


# PROBABILITY

*Small minds discuss persons. Average minds discuss events. Great minds discuss ideas.  
Really great minds discuss Mathematics.*

By **O.P. GUPTA** Math Mentor  
INDIRA AWARD WINNER

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☆ Multiple Choice Questions, with **only** one correct option.

- Q01. If E is an event, then the value of  $P(E) + P(\bar{E})$  is:  
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) None of these
- Q02. If P(E) is 38% for an event E, then the probability of failure of this event is:  
(a) 12% (b) 62% (c) 100% (d) 0
- Q03. In a survey, it is found that every fifth person possess a vehicle. The probability of a person 'not possessing the vehicle' is:  
(a)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (c)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (d) 1
- Q04. Which of the following can't be the probability of an event?  
(a)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (b)  $-\frac{1}{5}$  (c) 15 % (d) 0.7
- Q05. If 'p' is the probability of an impossible event then,  $p = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ?  
(a)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (b) 0.1 (c) 1 (d) 0
- Q06. The probability of a sure event is:  
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) None of these
- Q07. What is the probability that an ordinary year has 53 Sundays?  
(a)  $\frac{6}{13}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{7}$  (c)  $\frac{2}{7}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{8}$
- Q08. A bag contains 9 red, 7 white and 4 black balls. A ball is drawn randomly. The probability that the 'ball drawn is not red' is:  
(a)  $\frac{9}{20}$  (b)  $\frac{9}{11}$  (c)  $\frac{2}{11}$  (d)  $\frac{11}{20}$
- Q09. If a die is thrown, and the probability of getting a number less than 5 is given by p then, which of the following is true for p?  
(a) 1 (b) 0 (c)  $0 < p < 1$  (d)  $p > 1$
- Q10. If red face cards are removed from the deck of 52 playing cards, then the probability of getting a black jack is:  
(a)  $\frac{2}{46}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{52}$  (c)  $\frac{4}{48}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{23}$
- Q11. If there are 5 prizes and 20 are blanks, then the probability of winning a prize is:

- (a)  $\frac{1}{5}$                       (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$                       (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$                       (d)  $\frac{4}{5}$

Q12. In a bag, there are 100 bulbs out of which 30 are bad ones. A bulb is taken out of the bag at random. The probability of the selected bulb to be good is:

- (a) 0.50                      (b) 0.70                      (c) 0.30                      (d) None of these

Q13. A coin is tossed 1000 times and 560 times a 'head' occurs. The empirical probability of occurrence of a Head in this case is:

- (a) 0.50                      (b) 0.56                      (c) 0.44                      (d) 0.056

Q14. Two coins are tossed 200 times and the following outcomes are recorded:

HH	HT or TH	TT
56	110	34

The empirical probability of occurrence of at least one Head in the above case is:

- (a) 0.33                      (b) 0.34                      (c) 0.66                      (d) 0.83

Q15. On a particular day, the number of vehicles passing a crossing is given here:

Vehicle	Two wheeler	Three wheeler	Four wheeler
Frequency	52	71	77

What is the probability of a two wheeler passing the crossing on that day?

- (a) 0.26                      (b) 0.71                      (c) 0.385                      (d) 0.615

Q16. In a bag there are 100 balls, which include normal and good quality balls. There are 40 good quality balls in the bag. A ball is taken out of the bag at random. The probability of the selected ball to be of good quality is:

- (a) 0.50                      (b) 0.70                      (c) 0.60                      (d) 0.40

Q17. A coin is tossed 1000 times and 560 times a 'tail' occurs. The empirical probability of occurrence of a Head in this case is:

- (a) 0.50                      (b) 0.56                      (c) 0.44                      (d) 0.056

Q18. A coin is tossed two times. What is the probability of getting exactly two heads?

- (a) 0.50                      (b) 0.75                      (c) 0.60                      (d) 0.25

Q19. In a simultaneous throw of two coins, the probability of getting at least one head is:

- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$                       (b)  $\frac{2}{4}$                       (c)  $\frac{3}{4}$                       (d) 1

Q20. What is the probability that a number selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ..., 16 is a prime number?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{16}$                       (b)  $\frac{10}{16}$                       (c)  $\frac{6}{16}$                       (d)  $\frac{7}{16}$

Q21. A card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. The probability that the card drawn is a face card is:

- (a)  $\frac{6}{13}$                       (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       (c)  $\frac{3}{13}$                       (d)  $\frac{39}{52}$

Q22. In a simultaneous throw of two dice, what is the probability of getting doublet?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$                       (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$                       (c)  $\frac{3}{4}$                       (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$

Q23. A die is thrown once. Then the chance of getting a number which is less than 3 and greater than 2 is:

- (a) 0                      (b) 1                      (c)  $\frac{1}{6}$                       (d)  $\frac{5}{6}$

Q24. A card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card drawn is a spade or a king?

