منهج ريفيل اختبار دروس الوحدة التاسعة الاحتمالات والإحصاء غير محلول

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة رياضيات في الفصل الثالث	
1	منهج ريفيل إجابة اختبار دروس الوحدة التاسعة الاحتمالات والإحصاء
2	منهج ريفيل اختبار دروس الوحدة العاشرة الإحصاء والاستدلال غير محلول
3	منهج ريفيل إجابة اختبار دروس الوحدة العاشرة الإحصاء والاستدلال
4	منهج ريفيل اختبار الوحدة الحادية عشر الزوايا والمثلثات غير محلول
5	منهج ريفيل اختبار الرياضيات الوحدة العاشرة الإحصاء غير محلول

وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

اختبار دروس الرياضيات ريفيل الصف السابع الوحدة التاسعة

الفصل الثالث لعام 2025 - 2026

اِحجِزْ مَكانَكَ وَاستَعِدَّ لِلاْمتِحَانِ بِثِقَةٍ كَامِلَةٍ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566991363

Mr. Aghead

للتواصل والحجز

للانتقال إلى المواقع
اضغط هنا

شرح الدروس

انضم للقناة

يمكنكم الحصول على

شرح دروس الفصل كاملاً

بـ 99 درهم فقط

- اختبارات مع الحل
- ملزمة محلولة بالكامل

إنَّ الاشتراك شامل لكامل الفصل الدراسي

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
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لا تتردد في التواصل
معنا قم بمسح الـ QR

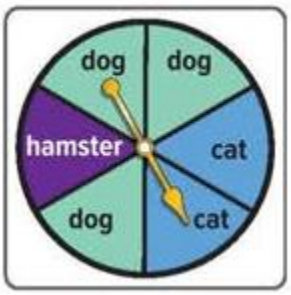
اختبار الدرس 1-9

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

Mr. Aghead

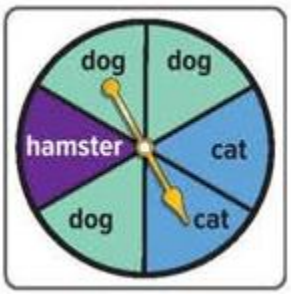
Question N.1: The spinner shown is spun once. Which of the following best describes the likelihood of the spinner landing on cat?

A. Impossible
B. Equally likely
C. Likely
D. Unlikely



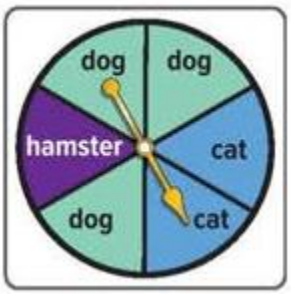
Question N.2: If you spin the spinner once, which of these events is equally likely to occur?

A. Landing on hamster
B. Landing on dog
C. Landing on bird
D. Landing on an animal

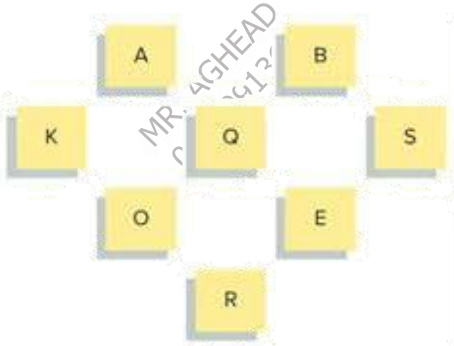


Question N.3: Which term best describes the likelihood of the spinner landing on a bird?

A. Likely
B. Unlikely
C. Impossible
D. Equally likely

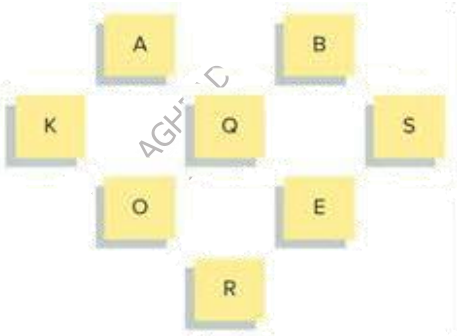


Question N.4: A card is selected at random. What is the probability of selecting a card that is NOT the letter K?



A. $\frac{1}{8}$
B. $\frac{1}{2}$
C. $\frac{7}{8}$
D. 1

Question N.5: Which of the following describes the likelihood of selecting a card that is a vowel?



A. Likely
B. Unlikely
C. Equally likely as not to happen
D. Certain

Question N.6: What is the correct order of the prizes from least likely to most likely?

A. Cap, Yo-yo, Key ring
B. Key ring, Yo-yo, Cap
C. Yo-yo, Key ring, Cap
D. Key ring, Cap, Yo-yo

Question N.7: If the spinner is divided into 8 equal sections, what is the probability of winning a yo-yo?

