

Analytical Paragraph Writing

10 complete examples with model answers, charts, and examiner tips

5 Marks 100-120 Words No Personal Opinion Data-Based

01 What is an Analytical Paragraph?

DEFINITION

A form of descriptive writing based on a given chart, graph, table, data, or outline – where you analyse trends, compare data, and summarise insights without personal opinion.

MARKING (5 MARKS)

Content: 2 marks Organisation: 2 marks Accuracy (spelling, grammar): 1 mark

STRUCTURE

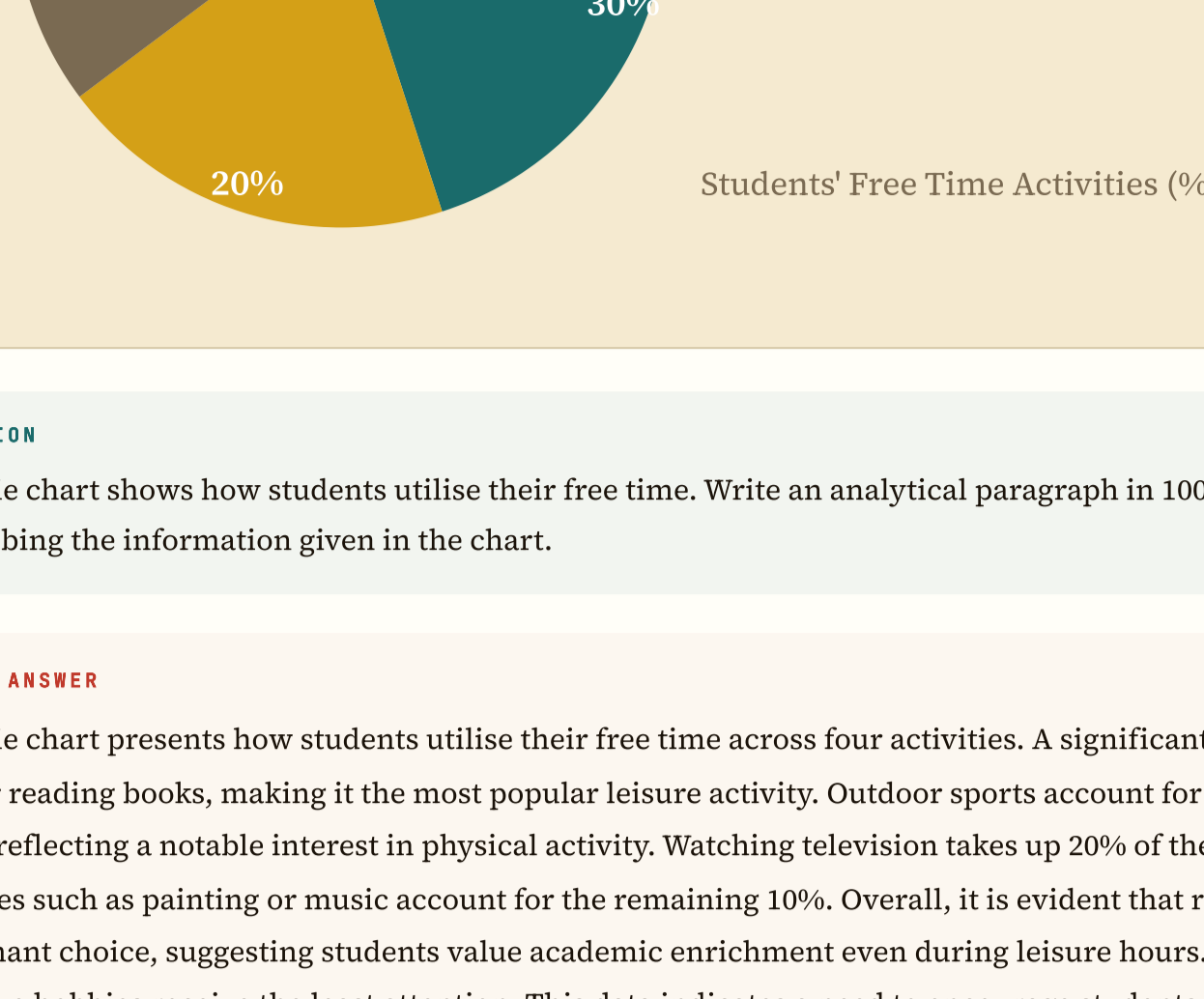
Intro – State what the visual shows.
Body – Highlight 3-4 key trends.
Conclusion – Summarise overall finding.

KEY RULES

No title or heading. Single paragraph only. Formal language. No personal views. Stick to 100-120 words.

