Section 1:

#1 (First paragraph) Strengths:

- Strong emotional appeal through vivid sensory details
- Clear stance on prioritising economic development

Weaknesses: Inconsistent tone and argumentation \rightarrow Your opening relies heavily on emotional appeals without establishing a clear connection to the prompt's focus on Japan's modernisation model. The descriptions like "pungent, grotty stench" shift attention away from the substantive policy discussion requested.

Exemplar: "The stark poverty in many developing nations highlights the urgent need to prioritise economic growth, as demonstrated by Japan's successful post-war development model."

#2 (Third paragraph) Strengths:

- Attempts to acknowledge both sides of the argument
- Introduces a clear thesis statement

Weaknesses: Underdeveloped reasoning → Your statement about the relationship between economic growth and cultural preservation needs more specific evidence. The single transitional phrase "for these reasonss" doesn't effectively set up your subsequent arguments.

Exemplar: "While both economic growth and cultural preservation are vital considerations, prioritising rapid development can actually strengthen a nation's capacity to protect its cultural heritage, as evidenced by Japan's experience."

#3 (Fourth paragraph) Strengths:

- Provides a concrete example with the Torres Strait Islanders
- Attempts to show the practical relationship between economics and culture

Weaknesses: Limited analysis → Your example about the Torres Strait Islanders needs deeper exploration of how economic resources specifically enable cultural preservation beyond just building museums.

Exemplar: "The case of the Torres Strait Islanders illustrates how economic resources can enhance cultural preservation through multiple channels: funding museums, supporting traditional practices, and enabling community-led heritage programmes."

Actionable Task: Rewrite your opening paragraph focusing specifically on Japan's post-war development as a model for other nations, incorporating specific details about how its economic transformation affected cultural traditions.

Score: 39/50

Section 2:

#1 Developing nations and helping them grow is a very minimal and kind step to take. [Supporting developing nations' growth represents a crucial global priority.] People are living in huts and trees, desprately [desperately] trying to look for food, some of these poor people are begging for money and morsels of food. Their pungent, grotty stench creeps up your nose. You feel forced to give them money, because you empathise [empathise with] their poignant pain to live in darkness. The world shouldn't be filled with poor beggers [beggars]. Developing nations should be a priority for this world rather then [than] cultural welbeing [wellbeing].

Currently, many areas around the world are trying to develop their nation. There are two cardinal priorities that these nations focus on; economic growth, and [economic growth and] cultural preservation. Economic [Economic] growth is when people there are less poor people and everyone has houses to live in, food, water, and enough money to live happily. Cultural preservation is Nation [when a nation] has a diverse community with lots of cultures.

#2 Both of these priorities are essentially important but economic growth is more important for these reasonss [reasons]: Rapid economic growth can actually support cultural preservation.

#3 I believe that rapid economic growth should be prioritised because it can actually support cultural preservation. For example, if the torres [Torres] strait [Strait] Islanders were given 300 million dollars in exchange for their land, they could then use that money to construct a museum to store all of their ancient possessions and share their culture. Museums help preserve lost items such as cultures, species, and gems. This is how rapid economic growth can support cultural preservation.

Additionally, it is crucial that economic growth should be priotised [prioritised]. In life money is essential for health, food, water, electricity, essential needs, and education. Would you rather a country where people live in happiness with enough money but the community isn't diverse, or a diverse nation living in poverty? Money is something you need in life, unlike a diverse nation. You can live without a diverse nation. You can live without different cultures. But it is very hard to live without money.

In conclusion, economic growth should be prioritized [prioritised] rather than culture because rapid economic growth because [can] actually support cultural growth, and money is $\frac{1}{2}$ [an] important part of life.