd number or an even number. Therefore, the probability of getting an odd number is $\frac{1}{2}$.

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39. Complete the following statements:

Probability of an event E+Probability of the event 'not E'=_____.

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40. Complete the following statements:

The probability of an event that is certain to happen is __ such an event is called _____.

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41. Complete the following statements:

The probability of an event that is certain to happen is __ such an event is called _____.

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42. Complete the following statements:

The sum of the probabilities of all the elementary events of an experiments is ___.

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43. Complete the following statements:

The probability of an event is greater than or equal to _____ and less than or equal to _____.

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44. Which of the following experiments have equally likely outcomes? Explain.

A driver attempts to start a car. The car starts or does not start.

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45. Which of the following experiments have equally likely outcomes? Explain.

A player attempts to shoot a basket-ball. She/HE shoots or misses the shot.

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46. Which of the following experiments have equally likely outcomes? Explain.

A trial is made to answer a true -false question. The answer is right or wrong.

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47. Which of the following experiments have equally likely outcomes? Explain.

A baby is born. IT is a boy or a girl.

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48. IF P(E)=0.546, what is the probability of "not E"?

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49. A bag contains lemon flavoured candies only. Malini takes out one candy without looking into the bag what is the probability that she takes out

an orange flavoured candy?

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50. A bag contains lemon flavoured candies only. Malini takes out one candy without looking into the bag what is the probability

that she takes out

a lemon flavoured candy?

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51. Rahim removes all the hearts from the cards. What is the probability of

picking out an ace from the remaining pack.

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52. Rahim removes all the hearts from the cards. What is the probability of picking out a diamond.

Watch Video Solution

53. Rahim removes all the hearts from the cards. What is the probability of picking out a card that is not a heart.

Watch Video Solution

54. Rahim removes all the hearts from the cards. What is the probability of

Picking out the ace of hearts.

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55. It is given that in a group of 3 students, the probability of 2 students not having the same birthday is 0.992.What is the probability that the 2 students have the same birthday?

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56. A die is thrown once. Find the probability of getting a prime number,

Watch Video Solution

57. A die is thrown once. Find the probability of getting a number lying between 2 and 6.

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58. A die is thrown once. Find the probability of getting an odd number.

59. What is the probability of drawing out a red king from a deck of cards?

60. A box contains 3 blue,2 white and 4 red marbles. IF a marble is drawn at random from the box, what is the probability that it will be blue?

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61. A box contains 3 blue,2 white and 4 red marbles. IF a marble is drawn at random from the box, what is the probability that it will be blue?

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62. A box contains 3 blue,2 white and 4 red marbles. IF a marble is drawn at random from the box, what is the probability that it will be red?

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63. Take any word problem from your textbook, make a mathematical model for the chosen problem and solve it.

Problem: (Page No. 317, Ex. 9)

Harpreet tosses two different coins simultaneously (say, one is of Rs. 1 and other of Rs. 2) What is the probability that she gets at least one head?

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64. In a musical chair game, the person playing the music has been advised to stop playing the music at any time within 2 minutes after she starts playing . What is the probability

that the music will stop within the first half-minute starting?

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65. A missing helicopter is reported to have crashed somewhere in the rectangular region as shown in the figure. What is the probability that it crashed inside the lake shown in the figure?

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66. A cartoon consists of 100 shirts of which 88 are good, 8 have minor defects and 4 have major defects. Jhony, a trader, will only accept the shirts which are good, but Sujatha, another trader, will only reject the shirts will have major defects. One shirt is selected at random from the carton. What is the probability that it is acceptable to Jhony?

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67. A cartoon consists of 100 shirts of which 88 are good, 8 have minor defects and 4 have major defects. Jhony, a trader, will only accept the shirts which are good, but Sujatha, another trader, will only reject the shirts will have major defects. One shirt is selected at random from the carton. What is the probability that it is acceptable to Jhony?

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68. Two dice, one red and one white , are thrown at the same time. Write down all the possible outcomes. What is the probability that the sum of the two numbers appearing on the top of the dice is 8?

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69. Two dice, one red and one white , are thrown at the same time. Write down all the possible outcomes. What is the probability

that the sum of the two numbers appearing on the top of the dice is 13?

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70. Two dice, one red and one white , are thrown at the same time. Write down all the possible outcomes. What is the probability that the sum of the two numbers appearing on the top of the dice is 8?

