

Section 1:

#1 (First paragraph) Strengths:

- Engaging opening question that introduces the topic
- Clear position statement on cultural preservation

Weaknesses: Lack of Prompt Alignment → Your piece diverges from addressing Japan's post-war modernisation, focusing instead on a general discussion of cultural preservation. Your opening "Have you ever wondered..." does not establish the specific context of Japan's economic development.

Exemplar: "Japan's post-war economic miracle presented a compelling yet controversial model of modernisation, where rapid development came at the cost of traditional cultural values."

#2 (Second paragraph) Strengths:

- Attempts to support argument with statistics
- Clear topic sentence introducing cultural preservation

Weaknesses: Underdeveloped Analysis → Your discussion of cultural preservation remains surface-level, lacking specific examples from Japan's experience. Your statement "89% of all nations and countries have important items" needs concrete connection to the economic-cultural tension in post-war Japan.

Exemplar: "The preservation of traditional documents and heritage items played a crucial role during Japan's modernisation, as seen in how the government maintained Shinto shrines while pursuing industrial development."

#3 (Fourth paragraph) Strengths:

- Attempts to provide specific examples
- Shows awareness of multiple perspectives

Weaknesses: Limited Evidence Integration → Your examples of China and Australia do not support your argument about Japan's development model. Your discussion of "audio's of Aboriginals" could be better replaced with relevant examples from 1964 Olympic-era Tokyo.

Exemplar: "The 1964 Tokyo Olympics exemplified Japan's balancing act between modernisation and cultural preservation, as traditional Japanese aesthetics were incorporated into modern Olympic venues."

Actionable Task: Rewrite your first paragraph focusing specifically on Japan's post-war economic development and its impact on cultural preservation, incorporating at least two specific examples from 1964 Olympic-era Tokyo.

Score: 40/50

Section 2:

#1 ~~Have you ever wondered if developing nations prioritise economic growth or cultural preservation? Well this question has been floating around at the back of our heads for decades with no accurate answer.~~ [The tension between economic growth and cultural preservation has been a central challenge for developing nations, particularly in post-war Japan.] I personally believe that nations should prioritise cultural preservation because of the following. Cultural preservation is important to protect documents, ~~audio's~~ [audio recordings] or symbols. It also includes items that are important to the nation like weapons. Australia has multiple important documents, ~~audio's~~ [audio recordings] and many others. This is not the only country however. China is also ~~a very wealthy~~ [very wealthy] and has many items and goods important to them. So let's dig deeper into the world of economic growth or cultural preservation.

#2 To start off, cultural preservation is to protect documents or heritage items. This is crucial because there are religious items that the country must have. Losing ~~this~~ [these] because of ~~the~~ economic growth is a great disaster as some items may need to be reflected ~~in~~ [upon in] the future. Did you know that 89% of all nations and countries have important items needed to be protected? This clearly explains why it is essential to preserve cultural or religious items. Only 11% of all nations and countries have little to no ~~heritages~~ [heritage items]. That is quite small compared to the other 89%. Thus, we must preserve cultural ~~heritages~~ [heritage] because many nations have crucial items that support their nation.

Furthermore, most nations have weapons which ~~is~~ [are] needed for invading or defence. This is essential for nations near big nations because the bigger country is most likely to invade the smaller nation. Did you know that 75% of all nations have been attacked or have tried to attack another nation? This statistic clearly shows that weapons are important and thus, we cannot risk to lose ~~this~~ [these] because of economic growth. The weapons include nuclear weapons, missiles, vehicles and jets. Therefore, we must preserve the cultural items for the country or nation because the weapons are needed for invasions and defence.

#3 To finish off, many nations have this cultural preservation. The biggest country is China which has the most produced goods and heritages. Australia also has a lot of cultural preservation because of ~~audio's~~ [audio recordings] of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders. Many statues or artworks are important to the country because they are heritage sites. This is very clear to how we must have cultural preservation instead of rapid economic growth. Hence, we should have cultural preservation rather than economic growth.

To sum up, we must have cultural preservation because it protects important documents or statues, we need to preserve weapons and there are a copious amount of nations that have cultural preservation.