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.

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 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 <u>for</u>** food, drinks and tobacco in Turkey and Ireland on the one hand, and **those <u>for</u>** Spain, Italy and Sweden on the other.

There is a significant difference in Korea between **the share <u>of</u>** recycling on the one hand, and **those <u>of</u>** underground and incineration on the other.

1. In Sweden, there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other.✓

2. ~~In the United Kingdom, t~~There is no ~~significant~~ difference between chemical treatment and dumping at sea at 8% each.

3. Generally, ~~in terms of dangerous waste products,~~ in the United Kingdom there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and chemical treatment~~s~~, dumping at sea and incineration on the other.

4. In ~~term of dangerous waste products in~~ Sweden, there is a ~~notable~~ significant difference between underground disposal on the one hand, and recycling and incineration~~,~~ on the other.

5. In the Republic of Korea, there is a significant difference between recycling on the one hand, and underground and incineration on the other.✓

6. In Sweden, there is a significant difference between ~~U~~underground ~~waste products~~ on the one hand and ~~Incineration and R~~recycling and incineration on the other. ~~However, t~~There is little difference between ~~R~~recycling and ~~i~~incineration at 25% and 20%, respectively.

7. In the ~~u~~United ~~k~~Kingdom, there is a wide disparity between ~~chemical treat ment, dumping and incineration on the one hand, and underground on the other~~underground on the one hand, and chemical treatment, dumping at sea and incineration on the other.

8. ~~There is a little difference between the republic of corea and sweden in contrast of the united kingdom's percentage~~

9. ~~In terms of dangerous waste products i~~In the ~~r~~Republic of ~~k~~Korea, there is a significant difference between recycling on the one hand, and underground and incineration on the other.

10. In the ~~u~~United ~~k~~Kingdom, there is a significant difference between underground on the one hand, and chemical treatment, dumping at sea and incineration on the other.

11. Generally, in Sweden there is a significant difference between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other.

12. In ~~terms of~~ the United Kingdom, there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and ~~incineration and~~ dumping at sea, ~~and~~ chemical treatment and incineration on the other.

B1)

1. [In Korea there is a significant difference between recycling on the one hand, and underground and incineration on the other.] Recycling stands first with 69%, which is larger than underground at 22% in ~~a~~ second place ~~at 22%~~.

2. In the United Kingdom, underground ranks first with 82% ~~percent~~, while incineration is smaller by a considerable 80% ~~percent~~, ranking last.

3. In the Republic of Korea, recycling stands first at 69%, which is higher than underground disposal at 22%~~, ranking second~~ by a wide margin.

4. Underground ~~stays~~ stands first with 55%, while incineration is smaller by a considerable 30%. (This is repetitive if you report the major difference before it using structure A.)

5. The share of recycling is 25%, while incineration is smaller by a narrow margin, ranking last at 20%.

6. The ~~P~~percentage of recycling is higher than underground by a considerable ~~percent~~ margin in the ~~r~~Republic of ~~corea~~Korea.

7. Recycling is 69% ~~%~~, while incineration is smaller by a wide margin at ~~60~~ 9 percent/by a considerable 60%.

8. Dumping at sea and chemical treatment stand second jointly/together with 8% each, while incineration is smaller by a narrow margin at 2%.

9. In Sweden, underground stands first with 55%, while recycling is smaller by a wide margin at 25%.✓

10. In ~~the~~ Sweden, ~~the~~ underground stands first at 55%, while ~~the~~ recycling is ~~lesser~~ smaller by a wide margin (25%).

11. ~~In Sweden , r~~Recycling is 25%, while ~~inceration~~ incineration ~~lesser~~ is smaller by a marginal/negligible ~~20~~5%.

B2)

1. In Korea, ~~R~~recycling ranks first at 69%, which is significantly higher than underground disposal at 22%, with the latter ranking second.

2. Recycling ~~was~~ is 25%, which ~~was~~ is marginally greater than incineration at 20%, with the latter ranking last.

3. Underground accounts for 22%, which is substantially larger than incineration at 9%, with the latter ranking last.✓

4. Chemical treatment and dumping at sea are 8% each, while incineration is slightly smaller at 2%, ranking last.

5. Recycling is 25%, while incineration is marginally smaller ~~ar~~ at 20%, ranking last.

6. ~~The u~~Underground stands first at 82%, while chemical treatment is 2%, ranking ~~theird~~last.

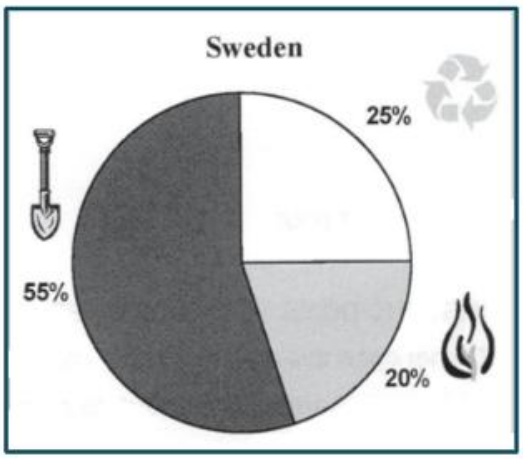
7. In the ~~r~~Republic of Korea, recycling is significantly larger than incineration at 9%, ranking ~~last~~first at 69%.

8. The percentage of recycling stands first ~~with~~ at 69%, which is significantly larger than that of underground at 22%, ~~ranking second~~with the latter ranking last/as the latter ranks last.

