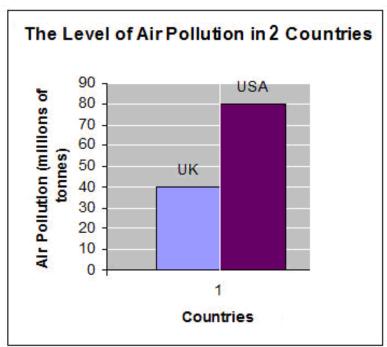
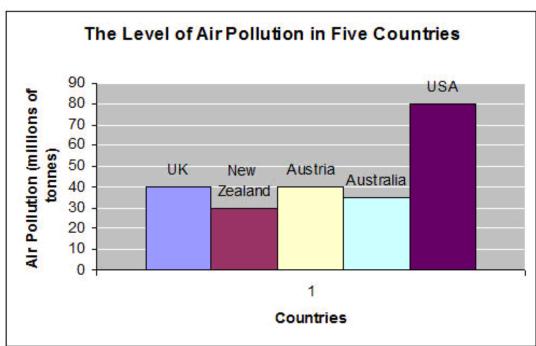


# **Academic English**

**Section 7:** Comparing and Contrasting

Kallia Katsampoxaki-Hodgetts
School of Sciences and Engineering





The level of pollution in the US is higher than that in the UK.

The country with the highest level of pollution is USA and the country with the lowest is New Zealand.

# Comparative and Superlative

	Example Word	Comparative	Superlative
Words with one syllable	high	higher	the highest
Words with three syllables or more	productive	more productive less productive	the most productive the least productive
Words ending in -y	wealthy	wealthier	the wealthiest
Short words ending with a consonant/vowel/consonant	hot	hotter	the hottest
Irregu <b>l</b> ar	good	better	the best

### Acid Base

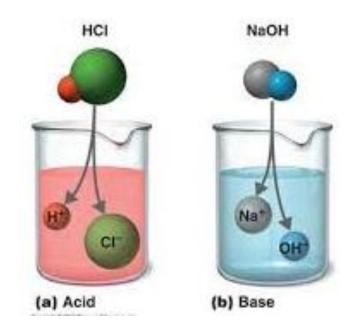
- The chemical property is H+ ions
- The physical property is according to temperature it can be in a solid, liquid or gas form. It can have a sour taste.
- The pH is less than 7.0.

- Can be identified by their common properties.
- Reactive in nature
- Most are soluble in water.

- The chemical property is OH- ions
  - Can feel slippery.
     Mostly solids except for gas. It can taste bitter.
  - The pH is greater than 7.0 and could go up to 14 of stronger bases.
- Examples: Milk, Orange
   Juice, Apple Juice, Soda and
   Lemon Juice
   Examples:
   Egg whites
   Soap
  - Examples: Baking Soda, Egg whites, Blood and Soap

### Comparing two subjects

- □ Comparative form of adjectives: better, greater, more significant, less toxic, warmer, colder etc.
- A base becomes less basic when mixed with acid, and an acid becomes less acidic when mixed with a base.



### Comparing two subjects

Both X and Y Like X, Y Compared to X In comparison, As well as X In the same way, Just as Likewise, Similarly, Correspondingly, At the same time, X follows a similar trend

Acids/Bases

Both acids and bases conduct electricity depending on the dissociation of ions.

### Introductory Sentences: Similarities

The mode of processing used by the right brain is similar to that is comparable to that is comparable in complexity to that

used by the left brain

There are a number of similarities between X and Y.

The effects of X on human health are similar to those of Y.

Numerous studies have compared Xs in humans and animals and found that they are essentially identical.

### Introductory Sentences: Differences

X is different from Y in a number of respects.

X differs from Y in a number of important ways.

There are a number of important differences between X and Y.

Women and men differ not only in physical attributes but also in the way in which

they ...