A. 1 out of 8
B. 2 out of 8
C. 4 out of 8
D. 5 out of 8

Question N.8: In a standard deck of 52 playing cards, what is the likelihood of randomly drawing a card that is a Heart?

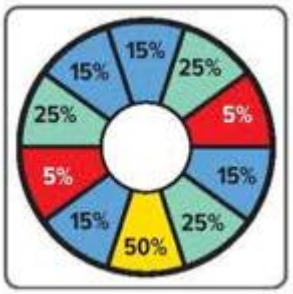
A. Unlikely; there is a 25% chance.
B. Likely; there is a 75% chance.
C. Certain; there is a 100% chance.
D. Equally likely as not; there is a 50% chance.

Question N.9: About 5% of Americans are vegetarians. If you ask a random person, is it likely or unlikely that the person is not a vegetarian?

A. Unlikely; there is only a 5% chance they are not a vegetarian.
B. Equally likely; there is a 50% chance they are not a vegetarian.
C. Likely; there is a 95% chance they are not a vegetarian.
D. Impossible; you cannot determine this from the given percentage.

Question N.10: Looking at the spinner in the image, order the discount amounts from the least likely to occur to the most likely to occur.

A. 50%, 25%, 15%, 5%
B. 50%, 15%, 25%, 5%
C. 50%, 5%, 25%, 15%
D. 5%, 25%, 15%, 50%



اختبار الدرس 2-9

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

Mr. Aghead

Question N.1:

A number cube with sides labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 is rolled 20 times. The number 5 is rolled four times.

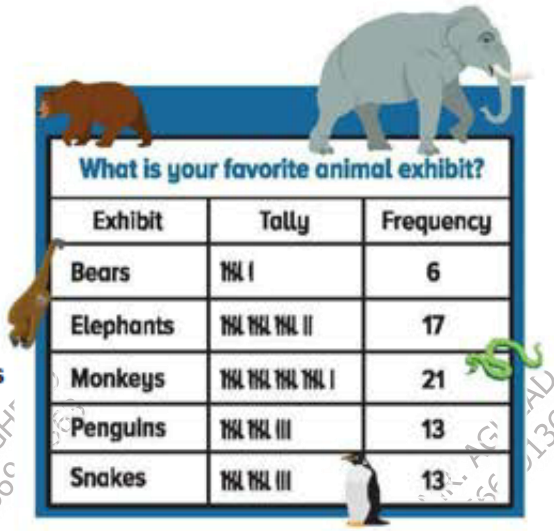
What is the relative frequency of rolling a 5?

A. %25
B. %5
C. %400
D. %20

Question N.2:

A group of students went on a field trip to the zoo. The frequency table shows the results of a survey about their favorite exhibit.

What is the relative frequency of the favorite exhibit being either penguins or bears?



What is your favorite animal exhibit?

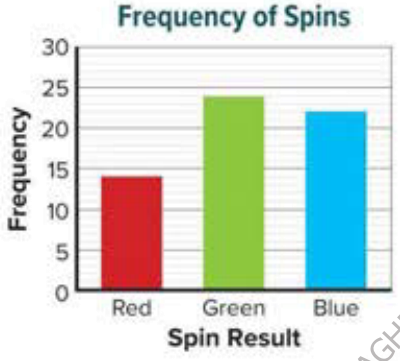
Exhibit	Tally	Frequency
Bears	𝍸 I	6
Elephants	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 II	17
Monkeys	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 I	21
Penguins	𝍸 𝍸 III	13
Snakes	𝍸 𝍸 III	13

A. 12%
B. 27%
C. 19%
D. 51%

Question N.3:

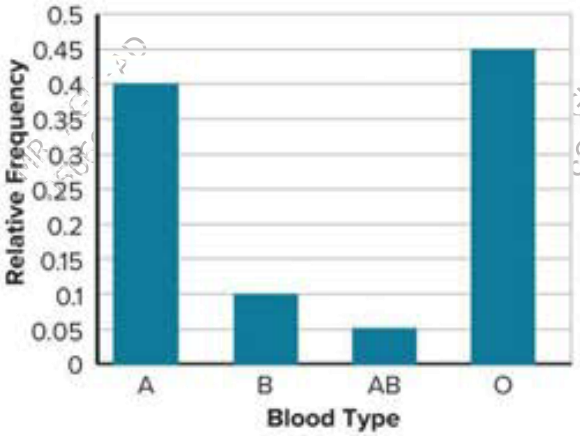
The graph shows the results of an experiment in which a spinner with three equal-size sections is spun a number of times.

Find the relative frequency of spinning green or blue for this experiment. Express the ratio as a fraction.



