

10 Before & After Examples (Division / Classification)

1. Topic: Types of Fitness Training

Before (Weak):

“Fitness training can be divided into cardio, weightlifting, and yoga because people like different exercises.”

– **Confuses preference with purpose.**

After (Strong Classification):

“Fitness training can be classified into three categories: cardiovascular training, strength training, and flexibility training. Each category targets different physical outcomes and uses distinct exercise methods.”

Why it’s better: Uses clear **classification**, grouping related items by shared criteria.

2. Topic: Components of a Smartphone

Before (Weak):

“Smartphones can be classified into the screen, battery, processor, and camera.”

– **This should be division, not classification.**

After (Strong Division):

“A smartphone can be divided into four major components: the screen, battery, processor, and camera. Each part performs a specific function necessary for overall device performance.”

Why it’s better: Correctly uses **division**—breaking one whole into parts.

3. Topic: College Students

Before (Weak):

“There are three parts of college students: hard-working, average, and lazy.”

– **Incorrect: students aren’t “parts” of a whole.**

After (Strong Classification):

“College students can be classified into three behavioral groups: highly self-motivated learners, moderately engaged students, and minimally engaged students.”

Why it’s better: Uses **classification**, grouping individuals into logical categories.

4. Topic: Restaurant Menu

Before (Weak):

“A restaurant menu can be classified into appetizers, main courses, and kitchen.”
– **Mixed elements (kitchen is not a menu item).**

After (Strong Division):

“A restaurant menu can be divided into appetizers, main courses, desserts, and beverages.”

Why it’s better: Uses **parallel structure** and correct parts of the whole.

5. Topic: Study Habits

Before (Weak):

“Study habits include visual learners, reading books, and time management.”
– **Mixed classification criteria.**

After (Strong Classification):

“Study habits can be classified into three types: visual learning habits, reading-based learning habits, and time-management-focused habits.”

Why it’s better: Uses one consistent basis for classification—**types of habits**.

6. Topic: Laptop Hardware

Before (Weak):

“Laptops can be classified into CPU, RAM, and people who use them.”
– **Illogical grouping.**

After (Strong Division):

“A laptop can be divided into hardware components such as the CPU, RAM, storage drive, and graphics processor.”

Why it’s better: Divides the **whole** into its logical parts.

7. Topic: Social Media Users

Before (Weak):

“Social media users have many parts like creators, teenagers, and trolls.”

– **Mixed types of categories.**

After (Strong Classification):

“Social media users can be classified into three groups: content creators, casual consumers, and active commenters.”

Why it’s better: Uses **one classification angle**: user engagement behavior.

8. Topic: A Car

Before (Weak):

“A car can be classified into engine, seats, and radio.”

– **These are car parts, not categories.**

After (Strong Division):

“A car can be divided into major systems: the engine system, transmission system, electrical system, and interior control system.”

Why it’s better: Proper **division** of a whole into major functional systems.

9. Topic: Learning Platforms

Before (Weak):

“Learning platforms include websites, apps, and the internet.”

– **The internet is not a platform.**

After (Strong Classification):

“Learning platforms can be classified into three categories: web-based platforms, mobile learning apps, and blended learning systems.”

Why it’s better: Uses accurate and parallel categories.

10. Topic: Causes of Stress

Before (Weak):

“The causes of stress can be divided into emotional stress, school, and financial issues.”

– **Mixed category types.**

After (Strong Classification):

“Sources of stress can be classified into emotional factors, academic pressures, and financial challenges.”

Why it's better: Uses **consistent classification criteria**, turning unmatched items into clear factors.