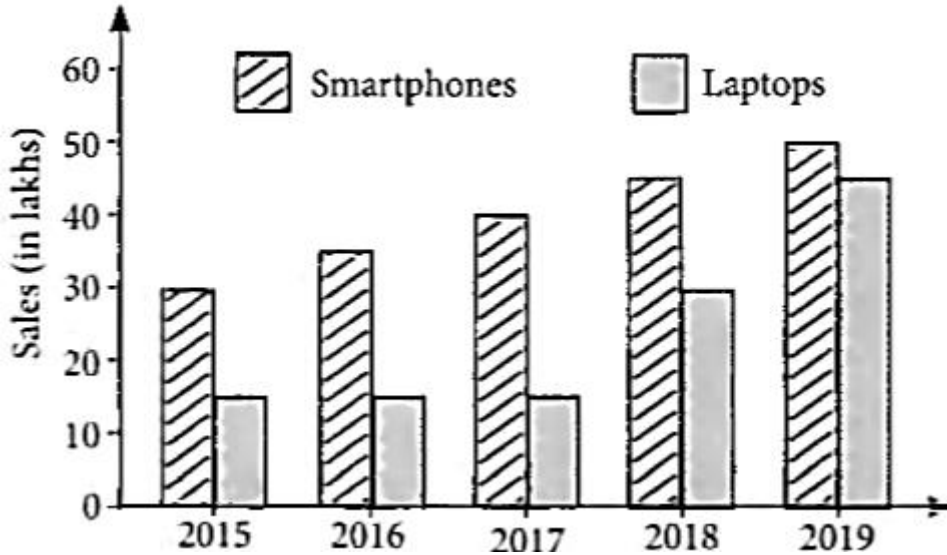
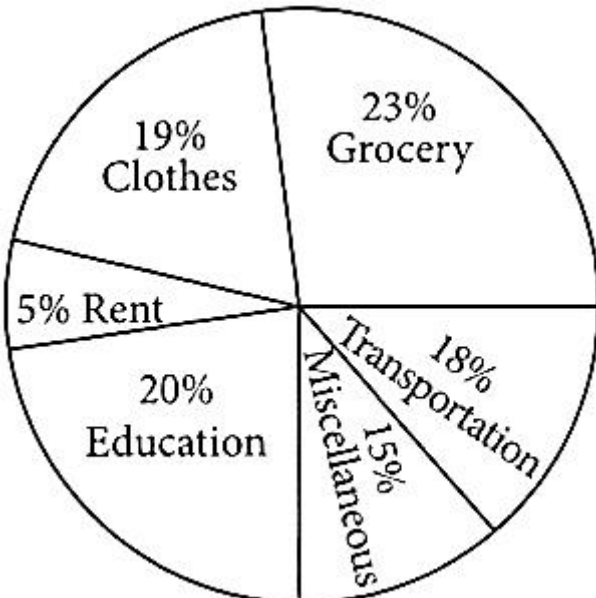


Class 10 - English Language and Literature  
Analytical Paragraph Test 04

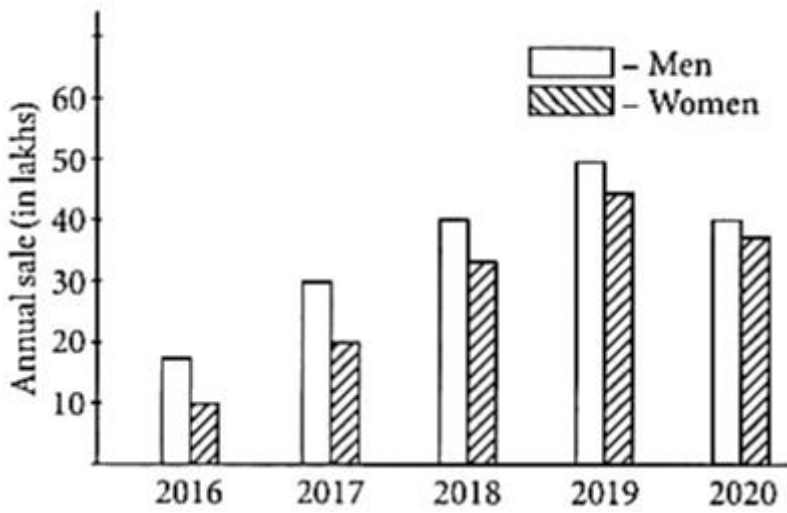
1. The bar graph shows the amount of money spent on two types of electronic items in India. Write an analytical paragraph summarising the information and make comparisons wherever relevant.



