

## **ANALYTICAL PARAGRAPH**

An analytical paragraph is a form of descriptive writing which is written on the basis of a given chart, graph, data, outline, clues, table, etc. When writing an analytical paragraph one should remember to describe the facts in the best possible manner and to cover the information provided.

### **Features of an analytical paragraph writing-**

- It describes the given chart, table, data, graph, cues etc.
- It should be brief and comprehensive (include complete information) at the same time.
- It should state facts that are provided by the chart.
- It is necessary to make use of simple and accurate language.
- It should mention figures and quantities appropriately.
- It is appropriate to use the same tense throughout the analytical paragraph.
- No personal observation or response should be provided.
- It would be preferable to use the passive form of the verb.

### **How to write a good Analytical Paragraph?**

#### **For an introduction, you can start with the following phrases-**

- The chart given above describes
- The table suggests
- The line graph shows
- The data given provides information about
- The pie chart illustrates, etc.

#### **Body**

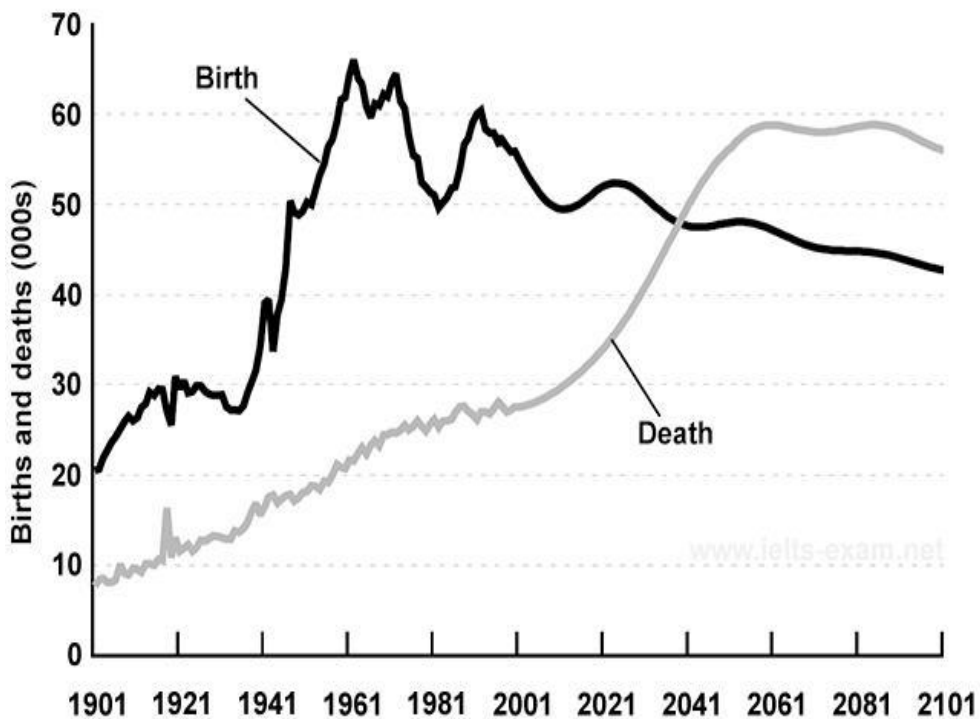
- For describing trends, use phrases and words like- a pattern of growth, rapidly doubled, skyrocketed, striking increase, peaked, soaring rates, declined, plummeted, levelled off, stagnated, fluctuate, starting to rise, starting to fall, drop down, slightly, etc.

- For describing quantities, use various styles like- 48% of, one-third of, nearly one-fourth of, almost 80%, majority, on average, twice as much, almost equal, the highest, the lowest, very close to 2%, roughly, approximately 5% of, just under three percent, etc.
- For establishing a relationship or contrast, use phrases and words like- relationship between, similarly, in contrast with, in comparison to, but in the opposite case, however, whereas, when it comes to, as opposed to, while, striking difference, noticeable difference, etc.

### Conclusion

- For the conclusion and other connecting phrases use- overall, subsequently, in all, in a nutshell, for the chart given, in short, striking changes, including, therefore, etc.

