

Comparison Diagrams

Introduction

Using noun clauses:

Practice: Book 13, test 3:

The bar chart shows the top ten countries for the production and consumption of electricity in 2014.

1. The diagram illustrates how much electricity was produced and consumed by ~~different the~~ top ten countries in 2014.
2. The diagram illustrates how much electricity was produced and consumed by the top ten countries in 2014.
3. The bar chart illustrates ~~s what amount of~~ how much electricity ~~is was~~ produced and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014.
4. The diagram illustrates ~~what proportion of~~ how much electricity was produced and consumed by ~~five the top ten~~ countries in 2014.
5. The diagram illustrates ~~how amount of~~ how much electricity was generated and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014.
6. The chart illustrates ~~what amount of~~ how much electricity was produced and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014.
7. The chart illustrates how much electricity was generated and used by the top ten countries in 2014.
8. The diagram illustrates ~~what quantity of~~ how much electricity was generated and used ~~among in~~ the ten leading countries.

Using adjective (relative) clauses:

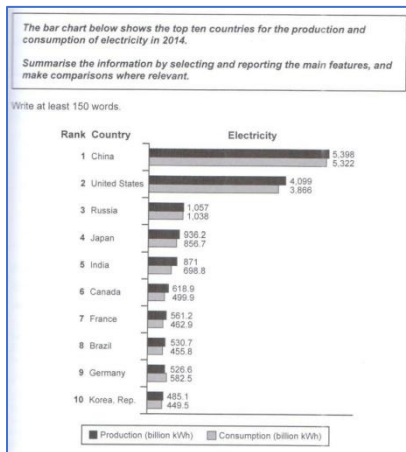
Practice: Book 13, test 3:

The bar chart shows the top ten countries for the production and consumption of electricity in 2014.

1. The diagram illustrates the ~~proportion~~ amount of electricity generated and consumed by the top ten countries in 2014.
2. The diagram illustrates the amount of electricity that was produced and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014. ✓
3. The diagram illustrates the amount of electricity produced and consumed in the ten top countries in 2014. ✓
4. The diagram illustrates ~~how much the amount of~~ electricity that was produced and consumed by the top ten countries in ~~the~~ 2014.
5. The chart illustrates the amount of electricity that was generated and used by the ten top countries in 2014.
6. The diagram illustrates ~~how much the amount~~ of electricity generated and consumed in the ~~prominent~~ top ten countries in 2014.
7. The diagram illustrates ~~how much the amount of~~ electricity that was generated and consumed by the top ten countries in ~~the~~ 2014.

Overview

Practice: Book 13, test 3: Analysis



Analysis notes:

- China 1st in both
- China & US >> others
- [Korea last]
- Production > consumption except in Germany

The diagram illustrates the amount of electricity that was produced and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014.

1. Overall, while there was a staggering margin/significant difference in both areas between China and the US on the one hand and the other countries on the other, as the former ranked first, and while p production was more than consumption in most all countries, except Germany, had its higher point in the latter (??)

2. Overall, China and the United State generate and consumed electricity dramatically had much higher figures in both areas, as the former ranked sed first, whereas the Republic of Korea ranked sed last in production and consumption. In Germany, the contribution of generation is higher than that of consumption. Production was more than consumption in all countries except Germany.

3. Overall, it is clear that for in both categories there was a significant difference between China and the United States on the one hand, and the other countries on the other, as China ranked first. In all countries except Germany the figure for producing was more than that of for consuming, except in Germany.

4. Overall, there is was a wide disparity in both areas between China and the US on the one hand, and the other countries on the other, as the former ranked first. The amount of production was higher than consumption in all countries except Germany.

5. Overall, گسل while China ranked first in these two aspects/categories, the Republic of Korea stood last. The F figures for production were higher than consumption in all countries except for Germany.

6. Overall, there was a ~~staggering margin wide disparity~~ between China and the US on the one hand, and the others on the other ~~hand~~, ~~while~~ as China ranked first in both ~~Pp~~ production and ~~Cc~~ consumption, while Korea ranked last. Except Germany, all the other countries' ~~electricity~~ generation was slightly higher than their consumption.

7. Overall, ~~China ranked first. T~~ there was a significant difference in both areas between China and the United States on the one hand, and the other countries on the other, as China ranked first, while Korea stood last. In all countries except Germany production was more than consumption ~~except Germany~~.

