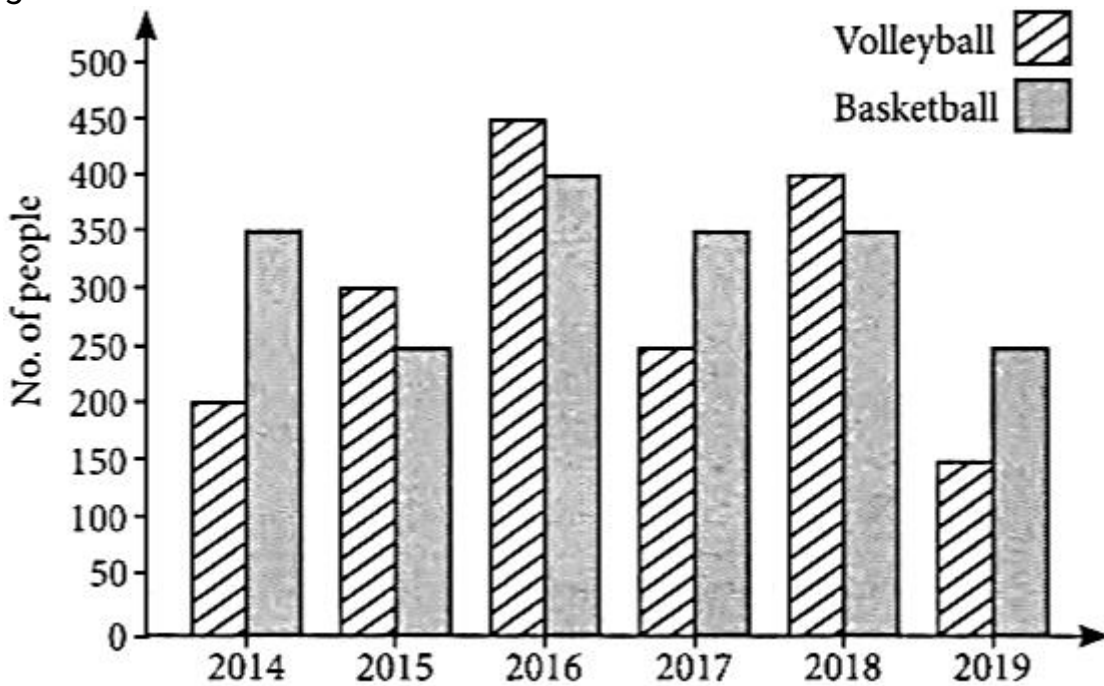
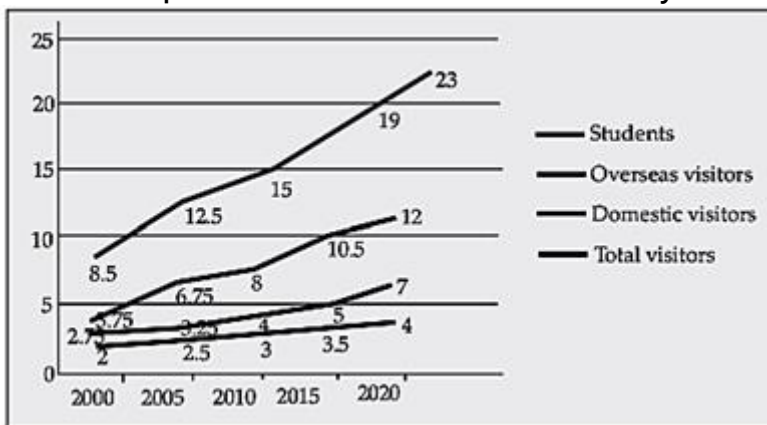


**Class 10 - English Language and Literature
 Analytical Paragraph Test 02**

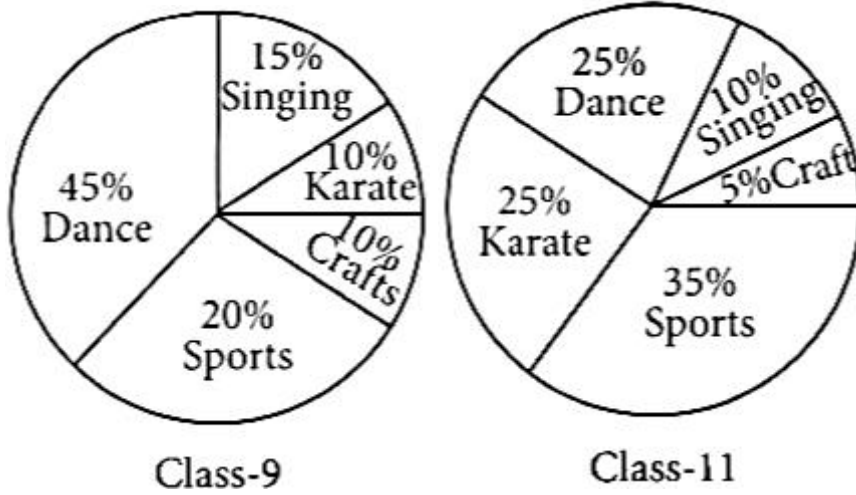
1. The given double bar graph shows the preferences of children in a school in playing different games over the span of six years. Write an analytical paragraph about the given information.



