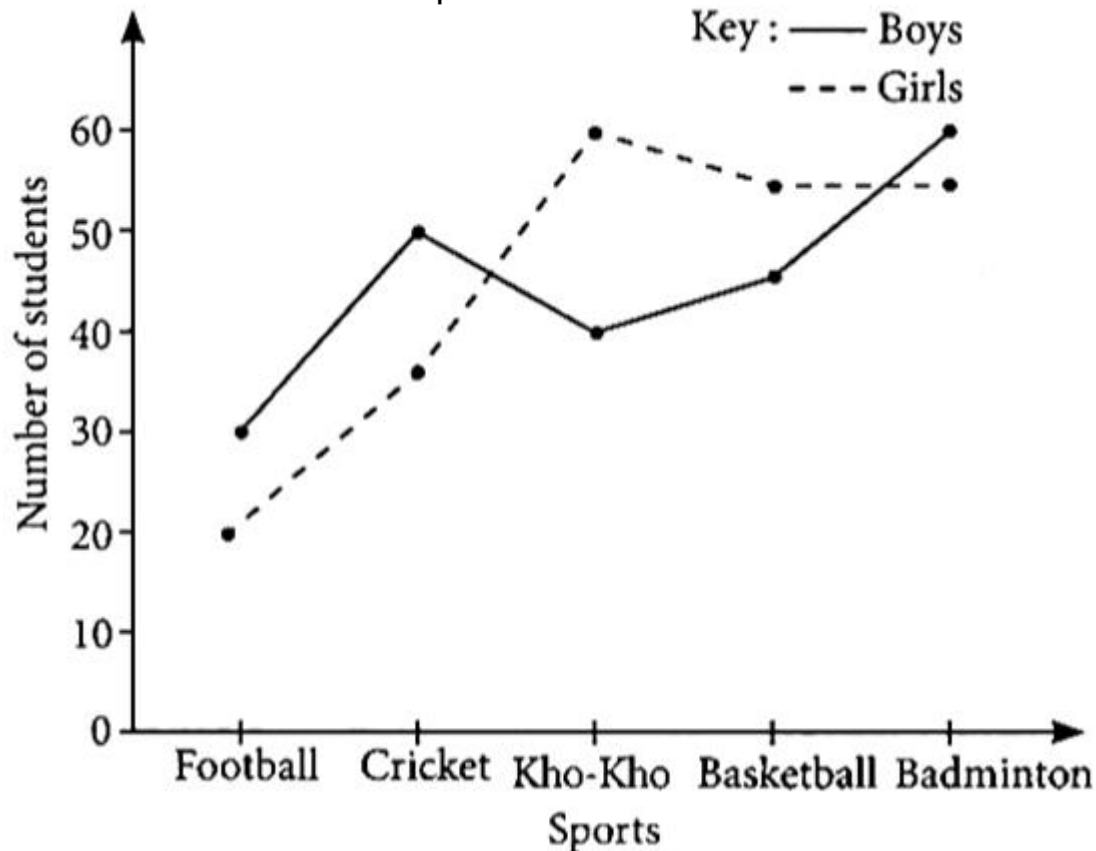


**Class 10 - English Language and Literature
Analytical Paragraph Test 03**

1. The given double line graph shows the number of boys and girls who participated in different types of sports in a school. Write an analytical paragraph summarising the information and make comparisons wherever relevant.