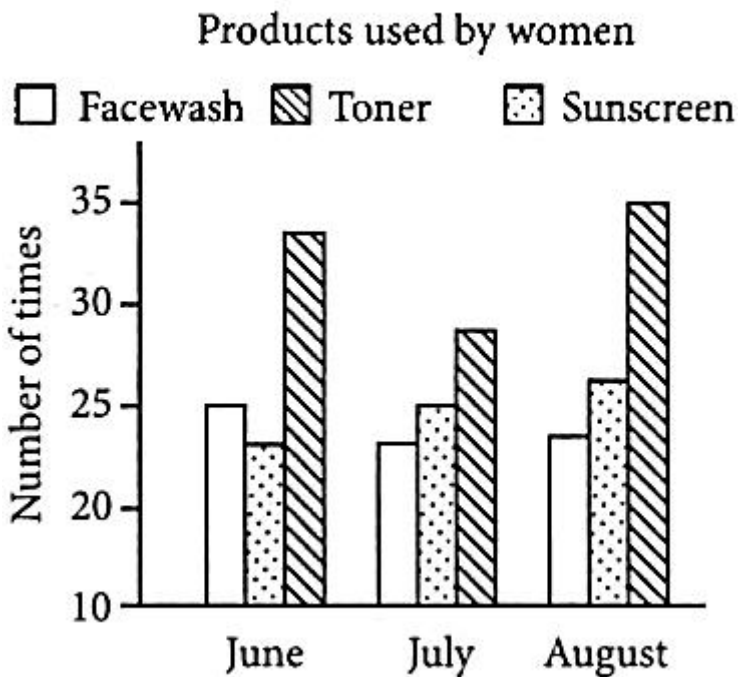
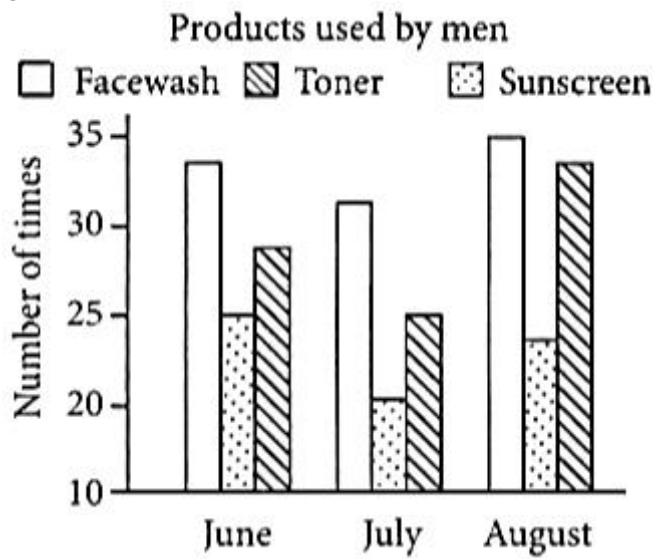
2. The given pie chart represents the amount of money spent by a family on different items in a month. Write an analytical paragraph using the information given in the chart.



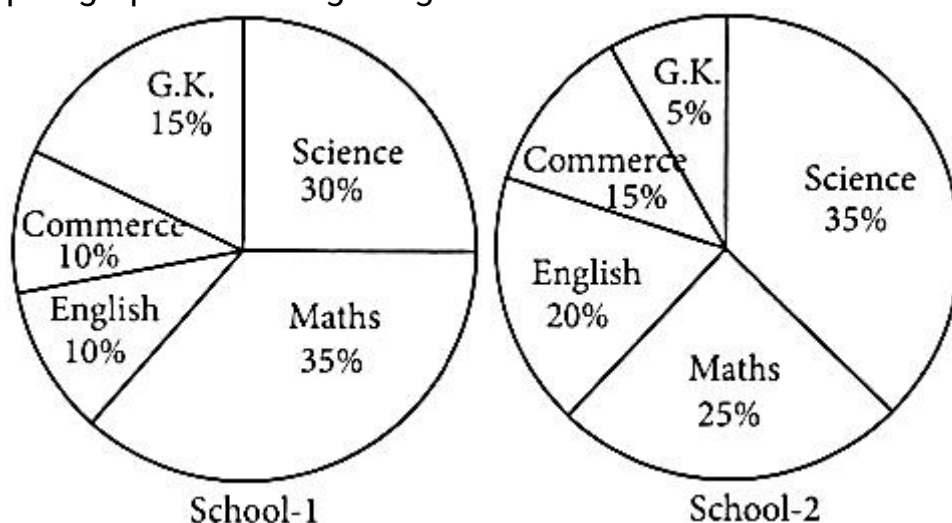
3. Given below is a graph comparing the consumption of healthcare supplements amongst men and women between the age of 25-35 from the year 2016-2020 in terms of their sales. Write an analytical paragraph based on the details from the graph.



4. The given bar graph shows the increasing use of skin care products by men and women over the period of three months. Write an analytical paragraph elaborating the given information.



5. The given pie charts show percentage of boys of class 12 of two different schools regarding their interest in participation in different quizzes. Write an analytical paragraph describing the given information.



