

□ WRITING PIECE 1 - FEEDBACK

Section 1:

#1 (First paragraph) Strengths:

- Strong opening that creates an emotional connection with readers
- Clear thesis statement presenting three main arguments

Weaknesses: Underdeveloped Hook → Your opening relies heavily on a common scenario without providing unique insights. The phrase "Imagine coming home after a long school day" could be more compelling by including specific details about student experiences.

Exemplar: ***"After six gruelling hours of lessons and activities, students drag themselves home only to face another three hours hunched over textbooks instead of pursuing their passions."***

#2 (Second paragraph) Strengths:

- Clear topic sentence that introduces the main point
- Good connection between stress and academic performance

Weaknesses: Limited Evidence → Your argument about stress lacks concrete examples. The phrase "higher stress levels" needs specific instances of how stress impacts daily student life.

Exemplar: ***"Students report staying awake until midnight completing assignments, leading to exhaustion during lessons and poor concentration the next day."***

#3 (Fourth paragraph) Strengths:

- Addresses counterarguments about homework's educational value
- Shows understanding of classroom dynamics

Weaknesses: Vague Support → Your point about homework ineffectiveness needs stronger examples. The phrase "students rush through assignments" could better illustrate specific scenarios.

Exemplar: ***"When struggling with difficult maths problems at home, students often copy answers without understanding the process, defeating the purpose of practice."***

■ Your persuasive piece has a clear structure and presents relevant arguments against homework. To strengthen your writing, focus on developing more detailed examples in each paragraph. For

instance, in your paragraph about personal development, describe specific activities students miss out on. Additionally, your argument about stress would be more convincing if you included real student experiences. Also, consider addressing how teachers could better use classroom time instead of assigning homework. Your conclusion could be stronger by suggesting specific alternatives to homework. You could improve the second paragraph by showing how stress affects different age groups. The third paragraph needs more examples of valuable after-school activities.

Score: 42/50

Section 2:

Homework Should Be Banned

#1 Imagine coming home after a long school day, exhausted, only to be greeted by piles of homework. Instead of relaxing or spending time with family, students are forced to continue working. ~~Homework should be banned because it causes unnecessary stress, takes away from personal development, and does not always improve learning.~~ [Homework must be banned as it creates unnecessary stress, prevents personal development, and fails to consistently improve learning.]

#2 Firstly, homework increases stress and anxiety. Many students already feel pressure from tests, classwork, and extracurricular activities. Adding hours of homework on top of this can lead to burnout and even health problems like lack of sleep. According to studies, too much homework has been linked to higher stress levels in students, making it harder for them to concentrate and perform well.

Secondly, homework takes away from personal development. After-school time should be used for hobbies, exercise, and spending time with family and friends. These activities help students develop important life skills such as teamwork, creativity, and problem-solving. Students who are constantly stuck doing homework miss out on these valuable experiences.

#3 Finally, homework does not always improve learning. Many students rush through assignments just to finish them, rather than actually understanding the material. In class, teachers provide guidance, but at home, students may struggle without help. This can lead to frustration and confusion, making homework less effective than proper classroom learning.

~~In conclusion~~ [To conclude], homework should be banned because it adds stress, takes away time for personal growth, and is not always beneficial for learning. Schools should focus on improving

lessons during the day instead of giving extra work at home. It's time to rethink education and give students the balance they deserve!

□ WRITING PIECE 2 - FEEDBACK

Section 1:

#1 (First paragraph): Strengths:

- Strong opening hook that paints a vivid picture of the classroom situation
- Clear thesis statement presenting three main arguments

Weaknesses: Limited development of counter-argument → Your introduction briefly mentions phones being useful for learning but quickly dismisses this point without proper exploration. The phrase "While some argue that phones can be useful for learning" needs more depth to show you've carefully considered opposing views.

