	CHAPTER 13				
	PROBABILITY				
	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS				
Q No	Question				
1.	Out of 30 consecutive integers, 2 are chosen at random. The probability that their sum is odd, is				
2	(a) 14/29 (b) 16/29 (c) 15/29 (d) 10/29				
2.	The probability that a leap year will have 53 Fridays or 53 Saturdays is				
	(a) $2/7$ (b) $3/7$ (c) $4/7$ (d) $1/7$				
3.	A speaks truth in 75% cases and B speaks truth in 80% cases. Probability that they contradict each				
	other in statement is				
	(a) 7/20 (b) 13/20 (c) 3/5 (d) none of these				
4.	Three integers are chosen at random from the first 20 integers. The probability that their product is				
	even is				
	(a) 2/19 (b) 3/29 (c) 17/19 (d) 4/19				
5.	Let A and B be two given events such that $P(A) = 0.6$, $P(B) = 0.2$ and $P(A/B) = 0.5$. Then $P(A'/B')$ is				
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
6.	If $P(A \cap B) = 70\%$ and $P(B) = 85\%$, then $P(A/B)$ is equal to (a) $14/17$ (b) $17/20$ (c) $7/8$ (d) $1/8$				
7	(a) 14/17 (b) 17/20 (c) 778 (d) 178				
1.	the probability of getting a sum 3 is				
	(a) 1/18 (b) 5/18 (c) 1/5 (d) 2/5				
8.	If A and B are two independent events such that $P(A) = 17$ and $P(B) = 16$ then $P(A' \cap B')$ is				
	(a) $3/7$ (b) $5/7$ (c) $4/7$ (d) $4/9$				
9	What will be the value of P(not F) if P(F) = 0.072				
0.	(a) 0.9 (b) 0.92 (c) 0.93 (d) 0.45				
10.	In a box, there are 8 orange, 7 white, and 6 blue balls. If a ball is picked up randomly, what is the				
	probability that it is neither orange nor blue?				
	(a) 1/3 (b) 2/3 (c) 1/21 (d) 5/21				
11.	Suppose a number x is chosen from the numbers -2, -1, 0, 1, 2. What will be the probability of x 2 >				
	0?				
	(a) 1/5 (b) 2/5 (c) 2/3 (d) 4/5				
12.	If a number is selected at random from the first 50 natural numbers, what will be the probability				
	that the selected number is a multiple of 3 and 4?				
	(a) 7/50 (b) 4/25 (c) 2/25 (d) None of these				
13.	The probability of winning the first prize in a lottery of a girl is 8/100. If the total of 6000 tickets are				
	sold, then how many tickets the girl purchased?				
	(a) 480 (b) 750 (c) 280 (d) None of these				
14.	The Probability that in a year of 22 nd century at random, there will be 53 Sundays, is				

	(a) 3/28	(b) 2/28	(c)	7/28	(d) 5/28	
15.	An urn contains 9 balls, two of which are red, three blue and four black. Three balls are drawn at					
	random. Tl	he probability	that they are of	same coloui	ris	
	(a) 5/84	(b)) 3/9 (c)	3/7	(d) 7/17	
16	2	1		5	0 -	
	If P (A) = $\frac{1}{5}$	$P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$, then	n find P(A ⁷ B ⁾	$\overline{5}$, then F	P(A ⁺⁺ B)	
		-		•		
	3	1	2		1	
	(a) <u>–</u>	(b) <u>7</u>	(c) <u></u>	(d)	5	
		-	5		5	
17	If P(A) = 0.3	3, P(B) = 0.5 ar	nd P(A/B) = 0.4, 1	hen P(B/A) i	S	
	2	3	2			
	(a) —	(b) <u>–</u>	(C) <u>–</u>	((d) none of these	
	5	5	5			
18	If events A	and B are inde	pendent P(A) =	0.3 and P(A	(UB) = 0.58 then P(B) is	
10			pondond, r (, ,			
	(a) 0.28	(b) 0.4	(c) 0.5	((d) none of these	
10	7	0			· · ·	
15	$If D(\Lambda) =$	P(P) = 2pr	+ 1 D(∆	then $D(\Lambda'/R)$	-	
	13 ['] 13 ^{''} 13 ^{'''} 13 ^{''''} 13 ^{''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''}					
	_	_	_			
	5	4	3		6	
	$(a) - \frac{1}{9}$	(b) _ 9	(c) <u>-</u>	((d) - 9	
20	A sample of	of 4 items is dr	awn at random	with replace	ement from a lot of 10 items	s containing 3
	defective it	ems. If X den	otes the numbe	r of defective	e items in the sample, then	P(0 <x<3)=< th=""></x<3)=<>
	3	4	1			
	(a) —	(b) <u>–</u>	(c) <u>–</u>	((d) none of these	
	10	5	2			
21	A class cor	nsists of 80 stu	Idents. 25 of the	m are girls a	nd remaining boys, 10 of th	em are rich and
	remaining	noor 20 of the	em are fair com	nlexioned ar	nd others not. Then the pro	hability of selecting
	remaining poor, 20 of them are fair complexioned and others not. Then the probability of selecting					
	a fair comp	lexioned rich	girl is			

