Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
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. P(A∩B)/P(B) B. P(A∪B). P(B) C. (A∪B)/P(B) D. P(A∩B)/P(A)
5	${}^{n}P_{r}$ can be solved by the formula	
6	${}^{n}C_{r}$ is calculated by formula	
7	Two events A and B are mutually exclusive if P(A∪ B) =	A. P(A) - P(B) B. P(A) + P(B) C. P(A)P(B) - P(A∪B) D. P(A) + P(B) - P(A∪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 occurance of one event is not effected by the occurance of other than these events are called	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Simple D. Compound events

12	If the chance of occurance 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. 2³ 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 or B) = P (A∪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∩B)/(B) B. P(A∩B)/P(A) C. P(A∩B)/P(B) D. (A∩B)/P(B)
29	The provability can never be,	A. 0 B. 1 C. 1/52 D. Negative

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. N!/ r!(n-r)! B. (n-r)!/r! C. n!(n-r!) D. n!(n-r)!/r!
33	If A∪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 thing s is called:	A. Permutation B. Equally likely C. Combination D. Equally likely
35	A person can choose a tie and a suit form 3 suits ad 5 ties in	A. 8 ways B. 15 ways C. 30 ways D. None of these
36	There sets 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 oe 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 numebr of ways in whihc 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 wood 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 numebr of subsects of this set in	A. 2n B. n2 C. 2ⁿ 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	${}^4C_5$=	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