01 Students' Free Time Activities

DATA VISUALISATION - PIE CHART



QUESTION

The pie chart shows how students utilise their free time. Write an analytical paragraph in 100-120 words describing the information given in the chart.

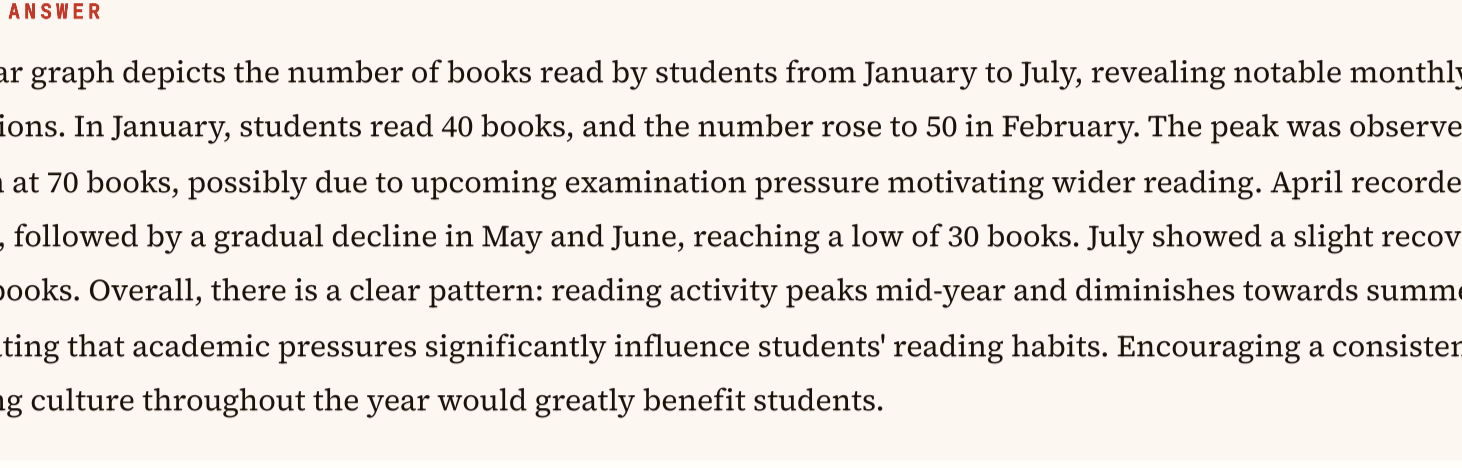
MODEL ANSWER

The pie chart presents how students utilise their free time across four activities. A significant 40% of students prefer reading books, making it the most popular leisure activity. Outdoor sports account for 30% of student time, reflecting a notable interest in physical activity. Watching television takes up 20% of their free time, while hobbies such as painting or music account for the remaining 10%. Overall, it is evident that reading remains the dominant choice, suggesting students value academic enrichment even during leisure hours. In contrast, creative hobbies receive the least attention. This data indicates a need to encourage students to explore diverse recreational pursuits beyond reading and sports.

Dominant trend identified Figures cited Contrasting data Conclusion drawn

02 Books Read by Students (Jan-Aug)

DATA VISUALISATION - BAR GRAPH



QUESTION

The bar graph depicts the number of books read by students from January to August. Write an analytical paragraph in 100-120 words describing the given data.

