

Comparison Structures

A)

Including/Avoiding Labels:

In **clothing and footwear**, Italy allocated the largest percentage (9%). There was little difference between the figures for Turkey, Spain and Ireland at 6.63%, 6.51% and 6.43% respectively....

Use of Commas and Spacing:

There is no difference between dumping at sea and chemical treatment at 8% each.

There was little difference between the figures for Turkey, Spain, and Ireland at 6.63%, 6.51%, and 6.43%, respectively.

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There was little difference between the figures for Turkey, Spain and Ireland at 6.63%, 6.51% and 6.43% respectively.

There was little difference between Italy and Sweden (16 and 15, respectively).

Referencing & Substitution:

There was a significant difference between **the percentage of consumer expenditure in/on** food, drinks and tobacco in Turkey and Ireland on the one hand, and Spain, Italy and Sweden on the other.

There was a significant difference between **the figures for** food, drinks and tobacco in Turkey and Ireland on the one hand, and Spain, Italy and Sweden on the other.

There was a significant difference in food, drinks and tobacco between **the figures for** Turkey and Ireland on the one hand, and Spain, Italy and Sweden on the other.

There was a significant difference between **the figures for** food, drinks and tobacco in Turkey and Ireland on the one hand, and **those for** Spain, Italy and Sweden on the other.

There is a significant difference in Korea between **the share of** recycling on the one hand, and **those of** underground and incineration on the other.

1. In the Republic of Korea, there is a significant difference between recycling on the one hand, and underground and incineration on the other. ✓

2. There ~~was is~~ a significant difference in the Republic of Korea between recycling on the one hand and underground and incineration on the other ~~in the Republic of Korea~~.

3. In the Republic of Korea, there is a wide disparity between recycling on the one hand and ~~incineration and~~ underground and incineration on the other.

4. In the Republic of Korea, there is a significant difference between recycling on the one hand and underground and incineration on the other.

5. In the Republic of Korea, there is a wide disparity between recycling ~~(69%)~~ on the one hand, and underground and incineration on the other ~~(22% and 9%, respectively)~~.

6. In Sweden, there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and recycling and ~~incineration~~ and incineration on the other.

7. In the Republic of Korea, there is a ~~significance significant~~ difference between ~~dealing with~~ recycling ~~waste products~~ on the one hand, and underground, and incineration on the other.

8. In the United Kingdom, there is a ~~significant wide~~ disparity between underground on the one hand and dumping at sea, chemical treatment, and incineration, and on the other ~~(82%, 8%, 8% and 2%, respectively)~~.

- There is little difference between the contributions of recycling and incineration at 25% and 20%, respectively.

- There is no difference between the shares of dumping at sea and chemical treatment at 8% each.

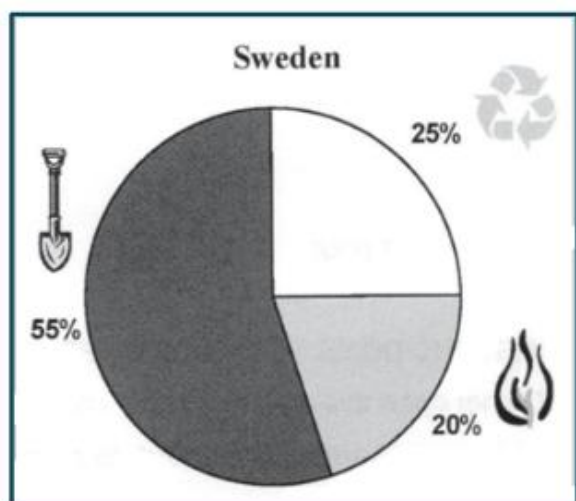
B1)