	25	5	7	25)
	(a) $\frac{1}{80}$	^(b) 512	(c)512	(d) $\frac{1}{320}$	0
22	A box cont	ains 15 orange	s out of which 12 are	e good. It is inspected	d by examining three randomly
	selected o	ranges drawn v	vithout replacement	. If all the three orang	ges are good, the box is approved
	for sale. Tl	hen the probabi	lity that the box will	be approved for sale	e is
	3	12	44	22	
	^(a) 455	(b) <u>45</u> 5	(c) <u>91</u>	(d) 91	
23	A speaks t	ruth in 70% case	es and B speaks trut	h in 85% cases. The	n the probability that they speak
	the same fa	act is			
	(a) 15%	(b) 70%	(c) 59.5%	(d) 64%	
24	A and B th	row a pair of die	ce turn by turn. The	first to throw 9 is awa	arded a prize. If A starts the
	game, the	the probability	of A getting the priz	e is	
	9	1	8	64	
	$(a) - \frac{1}{17}$	(b) <u>-</u>	(c) _	(d) <u>81</u>	
		Ē	-		
25	Bag A cont	tains 3 red and 5	5 black balls and bag	B contains 2 red and	d 4 black balls. A ball is drawn
	from one c	of the bags. The	probability that bal	drawn is red is	
	17	17	3	1	
	(a) $\frac{1}{24}$	(b) <u>48</u>	(c) <u>8</u>	(d) <u>3</u>	
20	Thus a varia				100 D The probability that
20	I nree num	ibers are chose	en al random wilhou	it replacement from {	1,2,3,,8}. The probability that
	their minin	num is 3, given	that their maximum	IS 6, IS	
	5	1	1	2	
	(a) <u>–</u> 8	^(D) 4	(c) <u>-</u> 5	(a) <u>–</u> 5	
27	One card i	s drawn from a	well shuffled pack o	f 52 cards. If E is the	event "the card drawn is a king
	or a queen	" and F is the ev	vent "the card drawr	n is an ace or a queer	n," then P(E/F) is

	3	1	1	4	
	(a) —	(b) —	(c) —	(d) —	
	4	(*) 2	(*) 13	(*** 13	
20	Top oordo p	umbarad 1 ta	10 are placed in	a hav miyed up the	roughly and than and eard is drawn
28	Ten carus n	umbered 1 to	to are placed in	a box, mixed up the	broughly and then one card is drawn
	randomly. I	f it is known tl	nat the number o	n the drawn card is	s more than 3, then the probability
	that it is an e	even number	is		
	2	7	3	4	
	(a) <u>-</u>	(b) <u>-</u>	(c) ₇	(d) _	
		10	/	1	
29	There are e	ight machines	s and it is known t	hat exactly three of	f them are faulty. They are tested, one
	-by-one. in a	a random ord	er till all the fault	/ machines are ide	ntified. Then the probability that only
	three tests of				
	1	1	1		
	$\binom{(a)}{6}$	^(b) – 36	(c) <u>–</u> 56	(a) none	of these
	6	5	7	0	
	$\int If P(A) = \frac{1}{1}$	l ^{, P(B) =} <u>1</u> 1	and P(AUB) = -11	, then $P(A^{TT}B)$ is	
30					
	4				
	(A) <u>1</u> 1				
	9				
	(B) <u>1</u> 1				
	3				
	(C) <u>–</u>				
	(D) none of	these			
	The nrohab	ility distributio	on of X is		
	X	0	1	2	otherwise
31	P(X)	k	2k	3k	0
		I	I	I	

