

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 11-1 Introduction to Probability****Probability** - the measure of how likely it is that an event will occur.

You can write the probability of an event as a fraction or decimal from 0 to 1, or as a percent from 0 to 100%, inclusive.

The probability of tossing a penny and it landing on heads is

**Fraction:** \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}}$

**Decimal:** \_\_\_\_\_ - To write the probability as a decimal, divide the numerator by the denominator.  
The probability of landing on heads is \_\_\_\_\_

**Percent:** \_\_\_\_\_ . To write the probability as a percent, first write the fraction as a decimal. Then move the decimal point two places to the right. The probability of landing on heads is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Write the probability.**

1. The probability of Joy winning the race is 0.4. Write this probability as a fraction and a percent.

\_\_\_\_\_

- The higher the probability, the more likely the event is to occur.
  - Events with a probability of 0 or 0% never happen.
  - Events with a probability of 1 or 100% always happen.
  - Events with a probability of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 0.5, or 50%, have the same chance of happening as of not happening.
2. If you have a bag of red marbles and blue marbles, the probability of pulling out a green marble is \_\_\_\_\_. The event is \_\_\_\_\_ because there are no green marbles in the bag.

**Write impossible, unlikely, as likely as not, likely, or certain to describe each event.**

3. A week has seven days. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Rolling a 7 on a standard number cube. \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 11 Notes

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Use what you know about fractions, decimals and percents to compare probabilities.

Rolling two standard number cubes, the chance that you roll a sum of 2 is \_\_\_\_\_

The chance that you roll a sum of 7 is \_\_\_\_\_

To figure out which event is more likely to occur, compare the probabilities of the events. First make sure the fractions have the same denominators.

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{36}$$

Find an equivalent fraction by finding the common denominator.

So rolling a sum of \_\_\_\_\_ is more likely to occur than rolling a sum of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Compare the probabilities to decide which event is more likely to occur.**

5. The probability that a month of the year ends with R is  $\frac{1}{3}$

The probability that a month of the year ends with E is  $\frac{1}{12}$ .

Is it more likely that a month of the year will end with R or E?

6. When you spin a spinner, there is a 20% chance of it landing on 1, a 30% chance of it landing on 2, and a 50% chance of it landing on 3. Is it more likely that the spinner will land on 1 or 2?

7. When you pick a marble from a bag, the chance that the marble is blue is 0.3, the chance that it is purple is 0.4, and the chance that it is red is 0.3. Is it more likely that the marble you pick will be red or blue?

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**Lesson 11-2: Experimental Probability**

**Experiment** - an activity involving chance that can have different results.

Rolling a standard number cube is an experiment.

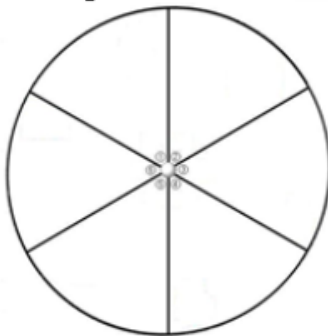
**Outcomes** - The different results that are possible in an experiment.

**Sample space** of an experiment - the set of all possible outcomes.

When rolling a standard number cube, the sample space is {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}.

Identify the outcome shown and the sample space.

1. spinning the spinner below : \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tossing the coin below: \_\_\_\_\_



If you perform an experiment many times, you can estimate the probability of an event.

To find the experimental probability of an event, use a formula.

$$\text{Probability} \rightarrow \frac{\text{number of times the event occurs}}{\text{Total number of trials}}$$

Suppose you rolled a standard number cube 20 times and it landed on 5 six times.

$$P(\text{rolling } 5) \rightarrow \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$$

Find the experimental probability of each event.

Pulling Marbles out of a Bag		
Red 9	Blue 6	Green 5

3. The experimental probability of pulling out a red marble.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The experimental probability of pulling out a green marble.

\_\_\_\_\_

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**11-3: Theoretical Probability**

**Theoretical probability** - used to estimate the probability of an event.

To find the theoretical probability of an event,

first find the number of ways the event can occur.