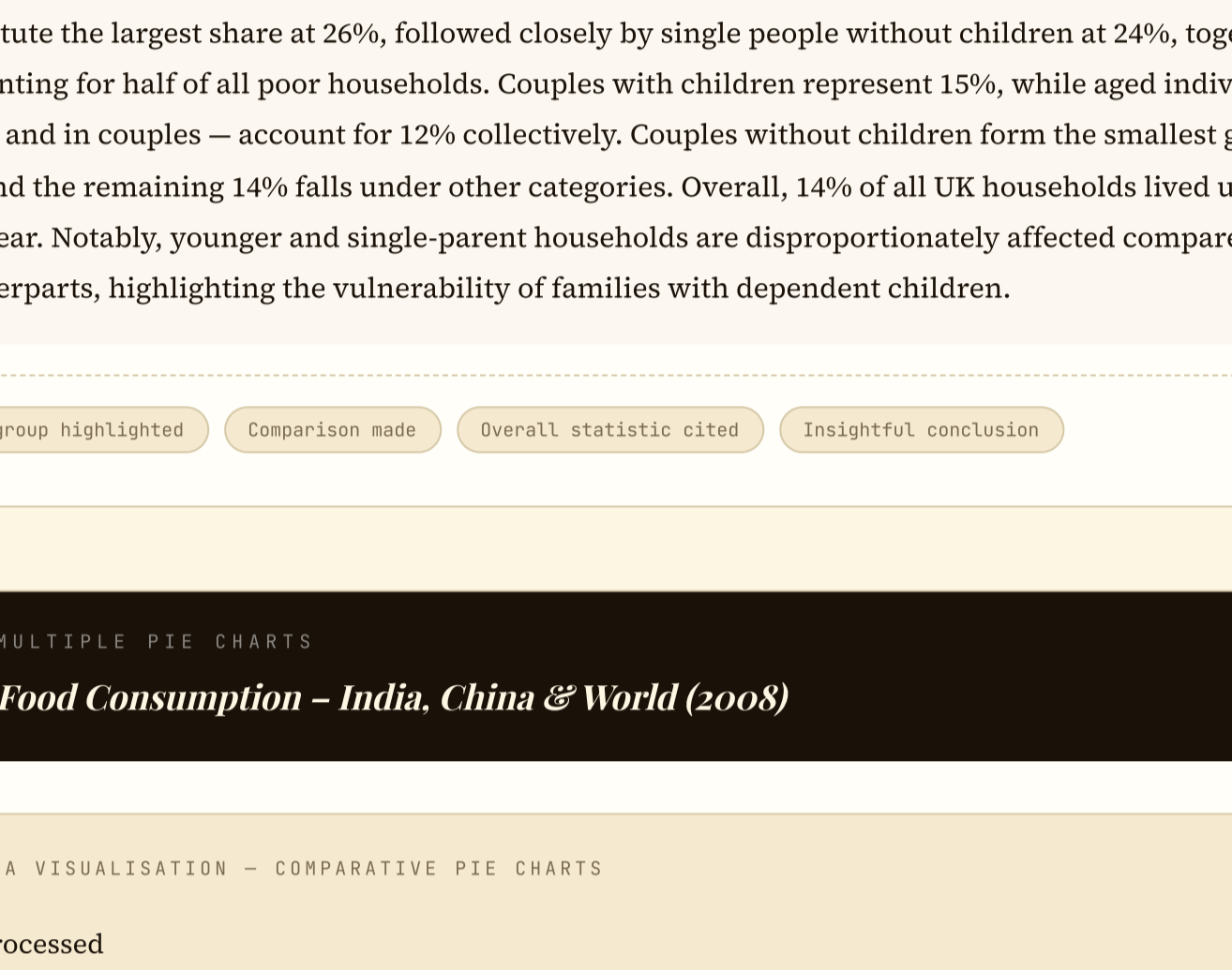
MODEL ANSWER

The bar graph depicts the number of books read by students from January to July, revealing notable monthly variations. In January, students read 40 books, and the number rose to 50 in February. The peak was observed in March at 70 books, possibly due to upcoming examination pressure motivating wider reading. April recorded 55 books, followed by a gradual decline in May and June, reaching a low of 30 books. July showed a slight recovery to 40 books. Overall, there is a clear pattern: reading activity peaks mid-year and diminishes towards summer, indicating that academic pressures significantly influence students' reading habits. Encouraging a consistent reading culture throughout the year would greatly benefit students.

Month-by-month analysis Peak identified Possible reason suggested Overall trend

03 Households Living in Poverty – UK 2002

DATA VISUALISATION - PIE CHART



QUESTION

The pie chart shows the proportion of people from different households living in poverty in the UK in 2002. Write an analytical paragraph in 100-120 words.

