

Comparison Structures

A)

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 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 Sweden, underground allocated the largest percentage (55%). In Sweden~~ There is little disparity between recycling and incineration at 25% and 20% respectively. ✓
2. In ~~the~~ Sweden, there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and ~~incineration and~~ recycling and incineration on the other.
3. In ~~terms of~~ Sweden, there ~~was~~ is significant difference between underground on the one hand, and ~~incineration and~~ recycling and incineration on the other ~~hand~~.
4. In the Republic of Korea, there is a wide disparity between ~~R~~ recycling on the one hand, and ~~Incineration and U~~ underground and incineration on the other.
5. In the UK ~~T~~ There is a significant difference between underground on the one hand and chemical treatment, dumping at sea and incineration on the other.
6. In ~~terms of underground in~~ Sweden, there is a significant difference between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other. ~~also~~ ~~T~~ There is little disparity between recycling and incineration (25% and 20% respectively).

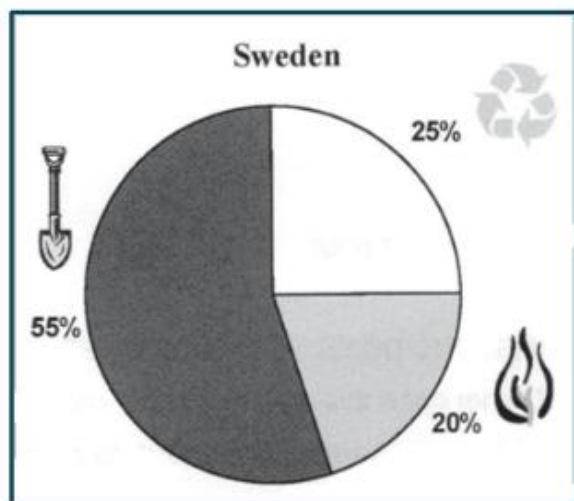
B1)

1. ~~In~~ Korea recycling is 69 percent, while incineration is smaller by a considerable ~~960~~%.
at 22%
 2. Recycling stands first with 69%, which is larger than underground in second place at 22% by a ~~substantial wide margin~~22%.
 3. Underground stands first with 55%, which is larger than recycling in second place by a substantial 30%.✓
 4. ~~In UK-d~~umping at sea is 8 percent, while incineration is ~~shorter smaller~~ by 6 percent, ranking last.
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B2)

1. In Sweden underground stands first with 55%, which is 30 percent more than recycling in second place.✓
2. In Sweden underground stands first with 550%, which is 30% more than recycling in second place.
3. Dumping at sea is 8%, while incinaeration is marginally smaller at 2%, ranking last/with the latter ranking last.
4. Underground ~~was-is~~ 82%, while chemical treatment ~~was-is~~ substantially smaller at 8%, ranking second.

Review: A, B1 & B2)



Note 1:

Underground >> recycling, incineration

Underground 1st 55%

25 & 20: similar

Incineration last 20

Note 2:

Underground 1st 55%

25 significantly smaller

20 a little smaller, last

1. In Sweden ~~Uu~~nderground stands first at 55%, while recycling is significantly smaller (25%). ~~Among all~~ Incineration is smaller by a narrow margin, ranks-ranking last at 20%.
2. In Sweden, there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other. Underground is ranked-ranks first at 55%, which is larger than recycling in second place by ~~a substantial~~ 30%. Incineration is marginally smaller than recycling at 25%, ranking last.
3. In Sweden, there is a significant difference between underground on the one hand and recycling and incineration on the other. Underground ranked-ranks first at 55%. ~~T~~, while there is little disparity between recycling and incineration at 25% and 20% respectively, with the latter ranking last.
4. In Sweden ~~Undergroun-underground~~ stands first with 55%, which is larger than recycling in second place by a considerable 30%. ~~Recycling is slightly larger than incineration~~ Incineration is slightly smaller than the latter with 20%, ranking last.

B3)

1. Canada and Japan ~~in adult literacy rate are~~ were identical in adult literacy rate at 99%, ranking first together/jointly.
 2. Adult literacy rates s in Canada and Japan ~~are~~ were equal at 99%.
 3. In terms of adult literacy rate, Canada ~~is~~ was as high as Japan at 99%, as they ranked first together.
 4. In life expectancy at birth, Japan ~~is~~ was almost approximately equal to Canada at 78 and 76 years respectively, ranking ~~last~~ first.
 5. The life expectancy at birth in ~~Canada and~~ Japan and Canada ~~were~~ was approximately the same at ~~76 and~~ 78 and 76, respectively, as the former ranked first/with the former ranking first.
 6. There was a significant difference in life expectancy at birth between Japan and Canada on the one hand, and Peru and Angola on the other, as the former ranked first at 78. The figure for Japan was 78, while Canada was almost as high (76), ranking second.
- Or: There was a significant difference in life expectancy at birth between Japan and Canada on the one hand, and Peru and Angola on the other. The figure for Japan was 78, ranking first, while Canada was almost as high (76), ranking second.
7. In terms of life expectancy at birth, Japan ranked first at 78 years, while Canada was almost equal ~~to Japan at 76 and 78 years, respectively~~, ranking second at 76.

B4)

1. Recycling is approximately three times as large as underground at 69% and 22%, respectively, ranking first.

2. Dumping at sea is four times as large as incineration.

→ The shares of dumping at sea and chemical treatment are equal at 8%, which is four times as large as incineration.

3. In the ~~R~~Republic of Korea, there is a wide disparity between recycling on the one hand, and underground and incineration on the other. The figure for recycling is ~~twice~~ three/3 times as high as underground, ~~with the former~~ ranking first at 69%.

4. In Sweden underground ranks first at 55%, while the figure for recycling is approximately half as large (25%).

5. ~~in the UK, t~~The percentages of dumping at sea and chemical treatment are ~~twice~~ 4 times as high as incineration.

6. In ~~the~~ the United Kingdom underground is ten times as large e as ~~dropping dumping~~ at sea and chemical treatment.

B5)

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 manufactures twice as many mobile phones as Sony. ✓
2. ~~Sumsung~~ Samsung produces 2 times as many mobile phones as Sony, ranking first with 100000 production per month.
3. Samsung ~~ranked~~ ranks first, producing twice as many mobile phones as ~~S~~Sony.
4. Samsung ~~produced~~ produces 2 times as many mobile phones as Sony.
5. Samsung produces twice as many mobile phones as Sony [monthly], ranking first with 100000 [units].
6. Samsung ~~manufactured~~ manufactures twice as many mobile phones ~~twice as many~~ as Sony at 100000 and 50000, respectively.
7. Samsung ~~manufactured~~ manufactures 100000 phones, ~~producing which is~~ 2 times as many as Sony.