**Class 10 - English Language and Literature  
Analytical Paragraph Test 04**

**Solution**

1. The double bar graph provides information about how much money was spent on laptops and smartphones in India over a period of five years i.e., between the years 2015 and 2019.
- As shown in the graph, it illustrates that there was a significant upward trend in spending on both items. It shows that sales of smartphones has increased steadily by five lakhs each year whereas sales of laptops remained level at fifteen lakh until 2017 and then it made a hike and increased dramatically reaching fifty lakhs in the year 2019. Although the sale of laptops is still less than the smartphones sales, but they are only 5 lakh behind which shows a good progress in the sales of laptops in 2019. It signifies that people's total expenditure on these two electronic gadgets rose dramatically in this period. The total expense of both the devices was 45 lakhs in 2015 which rose to ninety-five lakhs in 2019.
- Overall, the sales of both these devices grew, but laptops sales grew more quickly. If these trends continue and fascination of electronic gadgets kept on increasing among people, we can expect laptops sales to overtake smartphones sales in 2020 or soon after that.
2. The pie chart provides information about the amount of money a family has spent on different items in a month. On an average, the family has spent majorly on grocery which is twenty-three percent of the total expenses. Whereas it has spent 20 percent on education which shows that it's the second priority for the family.
- The other item on which it has spend the most is clothes and transportation which levels off 19 and 18 percent respectively. Fifteen per-cent of their expenses were on other items that might include stationery, cosmetics, accessories, etc. and the least they had spent was on their rent. The maximum amount was spent on grocery,

education, transportation and clothes.

Overall the data shows that they have not spent much on the unnecessary items or miscellaneous. After spending on grocery which is of utmost importance they have spent a significant amount on education. The least money is spent on miscellaneous items after spending on their rent which is their liability. Thus, it is evident that 85% of their total amount of money was spent on their liabilities whereas only 15 percent was spent on other items that might not be necessary to spend on.

3. The given double bar graph compares the sales of healthcare supplements consumed by men and women aged between 25-35 in a span of five years. Information given about the sale is in lakhs. One quick glance at the graph can make it evident that men consumed more healthcare supplements than women. Beginning with the year 2016, the sale made by men reached little less than 2 lakhs annually, whereas women consumers touched nearly 1 lakh.

The year 2017 saw a hike in male consumption as they reached 3 lakhs. Women consumers, however, doubled the consumption and reached sale of 2 lakhs. The data of 2018 and 2020 show same consumption figures for men as they went a little higher and reached 4 lakhs and remained there for these two years. Women consumers reached slightly more than 3 lakhs in year 2018 and approximate 3 lakh 80 thousand in the year 2020.

According to the given data the year 2019 was the most lucrative in terms of sales of healthcare supplements by both the genders. The men touched their highest of sales of ₹ 5 lakhs and females reached their highest of sales of 4 lakh 80 thousand in the year 2019.

To conclude the given information we can say that the consumption of healthcare supplements saw an upward trend by both the genders. The year 2019 saw the best of sales and 2016 was not that good.

4. The given bar graph shows the usage of skin care products by men and women over the time of three months. The products used are facewash, toner and sunscreen. The bar graph of men shows that the most used product by men is facewash. In the month of June the facewash was used around 33 times, in July 30 times and in August 35 times. The toner was used around 27 times in the month of June, 20 times in July and around 33 times in the month of August. The sunscreen was used 29 times in the month of June, 25 times in July and 32 times in August.

The bar graph of women shows that the most used product is sunscreen. In the month of June the facewash was used 25 times, in July 22 times and in August 24 times. The toner was used 22 times in the month of June, in July 25 times and in August 27 times. The Sunscreen being the most used product was used 34 times in June, 29 times in July and 35 times in August. To conclude the given information, the usage of facewash by men saw a rise in the month of August and reached its peak and usage of sunscreen by women saw its rise in the Month of August too, reaching its peak of 35 times of usage.

5. The given pie charts show the data of two schools about the interest of boys in participation in different quizzes.

The most preferred choice of subject by school-1 is maths where 35% students preferred it. Science came second which was preferred by 30% students. The students

of school-1 showed equal interest in the quizzes of English and commerce, which shows 10% of participation. For G.K. 15% students from school-1 showed interest. The most preferred subject by school-1 is maths and least ones are English and commerce.

In School-2 the most preferred choice of subject was science which was preferred by 35% students. Maths was the second preferred choice, preferred by 25% students. Next is English with 20% students being interested in it and then commerce where only 10% students preferred it. The least preferred choice by the students of school-2 was G.K. which was preferred by only 5% students.

To conclude we can say that the top choice for both the schools were maths and science with slight variation in numbers. The students of School-2 were least interested in G.K. whereas School-1 had a tie in their least preferred choice which was both commerce and English.