

Lesson 9-3 **Reading in the Content Area****Main Idea**

1. Mark the *main idea* with an *M*.
Mark the statement that is *too broad* with a *B*.
Mark the statement that is *too narrow* with an *N*.

- _____ There are 21 different combinations of jeans when 7 sizes and 3 lengths are available.
_____ Knowledge of probability is critical for making predictions and good decisions.
_____ Using multiplication instead of a tree diagram can be an easier way to count outcomes.

Subject Matter

2. This lesson is mainly about how to _____

- a. organize clothing choices.
- b. draw a tree diagram.
- c. use the Fundamental Counting Principle.
- d. find the probability of an event.

Supporting Details

3. To determine the different ways of choosing a steak dinner with the choices of 5 steaks, 3 ways to cook them, and 4 kinds of potatoes, you should _____

- a. multiply $5 \times 3 \times 4$.
- b. add $5 + 3 + 4$.
- c. divide the number of steaks by the number of potatoes.
- d. add $5 + 3$, then multiply by 4.

Conclusion

4. *The Fundamental Counting Principle* is _____

- a. a visual picture of possible outcomes.
- b. applied using multiplication.
- c. applied using addition.
- d. a more precise method than a tree diagram.

Clarifying Details

5. The Key Concept box _____

- a. shows how to use the Fundamental Counting Principle.
- b. defines tree diagrams.
- c. shows properties of multiplication.
- d. explains variables m and n .

Vocabulary in Context

6. The term *outcome* means _____

- a. a customary unit of weight.
- b. possible tree diagrams.
- c. counting on.
- d. one possible result of a probability event.