1. Which of the following cannot be the probability of an event?

[IB Security Assist. 2018]

(a) 2/3 **(b) – 1.5**
(c) 15% (d) 0.7

2. If a dice is thrown, then what will be the probability of getting number smaller than 4?

(a) $\frac{1}{6}$ **(b) $\frac{1}{2}$**
(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

3. The tickets numbered from 1 to 20 are properly mixed in a bag. What is the probability of choosing a ticket which is multiple of 3? **[SSC CGL 2013]**

(a) $\frac{1}{20}$ (b) $\frac{1}{10}$
(c) $\frac{3}{20}$ **(d) $\frac{3}{10}$**

4. What is the probability of getting an undivisible number after adding two different one digit numbers?

[NDA 2015 II]

(a) 5/27 **(b) 7/18**
(c) 1/3 (d) None of these

5. A dice is thrown what is probability of not getting number 3?

(a) 1 (b) 3/5
(c) 5/6 (d) 1/6

6. If P(A) = 1/3, P(B) = 1/2 and P(A U B)= 5/6, then events A and B are

(a) mutually exclusive
(b) independent as well as mutually exhaustive
(c) independent
(d) dependent only on A

7. From a well-shuffled pack of 52 cards, a card is drawn at random. Find the probability that it is either a heart or a king.

(a) $\frac{4}{13}$ (b) $\frac{2}{13}$
(c) $\frac{1}{13}$ (d) $\frac{17}{52}$

8. If P(A) = 0.25, P(B)= 0.50 and P(A∩ B) = 0.14, then P(A ∩ $\bar{B}$) is equal to

(a) 0.61 (b) 0.39
(c) 0.48 **(d) None of these**

9. A card is chosen at random from a standard deck of 52 playing cards. Without replacing it, a second card is chosen. What is probability that the first card is king and second is queen?

(a) $\frac{5}{663}$ (b) $\frac{3}{662}$
(c) $\frac{4}{661}$ **(d) $\frac{4}{663}$**

10. One dice and one coin are tossed simultaneously. The probability of getting 6 on dice and head on coin is

[Airforce X & Y 2017]

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(a) ½ (b) 1/6
(c) 1/12 (d) None of these

11. A bag contains 4 red, 6 green and 5 blue colour balls. If three balls are chosen at random, then what is the probability of getting 2 green and 1 blue colour ball?

(a) $\frac{20}{91}$ (b) $\frac{10}{91}$
(c) $\frac{15}{91}$ (d) $\frac{5}{91}$

12. Among 15 players, 8 are batsmen and 7 are bowlers. The probability of choosing a team of 6 batsmen and 5 bowlers, is

(a) $\frac{{}^{8}C_6 \times {}^{7}C_5}{{}^{15}C_{11}}$ (b) $\frac{{}^{8}C_6 + {}^{7}C_5}{{}^{15}C_{11}}$
(c) $\frac{15}{28}$ (d) None of these

13. A boy can pass 2 out of 3 exams. If he passed 4 exams, then what is the probability that he passes the exam twice?

(a) $\frac{8}{27}$ (b) $\frac{9}{23}$
(c) $\frac{8}{81}$ (d) $\frac{8}{9}$

14. If a dice is thrown twice, then probability of occurrence of 4 at least once, is **[RRB Group D 2018]**

(a) $\frac{11}{36}$ (b) $\frac{7}{12}$
(c) $\frac{35}{36}$ (d) None of these

15. A coin is tossed 10 times. The probability of getting exactly six heads is

(a) $\frac{512}{513}$ **(b) $\frac{105}{512}$**
(c) $\frac{100}{153}$ (d) ${}^{10}C_6$