Then divide that number by the total number of possible outcomes.

On a standard number cube. To find the theoretical probability of rolling a number greater than 2, find the number of possible outcomes that are greater than 2.

\_\_\_\_\_ are greater than 2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ outcomes that are greater than 2.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ possible outcomes, so divide \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_.

Probability →  $\frac{\text{number of ways event can occur}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}}$

**P (rolling a number greater than 2) = \_\_\_\_\_**

Find the theoretical probability of each event.



1. **P(landing on an even number)**

\_\_\_\_\_

2. **P(landing on a prime number)**

\_\_\_\_\_

3. **P(landing on a number divisible by 3)**

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **P(landing on a number with 3 factors)**

\_\_\_\_\_

5. **P(landing on a number greater than 8)**

number of ways event can occur

\_\_\_\_\_

6. **P(landing on a number less than 9)**

\_\_\_\_\_

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**11-4 Make an Organized List**

You can make an organized list to help you solve problems.

Look at the sandwich choices posted at the deli.

Bread	Meat	Condiment	Fixings
Wheat	Ham	Mayonaise	Pickles
Rye	Turkey	Mustard	Peppers
White		None	None

To find the possible sandwiches that can be made with one type of bread and one type of meat, use a tree diagram to make an organized list of the sandwiches. List all the possible combinations.

**Solve. Show your branches and total outcomes.**

1. Erin can choose a waffle cone, sugar cone, or chocolate-dipped cone at the carnival. Her choices for ice cream are chocolate, vanilla, strawberry, or cookies and cream. How many different ice cream cones combinations are available to her?

2. Mrs. Baylus is a parent involved in a neighborhood car pool. She can drive on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, before school or after school. How many different times can Mrs. Baylus drive for the car pool?

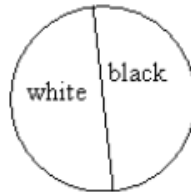
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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### 11-5: Compound Events

A compound event consists of two or more single events.

To find the probability of landing on a prime number and black, first make a list of all the possibilities



Create a chart to keep your data.

**Number Spinner**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Black						
White						

There are \_\_\_\_\_ possible outcomes.

Next, find the number of outcomes that have a prime number and black.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ outcomes that have a prime number and black.

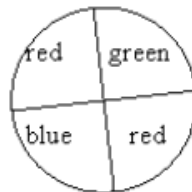
Then find the probability.

$$P(\text{prime number, black}) \rightarrow \frac{\text{ways the event can occur}}{\text{possible outcomes}}$$

Simplify the fraction:

**Use the spinners to find the probability of each compound event.**

1.  $P(2, \text{red})$  \_\_\_\_\_



2.  $P(\text{odd number, blue})$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $P(\text{even number, red})$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $P(\text{number greater than 4, green})$  \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $P(\text{number less than 4, red})$  \_\_\_\_\_

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**11-6: Making Predictions**

**Prediction** - a guess about something in the future.  
Use theoretical probability to make predictions.



Look at the spinner above. To find the number of times you expect to land on a composite number in 27 spins, first find the theoretical probability of the event.

$$P(\text{composite number}) \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

This means that the spinner will land on a composite number about \_\_\_\_\_ of the time.

Then multiply the theoretical probability by the number of times that you carry out the experiment.

$$\text{Find } \mathbf{1/3} \text{ of } \mathbf{27} \text{ times. } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$$

You can predict that the spinner will land on a composite number about \_\_\_\_\_ times.

**Look at the spinner above. Use theoretical probability to make a prediction. Show your work!**

1. Landing on an odd number in 42 spins.
  
2. Landing on a number that is neither prime nor composite in 30 spins.
  
3. Landing on a number that is less than 5 in 18 spins.

**LESSON 115 Homework and Practice**  
**Introduction to Probability**

Write impossible, unlikely, as likely as not, likely, or certain to describe each event

1. landing on blue

\_\_\_\_\_

2. landing on orange

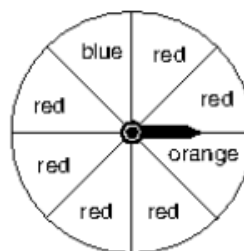
\_\_\_\_\_

3. landing on red

\_\_\_\_\_

4. landing on blue, red, or orange

\_\_\_\_\_



5. You will spin the spinner clockwise.

\_\_\_\_\_

Write each probability as a decimal and as a fraction.

