

Section 1:

#1 (First paragraph) Strengths:

- Clear stance on the topic with a direct answer
- Good introduction of main arguments

Weaknesses: Topic Development → Your opening lacks depth in explaining why the wealth gap has widened. The statement "These poorer countries will only get poorer" needs backing. Your introduction would be stronger with specific examples of how this gap affects nations.

Rather than simply stating poorer countries will get poorer, you could write: "The wealth gap continues to widen as developing nations struggle with limited resources, weak infrastructure, and unstable economies, while wealthy nations benefit from advanced technology and established trade networks."

#2 (Second paragraph) Strengths:

- Good use of specific countries as examples
- Clear connection between economic stability and power

Weaknesses: Argument Structure → Your discussion about Chinese companies in Africa is too brief. You mention trade facilities but don't explain how they actually help local communities. The link between trade and economic improvement needs more detail.

You could enhance this by writing: "Chinese companies have built manufacturing plants and trading centres in several African nations, creating thousands of local jobs and teaching valuable skills to workers, while establishing profitable trade routes for both nations."

#3 (Last paragraph) Strengths:

- Strong examples of different types of aid
- Clear explanation of long-term benefits

Weaknesses: Conclusion Development → Your ending quickly lists benefits without showing how they connect. The phrase "benefits both parties economically" needs more detail about exactly how both sides gain.

A stronger conclusion could be: "When wealthy nations help develop infrastructure and businesses in poorer countries, they create valuable trade partners and expand their global influence, while helping these nations become self-sufficient."

■ Your piece makes good points about helping poorer nations, but needs more detail in key areas. You could improve the first paragraph by giving clear examples of how the wealth gap affects daily life in poor countries. Also, when discussing China's role in Africa, you could describe exactly what these trade facilities do and how they help local people. Additionally, your discussion about power and influence would be stronger if you showed how specific aid projects have helped both sides. Your ending would be more powerful if you explained exactly how this help creates global stability. Try to connect your ideas more clearly between paragraphs. Remember to give examples that show both immediate and long-term benefits of aid.

Score: 42/50

Section 2:

Should wealthier countries be required to help poorer nations?

#1 Over the last few decades ~~the gap between poorer countries and wealthier ones have~~ [the gap between poorer countries and wealthier ones has] widened dramatically. These poorer countries will only get poorer over the course of time and the wealthier countries will only get wealthier, so the question is, should these wealthier countries be required to help these poorer nations? The clear answer is yes. ~~This is for the economical health, the wealthy countries will also get more power, and the financial needs of these countries.~~ [This would improve economic health, increase influence for wealthy nations, and address the financial needs of developing countries.]

#2 First, there is the economical standpoint of this. Most poorer countries suffer from a lack of economic stability or proficiency. This means that people spend money less wisely and so does the government. Other times it is due to military or political power differences. Poor countries such as Burundi and Jordan are suffering due to ongoing conflict and lack of power. ~~If the wealthier countries were to assist them in this then these countries will have a stronger economy.~~ [If wealthier countries were to provide assistance, these nations could develop stronger economies.] For example, Chinese companies have started to create trade facilities in poorer African countries. This improved the economy of these countries by having a trade industry and the Chinese also had an enlarged trade industry that now would be international. This goes straight into my second point.

Secondly, just because a country helps another one doesn't mean that they will lose any power. It is quite the opposite actually. If a wealthy country helps a poorer country, that country will get international attention and praise. Furthermore, the economical power of the countries will grow as the countries they help will also act as a military base or camp except they also help the country that it is in. For example, ~~iff~~ [if] a country was to set up an oil rig in Jordan, it will give that country an oil industry and will also give Jordan money from that same industry. It is a win-win situation that is beneficial towards both the citizens of the wealthy and poor countries.

#3 Lastly, the financial needs of these poorer nations must be taken into account. Many developing countries struggle with high unemployment rates, insufficient infrastructure, and lack of access to essential resources such as clean water, education, and healthcare. ~~If wealthier nations were required to assist, they could provide financial aid, expertise, and resources to help stabilize these countries.~~ [When wealthier nations provide assistance through financial aid, expertise, and resources, they help stabilise these countries.] For instance, initiatives such as the United Nations' development programs or the World Bank's financial assistance projects have already helped improve education and healthcare in struggling economies. When these countries receive the necessary support, they can gradually build self-sustaining economies, reducing the need for long-term aid. Moreover, financial assistance does not always mean direct monetary aid. Wealthier nations can also invest in local businesses, infrastructure, and job creation projects. This form of aid allows poorer nations to develop their own industries rather than relying on continuous handouts. For example, microfinance programs have helped small businesses grow in countries like Bangladesh, leading to increased employment and economic independence. In conclusion, wealthier countries should be required to help poorer nations because it benefits both parties economically, strengthens international influence, and addresses financial needs. A stable global economy benefits everyone, and by supporting developing nations, wealthier countries can promote long-term stability, trade opportunities, and global prosperity. Helping these nations is not just an act of generosity but a strategic move that ensures economic and political stability worldwide.