

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 bar chart illustrates ~~what proportions the top ten countries produced and consumed electricity~~ how much electricity was produced and consumed by the top ten countries in 2014.
2. ~~The~~ diagram illustrates how much electricity ~~is~~ was produced and consumed by the top ten countries in 2014.
3. The diagram ~~below~~ compares how much electricity ~~has been~~ was ~~produced~~ sd and consumed ~~among in/by the top~~ ten countries in 2014.
4. The bar chart illustrates ~~what proportion~~ how much electricity the top ten countries produced and consumed ~~electricity~~ in 2014.
5. The bar chart illustrates how much electricity ~~is~~ was produced and consumed by the top 10 countries in 2014.

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.

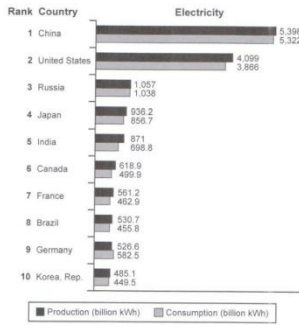
1. The diagram illustrates the quantity of electricity produced and consumed by the top ten countries in 2014. ✓
2. The diagram illustrates the amount of electricity produced and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014.
3. The diagram illustrates the consumption and production of electricity in the top ten countries in 2014. NO ADJECTIVE CLAUSE 😞
4. The diagram illustrates the amount of ~~produced and consumed~~ electricity produced and consumed in the top 10 countries in 2014.
5. ~~The~~ diagram illustrates the amount of electricity ~~production and consumption~~ produced and consumed by the top ten countries ~~un~~ in 2014.

Overview

Practice: Book 13, test 3: Analysis

The bar chart below shows the top ten countries for the production and consumption of electricity in 2014. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Analysis notes:

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

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

1. Overall, ~~there~~ there was a significant difference in both ~~measurements-figures in-between~~ China and ~~the~~ US on the one hand, and ~~Russia, Japan, India, Canada, France, Brazil, Germany, and the Republic of Korea-the other countries~~ on the other. China stood first in both, while Korea ranked last. Production was higher ~~by a narrow margin~~ than consumption ~~by a narrow margin~~ in all countries except ~~in~~ Germany.
2. Overall, there was a significant difference between China and the US on the one hand and ~~8~~ the other ~~8/eight~~ countries on the other, ~~while-as~~ China ranked first in both ~~production & consumption categories, and-while~~ Korea ranked last. ~~In terms of pP~~ Production was higher ~~by a narrow margin~~ than consumption ~~by a narrow margin~~ in all countries except ~~in~~ Germany.
3. Overall, China and ~~the~~ US were significantly more than ~~the~~ others in both ~~production and consumption categories (5398 and 5322, 4099 and 3866)-, as China-the former~~ ranked 1st ~~at-in~~ both. Production was slightly more than consumption in each of them except ~~in~~ Germany.
4. Overall, ~~there~~ there was a significant difference in both ~~production and consumption categories in-between~~ China and ~~the~~ US ~~on the one hand, and the other eight countries on the other~~. While China stood first ~~in-both~~, Korea ranked last. ~~In general, pP~~ Production was higher ~~by a narrow margin~~ than consumption ~~by a narrow margin~~ in all countries except ~~in~~ Germany.
5. Overall, there ~~is-was~~ a wide disparity in ~~production and consumption of electricity both areas~~ between China and ~~the~~ US on ~~the~~ one hand, and ~~the~~ other countries on the other. China ~~stands-stood~~ first ~~in-both categories~~, while Korea ranked last. Production was greater than consumption ~~by a narrow margin~~ in all countries ~~by a narrow margin~~ except ~~in~~ 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 much/far earlier/sooner than the others in 1863.

London established/launched/opened its system well 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 by far the oldest/the oldest by far.

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 by far. 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 1/2 London
- [Paris 2nd]
- LA, Kyoto similar and << others
- [Kyoto last]

1. In terms of kilometers the length of route, there was-is a significant difference between London at 394Km than the others and the others, as it ranks first. Paris is half as long as London at 199, stood-at-standing second. LA and Kyoto were-are similar and much shorter than the rest of them at 28 and 11 respectively, while-with Kyoto stood-standing last.

2. There was-is a significant difference in terms of route length between London on the one hand and the other countries-systems on the other, as it ranks first at 394km. Paris was-is approximately half as long as London (199) (km) and 394 respectively, standing second. The last two systems are significantly shorter than the rest. LA was-is 28, while Kyoto was-is marginally smaller at 11, ranking last.

3. In terms of kilometers the length of route, there was-is a wide disparity between London at 394km on the one hand, and the other cities-systems on the other, as the former-it ranked ranks first. The length of the railway in The figure for Paris was-is twice-half as high as London, as the former stood-standing second. Los Angeles and Kyoto were-are similar and significantly shorter than the rest at 28, and 11, respectively, as-with the latter stood-standing last.

4. In terms of kilometers the length of route, there is a significant difference between London and the other city-systems, namely Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC, Kyoto and Los Angeles. London-It ranks first at 394km, while the share-of figure for Paris is almost-approximately half as high, ranking second. The last two systems are significantly shorter than the rest. Kyoto is almost the same as Los Angeles at 11 and 28 respectively, ranking last.