6. There is a 65% chance of rain tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_

7. There is a 5% chance of snow tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_

8. There is a 50% chance of hail tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_

Compare probabilities.

9. Are you more likely to win a DVD player or a stereo?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Are you more likely to win a diamond ring, a watch, or a stereo?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Which item are you most likely to receive? Which are you least likely to receive?

\_\_\_\_\_

Prize Winning Probabilities	
Color TV	28%
DVD player	15%
Watch	35%
Stereo	16%
Diamond ring	6%

12. A spinner has 8 equal sections marked with the numbers 1 through 8. Are you more likely to land on an odd or even number?

\_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON**  
**11.1**

**Problem Solving**

**Introduction to Probability**

Floods are categorized by their probability of occurrence. For example, a flood categorized as a 20-year flood means it has a 1 in 20 chance of occurring in any given year. Complete the flood probability chart below. Then use it to answer the questions. Write answers in simplest form.

**Flood Probabilities of Occurrence**

	Category	Probability Fraction	Probability Decimal	Probability Percent
1.	2-year flood			
2.	5-year flood			
3.	10-year flood			
4.	50-year flood			
5.	100-year flood			

6. Which flood category in the table is the most likely to occur in a given year? The least likely?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The Yukon River in Alaska had a 100-year flood in 1992. Does this mean that another 100-year flood could not occur on the Yukon River until 2092? Explain.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Following the naming system in the table, what category name would you use for a flood that is certain to occur in any given year?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. During the Mississippi River system flood of 1993, about 8 million acres of land were flooded! It was a rare 500-year flood. What is the percent of probability that another 500-year flood will occur on the Mississippi River system next year?

\_\_\_\_\_

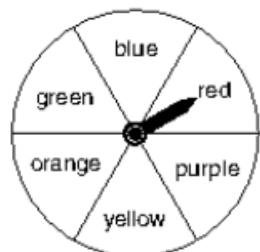
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**LESSON** **11-2** **Homework and Practice**  
**Experimental Probability**

For each experiment, identify the outcome shown and the sample space.

1.

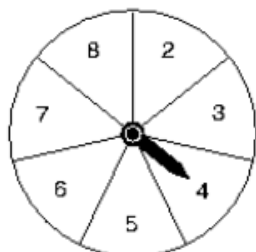


outcome: \_\_\_\_\_

sample space: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2.



outcome: \_\_\_\_\_

sample space: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Adam has a standard deck of playing cards. He picked one card, recorded the suit, and placed it back in the deck. He repeated this process several times and recorded his results in the table.

3. Find the experimental probability that a card selected from the deck will be a club.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Find the experimental probability that a card selected from the deck will be spade.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Based on Adam's experiment, which card suit is he most likely to select from the deck?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Heart	
Diamond	
Spade	
Club	

6. Based on Adam's experiment, which card suit is he least likely to select from the deck?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. In 100 coin tosses, John got tails up 50 times. What is the experimental probability that John will get tails up on his next toss?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON** **Problem Solving**  
**112 Experimental Probability**

Write the correct answer. Write answers in simplest form.

1. Brandy tossed a fair coin several times. She recorded in this table the result of each toss. What is the experimental probability that Brandy's next toss will land heads up?

<b>Heads Up</b>	
<b>Tails Up</b>	

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. In this table, Charles recorded the gender of each person who shopped at his store this morning. What is the experimental probability that his next customer will be a woman?

<b>Male</b>	
<b>Female</b>	

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Nita packed 4 pairs of shorts for her beach vacation—a blue pair, a white pair, a denim pair, and a black pair. Without looking, she pulls out the blue pair from her suitcase. What are the outcome and the sample space for this experiment?

