

8. Gradient is how steep the slope is. It is possible to calculate the gradient of a slope using the formula on page 1 of your reference tables.

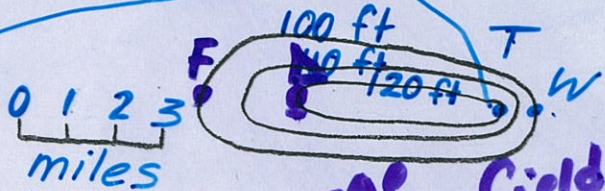
Gradient = $\frac{\text{change in field value}}{\text{distance}}$

subtract) $\frac{120 \text{ ft} - 100 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mile}}$

divide) $= \frac{20 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mile}}$

$= 20.0 \text{ ft/mile}$

mi = miles
 m = meters
 ml = milliliter



Gradient = $\frac{\text{change in field value}}{\text{distance}}$

$= \frac{120 \text{ ft} - 100 \text{ ft}}{2 \text{ miles}}$

$= \frac{20 \text{ ft}}{2 \text{ miles}}$

$= 10.0 \text{ ft/mile}$

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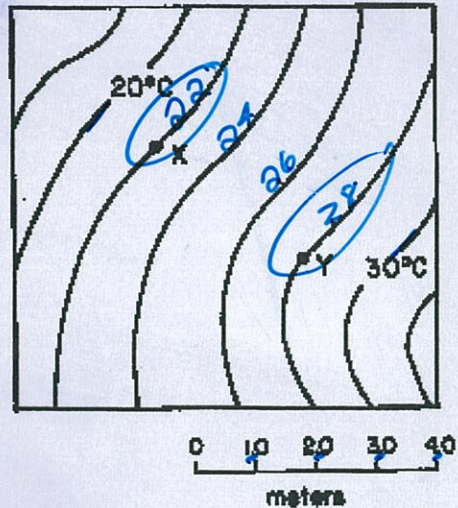
Base your answer to the following question on the *Earth Science Reference Tables*.

A stream begins at an elevation of 2,000 meters and ends in a lake at an elevation of 400 meters. The lake is 320 kilometers from the stream's source. What is the average gradient of the stream?

(1) 1.6 m/km (3) 5.0 m/km
 (2) 2.0 m/km (4) 8.0 m/km

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The diagram below represents a temperature field in degrees Celsius. What is the approximate temperature field gradient between points X and Y? [Refer to the *Earth Science Reference Tables*.]



- (1) 0.5 °C/m (3) 3 °C/m
 (2) 2 °C/m (4) 6 °C/m

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