

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS
TOPIC: PROBABILITY

CLASS: X

1. Two dice are thrown together. Find the probability that the product of the numbers on the top of the dice is
 a) 6 b) 12 c) 7 (1/9, 1/9, 0)
2. Two different dice are thrown at the same time. Find the probability that the sum of the two numbers appearing
 On the top of the dice is 7 (1/6)
3. A pair of dice is tossed once, find the probability of getting
 a) a total of 2 (1/36)
 b) a total of 5 (1/9)
 c) an even number as the sum (1/2)
 d) same number on each dice (1/6)
4. A die is thrown once. Find the probability of getting the following:
 a) a prime number (1/2)
 b) a number lying between 2 and 5 (1/3)
5. A card is drawn at random from a well shuffled pack of playing cards. Find the probability of getting a red face
 card (3/26)
6. One card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 playing cards. Find the number of probability of getting
 a) A face card (3/13)
 b) A black queen or a red king (1/13)
 c) a king of red colour (1/26)
 d) the jack of hearts (1/52)
 e) a spade. (1/4)
 f) either a king or a queen (2/13)
 g) neither a king nor a queen (11/13)
7. From a pack of 52 playing cards, Jacks, Queens, Kings and Aces of red colour are removed. From the remaining,
 A card is drawn at random. Find the probability that the card drawn is
 a) A black queen (1/21)
 b) A non – face card (10/13)
 c) A black jack (1/22)
 d) a Black King or a Red Queen (1/13)
8. A bag contains 5 red balls and some blue balls. If the probability of drawing a blue ball from the bag is thrice
 that of red ball, find the number of blue balls in the bag (15)
9. A bag contains 6 red, 3 black and 6 white balls. A ball is selected at random from the bag. Find the probability
 that the selected ball is
 a) Red or black b) not black (3/5, 4/5)
10. Cards marked with numbers 5,6,7,.....74 are placed in a bag and mixed thoroughly. One card is
 Drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that the number on the card is a perfect square (3/35)

11. Cards numbered 2,3, 4, 5, 6, -----,49 are put in a box and mixed thoroughly. If one card is drawn at random Find the probability that the number on the card is
- a) Even number (1/2)
 - b) prime number (5/16)
 - c) Divisible by 6 (1/6)
 - d) A perfect square (1/8)
12. Two unbiased coins are tossed. Calculate the probability of getting
- a) Exactly two heads (1/4)
 - b) At least two tails (1/4)
 - c) At most two tails (3/4)
13. A letter is chosen at random from the English alphabet. Find the probability that the letter chosen
- a) Is a vowel (5/26)
 - b) Is a consonant (21/26)
 - c) Follow r (8/26)
14. Find the probability of 53 Sundays in the year 2012 (2/7)
15. Which of the following cannot be the probability of an event?
- a) 1/5 b) 0.3 c) 4% d) 5/4
16. A card is drawn from a pack of 52 playing cards. The probability of getting a face card is
- a) 3/13 b) 4/13 c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) 2/3
17. The probability of drawing a red queen from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards is
- a) 1/13 b) 2/13 c) 1/26 d) 1/52
18. A die is thrown, the probability of getting a number less than 3 and greater than 2 is
- a) 0 b) 1 c) 1/3 d) 2/3
19. A card is drawn from a well – shuffled deck of 52 playing cards. The probability that it is not a face card is
- a) 12/52 b) 16/52 c) 10/13 d) 9/13
20. If an event cannot occur then its probability of occurring is
- a) 1 b) 2/3 c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) 0
21. The probability of getting a perfect square number from the numbers 1 to 10 is
- a) 3/10 b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) 2/5 d) 1/5
22. The probability of throwing a number less than 6 with a fair die is
- a) 5/6 b) 1 c) 1/6 d) 2/3