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	Determine the value of k.
	4
	$(A) = \overline{A}$
	$\left \begin{array}{c} (B) \\ \overline{6} \end{array} \right $
	3
	(C) =
	(D) none of these
32	A black and a red die are rolled. Find the conditional probability of obtaining a sum greater than 9,
	given that the black die resulted in 5.
	$\left(\begin{array}{c} A \end{array} \right) \overline{7}$
	1
	$(B) = \frac{1}{5}$
	1
	$\left(\begin{array}{c} c \\ \overline{3} \end{array}\right)$
	(D) none of these
33	3 1
	If $P(A) = P(B) = A$ and B are independent events, then find the value of $P(A \cap B)$
	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & P(A) - \frac{1}{5}, P(B) - \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$, A and B are independent events, then ind the value of P(A = B)
	1
	$ (A) \overline{2} $
33	$\frac{3}{1} = \frac{1}{5}, P(B) = \frac{1}{5}, A \text{ and } B \text{ are independent events , then find the value of } P(A \cap B)$ $\frac{1}{(A)} = \frac{1}{2}$

	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
34	A husband and his wife appear for an interview for two posts. The probability of husband's selection is 1/7 and that of wife's selection is 1/5. What is the probability that only one of them is selected ? (A) $\frac{2}{7}$ (B) 0 (B) 0 (C) $\frac{3}{3}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$
35	Given two independent events A, B such that P(A) = 0.3, P(B) = 0.6. Find: P(A and not B) (A) 0.50 (B) 0.12 (C) 0.32 (D) 0.25

36	5 2
	Obtain P(AUB), if $2P(A) = P(B) = 1$, and $P(A/B) = 1$, $\overline{5}$
	1
	(A) <u>7</u>
	(B) —
	25
	17
	(C) $\frac{1}{30}$
	11
	(D) $\frac{1}{26}$
37	1 3
01	Given that the two mutually exclusive events A and B are such that $P(A) = -\frac{1}{2}$, $P(AUB) =) -\frac{1}{2}$, and
	2 5
	P(B) = p, find the value of p.
	1
	(A) <u>1</u> 0
	1
	$(B) \overline{5}$
	1
	(C) <u>30</u>
	(D) none of these
38	

	A and B throw a die alternately till one of them gets 6 and wins the game. If A starts the game. Find
	their respective probability of winning if A starts the game.
	1 1
	(A) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5}$
	6 5
	^(B) 11,11
	11 19
	$(C) \overline{30}, \overline{30}$
	(D)
	26,26
	A die is tossed thrice, find the probability of getting an odd number at least once.
39	1
	$(A) = \overline{A}$
	10
	1
	(B) <u>5</u>
	1
	(C) <u>3</u> 0
	(D) none of these
40	Drehehility of each internetifie medalers in demonstrate to A and B
	Probability of solving a specific problem independently by A and B are $\frac{-}{2}$ and $\frac{-}{3}$ respectively. If
	both trute colve the problem independently find the probability that evently one of them achieve
	both try to solve the problem independently, lind the probability that exactly one of them Solves

	the problem
	1
	$(A) = \frac{1}{2}$
	1
	^(B) 25
	17
	(C) $\overline{30}$
	$(D) \overline{26}$
41	La ellet ef 10 miener de la entre en 2 defective unite. Anemen les endered 4 ef these unite end
41	In a lot of 12 microwave ovens, thre are 3 defective units. Aperson has ordered 4 of these units and
	each is identically packed. What is the probability that exactly 3 units are good.
	28
	(A) <u>55</u>
	$\left(\overset{(B)}{\overline{55}} \right)$
	17
	30
	(D) none of these
10	A man is known to sneak the truth 3 out of 4 times. He throws a dia and reports that it is a six. Find
42	the probability that it is actually a six
	$\left(\begin{array}{c} (A) \\ \overline{2} \end{array}\right)$

