1. Probability is the measure of the:
   A. Weight of an event
   B. Chance of an event occurring
   C. Speed of an event
   D. Size of an event (B)

Explanation : Probability measures how likely an event is to occur.

2. An experiment is called a random experiment when:
   A. It always gives one fixed result
   B. Its result can be predicted in advance
   C. It has more than one possible outcome and cannot be predicted in advance
   D. It has no outcome (C)

Explanation: A random experiment has multiple outcomes and cannot be predicted beforehand.

3. Which of the following is a deterministic experiment?
   A. Throwing a normal dice
   B. Tossing a usual coin
   C. Drawing a card from a deck
   D. Tossing a coin having heads on both sides (D)

Explanation: A deterministic experiment always gives a fixed and certain result.

4. If a coin is tossed twice, the sample space is:
   A. {H, T}
   B. {HH, TT}
   C. {HH, HT, TH, TT}
   D. {HHT, TTH} (C)

Explanation: All possible outcomes when tossing a coin twice are HH, HT, TH, TT.

5. A desired outcome of a random experiment is called:
   A. Sample space B. Event
   C. Trial D. Formula (B)

Explanation : An event is any desired outcome or result of an experiment.

6. An event having only one outcome is called:
   A. Compound event
   B. Sure event
   C. Elementary event
   D. Impossible event (C)

Explanation : An elementary event consists of only one outcome.

7. Getting at least one head when two coins are tossed is a:
   A. Sure event
   B. Compound event
   C. Impossible event
   D. Deterministic event (B)

Explanation : It includes multiple outcomes (HH, HT, TH), so it is a compound event.

8. If P(E) = 0.07, then the probability of 'not E' is:
   A. 0.07
   B. 0.93
   C. 0.90
   D. 1.07 (B)

Explanation : Complementary probability = 1 − P(E) = 1 − 0.07 = 0.93.

9. The probability of getting an odd number when a dice is thrown is:
   A. 1/6
   B. 1/3
   C. ½
   D. 2/3 (C)

Explanation : Odd numbers are 1, 3, 5 ⟶ 3 outcomes out of 6 ⟶ 3/6 = 1/2.

10. A card is drawn from a deck of 52 cards. The probability of getting a queen is:
    A. 1/26
    B. 1/13
    C. 4/13
    D. 4/52 (B)

Explanation : There are 4 queens in 52 cards ⟶ 4/52 = 1/13.