Task 1: Draw a bar chart of the following data. All the data must be on one graph. The data shows yearly survival rates for all types of cancers combined (except non-melanoma skin cancer). *Hint: Each period will need two bars (one for men and one for women).* (4 marks).

Table 1: One Year Net Survival Rates for All Cancers Excluding Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer: 1971-2011

	Net Survival %	
Period of Diagnosis	Men	Women
1971-1972	44.5	55.4
1980-1981	50.5	60.9
1990-1991	55.6	65.2
2000-2001	60.6	68.8
2005-2006	63.7	71.4
2010-2011	66.7	74.1

Task 2: Using the graph you have just drawn, describe the patterns in the data (3 marks).

Task 3: Explain why a bar chart was more appropriate than a histogram for this data (2 marks).

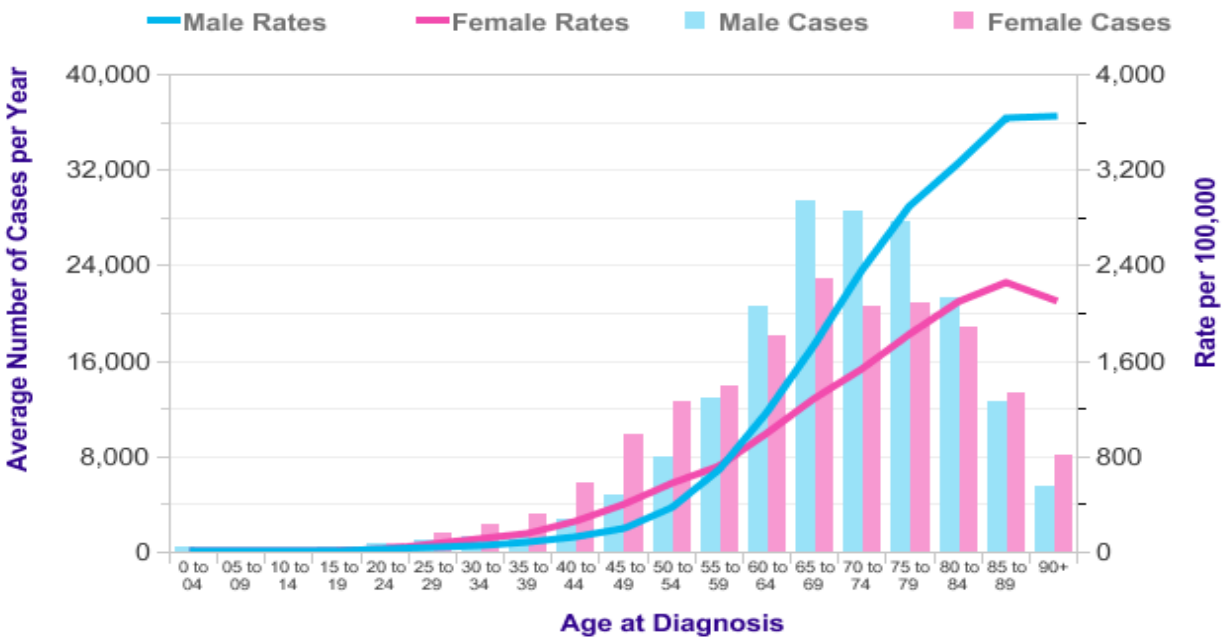
Task 4: Explain why it would be difficult to predict the net survival rate in men in 1995 using the graph you have drawn (2 marks).

Task 5: In which period of diagnosis was there the biggest difference in survival between men and women? (1 mark).

Look at the graph below.

Task 6: What type of graph is displayed by the bars? (1 mark).

Figure 1: Average Number of New Cases Per Year of all cancers (except non-melanoma skin cancer) and Age-Specific Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population, UK



Task 7: Which age range has the highest cancer **rates** amongst men? (1 mark).

Task 8: Which age range has the highest cancer **rates** amongst women? (1 mark).

Task 9: In which age range is the number of cancer **rates** in men and women most similar? (1 mark).