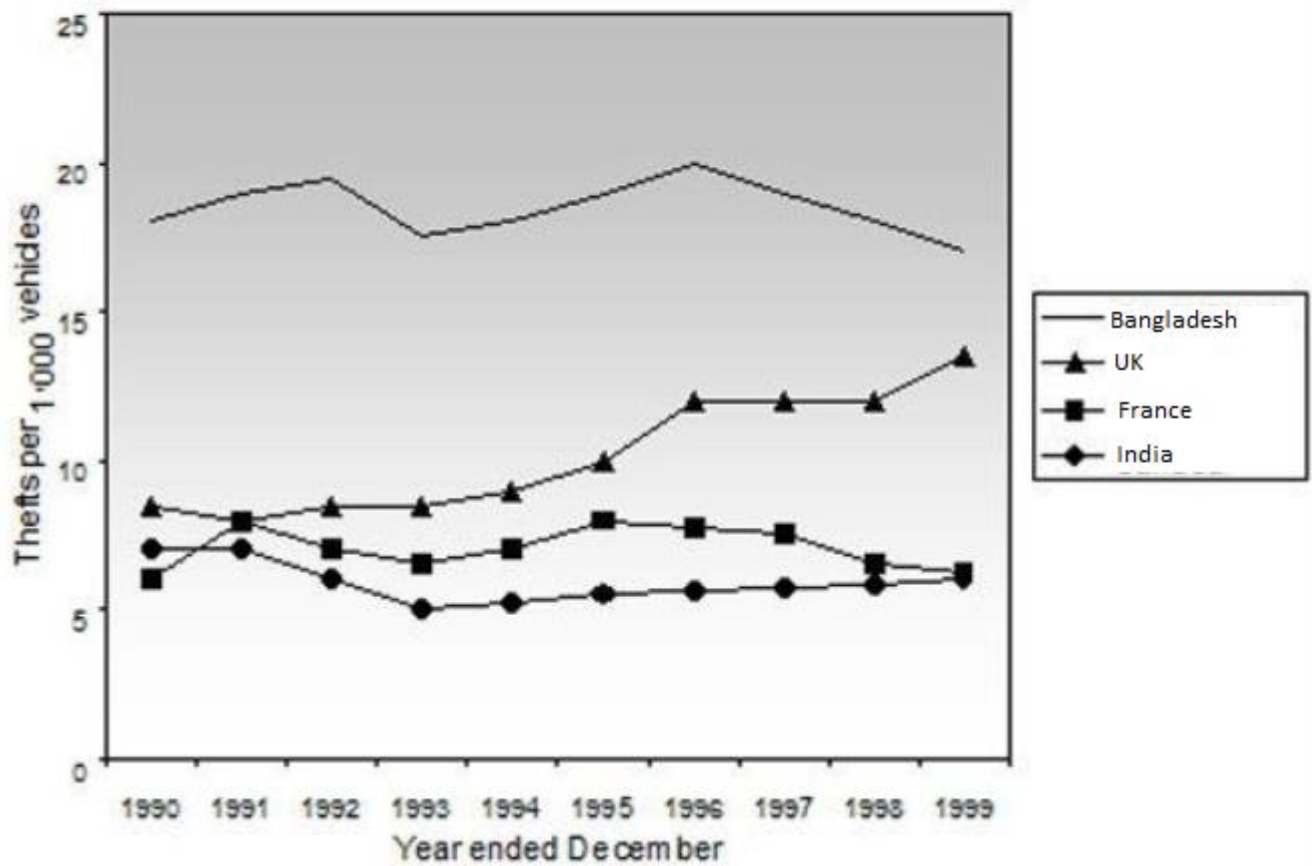


2. The table illustrates the proportion of monthly household income five countries spend on food and drink, housing, clothing and entertainment. Write an analytical paragraph by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant(150-200 words).

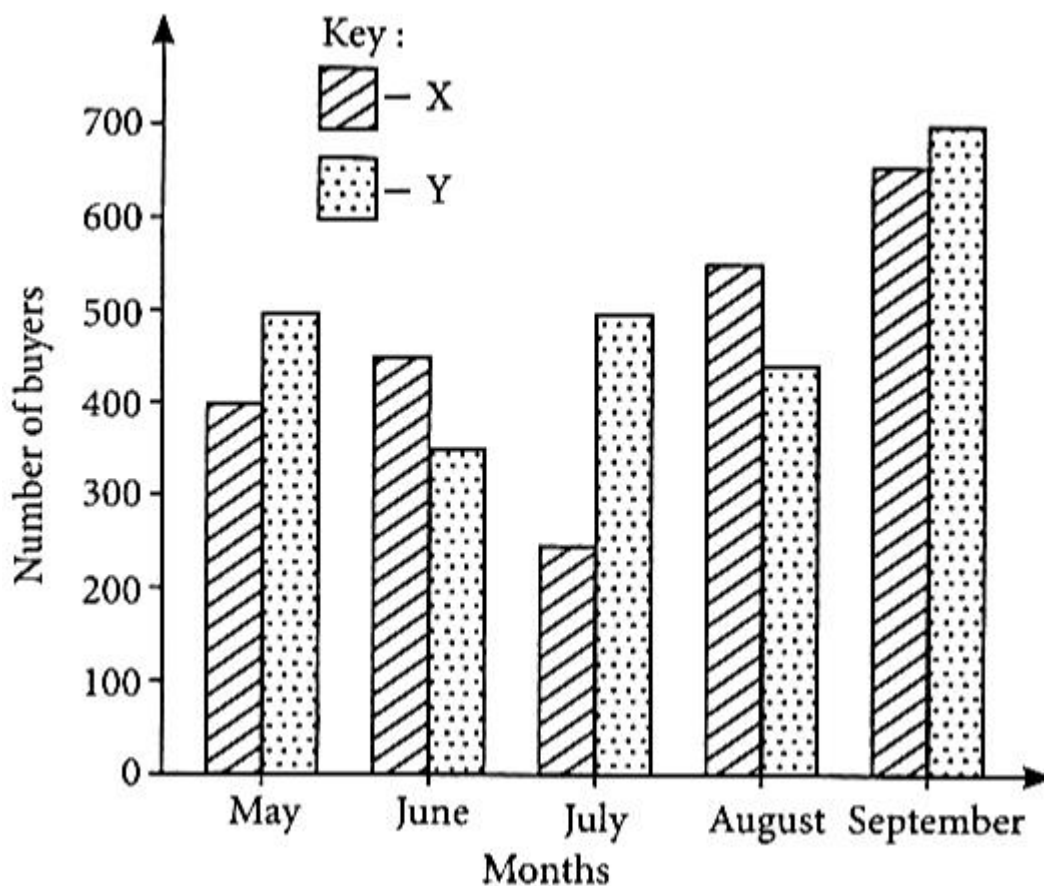
	Food and drink	Housing	Clothing	Entertainment
India	25%	31%	7%	13%
Pakistan	22%	33%	15%	19%
China	27%	37%	11%	11%
Russia	36%	20%	12%	10%
Afganistan	31%	18%	8%	15%

