



The charts show information about young people's reading habits in the UK in 2016. The first gives a breakdown of girls' and boys' preferred fiction genres and the second tells us the number of books read per month.

Overall, it is clear that British boys and girls both liked reading many different genres. Several genres appealed equally to both sexes, but boys and girls had different tastes in some types of story. With regard to how much they read, the vast majority of young people read at least one book a month, but the actual number differed widely from person to person.

Looking at Figure 1 more closely, we can see that fantasy and adventure were the most favoured genres. They were enjoyed by more than half of all male and female respondents (56 to 60%). Science fiction was also liked by a fairly equal number of both sexes. However, other genres showed clear differences in readership. The third most preferred genre for girls was romance, but this was by far the least popular genre with boys, with just five per cent saying they liked it. Classic literature also had a mainly female readership. The reverse situation was found with war/spy stories and sports stories, which were two to three times more read by boys than by girls.

Encouragingly, Figure 2 shows that about 85% of young people in the UK read regularly. Most of them (32%) read only one book a month, but a fairly large number read two or three books. After that, the number of readers became progressively smaller, falling to only one per cent who read six books per month. However, what stands out here is how many young people read more than six books: a surprisingly large ten per cent.

### Top Tips for writing

1. Check the wording of the question. If it asks you to summarise or describe the data, you just need to select the most significant points and report them. You don't need to interpret them or give reasons for them unless the question asks you to explain or comment on the data.
2. Start by stating what the topic of the data is and who, where and when it relates to. Then, summarise the main features. (Alternatively, the summary can be your final paragraph.)
3. Use words and phrases to connect one idea to another and to change the topic smoothly when you introduce a new point.
4. Make direct comparisons in the data. Point out similarities and differences between different groups.
5. You can use adverbs to express an opinion about what you are describing.