

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Probability of a sure event is | A. Zero B. Less than one C. Greater than one D. One |
| 2 | Probability of an impossible event is | A. Zero B. Negative C. Positive D. One |
| 3 | A non-orderly arrangement of things is called | A. Combination B. Permutation C. Collection D. Sample Space |
| 4 | $P(A/B)$ can be evaluated by formula | A. $\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$ B. $\frac{P(A \cup B)}{P(B)}$ C. $\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$ D. $\frac{P(A \cup B)}{P(A)}$ |
| 5 | nP_r can be solved by the formula | |
| 6 | nC_r is calculated by formula | |
| 7 | Two events A and B are mutually exclusive if $P(A \cup B) =$ | A. $P(A) - P(B)$ B. $P(A) + P(B)$ C. $P(A)P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ D. $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ |
| 8 | A set representing all possible out comes of a random experiment is called | A. Sample space B. Universal set C. Simple event D. Random experiment |
| 9 | An experiment which produced different outcomes even if it is repeated a large number of times, under similar conditions is called | A. Event B. Compound event C. Random experiment D. None of these |
| 10 | Subset of sample space is called | A. Event B. Simple event C. Compound event D. Experiment |
| 11 | If the occurrence of one event is not effected by the occurrence of other than these events are called | A. Dependent B. Independent C. Simple D. Compound events |

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| 12 | If the chance of occurrence of two events are same then such events are called | A. Independent events B. Dependent events C. Mutually exclusive events D. Equally likely events |
| 13 | If two events cannot occur together they are said to be | A. Independent events B. Dependent events C. Mutually exclusive events D. Equally likely events |
| 14 | If an event consist of more than one sample point it is called | A. Simple event B. Compound event C. Exhaustive event D. Likely event |
| 15 | A set containing only one element is called | A. Null set B. Universal set C. Subset D. Singleton set |
| 16 | Probability of an event cannot be | A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. One |
| 17 | When sample space S is partitioned into some mutually exclusive events such that their union is sample space itself. Then the events are called | A. Simple events B. Compound events C. Equally likely events D. Exhaustive events |
| 18 | A fair aid is rolled, the sample space consists of: | A. 2 outcomes B. 6 outcomes C. 36 outcomes D. None of these |
| 19 | If E a and impossible event, then P(E) is. | A. 0 B. 0.5 C. 1 D. Impossible |
| 20 | The probability of sure event is: | A. 0 B. 0.5 C. 1 D. Negative |
| 21 | A coin is tossed 3 times then, then number of sample points in the sample space is: | A. 2^3 B. 3 C. 8 D. Both A & C |
| 22 | The probability of vowel letters form the words STATISTIC is. | A. 2/10 B. 3/10 C. 0 D. 4/10 |
| 23 | If a player well shuffles the pack of 52 playing card, then the probability of a black card form 52 playing cards is: | A. 1/52 B. 13/52 C. 26/52 D. 4/52 |
| 24 | The probability of a 'Jack' Card form 52 playing card is: | A. 1/52 B. 4/52 C. 13/52 D. 26/52 |
| 25 | The probability of drawing a "white" ball from a bag containing 4 red, 8 black and 3 with balls is: | A. 0 B. 3/15 C. 1/15 D. 2/15 |
| 26 | When each outcome of a sample is as equally likely to occur as any other, the out come are called. | A. Mutually exclusive B. Equally likely C. Exhaustive D. Not mutually |
| 27 | $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$ then A and B are. | A. Mutually exclusive B. Independent events C. Not mutually exclusive D. Dependent |
| 28 | The conditional probability $P(A/B)$ is given by. | A. $(A \cap B)/(B)$ B. $P(A \cap B)/P(A)$ C. $P(A \cap B)/P(B)$ D. $(A \cap B)/P(B)$ |
| 29 | The provability can never be, | A. 0 B. 1 C. 1/52 D. Negative |

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| 30 | If two events cannot occur together they are said to be. | A. Independent B. Dependent C. mutually exclusive D. Equally likely |
| 31 | Subset of sample is called: | A. Simple event B. Compound event C. Experiment D. Event |
| 32 | "P _r can be solved by the formula. | A. $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$ B. $\frac{(n-r)!}{r!}$ C. $\frac{n!(n-r)!}{r!}$ D. $\frac{n!(n-r)!}{r!}$ |
| 33 | If $A \cup B = S$ then A and B are _____ events. | A. Equally likely B. Exhaustive C. Compound D. None of these |
| 34 | A non - orderly arrangement of things is called: | A. Permutation B. Equally likely C. Combination D. Equally likely |
| 35 | A person can choose a tie and a suit from 3 suits and 5 ties in | A. 8 ways B. 15 ways C. 30 ways D. None of these |
| 36 | Three seats on a sofa can be occupied by four persons in. | A. 12 ways B. 7 ways C. 24 ways D. None of these |
| 37 | The number of ways in which a person enters by one door and leaves by a different door in a room with three doors is. | A. 6 B. 9 C. 5 D. None of these |
| 38 | The number of ways in which four books can be arranged on a shelf is. | A. 4 B. 6 C. 24 D. 12 |
| 39 | How many possible permutations can be formed from the word COMMITTEE. | A. 45360 B. 9 C. 6 D. None of them |
| 40 | In how many ways a team of 4 players be chosen from a total 10 persons. | A. 40 B. 210 C. 5040 D. None of these |
| 41 | If n is the number of elements of a set. the total number of subsets of this set is | A. 2n B. n ² C. $2^{\sup>n\sup>}$ D. n |
| 42 | The number of terms in the expansion of the binomial $(p+q)^n$ is. | A. n B. n-1 C. n+1 D. 2n |
| 43 | ${}^4C_5 = \dots\dots\dots$ | A. 5 B. 1/5 C. 0 D. None of these |
| 44 | A coin and die can be thrown together in | A. 2 ways B. 12 ways C. 8 ways D. None of these |
| 45 | AP_3 is equal to. | A. 3! B. 4! C. 5! D. 6! |
| 46 | Arrangement of things without regard to order is called. | A. Raw data B. Arrayed data C. Permutation D. Combination |