4. Mick rolled two number cubes at the same time. Each cube is numbered 1 through 6. The cubes showed a sum of 7. What are the outcome and sample space of this experiment?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Abdul recorded the number of free throws his favorite basketball player made in each of 24 games. He organized his results in this frequency table. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

<b>Free Throws Made</b>	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Frequency</b>	1	4	7	9	3

5. What is the experimental probability that this player will make 1 free throw in the next game?

- A**  $\frac{1}{24}$                       **C**  $\frac{7}{24}$   
**B**  $\frac{1}{6}$                          **D**  $\frac{1}{8}$

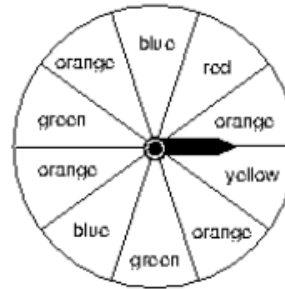
6. Based on Abdul's experiment, how many free throws will this player most likely make in any given game?

- F** 3                              **H** 0  
**G** 4                              **J** 2

**LESSON** **11-3** **Homework and Practice**  
**Theoretical Probability**

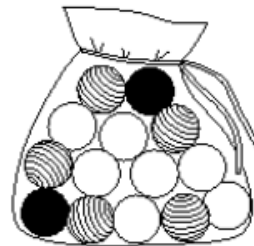
Find the probability of each event using the spinner.

1. landing on blue \_\_\_\_\_
2. landing on red, yellow, or orange  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. landing on red \_\_\_\_\_
4. not landing on yellow \_\_\_\_\_



Find the probability of each event using the bag of marbles.

5. picking a black marble \_\_\_\_\_
6. picking a striped marble \_\_\_\_\_
7. picking a grey marble \_\_\_\_\_
8. not picking a white marble \_\_\_\_\_



A standard number cube is rolled. Find each probability.

9.  $P(1 \text{ or } 2 \text{ or } 3)$  \_\_\_\_\_
10.  $P(\text{less than } 3)$  \_\_\_\_\_
11.  $P(6)$  \_\_\_\_\_
12.  $P(\text{greater than } 2)$  \_\_\_\_\_

13. Out of 10 fair coin tosses, a coin landed tails up 9 times. How does this experimental probability of a fair coin landing tails up compare to the theoretical probability of the same event?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

14. The probability of a spinner landing on blue is  $\frac{2}{5}$ . What is the probability of it not landing on blue, written as a percent?

\_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON** **Problem Solving**  
**11.3 Theoretical Probability**

Each time a letter is drawn, it is returned to the bag. Write the correct answer. Write answers in simplest form.

1. At the beginning of a game, each player picks letter tiles from a bag without looking. What is the probability that a player will pick a blank tile?
- \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which letter are you most likely to pick from the bag? Write this probability as a fraction, decimal, and percent.
- \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which letters are you least likely to pick from the bag? What is the probability that you will pick any one of those letters? Write this probability as a fraction, decimal, and percent.
- \_\_\_\_\_

4. The probability of randomly picking a letter is  $\frac{3}{50}$ . What could that letter possibly be?
- \_\_\_\_\_

5. The probability of randomly picking a letter is  $\frac{1}{25}$ . What could that letter possibly be?
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Numbers of Tiles for Each Letter**

Letter	Tiles	Letter	Tiles
A	9	O	8
B	2	P	2
C	2	Q	1
D	4	R	6
E	12	S	4
F	2	T	6
G	3	U	4
H	2	V	2
I	9	W	2
J	1	X	1
K	1	Y	2
L	4	Z	1
M	2	BLANK	2
N	6		

**Circle the letter of the correct answer.**

6. What is the probability that you will select a vowel tile from the bag?

**A**  $\frac{9}{100}$

**C**  $\frac{11}{25}$

**B**  $\frac{26}{49}$

**D**  $\frac{21}{50}$

7. Most words with a *Q* must also have a *U*. What is the probability that you will select a *U*?

**F**  $\frac{1}{100}$

**H**  $\frac{1}{20}$

**G**  $\frac{1}{25}$

**D**  $\frac{1}{300}$

**LESSON**  
**11-4 Homework and Practice**  
**11-4 Make an Organized List**

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Make an organized list to answer each question.