A. $\frac{22}{60}$
B. $\frac{13}{20}$
C. $\frac{23}{30}$
D. $\frac{24}{35}$

Question N.4: Refer to the relative frequency bar graph shown that you saw earlier in this lesson. What is the experimental probability that a person chosen at random from the group will have type A or type B blood?



A. 0.40
B. 0.10
C. 0.50
D. 0.45

Question N.5: In baseball, a player's batting average is found by writing the ratio of a player's hits to their total at-bats, and then writing the ratio as a decimal. The player with the highest career batting average in history had 4,189 hits in 11,434 at-bats.

Based on this relative frequency, how many hits can be expected in a season where the player has 500 total at-bats?

A. 183
B. 250
C. 500
D. 4189

Question N.6: A spinner with four equal sections of blue, green, yellow, and red is spun 100 times. It lands on blue 14 times, green 10 times, yellow 8 times, and red 68 times. What is the relative frequency of landing on red? green?

A. 75%; 5%
B. 48%; 14%
C. 62%; 11%
D. 68%; 10%

Question N.7: The frequency table shows the results of a survey about favorite exhibits.

Exhibit	Frequency
Butterfly	12
Dinosaurs	25
Planets	17
Trains	6

Find the relative frequency that a randomly selected student's favorite exhibit was either butterflies or trains, as a percent.

A. 20%
B. 30%
C. 15%
D. 25%

Question N.8: A laundry detergent company's 32-ounce bottles pass inspection $\frac{98}{100}$ of the time. If the bottle does not pass inspection, the company loses the unit cost for each bottle of laundry detergent that does not pass inspection, which is $3.45. If 800 bottles of laundry detergent are produced, about how much money can the company expect to lose?

A. 55.20$
B. 27.60$
C. 69.00$
D. 110.40$

Question N.9: A number cube is rolled 24 times and lands on 6 three times. Find the experimental probability of *not* landing on a 6. Express your answer as fraction, decimal, and percent.

A. 75.8%
B. 50.75%
C. 87.5%
D. 81.50%

Question N.10: The experimental probability of flipping a red-yellow counter and landing on yellow is $\frac{9}{16}$. If the counter landed on red 35 times, find the number of tosses.

A. 45 Tosses
B. 64 Tosses
C. 140 Tosses
D. 80 Tosses

اختبار الدرس 3-9

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

Mr. Aghead

Question N.1: In a seventh-grade math class, there are 5 students with blue eyes, 4 students with hazel eyes, and 2 students with green eyes. One student is selected at random. What is the sample space for eye color?

A. blue, hazel, brown
B. brown, blue, green
C. brown, hazel, green
D. blue, hazel, green

Question N.2: Eight discs are marked 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, such that each disc is marked with exactly one of these numbers. A disc is selected from the bag at random.

What is the theoretical probability of selecting a disc marked with a prime number on it?

A. 25%
B. 37.5%
C. 12.5%
D. 42.5%

Question N.3: A number cube, with sides labeled 1-6, is rolled. Which is the theoretical probability of rolling a number less than 6, in simplest form?

A. $\frac{1}{6}$
B. $\frac{5}{6}$
C. 2
D. $\frac{1}{3}$

Question N.4: A bag contains 25 marbles, 10 of which are red. The other marbles are blue or green. A marble is selected at random. What is the probability of drawing a marble that is *not* red?

A. 0.30
B. 0.40
C. 0.60
D. 0.80

Question N.5: A number cube labeled 1–6 is rolled 1,200 times. How many times can it be expected to roll a multiple of three?

A. 300 times
B. 400 times
C. 500 times
D. 600 times

Question N.6: The spinner shown is spun once. What is the sample space?

A. {1, 2, 3, 4}
B. {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
C. {1, 2, 3, 5}
D. {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

Question N.7: Each letter in the word *MISSISSIPPI* is written on a piece of paper and placed into a bag. A letter is drawn at random. What is the sample space?

A. *{M, I, S, P, I}*
B. *{M, I, S, S, I, S, S, I, P, P, I}*
C. *{M, I, S, P}*
D. *{M, I, S}*

Question N.8: A pet store is having a prize give-away. The spinner shows the type of toy a customer can win for their pet. If a customer spins the spinner and it lands on cat, they will win a free cat toy. If the spinner is spun 540 times throughout the day, about how many dog or cat toys are expected to be given away?

A. 378
B. 300
C. 450
D. 360

Question N.9: The letters from the word FOOTBALL are written on 8 cards with one letter on each card. One card will be drawn randomly and then placed back into the stack. If this experiment is repeated 840 times, about how many times should you expect to draw a consonant?

A. 420
B. 630
C. 525
D. 315

Question N.10: The spinner shown has 8 equal-size sections. A student said that the theoretical probability of spinning a multiple of 3 on the spinner is $\frac{5}{8}$. Find the student's error and correct it.

