Business Statistics Icom Part 2 English Medium Chapter 5 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When a dice are rolled, the possible outcomes are.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 4 D. 6n
2	Two cards are selected at random with replacement from a pack of 52 playing cards. The possible outcomes are.	A. 208 B. 2704 C. 104 D. 1326
3	Five cards are selected at random from a pack of 52 cards without replacement. The possible combinations are.	A. 2704 B. (52)5 C. 2598960 D. 260
4	The digit 1,2,3,4,5 are teh roll numbers of 5 students there roll numbers are written on the paper slips and two paper slips are selected of random without replacement. The possible combinatious are.	A. 2 B. 5 C. 10 D. 25
5	A fair coin is tossed 100 times, the expected number of heads are.	A. 75 B. 200 C. 50 D. 100
6	When two dice are rolled, the maximum total on the two faces of the dice will be.	A. 1 B. 4 C. 12 D. 36
7	A random sample of 200 random digits is selected from a random number table. Expected number of zeros in the sample is.	A. 10 B. 20 C. 50 D. 100
8	Six digits are selected at random again and again from a random number table and the evendigit are counted each time. In most of the cases, the number of even digits will be.	A. 36 B. 3 C. 6 D. 23
9	The term sample space is used for.	A. All possible outcomes B. Probability C. Sample D. None of above
10	The term 'even' is used for.	A. Sample space B. A sub -set of the sample space C. Probability D. Total number of out comes
11	The six faces of the die are called equality likely if the die is.	A. Six -faced B. Round C. Fair D. Steeper
12	Two books are to be selected at random without replacement out of four books. The number of possible selections are.	A. 4 B. 2 C. 6 D. 3
13	Three books of different colours are to be arranged in a rack the possible arrangement are.	A. 3 B. 6 C. 9 D. 12
14	When a die and a coin are rolled together, all possible outcome are.	A. 2 B. 36 C. 6 D. 12
15	When a die and a coin are rolled together, all possible outcome are.	A. 36 B. 12 C. 6 D. 2

16	As event that contains more than one sample point is called.	A. Compound event B. Independenet event C. Multiple event D. Simple event
17	A U B means.	A. Elements of A and B B. Elements of A or B C. Element of B D. Element of A
18	Total possible sample space by rolling 3 dice would be.	A. 144 B. 216 C. 256 D. 42
19	The probability of an event cannot be.	A. More than one B. Less than one C. Negative D. Zero
20	The probability of drawing red cards from a pack of 52 cards is	A. 13/52 B. 12/52 C. 4/52 D. 26/52
21	The probability of drawing black cards from a pack of 52 cards.	A. 13/52 B. 4/52 C. 26/52 D. 12/52
22	The probability of drawing king from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 4/52 B. 13/52 C. 26/52 D. 12/52
23	For fair coins are tossed what is the probability that exactly one head turn up.	A. 4/52 B. 13/52 C. 26/52 D. 12/52
24	An event that contains more than one sample point is called.	A. Compound event B. Independent event C. Simple event D. Multiple event
25	A card is drawn fram an ordinory pack of 52 cards. The probability that it is red, and either an ace or a heart is.	A. 2/52 B. 1/13 C. 1/52 D. 2/13
26	The probability of appearing 5 in rolling a six faced cubic dice is	A. 2/6 B. 1/6 C. 3/6 D. 1/2
27	The probability of drawing a white ball from a bag containing 6 rad 8 black 10 green and 5 white balls is.	A. 6/29 B. 8/29 C. 5/29 D. None of above
28	When a pair of dice is rolled, the sample space consists of.	A. 2 outcomes B. 8 outcomes C. 36 outcomes D. 30 out comes
29	Probability of an ace from pack of cards is.	A. 1/52 B. 4/52 C. 13/52 D. 26/52
30	Probability of head on tossing a coin is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/3 C. 1/4 D. 1/5
31	From a bag containing 4 white and 5 black balls 2 balls are drawn as random the probability that they ac of same colour is.	A. 3/9 B. 2/9 C. 4/9 D. 5/9
32	If P (A) = 0.30 and P (B) = 0.6 than P (A ^B)	A. .9 B. .18 C. .3 D. .4
33	The probability of a jack card form 52 playing cards is.	A. 4/52 B. 21/52 C. 13/52

		D. 26/52
34	The probability f an event always lics between.	A. 0 & 1 B. -1 & +1 C. -2 & +1 D. -1 & 0
35	10! =.....	A. 100 B. 362880 C. 3628800 D. 10
36	4 P2	A. 12 B. 6 C. 8 D. 16
37	6 C	A. 15 B. 12 C. 36 D. 8
38	In venn diagram universal set U is represented by a.	A. Rectangle B. Square C. Circle D. Both a and b
39	In venn diagram universal set U is represented by a.	A. Rectangle B. Square C. Circle D. Both a and b
40	A set having no element is called.	A. Infinite set B. Null Set C. Zero set D. Empty set
41	If every element of a set A is also an element of B, then A set is called.	A. Subset of B B. Sub set of A C. Universal Set D. Null Set
42	A set containing all the elements of the sets under consideration is called.	A. Complimentary set B. Overlapping set C. Univeersal set D. Infinite set
43	If the sets A and B have no elements in common , these sets are called.	A. Disjoints sets B. Universal set C. Sigleton sets D. Overlapping sets
44	The probability of drawing a picture card from apack for 52 cards is.	A. 12/26 B. 12/56 C. 4/52 D. 13/52
45	The probability of drawing spade cards from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 4/52 B. 26/52 C. 13/52 D. 12/52
46	The probability of drawing club cards from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 12/52 B. 13/52 C. 4/52 D. 26/52
47	The probability of drawing red cards from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 13/52 B. 12/52 C. 26/52 D. 4/52
48	The probability of drawing black cards from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 13/52 B. 12/52 C. 26/52 D. 4/52
49	The probbability of an event lies between.....	A. 0 and 1 B. -1 and 1 C. 0 and -1 D. 1 and -1