

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~~ graph ~~below~~ illustrates which contries generated and consumed the ~~massive part of energy~~ most significant amount of electricity in 2014.
2. The diagram illustrates how much electricity was generated and consumed in the top 10 ~~different~~ countries in 2014.
3. The chart compares how much electricity was generated and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014. ✓
4. The bar chart compares how much electricity was produced and consumed by the top ten countries in 2014. ✓
5. ~~The~~ diagram illustrates ~~the amount of~~ how much electricity ~~which were~~ was generated and ~~were~~ consumed by the top ten countries.
6. The diagram illustrates how much electricity was generated and consumed by ~~different~~ the top ten countries in 2014.
7. The diagram illustrates how ~~many~~ much electricity was produced and consumed by the top 10 countries in 2014.

Using adjective (relative) clauses:

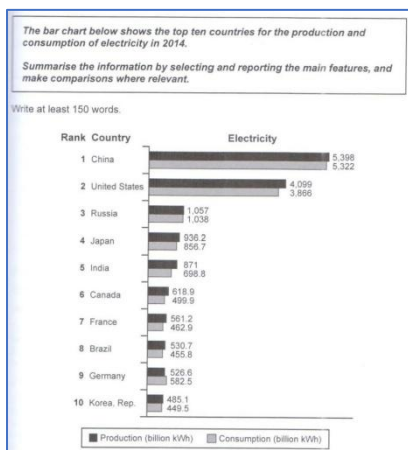
Practice: Book 13, test 3:

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

1. The diagram illustrates the amount of electricity generated and used by the top 10 countries in 2014. ✓
2. The diagram compares the quantity of electricity generated and used in the top ten countries in 2014.
3. The chart compares the amount of electricity produced and consumed by the top ten countries in 2014. ✓
4. The chart illustrates the amount of electricity generated and used by the ten leading countries in 2014. ✓
5. The diagram illustrates the amount of electricity ~~generating~~ generated and ~~consuming~~ consumed in ~~ten~~ top ten countries in 2014.
6. The chart illustrates the top ten countries generating and consuming electricity in 2014. ✓
7. The diagram illustrates the amount of electricity produced and used by the top ten countries in 2014.
8. The chart compares the amount of electricity generated and used by the top 10 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 chart compares how much electricity was generated and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014.

1. Overall, there was a significant difference in both areas between China and the US on the one hand, and the others on the other, with the former ranking first and Korea, ~~ranking last~~. ~~Electricity p~~Production was marginally higher than consumption in all countries except Germany.
2. Overall, China and the United States ~~generated~~ and ~~consumed~~ considerably more electricity than the other countries, with China ranking first in both measures. ~~Production-Consumption~~ was almost as high as ~~consumption-production~~ in most countries, while Germany was the only exception, with ~~consumption~~ exceeding ~~production~~.
3. Overall, in both metrics there was a wide disparity between China and the United States on the one hand, and ~~the~~ other countries on the other, as the former ranked first. The amount of ~~production consumption~~ was almost as high as that of ~~consumption-production among in~~ all countries except Germany.
4. ~~Overall, in term of generating electricity and using it in both areas,~~ there was a significant difference between China and ~~the~~ US on the one hand and the remaining countries on the other hand, ~~while as~~ the former ranked first ~~in both categories~~, ~~while~~ Korea ~~ranked stood~~ last. In all ~~given~~ countries ~~except Germany, the generating electricity use was almost~~ as high as ~~using that production except in Germany~~.
5. Overall, ~~China-China~~ and ~~the~~ US stood out as ~~the~~ two largest producers and consumers ~~among all countries, while with China the former as~~ ranking ~~frist first~~ [in both categories]. In most countries ~~electricity~~ production ~~is was~~ slightly higher than consumption, although Germany was the only exception.
better: with Germany being the only exception.
6. Overall, ~~there was a significant difference in both areas between China and the US on the one hand, and the others on the other, as~~ China ~~and the US~~ ranked first ~~by a considerable margin in terms of both electricity generation and consumption~~, while Korea ~~ranked stood~~ last. ~~In most countries, electricity p~~Production was slightly higher than consumption ~~in all countries~~, with the exception of 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 1st
- Paris 1/2 London
- LA, Kyoto similar
- [Kyoto last]

1. In term of the length of route, ~~There~~ there is a significant difference between London and the remaining cities, with the former ranking first /as it ranks first at 394 km. It is followed by Paris, which is half as long as London's railway at 199 KM. The railway of Kyoto is almost as longer-long as ~~the~~ LA at 11 and 28 Kilometers, respectively, ranking last.

2. London ~~stood-stands~~ first by far in the length of route, ~~with-at~~ 394 kilometers ~~of route~~, almost twice as much-long as Paris (199). Kyoto ~~was-is~~ similar to Los Angeles at 11 and 28, respectively, ranking last.

3. In terms of route length, there is a significant difference ~~between London, Paris, Tokyo and Washington DC on the one hand, and Los Angeles and Kyoto on the other. This figure for London is approximately two times as long as Paris (349 Km and 199 Km respectively), with the former ranking first. Paris, Tokyo and Washington DC are similar at 199, 155 and 126 respectively.~~ Kyoto is almost as long as Los Angeles at 11 and 28 respectively, ranking last. FOLLOW YOUR NOTES!

4. ~~London By far the oldest railway station as ranked first in 19th century while, the other countries were built 20th except Los Angeles at 21th. London has by far the longest route at 394km, while the figure for Paris distance travel is twice-half as high as London at 199. Kyoto and Los Angeles and Kyoto were are~~ similar at 11 and 28 and 11-, with Kyoto the latter ranking last.

5. ~~Overall,~~ ~~there~~ there is a substantial gap-difference in the length of route between London and the other cities, with its underground network being by far the longest at 394km, and which is approximately twice as long as that of Paris, which ranks second at 199. At the other end of the scale, Los Angeles and Kyoto have similarly short systems, with the latter ranking last.