

Probability - Review

1. What does it mean when an event has a probability of:
 - a. 0
 - b. 1
2. What is the probability of obtaining a head when a single fair coin is tossed?
3. What is the probability of obtaining a 4 when a single, fair dice is rolled?
4. A box contains 7 pens of identical appearance, but 3 write in blue and 4 write in black ink. If a pen is selected at random, what is the probability that it will write in:
 - a. blue
 - c. black
 - d. Red
5. A box contains 12 sweets that have an identical appearance, but 3 have caramel centres, 4 cream centres and the remainder are solid chocolate. If a sweet is selected at random, what is:
 - a. $P(\text{solid chocolate})$
 - b. $P(\text{caramel})$
 - c. $P(\text{cream centre})$
 - d. $P(\text{fudge centre})$
 - e. $P(\text{caramel or cream})$
6. When a single dice is rolled, what is:
 - a. $P(\text{A factor of 6})$
 - b. $P(\text{Prime number})$
 - c. $P(\text{A multiple of 3})$
 - d. $P(\text{A multiple of 2})$

Probability - Review

1. What does it mean when an event has a probability of:
a. 0 **Impossible** b. 1 **Certain**
2. What is the probability of obtaining a head when a single fair coin is tossed? **Even chance ($\frac{1}{2}$ or 0.5 or 50%)**
3. What is the probability of obtaining a 4 when a single, fair dice is rolled? **$\frac{1}{6}$**
4. A box contains 7 pens of identical appearance, but 3 write in blue and 4 write in black ink. If a pen is selected at random, what is the probability that it will write in:
a. blue **$\frac{3}{7}$** c. black **$\frac{4}{7}$** d. Red **0**
5. A box contains 12 sweets that have an identical appearance, but 3 have caramel centres, 4 cream centres and the remainder are solid chocolate. If a sweet is selected at random, what is:
a. $P(\text{solid chocolate}) = \frac{5}{12}$
b. $P(\text{caramel}) = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$
c. $P(\text{cream centre}) = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$
d. $P(\text{fudge centre}) = 0$
e. $P(\text{caramel or cream}) = \frac{7}{12}$
6. When a single dice is rolled, what is:
a. $P(\text{A factor of 6}) = \frac{2}{3}$ **Factors are 1, 2, 3, and 6**
b. $P(\text{Prime number}) = \frac{1}{2}$ **Primes are 2, 3, and 5**
c. $P(\text{A multiple of 3}) = \frac{1}{3}$ **Multiplies are 3, and 6**
d. $P(\text{A multiple of 2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ **Multiplies are 2, 4 and 6**