3. The line graph shows thefts per thousand vehicles in four countries between 1990 and 1999. Write an analytical paragraph within 150-200 words.

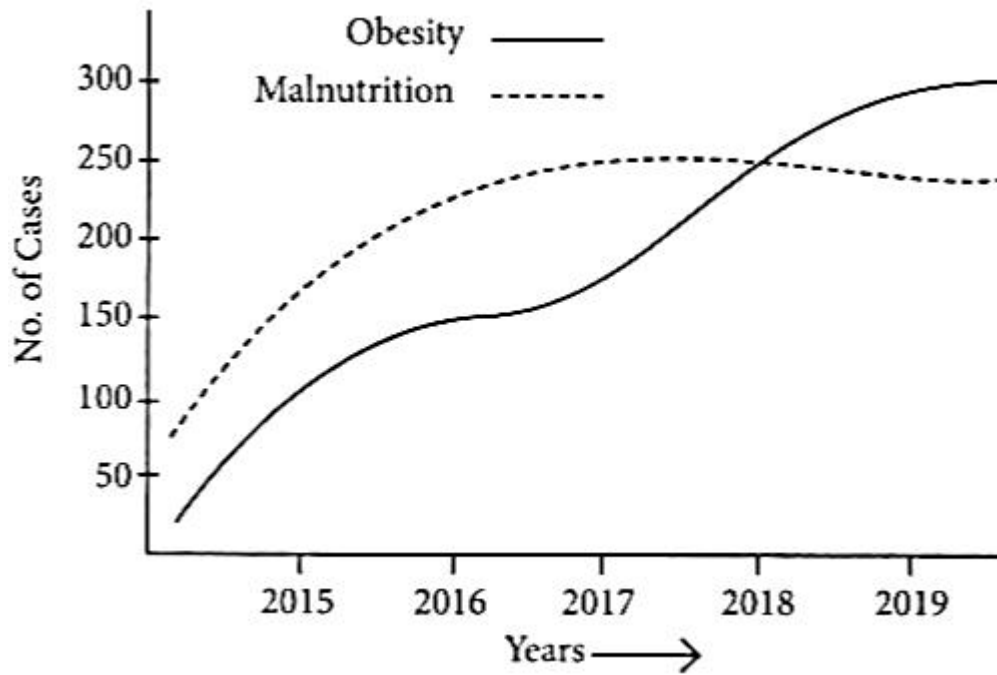
Comparison of car theft



4. The given double bar graph shows the number of buyers of two different newspapers in a city during a period of five months. Write an analytical paragraph elaborating the given information.



5. Here's a graph of different health issues faced by young children between the age of 5-10 in the country. Write an analytical paragraph on the given information.