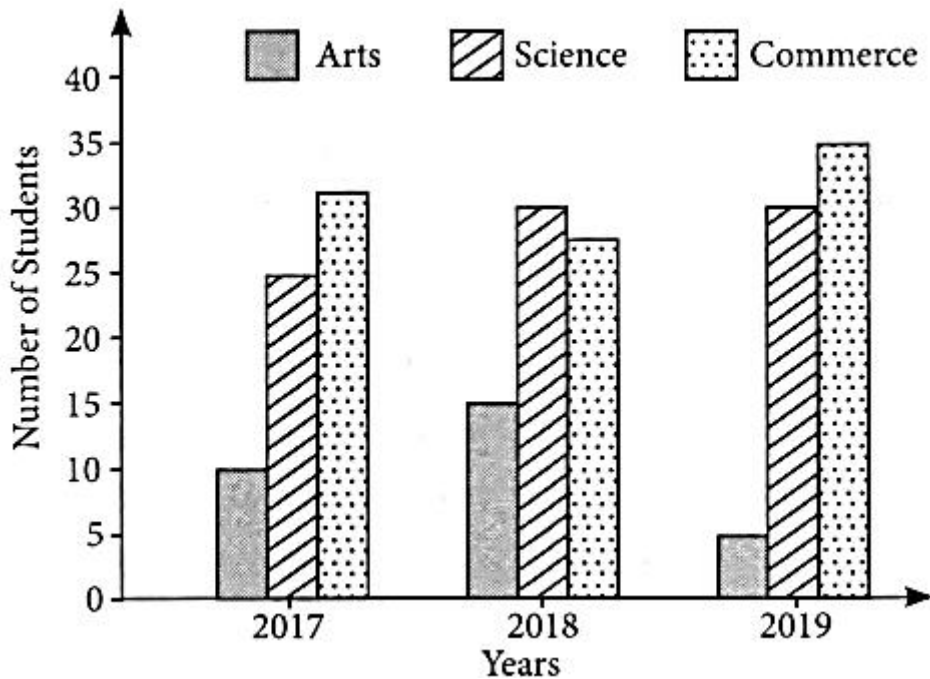
2. The following graph shows the number of visitors (in millions) who visited the famous Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad between 2000 and 2010 as well as the number of visitors expected to visit it in the next ten years. Interpret the line graph.



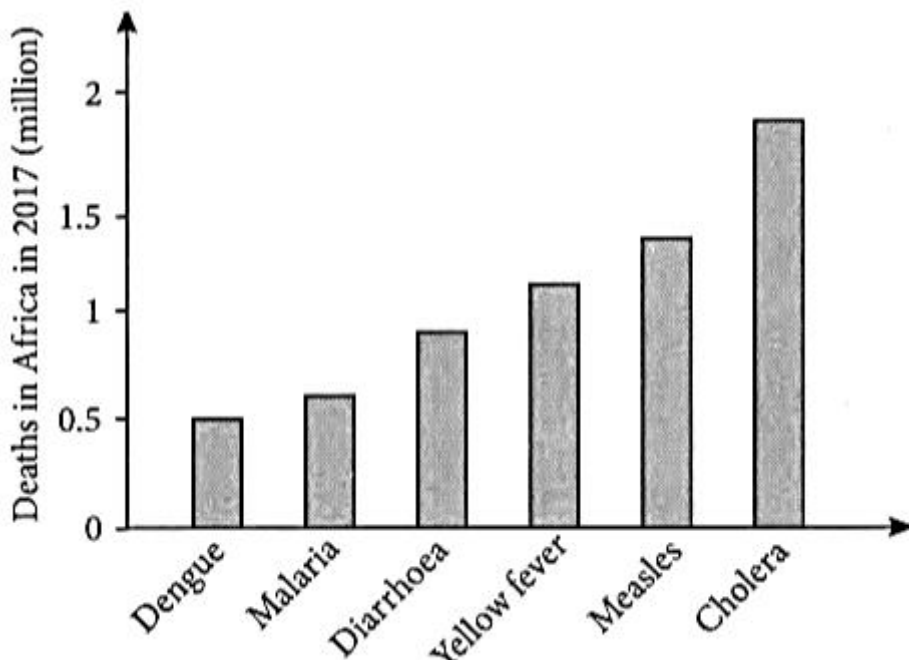
3. The given pie charts show percentage of girls of class - 9 and 11 regarding their interest in extra curricular activities study the pie chart and write an analytical paragraph describing the information.



