

Section 1:

#1 (First paragraph) Strengths:

- Clear position established on following a slower, sustainable development path
- Effective use of historical context with Japan as reference point

Weaknesses: Underdeveloped Context → Your opening lacks specific details about Japan's pre-war development. The phrase "growing, thriving, rising" uses vague descriptors without concrete examples of Japan's progress.

Exemplar: "Japan's pre-war transformation from a feudal society to an industrial powerhouse, marked by developments like the first Asian railway system in 1872, offers important lessons for modern development."

#2 (Second paragraph) Strengths:

- Strong environmental consciousness shown through renewable energy examples
- Clear contrasting examples with China and Japan

Weaknesses: Limited Analysis → Your comparison with China and Japan needs deeper exploration. The phrase "mass produce and manufacture almost everything" oversimplifies complex industrial policies.

Exemplar: "While Japan and China achieved rapid growth through intensive manufacturing, this path brought severe environmental consequences such as the infamous smog problems in industrial centres."

#3 (Fourth paragraph) Strengths:

- Effective conclusion that reinforces main argument
- Clear stance on sustainable development

Weaknesses: Repetitive Expression → Your conclusion repeats rather than synthesises earlier points. The phrase "fast and swift path" is redundant and lacks analytical depth.

Exemplar: "The environmental and social costs of rapid industrialisation far outweigh its short-term economic benefits, making sustainable development through renewable energy the more viable path forward."

Actionable Task: Rewrite your opening paragraph incorporating specific examples of Japan's pre-war development and clearly outline the environmental consequences that followed.

Score: 40/50

Section 2:

~~#1 Remember Japan? Before the war, their civilisation was growing, thriving, rising to become the world's most successful country. [Before World War II, Japan's civilisation underwent remarkable transformation, emerging as one of the world's leading industrial powers.] Should we follow the very footsteps [the path] of Japan? Even though we produce mass pollution and climate change? Or should we keep our ways and continue on a sturdy, straight plank of wood. [Or should we maintain our current path of measured progress?] I, Rick am writing about whether we should or not keep tracking the path of our progress [am examining whether we should continue our current approach to progress] as a society and keep moving slowly to progress.~~

#2 Personally, I believe that we should keep following our path to be a slow, eco and green civilisation, and not become one of those countries that mass produce and manufacture almost everything that is used around the world such as China and Japan. I believe that our country should slow down and slowly start building up our economy and create a new, renewable [new renewable] energy source [sources] like solar, wind and aquatic power sources [generation].

Another fact is that, if we speed forward like Japan did, we may have a chance of another war occurring, erasing all of our hard work. This can cause money waste [financial waste] and possible trauma to the people that have spent so much time and effort into making these machines, plus ruining and delaying our energy supplies for as long as it took us to build the power plants.

~~#3 To sum up my case, the fast progress and carelessness of having a fast and swift path to the most high tech but least efficient techniques are not the way for our civilisation to go as it is highly inefficient and that there are better and more renewable ways like water, wind and solar powered energy features. [In conclusion, pursuing rapid technological advancement without considering efficiency and sustainability is not the optimal path for our civilisation. Instead, we should focus on developing renewable energy sources like hydroelectric, wind, and solar power.]~~