SAMPEL PERCUMA

Cambridge Primary Maths Probability and Chance Worksheets + Answer Key

Set penuh: Cambridge Primary

Maths Year 1–6

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PRIMARY MATHEMATICS · PRACTICE WORKBOOK

Cambridge Primary Mathematics

Stage 6

Topic practice for Year 6 (ages 10–11)

- 17 topics across Number, Geometry & Measure, Statistics & Probability
- 162 original practice questions, easy to challenging
- Decimals, fractions, percentages, ratio, angles, coordinates, averages
- End-of-stage mixed test (36 marks)
- Full answer key with worked answers

Follows the Cambridge Primary Mathematics curriculum framework (0096), Stage 6.
Independent practice material — not an official Cambridge publication. All questions are original.
Metric units throughout; money in RM (ringgit) and sen.

Statistics and Probability 2Sp.01–2Sp.02

Topic 15: Patterns and chance

Remember

- A **regular pattern** repeats in the same way. A **random pattern** has no rule.
- Tossing a coin has two outcomes: **heads** or **tails**.
- Do an experiment many times, record the results, then talk about them.

1. Is each pattern regular or random?



A



B

Answer: _____

2. You toss a coin. What are the two possible outcomes?

Answer: _____

3. Ali tossed a coin 20 times. He got heads 11 times. How many tails did he get?

Answer: _____

4. Look at Ali's results in question 3. Is getting heads 11 times surprising? Explain.

Answer: _____

5. A bag has only red counters. You take one without looking. What colour will it be?

Answer: _____

Topic 15: Chance

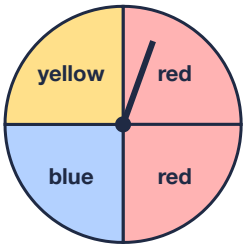
Remember

- Describe chance with: **it will happen**, **it might happen**, **it will not happen**.
- In an experiment, record the results in a table, then describe what you notice.
- A small number of tries can give results that are not equal, even when the chances are equal.

1. Will it happen, might it happen, or will it not happen?
   (a) The sun will rise tomorrow.
   (b) It will rain tomorrow.
   (c) You roll a 7 on a normal 1–6 dice.

   Answer: _____

2. Look at the spinner.



   (a) Which colour is it most likely to land on?
   (b) Will it land on green?

   Answer: _____

3. A bag has 5 green counters and 1 white counter. You take one without looking. Which colour are you more likely to get?

   Answer: _____

4. A dice was rolled 30 times.

number	1	2	3	4	5	6
frequency	4	6	5	5	3	7

   (a) Which number came up most often?
   (b) Check that the frequencies add up to 30.
   (c) Does this prove that 6 is the most likely number? Explain.

   Answer: _____

Statistics and Probability 4Sp.01–4Sp.02

Topic 14: Chance

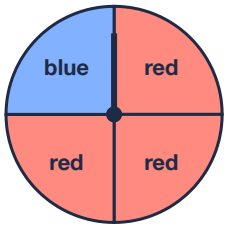
Remember

- Words for chance: **impossible** · **unlikely** · **maybe** (even chance) · **likely** · **certain**.
- In a chance experiment, more trials usually give results that are closer to what we expect.

1. Choose impossible, unlikely, maybe, likely or certain.
   (a) It will rain fish tomorrow.
   (b) The sun will rise tomorrow.
   (c) A coin lands on heads.
   (d) You roll a 1–6 dice and get a number less than 6.

   Answer: _____

2. Look at the spinner.



   (a) Which colour is most likely?
   (b) How likely is it to land on yellow?

   Answer: _____

3. A bag has 7 green balls and 1 yellow ball. Is picking the yellow ball likely or unlikely?

   Answer: _____

4. A spinner has 6 equal parts numbered 1 to 6. Is landing on an even number likely, unlikely or an even chance?

   Answer: _____

5. Lim flipped a coin 10 times and got 7 heads. She says the coin must be unfair. Do you agree? What could she do to find out?

   Answer: _____

Statistics and Probability 5Sp.01–5Sp.03

Topic 15: Probability

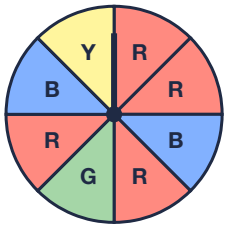
Remember

- Outcomes are **equally likely** when each has the same chance (each number on a fair dice).
- Compare likelihood by comparing how many outcomes give what you want out of all outcomes.
- More trials in an experiment give a better picture of the real chance.