1. In Sweden ~~U~~underground stands first with 55%, while recycling is smaller by a staggering 30%, ranking second.
 2. In the Republic of Korea, ~~R~~recycling stands first at 69%, while underground is smaller by a staggering margin (22%).
 3. Underground stands first with 55%, while recycling is smaller by a margine of 30%, ranking second.
 4. The percentage of underground ranks first at 82%, which is larger than ~~the percentages~~ those of dumping at sea and chemical treatment at 8% each.
 5. ~~In the Republic of Korea, t~~The share of underground is 22%, while recycling incineration is smaller by a staggering margin (9%).
 6. In the Republic of Korea, ~~R~~recycling stands first at 69%, while underground is smaller by a staggering margin (22%).
 7. Recycling stands first in the Republic of Korea with 69%, whereas underground is substantially smaller smaller by a staggering margin at 22% ~~in Republic of Korea~~.
 8. The contribution of recycling is 25%, which is larger than incineration by a narrow margin of 5%.
 9. In the Republic of Korea, recycling stands ~~frist~~ first with 69%, while underground is smaller by a staggering margin at 22%.
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B2)

1. Recycling is 25%, while incineration is slightly smaller (~~25~~20%), ranking last.
2. In the United Kingdom ~~U~~underground ~~In the United Kingdom is stands first at~~ 82%, ~~which was marginally greater than the Republic of Korea at 22%, as the latter ranked last.~~ XXXXX
3. In Sweden, the percentage of underground stands first at 55%, while incineration ~~was~~ is substantially smaller at 20%, ~~with the latter~~ ranking last.
4. In the United Kingdom, the share of underground ranks first at 82%, which is considerably higher than those of dumping at sea and chemical treatment at 8% each, as the latters two ranks second.
5. In the Republic of Korea, recycling stands first with 69%, while incineration ~~was~~ is significantly smaller at 9%, ranking last.
6. Recycling is 25%, which is marginally greater than incineration at 20%, with the latter ranking last. ✓
7. In Korea, ~~T~~the proportion of recycling ~~is~~ ranks first at 69%, which is considerably greater than underground at 22%, as the latter ~~ranks~~ ranked ranks second.
8. Recycling is 25%, which is slightly larger than incineration at 20%, with the latter ranking last.

Review: A, B1 & B2)



Notes:

Underground >> recycling, incineration

Underground 1st 55%

[Recycling 2nd]

25% & 20% similar

[Incineration last]

1. In ~~Sweden~~Sweden, there is a significant difference between the percentage of underground ~~on the one hand,~~ and those of ~~the~~ others ~~on the other~~. It, as it stands first ~~by at~~ 55%. ~~R~~Recycling accounts for 25%, which is slightly larger than incineration (20%), ~~with the latter~~ ranking last.
2. In Sweden, there is a significant difference between the figure for underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other. The figure for ~~u~~Underground ranks first at 55%, while recycling accounts for 25%, ~~ranking second~~. It is marginally higher than incineration. ~~Incineration is marginally smaller~~ at 20%, ~~as the latter ranks ranking~~ last.
3. In Sweden, there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other. Underground ranks first at 55%, while ~~R~~recycling accounts for 25%, which is marginally greater than incineration (20%), with the latter ranking last.
4. In Sweden, the share of underground stands first at 55%, while recycling is substantially smaller at 25%, ranking second, ~~While is slightly larger than incineration at 20%.~~ ~~Incineration is marginally smaller at 20%, ranking last.~~
5. In Sweden, there is a significant difference between the percentage of underground ~~on the one hand,~~ and those of ~~the~~ others ~~on the other~~. ~~Underground~~It ranks first at 55%, while recycling is smaller by a margin of ~~2530%~~, ~~ranking second~~. It is slightly greater than incineration. ~~Incineration is slightly smaller~~ (20%), ~~with the latter~~ ranking last.
6. In Sweden, there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other. The share of underground ranks first at 55%, while recycling is marginally greater than incineration (25% and 20%, respectively), which ranks last.✓
7. In Sweden, there is a significant difference between underground on the one hand and recycling and incineration on the other. Underground ~~is rankes-ranks~~ first at 55%, while ~~incineration is ranking last~~. ~~R~~recycling is ~~approximately slightly~~ larger than incineration (25%, ~~and~~ 20%, respectively), ~~which ranks last~~.
8. In Sweden, there is a significant difference between underground ~~gd~~ on the one hand and ~~a combination of~~ recycling and incineration on the other ~~at (55,25,20 respectively)~~. ~~u~~Underground stands first with ~~6955%~~, while recycling is smaller by ~~staggering margin in 2530%~~. ~~there is no difference between recuecling and incineration (25,20)~~ ~~Incineration is slightly smaller, ranking last at 20%.~~