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71. A bag contains 3 red balls and 5 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag. What is the probability that the ball drawn is red?

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72. A bag contains 3 red balls and 5 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag. What is the probability that the ball drawn is red?

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73. A box contains 5 red marbles, 8 white marbles and 4 green marbles. One marble is taken out of the box at random. What is the probability that the marble taken out will be red?

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74. A box contains 5 red marbles, 8 white marbles and 4 green marbles. One marble is taken out of the box at random. What is the

probability that the marble taken out will be white?

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75. A box contains 5 red marbles, 8 white marbles and 4 green marbles. One marble is taken out of the box at random. What is the probability that the marble taken out will be not green?

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76. A kiddy bank contains hundred 50p coins, fifty Rs1 coins, twenty Rs2 coins and ten Rs5 coins. IF it is equally likely that one of the coins will fall out when the bank is turned upside down, what is the probability that the coin will not be a 50 p coin?

 Watch Video Solution

77. A kiddy bank contains hundred 50p coins, fifty Rs1 coins, twenty Rs2 coins and ten Rs5 coins. IF it is equally likely that one of the

coins will fall out when the bank is turned upside down, what is the probability that the coin will not be a 50 p coin?

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78. Gopal buys a fish from a shop for his aquarium. The shopkeeper takes out one fish at random from a tank containing 5 male fish and 8 female fish (See figure). What is the probability that the fish taken out is a male

fish?

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79. A game of chance consists of spinning an arrow which comes to rest pointing at one of the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 (See figure) and these are equally likely outcomes. What is the probability that it will point at 8 ?

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80. A game of chance consists of spinning an arrow which comes to rest pointing at one of the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 (See figure) and these are equally likely outcomes. What is the probability that it will point at an odd number

an odd number ?

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81. A game of chance consists of spinning an arrow which comes to rest pointing at one of the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 (See figure) and these are equally likely outcomes. What is the probability that it will point at a number greater than 2 ?

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82. A game of chance consists of spinning an arrow which comes to rest pointing at one of the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 (See figure) and these are equally likely outcomes. What is the probability that it will point at a number less than 9 ?

a number less than 9 ?

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83. One card is drawn from a well-shuffled dock of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting a king of red colour?

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84. One card is selected from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting a red card with prime number.

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85. One card is drawn from a well-shuffled dock of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting a red face card?

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86. One card is drawn from a well-shuffled dock of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting the jack of hearts?

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87. One card is selected from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting a red card with prime number.

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88. One card is drawn from a well-shuffled dock of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting the queen of diamonds?

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89. Five cards -the ten , jack queen, king and ace of diamond, are well shuffled with their face downwards. One card is then picked up at random.

What is the probability that the card is the queen?

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90. Five cards -the ten , jack queen, king and ace of diamond, are well shuffled with their

face downwards. One card is then picked up at random.

IF the queen is drawn and put aside, what is the probability that the second card picked is (a) a ace? (b) a queen?

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91. Five cards -the ten , jack queen, king and ace of diamond, are well shuffled with their face downwards. One card is then picked up at random.

IF the queen is drawn and put aside, what is the probability that the second card picked is (a) a ace? (b) a queen?

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92. 12 defective pens are accidentally mixed with 132 good ones. IT is not possible to just look at a pen and tell whether or not it is defective. One pen is taken out at random from this lot. Determine the probability that the pen taken out is a good one.

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93. A lot of 20 bulbs contain 4 defective ones. One bulb is drawn at random from the lot. What is the probability that this bulb is defective? Suppose the bulb is drawn is previous case is not defective and is not replaced. Now one bulb is drawn at random from the rest. What is the probability that this bulb is not defective?

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94. A box contains 90 discs which are numbered from 1 to 90. IF one disc is drawn at random from the box, find the probability that it bears a two digit number?

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95. A box contains 90 discs which are numbered from 1 to 90. IF one disc is drawn at random from the box, find the probability that it bears a perfect square number.

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96. A box contains 90 discs which are numbered from 1 to 90. IF one disc is drawn at random from the box, find the probability that it bears a number divisible by 5.

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97. Suppose you drop a die at random on the rectangular region shown in figure. What is the probability that it will land inside the circle

with diameter 1m?

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98. A lot consists of 144 ball pens of which 20 are defective and the others are good. The shopkeeper drawn one pen at random and gives it to Sudha. What is the probability that She will buy it?

