

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.

The ~~bar chart diagram illustrated~~illustrates how much electricity the top ten countries produced and consumed in 2014.

Or: The diagram illustrates how much electricity was produced and consumed by the top ten countries in 2014.

Using adjective (relative) clauses:

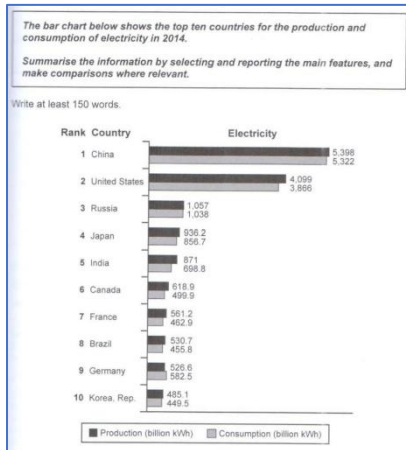
Practice: Book 13, test 3:

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

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

Overview

Practice: Book 13, test 3: Analysis



Analysis notes:

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

The diagram illustrates how much electricity the top ten countries produced and consumed in 2014.

Overall, China and the United States were considerably larger producers and consumers of electricity than the other countries, as the former ranked first, while the Republic of Korea had the lowest figures. In most countries, ~~electricity~~ production was slightly higher than consumption, with Germany being the only exception.

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
- London 1st
- Paris ½ London
- LA, Kyoto similar and << others
- [Kyoto last]

London had the longest route, at 394 km, and there was a considerable gap between London and the other cities, making it rank first. There was a considerable difference in route length between London and the other cities, as it ranks first at 394km. Paris came comes second, with a route of 199, which was is approximately half the length of /half as long as London. Los Angeles and Kyoto had have much shorter routes, at 28 and 11 respectively, showing a significant difference between these two cities and the other cities. Kyoto ranked last, with only 11. With the latter ranking last.