		3
	(B)	8
		7
	(C)	18
		1
	(D)	3
43	Thre	e coins are tossed once. Find the probability of getting at most two heads
		3
	(4)	
		8
		1
	(B)	
		δ
		7
	(C)	8
		5
	(D)	8
44	If A a	and B are two events such that P(A) $\neq 0$ and P(B/A) = 1, then
	($A)A^{\subset}B$
	(B)B⊂A
	($C)B = \varphi$
	($D)A = \varphi$
45	lf A a	and B are two events such that P(A)+P(B)- P(A and B)=P(A), then
	(A) P(B/A) =1

	(B) P(A/B) =1
	(C) P(A/B) =0
	(D) P(B/A) =0
46	The probability of obtaining an even prime number on each die, when a pair of dice is rolled is
	$(B)_{\overline{z}}$
	1
	(C) –
	×=/12
	1
	$^{(D)}\overline{_{36}}$
47	1 1
	A and B are two students. Their chances of solving a problem correctly are $-$ and $-$ respectively. If
	1
	the probability of their making a common error is $\frac{1}{20}$ and they obtain the same answer, then the
	probability of their answer to be correct is
	(A) —
	`´12
	$^{(B)}\overline{40}$
	13
	(C) $_{120}$
	120
	10
	^(D) 13
48	In a college, 30% students fail in physics, 25% fail in mathematics and 10% fail in both. One student
	is chosen at random. The probability that she fails in physics if she failed in mathematics is
48	probability of their answer to be correct is $ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ (A)\\ \overline{12}\\ 1\\ (B)\\ \overline{40}\\ (B)\\ \overline{40}\\ (C)\\ \frac{13}{120}\\ (D)\\ \frac{10}{13}\\ \end{array} $ In a college, 30% students fail in physics, 25% fail in mathematics and 10% fail in both. One student is chosen at random. The probability that she fails in physics if she failed in mathematics is

	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ (A)_{\overline{10}}\\ 2\\ (B)_{\overline{5}} \end{array} $
	9 $(C)_{\overline{20}}$ 1 $(D)_{\overline{3}}$
49	Two dice are thrown. If it is known that the sum of the numbers on the dice was less than 6, the probability of getting a sum 3 is
50	If A and B are two independent events with P(A) = $\frac{3}{5}$ and P(B)= $\frac{1}{5}$, then P(A' \cap B') equals 4 (A) $\frac{1}{15}$

	8
	(B) ₄₅
	1
	(C) $\frac{1}{z}$
	5
	2
	(U) 9
51	2 3 1
	If $P(A) = -\frac{1}{5}$, $P(B) = -\frac{1}{10}$ and $P(A \cap B) = -\frac{1}{5}$, then
	$P(A' / B') \cdot P(B' / A')$ is equal to
	5
	$^{(A)}\overline{6}$
	5
	(B) ₇
	25
	$(C)\frac{1}{42}$
	(ر)
52	If A and B are two events with P(A) = $\overset{0.4}{.}$, P(B)= $\overset{0.3}{.}$, and P(A $\overset{0}{B}$)=0.5 then P(A $\overset{0}{B}$) equals
	2
	(A) $\overline{3}$
	1
	(B) <u>-</u>
	2

	3
	(C) -
	10
	1
	(D) —
	x ⁻ /5
53	A coin is tossed twice and the four possible outcomes are assumed to be equally likely, If E is the
	event : 'both head and tail have occurred' and F is the event 'at most one tail is observed, then
	P(F/E) is
	1
	(A) —
	× ⁷ 2
	1
	(B) <u>–</u>
	\$ 3
	(C) 1
	(D) None of these
54	A card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards and then a second card is drawn. The
	probability that the first card is spade and the second card is club if the first card is not replaced is
	13
	(A) =
	204
	11
	(B) $\frac{1}{204}$
	204
	17
	$(C) \overline{204}$
	204
	(D) Note of these
55	The probability that at least one of the events A and B occurs is 0.7 and they occur simultaneously with probability 0.2, then $D(A') + D(B') =$
	$(\Lambda) \cap \Theta$
	(0) 0.0
	$(\bigcirc) 1.1$
56	(U) 1.4 A bag contains 10 white and 25 block halls. Two halls are drawn in successive draws without
00	A bay contains 10 white and 25 black balls. Two balls are drawn in successive draws without
	replacement. The probability that first is white and second is black is