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99. A lot consists of 144 ball pens of which 20 are defective and the others are good. The shopkeeper drawn one pen at random and gives it to Sudha. What is the probability that She will not buy it?

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100. Two dice are rolled simultaneously and counts are added

A student argues that there are 11 possible outcomes 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 and 12. Therefore,

each of them has a probabilty $\frac{1}{11}$. Do you agree with this argument? Justify your answer.

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101. A game consists of tossing a one rupee coin 3 times and noting its outcome each time. Hanif wins if all the tosses give the same result i.e, three heads or three tails, and loses other-wise. Calculate the probability that Hanif will lose the game.

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102. A dice is thrown twice. What is the probability that (i) 5 will not come up either time? (ii) 5 will come up atleast once? [Hint: Throwing a dice twice and throwing two dice simultaneously are treated as the same experiment].

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103. A dice is thrown twice. What is the probability that (i) 5 will not come up either

time? (ii) 5 will come up atleast once? [Hint: Throwing a dice twice and throwing two dice simultaneously are treated as the same experiment].

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104. Two customers Shyam and Ekta are visiting a particular shop in the same week (Tuesday to Saturday). Each is equally likely to visit the shop on the same day?

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105. Two customers Shyam and Ekta are visiting a particular shop in the same week (Tuesday to Saturday). Each is equally likely to visit the shop on the same day?

Watch Video Solution

106. Two customers Shyam and Ekta are visiting a particular shop in the same week (Tuesday to Saturday). Each is equally likely to visit the shop on the same day?

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107. 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, Find the number of blue balls in the bag.

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108. A box contains 12 balls out of which x are black, IF one ball is drawn at random from the

box, what is the probability that it will be a black ball? If 6 more black balls are put in the box, the probability of drawing a black ball is now double of what it was before Find x.

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109. A jar contains 24 marbles, some are green and others are blue. IF a marble is drawn at random from the jar, the probability that it is green is $2/3$. Find the number of blue marbles in the jar.

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110. Kishore buys a fruit from a shop. The shopkeeper have one box. The box contain 18 mangoes, 32 apples so shopkeeper takes out one fruit at random what is the probability that the mango taken out from box.

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111. A room contains 30 green chairs and some white chairs if the probability of drawing a

white chair is triple that of green chair determine the number of white chairs in the room.

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112. There are 25 cards of same size in a bag on which number 1 to 25 are written one card is taken out of the bag at random. Find the probability that the number on the selected card is not divisible by 5.

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113. A jar contains 18 marbls, some are red and other whtie if a marble is drawn at random from the jar the probability that it is white 5/6. Find the number of white marbles.

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114. A game consists of tossing a one rupee coin 2 times and noting its out come each time. Ravi wins if all the wins give the same result i.e., two heads or two tails and loses

otherwise. Calculate the probability that he will lose the game.

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115. A lot consists of 200 ball pens of which 50 are defective and others are good. The shop keeper draws one pen at random any gives to sindhu. What is the probability that

She will buy it ?

Watch Video Solution

116. A lot consists of 200 ball pens of which 50 are defective and others are good. The shop keeper draws one pen at random any gives to sindhu. What is the probability that

She will not buy it ?

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117. A bag contains 5 red and 8 white balls . If a ball is drawn a random from the bag. What is the probability that it will be

(i) white ball (ii) not to be white ball.

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118. A bag contains 5 red and 8 white balls . If a ball is drawn a random from the bag. What is the probability that it will be

(i) white ball (ii) not to be white ball.

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119. When die is rolled once unbiased what is the probability of getting a multiple of 3 out

of possible outcomes?

120. There are 12red, 18 blue and 6 white balls in a box, when balls is drawn at random from the box, what is the probability of not getting a red ball?

121. There are 100 flash cards labelled from 1 to 100 in a bag. When a card is drawn from the bag at random, what is the probability of getting.....

a card with prime number from possible outcomes?

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122. There are 100 flash cards labelled from 1 to 100 in a bag. When a card is drawn from the

bag at random, what is the probability of getting.....

a card without prime number from possible outcomes?

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123. Find the probability of getting

sum 7 when two dice are rolled

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124. 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, Find the number of blue balls in the bag.

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125. If P(E) = 0.35, what is the probability of "not E"?

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126. A bag contains 5 red balls and 7 black balls a ball drawn at random from the bag. What is the probability that the ball selected red .