**Class 10 - English Language and Literature
Analytical Paragraph Test 03**

Solution

- The line graph illustrates the number of boys and girls who participated in different types of sports in a school. The data given in the graph shows that football is least preferable with both boys and girls as only 20 girls and 30 boys have participated in football. Although there are 10 boys more in comparison to girls but it has the least male participants in comparison to other sports. Badminton is the most popular sport with boys and the second most popular is cricket. Boys participated more than girls in badminton with around 60 compared to 55 girls. Girls also preferred basketball, equal to badminton with participation levels of over 55 as opposed to boys who numbered around 45. There is a huge difference in Kho-Kho in which around 60 girls participated which has the highest number of girl participants in comparison to other sports. On the contrary only 40 boys participated in Kho-Kho. Subsequently, the figures demonstrate that boys preferred playing badminton even more than the girls and spent slightly more time in playing cricket and then basketball. However, girls preferred Kho-Kho the most, equally interested in playing basketball and badminton, the least they preferred is cricket but also did not participate significantly in football.
- The table shows the amount of household income that five countries spend per month on four items. Overall, it is evident that all five countries spend the majority of their income on food and drink and housing, but much less on clothing and entertainment. Housing is the largest expenditure item for India, Pakistan and China, with all of them spending around one-third of their income on this, at 30%, 33% and 37%, respectively. In contrast, they spend around a quarter of food and drink. However,

this pattern is reversed for Russia and Afghanistan, who spend around a fifth of their income on housing, but approximately one third on food and drink.

All five countries spend much less on the remaining two items. For clothing, India and Afghanistan spend the least, at less than 10%, while the other three countries spend around the same amount, ranging between 11% and 15%. At 19%, Pakistan spends the most on entertainment, whereas China and Russia spend approximately half this amount, with India and Afghanistan's spending between those other three nations.

3. The line graph compares the number of cars stolen for every 1000 vehicles in four countries from 1990 to 1999. Overall, it can be seen that car thefts were far higher in Bangladesh than in the other three countries throughout the whole time frame. To begin, car thefts in the UK, France and India followed a fairly similar pattern over the first five years, all remaining at between 5 and 10 per thousand. The general trend though for France and India was a decline in the number of vehicles stolen over the period, with both at around 6 in 1999. In contrast, the UK experienced an upward trend, starting the period at approximately 8, and finishing at just under 15. Interestingly, car thefts in Bangladesh started at 18 per thousand, which far exceeded that of the other countries. It then fluctuated over the next nine years, reaching a peak of 20 thefts per 1000 in 1996, and ending the period slightly lower than where it began, at approximately 17 per thousand.
4. The double bar graph shows the data of number of buyers of two different newspapers X and Y in a city over a period of five months. The data shows that the most popular newspaper among the buyers is Y-newspaper. The X-newspaper was bought by 400 people in May, 450 in June, 250 in July, 550 in August and 650 in September. If we observe we will find out that it has started with a good number of 400 people which consistently increased except for the month of June and then reached its highest number of buyers in September. On the contrary, the most popular Y-newspaper started with 500 buyers in May, came down to 350 in June and then again jumped to 500 in July, 450 in August and highest 700 in September. It shows that Y newspaper is the most bought and preferred newspaper which started with 500 buyers in May and then saw a rise of 700 buyers in September. It is clearly evident that there was not any great difference between the buyers of two newspapers but Y-newspaper had made a good progress fetching more buyers in the given five months.
5. The given double line graph illustrates about two major health hazards i.e., malnutrition and obesity faced by children aged between 5 and 10 in our country. The given data covers five years 2015 to 2019. If we take a look at the given data we can see that obesity stands on a slight downward trend since the beginning but seems to gain pace towards the last year of the data and went higher than malnutrition. In 2015 obesity was reported in about hundred children. It went higher and reached 150 in 2016 and remained almost similar in 2017 as well. The number of reported cases in obesity again went on a higher side drastically and reached about 200 in 2018 and its highest peak was reached in 2019 when almost 300 reports were made of obesity. Malnutrition on the other hand started on a higher note beginning at more than 150 cases in 2015 itself, it went on to touch more than 200 cases and this data remained stagnant for three consecutive years i.e., 2016, 2017 and 2018. 2019 witnessed a slight dip in the number of reported cases of malnutrition as it hit 200

and remained at it.

To conclude the given information, we can say that both the health hazards are at staggering figures and depict the sorry state of healthcare. Children at such tender age of 5-10 suffer from such health issues. However, the current downward trend in malnutrition can be seen as positive.