1. Jason needs to pick out a shirt for his graduate dinner. He can choose from two styles: long sleeves and short sleeves. In each of the shirts, he has the various colors blue, black, beige, and green. How many different shirts can Jason actually choose?
2. Mr. Johnson will attend a conference on one of four days. He can take the bus, drive his own car, or take a taxi cab. How many different ways on four days can he get to the conference?

- 
3. Bruce stops at the store and wants to buy a snack. He is undecided as to whether he wants something sweet, something sour, or something chewy. There are two types of sweet candies: strawberry and cherry. There are three types of sour candies: grape, orange, and raspberry. There are two types of chewy candies: lemon, blueberry. How many different choices does Bruce have to choose from?

- 
4. Barry, Jeff, Pam, and Larry are sitting beside one another on a bench. In how many different orders could they possibly be sitting from left to right, with Larry always sitting on the far left?
-

**LESSON** **11.4** **Problem Solving**  
**Make an Organized List**

Write the correct answer.

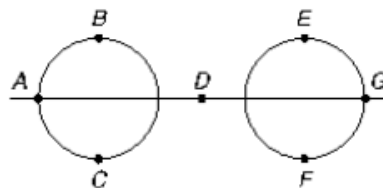
1. Computer spreadsheet programs use letter-number combinations to name cells. How many different cells can a spreadsheet have where its name has 1 English letter followed by 1 digit?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. An airline has five different flights to San Francisco today. Each flight offers first-class or coach seats. From how many different tickets to San Francisco can you choose today?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. On Friday, the school cafeteria is serving pizza, hamburgers, chicken, milk, chocolate milk, and juice. From how many different meal-drink combinations can you choose?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Tanya packed 4 T-shirts, 6 pairs of shorts, and 2 pairs of shoes for her vacation. How many different short-shirt-shoes outfit combinations can she wear?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. There are 4 people at a meeting. Every person shakes hands with each other person once. How many handshakes are done in all?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
6. There are 3,628,800 different ways to arrange the digits 0 through 9! How many different ways can you arrange the digits 1, 2, and 3?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

7. A spinner has 6 equal sections labeled *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, and *F*. A second spinner has 5 equal sections colored red, blue, green, yellow, and black. If you spin both spinners at the same time, how many different possible outcomes are there?

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| <b>A</b> 5 | <b>C</b> 11 |
| <b>B</b> 6 | <b>D</b> 30 |

8. How many different ways can you get from point *A* to point *G*?



- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| <b>F</b> 4 | <b>H</b> 5  |
| <b>G</b> 9 | <b>J</b> 12 |

**LESSON 11-5 Homework and Practice**  
**Compound Events**

This spinner is spun twice.

1. What is the probability of the spinner landing on *B*, then landing on *A*?

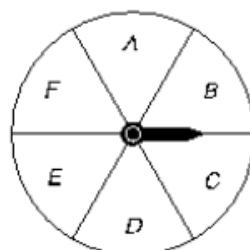
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the probability of the spinner landing on a vowel on either of the two spins?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the probability of the spinner not landing on *E* the first time and not landing on *A* the second time?

\_\_\_\_\_



4. What is the probability of spinning a *D* on the second spin?

\_\_\_\_\_

**A coin is tossed three times.**

5. What is the probability of the coin landing tails up three times? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the probability of the first toss landing heads up? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the probability of the coin landing tails up twice and heads up once? \_\_\_\_\_

**There are five cards, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in a bag. Each time a card is drawn, it is replaced. Find the probability of each event.**

8.  $P(3, \text{ and then a } 5)$  \_\_\_\_\_
9.  $P(4 \text{ or a } 5, \text{ then } 1)$  \_\_\_\_\_
10.  $P(\text{even, then even})$  \_\_\_\_\_
11.  $P(\text{greater than } 2, \text{ then less than } 3)$  \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is the probability of a coin landing on heads and a number cube landing on either 1 or 6?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. If a couple has three children, what is the probability of two children being girls and one a boy?