	1
	$(A) \frac{1}{3}$
	1
	$^{(B)}\frac{1}{4}$
	1
	$(C) \overline{5}$
	(D) None of these
F 7	(D) None of these
57	From a bag containing 4 red and 2 white bails, two bails are drawn. The probability that both the
	Dalis are red is
	(A) $\overline{5}$
	2
	2
	$(B) \frac{1}{5}$
	7
	5
	$(C) \overline{5}$
	(D) Name of these
50	
50	If $P(A) = 6/13$, $P(B) = 9/13$ and $P(A^{++}B) = 2/13$, then $P(A/B) =$
	(a) $2/9$ (b) $1/9$ (c) $1/3$ (d) $2/3$
59	If P(A) = 0.6, P(B) = 0.5 and P(B/A) = 0.4, then P(A \cap B) =
	(a) 0.22 (b) 0.24 (c) 0.26 (d) 0.20
60	If A and B are any two events of a sample space S and F is an event
	of S such that P(F) \neq 0, then P ((A \cup B) F) =
	(a) $P(A/E) + P(B/E) - P((A \cap B)/E)$
	(b) $P(A/E) + P(B/E) + P((A \cap B)/E)$
	$(\nabla f + (\nabla F) + F) + F)$
	(C) $P(A F) + P(B F) - P((A + B) A)$

	(d) $P(A/F) + P(B/F) - P((A \cap B)/B)$
61	Let A and B be two given events such that $P(A) = 0.6$, $P(B) = 0.2$ and $P(A/B) = 0.5$. Then $P(A'/B')$ is
	(a) 1/10 (b) 3/10 (c) 3/8 (d) 6/7
62	Two dice are thrown once. If it is known that the sum of the numbers on the dice was less than 6
	the probability of getting a sum 3 is
(0)	(a) 1/18 (b) 5/18 (c) 1/5 (d) 2/5
63	Let A and B be two given mutually exclusive events. Then $P(A/B)$ is
64	Three persons A, B and C, fire a target in turn. Their probabilities of hitting the target are 0.2,0.3
	and 0.5 respectively, the probability that target hit is
	(a) 0.52 (b) 0.62 (c) 0.72 (d) 0.82
65	An urn contains 6 balls of which two are red and four are black. Two balls are drawn at random.
	(a) $2/5$ (b) $1/15$ (c) $8/15$ (d) $4/15$
66	Two cards are drawn successively with replacement from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards, then
	P(X=1), where X = number of aces.
	(a) 144/169 (b) 24/169 (c) 1/169 (d) 48/169
67	A bag contains 6 red and 4 black balls, another bag contains 4 red and 4 black balls. One of the two
	bags is selected at random and a ball is drawn from the bag which is found to be red. the
	(a) $6/11$ (b) $2/11$ (c) $3/11$ (d) $4/11$
68	Three balls are drawn from a bag containing 2 red and 5 black balls, if the random variable X
	represents the number of red balls drawn, then X can take values
	(a) 0, 1, 2 (b) 0, 1, 2, 3 (c) 0 (d) 1, 2
69	Given P(A) = 0.4, P(B) = 0.7 and P(B/A) = 0.6. Find P(A U B) =
70	(a) 0.86 (b) 0.80 (c) 0.76 (d) 0.70
	that the second die always exhibits 4.
	(a) 1/3 (b) 1/36 (c) 1/6 (d) 2/3
71	A and B are mutually exclusive events then P(A B) =?
	(A) 0
	(B) 1
	(C) 2 (D) not defined
72	Two bags A and B contains 2 white, 4 reds; and 3 white, 3 red balls respectively. One of the bags is
	selected at random and a ball is drawn from it. If the selected ball is of white colour, find the
	probability that it is drawn from bag A.

