

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Probability of an event cannot be	A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. One
2	" P_r can be solved by the formula.	A. $n! / r!(n-r)!$ B. $(n-r)!/r!$ C. $n!(n-r)!$ D. $n!(n-r)!/r!$
3	A set containing only one element is called	A. Null set B. Universal set C. Subset D. Singleton set
4	The numebr of ways in whihc four books can be arranged on a shelf is.	A. 4 B. 6 C. 24 D. 12
5	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
6	The probability of sure event is:	A. 0 B. 0.5 C. 1 D. Negative
7	If $A \cup B = S$ then A and B are _____ events.	A. Equally likely B. Exhaustive C. Compound D. None of these
8	${}^n P_r$ can be solved by the formula	
9	If two events cannot occur together they are said to be.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. mutually exclusive D. Equally likely
10	${}^4 C_5 = \dots\dots\dots$	A. 5 B. 1/5 C. 0 D. None of these
11	$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$ then A and B are.	A. Mutually exclusive B. Independent events C. Not mutually exclusive D. Dependent
12	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
13	Two events A and B are mutually exclusive if $P(A \cup B) =$	A. $P(A) - P(B)$ B. $P(A) + P(B)$ C. $P(A)P(B) - P(A \cup B)$ D. $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$
14	If E a and impossible event, then $P(E)$ is.	A. 0 B. 0.5 C. 1 D. ...

		D. Impossible
15	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
16	There seats on a sofa can be occupied by four persons in.	A. 12 ways B. 7 ways C. 24 ways D. None of these
17	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
18	A non - orderly arrangement of things is called:	A. Permutation B. Equally likely C. Combination D. Equally likely
19	A set representing all possible outcomes of a random experiment is called	A. Sample space B. Universal set C. Simple event D. Random experiment
20	A fair die is rolled, the sample space consists of:	A. 2 outcomes B. 6 outcomes C. 36 outcomes D. None of these