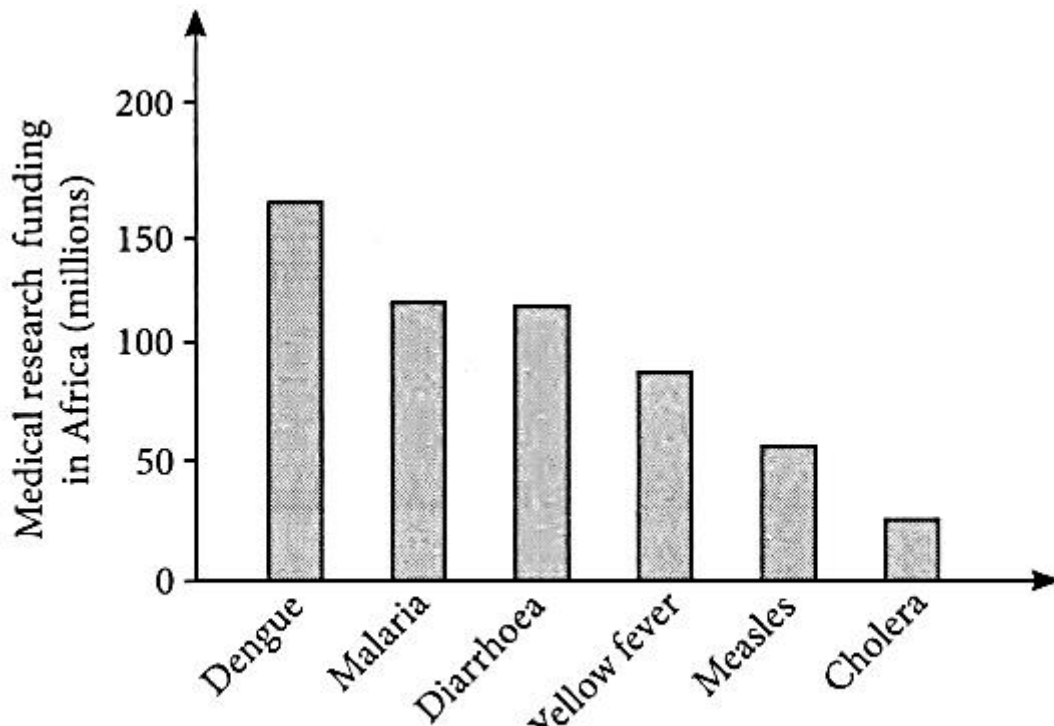
4. Study the graph given below. The bar graph depicts and compares the number of students of class eleventh opted for stream of arts, science and commerce in the year 2017 to 2019 in a school in Gurugram Analyse the graph and write your observation in a paragraph.



5. The bar graph compares the number of deaths caused by six diseases in 2017 in different states of the African region with the amount of research funding allocated to each of those diseases. Summarise the information and write an analytical paragraph and also make comparisons where relevant.



Graph-2



Graph-2

**Class 10 - English Language and Literature
Analytical Paragraph Test 02**

Solution

- The given double bar graph shows the preferences of children in a school in playing different games over the period of six years i.e., from 2014 to 2019. The graph shows that the highest number of children interested in playing volleyball is in the year 2016 whereas in the year 2019, very less number of children preferred volleyball. The graph shows a hike in the game of volleyball again in the year 2018. The data shows that the preference of people in basketball is almost constant, like in the years 2014, 2017, and 2018 same number of children showed interest in it.

Basketball got a slight hike of interested children in the year 2016 but a decline has been seen in it in 2019 which is equal to 2015.

If we observe the graph we can see that childrens preference related to volleyball is continuously changing every year. Although initially 200 children were interested in volleyball in 2014. Then it reached 300 in 2015, the greatest hike of 450 in 2016, but it again declined to 250 children in 2017, it again showed a hike of 400 children in 2018 and the lowest number of children i.e., only 150 in 2019.