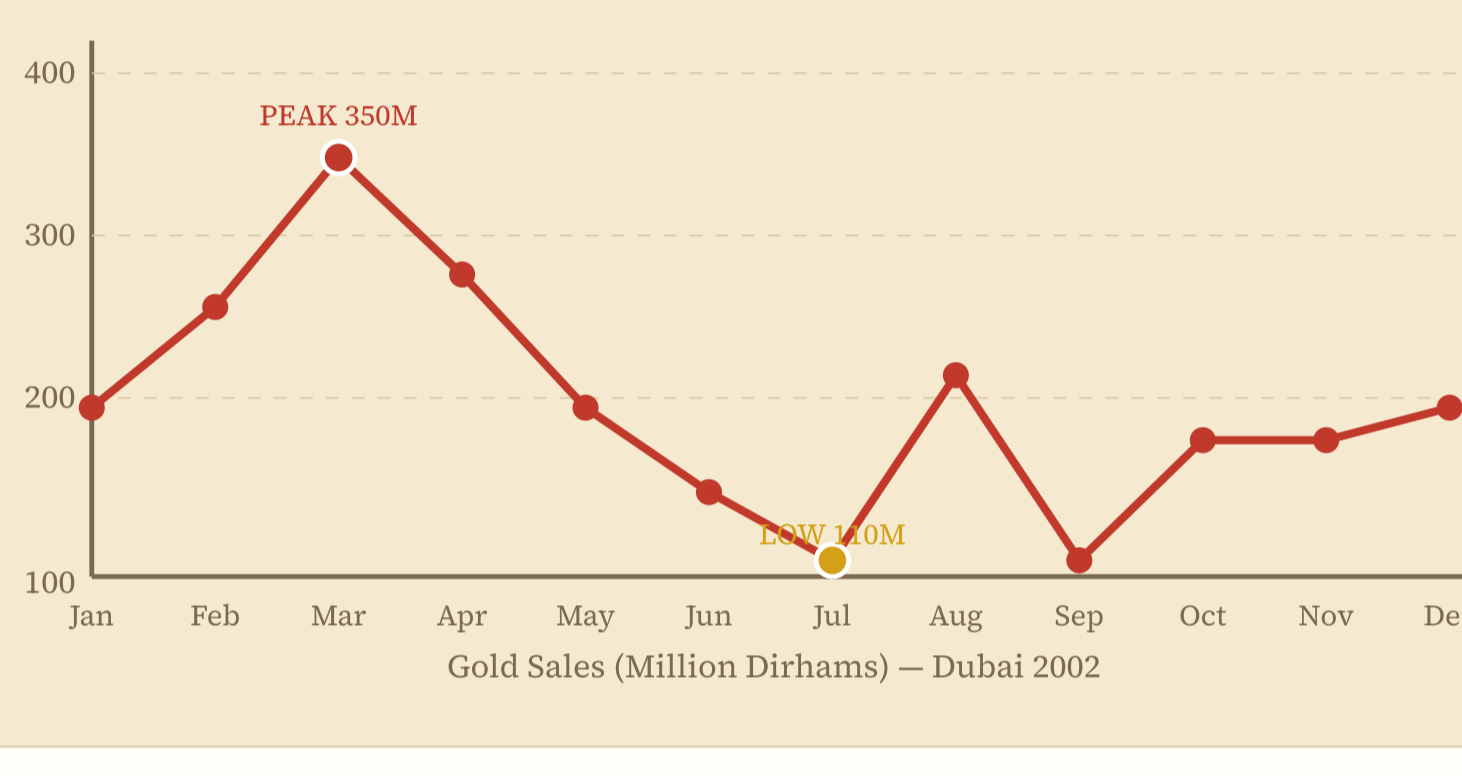
MODEL ANSWER

The pie chart illustrates seven categories of households living in poverty in the UK in 2002. Sole parents constitute the largest share at 26%, followed closely by single people without children at 24%, together accounting for half of all poor households. Couples with children represent 15%, while aged individuals – both single and in couples – account for 12% collectively. Couples without children form the smallest group at just 9%, and the remaining 14% falls under other categories. Overall, 14% of all UK households lived under poverty that year. Notably, younger and single-parent households are disproportionately affected compared to their aged counterparts, highlighting the vulnerability of families with dependent children.

Largest group highlighted Comparison made Overall statistic cited Insightful conclusion

04 Food Consumption – India, China & World (2008)

DATA VISUALISATION - COMPARATIVE PIE CHARTS



QUESTION

The pie charts show consumption habits of India, China, and the world overall in 2008. Write an analytical paragraph describing the data in 100-120 words.

