

## - WRITING 1

Section 1:

#1 (First paragraph) Strengths:

- Clear introduction of the main topic and opposing views
- Good use of emotional appeal by describing a child's isolation

Weaknesses: Unsupported Claims → Your opening presents an extreme scenario without acknowledging various homeschooling situations. The phrase "They have nothing to do whatsoever" makes broad assumptions that weaken your argument's credibility.

Exemplar: ***"While homeschooled children may face unique social challenges, their experiences can vary greatly depending on their family's approach to education and community involvement."***

#2 (Second paragraph) Strengths:

- Strong focus on concrete benefits of school learning
- Good connection between activities and skill development

Weaknesses: Limited Development → Your points about school benefits need more details. The phrase "helps students develop teamwork" would be stronger with specific examples of how these skills are built in schools.

Exemplar: ***"In schools, students learn teamwork through group science projects, develop communication skills during class presentations, and solve problems together during maths challenges."***

#3 (Fourth paragraph) Strengths:

- Makes a clear point about natural environment
- Links environment to student wellbeing

Weaknesses: Unclear Logic → Your argument about the natural world needs better reasoning. The phrase "artificial" doesn't clearly explain why home learning limits outdoor exposure.

Exemplar: ***"While learning from home, students might miss out on planned outdoor activities like school sports, nature walks, and group gardens that many schools regularly offer."***

■ Your persuasive piece shows good basic understanding of the topic, but needs deeper thinking about both sides of the argument. You can make your writing stronger by giving clear examples of how schools help students learn better. Also, try to think about different types of home learning situations - not all of them are the same. Additionally, when you talk about being outside and social skills, give real examples of what happens in schools. Your first paragraph could better explain why you think schools are better without making home learning sound all bad. Your middle paragraphs need more details about exactly how schools help students learn and make friends. Your last paragraph could better explain why being in school helps students stay healthy and active.

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**Score: 40/50**

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Section 2:

Education & Learning: Is It Better to Learn at School or at Home?

~~#1 Imagine a child stuck at their home being homeschooled. They have nothing to do whatsoever and are disordered from their friendship and social groups, while they also cannot appreciate the beauty of the natural world.~~ [Consider a homeschooled child's experience. Without proper planning, they might feel isolated from friends and social groups, and may have fewer opportunities to explore the natural world.] The debate between learning at school and learning at home depends on various factors, including a student's learning style, access to resources, and social needs. Ultimately, being in the physical classroom will be better for the students' health, education and social interaction.

~~#2 Learning at School offers a structured environment with professional teachers, diverse extracurricular activities, and opportunities for social interaction. It helps students develop teamwork, communication, and problem-solving skills through group projects and discussions.~~ [Through carefully planned group projects and regular discussions, students naturally develop essential teamwork, communication, and problem-solving skills.]

Schools also provide access to specialised facilities such as libraries and science labs, which enhance learning. Home schooling is not suitable because it can limit social interactions, requiring parents to actively seek extracurricular activities or community groups for their child's social development.

~~#3 Additionally, parents must be highly involved in the teaching process, which may not always be feasible. Learning from home also does not allow students to go outside and enjoy the natural world instead of artificial.~~ [Learning from home may provide fewer structured opportunities for

students to engage with the natural world compared to school programmes.] This will be detrimental for the students' health.

All in all [,]learning in the physical classroom will benefit students' health, social interactions and education. It also helps students develop teamwork, communication, and problem-solving skills through group projects and discussions. This is why students should learn at school rather than at home.

## - WRITING 2

Section 1:

#1 (First paragraph) Strengths:

- Clear introduction of the main environmental issue
- Strong opening that captures attention with the scale of the problem

Weaknesses: Underdeveloped Context → Your opening would be more persuasive if you showed how plastic affects daily life. You mention "millions of tons" but don't help readers picture what this means in their own lives.

Exemplar: ***Plastic pollution surrounds us daily - from the water bottles in our lunch boxes to the bags at our local shops, creating millions of tons of waste that harm our oceans, rivers, and wildlife.***

#2 (Second paragraph) Strengths:

- Good use of specific examples like turtles and seabirds
- Links multiple impacts together effectively

Weaknesses: Limited Development → Your examples need more detail about how exactly plastic affects these animals. You mention "fatal consequences" but don't explain the process clearly enough for readers to understand why it's so harmful.

Exemplar: ***Marine animals like turtles mistake floating plastic bags for jellyfish, eating them and causing painful blockages that often lead to death.***

#3 (Fourth paragraph) Strengths:

- Clear call to action
- Offers practical solutions

Weaknesses: Weak Conclusion → Your ending needs to be more inspiring and memorable. You state solutions but don't paint a picture of what success would look like that would motivate readers to act.

Exemplar: ***By choosing reusable bags and containers today, you can help create a future where our beaches are clean, our oceans are healthy, and all creatures can thrive.***

■ Your piece makes good points about plastic pollution but needs more vivid details to convince readers. Try taking your readers on a journey - start with plastic they see every day, then show them how it travels to harm animals and their health. Your second paragraph could paint a clearer

picture of suffering marine life. Also, your final paragraph should give readers hope by showing what they can achieve by making changes. Adding real-life examples would make your arguments stronger. You could improve your opening by helping readers see how plastic affects their own lives. Additionally, your conclusion needs a stronger emotional appeal to inspire action.

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**Score: 39/50**

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Section 2:

#1 ~~Plastic pollution is one of the biggest environmental challenges today. Millions of tons of plastic waste accumulate in oceans, rivers, and landfills, harming wildlife and human health.~~ [Every day, plastic waste fills our oceans, rivers, and landfills, bringing harm to wildlife and human health.] Since plastic is non-biodegradable, it remains in the environment for hundreds of years, releasing toxic chemicals and breaking down into microplastics that contaminate water and food.

#2 ~~One of the most devastating effects of plastic pollution is its impact on marine life.~~ [The devastating impact of plastic pollution on marine life cannot be ignored.] Animals such as turtles, fish, and seabirds mistake plastic for food, leading to fatal consequences. Additionally, plastic waste clogs drainage systems, contributes to land pollution, and releases harmful greenhouse gases when burned.

Plastic also poses serious health risks. Chemicals found in plastic can leach into food and water, leading to food poisoning, cancer, and other serious health issues or diseases. Humans unknowingly consume microplastics through food and water, posing long-term risks to well-being.

#3 ~~Banning plastic is a necessary step to protect the environment and public health.~~ [To protect our environment and public health, we must take the necessary step of banning plastic.] Governments must encourage alternatives like biodegradable materials, reusable bags, and stricter regulations on plastic production and disposal. A plastic-free future is essential for a cleaner planet and a healthier society.