

Section 1:

#1 - Introduction & Composition Strengths:

- Clear explanation of the chemical composition of CFCs
- Effective distinction between CFCs and HCFCs

Weaknesses: Technical Precision Issue → Your opening lacks cohesive linking between ideas, particularly in "CFCs can also have hydrogen in them." This abrupt transition diminishes the scientific flow of information.

Exemplar: "CFCs are organic compounds composed of carbon, fluorine and chlorine. When hydrogen is present in these compounds, they are classified as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)."

#2 - Environmental Impact Strengths:

- Good attribution to specific scientists
- Clear cause-and-effect relationship between CFCs and ozone depletion

Weaknesses: Structural Coherence → Your explanation "It can cause skin cancer in humans" leaves ambiguity about whether "it" refers to UV radiation or ozone depletion. The connection needs stronger establishment.

Exemplar: "This depletion allows harmful ultraviolet radiation to reach Earth's surface, significantly increasing the risk of skin cancer in humans."

#3 - Resolution Section Strengths:

- Inclusion of specific historical date
- Mention of quantitative impact (140 countries)

Weaknesses: Contextual Development → Your resolution section lacks detail about the protocol's implementation and impact. "A signature that if signed" creates redundancy and unclear meaning.

Exemplar: "The Montreal Protocol of 1987 established a global commitment to phase out CFC usage, with 140 countries ratifying the agreement by 1992."

Actionable Task: Rewrite the environmental impact section (#2), focusing on creating clear connections between cause (CFC release), effect (ozone depletion), and consequence (increased UV radiation and health risks). Use precise linking words to show these relationships.

Overall Score: 39/50

Section 2:

#1 ~~CFCs are a type of organic compound composed of Carbon, Fluorine and Chlorine.~~ [CFCs are a type of organic compound composed of carbon, fluorine and chlorine.] CFCs can also have hydrogen in them. ~~If they do, they are known as~~ [When hydrogen is present, these compounds are classified as] Hydrochlorofluorocarbons or HCFCs.

#2 CFC-11 or trichlorofluorocarbon and CFC-12 or dichlorofluorocarbon are used as aerosol-spray propellants, solvents, and foam-blowing agents.

Discovery of CFCs' Cruel Capabilities

~~CFCs were eventually discovered to pose a serious environmental threat.~~ [Scientists eventually discovered that CFCs posed a serious environmental threat.] Studies, especially those of American chemists F. Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molina and Dutch chemist Paul Crutzen, indicated that CFCs, once released into the atmosphere, accumulate in the stratosphere, where they contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer. ~~The ozone layer prevents the sun's ultraviolet radiation of reaching the surface of the Earth. It can cause skin cancer in humans.~~ [The ozone layer prevents harmful ultraviolet radiation from reaching Earth's surface, and its depletion increases the risk of skin cancer in humans.]

#3 Chemical Reaction of Chlorine and Ozone $\text{Cl (chlorine) + O}_3 \text{ (ozone) } \rightarrow \text{ClO (chlorine monoxide) + O}_2 \text{ (oxygen)}$

Resolution

~~The Montreal Protocol in 1987 is a signature that if signed, countries are no longer allowed to use CFCs.~~ [The Montreal Protocol of 1987 established an international agreement prohibiting the use of CFCs.] 140 countries signed it in 1992.