

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 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 ~~the~~ Republic of Korea, there is a significant difference between recycling on the one hand, and underground and incineration ~~in-on~~ on the other ~~hand~~.
2. In the ~~the~~ Republic of Korea, there is a significant difference between recycling on the one hand, and ~~incineration and~~ and incineration on the other ~~hand~~.
3. In Korea, ~~there's~~ there is a significant difference between recycling on the one hand, and underground and incineration on the other.
4. In Sweden ~~Generally~~ there is a significant difference between underground on the one hand and recycling, ~~and~~ and incineration on the other ~~in Sweden~~.
5. There is no difference between ~~D~~ dumping at sea and ~~C~~ chemical treatment ~~in United Kingdom~~ (8% and 8%, respectively 8% each).
6. ~~The Republic of Korea has a significant proportion of waste being recycled than the other two methods.~~
7. In the United Kingdom there is a significant difference between ~~U~~ underground on the one hand, and ~~D~~ dumping at sea, ~~C~~ chemical treatment, and ~~i~~ incineration on the other.
8. In the United ~~k~~ Kingdom, there is a significant difference between underground ~~underground~~-dealt waste products on the one hand and chemical ~~treat ment~~ treatment ~~and~~, dumping at sea and incineration on the other ~~hand~~.

B1)

1. In Sweden underground-dealt waste products stands first with 55%, while recycling is smaller by a wide margin at 25%, ranking second.
2. Underground stands first in the UK with 82%, while chemical treatment and dumping at sea are smaller by a wide margin (8% each).

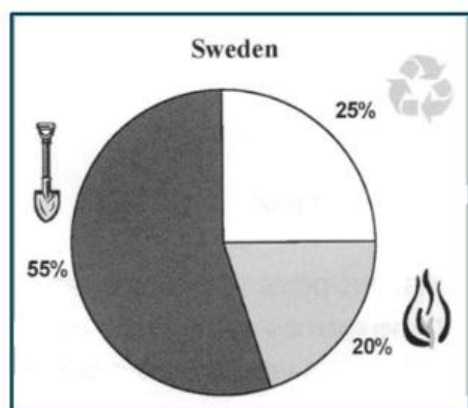
In the UK, there is a significant difference between underground and the other methods. Underground stands first with 82%, while chemical treatment and dumping at sea are smaller by a wide margin (8% each). REPEATED COMPARISON!

3. The proportion of recycling is 25%, which is larger than incineration by a negligible 5%. ✓
4. (In Sweden) Recycling stands second with 25%, which is larger than incineration by a narrow margin, as the latter ranks last at 20%. → See slide 13
5. In Sweden the share of underground is 55%, ranking first, while recycling is smaller by a considerable 30%. is smaller by a wide margin at 25%.
6. In the United Kingdom, underground ranks first at 82%, while ~~the others~~ chemical treatment and dumping at sea are smaller by a substantial margins at 8% each.
7. ~~In Sweden a quarter of this pie chart is for r~~ Recycling at contributes 25%, while ~~the other less than a quarter~~ incineration is smaller by a marginal 5%.
8. ~~In Sweden, r~~ Recycling has the is 25% ~~of proportion~~, while incinaeration is smaller by a negligible 5%.

B2)

1. Recycling is responsible for 25%, whereas incineration is marginally smaller at 20%, ranking last. ✓
2. The figure ~~of for~~ underground, in Sweden is 55%, while ~~that in~~ Korea is ~~marginally~~ marginally smaller at 22%, ~~which ranked ranking~~ last among all three contries. XXXX
3. (In Sweden) The share of recycling is slightly larger than incineration (25% and 20%), which ~~ranked ranks~~ last.
4. (in Sweden) Underground ranks first with 55%, while incineration is significantly smaller at 20%, ranking last.
5. In the UK, the share of underground stands first ~~contributed at~~ 82%, which is significantly larger than chemical treatment and dumping at ~~see sea~~ at 8% each, ~~with the latter ranking last.~~
6. In the Republic of Korea, recycling stands first at 69%, which is substantially higher than underground disposal at 22%, with the latter ranking second.
7. (United Kingdom) Underground stands first with 82%, while ~~the~~ Republic of Korea is smaller by a substantial 22%, ranking last. XXXX
8. Recycling contributes 25%, which is slightly larger than incineration at 20%, with the latter ranking last. ✓

Review: A, B1 & B2)



Note 1:

Underground >> recycling, incineration

Underground 1st 55%

25 & 20: similar

[Incineration last]

Note 2:

Underground 1st 55%

25 significantly smaller

20 a little smaller, last

1. In Sweden, there is a significant difference between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other, as the former stands first at 55%. Recycling contributes 25%, which is slightly larger than incineration at 20%, with the latter ranking last.

2. In Sweden, there is a significant difference between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other, as the former stands first at 55%. Recycling contributes 25%, which is slightly larger than incineration at 20%, with the latter ranking last.