	1
	(A) =
	`´´5
	2
	2
	(B) —
	`´´5
	7
	5
	(C) <u>–</u>
	<u>``5</u>
	4
	4
	(D) <u>–</u>
72	A parcap speaks the truth 8 times out of 10 times. A dig is tassed. He reports that it was 5. What is
13	A person speaks the truth o times out of 10 times. A tile is tosset. He reports that it was 5. What is
	the probability that it was actually 5?
	2
	⁽⁴⁾ 15
	4
	(B) —
	(9
	(C) <u>–</u>
	<u>``5</u>
	(D) none of these
74	
/4	
	If P(B) = $-$, P(A) =0, then P(B A) is equal to
	(B) —
)`´2
	(D) not defined
75	

	3 1
	If $P(A) = \frac{1}{5}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$ and A and B are independent events, then $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{5}$
	1
	(A) $\overline{3}$
	3
	^(B) 25
	(C) 1 (D) none of those
76	(D) none of these If $D(A B) > D(A)$, then which of the following is correct?
10	$(A \cap D(P A) > P(P)$
	(A) P(D A) < P(D)
	(C) P(B A) > P(B)
	(D) P(B A) = P(B)
77	Find the probability of obtaining an event prime number on each die, when a pair of dice is rolled
	(A) 0
	1
	$\left(\overset{(B)}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$
	1
	(C) –
	12
	1
	$(D) = \frac{1}{76}$
	50
70	A have sentaine O success halls. O means halls and O blue halls. These halls are drawn at reaching from
/8	A bag contains 3 orange balls, 3 green balls, and 2 blue balls. These balls are drawn at random from
	z
	^(A) 28
	2
	(B)
	¹⁰ 21

	1
	(C) =
	28
	167
	$(D)_{\overline{168}}$
79	If A and B are events such that $P(A B) = P(B A)$ then
	(A) $A \subset B$ but $A \neq B$
	(B) A = B
	$(C) A \cap B = \emptyset$
00	(D) $P(A) = P(B)$
80	A can solve 90% of the problems given in a book and B can solve 70%. What is the probability that
	$(\Delta) \cap 67$
	(A) 0.53
	(C) 0.97
	(D) none of these
81	If P (Not A) = 0.7, P(B) =0.7 and P(B A) = 0.5, then P(A B) =
	3
	(A) $_{A}$
	14
	47
	$^{(B)}\overline{20}$
	5
	(C) —
	14
	(D) none of these
82	If $P(A) = 0.4$, $P(B)=p$, $P(A \cup B) = 0.6$ and A and B are given to be independent events, then the value
	of p is_
	1
	$(A) = \frac{1}{2}$
	۷
	1
	^(B) 5

	1
	$(C) = \frac{1}{2}$
	5
	(D) none of these
83	Given two independent events A and B such that P(A)= 0.3, P(B)= 0.6, P (A and B) is equal to
	(A) 0.5
	(B) 0.3
	(C) 0.18
	(D) none of these
84	If A and B are two events such that $A \subset B$ and $P(B) \neq 0$, then which of the following is true?
	P(B)
	$(A) P(A B) = \frac{1}{P(A)}$
	(B) P(A B) < P(A)
	(C) P(A B) > P(A)
	(D) none of these
85	If $P(A)=0.4$, $P(B)=0.8$ and $P(B/A)=0.6$ then $P(A \cup B)$ is equal to
	(a)0.24 (b)0.3 (c)0.48 (d)0.96
86	Let P(A)=7/13 , P(B)=9/13 , and P(A $^{\cap}$ B)=4/13 . Then P(A/B) is equal to
07	(a)6/13 (b)4/13 (c)4/9 (d)5/9.
87	I he probability of drawing a diamond card in each of the two consecutive draws from a well shuffled pack of cards, if the card drawn is not replaced after the first draw, is
	(a)4/17 (b)13/17 (c)1/17 (d)none of these
88	$\frac{(a)}{(a)} = \frac{1}{2} P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{2} F(B \text{ then a)} \text{ or the A and B are}$
	$\begin{bmatrix} 11 - (A) - 2/3 \\ F(B) - 1/2 \\ and F(A) = B - 3/0 \\ and F(B) = 0 \\ and B \\ $
	(a)mutually exclusive (b)independent and mutually
	exclusive
	(c)independent (d)dependent only on A
89	If Λ and B are independent events such that $P(B)=2/7$, $P(\Lambda, U)=0.8$ then $P(\Lambda)=0.1$
	B
	(2)01 (b)02 (c)02 (d)04
90	(a)0.1 (b)0.2 (c)0.3 (u)0.4
	If A and B are independent events of random experiment such that P(A \cap B)=1/6 and P($A B$)=1/3
	then P(A) is equal to
	(a)1/4 (b)1/3 (c)1/6 (d)2/3
91	X speak truth in 60% and Y in 50% of the cases. The probability that they contradict each other
	while narrating the some incident , is