Whereas basketball was much preferred in 2014 than volleyball. It shows a decline of 100 children in 2015 but again reached 400 in 2016 and then remained same in 2017 and 2018.

To conclude the data shows that throughout the six years basketball was more preferred in comparison to volleyball. Although data shows that volleyball has got the highest number of interested children in 2016 but the numbers are constantly flickering which reached the lowest and is less preferred by the children in the year 2019 also.

2. **Salar Jung Museum** Thanks to the peaceful condition prevailing in the state of Hyderabad, the tourist arrivals have increased by leaps and these has been a steady rise of visitors to the famed Salar Jung Museum. In last 20 twenty years, there has been a steady rise in footfalls. The line graph given above clearly depicts the number of people who visited Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad between 2000 and 2010. In 2000 the number of students visiting the museum was 2.75 million as compared to domestic visitors which was a little less than million in comparison to overseas visitors as their number touched 8 million in 2010 which earlier i.e., in 2000 was 3.75 million. The line graph shows a steady rise in the number of overseas visitors but as far as domestic visitors are concerned, the number increased by only one million in 2010. It might rise to 4 million in 2021 whereas almost 12 million visitors are expected by the end of 2020. The total number of visitors kept increasing from 8.5 million in 2000 to 12.5 million in 2005 and 17 million in 2015. The number of total visitors is expected to touch the scale of 23 million by 2025. As many as 7 million students are expected to visit it by 2020 as compared to their number of 5 million in the year 2015.
3. The given two pie charts show percentage of girls of class 9 and 11 regarding their interest in extra curricular activities. The pie charts illustrate that among all the girls of class-9 45% of them are interested in dance, 20% of them have shown their interest in sports, 10% in Karate, 10% in craft and 15% are interested in singing. On the other side, in class-11, 35% girls are interested in sports 25% in Karate, 25% in dance, 10% in singing and 5% girls have shown their interest in crafts. It is evident from the chart that in class 9, maximum number of girls are interested in dance, almost equal number of girls were interested in Karate and crafts which is the least in comparison to all other activities. In contrast with class 9, in class 11 maximum number of girls have shown their interest in sports, almost equal number of girls are there in dance and karate and very few them have shown their interest in craft i.e., only 5%. Overall, the two pie charts show that there is a striking difference of 20% in the number of girls interested in sports in the given two classes. There is an increase of 15% in Karate and sports among the girls of class-11 in comparison to class - 9. Thus, class - 9 has majority of girls who like dancing whereas in class - 11 majority of girls are interested to take part in sports activities.
4. The given bar graph depicts the number of students of class eleventh opted for stream of arts, science and commerce in the years 2017 to 2019 in a school in Gurugram.

The graph clearly illustrates that the number of students opted for arts is comparatively less than the number of students opted for science and commerce in all the given three years. The year 2018 has shown a hike of approximately 5 more students but it declined again in 2019 where only five students have opted it. In contrast, the scenario is completely different when it comes to the stream of science and commerce, where 25 out of 40 students opted have for science whereas 32 students preferred commerce stream in 2017. In 2018, a hike of 5 students has been seen in science stream whereas there is a decline of 3 students in commerce levelling off to 27 students only. In 2019, the number of students opted for science is almost equal to the year 2018. There is striking increase in the number of students opted for commerce in 2019 which is the highest number in the given three years. On comparing the three type of given streams, commerce has the highest number of students. Science is also preferred by a good number of students but arts is the least preferred among all the three streams. In a nutshell interest of commerce has increased among students. Science also, has a significant number of students interested in it. However, very less number of students preferred arts over science and commerce.

5. The bar graph compares the number of deaths caused by six diseases in 2017 in various states of the African region with the amount of research funding allocated to each of those diseases. It can be clearly seen that the amount of research funding in many cases did not correlate with the seriousness of the disease in terms of number of deaths. In 2017, there were around 0.4 million deaths from dengue, 0.6 million deaths from malaria, 0.9 million death from diarrhoea, 0.2 million deaths from yellow fever, 1.4 million deaths from measles and 1.8 million deaths from cholera. In 1990, dengue received 100 million dollars in research funding, malaria and diarrhoea both received 120 million dollars in research funding, yellow fever received 83 million dollars, measles received 60 million dollars and cholera received 35 million dollars in research funding.

In conclusion, the given data clearly states that funding allocation for disease research in Africa is not completely determined by the number of deaths for which each disease is responsible in given year. However, the disease which is less fatal has a significant funding amount whereas cholera, the most fatal disease has received only 35 million dollars for research funding.