1. On a fair 1–6 dice, is rolling a 6 more likely, less likely or equally likely as rolling a 1?

   Answer: _____

2. Look at the spinner (8 equal parts).



   R = red, B = blue, G = green, Y = yellow
   (a) Which colour is most likely?
   (b) Which two colours are equally likely?
   (c) Is landing on red an even chance?

   Answer: _____

3. Bag A has 3 red balls and 1 blue ball. Bag B has 5 red and 5 blue. From which bag are you more likely to pick red?

   Answer: _____

4. Two coins are flipped. The outcomes are HH, HT, TH, TT. Is getting one head and one tail more likely than getting two heads? Explain.

   Answer: _____

5. A spinner has 3 equal parts: red, blue, green.

	red	blue	green
30 spins	9	11	10
300 spins	98	103	99

   Which set of results gives a better picture of the real chance? Why?

   Answer: _____

Statistics and Probability 6Sp.01–6Sp.04

Topic 17: Probability

Remember

- Probability scale: impossible (0) — unlikely — even chance ($\frac{1}{2}$) — likely — certain (1).
- Probability = favourable outcomes ÷ all equally likely outcomes.
- **Mutually exclusive** events cannot happen at the same time.
- More trials in an experiment give a better estimate of probability.

1. Choose: impossible, unlikely, even chance, likely or certain.
   (a) rolling 0 on a 1–6 dice
   (b) rolling a number less than 6
   (c) picking a vowel from the letters of BANANA

   Answer: _____

2. A spinner has 8 equal sections: 3 red, 4 blue, 1 green. Find:
   (a) P(red)
   (b) P(not blue)

   Answer: _____

3. You roll a 1–6 dice. Are these events mutually exclusive?
   (a) “an even number” and “a 3”
   (b) “an even number” and “a number greater than 3”

   Answer: _____

4. Ali tosses a coin 10 times and gets 7 heads. Mei tosses it 1000 times and gets 508 heads. Whose results give a better estimate of the probability of heads? About what is the probability of heads?

   Answer: _____

5. A drawing pin lands point up 36 times in 60 throws.
   (a) Estimate the probability of point up.
   (b) About how many times will it land point up in 200 throws?

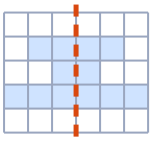
   Answer: _____

6. A bag has 4 red and 6 blue counters. Write the probability of red as a fraction, a decimal and a percentage.

   Answer: _____

5	**(a) 13:30 (b) 1 hour 10 minutes (c) the 10:40 bus**	(b) 08:15 → 09:15 is 1 h, → 09:25 is 10 more min. (c) It arrives at 11:50.
6	**1 hour 35 minutes**	2:10 → 3:10 is 1 h; 3:10 → 3:45 is 35 min.
7	**14 days = 2 weeks**	17 − 3 = 14; 14 ÷ 7 = 2.
8	**9 years old**	2026 − 2017 = 9.
9	**Ahmad, by 23 seconds**	35 − 12 = 23 seconds.
10	**36 months; 35 days**	3 × 12; 5 × 7.
11	**11:30**	11:05 + 25 min = 11:30.

Topic 8: 2D shapes, 3D shapes and symmetry

1	**A pentagon, B hexagon, C octagon, D trapezium**	Count the sides: 5, 6, 8; D has one pair of parallel sides.
2	**a rectangle; 4 sides**	
3	**square, regular hexagon, equilateral triangle**	Circles always leave gaps.
4	**6 faces, all squares**	
5	**5 faces: 1 square and 4 triangles**	
6	**5 faces: 2 triangles and 3 rectangles**	
7	**3 faces: 2 flat circles and 1 curved face**	
8	**a cube**	6 equal squares that fold into a cube.
9	**(a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 6**	A square has 2 straight-through lines and 2 diagonals; a rectangle's diagonals are not lines of symmetry.
10		Each square is copied the same distance from the mirror line on the other side.
11	**B, E, H**	A has only a vertical line; N has none.

Topic 9: Angles

1	**a acute, b right, c obtuse, d acute**	
2	**a, d, b, c**	a is about 35°, d about 70°, b is 90°, c about 140°.
3	**(a) right (b) acute (c) obtuse**	Each hour mark is 30°: 90°, 30°, 150°.
4	**4**	
5	**1**	Two obtuse angles would already be more than a straight line.
6	**obtuse**	

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