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 diagram compares how much electricity was produced and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014.✓

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

3. The bar chart illustrates how much electricity was generated and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014.✓

4. ~~t~~The graph illustrates how much electricity was consumed and produced by the ~~first~~ top ten countries ~~of this ranking~~ in 2014.

5. The ~~D~~diagram shows how much ~~electrisity~~ electricity ~~is~~ was produced and used by the top ten countries in 2014.

6. The diagram illustrates ~~what proportions of the production and consumption of electricity~~ how much electricity was consumed and produced in the top ten countries in 2014.

7. The bar chart illustrates how much electricity was produced and consumed in the top ten countries~~,~~ in 2014.

8. ~~t~~The bar chart illustrates ~~the proportiobn of top 10 countries inproduction and consumption of electricity~~ how much electricity was produced and consumed by the top 10 countries in ~~q~~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 produced and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014.✓

2. The graph illustrates the amount of electricity generated and consumed by the top ten countries in 2014. ✓

3. The bar chart shows the amount of electricity which was generated and produced by the top ten countries in 2014.

4. The bar chart compares the quantity of electricity produced and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014. ✓

5. The graph illustrates the quantity of electricity produced and consumed by the top ten countries in 2014. ✓

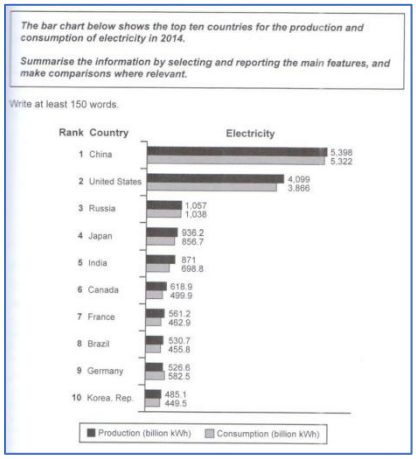
6. The diagram illustrates the amount of electricity produced and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014. ✓

7. The bar chart illustrates the amount of electricity generated and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014. ✓

8. The bar chart illustrates the amount of electricity ~~was~~ produced and consumed in 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 > Consumption except in Germany

The bar chart compares the quantity of electricity produced and consumed in the top ten countries in 2014.

1. Overall, China and the US had significantly higher levels of production and consumption than the other countries. China ranked first in both, while Korea ranked last. ~~Almost a~~All countries, except for Germany, generated more than they consumed~~, except for Germany~~.

2. Overall, China and the US had significantly higher levels/figures than the other countries. China ranked first, while Korea. rep. ranked last. ~~i~~In all countries except Germany production ~~is~~ was higher than consumption~~, except in Germany~~.

3. Overall, ~~The amount of electricity's consumption and production in~~ the figures for ~~c~~China and the US ~~is~~ were significantly higher than the other countries, as China ranked first, while ~~k~~Korea ranked last.~~above all only German has equal amount.~~ Germany was the only the country where consumption was more than production.

4. Overall, there was a significant difference between China and the US on the one hand, and the other countries on the other, with the former ~~ranked~~ ranking first in both categories. The figure for production was larger than consumption in all countries, except ~~in~~ Germany.

5. Overall, the figures for China and the US were significantly higher than the other~~s~~ eight countries, as the former ranked first. In ~~the~~ most countries ~~the electricity~~ production was more than consumption, but it was the other way round in Germany.

6. Overall, ~~the amount of production and consumption in~~ the figures for China and the United States ~~was~~ were significantly higher than the other ~~top~~ eight countries. China ranked first in both categories, while Korea ranked last. Unlike the other countries, Germany produced less than it consumed.

7. Overall, ~~the amount of production and consumption of electricity in c~~the figures for China and the ~~u~~United ~~s~~States ~~was~~ were significantly higher than the others. China ranked first~~, in all countries~~ while Korea stands last in these two categories. The~~e~~ production amount was larger than consumption in all countries except ~~korea~~Germany.

8. Overall, ~~electricity production and consumption in~~ the figures for China and the US were significantly higher than the other countries, as China ranked first, while Korea ranked last in both categories. ~~Also, the electricity p~~Production ~~in all countries is~~ was higher than consumption in all countries except 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

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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

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Analysis notes:

- London >> others
- London = 2xParis [2nd]
- LA, Kyoto similar and << others
- [Kyoto last]

1. ~~Londen~~ London's route is almost twice as ~~high~~ long as ~~p~~Paris and significantly ~~higher~~ longer than the ~~othere~~ other ~~cities~~systems, ~~W~~while LA and Kyoto are at roughly the same level and considerably lower than the rest.
→ London's route is significantly longer than the others and almost twice as long as Paris at 394 and 199 kilometres, respectively. LA and Kyoto are at roughly the same level and considerably lower than the rest (28 and 11 respectively).

2. In terms of ~~kilometers of~~ route, London ~~has the longest one, which~~ is significantly ~~higher~~ longer than the other ~~cities~~systems~~,~~ ~~ranking first with~~ at 394 km. Paris's route is half as long ~~as London~~, standing second ~~with~~ at 199. Los Angeles and Kyoto are similar ~~with~~ at 28 and 11, respectively, as the latter ranks last.

3. In terms ~~on~~ of ~~kilometers~~ the length of route, there ~~was~~ is a significant difference between London ~~in on hand~~ and the other ~~countries in the other hand~~system, as it ranks first at 394km. ~~London was twice as large as Paris~~Paris is half as long at 199, standing second. Los Angeles ~~was~~ is approximately as high as Kyoto at 28 and 11, respectively, with ~~Kyoto ranked~~ the latter ranking last.

4. In terms of ~~kilometers~~ the length of route, there ~~was~~ is a wide disparity between London ~~on the one hand,~~ and the other ~~countries~~ systems~~one the other~~. ~~London's~~ Its route ~~stood~~ stands first ~~with~~ at 394km, which ~~was~~ is approximately twice as long as Paris (199). The figures for LA and Kyoto ~~were~~ are similar and far less than the others at 28 and 11 respectively, with the latter ranking last.

5. In terms of ~~kilometres of~~ route, Landon ~~was~~ is significantly longer than the other five ~~cities~~ systems at 394km, which ~~was~~ is almost twice ~~more than~~ as long as Paris. LA and Kyoto ~~had~~ have similar figures, both considerably lower than the others, as the latter ~~stood~~ stands last at 11.

6. There ~~was~~ is a significant difference in terms of route length between London~~, Paris, Tokyo, Washington DC on the one hand, and Kyoto and Los Angeles on the other~~ and the others. It ranks first at 394km~~. London was~~, which is under twice as long as Paris which ~~ranked~~ ranks second at 199. LA and Kyoto….