A. The student counted 5 multiples of 3, but there are only 4. The correct probability is $\frac{4}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$
B. The student counted the number of sections that are NOT multiples of 3. The correct probability is $\frac{3}{8}$.
C. The student included 1 and 5 as multiples of 3. The correct probability is $\frac{3}{8}$.
D. The student used the wrong total number of sections. The correct probability is $\frac{5}{10}$.

اختبار الدرس 4-9

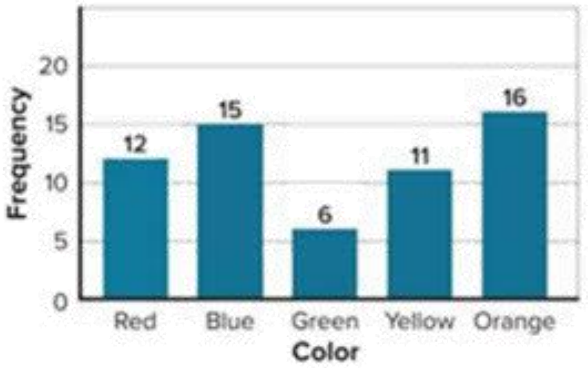
الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

Mr. Aghead

Q1-Q4: Blaze conducts two different experiments.

Experiment 1: He randomly selects one marble from a bag containing red, blue, green, yellow, and orange marbles. He replaces the marble and repeats this 60 times.

Experiment 2: He spins a spinner with five equal-size sections labeled red, blue, green, yellow, and orange 60 times.



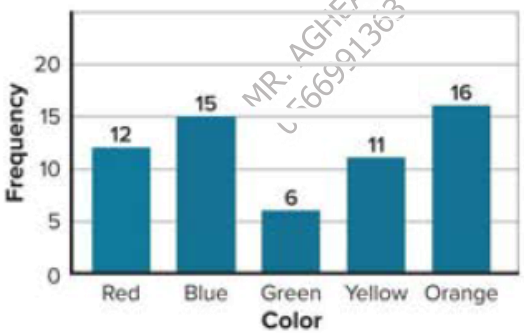
Question N.1: What is the primary objective of the task presented in the image?

A. To calculate the exact theoretical probability of picking a green marble.
B. To count the total number of marbles present in Blaze's bag
C. To determine which of the two described experiments is best represented by the given bar graph
D. To design a new spinner with different colored sections

Question N.2: the spinner has five equal-size sections. If the experiment is repeated 60 times, what is the expected frequency for each color based on theoretical probability?

A. 5 times per color
B. 12 times per color
C. 15 times per color
D. 10 times per color

Question N.3: Why does this graph "best" represent the marble experiment rather than the spinner?



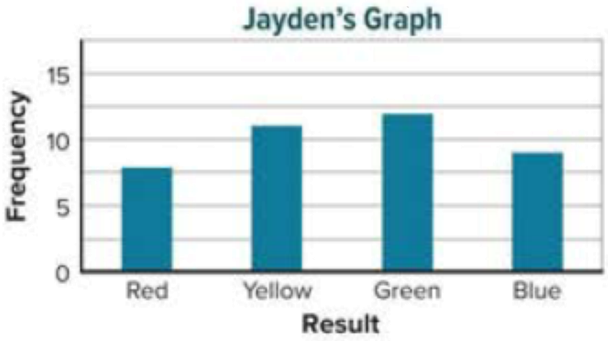
A. Because the graph shows perfectly equal results for all colors.
B. Because marbles are always more random than spinners.
C. Because the marble bag's composition is unknown, allowing for the unequal distribution seen in the data (like Green being only 6).
D. Because the total number of trials in the graph does not add up to 60.

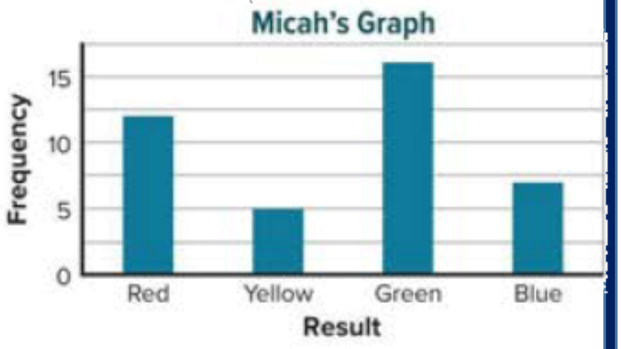
Question N.4: Which argument best defends the choice of Experiment 1 as the solution?

Experiment 1: He randomly selects one marble from a bag containing red, blue, green, yellow, and orange marbles. He replaces the marble and repeats this 60 times.