- (a)  $\frac{9}{13}$                       (b)  $\frac{4}{13}$                       (c)  $\frac{2}{13}$                       (d)  $\frac{1}{13}$
- Q25. A bag contains 6 black balls and 8 white balls. One ball is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ball drawn is white?
- (a)  $\frac{4}{7}$                       (b)  $\frac{3}{4}$                       (c)  $\frac{4}{3}$                       (d)  $\frac{1}{8}$
- Q26. In a game, a number is chosen at random from the set  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 28, 29, 30\}$ . What is the probability that the number chosen is a product of exactly two different prime numbers?
- (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$                       (b)  $\frac{7}{30}$                       (c)  $\frac{4}{15}$                       (d)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- Q27. In a cricket match probability of winning of India against Pakistan is 0.79. Then probability of loosing the match will be:
- (a) 0.23                      (b) 0.21                      (c) 0.14                      (d) 0.36
- Q28. A number is chosen randomly among the first 100 natural numbers. Then the probability that the number chosen is multiple of 7, will be:
- (a)  $\frac{7}{50}$                       (b)  $\frac{7}{15}$                       (c)  $\frac{7}{29}$                       (d)  $\frac{3}{13}$
- Q29. A bag contains 10 red balls and some white balls. If the probability of drawing a white ball is double that of a red ball, then number of white balls in the bag will be:
- (a) 10                      (b) 15                      (c) 20                      (d) 25
- Q30. The king, queen and jack of hearts are removed from a deck of 52 playing cards and then well shuffled. One card is selected from the remaining cards. Then the probability of getting a king is:
- (a)  $\frac{1}{49}$                       (b)  $\frac{2}{49}$                       (c)  $\frac{3}{49}$                       (d) 1
- Q31. Paper cards numbered 1, 2, 3, ..., 16, 17 are put in a box and mixed thoroughly. One person draws a card from the box. Then the probability that the odd number on the card is:
- (a)  $\frac{8}{17}$                       (b)  $\frac{9}{17}$                       (c)  $\frac{6}{17}$                       (d)  $\frac{5}{17}$
- Q32. A die is thrown twice. Then the probability that 5 will come up at least once is:
- (a)  $\frac{11}{36}$                       (b)  $\frac{7}{36}$                       (c)  $\frac{5}{36}$                       (d)  $\frac{25}{36}$
- Q33. In a single throw of two dice, the probability of getting a doublet of odd numbers is:
- (a)  $\frac{11}{12}$                       (b)  $\frac{1}{12}$                       (c)  $\frac{5}{12}$                       (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Q34. If three coins are tossed simultaneously, then the probability of getting at least two heads, is:
- (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$                       (b)  $\frac{3}{8}$                       (c)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       (d)  $\frac{3}{4}$
- Q35. If  $P(E) = 0.05$ , then  $P(\text{not } E) =$
- (a) 0.095                      (b) 0.5                      (c) 0.9                      (d) 0.95

# ANSWERS KEY

Q01. b	Q02. b	Q03. b	Q04. b	Q05. d	Q06. b	Q07. b
Q08. d	Q09. c	Q10. a	Q11. a	Q12. b	Q13. b	Q14. d
Q15. a	Q16. d	Q17. c	Q18. d	Q19. c	Q20. c	Q21. c
Q22. a	Q23. a	Q24. b	Q25. a	Q26. b	Q27. b	Q28. a
Q29. c	Q30. c	Q31. b	Q32. a	Q33. b	Q34. c	Q35. d

# Dear math scholars,

We have taken utmost care while preparing this draft. Still chances of human error can't be ruled out.

Please inform us about any Typing error / mistake in this document.

This will help many future learners of Mathematics.