**Example Question 1: Below is a graph given showing birth and death rates in a country from 1901 to 2101. Write an analytical paragraph (100-150 words).**



### Answer 1:

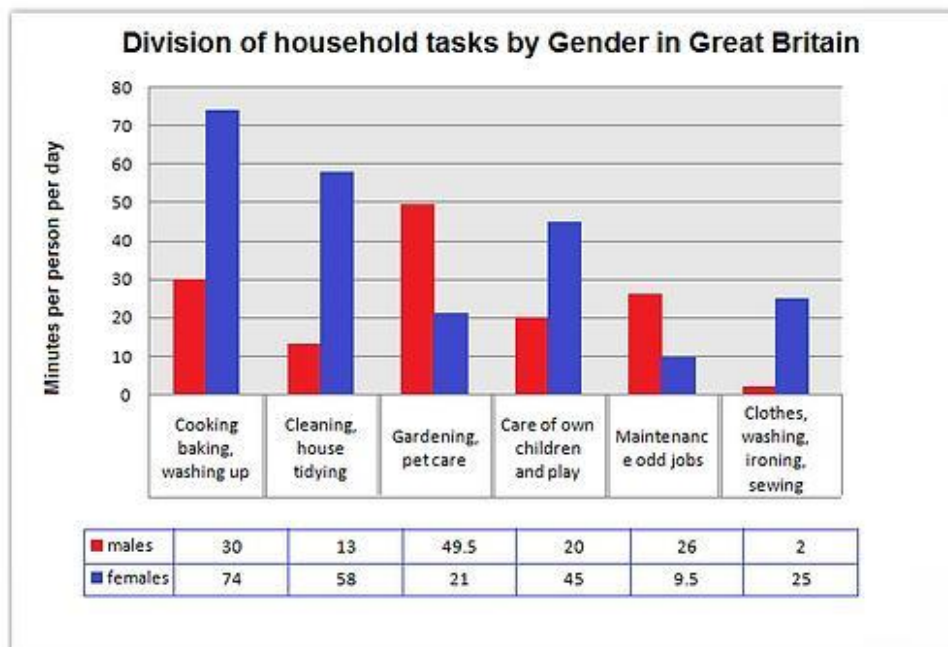
Trends in Birth and Death Rates from 1901 to 2101. The graph shows birth and death rates starting from 1901 till 2101.

Since 1901, the birth rate has remained more than the death rate until 2041. Birth rate was 20000 in 1901 and started increasing gradually. It peaked in 1961 to around 65000. From 1961, birth rate has fluctuated multiple times between 50000 and 60000. It is expected to decline for the coming years reaching approximately 42000 by 2101.

On the other hand, the death rate stood at around 10000 in 1901 and then has increased steadily. It is expected to rise strikingly from 2021 before levelling off to approximately 60000 between 2061 and 2081. The graph indicates a slight decline in deaths in the year 2101.

The graph shows the huge gap between birth rate and death rate during 1961 to 2001. However, this gap is expected to reduce in the later years. Overall, as opposed to the prevailing trends, the death rate will be more than the birth rate in the later half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### 2. The chart shows the division of household tasks by gender in Great Britain. Write an analytical paragraph describing the



**Answer:**

The chart shows the number of minutes per day spent by British men and women in doing household tasks. On an average, the women spend about four hours doing household tasks whereas the men spend less than two and half hours. The tasks on which women spend more time than men include cooking, cleaning house, taking care of the children and laundry. In doing all these tasks, women spend approximately 200 minutes which is almost three times the time spent by men in these tasks. On the other hand, men spend twice the time than women in doing tasks like gardening and maintenance of odd jobs in the house. Men spend the highest time, almost 50 minutes, in gardening and pet care. While the women spend only 30 minutes for these tasks. The time spent by men in washing, ironing and sewing clothes is as low as 2 minutes per day as opposed to 25 minutes spent by women.

In short, women spend far more time doing household chores than men whilst men prefer to do gardening, pet care and maintaining odd jobs.