

Section 1:

#1 (Introduction): a. Strengths:

- You effectively introduce the topic of global warming and its impacts.
- You present a clear thesis statement about systemic changes being more efficient than individual actions.

b. Weaknesses: Main issue: Lack of coherence Your introduction jumps between ideas without a clear logical flow. For instance, you mention "The debate over whether human have the own right they want to make the Earth not as bad to the opposing whether if the government should make a rule about global warming" which is confusing and grammatically incorrect. This makes it challenging for the reader to grasp the main point you're trying to convey.

c. Exemplar: "Global warming poses significant threats to the environment, biological life cycles, and the health of people and animals. While individual actions are valuable, systemic changes implemented by governments and large organisations are more effective in tackling climate change."

#2 (Paragraph on individual actions): a. Strengths:

- You provide specific examples of individual actions (recycling, energy usage).
- You attempt to quantify the impact of individual actions.

b. Weaknesses: Main issue: Inconsistent argumentation Your argument about individual actions is inconsistent. You start by saying they're important for awareness and habit-spreading, but then claim that "the work would not get the country anywhere close to their goals". This contradiction weakens your overall argument and confuses the reader about your stance on individual actions.

c. Exemplar: "While individual actions like recycling and reducing energy usage are important for raising awareness, their impact is limited. The average person produces 4 tonnes of CO₂ annually, making it challenging for individual efforts alone to achieve significant national climate goals."

#3 (Conclusion): a. Strengths:

- You restate your main argument about systemic changes being more efficient.
- You attempt to summarise the key points of your essay.

b. Weaknesses: Main issue: Lack of depth Your conclusion is overly simplistic and doesn't effectively synthesise the arguments you've presented throughout the essay. The statement "individual choices of the people can inspire but cannot make big progress" doesn't fully capture the nuances of the debate you've attempted to present.

c. Exemplar: "In conclusion, while individual choices can inspire change and raise awareness, systemic changes implemented by governments and large organisations are ultimately more efficient in creating rapid progress in addressing global warming. These systemic changes have the power to reshape entire industries and economies, leading to more significant and lasting impacts on our climate crisis."

Actionable task: Rewrite your introduction paragraph, focusing on creating a clear and coherent flow of ideas. Ensure you clearly state the debate between individual actions and systemic changes, and provide a strong thesis statement that reflects your main argument.

Overall score: 41/50

Section 2: Revision Guidelines

The Impact of Systemic Change on the World.

Global warming has always been one of the ~~pressuring~~ [pressing] hardships that Earth has experienced, posing threats to the environment, ~~Biological~~ [biological] life cycles, breathing and the health of people and animals. #1 ~~The debate over whether human have the own right they want to make the Earth not as bad to the opposing whether if the government should make a rule about global warming.~~ [The debate centres on whether individuals should have the freedom to address environmental issues as they see fit, or if governments should implement regulations to combat global warming.] While ~~the~~ individual choices are valuable~~,~~ [;] ~~the~~ systemic changes are more efficient in tackling climate change.

#2 Individual actions, such as recycling and keeping ~~the~~ energy usage around 75 MMBtu, are important for awareness of people and the spreading of ~~the~~ [these] habits. They can contribute ~~by~~ [to] a legion of people, influencing ~~people~~ [others] to change in the area and maybe around the country. However, the time that the legion has put in would all be in vain as each person produces 1 kilogram of CO₂ and ~~also~~ the average per person every year is 4 tons [tonnes]. ~~So that means that the work would not get the country anywhere close to their goals.~~ [Consequently, these individual efforts may not be sufficient to achieve national climate goals.]

On the other hand, systemic changes ~~are by~~ [implemented by] the government ~~which~~ [can have a more significant impact. For instance, the government] can ~~just~~ say that only electric cars are allowed. ~~So,~~ [As a result,] the scale of impact will be way higher ~~than~~ [for] ~~individual actions as compared to~~ [government actions compared to individual ones], ~~like~~ [such as] implementing regulations, carbon taxes, renewable energy incentives, and international agreements~~~~,~~~~ [. These measures] can affect entire economies and industries.

Also, ~~the~~ one of the biggest ~~things~~ [advantages] ~~about~~ [of] systemic changes is that the government can make large scale rules that can quickly change the future. For example, a plane flight normally produces 14,580 ~~CO2~~ [kg of CO₂] per day and there are 101,878 flights per day and when you times them together it's the amount per day just for flights which is~~~~~~ [, resulting in] 1485,381,240 ~~CO2~~ [kg of CO₂] per day for flights. But the government can just say that the planes ~~can~~ [must] stop flying through areas with very cold and humid conditions, known as Ice Super Saturated Regions (ISSR). In comparison to individual choices they would ~~just~~ be stuck at ~~point blank~~ [a standstill].

Furthermore, systemic changes reshape what ~~the~~ humans have done in the past by integrating environmental sustainability into various sectors. For example, changes in transportation can reduce the reliance on personal vehicles as there will only be petrol cars by 2035 where there is already a lot of electric cars. ~~Then~~ [Additionally,] electric ~~bus~~ [buses] will be available in 2035 which means that the production of cars will lessen~~~~,~~~~ [;] in the end, there will only be electric buses. Also, there will be electric planes by 2030 which means ~~like~~ by 2050 there will be completely zero petrol ~~things~~ [vehicles].

As the world ~~becomes to produce~~ [begins producing] less and less ~~of~~ CO₂, the ecosystem can rebuild, animals can relax ~~on~~ [in] the fields and the sea life can swim freely without eating any plastic bags.

#3 In conclusion, the individual choices of ~~the~~ people can inspire but cannot make big progress. On the other hand, systemic changes are ~~just~~ ultimately more efficient in creating fast progress ~~around~~ [in addressing] global warming.