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127. A bag contains 5 red balls and 7 black balls a ball drawn at random from the bag. What is the probability that the ball selected not red.

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128. Suppose you drop a die at random on the rectangular region shown in figure. What is the probability that it will land inside the circle with diameter 1m?

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129. Find the probability of setting a sum of the number on them is 9, when two dice are

rolled at a time.

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130. The probability of drawing a black card from the black cards is.....

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131. IF P (E) =0.05, then P $\left(\overline{E}\right)$=.....

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132. If P(G) = 4/17 then find $P\left(\overline{G}\right)$.

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133. The probability that a leap year has 53 sundays is.....

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134. The probability of getting a number less than 5 when a die is rolled is

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135. In a box, there are 28 marbles of which x are green and the rest are white. If the probability of getting a green marble is $\frac{2}{7}$. Then number of green marbles=.....

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136. IF E is an event whose probability is $\frac{2}{5}$, then the probability of not E is.....

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137. From a well shuffled pack of cards, a card is drawn at random, then the probability of getting a red jack is.....

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138. IF an unbiased coin is tossed the probability of getting a tail is .....

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139. The probability of a face card from red cards is.....

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Exercise

1. Cards marked with numbers 13,14,15.....,60 are placed in a box and mixed throughly. One card is drawn at random from the box. Find the probability that number on the card

drawn is

divisible by 5.

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2. Cards marked with numbers 13,14,15.....,60 are placed in a box and mixed throughly. One card is drawn at random from the box. Find the probability that number on the card drawn is

a perfect square.

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3. There are 30 cards, of same size, in a bag on which numbers 1 to 30 are written. One card is taken out of the bag at random. Find the probability that the number on the selected card is not divisible by 3.

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4. A bag contains 5 red, 8 white and 7 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag.

Find the probability that the drawn ball is

red or white.

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5. A bag contains 5 red, 8 white and 7 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that the drawn ball is

not black

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6. A bag contains 5 red, 8 white and 7 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that the drawn ball is neither white nor black.

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7. Find the probability that a number selected from the numbers 1 to 25 is not a prime number when each of the given numbers is equally likely to be selected.

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8. A bag contains 8 red, 6 white and 4 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that the drawn ball is red or white.

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9. A bag contains 8 red, 6 white and 4 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag.

Find the probability that the drawn ball is not black.

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10. A bag contains 8 red, 6 white and 4 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that the drawn ball is neither white nor black.

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11. Find the probability that a number selected at random from the numbers 1,2,3,.....,35 is a prime number.

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12. Find the probability that a number selected at randomo from the numbers 1,2,3,.....,35 is a multiple of 7.

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13. Find the probability that a number selected at random from the numbers 1,2,3,.....,35 is a

multiple of 3 or 5.

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14. It is given that in a group of 3 students, the probability of 2 students not having the same

birthday is 0.992.What is the probability that the 2 students have the same birthday?

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15. A bag contains cards which are numbered from 2 to 90. A card is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that it bears a two digit number.

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16. A bag contains cards which are numbered from 2 to 90. A card is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that it bears a number which is a perfect square.

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17. A bag contains 4 white balls, 6 red balls, 7 black balls and 3 blue balls. One ball is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability

that the ball drawn is

white

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18. A bag contains 4 white balls, 6 red balls, 7 black balls and 3 blue balls. One ball is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that the ball drawn is

not black.

Watch Video Solution

19. A bag contains 4 white balls, 6 red balls, 7 black balls and 3 blue balls. One ball is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that the ball drawn is

neither white or black.

Watch Video Solution

20. A bag contains 4 white balls, 6 red balls, 7 black balls and 3 blue balls. One ball is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability

that the ball drawn is

red or white.

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21. A card is drawn at random from a well shuffled pack of 52 cards. Find the probability that the card drawn a red card not a queen.

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22. If P(E) = 0.43, what is the probability of "not E"?

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23. A box contains 10 Telgu books and 15 English books. A book drawn at random from the box. What is the probability that the book selected

Telugu

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24. A box contains 10 Telgu books and 15 English books. A book drawn at random from the box. What is the probability that the book selected

not Telugu.

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25. Suppose you drop a die at random on the rectangular region shown in figure. What is the probability that it will land inside the circle

with diameter 1m?

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26. Find the probability of getting a sum of the number on them is 8, when 3 dice are rolled at a time.