A. The spinner must always land on 12 for every color in 60 tries.
B. Experimental results never match theoretical probability.
C. In a spinner with equal sections, a result of "6" for one color and "16" for another is less likely than in a bag where the number of marbles per color isn't specified.
D. The graph is blue, and there were more blue marbles selected.

Question N.5: Jayden spins a spinner with four equal-size sections labeled red, yellow, green, and blue, 40 times. Micah randomly selects one marble from a bag that contains an equal number each of red, yellow, green, and blue marbles. He replaces the marble and selects again. Micah repeats this experiment 40 times. Each student records their results in a frequency bar graph. Which student's graph best represents the results that can be expected from each experiment?

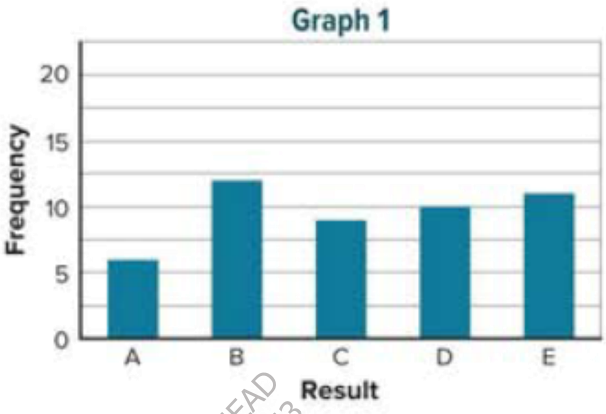


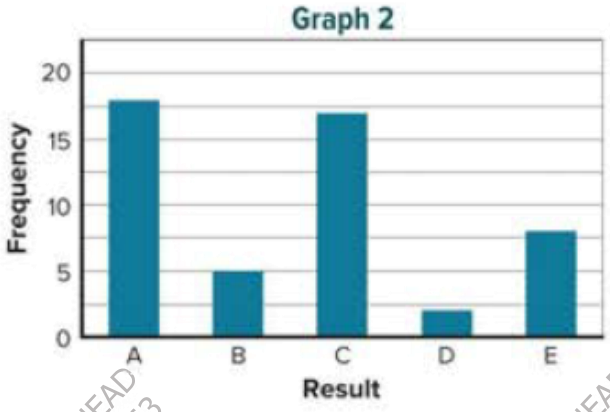


A. Jayden's
B. Micah's
C. all of the above
D. None of the above

Question N.6: Two experiments are conducted and their results are recorded in frequency bar graphs.

Experiment 1	Experiment 2
A spinner with equal-size sections of A, B, C, D, and E is spun 50 times.	A card is randomly selected from a bag containing five A cards, three B cards, four C cards, one D card, and two E cards. The card is then placed back in the bag. There are 50 trials.

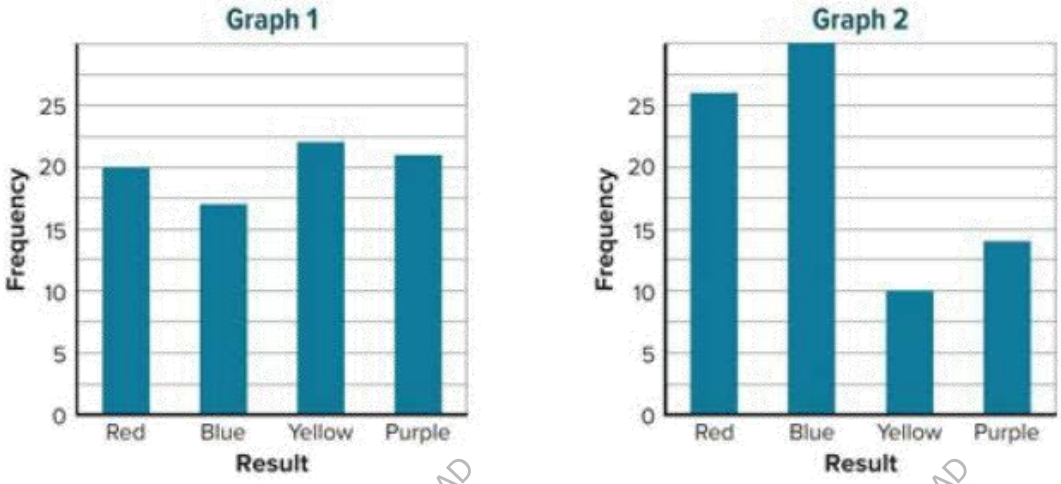




Which graph best represents the results that can be expected from Experiment 1?

A. graph 2
B. graph 1
C. all of the above
D. None of the above

Question N.7: Suppose the spinner shown is spun 80 times. Another spinner with four equal-size sections labeled red, blue, yellow, and purple is spun 80 times. The results are recorded in the following frequency bar graphs. Which graph best represents the results that can be expected from the first spinner?



