1. The probability of getting a head when a coin is tossed once is ————

A. ½
B. ¼
C. 2/3

2. An event having only one outcome of the experiment is called an ————-

A. Elementary event
B. Complementary event
C. Compound event

3. The sum of the probabilities of all the elementary events of an experiment is ————-

A. One
B. Less than one
C. Greater than one

4. When we throw a die once, the probability of getting a number greater than four is ———–

A. ½
B. 1/3
C. ¼

5. When we throw a die once, the probability of getting a number less than or equal to four is ———–

A. 1/3
B. 2/3
C. ¼

6. Getting 8 in a single throw of a die is ————

A. Zero
B. One
C. Two

7. The probability of an event that cannot happen is ———Such an event is called an————-

A. Zero, Impossible event
B. One, Possible event
C. One, certain event

8. The probability of an event which is sure or certain to occur is ————

A. Zero
B. One
C. Two

9. The probability of an event which is sure to occur is one. Such an event is called a ———– event.

A. Sure or certain
B. Impossible
C. Possible

10. The number of outcomes favourable to the event E is always ——— to the number of all possible outcomes.

A. greater than or equal to
B. less than or equal to
C. equal to

11. One card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards; the probability that the card will be an ace is ——— and not an ace is ———-

A. 1/13, 12/13
B. 12/13, 1/13
C. 4/13, 9/13

12. A box contains 3 blue, 2 white and 4 red marbles. If a marble is drawn at random from the box, then the probability that it will be white is ———–

A. 1/9
B. 2/9
C. 3/9

13. Probability of an event E + Probability of the event 'not E' = ———–

A. Zero
B. One
C. Less than one

14. The probability of an event is greater than or equal to ——— and less than or equal to ———-

A. 0, 1
B. 1, 0
C. 0, 2

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

A. 2/3
B. -1.5
C. 0.7

16. If P (E) = 0.05, the probability of 'not E' is ————-

A. 1
B. 0.95
C. 0.05

17. A die is thrown once. The probability of getting a prime number is —————

A. ½
B. 2/3
C. 5/3

18. One card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. The probability of getting a king of red colour is —————

A. 1/52
B. 2/26
C. 1/26

19. One card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. The probability of getting a face card is ——————-

A. 1/52
B. 3/13
C. 13/52

20. A child has a die whose six faces show the letters as given below.
A B C D E A
The die is thrown once. The probability of getting A and D is ——————————

A. 1/3, 1/6
B. 1/6, 1/3
C. ½, ¼

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

(a) 0.7

(b) 15%

(c) 2/3

(d) -1.5

Answer: (d) -1.5

2. The probability that a non leap year selected at random will have 53 Sundays is

(a) 1/7

(b) 2/7

(c) 3/7

(d) 4/7

Answer: (a) 1/7

3. The probability of getting a prime number in single throw of a dice is:

(a) Zero

(b) 1/2

(c) 1/4

(d) 1/3

Answer: (b) 1/2

4. A number is selected at random from 1 to 75. The probability that it is a perfect square is

(a) 4/45

(b) 10/75

(c) 6/75

(d) 8/75

Answer: (d) 8/75

5. If a die is thrown once, the probability of getting a prime number is

(a) 1/4

(b) 1/2

(c) 1/5

(d) 1/3

Answer: (b) 1/2

6. If the probability of winning a game is 0.995, then the probability of losing is

(a) 0.05

(b) 1

(c) 0.005

(d) None of the these

Answer: (c) 0.005

7. What is the probability of a sure event?

(a) greater than 1

(b) Between 0 and 1

(c) 0

(d) 1

Answer: (d) 1

8. The probability of getting a bad egg in a lot of 400 is 0.035. The number of bad eggs in the lot is

(a) 7

(b) 14

(c) 21

(d) 28

Answer: (b) 14

9. When a die is thrown once, the probability of getting an odd number less than 3 is

(a) 1/6

(b) 1/3

(c) 1/2

(d) 0

Answer: (a) 1/6

10. What are the chances that no two boys are sitting together for a photograph if there are 5 girls and 2 boys?

(a) 1/21

(b) 4/7

(c) 2/7

(d) 5/7

Answer: (d) 5/7

11. The probability expressed as a percentage of a particular occurrence can never be

(a) less than 100

(b) less than 0

(c) greater than 1

(d) anything but a whole number

Answer: (b) less than 0

12. Two coins are tossed simultaneously. The probability of getting atmost one head is

(a) 1/4

(b) 1/2

(c) 3/4

(d) 1

Answer: (c) 3/4

13. If a letter of English alphabet is chosen at random, then the probability that the letter is a consonant is:

(a) 11/13

(b) 5/26

(c) 10/13

(d) 21/26

Answer: (d) 21/26

14. The probability that a non leap year will have 53 Fridays and 53 Saturdays is

(a) 1/7

(b) 2/7

(c) 0

(d) 3/7

Answer: (c) 0

15. A letter of English alphabets is chosen at random. The probability that the letter chosen is a vowel is

(a) 1/26

(b) 5/26

(c) 4/26

(d) 2/26

Answer: (b) 5/26

16. What is the probability of getting two heads when a coin is tossed twice?

(a) 1/2

(b) 3/8

(c) 1/4

(d) None of these

Answer: (c) 1/4

17. The probability of a sure event is

(a) 100

(b) 0.1

(c) 1

(d) 0

Answer: (c) 1

18. If a die is rolled, the probability of getting a number between 1 and 6 is

(a) 1/6

(b) 2/6

(c) 3/4

(d) 2/3

Answer: (d) 2/3

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

(a) 2/3

(b) 1/3

(c) 1/2

(d) 1/6

Answer: (c) 1/2

20. The probability that a non leap year selected at random will contain 53 Sunday's is

(a) 1/7

(b) 2/7

(c) 3/7

(d) 5/7

Answer: (a) 1/7

21. The probability of selecting a queen of diamonds when a card is drawn from well shuffled pack of 52 cards is

(a) 1/52

(b) 1/26

(c) 1/13

(d) 16/52

Answer: (a) 1/52

22. What is the probability of getting no head when two coins are tossed?

(a) 1/4

(b) 3/4

(c) 1/2

(d) None of these

Answer: (a) 1/4

23. A bag contains 4 red balls and 3 green balls. A ball is drawn at random. The probability of drawing a green ball is

(a) 1/7

(b) 2/7

(c) 3/7

(d) 4/7

Answer: (c) 3/7

24. A card is drawn from a pack of 52 cards at random. The probability of getting neither an ace nor a king card is

(a) 2/13

(b) 8/13

(c) 4/13

(d) 11/13

Answer: (d) 11/13