B3)

1. The figures for Japan and Canada were similar at 78 and 76 years, respectively, with the former ranking first.
 2. In terms of Adult literacy rate, Canada and Japan are were equal at 99%, ranking first together.
 3. In terms of life expectancy at birth, Japan was approximately as high as Canada at 78 and 76 years, respectively, ranking first.
 4. The figures s for Japan and Canada were similar at 78 and 76 years, respectively, with the former ranking first.
 5. Japan ranked first at 78 years, while Canada was almost the same as Japan at 76 and 78, respectively.
 6. In terms of life expectancy at birth, the figures for Japan and Canada were similar at 78 and 76 years, respectively, with the former ranking first.
 7. Japan ranked first at 78 years, while Canada were was almost similar to Japan at 76 and 78, respectively.
 8. The figures s for Japan and Canada were similar at 78 and 76 years, respectively, with the former ranked ranking first.
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B4)

1. The share of underground is over twice as large as recycling at 55% and 25%, respectively, with the former ranking first.
2. The share of underground is over twice as high as that of recycling, at 55% and 25%, respectively, ranking first.
3. In the United Kingdom e most of the dangerous waste products are buried underground (82%), and this greatly contrasts the underground burials in Korea which is almost 1/4 as less.
4. Dumping at sea is four times as high as incineration, at 8% and 2% respectively, with the latter ranking last. ✓
5. The share of underground is over twice as large as recycling (55% and 25%, respectively), ranking first.
6. Incineration is 1/4 as much high as dumping at sea and medical treatment chemical treatment (2%, 8%, and 8%, respectively), with ranking last.
7. The share of recycling is approximately three times as large as underground at 69% and 22%, respectively, ranking first.
8. The contributions of chemical treatment and dumping at sea are equal (8% each), and while the share that of incineration is 1/4 as great (2%), which ranks ranking last.

Natural gas exports: 2020**Iran: 8 million m³ | Russia: 24 million m³**

Russia's exports **were** significantly higher than Iran's at 24 million (24m) and 8m m3, respectively.

Russia's exports **were** three times as high as Iran's at 24 million (24m) and 8m m3, respectively.

Russia exported significantly/considerably/substantially/far/much more natural gas than Iran at 24 million (24m) and 8m m3 respectively.

Iran exported much less gas [than Russia] ...

Russia ranked first with 24 million m3, while Iran exported considerably less gas (8 million).

Russia ranked first with 24 million m3, while Iran exported 16 million less gas. IF NEEDS CALCULATOR → NOT GOOD

Iran exported 1/3 as much gas as Russia [did].

Russia ranked first with 24 million m3, while Iran exported 1/3 as much gas.

Russia exported 3 times as much gas as Iran, ranking first.

Russia exported 3 times as much gas as Iran, ranking first with 24 million m3

Russia ranked first with 24 million m3, exporting 3 times as much gas as Iran.

Ranking first with 24 million m3, Russia exported 3 times as much gas as Iran.

Mobile phones: production per month**Samsung: 100000 | Sony: 50000**

1. Samsung ranks first at 100000, while Sony produces half as much many phones.
2. Samsung ranked-ranks first with 100000, while ~~s~~Sony production per month was half as much produces half as many phones.
3. ~~Samsung's production is two times as high as Sony's~~ Samsung produces twice as many phones as Sony at 100000 and 50000, respectively per month.
4. Samsung produces 2 times as many mobile phones per month as Sony at 100000~~/~~.
5. Samsung ranks first with 100000 mobile phones, while Sony manufactures ~~as half~~ half as many.
6. ~~Sony Samsung~~ manufactures ~~the mobile phones~~ twice as many mobile phones as Sony (100000 and 50000, respectively).
7. Samsung produces 2 times as many mobile phones as Sony, at 100,000 and 50,000, respectively, ranking first.
8. Samsung ranked-ranks first with 100,000 units, while Sony ~~produced-produces~~ 500,000 units less fewer.