

The slope-intercept form of a line is  $y = mx + b$ , where  $m$  is equal to the slope of the line and  $b$  is equal to the  $y$ -intercept. The point  $(0, -2)$  is the  $y$ -intercept of the line, so  $b = -2$ . Since you move three units up and one unit to the right to get to the point  $(1, 1)$ , the slope is  $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$ .