



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



WORKSHEET- 29

SUBJECT - STATISTICS

Term : 2nd

Topic – Probability

Class: XI

Full Marks: 15

Date: 23 .11. 2020

Q1. Select the correct alternative of the following questions.

- i) Probability of getting 1 or 2 when an unbiased die is rolled once
a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{6}$ c) $\frac{1}{36}$ d) none of these
- ii) The probability of having no head from 3 throws of an unbiased coin is
a) $\frac{1}{3}$ b) $\frac{1}{8}$ c) $\frac{3}{8}$ d) $\frac{7}{8}$
- iii) If A and B are independent events and $P(A) = 0.5$, $P(B) = 0.7$, then $P(A-B)$ equals a)
a) 0.15 b) 0.35 c) 0.25 d) none of these
- iv) If $P(A) = \frac{3}{8}$, $P(B) = \frac{5}{8}$ and $P(A+B) = \frac{3}{4}$, then $P(A/B)$ equals
a) $\frac{2}{3}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{2}{5}$ d) none of these
- v) If A_1, A_2, A_3 are mutually exclusive, mutually independent and exhaustive, then the probability that A_1, A_2, A_3 occur simultaneously is
a) $\frac{1}{3}$ b) 0 c) 1 d) none of these
- vi) The probability of getting 9 dots with two unbiased dice is
a) $\frac{1}{9}$ b) $\frac{1}{6}$ c) $\frac{1}{18}$ d) none of these

- vii) If A_1, A_2, A_3 are equally likely, exhaustive and mutually exclusive, then $P(A_1)$ equals
a) 1 b) 0 c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{1}{3}$
- viii) If $P(A)=0.2, P(B)=0.4$ and $P(AB)=0.08$, then $P(B/\bar{A})$ equals
a) 0.4 b) 0.2 c) 0.8 d) none of these
- ix) The probability of getting a 'heart' in drawing a card from a full pack of cards is
a) $\frac{1}{13}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{4}$ d) none of these
- x) Total probability of any experiment is
a) 1 b) \emptyset c) 0 d) none of these
- xi) If the sets A and B are equally likely then
a) $P(A)=0$ b) $P(B)=0$ c) $P(A)=P(B)$ d) none of these
- xii) The probability of getting two heads when an unbiased die is rolled thrice
a) 0 b) 0.25 c) 0.5 d) none of these
- xiii) The probability of an event lies between
a) -1 & 1 b) 0 & 1 c) -1 & 0 d) none of these
- xiv) If A and B can hit the target with probabilities $1/2$ and $1/3$, then the probability that exactly one of them hits the target is
a) $1/3$ b) $1/6$ c) $1/12$ d) none of these
- xv) If A and B can hit the target with probabilities $1/2$ and $1/3$, then the probability that the target will be hit is
a) $1/3$ b) $1/6$ c) $1/12$ d) none of these

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