Email ID - [iMathematicia@gmail.com](mailto:iMathematicia@gmail.com)

WhatsApp @ +91 9650350480 (only message)

**O.P. GUPTA, Math Mentor**

[Maths (Hons.), E & C Engg., Indira Award Winner]

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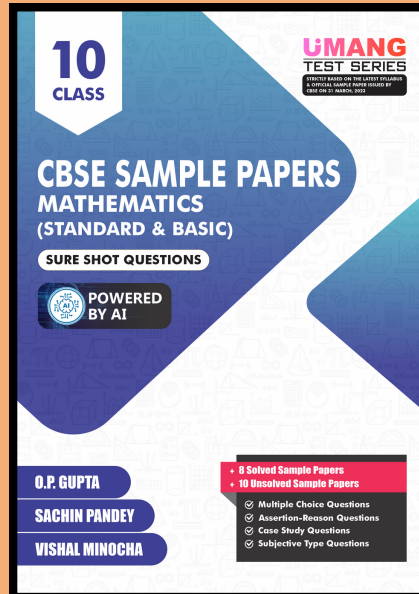
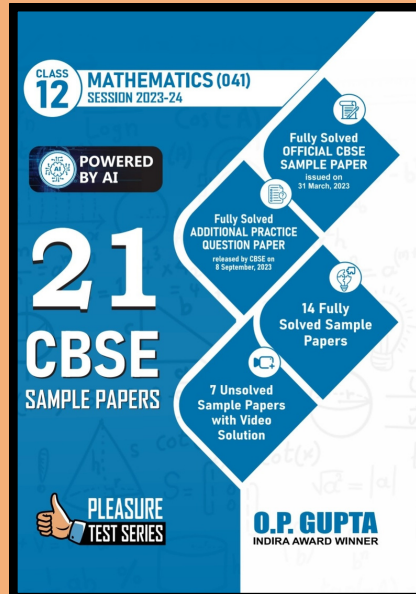
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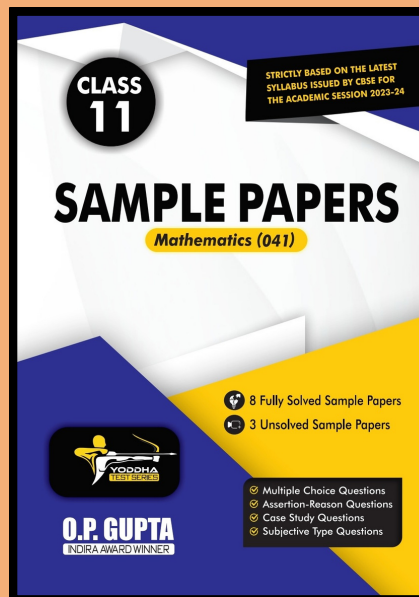
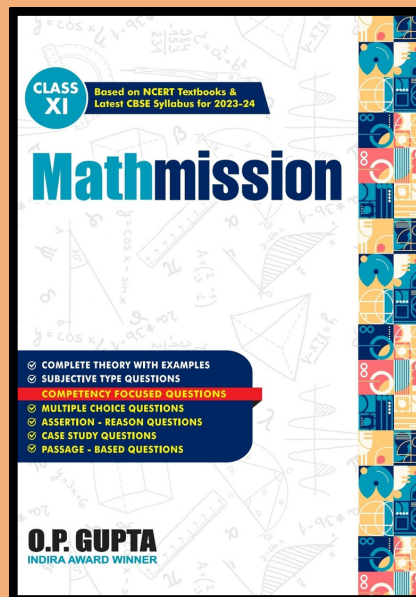
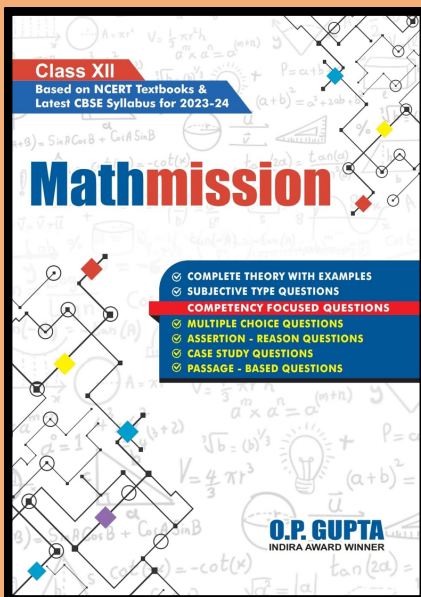
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