A. graph 1
B. graph 2
C. all of the above
D. None of the above

Question N.8: Which of the following best describes the Law of Large Numbers in statistics?

A. As the number of trials in a random experiment increases, the average of the actual results tends to get closer to the expected value (theoretical probability).
B. The results of small samples are always more accurate and representative of the population than large samples.
C. The sum of probabilities for all possible outcomes in any experiment must be less than one.
D. There is no relationship between the number of trials and the accuracy of the statistical results.

اختبار الدرس 5-9

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

Question N.1: An Italian ice shop sells Italian ice in four flavors: lime, cherry, blueberry, and watermelon. The ice can be served plain, mixed with ice cream, or as a drink. Using an organized list or table, what is the sample space of possible outcomes?

A. {Lime-Plain, Lime-Drink, Cherry-Plain, Cherry-Mixed, Blueberry-Mixed, Blueberry-Drink, Watermelon-Plain, Watermelon-Drink}
B. {Lime-Plain, Cherry-Mixed, Blueberry-Drink, Watermelon-Plain}
C. {Lime, Cherry, Blueberry, Watermelon, Plain, Mixed, Drink}
D. {Lime-Plain, Lime-Mixed, Lime-Drink, Cherry-Plain, Cherry-Mixed, Cherry-Drink, Blueberry-Plain, Blueberry-Mixed, Blueberry-Drink, Watermelon-Plain, Watermelon-Mixed, Watermelon-Drink}

Question N.2:

A deli offers a lunch consisting of a soup, salad, and sandwich from the menu shown in the table. A customer randomly chooses lunch consisting of a soup, salad, and sandwich. Construct and use a tree diagram to determine the sample space of the event. How many possible outcomes are in the sample space?

Soup	Salad	Sandwich
Tortellini	Caesar	Roast Beef
Lentil	Macaroni	Ham
		Turkey

A. 9
B. 12
C. 15
D. 18

Question N.3: The spinner shown has six equal-size sections and is spun twice. What is the probability that the product of the numbers spun is 12?

A. 3.2%
B. 5.6%
C. 11.1%
D. 14.3%

Question N.4: A number from 0 to 9 is randomly selected and then a letter from A to D is randomly selected. What is the probability that the number 3 and a consonant are selected?

A. 2.5%
B. 5%
C. 7.5%
D. 10%

Question N.5: Lorelei tosses a coin 4 times. What is the probability of tossing four heads? Express as a percent. Round to the nearest tenth, if necessary.

A. 6.3%
B. 5.1%
C. 7.8%
D. 10.2%

Question N.6:

A number cube labeled 1 through 6 is rolled and the spinner shown is spun once. The spinner has four equal-size sections. This experiment is repeated 60 times. The relative frequency for getting a sum of 5 was $\frac{1}{5}$. What is the difference between the number of expected outcomes and the number of actual outcomes?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Question N.7:

Olivia tosses a two-sided counter and then spins a spinner with six equal-size sections labeled 1 through 6. One side of the counter is red. The other side is yellow. She performs this experiment 80 times. The relative frequency of tossing red and spinning a number greater than three was $\frac{2}{5}$. What is the difference between the number of expected outcomes and the number of actual outcomes?

A. 9
B. 12
C. 15
D. 18

Question N.8: Natalie has a choice of a black, blue, or tan skirt to wear with a red, blue, or white sweater. Without calculating the total number of possible outcomes, how many more outfits can she create if she adds a yellow sweater to her collection? Explain.

A. 1 additional outfit.
B. 2 additional outfits.
C. 3 additional outfits.
D. 4 additional outfits.

اختبار الدرس 6-9

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

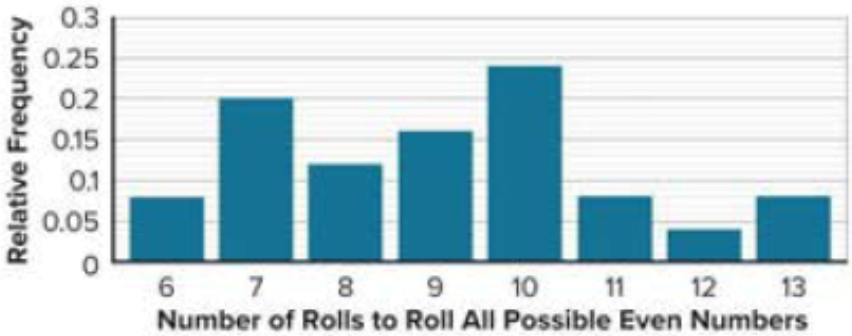
Mr. Aghead

Question N.1: A local grocery store sells cereal in two-packs for a special price. The probability of a box containing a prize is $\frac{1}{3}$. Design and simulate an event that estimates the probability of randomly selecting a two-pack that contains a prize in both boxes. Run the simulation 10 times. What is the simulated probability of getting a prize in both boxes of cereal?