8. ~~Overall~~, ~~while~~ there was a significant ~~different~~ difference in both areas between China and the ~~Us~~ US on the one hand, and the others on the other ~~hand~~, as China stood first. In all countries except Germany, production was slightly more than consumption, ~~except Germany~~.

9. ~~Overall~~, there was significant difference in both areas between China and the US on the one hand and the others on the others, ~~the figure for~~ as China stood first ~~in generation and consumption~~, ~~also~~, ~~in~~ all countries except Germany production was more than consumption ~~except Germany~~.

Body

Book 5, test 4:

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

Body 1: WTF!

London established/launched/opened its system earlier/sooner than the others in 1863.

London established/launched/opened its system before all the others in 1863.

The system in London/London's system opened/was opened earlier/sooner than the others in 1863.

London has the oldest railway, which was founded in 1863.

Founded in 1863, the system in London is the oldest.

London's system/The system in London is the oldest one, opened in 1863.

The oldest railway belongs to London, as **it was opened/it opened** in 1863.

Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC and Kyoto opened in the 20th century (1900, 1927, 1976 and 1981, respectively), while Los Angeles has the newest system, which opened in 2001.

Four systems, namely Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC and Kyoto, opened during the 20th century in 1900, 1927, 1976 and 1981, respectively, while ...

Paris and Tokyo opened in the first half of the 20th century (1900 and 1927, respectively), whereas Washington DC and Kyoto did so in the second half (1976 and 1981, respectively). Los Angeles has the newest system, which opened in 2001.

Example:

Founded in 1863, the system in London is the oldest. Four systems, namely Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC and Kyoto, opened during the 20th century in 1900, 1927, 1976 and 1981, respectively, while Los Angeles has the newest system, which opened in 2001.

Practice Body 2:

Underground Railway Systems

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

Analysis notes:

- London >> others
- Paris ½ London
- LA, Kyoto similar and << others
- [Kyoto last]

1. ~~Regarding length of route,~~ London is by far longer than the others. ~~It, as it~~ is almost twice as long as Paris, at 394 KM and 199, respectively. ~~There is a significant difference between LA and Kyoto on the one hand, and the others on the other, the former two are the shortest~~ LA and Kyoto are similar and significantly shorter (28 and 11, respectively), with ~~Kyoto~~ the latter ranking last.

2. In the length of route, London ranks first, being almost twice as long as Paris (394 km and 199 km, respectively). ~~Kyoto and~~ Los Angeles and Kyoto are similar and shorter than the others by a staggering margin (28 and 11 respectively), with the former ranking last ~~(11 and 28 respectively)~~.

3. In terms of the length of railway, London ranks first by far at 394 kilometres ~~(394Km)~~, while Paris is approximately half as high as London at 199. ~~Those of~~ Los Angeles and Kyoto take much less distances than those of other countries are much shorter, and their figures were are similar at 28 and 11 km, respectively, as the former latter ranks last.

4. In terms of the length of the route, there is a wide disparity between London and the other city systems. ~~London It~~ is 394 Km long, which is approximately half as long as Paris (199). The figures for LA and Kyoto is are almost similar at 28 and 11 respectively, as the latter ranked ranks last.

5. In terms of kilometres the length of route, there is a wide disparity between London ~~on the one hand~~ and the others ~~on the other, as it ranks first at 394km~~. Paris is half as length as London long at 199, while ~~LA~~ and Kyoto and are margin are similar and significantly shorter at 28 and 11 km respectively. ~~kyoto~~, with the latter ranking last.

6. There is a wide disparity in the kilometer length of route between London and the others, as ~~the former it~~ ranks first at 394km. Paris is almost about half as long ~~as London~~ at 199 ~~and 394, respectively~~, ranking second. The figures for Los Angeles and Kyoto are approximately the same ~~(at 28 and 11, respectively)~~, which are significantly lower than the others, with the latter ranking last.

7. In terms of ~~kilometres~~the length of route, there ~~was~~is a significant difference between London and the other ~~countries~~systems. London ~~was~~ranked first and is twice as long as Paris at 394 and 199 kilometres, respectively. ~~Kyoto and LA~~ and Kyoto ~~were~~are similar and shorter than the others by staggering margins at 28 and 11, respectively, with the ~~former~~latter ranking last.

8. In terms of ~~kilometers~~the length of route, London's ~~underground~~ railway ~~length is~~ranked first by far at 394 kilometers, which is nearly ~~as~~ twice as long as ~~Paris's underground railway~~ at 199, ~~ranked first~~. ~~Los Angeles is longer than Kyoto by a margin of 17 kilometers.~~