The graph shows the number of deaths from infectious diseases in the UK for the last hundred years.

a If there were 44 million people living in the UK in 1923, work out roughly how many people died of an infectious disease in 1923.

b Describe the main trend that the graph shows.

c Write down as many ways as you can think of why this trend has occurred. You should write down at least four reasons.

d In which period of 10 years did the death rate decline the most rapidly?

e Give one reason why the death rate drops most dramatically during this time.

f There were two periods when the death rates went up again. Suggest one reason why these increases happened.
2 Sometimes people get worried about having a certain immunisation because they do not think that the vaccine is safe.

![Cases of whooping cough in England and Wales.](chart)

a The whooping cough vaccine was introduced in the 1950s. What effect did it have on the numbers of children getting this disease?

b A television programme caused worry by suggesting that the vaccine could cause brain damage. In which decade do you think this programme was shown? Explain your reasoning.

3 Syphilis is a disease that is spread through sexual intercourse with an infected person. It used to be a major killer but can now be treated with antibiotics. There is no vaccine for it.

a Predict whether the number of deaths from syphilis increased, decreased or stayed about the same during the twentieth century. Explain your reasoning.

b Predict whether the number of cases of syphilis increased, decreased or stayed about the same during the twentieth century. Explain your reasoning.

**I CAN...**
- describe the effects of immunisation programmes
- use data from a line graph.