

### 10.1 Experimental Probability

Our study of probability so far has been theoretical.

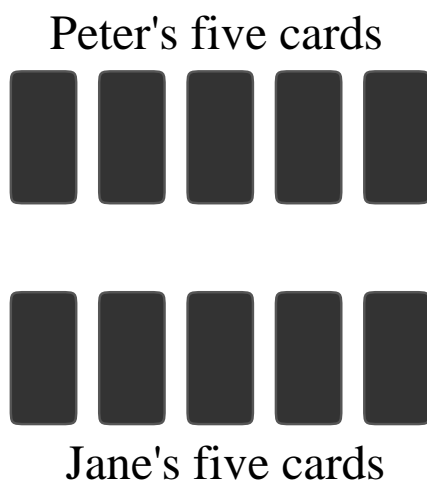
However, we can obtain probabilities by experimentation.

### 10.2 The “Snap Count” Experiment

Two people, Peter and Jane, sit on opposite sides of a table.

Each has five cards with the letters J, Z, E, H and K printed on their faces.

Each shuffles their five cards and places them in a row, face down, on the table.



They now turn their cards over and look to see how high the Snap Count is.  
The diagram below shows a Snap Count of three.



You are now going to do this experiment 25 times and each time record the Snap Count in the following table.

Be sure to shuffle the cards thoroughly each time !

### 10.3 Table of Results

Snap Count	Tally	Frequency	Probability
0			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

- ( i )      What is the most probable Snap Count ?
- ( ii )     What is the least probable Snap Count ?  
Explain why this answer is not a surprise.
- ( iii )    To get highly accurate probabilities out of this experiment what  
should you do ?

#### 10.4 Table for Whole Class Results

Snap Count	Whole Class Frequency	Probability
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

This document is a part of a **Mathematics Community Outreach Project** initiated by Shrewsbury School

It may be freely duplicated and distributed, unaltered, for non-profit educational use

In October 2020, Shrewsbury School was voted “**Independent School of the Year 2020**”

© 2025 Number Wonder

Teachers may obtain detailed worked solutions to the exercises by email from [MHHShrewsbury@Gmail.com](mailto:MHHShrewsbury@Gmail.com)