Analytical paragraph writing for Class 10

Visual learning guide - English · Grade 10

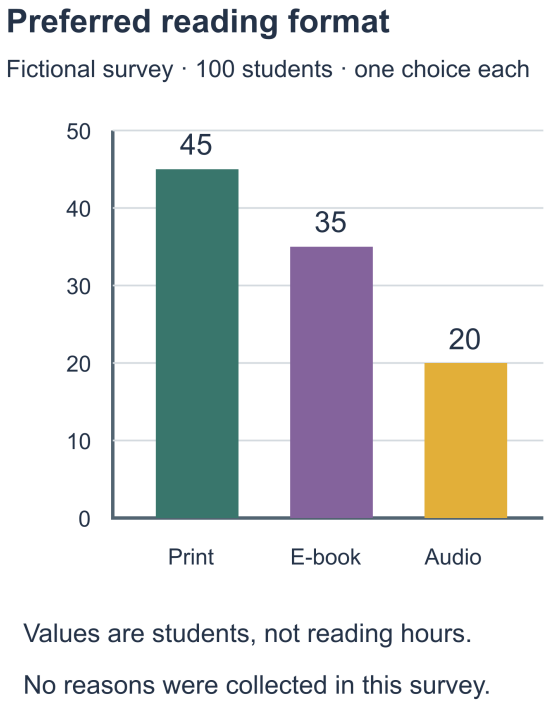
Interpret a chart accurately, compare figures and write a balanced analytical paragraph using original practice data and a complete model.

Start with the key idea

An analytical paragraph explains the main patterns in supplied information, supporting comparisons with accurate evidence. Identify the data, state an overview, develop the most meaningful comparisons and avoid causes or conclusions the source cannot support.

1. Read the source before writing an opinion

Begin with the title, labels, units, sample size and time period. A chart of preferred formats is different from a chart of hours spent reading. Counts of students are not automatically percentages unless the total supports that conversion. Check whether each person could choose one option or several.



Bar chart of fictional preferences among 100 students: print 45, e-book 35 and audio 20; values represent students.

The original practice chart here shows a fictional survey of 100 students, with one choice each: print books 45, e-books 35 and audiobooks 20. These are invented teaching data, not claims about students generally. The source provides preferences but no reasons for them.

Write a brief identification sentence before interpreting the figures. It should tell the reader what the chart measures and whose data it represents. Do not add a school, year or country that the source does not supply.

2. Choose the most important pattern

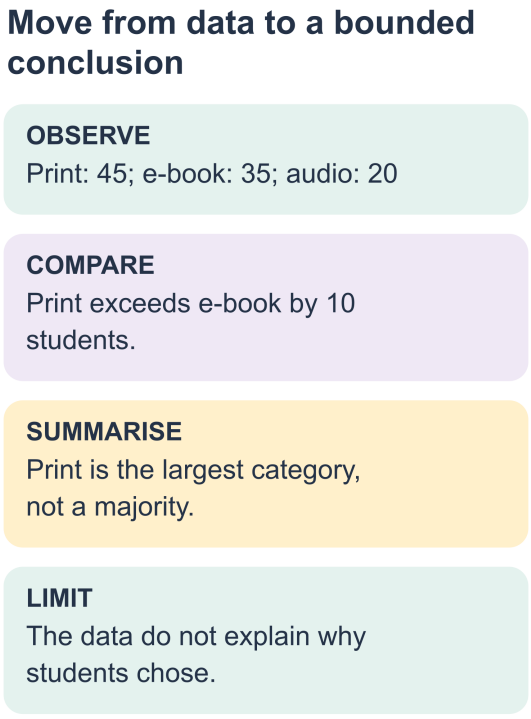
An overview identifies the main relationship rather than listing every figure. Here, print is the largest single category and audio is the smallest. E-books and audio together account for more students than print, so the source also supports a useful combined comparison.

Avoid calling print a majority. It has 45%, which is below half, even though it leads the other individual categories. "Largest share" and "majority" are not synonyms. Likewise, "twice as many" requires an exact or clearly qualified ratio, not merely a visible difference in bar height.

Select comparisons that answer the task. A paragraph with three isolated sentences repeating the chart labels contains data but little analysis. Explain relationships such as difference, ranking, combined share or change over time where the source permits them.

3. Check differences, percentages and ratios

The difference between print and e-book preferences is $45 - 35 = 10$ students. Because the total is 100, this is also a 10-percentage-point difference in shares. It is not a 10% relative increase from 35; that would use a different calculation and reference value.



Evidence chain from three counts to a ten-student difference, largest-category wording and a limit on causal claims.

E-book and audio preferences total 35 + 20 = 55 students, or 55% of this sample. Audio is 20/100 = 20%. If the survey had 200 students and 20 chose audio, the share would be 10%, showing why the denominator matters.

Use only calculations that help the explanation and can be checked. Do not crowd a short paragraph with every possible ratio. Keep units visible, round only when appropriate, and distinguish exact values from estimates read from an imprecise chart.

4. Read the complete model paragraph

The chart presents preferred reading formats in a fictional survey of 100 students, each choosing one option. Print books form the largest category at 45 students, followed by e-books at 35, while audiobooks account for the remaining 20. Print therefore leads e-books by 10 students and exceeds audio by 25. However, it does not attract a majority on its own: the two non-print formats together represent 55% of the sample. Overall, the results show a leading individual preference for print alongside a substantial combined preference for digital and audio formats. The chart describes choices within this sample but does not explain the reasons behind them.