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27. A sample space consists of 8 elementary events that are equally likely. Probability of each of them is.....

A. 1

B. 0

C. $\frac{1}{8}$

D. `80

Answer:

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28. If I calculate the probability of an events as -0.5, then

A. The probability of not happening is 0.5

B. The probability of happening is 0.5

C. The event is not going to happen

D. I made a mistake

Answer:

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29. On a multiple choice test, each question has 4 possible choices. If you make a random guess, probability that you are correct is.....

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. 1

C. 0

D. 4

Answer:

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30. A bag contains 6 red marbles, 3 blue marbles and 7 green marbles. If a marble is randomly selected from the bag, probability that it is blue.....

A. $\frac{1}{6}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{3}{16}$

D. $\frac{13}{16}$

Answer:

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31. if an individual is selected at random, probability that he has a birthday in july in 2012?

A. $\frac{30}{365}$

B. $\frac{31}{365}$

C. $\frac{30}{366}$

D. $\frac{31}{366}$

Answer:

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32. When a card is picked up from a deck of cards, it should be either a red or a black card because these events are:

A. Mutually exclusive

B. Equality likely

C. Complementary

D. All of these

Answer:

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33. Probability of getting an even or odd number in throwing a dice is.....

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. 1

C. 0

D. $\frac{1}{4}$

Answer:

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34. Probability of getting 7 on a 6 faced die when it is thrown is.....

A. 1

B. 0

C. $\frac{1}{6}$

D. $\frac{1}{7}$

Answer:

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35. Among the following probability of an event E, P(E)=.....

A. 0.5

B. 3

C. 0.2

D. 5

Answer:

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36. Two unbiased coins are tossed simultaneously. Probability of getting atmost two heads.....

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. 1

D. $\frac{3}{4}$

Answer:

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37. A card is pulled from a deck of 52 cards, The probability of obtaining a club is

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{13}{26}$

C. $\frac{2}{11}$

D. $\frac{1}{4}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

38. When a coin is tossed, the probability of getting a head is.....

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

39. IF a die is rolled, then the probability of getting an even number is.....

A. $\frac{1}{6}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{2}{5}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

40. If two dice are thrown simultaneously, the probability of showing the same numbers on their faces

A. $\frac{1}{6}$

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{1}{12}$

D. $\frac{1}{3}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

41. A card is pulled from a deck of 52 cards, The probability of obtaining a club is

A. $\frac{1}{52}$

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{1}{13}$

D. $\frac{1}{26}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

42. A box contains pencils and pens. The probability of picking out a pen at random of 0.65. Then the probability of not picking a pen is

A. 0.45

B. 0.55

C. 0.65

D. 0.35

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

43. In a simultaneous toss of two coins, probability of no tails is

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{4}$

D. $\frac{3}{4}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

44. In a simultaneous toss of two coins, the probability of atleast one head is

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{2}{4}$

C. $\frac{3}{4}$

D. $\frac{1}{4}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

45. In a single thrown of two dice, the probability of getting a total of 12 is

A. $\frac{1}{18}$

B. $\frac{1}{36}$

C. $\frac{1}{9}$

D. $\frac{1}{12}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

46. In a single throw of two dice, the probability of getting a total of 11 is

A. $\frac{1}{9}$

B. $\frac{1}{18}$

C. $\frac{1}{12}$

D. $\frac{35}{36}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

47. In a single throw of two dice, the probability getting a doublet is

A. $\frac{5}{6}$

B. $\frac{3}{11}$

C. $\frac{5}{12}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

48. In a single throw of two dice, the probability of getting distinct numbers is

A. $\frac{5}{6}$

B. $\frac{5}{12}$

C. $\frac{5}{36}$

D. $\frac{4}{36}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

49. In a single throw of two dice, the probability of getting even doublet is

A. $\frac{3}{13}$

B. $\frac{1}{12}$

C. $\frac{1}{15}$

D. $\frac{1}{18}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

50. When two dice are rolled, probability of getting odd doublet is

A. $\frac{1}{12}$

B. $\frac{1}{18}$

C. $\frac{1}{9}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

51. Two dice are rolled, the probability of getting 6 as the product is

A. $\frac{1}{18}$

B. $\frac{1}{12}$

C. $\frac{1}{9}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

52. A page is opened at random from a book containing 90 pages. Then the probability of a page number is a perfect square is.....