Exemplar: ***While some argue that mobile phones can enhance learning through educational apps and quick access to information, their presence in classrooms creates more problems than solutions.***

#2 (Third paragraph): Strengths:

- Good use of topic sentence that clearly states the main idea
- Effective explanation of how phones affect social interactions

Weaknesses: Lack of specific examples → Your paragraph about social interaction remains broad and general. When you write "many students sit in silence, scrolling through their phones," you could strengthen this by including concrete scenarios of how this affects daily school life.

Exemplar: ***During lunch breaks, instead of joining group discussions or playing sports together, students often huddle alone in corners, mindlessly scrolling through social media feeds.***

#3 (Final paragraph): Strengths:

- Strong concluding statement that reinforces the main arguments
- Effective use of emotional appeal in the final sentence

Weaknesses: Repetitive content → Your conclusion mostly restates previous points without adding new insight. The phrase "spending hours staring at a screen" repeats earlier ideas without deepening the argument.

Exemplar: ***By creating phone-free zones in schools, we can foster an environment where genuine learning and meaningful connections take priority over digital distractions.***

■ Your persuasive piece shows good organisation with clear paragraphs and main points. You've done well in stating your position clearly about banning mobile phones in schools. However, your arguments could be more convincing if you included real-life examples from school situations. Also, try to explore the other side's view more deeply - this shows you've thought carefully about the issue. You can improve your second paragraph by adding specific examples of how phone distractions affect learning. Additionally, in your third paragraph, include actual scenarios of how phones disturb test-taking. Your ending could be stronger if you added a call to action, telling readers what they should do next. Remember to use more passionate language to convince your readers - words that show how strongly you feel about this issue.

Score: 43/50

Section 2:

Mobile Phones Should Be Banned at School

#1 Imagine a classroom where students are supposed to be learning, but instead, their eyes are glued to their phones. Lessons are ignored, teachers are frustrated, and education suffers. Mobile phones should be banned at school because they are a major distraction, reduce face-to-face communication, and can be used unfairly during tests. ~~While some argue that phones can be useful for learning, the negative effects far outweigh the benefits.~~ [Although mobile phones can potentially enhance learning through educational apps and quick information access, their presence in classrooms ultimately creates more harm than good.]

Firstly, mobile phones are a huge distraction. Instead of focusing on lessons, students are often tempted to check social media, play games, or text friends. Even if a phone is on silent, notifications can still grab attention and make it harder to concentrate. Studies have shown that students who frequently use phones in class tend to have lower grades because they miss important information. Teachers also waste valuable time trying to get students to put their phones away, which disrupts the whole class. Without phones, students would be able to focus better and get the most out of their education.

#2 Secondly, mobile phones reduce real social interaction. Schools are not just about academic learning—they are also about building friendships and developing communication skills. However, when students are constantly staring at their screens, they miss out on making real connections. ~~At break times, instead of talking and playing together, many students sit in silence, scrolling through their phones.~~ [During break times, rather than engaging in group activities or meaningful conversations, students often isolate themselves, endlessly scrolling through their

phones.] This prevents them from improving important social skills such as teamwork, problem-solving, and empathy. If phones were banned, students would be encouraged to engage with each other, strengthening their friendships and communication abilities.

Finally, mobile phones can be used unfairly during tests. Some students might use them to cheat by searching for answers online or texting classmates. This is not only dishonest but also unfair to those who study hard and follow the rules. Schools aim to prepare students for the real world, where integrity and hard work are essential. If cheating becomes a habit, it could lead to problems in the future. By banning phones, schools can ensure that tests are fair for everyone and that students develop a strong work ethic.

~~#3 In conclusion, mobile phones should not be allowed in schools because they distract students, reduce face-to-face communication, and encourage cheating.~~ [Therefore, schools must implement a complete ban on mobile phones to create an environment that truly supports learning, genuine social connections, and academic integrity.] Education is meant to prepare young people for the future, and spending hours staring at a screen will not help them develop the skills they need. Instead of relying on phones, students should focus on learning, socialising, and making the most of their school experience. Schools should be a place for education, not endless scrolling!