QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Statistics & Probability 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

9th Standard

Maths

Total Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Question

50 x 1 = 50

1) Let m be the mid point and b be the upper limit of a class in a continuous frequency distribution. The lower limit of the class is _____.

(a) 2m - b (b) 2m+b (c) m-b (d) m-2b.

2) The mean of a set of seven numbers is 81. If one of the numbers is discarded, the mean of the remaining numbers is 78. The value of discarded number is _____.

(a) 101 (b) 100 **(c) 99** (d) 98

3) A particular observation which occurs maximum number of times in a given data is called its _____.

(a) Frequency (b) range **(c) mode** (d) Median

4) For which set of numbers do the mean, median and mode all have the same values?

(a) 2, 2, 2, 4 **(b) 1, 3, 3, 3, 5** (c) 1, 1, 2, 5, 6 (d) 1, 1, 2, 1, 5

5) The algebraic sum of the deviations of a set of n values from their mean is _____.

(a) 0 (b) n-1 (c) n (d) n+1

6) The mean of a, b, c, d and e is 28. If the mean of a, c and e is 24, then mean of b and d is _____.

(a) 24 (b) 36 (c) 26 **(d) 34**

7) If the mean of five observations x, x+2, x+4, x+6, x+8, is 11, then the mean of first three observations is _____.

(a) 9 (b) 11 (c) 13 (d) 15

8) The mean of 5, 9, x, 17, and 21 is 13, then find the value of x _____.

(a) 9 **(b) 13** (c) 17 (d) 21

9) The mean of the square of first 11 natural numbers is _____.

(a) 26 **(b) 46** (c) 48 (d) 52

10) The mean of a set of numbers is $\bar{X}$. If each number is multiplied by z, the mean is _____.

(a) $\bar{X} + z$ (b) $\bar{X} - z$ **(c) $z\bar{X}$** (d) $\bar{X}$

11) A number between 0 and 1 that is used to measure uncertainty is called _____.

(a) Random variable (b) Trial (c) Simple event **(d) Probability**

12) Probability lies between _____.

(a) −1 and +1 **(b) 0 and 1** (c) 0 and n (d) 0 and ∞

13) The probability based on the concept of relative frequency theory is called _____.

(a) Empirical probability (b) Classical probability (c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

14) The probability of an event cannot be _____.

(a) Equal to zero (b) Greater than zero (c) Equal to one **(d) Less than zero**

(a) Equal to zero (b) Greater than zero (c) Equal to one **(d) Less than zero**

15) The probability of all possible outcomes of a random experiment is always equal to _____.

(a) One (b) Zero (c) Infinity (d) Less than one

16) If A is any event in S and its complement is A' then, P(A′) is equal to _____.

(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 1-A **(d) 1-P(A)**

17) Which of the following cannot be taken as probability of an event?

(a) 0 (b) 0.5 (c) 1 **(d) -1**

18) A particular result of an experiment is called _____.

(a) Trial (b) Simple event (c) Compound event **(d) Outcome**

19) A collection of one or more outcomes of an experiment is called _____.

(a) Event (b) Outcome (c) Sample point (d) None of the above

20) The six faces of the dice are called equally likely if the dice is _____.

(a) Small **(b) Fair** (c) Six-faced (d) Round

21) Data available in an unorganized form is called _____ data

(a) Grouped data (b) class interval (c) mode **(d) raw data**

22) Which one of the following is not a measure of central tendency?

(a) Mean **(b) Range** (c) Median (d) Mode

23) Find the mean of the prime factors of 165.

(a) 5 (b) 11 (c) 13 **(d) 55**

24) Data available in an unorganized form is called_____data

(a) Grouped data (b) class interval (c) mode **(d) raw data**

25) Let be the mid point and b be the upper limit of a class in a continuous frequency distribution. The lower limit of the class is

(a) 2m-b (b) 2m+b (c) m-b (d) m-2b

26) A particular observation which occurs maximum number of times in a given data is called is

(a) Frequency (b) range **(c) mode** (d) median

27) For which set of number do the mean,median and mode all have the same valuas?

(a) 2,2,2,4 **(b) 1,3,3,3,5** (c) 1,1,2,5,6 (d) 1,1,2,1,5

28) The algebraic sum of the deviations of a set of n values from their mean is _____

(a) 0 (b) n-1 (c) n (d) n+1

29) The mean of a, b, c, d and e is 28. If the mean of a, c and e is 24, then mean of b and d is _____

(a) 24 (b) 36 (c) 26 **(d) 34**

30) The mean of 5, 9, x, 17,and 21 is 13 then find the value of x _____

(a) 9 **(b) 13** (c) 17 (d) 21

31) The mean of the first 10 whole number is

(a) 4 **(b) 4.5** (c) 5 (d) 5.5

32) The mean of set of numbers is $\bar{x}$ If each number is multiplied by z, the mean is

(a) $\bar{X}+z$ (b) $\bar{X}-z$ **(c)** $z\bar{X}$ (d) $\bar{X}$

33) Find the mean of the prime factors of 165 _____

(a) 5 (b) 11 **(c) 13** (d) 55

34) The mean of the first 10 natural number is _____

(a) 25 (b) 55 **(c) 5.5** (d) 2.5

35) The Arithmetic mean of integers from -5 to 5 is _____

(a) 3 **(b) 0** (c) 25 (d) 10

36) The median of 14, 12, 10, 9, 11 is _____

(a) 11 (b) 10 (c) 9.5 (d) 10.5

37) Mean of 10 observations is 48 and 7 is subtracted to each observation, then mean of new observation is _____

(a) 48 (b) 376 **(c) 41** (d) 7

38) The median of 2, 7, 4, 8, 9, 1 is _____

(a) 4 (b) 2.5 (c) 3 **(d) 5.5**

39) The median of the first five whole number is _____

(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 **(d) 2**

40) The arithmetic mean of all factors of 24 is _____

(a) 2 (b) 5.6 (c) 7 **(d) 7.5**

41) A random experiment contains

(a) Atleast one outcome **(b) At least two outcomes** (c) Atmost one outcome (d) Atmost two outcomes

42) A letter is chosen at random from the word “STATISTICS”. The probability of getting a vowel is

(a) $\frac{1}{10}$ (b) $\frac{2}{10}$ **(c)** $\frac{3}{10}$ (d) $\frac{4}{10}$

43) When a fair die is thrown, the probability of getting a prime number is _____

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

44) The probability of getting a number divisible by 7 from among the natural numbers 1 to 30 is _____

(a) $\frac{1}{30}$ (b) $\frac{7}{30}$ **(c)** $\frac{2}{15}$ (d) 1

45) The probability of selecting the queen of hearts _____

(a) $\frac{1}{52}$ (b) $\frac{13}{52}$ (c) $\frac{4}{52}$ (d) $\frac{3}{52}$

46) A fair die is thrown. The probability of getting a number less than 3 is _____

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

47) The probability of getting perfect square numbers from 1 to 100 is _____

(a) $\frac{1}{100}$ (b) $\frac{50}{100}$ (c) $\frac{3}{10}$ **(d)** $\frac{1}{10}$

48) If $P(A)=\frac{2}{3}$ then P(A') is _____

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ **(b)** $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) 0

49) If (A) = 0.42 then P(not A) is _____

(a) 0.42 (b) 0.74 (c) 0.84 **(d) 0.58**

50) Given $P(A') = \frac{5}{9}$ then P(A) is _____

(a) $\frac{4}{9}$ (b) $\frac{5}{9}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{4}{5}$