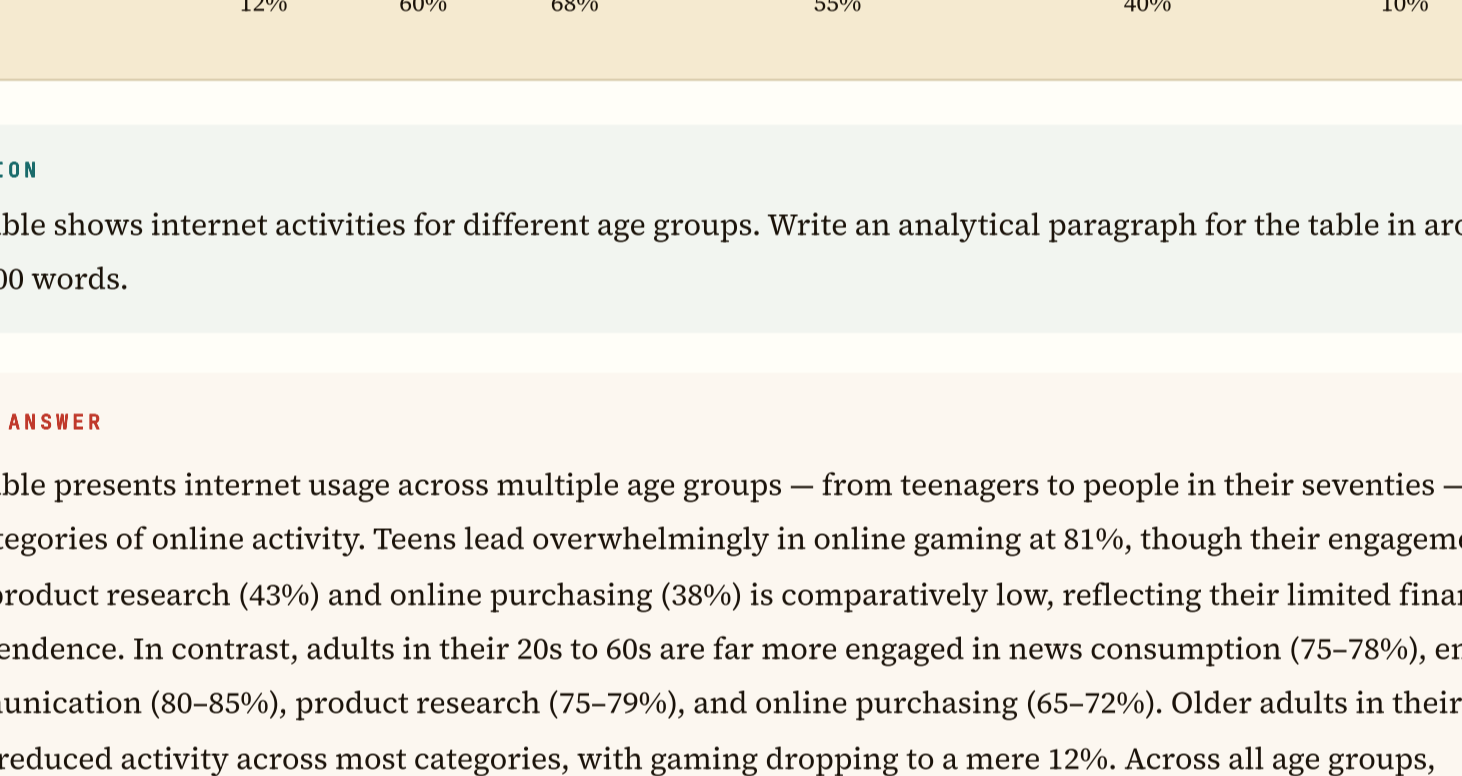
MODEL ANSWER

The three pie charts depict food consumption patterns of India, China, and the world in 2008. Processed food dominates global consumption at 41%, and this trend is mirrored in India (39%) and China (34%), making it the leading category across all three. Vegetables and fruits constitute 29% globally, with China consuming more (32%) than India (23%). A striking contrast appears in animal food intake: Indians consume 27% compared to China's 15%, a difference of 12 percentage points. Nuts and seeds account for nearly one-fifth of Chinese food habits, while they represent only about 11% in India. Overall, dietary patterns vary considerably between the two countries despite their shared dominance of processed food consumption.

Cross-country comparison Dominant category noted Striking contrast highlighted Concise conclusion

05 Estimated Gold Sales in Dubai – 2002

DATA VISUALISATION - LINE GRAPH



QUESTION

The graph shows estimated gold sales in Dubai in 2002. Write an analytical paragraph describing the line graph in about 150 words.

MODEL ANSWER

The line graph depicts estimated gold sales in Dubai across twelve months of 2002, measured in millions of Dirhams. Sales began at 200 million Dirhams in January and rose steadily through February before reaching a peak of 350 million Dirhams in March. Subsequently, sales declined sharply over the next four months, touching a low of 110 million Dirhams in July. An unexpected doubling occurred in August to 220 million Dirhams, but September witnessed an equally swift fall back to 110 million. For the remaining months, sales stabilised at around 180 million Dirhams, with a slight uptick in December to 200 million. Overall, gold sales in Dubai fluctuated considerably throughout the year, with the first quarter seeing the highest demand and mid-year recording the lowest levels, suggesting seasonal patterns in consumer purchasing behaviour.