Task 10: Compare the average **number of cancer cases** between males and females from 25 to 90+ (3 marks).

Task 11: Explain why the cancer rates are much higher in males aged 90+, yet the average number of cases of cancer per year is lower amongst males compared with females (1 mark).

Task 1: Draw a bar chart of the following data. All the data must be on one graph. The data shows yearly survival rates for all cancers combined (except non-melanoma skin cancer). *Hint: Each period will need two bars (one for men and one for women).* (4 marks).

Graph should look as below but without the last column for Adults – normal ISA marks given.

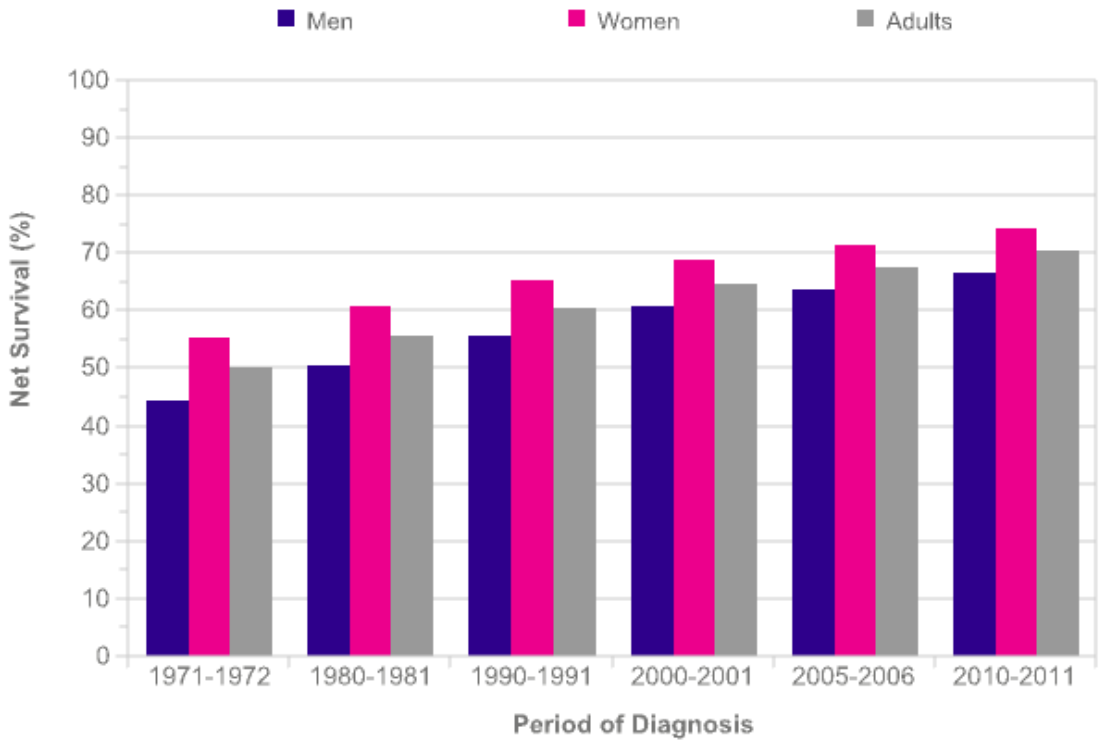


Table 1: One Year Net Survival Rates for All Cancers Excluding Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer: 1971-2011

	Net Survival %	
Period of Diagnosis	**Men**	**Women**
1971-1972	44.5	55.4
1980-1981	50.5	60.9
1990-1991	55.6	65.2
2000-2001	60.6	68.8
2005-2006	63.7	71.4
2010-2011	66.7	74.1

Task 2: Using the graph you have just drawn, describe the patterns in the data (3 marks).

Survival rates are always higher in females compared with males (1 mark)

Survival rates increase between each period of diagnosis/over time…. (1 mark)

….For both males and females (1 mark)

Task 3: Explain why a bar chart was more appropriate than a histogram for this data (2 marks).