\_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON** **Problem Solving**  
**11-5 Compound Events**

You have two decks of playing cards. You draw one card from each deck at the same time. Write the correct answer.

1. What is the probability that you will draw a black card from Deck 1 and a red card from Deck 2?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the probability that you will draw a club card from both decks?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the probability that you will draw a heart from Deck 1 and a black card from Deck 2?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Standard Deck of  
Playing Cards**

Suit	Color	Number
Spades	Black	13
Hearts	Red	13
Clubs	Black	13
Diamonds	Red	13

You roll two standard number cubes at the same time. Write the correct answer.

4. What is the probability that you roll doubles, or the same two numbers?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Which sums are you least likely to get? What is the probability of rolling either of those sums?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the probability of rolling a sum less than 6?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Which sum are you most likely to get? What is the probability of rolling that sum?

\_\_\_\_\_

Circle the correct answer.

8. Spinner 1 has 5 equal sections labeled 1 through 5. Spinner 2 has 4 equal sections labeled 1 through 4. What is the probability that both spinners will land on an odd number at the same time?

**A**  $\frac{1}{5}$

**C**  $\frac{1}{4}$

**B**  $\frac{4}{9}$

**D**  $\frac{3}{10}$

9. Charlie hit the bull's-eye of a dartboard 80 times in 100 shots. Jim hit the bull's-eye 90 times in 100 shots. What are the chances that they will both hit the bull's-eye in the next shot?

**F** 89%

**H** 17%

**G** 72%

**J** 98%

**LESSON** **11.6** **Homework and Practice**

**11.6** **Making Predictions**

Use the sample survey to make predictions.

1. If you randomly selected a person, what is the probability that his or her favorite food is pizza?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. In a group of 210 people, how many do you predict would choose hamburgers as their favorite food?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In a class of 35 students, how many students do you predict would choose hot dogs as their favorite food?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. In a group of 21 people, how many do you predict would choose salad as their favorite food?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. A local newspaper states that 58% of all the people in the city donated some money to the firefighters' fundraiser. If you randomly selected 250 people in that city, how many do you predict would have donated money?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. If you toss a fair coin 90 times, how many times would you expect a heads to be face up on the toss?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. A restaurant claims that 15% of its customers order salads before their meal. If the restaurant served 3,500 people on a particular day, how many of those customers do you predict ordered salads before their meal?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. If you toss a fair dice 188 times, how many times do you predict it will land on an odd number?

\_\_\_\_\_

Favorite Foods	
Foods	Number of Students
Chicken Fingers	18
Hamburger	26
Hot Dog	12
Pizza	32
Salad	10
Other	7

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

**LESSON** **Problem Solving**  
**11-6** **Making Predictions**

Write the correct answer.

**U.S. Public High School Graduation Rates, Top 5 States**

State	Number of Students	Percent that Graduate
Iowa	497,301	83.2%
Minnesota	854,034	84.7%
Nebraska	288,261	87.9%
North Dakota	112,751	84.5%
Utah	480,255	83.7%

1. In which state are students most likely to graduate from public high school? About how many of the students who are enrolled in that state now do you predict will graduate?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. About how many students enrolled in North Dakota public high schools now do you predict will graduate?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. About how many students enrolled in Minnesota public high schools now do you predict will graduate?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. In which state do you predict more students in public high schools will graduate—Iowa or Utah? How many more?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

5. The total U.S. high school graduation rate is 68.1%. There are 48,857,321 students enrolled in public schools. About how many of those students do you predict will graduate?  
**A** about 332 million students  
**B** about 20 million students  
**C** about 33 million students  
**D** about 16 million students
6. About 11% of all students in the U.S. are enrolled in private schools. There are more than 48 million students in the U.S. About how many do you predict will go to private schools?  
**F** about 5,280,000 students  
**G** about 6 million students  
**H** about 52,800 students  
**J** about 528,000 students