Peak and trough noted Trend traced month by month Unexpected change flagged Seasonal pattern inferred

06 Internet Activities by Age Group

DATA VISUALISATION - TABLE

Age Group	Gaming	News	Email	Product Research	Buy Online	Find People
Teens	81%	68%	72%	43%	38%	44%
20s	64%	75%	80%	76%	65%	29%
30s	42%	78%	85%	79%	72%	22%
40s-60s	25%	76%	82%	75%	70%	18%
70s+	12%	60%	68%	55%	40%	10%

QUESTION

The table shows internet activities for different age groups. Write an analytical paragraph for the table in around 150-200 words.

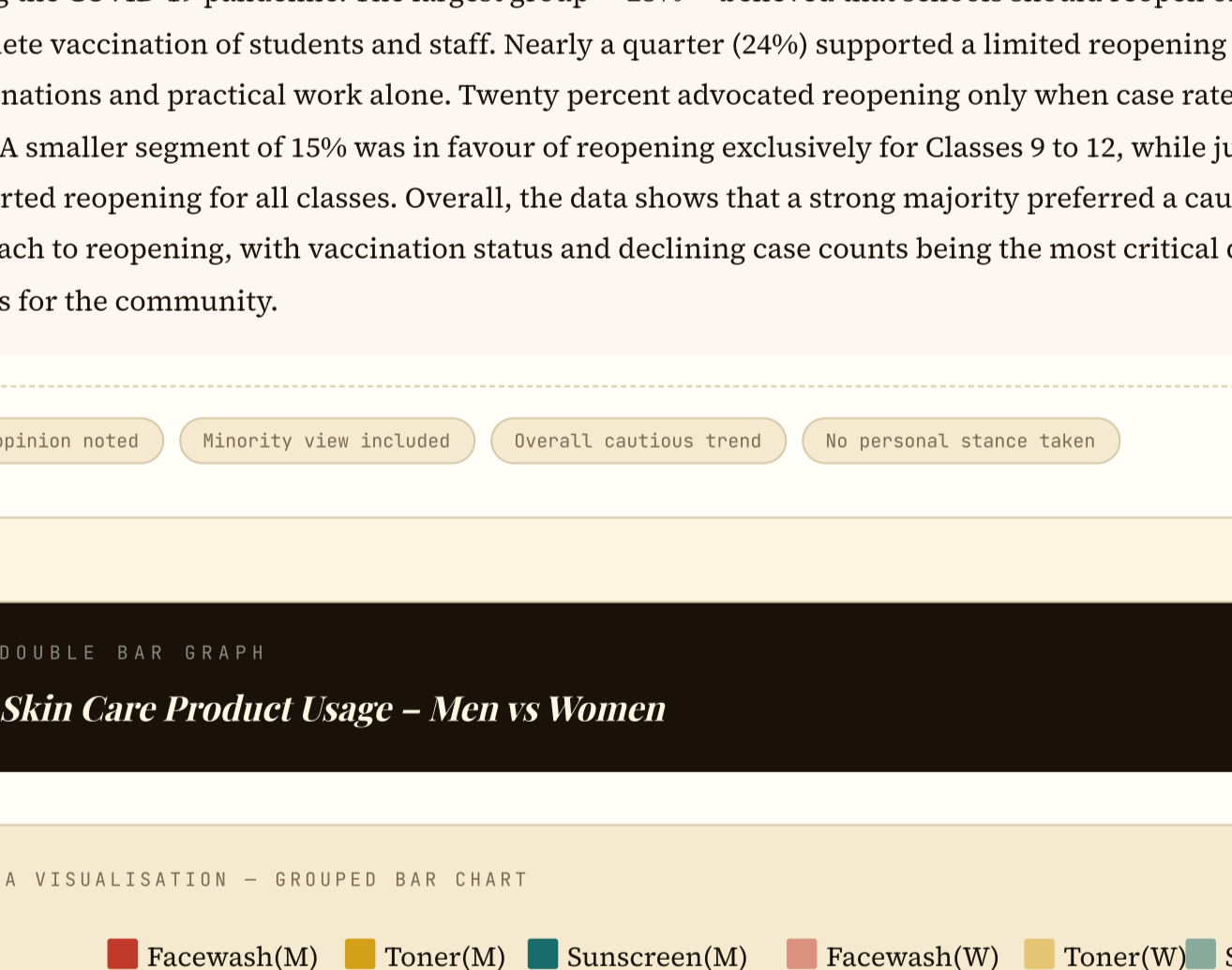
MODEL ANSWER

The table presents internet usage across multiple age groups – from teenagers to people in their seventies – for six categories of online activity. Teens lead overwhelmingly in online gaming at 81%, though their engagement with product research (43%) and online purchasing (38%) is comparatively low, reflecting their limited financial independence. In contrast, adults in their 20s to 60s are far more engaged in news consumption (75-78%), email communication (80-85%), product research (75-79%), and online purchasing (65-72%). Older adults in their 70s show reduced activity across most categories, with gaming dropping to a mere 12%. Across all age groups, searching for people online consistently attracts the least attention, ranging from 10% to 44%. Overall, the data clearly demonstrates a generational divide: younger users prioritise entertainment and social discovery, while older demographics focus on practical, information-driven activities. This pattern has significant implications for targeted digital communication and policy-making.

