

Section 1

#1

Strengths: ■ Your opening anecdote about Jake creates an emotional connection with readers. ■ You effectively contrast the experiences of sighted and blind people to highlight your main point.

Weaknesses: Underdeveloped comparison → Your comparison between Jake's experience and the sighted man's lacks depth. The contrast needs more specific details. When you write "Not much," replied the man" and then mention Jake's rich sensory experience, you don't fully explore why the sighted man missed so much. This makes your argument less convincing.

Exemplar: *"Not much," replied the man who had walked through the forest relying only on his eyes, missing the symphony of textures, sounds and smells that Jake experienced through his other heightened senses.*

#2

Strengths: ■ You make a practical point about blindness potentially affecting anyone. ■ You identify different ways blindness can occur, showing you've thought about various situations.

Weaknesses: Unclear connection → Your argument that experiencing temporary blindness would prepare people for potential permanent blindness isn't fully developed. You write "Being blind for three days would prepare them for the second, and more commonly, the third" but don't explain how this short experience actually prepares someone for permanent blindness. The link between temporary and permanent blindness needs more explanation.

Exemplar: *During these three days of temporary blindness, people would learn essential skills like navigating spaces using touch and sound, building confidence that would prove invaluable if they ever faced permanent vision loss.*

#3

Strengths: ■ Your conclusion effectively restates your main argument about appreciating what we have. ■ You broaden your perspective to include empathy for others' experiences.

Weaknesses: Abrupt ending → Your conclusion is too brief and doesn't tie together all your previous points. You write "We need to be grateful for what we have" without summarizing how the three days of blindness connects to this gratitude or what specific actions readers should take. This weakens the impact of your overall message.

Exemplar: *We need to be grateful for what we have, and experiencing three days without sight would transform our appreciation of vision while building genuine empathy for those who navigate the world differently every day.*

Your persuasive piece has a powerful concept at its heart, but needs more specific examples and detailed explanations to truly convince your readers. Your argument about experiencing blindness temporarily would be stronger if you included specific activities people could try during their three days of blindness. Also, consider addressing potential counterarguments, like people who might think three days is too long or too short. Adding some real-life examples of people who temporarily lost sight and what they learned would make your writing more believable. Try expanding your middle paragraphs with more details and connecting each paragraph more clearly to your main argument. Remember that persuasive writing needs to not just make claims but prove them with clear reasoning and examples. ■ Try rewriting your second paragraph to include specific activities people would experience during their three blind days. Also, add a stronger closing paragraph that brings together all your points and leaves readers with a clear call to action.

40/50

Section 2

Why we should be blind for three days in our adulthood.

A blind man named Jake once asked another man to go into the forest for him. When the man came back, Jake asked what he saw. "Not much," replied the man. Jake was very shocked by this. He had felt the sturdy bark of birch trees, the cool fragile feel of wet grass, and falling leaves high in the sky. When people are given something many others have, they take it for granted; yet others do not see. This is why I believe that at least once in their lifetime, adults should have three ~~days~~ [days of] blindness. No peeking, no seeing, just feeling how a blind person would feel. #1

These three days will teach adults not to take sight for granted, but as a gift. Sight isn't given to everyone. It teaches them to be grateful and appreciate their sight. Blindness can feel scary. When you experience that, it would make you glad for life that ~~you~~ [you] have sight. Let's say that the man who Jake talked to became blind after a car accident. He would begin to appreciate what he could see before. This is why adults must have three days of their lifetime blind. Three days may not be long in comparison to life, yet it will give a ~~lifetime~~ [lifetime] effect.

Another reason is that anyone could become blind at any instant. They could be born blind, and live without sight their whole lives. They can gradually become blind as their eyes deteriorate in sight. Or they could suddenly become blind after some terrible accident. Being blind for three

days would prepare them for the second, and more commonly, the third. Adjusting to blindness for the first time is scary – and it also comes with regret if you feel as if you didn't embrace sight enough. ~~HAVING~~ [Having] three days of blindness can prepare them for this scenario. #2

A third reason is that this would also increase your appreciation ~~with~~ [of] your other senses. Although you only experience blindness, many people go without other senses as well, such as hearing. This would incentivise] you to appreciate all your senses, teaching you gratefulness and awareness. The senses are important. Learn to be grateful.

People need to learn to appreciate not just their senses, but what millions of others have to go through ~~their~~ [in their] lifetime.

We need to be grateful for what we have. #3