A. $\frac{90}{90}$

B. $\frac{2}{90}$

C. $\frac{1}{90}$

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

53. The probability of picking a king card from a well shuffled deck of playing cards is.....

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{1}{26}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. 1

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

54. Getting a prime or composite number is a .....event.

A. Mutually exclusive

B. Equality likely

C. 0

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

55. P (E)=0.65 then P $\left(\overline{E}\right)$=.....

A. 0.25

B. 1

C. 0.35

D. 0

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

56. IF P (E)=0.82 then P $\left(\overline{E}\right)$=.....

A. 0.18

B. 0.28

C. 0.38

D. P(E) =$P\left(\overline{E}\right)$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

57. Two fair dice are rolled and the face values are added. The probability of getting an odd number greater than 8 is .....

A. $\frac{2}{9}$

B. $\frac{1}{6}$

C. $\frac{1}{4}$

D. $\frac{1}{9}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

58. A jar contains 3 mangoes and x guavas. Two fruits are pulled from the jar without replacement. An expression that represents the probability one fruit is mango and the next fruit is guava is.....

A. $\left(\frac{3}{x+3}\right)\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)$

B. $\left(\frac{3}{x+3}\right)\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right)$

C. $\left(\frac{3}{x+3}\right)\left(\frac{x-1}{x-2}\right)$

D. $\frac{3\times 2}{(x+3)(x+2)}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

59. Three different greetings cards and their corresponding covers are randomly strewn about on a table. IF Sita puts the greetings cards into the covers at random, the probability of correctly matching of all the greeting cards and covers is .....

A. $\frac{5}{6}$

B. $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{6}$

D. $\frac{1}{9}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

60. IF two dice ar rolled at a time then the probability that the two faces show different numbers is

A. $\frac{1}{6}$

B. $\frac{35}{36}$

C. $\frac{5}{6}$

D. $\frac{1}{36}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

61. The probability of getting a number less than 5 when a die is rolled is

A. $\frac{4}{5}$

B. $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{3}{6}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

62. IF a ball is drawn at random from a box containing 11 red balls,6 white balls and 9 green balls then, the probability that the ball is not green is

A. $\frac{9}{26}$

B. $\frac{17}{26}$

C. $\frac{11}{26}$

D. $\frac{6}{26}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

63. Which of the following are equally likely events?

A. Getting a Head or Tail in tossing a coin.

B. In a throw of a die, getting prime or composite number.

C. Drawing a number card from 1 - 50 a number divisible by 6 or 8

D. Picking a heart or black card from a deck of playing cards.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

64. In a single throw of two dice, the probability of getting a total of 11 is

A. $\frac{1}{18}$

B. $\frac{1}{36}$

C. $\frac{1}{9}$

D. $\frac{5}{6}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

65. Two dice are rolled, the probability of getting 6 as the product is

A. $\frac{1}{18}$

B. $\frac{1}{12}$

C. $\frac{1}{9}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

66. The “event” of getting a number less than or equal to 6 when a dice is thrown .....

A. base event

B. possible event

C. element

D. sure event

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

67. When a coin is tossed, the probability of getting a head is.....

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. 2

C. -1

D. $\frac{3}{2}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

68. From a deck of cards, a card is drawn at random, then the probability of getting a black a face card is.....

A. $\frac{9}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{3}{2}$

D. $\frac{3}{26}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

69. From a bag containing 6 red balls, 5 green balls and 3 blue balls, the probability of getting a green ball at random.....

A. $\frac{5}{14}$

B. $\frac{4}{5}$

C. $\frac{5}{4}$

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

70. There are 50 cards numbered from 1 to 50. A card is drawn at random, then the probability that the number on the card is divisible by 8 is.....

A. $\frac{25}{3}$

B. $\frac{3}{25}$

C. $\frac{19}{4}$

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

71. The probability of a certain event is .....

A. 9

B. 7

C. 0

D. 1

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

72. Probability of an event lies between .....and.....

A. 0,1

B. 2,3

C. 7,1

D. 4,9

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

73. P (E) +P (E)=.....

A. 0

B. 2

C. 1

D. None

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

74. In a box, there are 28 marbles of which x are green and the rest are white. If the probability of getting a green marble is $\frac{2}{7}$. Then number of green marbles=.....

