**187.** For a double decrement table, you are given:

| Age | $l_x^{(\tau)}$ | $d_x^{(1)}$ | $d_x^{(2)}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | 1000 | 60 | 55 |
| 41 | – | – | 70 |
| 42 | 750 | – | – |

Each decrement is uniformly distributed over each year of age in the double decrement table.

Calculate $q_{41}'^{(1)}$.

(A) 0.077

(B) 0.078

(C) 0.079

(D) 0.080

(E) 0.081