3. In Sweden underground stands first contributes at 55%, which is larger than recycling by a substantial 2030%, ~~while~~. ~~The~~ proportion of ~~fire incineration~~ is slightly smaller at 20%, ranking last.

4. There is a significant difference in Sweden between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other, as the former stands first at 55%. Recycling ~~formed~~ forms 25%, which is slightly larger than incineration by a negligible 5%, with the latter ranking last.

5. In Sweden, generally there is a wide disparity between underground and the others. Underground It ranks first with at 55%, which is larger than recycling by a substantial 30%. Recycling is slightly larger than incineration is slightly smaller, as the latter ranks, ranking last with at 20%.

6. In Sweden There is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other, with the former ranking first at 55%. ~~There is no significant difference between recycling and incineration, and incineration with 20% is ranking last. The figure for recycling is larger than that of incineration by a narrow margin (25% and 20% respectively), as the latter ranks last.~~

7. In Sweden, there is a significant difference between underground disposal and the other methods. ~~Underground dumping, as it~~ ranks first at 55%, ~~while recycling is substantially lower by a wide margin (25%),~~ The share of recycling is 25%, while incineration is marginally smaller at 20%, ranking last.

8. In Sweden, there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other. ~~The share of underground, as the former~~ ranks first at 55%. The proportion of recycling is slightly larger than incineration (25% and 20%), which ranks last.

B3)

1. Canada and Japan ~~formed~~ had identical adult literacy rates s at 99% each.
2. The figure for Peru was \$160, while Angola was almost as high (\$130), ranking last. ✓
3. Japan was approximately as high as Canada at 78 and 76 years, respectively.
4. ~~The figure for~~ for the adult literacy rate in Canada was the same as Japan at 99% each.
5. Peru was similar to Angola at \$160 and \$130 respectively, with the latter ranking last.
6. ~~In term of Annual income per person, t~~ The figure for Peru was \$160\$, while Angola was almost as high at \$130\$, ranking last.
7. Angola was almost equal to Peru at ~~1927 &~~ 1749 and 1927, respectively, ranking last.
8. Japan and Canada were similar at 78 and 76, respectively, with the former ranking first. ✓

Country	Food/Drinks/ Tobacco
Ireland	28.91%
Italy	16.36%
Spain	18.80%
Sweden	15.77%
Turkey	32.14%

Body notes:

Gosal: turk/Ireland vs others
Turkey 1st
[Ireland 2nd]
Italy ~ Sweden and ½ turkey
[Sweden last]

In terms of spending on food, drinks and tobacco, there was a significant difference between Turkey and Ireland on the one hand, and Spain, Italy and Sweden on the other. Turkey ranked first at 32.14%, followed by Ireland in second place with 28.91%. The figures for Italy and Sweden were similar and approximately 1/2 as large as Turkey (16.36% and 15.77%, respectively), as the latter ranked last.

In terms of spending on food, drinks and tobacco, there was a significant difference between Turkey and Ireland on the one hand, and Spain, Italy and Sweden on the other, with the former ranking first at 32.14%. The figures for Italy and Sweden were similar and approximately 1/2 as large as Turkey (16.36% and 15.77%, respectively), as the latter ranked last.

B4)

1. The proportion of underground is approximately twice as high as recycling (55% and 25%, respectively), ranking first.
2. ~~i~~In Korea, the share of recycling is ~~as twice three times~~ as high as underground at 69% and 22% respectively, ranking first.
3. In the Republic of Korea, recycling stands first at 69%, which is approximately three times as ~~much high~~ as underground (22%).
4. The share of underground is ten times as large as dumping at sea and chemical treatment. ✓
5. ~~In United Kingdom,~~ Chemical treatment and dumping at sea account for equal shares at 8%.
XXX NOT STRUCTURE B4 XXX
6. The shares of chemical treatment and dumping at sea are ~~similar equal~~ and approximately four times as high as incineration, ~~at 8% each~~ at 8%, 8% and 2% respectively.
7. The figures for recycling and ~~i~~ncineration are similar and approximately half as high as that for underground (25% and 20%, respectively), with incineration ranking last. 20 is closer to 1/3 of 55%, not half.
8. The figure for incineration ~~was is~~ $\frac{1}{4}$ as high ~~as underground~~, ranking last at 2%.

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 produces twice as many phones as Sony per month. ✓
2. Samsung produces 100000 mobile phones per month, which is twice as many ~~mobile phones~~ as Sony (50000), with the latter ranking last.
3. Samsung manufactures twice as many phones as Sony per month at 100000 and 50000 respectively, ranking first, ~~at 100000 and 50000 respectively~~.
4. Samsung ~~produced~~ produces significantly ~~much~~ more mobile phones than Sony at 100000 and 50000 respectively, per month.
5. Sony produces half as many mobiles as Samsung, at 50000 and 100000, respectively, per month. REPORT THE LARGER FIGURE FIRST
6. Sony produces 1/2 as many phones as ~~Samsung~~ Samsung.
7. Samsung ~~manufactured~~ manufactures twice as many mobile phones as Sony, producing 100,000 and 50,000 units per month, respectively.