**Section 9.1: Studying Human Population**

**Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.**

The average number of years a person is likely to live is that person’s **life expectancy.** Life expectancy is most affected by *infant mortality,* the death rate of infants less than a year old. In 1900, worldwide life expectancy was about 40 years and the infant mortality rate was very high. By 2000, the rate of infant mortality was less

than one-third of the rate in 1900. Average life expectancy has increased to more than 67 years worldwide. For people in many developed countries, life expectancy is almost 80 years. Expensive medical care is not needed to prevent infant deaths. The infant mortality rate differs greatly among countries that have the same average income. Instead, infant health is more affected by the parents’ access to education, food, fuel, and clean water. Even in poor areas, many people now know that babies simply need to be fed well and kept clean and warm. If these basic needs are met, most children will have a good chance of surviving.

**Read each question and write the answer in the space provided.**

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **1.** What was the worldwide average life expectancy in 2000?

**a.** about 40 **c.** almost 80

**b.** more than 67 **d.** none of the above

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **2.** What was the worldwide life expectancy in 1900?

**a.** about 40 **c.** almost 80

**b.** more than 67 **d.** It was not measured in 1900.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **3.** What is the life expectancy for people in many developed countries today?

**a.** almost 70 years **c.** almost 95 years

**b.** almost 80 years **d.** almost 40 years

\_\_\_\_\_\_ **4.** What do most infants need in order to survive?

**a.** to have expensive medical care **c.** to have access to education

**b.** to live in a developed country **d.** to be fed well and kept clean and warm