

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 two units down and four units to the right to get to the point  $(4, 0)$ , the slope is  $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$ .