9. In Sweden, underground stands first with 55%, which is significantly larger than recycling at 25%.✓

10. The percentage of recycling is 25%, ~~which~~ while incineration is slightly smaller at 20%, ranking last.

Review: A, B1 & B2)



Note 1:	Note 2:
Underground >> recycling, incineration Underground 1st 55% 25 & 20: similar [Incineration last]	Underground 1st 55% 25 significantly smaller 20 a little smaller, last

1. Generally, 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%. Recycling is marginally higher than incineration at 25% and 20%, respectively, as the latter ranks last.

2. In Sweden, there is a significant difference between underground disposal on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other. ~~Underground disposal~~The former ranks first at 55%, followed by recycling at 25%. Incineration accounts for 20%, which is marginally lower than recycling ~~by 5% points~~, ranking last.

3. In Sweden, there is significant difference between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other, ~~while~~ as ~~underground~~ the former ranks first at 55%~~,. recycling and incineration are considerably smaller at 25% and 20%.~~ Recycling is marginally larger than incineration at 25% and 20%, respectively, with the latter standing last.

4. In Sweden, there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration ~~in~~ on the other. ~~The percentage of u~~Underground ~~is~~ stands first at 55%, while recycling is smaller by ~~a wide margin at 25~~20%, ranking second. The percentage of ~~recycling is 25%, while~~ incineration is slightly smaller at 20%, ranking last.

5. Generally in Sweden, there is significant difference between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other~~. Underground~~, as the former ~~ranked~~ ranks first at 55%,~~while incineration is larger by a wide margin . Underground is considerably larger than incineration.~~....

6. Generally in Sweden, there is a wide disparity between underground ~~at 55% and recycling at 25% while incineration ranks last at 20% which is smaller than recycling by a narrow margin .~~

7. Generally, in Sweden there is a significant difference between the contribution of underground on the one hand, and ~~that~~ those of recycling and incineration on the other. ~~The percentage of underground~~ The former stands first at 55%, ~~which is larger than recycling in the second place. Incineration ranks last at 20%.~~

8. In Sweden, there is a wide disparity between underground on the one hand, and recycling and incineration on the other, as the former ranks first at 55%. Recycling is 25%, which is marginally ~~lower~~ higher than incineration at 20%, with the latter ranking last.

B3)

1. Life expectancy at birth in ~~c~~Canada ~~is~~ was ~~approximatly~~ similar ~~as~~ to ~~j~~Japan.
→ Life expectancy at birth in Japan is similar to Canada (78 and 76 years, respectively).

2. Angola was nearly as high as Peru, ranking last at 47.

3. In terms of adult literacy rate, ~~the figures for~~ Canada and Japan ~~are~~ were equal at 99%.

4. Life expectancy in Japan and Canada was approximately ~~similar~~ the same at 78 and 76 years, respectively.

5. In adult literacy rate, Canada was ~~similar~~ equal to Japan at 99%, ranking first together.

6. In adult literacy rate, Canada and Japan were ~~similar~~ identical at 99%.

7. ~~Annual income per person in~~ The figure for Peru ~~(160) is~~ was approximately as high as Angola (160 and 130, respectively).

8. In terms of life ~~expectency~~ expectancy, ~~j~~Japan and Canada were approximately the same at 78~~%~~ and 76~~%~~ respectively, with the ~~latterranking second~~former ranking first.

B4)

1. In Sweden, the share of underground is twice as large as recycling at 55% and 25% respectively, with the former ranking first.

2. The share ~~for~~ of incineration is 1/4 as large as dumping at sea, ranking last at 2%.

3. In Sweden, underground is roughly twice as large as recycling at 55% and 25%, respectively, with the former ranking first.✓

4. The share of incineration ~~was~~ is 1/4 as large as that of dumping at sea.

5. ~~In the figure, t~~The share of recycling is approximately three times as large as underground at 69% and 22%, respectively, ranking first.

6. In the Republic of Korea, the share of recycling is approximately ~~seven~~ three times as large as ~~incineration~~underground (…), ranking first.

7. In ~~s~~Sweden~~,~~ ~~,~~ the ~~amount~~ share of recycling is 1/2 as ~~smaller~~ large ~~asw~~ as ~~the republic of korea ranking 22%~~XXXXXX

8. The share of incineration is a quarter as large as chemical treatment and dumping at sea.
→In the UK, there is a significant difference between underground and the other methods, as it ranks first at 82%. Chemical treatment and dumping at sea are equal at 8% each, while incineration is a quarter as large, ranking last.

B5)

Natural gas exports: 2020
Iran: 8 million m^3 | Russia: 24 million m^3

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 manufactures twice as many mobile phones as Sony.✓
2. Samsung ~~ranked~~ ranks first with 100000 phones per month, manufacturing 2 times as many as Sony.
3. ~~s~~Samsung produces 2 times as many mobile phones as Sony, ranking first with 100000.
4. ~~Sumsung~~Samsung produces two times as many mobile phones as Sony.
5. Samsung ranks first with 100000, while Sony manufactures considerably ~~less~~ fewer mobile phones (50000).
6. Samsung manufactures twice as many mobile phones as Sony.
7. ~~In terms of production mobile phone,~~ Samsung ~~ranked~~ ranks first with 100000, producing 2 times as many mobiles as Sony.
8. ~~Sumsung~~Samsung manufactures ~~much~~ far more phones than ~~s~~Sony, ranking first at 100000.