A. 8

B. 9

C. 10

D. 13

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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75. IF E is an event whose probability is $\frac{2}{5}$, then the probability of not E is.....

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{5}{3}$

C. $\frac{3}{5}$

D. $\frac{1}{3}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

76. IF two dice are rolled simultaneously then the 'sum' with greatest possibility to happen is.....

A. 71

B. 7

C. 3

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

77. The probability of raining a day is .....

A. $-\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{1}{4}$

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

78. IF one side is chosen at random from the sides of a right triangle, then the probability that it is hypotenuse is .....

A. 2

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. 3

D. $\frac{1}{3}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

79. When a dice is thrown, the probability of getting neither a prime nor composite number is.....

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{1}{6}$

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

80. Getting a tail or head.....

A. equally likely

B. unlikely

C. exclusive

D. none

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

81. Getting a prime or composite number is a .....event.

A. Mutually exclusive

B. likely

C. 0

D. none

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

82. Getting a red card (or) black card is.....

A. Mutually exclusive

B. more likely

C. less likely

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

83. P (sure events)=.....

A. 1

B. 0

C. -1

D. 2

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

84. P (Impossible events)=.....

A. 4

B. 3

C. -1

D. 0

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

85. The probability of a face card from red cards is.....

A. $\frac{3}{13}$

B. $\frac{13}{3}$

C. $\frac{2}{17}$

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

86. The probability of drawing a black king from the deck is.....

A. $\frac{1}{14}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{26}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

87. The probability of drawing a black card from the black cards is.....

A. 3

B. 2

C. 0

D. 1

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

88. The probability of getting two tails when two coins are tossed is.....

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{2}{3}$

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

89. There are..... Cards in a pack of playing cards.

A. 19

B. 16

C. 52

D. 50

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

90. IF P (E) =0.05, then P $\left(\overline{E}\right)$=.....

A. 1.35

B. 0.95

C. 9.5

D. 1.5

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

91. P (G)=$\frac{4}{17}$, P $\left(\overline{G}\right)$=.....

A. $\frac{13}{17}$

B. $\frac{3}{17}$

C. $\frac{7}{17}$

D. $\frac{1}{17}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

92. P (N) + P $\left(\overline{N}\right)$ =.....

A. 0

B. 1

C. 3

D. 7

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

93. A baby is born the probability that it is a boy(or) girl is.....

A. 1

B. $-\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

94. P (E) +P (E)=.....

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

95. Identify the statement. Which is correct?

A. $0 \leq P(E) \leq 1$

B. 0 lt P(E) lt 2

C. $P \leq P(E)$

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

96. There are.....face cards.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. None

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

97. Probability can never be.....

A. 0

B. 1

C. 0.5

D. -2

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

98. A dice is tossed once then the probability of getting an even number or a multiple of 3 is.....

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{4}$

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

99. The probability that a leap year has 53 sundays is.....

A. $\frac{2}{7}$

B. $\frac{3}{7}$

C. $\frac{1}{7}$

D. $\frac{21}{17}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

100. Two dice are thrown once together. What is the probability of getting a doublet?

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{4}{6}$

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

101. P (E) -1+ P $\left(\overline{E}\right)$ =.....

A. -2

B. 0

C. 9

D. 2

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

102. P (E)=0.455 then P $\left(\overline{E}\right)$ =.....

A. 0.545

B. 0.145

C. 0.345

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

103. $P\left(A^1\right)$=.....

A. ϕ

B. A

C. 1 - P(A)

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

104. Karishma and Reshma are playing chess. The probability of winning Karishma is 0.59. Then probability of Reshma winning the match is.....

A. 1

B. 0.46

C. 0.5

D. 0.41

Answer:

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105. Vinneta said that probability of impossible events is 1, Dhanalakshmi said that probability of sure event is '0' and Sireesha said that probability of any event lies in between 0 and 1. In the above with whom will you agree?

A. Vineetha

B. Dhanalakshmi

C. Sireesha

D. All the three.

Answer:

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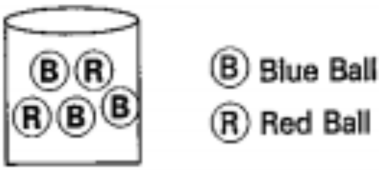
106. From the figure the probability of getting blue ball is.....



A. $\frac{3}{5}$

B. $\frac{3}{3}$

C. $\frac{5}{5}$

D. $\frac{5}{3}$

Answer:

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107. Suppose you drop a die at random on the rectangular region shown in figure. What is the probability that it will land inside the circle

with diameter 1m?

