Section 1:

#1: Introduction (First paragraph)

a. Strengths:

- You effectively introduce the topic and its significance.
- You present the debate between individual actions and systemic changes.
- b. Weaknesses: Main issue: Lack of specificity Your introduction could benefit from more concrete details. For instance, when you mention "this problem was discovered", you don't specify when or by whom. Similarly, the phrase "proven to have a bigger effect" lacks supporting evidence.
- c. Exemplar: "Climate change, first brought to global attention by scientists in the late 20th century, is arguably the most pressing issue of our time, threatening ecosystems and human habitats alike."
- #2: Individual actions paragraph (Second paragraph)

a. Strengths:

- You provide a specific example (Queensland community) to illustrate individual efforts.
- You contrast this with a broader issue (Maldives) to show the limitations of individual actions.
- b. Weaknesses: Main issue: Logical inconsistency Your argument about the Queensland community's efforts having "no impact" on the Maldives' situation is oversimplified. It doesn't acknowledge the cumulative effect of global individual actions or the interconnectedness of environmental systems.
- c. Exemplar: "While the Queensland community's efforts are commendable and contribute to local environmental health, the global nature of climate change means that isolated actions, however well-intentioned, may have limited impact on far-reaching issues like rising sea levels in the Maldives."
- #3: Systemic changes paragraph (Fourth paragraph)

a. Strengths:

- You provide specific examples of systemic changes (carbon pricing, CO2 taxes).
- You explain how these changes can impact large-scale emissions.

b. Weaknesses: Main issue: Lack of depth While you mention several systemic changes, you don't delve into how they work or their potential drawbacks. For instance, you state that carbon pricing can "encourage firms and corporate businesses to significantly decrease their emissions" without explaining the mechanism or potential challenges.

c. Exemplar: "Carbon pricing methods, such as CO2 taxes or cap-and-trade systems, create financial incentives for businesses to reduce emissions. For example, a company might invest in more efficient technology to avoid paying high carbon taxes, leading to significant emission reductions across entire industries."

Actionable task: Rewrite your introduction paragraph, focusing on providing specific details about when climate change was recognised as a global issue and including a brief mention of evidence supporting the greater impact of systemic changes.

Overall score: 40/50

Section 2: Revision Guidelines

The Essential Role of Systemic Changes in halting [Halting] Climate Change

#1 Climate change may very well be the most alarming issue in [of] our time, from damaging ecosystems to eventually destroying our homes. The ongoing debate about whether individual actions or systemic changes are more crucial in stopping the global crisis has been rallying [ongoing] ever since this problem was discovered. While individual changes are valuable and seen as considerable efforts, the overall impact of systemic change is proven to have a bigger effect on stopping climate change.

#2 Individual actions, like recycling and saving energy~~[,]~~ are important to raise awareness and lower the carbon footprint of many families and communities, potentially inspiring further actions. However, in the grand scheme of things, relying solely on simply [simple] individual efforts is not enough to deal with this pressing issue. For example, a community on the coast of Queensland is making sure no rubbish gets in their waterways, making that part of the world cleaner and safer, yet in the Maldives, islands are rapidly sinking from the rise of the water levels~~[.]~~ [,] The [the] tourist destination said [is predicted] to be 89% uninhabitable by the deadline of 2050, in which the individual efforts of the Australians have no impact. The impact of this individual change, however beneficial, is nothing compared to the transformative power of systemic changes.

Systemic changes refer to alterations in policies, regulations, and laws, and they're crucial because they have the power to alone enact broad impacts that individual efforts

cannot achieve. These changes involve government regulations, enforced sustainability practices, and even international agreements and treaties, with the power to bind many countries under many laws.

#3 One of the most agreeable [significant] advantages systemic changes bring are [is] the power to achieve large-scale reductions in the greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon pricing methods, such as CO2 taxes or cap-and-trade systems~~[,]~~ can further encourage firms and corporate businesses to significantly decrease their emissions. Such laws hold the power to establish economic conditions that lean towards green technology innovation and renewable energy. Individual efforts, while reducing minor emissions, do nothing towards [to change] the large~~[-]~~scale industrial practices stay [that remain] intact.

Furthermore, systemic adjustments can properly address the underlying eause [causes] of climate change by enforcing aggressive yet effective rules and protocols throughout major sectors. For example, The Paris Agreement, a treaty signed by 190 countries, is an example of a multinational effort to limit global temperature rise by setting clear guidelines. This is just one example of many treaties and agreements signed to battle the surge of temperature rise and climate change.

In conclusion, systemic changes have proven to have a considerably larger effect on many nations rather than individual efforts. Individual actions are important to keep many communities safe and inspire many others to stand up and do the right thing for our planet, [While individual actions are important for community safety and inspiration,] it is imperative to prioritise systemic reforms in order to effectively address climate change and create a sustainable future.