A. 20%
B. 10%
C. 33%
D. 50%

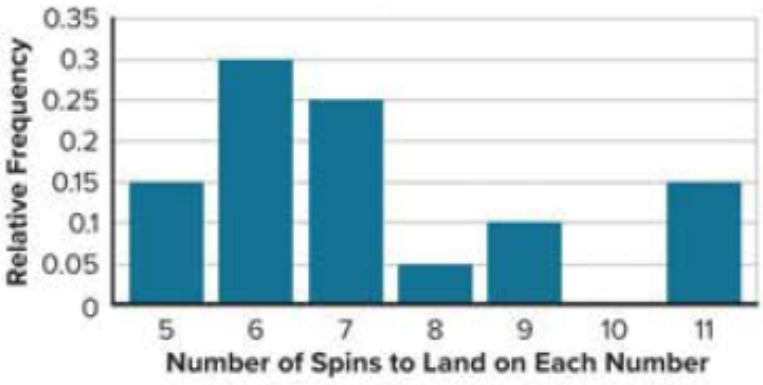
Question N.2: A computer simulation was designed to simulate rolling a number cube multiple times until all of the possible even numbers were rolled. The relative frequency bar graph shows the number of rolls needed for the computer to roll all of the even numbers.

What is the simulated probability that eight or fewer rolls are needed to obtain all of the even numbers on a number cube?



A. 25%
B. 35%
C. 40%
D. 50%

Question N.3: Jake designs and conducts a computer simulation with 20 trials and uses the data from the simulation to create the relative frequency bar graph shown. The graph shows the relative frequency of the number of spins needed for a four-section spinner labeled 1 through 4 to land on each number at least once. Using the graph, what is the experimental probability that more than 7 spins are needed to land on each number at least once?



A. 10%
B. 30%
C. 40%
D. 50%

Question N.4: Suppose the chance of rain on Saturday is $\frac{2}{5}$ and the chance of rain on Sunday is also $\frac{2}{5}$. A student wants to run a simulation to estimate the probability that it will rain on both days.

Part A How can the student model the chance of it raining on each day? Design a simulation.

A. Use a standard six-sided die where rolling a 1 or 2 represents rain, and repeat for both days
B. Flip a coin twice where heads represents rain and tails represents no rain
C. Use a bag with 5 colored marbles (2 red for rain, 3 blue for no rain). Draw one marble with replacement for Saturday and another for Sunday
D. Use a random number generator from 1 to 10 where numbers 1 through 5 represent rain

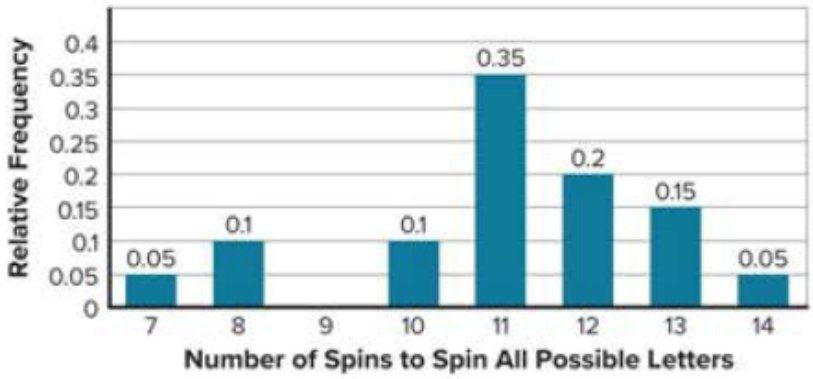
Part B Suppose the table shows the results of 10 trials of a simulation. An "R" represents a day that it rained and an "N" represents a day that it did not rain.

Trial	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saturday	N	R	R	N	N	R	R	N	R	N
Sunday	N	N	R	R	N	R	N	R	R	N

According to the results of the simulation, what is the experimental probability of having rain on both days?