Generational divide noted Highest activity cited Lowest activity noted Implication drawn

07 Monthly Family Budget Breakdown

DATA VISUALISATION - PIE CHART



QUESTION

The 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.

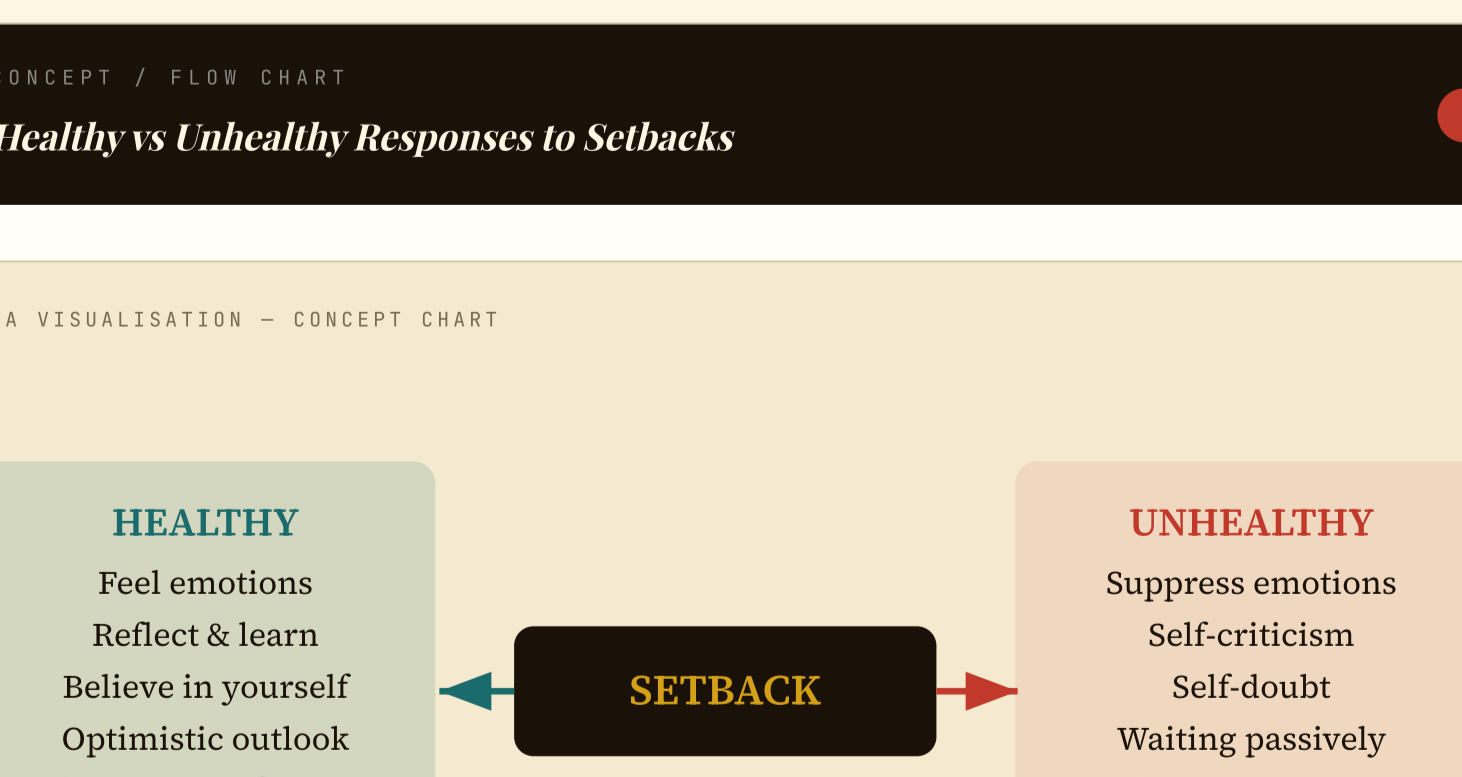
MODEL ANSWER

The pie chart provides a detailed breakdown of a family's monthly expenditure across six categories. Grocery accounts for the largest share at 23%, indicating that food remains the top priority. Education follows at 20%, reflecting the family's emphasis on learning. Clothes and transportation are allocated 19% and 18% respectively, forming the next tier of spending. Other miscellaneous expenses – likely stationary, cosmetics, and accessories – account for 15% of the budget. Strikingly, rent constitutes the smallest proportion at only 5%, suggesting the family may own their residence or reside in a low-cost area. Overall, the distribution indicates a balanced approach to spending, with necessities like groceries and education dominating, while rent remains a minimal burden for this household.