The model identifies the source, gives an overview, supports comparisons and states a limitation. It does not claim that print improves learning, that audio is unpopular everywhere or that screens caused the pattern. Those claims would need different evidence.

The paragraph is one connected explanation rather than a bullet list. Follow the specific task's required length and format; do not assume every analytical paragraph uses the same sentence count.

5. Separate evidence, inference and unsupported causes

A chart can show that two quantities differ without explaining why. "More students chose print than audio" is directly supported here. "Students chose print because their parents banned phones" is invented. A plausible cause is still unsupported when the source contains no evidence about it.

Use cautious wording for limited conclusions. "In this sample" prevents an unjustified claim about all students. If a line graph shows a rise over several years, describe the rise accurately, but do not attribute it to a policy unless the source supports that connection.

Data quality also affects confidence. A tiny or non-representative sample may not support broad generalisation. In a school writing task, you usually do not need a long methodological critique, but a concise limitation can keep the conclusion proportionate to the evidence.

6. Edit for logical flow and numerical accuracy

Organise the paragraph as source identification, overview, selected evidence and a bounded conclusion. Link related comparisons with words such as while, whereas, however and overall, but use them only when the relationship fits. A contrast word should introduce a real contrast.

Audit every number against the source and every comparative word against arithmetic. Check highest, lowest, majority, doubled, increased and decreased especially carefully. A chart without a time axis cannot show an increase merely because one bar is taller than another; it may simply compare categories.

Finally remove personal preference and repeated data. "I love printed books" belongs in a personal response, not an objective analysis of the survey. Read the final paragraph to ensure it says something coherent about the evidence while staying within what the evidence can establish.

5 worked examples with reasoning

1. Is print a majority choice in the sample?

1. Print has 45 of 100 choices.
2. A majority requires more than 50.
3. It is the largest category, not a majority.

2. Find the difference between print and e-book counts.

1. Subtract 35 from 45.
2. The difference is 10 students.
3. Because the total is 100, the shares differ by 10 percentage points.

3. Combine the non-print categories.

1. Add e-book 35 and audio 20.
2. The total is 55 of 100.
3. The combined non-print share is 55%.

4. Repair: Audio is low because students dislike listening.

1. The source gives choices but no reasons.
2. Remove the invented cause.
3. Audio is the smallest category at 20 students.

5. Can the chart prove a trend over time?

1. There is no sequence of dates in the source.
2. The bars compare categories in one survey.
3. Describe differences, not an increase or decline over time.

Use the ideas without looking at the notes

Write a new paragraph from the same chart without copying the model. Underline one overview, two accurate comparisons and one appropriate limitation. Check every number and comparison word against the source.

Common questions

Is an analytical paragraph a personal opinion?

No. It explains supplied evidence using accurate comparisons.

Should I mention every value?

Include enough evidence for the main patterns; avoid unnecessary repetition.

What is the difference between percent and percentage points?

Percentage points compare percentage values directly; relative percent change uses a reference value.

Can I explain causes not shown in the data?

Do not present guessed causes as facts.

Must I use exactly the model's length?

No. Follow the actual task's word limit and required format.

Connect your learning

- Practise selecting main information
- Review numerical summaries where relevant

Ask about guided English learning if your child needs help explaining these ideas.

About this guide

Original explanations, examples, diagrams and practice by BananaLearn. The grade label indicates the intended learning level; this is not an official textbook extract or exam paper.

Analytical paragraph writing for Class 10

Practice worksheet - English · Grade 10

Name: _____ Date: _____

Show your working. Answers and explanations follow on a separate page.

Source for the practice questions

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Write a brief identification sentence before interpreting the figures. It should tell the reader what the chart measures and whose data it represents. Do not add a school, year or country that the source does not supply.

Try each task before opening its answer. Give an example or reason, not only a label.

Write an answer and your reason before opening the explanation. Check the reasoning as well as the final answer.

Practice questions - use the source on the preceding page

1. How many students are in the fictional survey?

2. How many options could each student choose?

3. Which category is largest?

4. Which category is smallest?

5. How many more chose print than audio?

6. How many chose e-book or audio?

7. What percentage chose audio?

8. Is 45% a majority?

Practice continued

9. Do the bars show hours of reading?

10. Does the chart explain why print was chosen?

11. Can you call the taller print bar an increase over time?

12. Can the sample establish every student's preference?

13. Replace "Print is the majority" accurately.

14. What should be checked besides the copied numbers?

Answers and explanations

Answer key - English · Grade 10

Analytical paragraph writing for Class 10

1. 100.

The source specifies the sample size.

2. One.

This makes the counts sum to the sample total.

3. Print, with 45 students.

Largest does not necessarily mean majority.

4. Audio, with 20 students.

Compare the three counts.

5. 25 students.

$45 - 20 = 25$.

6. 55 students.

35 + 20 = 55.

7. 20%.

20 out of 100.

8. No.

A majority is more than half.

9. No.

They show numbers of students choosing formats.

10. No.

Reasons were not collected.

11. No.

The chart compares categories, not dates.

12. No.

Limit the conclusion to the supplied evidence.

13. Print is the largest single category.

This preserves the correct comparison.

14. Comparative words, units and unsupported conclusions.

Accurate analysis depends on all of them.