	(a)1/4	(b) 3/4		(c) 1/2		(d)2/3		
92	A box contains	s 3 orange ba	alls ,3 green balls and 2 blue balls .Three balls are drawn at random from					m
	the box withou	ut replaceme	nt .The prob	ability of c	Irawing 2	green balls a	nd one blue ball is	
	(a)3/28	(b)2/21	(c)1/28		(d) 1	67/168		
93	A die is thrown	h and a card is	s selected at	random f	rom a de	ck of 52 playir	ng cards. The probability	[,] of
	getting an eve	n number on	the die and a	a spade ca	ard is			
	(a)1/2	(b)1/4	(c) 1/	8	(d)	3/4		
94	In an entrance	e examination	there are m	ultiple cho	oice ques	tions. There a	re four possible answer	s to
	each questior	n of which one	e is correct.	The proba	ability that	t a student kn	ows the answer to the	
	question, ther	n the probabili	ty that he wa	as guessi	ng is			
	(a)1/9 ((b) 36/37	(c)1/37		(d)37/4	10		
95	The chances of	of defective so	rews in thre	e boxes A	,B,C are	1/5 , 1/6 ,1/7	respectively. A box is	
	selected at random and a screw drawn from it at random is found to be defective. Then the							
	probability that	at it come fror	n box A is					
	(a)16/29	(b)1/15	(c)27/5	9	(d)42/10)7		
96	If the probabil	ity distributior	n of a randor	n variable	e X is as g	given below:		
	X=x: -2	-1	0 1	2	:	3		
	P(X=x): 1/10	k	1/5 2	2k	3/10	k		
	Then the value	e of k is						
	(a)1/10	(b)2/10	(c)3/10)	(d)7/1	.0		

KEY/ANSWER

Q No	Answer
1.	(C)
2.	(b)
3.	(a)
4.	(C)
5.	(C)
6.	(a)
7.	(C)
8.	(b)
9.	(C)
10.	(a)
11.	(d)
12.	(C)
13.	(a)
14.	(d)
15.	(a)
16.	1
	(d) <u>5</u>

17.	2
	(c) <u>–</u>
	5
18.	(b) 0.4
19	5
	(a) <u>_</u>
	,
20	3
	(a) <u>1</u> 0
21	5
	^(b) 512
22	44
	(c) <u>91</u>
23	(d) 64%
24	9
	^(a) 17
	47
25	1/ (b)
	$(0)\frac{1}{48}$
26	1
20	(c) —
	` 5
27	1
	(b) <u>-</u>
	Ζ
28	4
	(d) ₇
29	

ZIET, BHUBANESWAR

	1 (c) <u>5</u> 6
30	A
31	В
32	С
33	D
34	A
35	В
36	D
37	A
38	В
39	С
40	D
41	A
42	В
43	С
44	A
45	В
46	D
47	D
48	В
49	С
50	D
51	С
52	D
53	С
54	A
55	С

ZIET, BHUBANESWAR

56	В
57	В
58	(a) 2/9
59	(b) 0.24
60	(a) $P(A/F) + P(B/F) - P((A \cap B)/F)$
61	(b) 3/8
62	(b) 1/5
63	(b) 0
64	(c) 0.72
65	(b) 8/15
66	(b) 24/169
67	(a) 6/11
68	(a) 0, 1, 2
69	(a) 0.86
70	(c) 1/6
71	(A)
72	(B)
73	(B)
74	(D)
75	(B)
76	(C)
77	(D)
78	(A)
79	(D)
80	(C)
81	(A)
82	(C)
83	(C)
84	(C)
85	D
86	D
87	С
88	С
89	С
90	В
91	С
92	A
93	С
94	С
95	D

96 A

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