

Section 1:

#1 Strengths: Your introduction effectively establishes the importance of solar power as a renewable energy source. You've presented a clear stance on the environmental benefits of solar energy.

Weakness: Limited contextualisation → Your opening lacks sufficient background information to fully engage readers. For instance, when you write "Many argue that making solar power mandatory for all homes could greatly reduce our reliance on fossil fuels", you haven't provided context about current energy consumption patterns or specific environmental impacts.

***Perhaps you could begin with: "With climate change accelerating and fossil fuels contributing to 70% of global greenhouse emissions, making solar power mandatory for homes offers a practical solution to our energy crisis."***

#2 Strengths: You've acknowledged economic challenges and suggested government intervention as a potential solution. Your writing shows awareness of multiple perspectives on the issue.

Weakness: Underdeveloped economic analysis → Your discussion about costs lacks specific details that would strengthen your argument. When you mention "high costs of purchasing and installing solar panels can be a serious barrier", you don't provide concrete figures or comparisons to help readers understand the scale of this barrier.

***"The average installation cost of \$10,000-\$15,000 for a standard home solar system represents nearly 20% of the annual income for many Australian families, making government subsidies essential for widespread adoption."***

#3 Strengths: You've concluded by balancing both perspectives and acknowledging that implementation would require careful planning and support systems.

Weakness: Repetitive summation → Your conclusion largely restates points already made without adding new insights or a compelling call to action. When you write "making solar power mandatory for all homes presents a good vision", you're simply echoing earlier statements rather than advancing your argument.

*"While mandatory solar power installation presents significant initial challenges, phased implementation with targeted financial support could transform our energy landscape within a decade, making today's economic hurdles tomorrow's investment returns."*

■ Your piece demonstrates a good understanding of the topic but would benefit from more specific examples and data to support your claims. Try adding real-world case studies of communities that have successfully implemented solar initiatives. Also, consider exploring the technological advancements that are making solar more efficient and affordable over time. Your paragraphs could be better structured to create a stronger flow of ideas—perhaps organise them more clearly as benefits, challenges, and solutions. Additionally, your writing would be more persuasive if you incorporated some statistics about climate impact and potential energy savings. You might also want to consider addressing counter-arguments more directly, such as concerns about solar panel manufacturing and disposal. Remember to vary your sentence structure to make your writing more engaging and impactful.

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**Score: 42/50**

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Section 2:

Should solar power be mandatory for all homes? Solar power is a clean and renewable energy source that can play a major role in combating climate change. Many argue that making solar power mandatory for all homes could greatly reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and lower harmful emissions. By switching to solar energy, communities have the opportunity to improve air quality and invest in a sustainable future that benefits both the environment and public health.

However, the idea of requiring every household to install solar panels also brings challenges. Although the long-term savings on electricity bills and the potential for job creation in the renewable energy ~~part~~ [sector] supports this idea, the high costs of purchasing and installing solar panels can be a serious barrier for many families. To make such a policy work, governments would need to step in with financial support, such as subsidies or low-interest loans, to help households cover these upfront expenses. This

financial assistance could help ease the burden on low-income families while promoting a wider transition to cleaner energy.

Another challenge is that not every home is a good ~~for~~ [fit for] solar panels. Some houses do not get enough sunlight because of their location, tall trees nearby, or the cloudy weather. Without enough sunlight, solar panels cannot work well. Additional equipment, like batteries, might be needed to store energy for darker days, making the whole system more complicated.

When we think about making solar power mandatory, we must look at both the positive and negative ~~parts~~ [aspects]. On one hand, using more solar power can help save our planet by reducing pollution and creating a better future. On the other hand, families need help with the extra cost, and some houses might not be able to use solar power properly because of where they are located.

In conclusion, making solar power mandatory for all homes presents a good vision for a healthier and more sustainable planet. Yet, ~~realizing~~ [realising] this vision depends on addressing significant economic and logistical challenges. With careful planning, financial support, and technological development, the benefits of solar energy can be more widely shared, helping communities move toward a cleaner future without leaving anyone behind.