

PROBABILITY

Tossing a coin results in either an up or down outcome, which is easily foreseeable. Say you toss both the coins together. The result might be a head-and-tail combo. Because the correct answer cannot be found in the latter case, only the chance of a result can be anticipated. Probability is the name given to this forecast. Probability is frequently employed in many areas of daily life, including sports, weather reports, blood tests, predicting the sex of a baby in the womb, congenital impairments, statistics, and many more. We shall learn about probability in depth in this article as it will give you information on everything you need to know about probability.

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Q1: In probability, what does 'P(A)' represent?

- A: The probability of event A occurring
 - B: The product of two events
 - C: The sum of all possible events
 - D: The probability of an event not happening
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Q2: What's the probability of getting heads when flipping a fair coin?

- A: $1/2$
 - B: $1/4$
 - C: $3/4$
 - D: $1/6$
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Q3: There are 30 students in a class (15 boys; 15 girls). What is the probability of randomly selecting a boy from the class?

- A: $1/2$
 - B: $1/4$
 - C: $1/3$
 - D: $2/3$
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Q4: Probability is used in:

- A: Tossing a coin.
 - B: Making a selection from the deck.
 - C: Drawing lots.
 - D: All of the above
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Q5: Where is probability used in real life?

- A: Risk assessment
 - B: Weather forecast
 - C: Both the above options
 - D: Not applicable
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Q6: What is chance?

- A: Likelihood of an event not occurring
 - B: An event occurring without any cause
 - C: An event occurring due to a cause
 - D: All alternatives
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Q7: What is uncertainty?

- A: Things that are not fully understood and whose outcomes cannot be accurately predicted.
 - B: Things that are fully understood.
 - C: Things whose outcomes can be accurately predicted.
 - D: Not applicable
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Q8: What is classical probability?

- A: It argues that if an experiment has B equally likely outcomes and event X has exactly A of them, the probability of X is then A/B or $P(X) = A/B$.
 - B: The odds of the smallest and biggest outcomes are 0 and 1, respectively.
 - C: It considers a person's personal belief in the likelihood of an event occurring.
 - D: None of the alternatives fit
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Q9: What is axiomatic probability?

- A: It argues that if an experiment has B equally likely outcomes and event X has exactly A of them, the probability of X is then A/B or $P(X) = A/B$.
 - B: The odds of the smallest and biggest outcomes are 0 and 1, respectively.
 - C: It considers a person's personal belief in the likelihood of an event occurring.
 - D: None of the alternatives fit
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Q10: What is subjective probability?

- A: It argues that if an experiment has B equally likely outcomes and event X has exactly A of them, the probability of X is then A/B or $P(X) = A/B$.
 - B: The odds of the smallest and biggest outcomes are 0 and 1, respectively.
 - C: It considers a person's personal belief in the likelihood of an event occurring.
 - D: None of the alternatives fit
-



Answers

Q1: A - The probability of event A occurring

Q2: A - $1/2$

Q3: A - $1/2$

Q4: D - All of the above

Q5: C - Both the above options

Q6: B - An event occurring without any cause

Q7: A - Things that are not fully understood and whose outcomes cannot be accurately predicted.

Q8: A - It argues that if an experiment has B equally likely outcomes and event X has exactly A of them, the probability of X is then A/B or $P(X) = A/B$.

Q9: B - The odds of the smallest and biggest outcomes are 0 and 1, respectively.

Q10: C - It considers a person's personal belief in the likelihood of an event occurring.