

Section 1:

#1 (First paragraph) Strengths:

- Your vivid sensory details effectively create a tense atmosphere through phrases like "galvanic trepidation" and "insoluble, billowing white gas"
- Your opening scenario effectively hooks readers by immersing them in an emergency situation

Weaknesses: Paragraph Structure and Focus → Your opening paragraph shifts abruptly from the immediate scenario to historical context about Three Mile Island. The transition between these ideas needs more development. For instance, "The catastrophic nuclear accident still echoes" feels disconnected from the previous emergency scenario you established.

Exemplar: "As emergency klaxons pierce the air with their haunting wails, the scene recalls another devastating day - the Three Mile Island incident, whose radioactive legacy still lingers after nearly 45 years."

#2 (Second paragraph) Strengths:

- Your detailed exploration of nuclear waste's impact on marine ecosystems shows thorough research
- Your use of specific examples and data strengthens your argument

Weaknesses: Topic Sentence Development → Your topic sentence about nuclear waste being a "keystone in polluting the oceans" doesn't fully encompass the scope of the paragraph's content. The paragraph covers multiple aspects of ocean pollution but lacks a clear roadmap in its opening.

Exemplar: "Nuclear waste's devastating impact on marine ecosystems manifests through multiple pathways, from direct contamination to long-term bioaccumulation in the food chain."

#3 (Fourth paragraph) Strengths:

- Your discussion of radiation's effects on bird populations is well-detailed
- Your connection between local impacts and broader ecological consequences is effective

Weaknesses: Conclusion Connection → Your final sentences about protecting "feathered friends" feel disconnected from the technical discussion that precedes them. The shift in tone from scientific analysis to emotional appeal is too abrupt.

Exemplar: "The documented effects of radiation on bird populations exemplify the broader threat that nuclear fusion poses to aerial ecosystems, making the reduction of nuclear power crucial for preserving biodiversity."

Actionable Task: Rewrite the opening paragraph, creating a smoother transition between your emergency scenario and the Three Mile Island reference. Focus on establishing a clear connection between these two elements while maintaining the emotional impact.

Overall Score: **43/50**

Section 2:

#1 Envision yourself relaxing in the serenity of a casual Wednesday afternoon, when emergency klaxons fill the air. ~~Blaring sirens pierced galvanic trepidation and anxiety into your brain, coursing through your veins in untrammelled jolts as you are forced to flee from your home.~~ [Blaring sirens pierce galvanic trepidation and anxiety into your brain, coursing through your veins in untrammelled jolts as you flee from your home.] Insoluble, billowing white gas erupts from the nearby nuclear power-plants, pumping radioactive wisps into the firmament. ~~The catastrophic nuclear accident still echoes through the minds of Three Mile Island's locals, where the environment is still radioactive after almost 45 years, a testament to the consequences of nuclear fusion energy usage.~~ [This scene mirrors the catastrophic nuclear accident that still echoes through the minds of Three Mile Island's locals, where the environment remains radioactive after almost 45 years - a testament to the consequences of nuclear fusion energy usage.] This nuclear disaster is considered as the worst incident ever to occur in U.S. commercial nuclear power plant history. Diminishing nuclear fusion energy from our lives is imperative for addressing the major global issues that it causes.

#2 Nuclear waste is a keystone in polluting the oceans. Nuclear fusion power plants produce radioactive waste when the neutrons produced by fusion activate the walls of the plasma vessel. As the nuclear industry grows, more and more nuclear waste is dumped into the oceans annually. The total amount of radioactive material dumped into the ocean is about 84,000 terabecquerels (TBq). The nuclear waste seeps into the waters, contaminating marine life via the food chain to even DNA damage. Nuclear waste can cause bioaccumulation in the marine food web when an infected species is consumed by a higher-rank organism, therefore also making them contaminated. Additionally, extensive exposure to radioactive waters can cause DNA damage for multiple species. A 2019 study found at least 18,000 radioactive objects scattered across the bottom of the Arctic Ocean, many of them dumped there by the Soviet Union. Between 1948 and 1982, the British government dumped approximately 70,000 tonnes of nuclear waste into the ocean. The US, Switzerland, Japan, and the Netherlands have also disposed of radioactive material in the ocean, but in smaller quantities. You might think that nuclear fusion energy can't have a large impact on the cleanliness of the ocean since the radioactivity of nuclear waste decays over time, which is why waste is usually stored for about 50 years before actually being disposed of. However, even if the intensity of the radioactivity of atomic waste is decreased, it can still

influence the atomic radiation of the ocean. Furthermore, it can amass over the years, threatening the countless marine species that roam the oceans. It is critical to remove nuclear fusion from our oceans to conserve the biodiversity of the seas.

#3 Radioactivity can also pollute the aerial environment. The grasps of radioactivity extend beyond just land and sea creatures. During the Three Mile Island Incident, a cooling malfunction caused part of Reactor 2's core to melt, which therefore caused a ginormous amount of radioactive gases to be released into the environment, especially into the skies. According to Wikipedia, "Approximately 1,591 TBq (43,000 curies) of krypton were vented from the reactor building." Radioactive gases in the atmosphere have multiple severe impacts on multiple aerial species. Substantial and prolonged exposure to radioactive environments can influence the pigmentation of almost all birds. The pigmentation of a bird often refers to a bird's ability to resist the negative effects of radiation. Specifically, some birds with more pheomelanin in their feathers can experience poorer body condition, lower glutathione levels, higher oxidative stress to even DNA damage. These effects can be particularly dangerous and detrimental towards the status of their species. Some studies indicated that declines of bird species' abundance and population density were correlated with the elevated levels of radiation found near Chernobyl. Birds play an imperative role in our local ecosystems. ~~If the negative effects of radiation keep damaging the bird species that roam the global community, they may continue to diminish, unbalancing the natural equilibrium.~~ [If the negative effects of radiation continue damaging the bird species that roam the global community, they may further diminish, unbalancing the natural equilibrium.] The atomic fumes of nuclear fusion power plants scattered across the world pose a critical threat to the world's aerial species. We have the ability to protect our feathered friends through the diminishment of nuclear fusion energy.