A. 10%
B. 30%
C. 40%
D. 50%

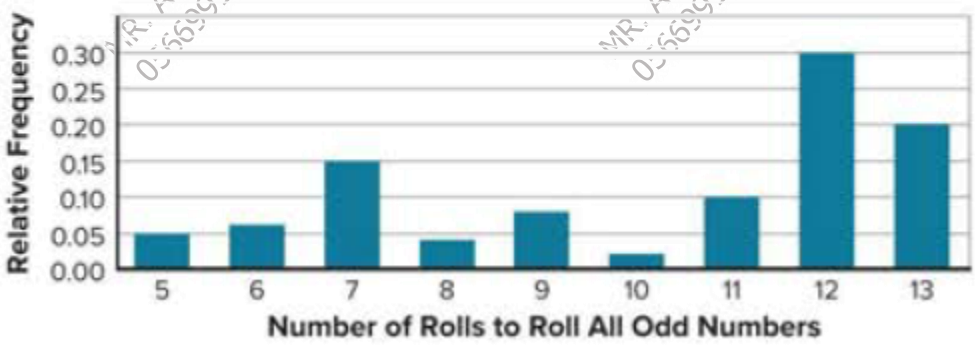
Question N.5: Leigh designs and conducts a computer simulation with 30 trials and uses the data from the simulation to create the relative frequency bar graph shown. The graph shows the relative frequency of the number of spins needed for a spinner divided into 6 equal sections labeled A through F to land on each letter at least once.



Using the graph, what is the experimental probability that more than 10 spins are needed to land on each letter at least once? Write the probability as a percent.

A. 25%	B. 50%
C. 75%	D. 90%

Question N.6: Nelly designs and conducts a computer simulation with 50 trials and uses the data from the simulation to create the frequency bar graph shown. The graph shows the relative frequency of the number of rolls needed for a number cube labeled 7 through 12 to roll all of the possible odd numbers.

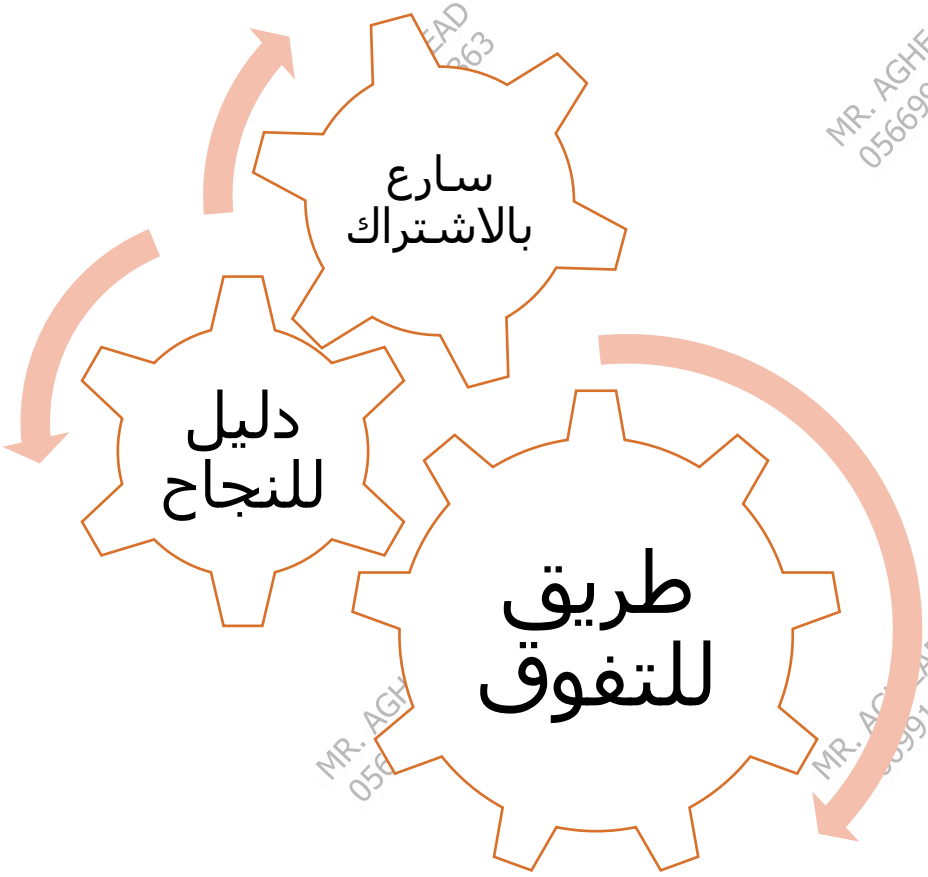


How much greater is the probability that 7 or 11 rolls are needed than 13 rolls?

A. 1%
B. 5%
C. 10%
D. 20%

Is the probability that 7 or 12 rolls are needed greater than the probability that all of the other rolls are needed? Explain.

A. Yes, because the sum of the relative frequencies for 7 and 12 is 0.45, which is greater than the rest.
B. Yes, because 12 rolls has the highest individual bar on the graph.
C. No, because the sum of the relative frequencies for 7 and 12 is 0.45, while the sum for all other rolls is 0.55.
D. No, because the simulation only had 50 trials, which is not enough to determine probability.



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0566991363

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