

Section 1:

#1 Strengths: Your opening paragraph poses an engaging question to hook readers. You clearly state your position against air conditioning in schools with three supporting reasons.

Weakness: Introductory structure → Your introduction shifts between singular and plural forms, creating confusion. The phrase "making your live suffer" doesn't clearly establish who is suffering and how. The transition between your hook question and your thesis statement is abrupt, missing a connecting thought that would guide readers into your argument.

Exemplar: ***Have you ever wondered about the impact air conditioning has on classrooms, schools and our entire world? Air conditioning in schools is negatively affecting students, school budgets and the environment in significant ways.***

#2 Strengths: You've included specific financial figures to support your argument. Your comparison between AC costs and educational equipment is effective in highlighting opportunity costs.

Weakness: Paragraph coherence → The paragraph contains sentence fragments and shifts between questions and statements without smooth transitions. The financial figures appear without sources or context, which weakens their impact. The shift from installation costs to running costs needs a clearer connection.

Exemplar: ***Installing air conditioning systems costs schools approximately \$10,000 per unit—money that could be redirected toward educational equipment and extracurricular activities that better prepare students for their future. When you consider the additional running costs, schools spend around \$27,000 annually on air conditioning alone.***

#3 Strengths: You connect air conditioning to broader environmental concerns. Your mention of hydrofluorocarbons shows awareness of specific environmental impacts.

Weakness: Conclusion development → Your conclusion is very brief and doesn't effectively summarise your main points or provide a compelling call to action. It jumps directly to a solution without acknowledging potential counterarguments or offering a balanced perspective on when air conditioning might be necessary.

Exemplar: ***Based on these economic, health and environmental concerns, schools should reconsider their reliance on air conditioning. Instead, we could explore more sustainable cooling alternatives such as improved building design, ceiling fans, and creating naturally shaded outdoor learning spaces that would benefit both children's health and our environment's future.***

■ Your persuasive piece shows promise with its clear position and three-part structure. To strengthen your argument, try developing each paragraph more fully by explaining the connection between your evidence and your claim. For example, when you mention that AC costs \$27,000 annually, explain specifically what educational resources this money could purchase instead. Consider addressing possible counterarguments—perhaps acknowledging that in extreme heat, some cooling might be necessary for student safety, but suggesting alternatives. Your environmental paragraph could be more powerful if you compared the 7% pollution figure to something readers can visualise. Also, try using more varied sentence structures to improve flow, starting some sentences with connecting words like "Additionally," "Furthermore," or "In contrast." Making these changes will help readers follow your reasoning more easily and find your argument more convincing.

Score: 38/50

Section 2:

Have you ever wondered how much impact air conditioning is having on the classroom, school and the whole world.~~Air conditioning in schools is making your life suffer.~~[Air conditioning in schools is making your life suffer.] There are many different reasons like cost, over dependence and environmental damages.

#1 Firstly over dependence on air conditioning can make it extremely dangerous for children in that classroom. Sudden switches between different temperatures can cause discomfort, headaches, or respiratory issues to sensitive individuals. ~~This may lead to children missing out on crucial learning and they may fall behind other students.~~ [This may lead to children missing out on crucial learning opportunities and falling behind their peers.] Constant AC can reduce students' and staff's natural adaptation to warmer temperatures, making it harder to function in non-cooled environments.

#2 Secondly installing air conditioning can cost a massive amount of money that could ~~of~~ [have] been spent ~~into making~~ [on creating] extracurricular activities that could help a student in ~~there~~ [their] future lives. ~~Have you ever thought of 10000 dollars spend into installing air conditioning that could have gone into educations equipment.~~ [Have you ever considered how the \$10,000 spent on installing air conditioning could have gone towards educational equipment?] ~~If you add all the money that is used to run the air conditioning in a year it will make an average of 27,000 dollars.~~ [Adding all the money used to run air conditioning in a year results in an average of \$27,000.]

#3 Thirdly the environment dies because of air conditioning we do not even need. ~~7 percent~~ [Seven per cent] of all the gas pollution comes from schools using air conditioning. AC systems use large amounts of electricity, often generated from fossil fuels, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions. Many AC systems ~~us~~ [use] hydrofluorocarbons with thousands of times more potent than carbon dioxide in terms

of their global warming potential. Even small leaks can have a big impact on the climate, making them a serious concern in the ~~environmental~~ [environment]

~~This is why you must stop air conditioning so children and the environment can have a much better future.~~ [This is why we must reconsider our use of air conditioning so children and the environment can have a much better future.]