Largest share identified Smallest share noted Difference drawn from data Overall patterns summarised

08 School Reopening Post COVID-19

DATA VISUALISATION - HORIZONTAL BAR CHART



QUESTION

A survey on reopening of educational institutions in the National Capital was conducted. Write a paragraph in about 120 words analysing the listed responses.

MODEL ANSWER

The survey data reveals public opinion on the reopening of educational institutions in the National Capital during the COVID-19 pandemic. The largest group – 28% – believed that schools should reopen only after complete vaccination of students and staff. Nearly a quarter (24%) supported a limited reopening for examinations and practical work alone. Twenty percent advocated reopening only when case rates fell below 0.3%. A smaller segment of 15% was in favour of reopening exclusively for Classes 9 to 12, while just 8% supported reopening for all classes. Overall, the data shows that a strong majority preferred a cautious, phased approach to reopening, with vaccination status and declining case counts being the most critical determining factors for the community.

Largest opinion noted Minority view included Overall cautious trend No personal stance taken

09 Skin Care Product Usage – Men vs Women

DATA VISUALISATION - GROUPED BAR CHART



QUESTION

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

MODEL ANSWER

The bar graph illustrates the usage of three skin care products – facewash, toner, and sunscreen – by men and women from June to August. Among men, facewash is the most frequently used product, with usage rising from 35 times in June to 40 times in August, dipping slightly in July. The use of toner and sunscreen by men also increased steadily over the period, peaking in August. Among women, sunscreen emerges as the most preferred product, with usage climbing from 30 times in June to 35 times in August. Overall, women's toner usage showed a consistent upward trend, while facewash usage remained relatively stable. Overall, both genders increased their skin care routines over the three months, with men favouring facewash and women demonstrating a clear preference for sunscreen.

Gender comparison Product preferences noted Monthly trend tracked Overall conclusion

10 Healthy vs Unhealthy Responses to Setbacks

DATA VISUALISATION - CONCEPT CHART

QUESTION

The concept chart displays two ways to handle setbacks – healthy and unhealthy. Write a paragraph in not more than 120 words, analysing the listed responses to the situation when one faces setbacks.

MODEL ANSWER

The concept chart illustrates two contrasting approaches to dealing with setbacks – healthy and unhealthy. A healthy response involves acknowledging emotions, reflecting on what can be learned, and maintaining belief in one's abilities. Individuals who process setbacks optimistically develop resilience, align their goals, and progress forward effectively. On the contrary, an unhealthy response leads to suppression of feelings, self-criticism, and progress forward. Such individuals often wait passively for setbacks to pass rather than actively resolving them, resulting in stagnation. Overall, the chart strongly suggests that the manner in which one processes adversity determines future outcomes. A constructive attitude that embraces setbacks as opportunities for growth is far more beneficial than an avoidant or self-destructive response pattern.

Both sides analysed Contrast made explicit Outcome for each noted Clear conclusion

Marking Scheme

Criteria	Marks	What Examiners Look For
Content	2	At least 4 clear trends/points drawn accurately from the data
Organisation	2	Single-paragraph format, logical sequence, formal tone, cohesive vocabulary
Accuracy	1	Correct spelling, grammar, punctuation throughout
Total	5	Word limit: 100-120 words; No heading; No personal opinion

Examiner Tips for Full Marks

- 01 Study the Data First**
Spend 2 minutes identifying the highest value, lowest value and the overall trend before writing a single word.
- 02 Trend Language**
Use words like: peaked, plummeted, levelled off, skyrocketed, declined, stabilised, fluctuated, rose sharply.
- 03 Quantify Language**
Use approximately, nearly one-fourth, almost 80%, the majority, roughly, twice as much, just under 10%.
- 04 No Opinion**
Never write "I think" or "In my opinion." Stick strictly to what the data shows. Personal views = mark deduction.
- 05 One Paragraph Only**
No heading, no bullet points, no subheadings. Everything goes into one continuous, well-structured paragraph.
- 06 Strong Conclusion**
Always end with an "Overall..." sentence that summarises the dominant finding or biggest trend from the data.