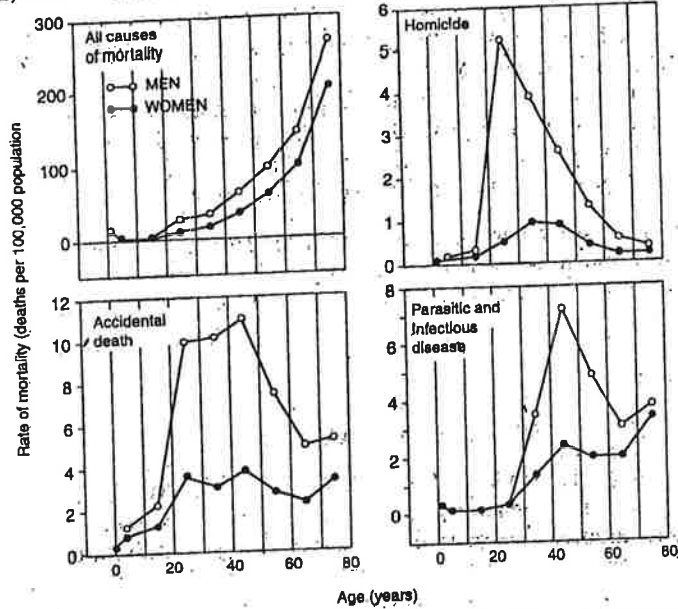


Titan Learning Center
Science ACT Prep
Week 1

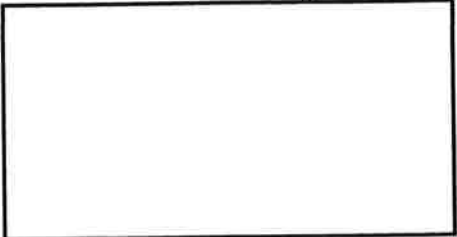
1. The charts below show the numbers of deaths from three different causes, per hundred thousand of population, plotted against the age of death, separately for men and women, and the total numbers of death at each age.



From: "Sex Difference in Mortality Rates" by Ian P.F. Owens, *Science*, Sept. 20, 2002

- The probability that a man in his 40s will die in an accident is about:
 - one in a thousand.
 - one in ten thousand.
 - one in a hundred thousand.
 - one in a million.
- One obvious feature of this information is that:
 - overall, more men die than women.
 - for men in their 20s death from homicide is about as frequent as death from accident.
 - more men than women get infectious diseases.
 - at all ages, the death rate is higher for men.
- For women in their 60s:
 - at this age, there is an unusually large rate of accidental death.
 - most deaths are from causes other than those in this study.
 - there are more women alive at this age than men.
 - one woman in 100,000 is murdered.
- In what way does the curve for infectious disease differ from the curve for homicide and accidental death?
 - Death rate for both sexes increases after age 60.
 - Death rates for men and women do not differ until after age 25.
 - At all ages, more men than women die.
 - The death rate for men drops sharply after age 40.
- The data suggest certain sociological generalizations. Which?
 - Women are better drivers than men.
 - Young men are inclined to be violent and reckless.
 - Women commit far fewer murders than men.
 - At all ages, there are more female than male humans.

TLC Stamp



Be sure to fill out your name on a raffle ticket.