10 The following sample space represents the results obtained from tossing two coins.

		Coin 1	
		Head	Tail
Coin 2	Head	H,H	H,T
COIII 2	Tail	T,H	T,T

Pr(head, tail in any order) is:

- A $\frac{1}{4}$
- $B = \frac{2}{4}$
- $C = \frac{3}{4}$
- D 1
- If I bought 8 tickets in a raffle the probability that I win is $\frac{8}{100}$. The total number of tickets sold in the raffle must therefore be:
 - A $\frac{8}{100}$
 - B 8
 - C 100
 - D 108
- 12 The probability of selecting a green ball from a box is $\frac{2}{5}$. The probability of selecting any other colour is therefore:
 - A $\frac{2}{5}$
 - $B = \frac{3}{5}$
 - C 1
 - D 2
- On a roulette wheel there are 18 black numbers, 18 red numbers and 1 green number. On a random spin the probability of a black number not occurring is:
 - A $\frac{1}{37}$
 - B $\frac{1}{18}$
 - $C \qquad \frac{19}{36}$
 - D $\frac{19}{37}$

- On a spinner, a successful event is considered to be spinning an even number. If there are 9 numbers on the spinner the probability of success is:
 - A = 0 $B = \frac{4}{6}$
 - $C = \frac{1}{2}$
 - D $\frac{5}{9}$
- The probability of selecting a picture card from a pack of cards is:
 - A $\frac{1}{52}$
 - B $\frac{3}{13}$
 - $C = \frac{1}{4}$
 - D $\frac{1}{2}$
- If a successful event has a probability of $\frac{1}{4}$, then probability of failure is:
 - A $\frac{1}{4}$
 - $B = \frac{3}{4}$
 - \mathbf{C}_{1}
 - D 4

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D

Α

Test Yourself Chapter 14 Probability

Name:		
	 _	

All	Multi	ple	Choice

1	The event which is 50/50 is:	
	A you will roll a 3 on a 6-sided die	

- A you will roll a 3 on a 6-sided die
- B you will score 12 points in your next basketball game
- C you will toss a coin and obtain a 'head'
- D the sun will rise tomorrow

2	The event which is impossible is:	
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- A there will be no Sunday next week
- B life will be discovered on Mars
- C The Sharks will win the NRL premiership this year
- D you will sleep in tomorrow

3	The term which means the same as	C
	impossible is:	

- A unlikely
- B definite
- C no chance
- D improbable

4	The term which best describes the	В
	probability of it being overcast in	
	Melbourne on a winter day is:	

- A certain
- B highly likely
- C even chance
- D unlikely
- 5 The term which most closely represents D a 30% chance of something happening is:
 - A certain
 - B highly likely
 - C even chance
 - D unlikely

6	The term which most closely represents	
	a $\frac{7}{2}$ chance of something happening is:	

- A certain
- B highly likely
- C even chance
- D unlikely

7	The number of possible results for
	selecting a student from a class of 12
	boys and 15 girls is:

- A 1
- B 12
- C 15
- D 27

8	In a bag there are 4 yellow, 2 blue and	В
	5 red marbles. The probability of	
	selecting a blue marble is:	

- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$
- B -
- $C = \frac{2}{G}$
- D 1

- A {4}
- B {1}
- C {red, white, blue, black}
- D {red, white}

В

В

В

The following sample space represents the results obtained from tossing two coins.

		Coin 1		
		Head	Tail	
Coin 2	Head	H,H	H,T	
COIR 2	Tall	T,H	T,T	

Pr(head, tail in any order) is:

- A $\frac{1}{4}$
- $\mathbf{B} = \frac{2}{4}$
- $C = \frac{3}{4}$
- D 1
- 11 If I bought 8 tickets in a raffle the C probability that I win is $\frac{8}{100}$. The total number of tickets sold in the raffle must therefore be:
 - A $\frac{8}{100}$
 - B 8
 - C 100
 - D 108
- 12 The probability of selecting a green ball B from a box is $\frac{2}{5}$. The probability of selecting any other colour is therefore:
 - $\frac{A}{5}$
 - $B = \frac{3}{5}$
 - C 1
 - D 2
- On a roulette wheel there are 18 black numbers, 18 red numbers and 1 green number. On a random spin the probability of a black number not occurring is:
 - A $\frac{1}{37}$
 - B $\frac{1}{18}$
 - C $\frac{19}{36}$
 - D $\frac{19}{37}$

- On a spinner, a successful event is considered to be spinning an even number. If there are 9 numbers on the spinner the probability of success is:
 - $\begin{array}{ccc}
 A & 0 \\
 B & \frac{4}{9}
 \end{array}$
 - $C = \frac{1}{2}$
 - $D = \frac{5}{9}$
- The probability of selecting a picture card from a pack of cards is:
 - A $\frac{1}{52}$
 - B $\frac{3}{13}$
 - $C = \frac{1}{4}$
 - $D = \frac{1}{2}$
- 16 If a successful event has a probability of B $\frac{1}{4}$, then probability of failure is:
 - A $\frac{1}{4}$
 - B $\frac{3}{4}$
 - C 1

D

D