

Section 1:

#1 (First paragraph): a. Strengths:

- Strong opening that captures attention and emphasises the importance of climate change
- Provides specific examples of climate change impacts (e.g., rising sea levels, microplastics)

b. Weaknesses: Lack of focus Your opening paragraph, while passionate, lacks a clear focus. You introduce multiple aspects of climate change without a cohesive thread. For instance, you mention microplastics, the ozone layer, and rising sea levels in quick succession, which can be overwhelming for the reader. The phrase "its pernicious habits typically make it hard to notice until it's already thriving in our economy" is particularly confusing, as it's unclear what "it" refers to.

c. Exemplar: "Climate change is one of humanity's most pressing dilemmas, posing severe long-term harm to both our society and the planet. Its gradual nature often makes it difficult to notice, but its effects are far-reaching, from rising sea levels threatening island nations to the pervasive spread of microplastics in our environment."

#2 (Second paragraph, first half): a. Strengths:

- Attempts to compare individual and systemic changes
- Acknowledges potential benefits of individual actions

b. Weaknesses: Incomplete argumentation Your comparison between individual and systemic changes lacks depth and clear reasoning. You make assertions without providing sufficient evidence or examples. For instance, you state that "human behaviour, we tend to stray from our goals" without elaborating on how this specifically relates to climate change actions. The sentence "It may benefit a neighbourhood or two, but still, even if we do abide by these rules even simple activities, such as travelling, which seem unabolishable pollute our planet" is particularly unclear and poorly structured.

c. Exemplar: "While individual changes can raise social awareness and foster useful habits, their impact is often limited by human inconsistency and the need for widespread participation. Even well-intentioned individuals may struggle to maintain eco-friendly practices consistently, especially when it comes to deeply ingrained behaviours like travel."

#3 (Second paragraph, second half): a. Strengths:

- Provides a specific example (Australian single-use plastic ban) to support the argument
- Includes statistics to strengthen the point

b. Weaknesses: Overreliance on a single example Your argument for systemic changes relies heavily on a single example (the Australian plastic ban). While this is a strong example, your essay would benefit from a broader range of evidence. Additionally, the transition from discussing the plastic ban to addressing potential counterarguments is abrupt. The phrase "Needless to say, this is a minor issue" dismisses potential counterarguments without fully engaging with them.

c. Exemplar: "The Australian single-use plastic ban demonstrates the potential impact of systemic changes. According to the Clean Up Australia council, this policy is estimated to prevent 2.7 billion items from entering landfills over the next 20 years. Moreover, public support for such measures is often higher than anticipated, with 86% of Australians considering the plastic ban 'very important'."

Actionable task: Rewrite your opening paragraph, focusing on creating a clear, coherent introduction to the topic of climate change. Ensure that you establish a clear thesis statement that outlines your argument about systemic versus individual changes.

Overall score: 4/50

Section 2: Revision Guidelines

Climate change is one of humanity's most pressing dilemmas, perhaps the biggest of our time. It poses severe long-term harm to both our society and the planet~~,~~ [.] ~~its~~ [Its] pernicious ~~habits~~ [effects] typically make it hard to notice until it's already thriving in our economy. ~~It serves to both poison us slowly with unsuspecting, yet perilous microplastics and it also chips down on our atmosphere—specifically the ozone layer, causing our planet to heat up.~~ [It slowly poisons us with unsuspecting, yet perilous microplastics and also damages our atmosphere – specifically the ozone layer, causing our planet to heat up.] This causes rising sea levels capable of engulfing treasured islands such as the Maldives, Fiji and The Bahamas. If we don't do something about it soon, our effects may be irreparable. This brings us to an inevitable clash~~;~~ [:] Are systemic changes, or individual changes more effective in battling climate change? #1

These two can both have positive effects, but as they are delved deeper into, it is clear that systemic changes will benefit our environment the most. First and foremost, individual changes may be good for raising social awareness without government control which is excellent at saving money and building useful habits. But when you factor in human behaviour], we tend to stray from our goals. After all, we were the ones

who started this problem in the first place. Not only that but there must be a wide-scale amount of people participating in this, otherwise our efforts will be to no avail. It may benefit a neighbourhood] or two, but still, even if we do abide by these rules even simple activities, such as travelling, which seem ~~unabolishable~~ [unabolishable,] pollute our planet and changing from plastic to paper or cardboard may not appeal to many. #2 But on the contrary, systemic changes can almost guarantee a high scale of impact with the whole country as a stakeholder. These changes have proven to be useful, as displayed by the ban on single-use plastics in Australia. Plastic packaging (in Australia and globally), as surmised, occupies 60% of all Australian litter and 40% of all plastic pollution and waste. The ban, as estimated by the Clean Up Australia council, will prevent 2.7 billion items from entering landfills all around Australia in the next 20 years. A common misconception is that citizens will riot against seemingly 'totalitarian' acts that restrict their freedom – such as banning plastic – and feel pressured to leave the country in pursuit of a more indifferent country. Needless to say, this is a minor issue. As we can see, many people are rioting for quite the opposite: they riot for climate change, movement and action. On the 20th of September ~~2024~~ [2019], around 4 million people gathered to protest climate change, and this is one of many massive climate strikes. Not only that, but 86% of Australians reckoned that the plastic ban was "very important". This doesn't imply that the remaining 14% despise it.** #3

Now that the case is open, we can clearly deduce that systemic changes will most of the time, if not always have a better scale and depth of impact – incorporating more stakeholders and implementing more ~~monumentous~~ [momentous] changes and laws compared to individual changes. Still, systemic changes by themselves may not be the full picture, but perhaps, if we obey both systemic changes and individual changes, ~~will this problem be resolved.~~ [this problem may be resolved.] In ~~culmination~~ [conclusion], the ideal model would be to have a healthy dose of BOTH of these in our day~~-to-day lives, ~~but when they stand side by side~~~~ [,] we can see that systemic changes are plainly far greater than that of individual changes