

Section 1:

#1 (Introduction): a. Strengths:

- Clear thesis statement introducing the main argument
- Acknowledges both sides of the debate

b. Weakness: Lack of specificity Your introduction is quite broad and doesn't provide specific examples or statistics to support your claims. For instance, you mention that social media "can also cause things like cyberbullying" without offering any concrete evidence or figures.

c. Exemplar: "Social media platforms have become a crucial part of our lives, but children under 13 having their own accounts raises significant concerns. While these platforms offer digital communication opportunities, they also expose children to risks such as cyberbullying, with a 2020 study showing that 21% of 8-12 year olds have experienced online harassment."

#2 (Paragraph on cyberbullying): a. Strengths:

- Identifies a key concern related to the topic
- Mentions potential long-term consequences

b. Weakness: Oversimplification Your treatment of cyberbullying is somewhat simplistic. You state that "Being anonymous, bullies will grow stronger," without considering the complexities of online behaviour or the fact that not all social media platforms allow anonymity.

c. Exemplar: "Cyberbullying is a significant concern on social media platforms. The perceived anonymity and distance from victims can embolden bullies, exposing children to persistent harassment that can permeate their daily lives. For example, a 2021 Pew Research study found that 59% of U.S. teens have experienced some form of cyberbullying."

#3 (Conclusion): a. Strengths:

- Reiterates the main argument
- Offers a balanced perspective on social media's impact

b. Weakness: Lack of concrete recommendations Your conclusion is vague about what "delaying social media use" entails and doesn't provide specific recommendations for how to teach children about digital citizenship.

c. Exemplar: "In conclusion, while social media has had a positive impact on modern society, children under 13 should be guided through a structured digital literacy programme before being allowed their own accounts. This could involve supervised use of educational platforms, lessons on online safety, and gradual introduction to social media features under parental guidance."

Actionable task: Rewrite your introduction paragraph, focusing on providing at least two specific examples or statistics that illustrate the risks of social media use for children under 13. Ensure you cite credible sources for any data you include.

Overall score: 41/50

Section 2: Revision Guidelines

Should kids under 13 be allowed to have their own social media accounts?

Social media platforms ~~has~~ [have] become a crucial part of our lives, but children under 13 having their own social media accounts is still a major problem. Social media offers a digital platform for children to communicate~~,~~ [;] however, it can also cause things like cyberbullying. Not only does it cause cyberbullying, but also many other risks that outweigh the benefits of social media.

#1 One of the most important concerns is cyberbullying. Being anonymous, bullies will grow stronger, exposing children to harassment that can affect their everyday lives largely. Children are usually not mature enough to endure this, thus resulting in long term health issues.

Furthermore, children's understanding of data security is limited. They may share private information while being unaware, or even do it just because someone online told them to do so. This could create unsafe digital footprints~~,~~ that could lead to future repercussions. This naivety makes them too vulnerable to be using social media platforms.

Another significant issue is the impact on children's developing self esteem. The quest to obtain a certain number of likes ~~of~~ [or] comments can depress children, building their stress and creating unhealthy pressure. This, combined with the impact of popular media influencers, may distort children's views of reality and their self worth, along with problems ~~about~~ [with] self ~~acceptation~~ [acceptance].

#2 While proponents argue that knowledge and digital literacy can be enhanced, these skills can be developed in a safer, controlled way. Although it seems restrictive, educational platforms and other online activities can be monitored to help reduce the risks and provide more benefits.

Instead of hurrying to provide children with a social media account, we should stop and educate children about digital citizenship. This includes recognising cyberbullying and learning to navigate the online digital world safely.

#3 In conclusion, while social media has had a positive impact of [on] modern society, children under 13 should be taught to handle social media responsibly, learning to navigate the world safely. By delaying social media use, we can create a safer and better environment online, building a strong foundation of digital citizenship for children, keeping them safe for further online activity in the future.