Smith (2003)	found observed	distinct significant notable considerable major only slight	differences between X and Y.
--------------	-------------------	---	------------------------------

Jones (2013) found dramatic differences in the rate of decline of X between Y and Z. The nervous systems of X are significantly different from those of Y in several key features.

#### Indicating difference in one sentence

Whereas While oral societies tend to be more concerned with the present,

literate societies have a very definite awareness of the past.

In contrast to oral communities, it is very difficult to get away from calendar time in literate societies.

Compared with people in oral cultures, people in literate cultures organise their lives around clocks and calendars.

This interpretation

contrasts with that differs from that is different from that

of Smith and Jones (2004) who argue that ....

#### Indicating difference across two sentences

It is very difficult to get away from calendar time in literate societies. By contrast, In contrast, On the other hand,

many people in oral communities have little idea of the calendar year of their birth

## Compare/Contrast essay structure

#### Block

Introduction

Similarities

Differences

Conclusion

### Point by point

Introduction

Point 1 Similarities and differences

Point 2 Similarities and differences

Point 3 Similarities and differences

Conclusion

# Compare/Contrast Essay Checklist

	yes	no				
Purpose & Supporting Details						
The paper compares and contrasts items clearly.						
The paper points to specific examples to illustrate the comparison.						
The paper includes only the information relevant to the						
comparison.						
Organization & Structure						
The paper breaks the information into the whole-to-whole,						
similarities-to-differences, or point-by-point structure.						
The paper follows a consistent order when discussing the						
comparison.						
The paper breaks the information into appropriate sections or						
paragraphs to the ideas.						
The introduction paragraph contain a powerful thesis statement						
Word choice is precise, sentences are varied, and grammatical						
errors are rare or absent.						
The conclusion synthesizes or brings together the comparison						
and contrast.						
Transitions & Coherence						
The paper moves smoothly from one idea to the next.						
The paper uses comparison and contrast transition words to show						
relationships between ideas.						
The paper uses a variety of sentence structures and clear topic						
sentences.						

### References

- □ http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk
- http://www.ieltsbuddy.com/compare-andcontrast.html
- http://literacy.kent.edu/eureka/EDR/9/Write%20CompareContrastEssay.pdf
- http://www.pearsonhighered.com/showcase/ticketto write/assets/pdfs/ch11.pdf
- □ McCarthy M. and O'Donnel F. (2008) Academic Vocabulary in Use. Cambridge University Press.

### **End of Section**









# **Financing**

- The present educational material has been developed as part of the educational work of the instructor.
- The project "Open Academic Courses of the University of Crete" has only financed the reform of the educational material.
- The project is implemented under the operational program "Education and Lifelong Learning" and funded by the European Union (European Social Fund) and National Resources.



## **Notes**

# **Licensing Note**

• The current material is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 4.0[1] International license or later International Edition. The individual works of third parties are excluded, e.g. photographs, diagrams etc. They are contained therein and covered under their conditions of use in the section «Use of Third Parties Work Note».



[1] http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/

- As Non-Commercial is defined the use that:
  - Does not involve direct or indirect financial benefits from the use of the work for the distributor of the work and the license holder
  - Does not include financial transaction as a condition for the use or access to the work
  - Does not confer to the distributor and license holder of the work indirect financial benefit (e.g. advertisements) from the viewing of the work on website
- The copyright holder may give to the license holder a separate license to use the work for commercial use, if requested.

### **Reference Note**

Copyright University of Crete, Kallia Katsampoxaki-Hodgetts 2015. Kallia Katsampoxaki-Hodgetts. «Academic English. Section 7: Comparing and Contrasting». Edition: 1.0. Heraklion 2015. Available at: https://opencourses.uoc.gr/courses/course/view.php?id=349.

### **Preservation Notices**

Any reproduction or adaptation of the material should include:

- the Reference Note
- the Licensing Note
- the declaration of Notices Preservation
- the Use of Third Parties Work Note (if is available)

together with the accompanied URLs.