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108. A game of chance consists of spinning an arrown which comes to rest pointing. At these of the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 and these are equally likely outcomes. What is the probability that it will point at 9

9?

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109. A game of chance consists of spinning an arrown which comes to rest pointing. At these of the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 and these are equally likely outcomes. What is the probability that it will point at an even number?

an even number?

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110. A game of chance consists of spinning an arrown which comes to rest pointing. At these of the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 and these are equally likely outcomes. What is the probability that it will point at a number greater than 4 ?

a number greater than 4 ?

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111. A game of chance consists of spinning an arrown which comes to rest pointing. At three of the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 and these are equally likely outcomes. What is the probability that it will point at

a number less than 8?

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112. It is given that in a group of 4 students the probability of 3 students not having the same birthday is 0.526. what is the probability that the 3 students have the same birthday?

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113. A kiddy bank contains 2 hundred 50 p coins, hundred Rs. 1 coins, fifty Rs. 2 coins and Twenty Rs. 5 coins. If it is equally likely that one of the coins will fall out when the bank is

turned upside down, what is the probability that the coin

will be a 50 p coin.

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114. A kiddy bank contains 2 hundred 50 p coins, hundred Rs. 1 coins, fifty Rs. 2 coins and Twenty Rs. 5 coins. If it is equally likely that one of the coins will fall out when the bank is turned upside down, what is the probability

that the coin

will not be a Rs. 5 coin.

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115. A lot of 40 bulbs contain 10 defective one. One bulb is selected at random from the lot what is the probability that. This bulb is defective? Suppose the bulb selected in previous case in not defective and is not replaced. Now one bulb is selected at random.

from the test what is the probability that this bulb is not defective.

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116. IF a card is drawn from a pack the probability that it is a king is

A. $\frac{1}{13}$

B. $\frac{1}{52}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{1}{4}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

117. In a lucky dip of 30 tokens, Gopi purchased two tokens . Then the probability of getting the first prize is

A. $\frac{1}{30}$

B. $\frac{2}{30}$

C. $\frac{3}{30}$

D. $\frac{2}{15}$

Answer:

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118. In a single thrown of two dice, the probability of getting a total of 12 is

A. $\frac{1}{18}$

B. $\frac{1}{36}$

C. $\frac{1}{9}$

D. $\frac{1}{12}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

119. In a single throw of two dice, the probability of getting a total of 3 or 5 is

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

120. The set of all possible events is called.....

A. event

B. impossible

C. sample space

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

121. When a dice is rolled, the probability of getting a composite number is.....

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. none

Answer:

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Watch Video Solution

122. The event which can't happen at all is known as.....event.

A. sure

B. Possible

C. Impossible

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

123. The probability of an impossible event is

A. 1

B. 0

C. 4

D. None

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

124. Which of the following is not a face card?

A. jack

B. Queen

C. King

D. Ace

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

125. From a well shuffled pack of cards, a card is drawn at random, then the probability of getting a red jack is.....

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{1}{26}$

C. $\frac{1}{52}$

D. $\frac{1}{31}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

126. From a well shuffled pack of cards, a card is drawn at random, then the probability of getting a red jack is.....

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{7}$

D. none

Answer:

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127. IF an unbiased coin is tossed the probability of getting a tail is .....

A. $\frac{4}{3}$

B. $\frac{3}{4}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

128. If two events have same chances to happen, then they are called.....

A. equally likely

B. not likely

C. cards

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

129. If the occurrence of one event prevents the occurrence of another event then they are.....

A. inclusive

B. dice

C. picking

D. mutually exclusive

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

130. Probability of switching on a bulb is a dark room is 0.35, then the probability of not switching the bulb is.....

A. 65.1

B. 6.5

C. 0.65

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

131. When a coin is tossed the probability of getting a tail or head is.....

A. 0

B. $-\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. 1

Answer:

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132. P (E)=0.65 then P $\left(\overline{E}\right)$=.....

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133. P(E) = 65 / 100 Then find $P\left(\overline{E}\right)$

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134. IF P (E)=0.82 then P $\left(\overline{E}\right)$=.....

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135. The probability of getting a number less than 5 when a die is rolled

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136. $P(\overline{E})$ = 0.555 Then find the value of P(E)

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