Discrete or categoric data for IV/ IV not continuous (1 mark)

Years missing between periods of diagnosis/ some years not represented by the data (1 mark)

Task 4: Explain why it would be difficult to predict the net survival rate in men in 1995 using the graph you have drawn (2 marks).

Can't draw a line of best fit

So can't read off any value from the graph

(accept data not continuous for one mark if no other marks given)

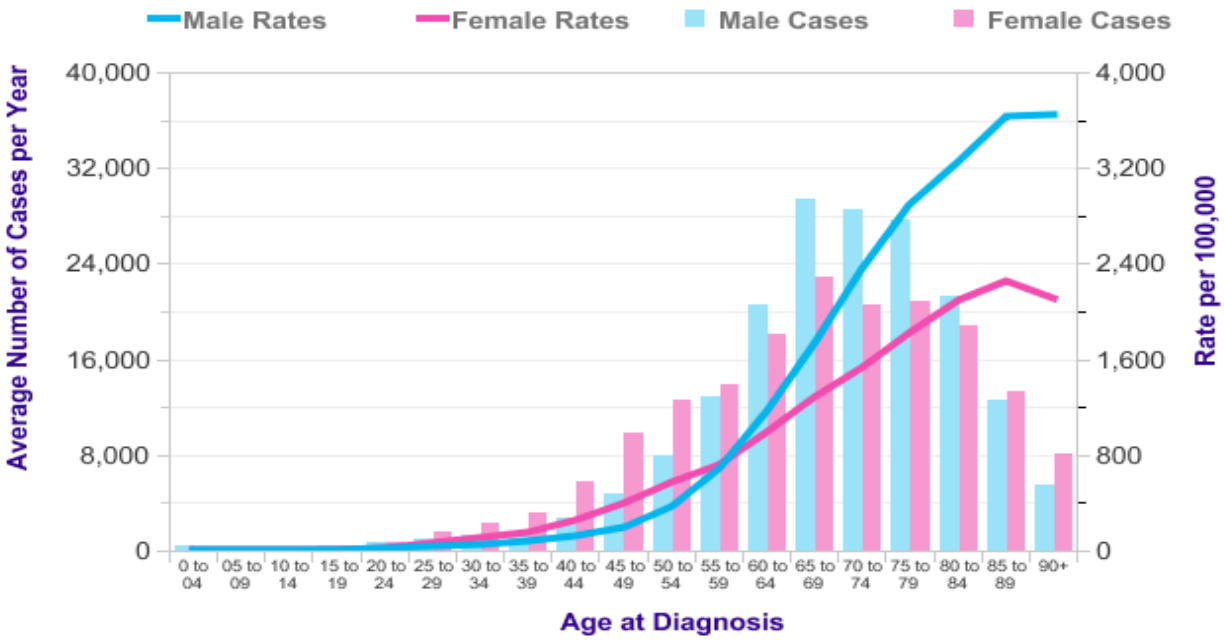
Task 5: In which period of diagnosis was there the biggest difference in survival between men and women? (1 mark).

1972-72

Look at the graph below.

Task 6: What type of graph is displayed as bars below? (1 mark). Histogram

Figure 1: Average Number of New Cases Per Year of all cancers (except non-melanoma skin cancer) and Age-Specific Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population, UK



Task 7: Which age range has the highest cancer **rates** amongst men? (1 mark). 90+

Task 8: Which age range has the highest cancer **rates** amongst women? (1 mark). 85 to 89

Task 9: In which age range is the number of cancer **rates** in men and women most similar? (1 mark). 55 to 59

Task 10: Compare the average **number of cancer cases** between males and females from 25 to 90+ (3 marks).

Between 25 and (55-59) number of cancer cases are higher amongst females than males.
Between 60 and (80-84) number of cancer cases higher amongst males than females.
For the last two age categories, 85 and 90+ number of cancer cases are again higher amongst females than males.

Task 11: Explain why the cancer rates are much higher in males aged 90+, yet the average number of cases of cancer per year is lower amongst males compared with females (1 mark).

Population of males lower than females in this age range.

Total marks out of 20.