Simple probability - two way tables and frequency tables

Name:	Class:	Date:

Mark	/ 6	%

1) The test results of 88 students is recorded in the two-way table below. [1]

	Grade			Total
	A	**B**	**C**	
Male	15	20	13	48
Female	12	19	9	40
Total	27	39	22	88

One student is chosen at random.

Find the probability that the student is female and got a grade B.

2) The test results of 59 students is recorded in the two-way table below. [1]

	Grade			Total
	A	**B**	**C**	
Male	15	18	5	38
Female	6	11	4	21
Total	21	29	9	59

One student is chosen at random.

Find the probability that the student is male.

3) The test results of a group of students is recorded in the two-way table below.   [1]

	Grade		
	A	**B**	**C**
Male	14	20	4
Female	3	6	2

One student is chosen at random.

Find the probability that the student got an A.

4) The scores for a group of students are recorded in the table below.

Score	Frequency
3	2
4	2
5	15
6	10
7	11
8	3
9	3

Find the probability of selecting a student

a)   with a score of 8

b)   with a score of 4

[1]

5) The scores for a group of students are recorded in the table below.

Score	Frequency
8	2
9	3
10	7
11	6
12	5
13	1
14	2

Find the probability of selecting a student

a)   with a score less than or equal to 11

b)   with a score greater than 13

[1]

6) The scores for a group of students are recorded in the table below.

Score	Frequency
7	3
8	1
9	20
10	8
11	17
12	9
13	2
14	3

Find the probability of selecting a student

a)   with a score less than or equal to 11

b)   with a score greater than 12

[1]

Solutions for the assessment Simple probability - two way tables and frequency tables

1) P(female and got a grade B) = $\frac{19}{88}$

2) P(is male) = $\frac{38}{59}$

3) P(got an A) = $\frac{17}{49}$

4) a) P(score of 8) = 3/46, b) P(score of 4) = 1/23

5) a) P(less than or equal to 11) = 9/13, b) P(greater than 13) = 1/13

6) a) P(less than or equal to 11) = 7/9, b) P(greater than 12) = 5/63