

## Section 1:

#1 "Schools should ban air conditioning, in winter, because they are a waste of energy, and the students could be freezing cold. As the children come back from lunch, they step into the classroom, as a gust of wind splashes in their face, while they step in the freezing classroom."

## Strengths:

- You've established a clear position on the issue in your opening statement
- Your use of sensory details helps readers imagine the uncomfortable classroom environment

Weakness: Repetitive phrasing → Your paragraph contains repeated ideas about stepping into the classroom and feeling cold. This makes your writing less focused and reduces its impact on the reader. The phrase "step into the classroom" appears twice, and you mention "freezing" twice within a short space.

Exemplar: *Schools should ban air conditioning in winter because they waste energy and make students uncomfortably cold. When children return from lunch, they're greeted by an icy blast of air that chills them to the bone as they enter their frigid classroom.*

#2 "Air cons can make children hate school and not want to come here everyday, because they always get a frostbite chill when they come back in from recess and lunch."

## Strengths:

- You've identified an emotional impact (children hating school) which adds depth to your argument
- Your writing shows how the problem affects students' daily experiences

Weakness: Underdeveloped reasoning → This point about students' feelings toward school could be stronger with specific examples or more detailed explanation. You mention "frostbite chill" but don't fully explore how this affects learning or school attendance.

Exemplar: *Air conditioning can make children dread coming to school each day. The shock of walking from the warm playground into an ice-cold classroom creates a miserable experience that distracts them from learning and makes them count the minutes until home time.*

#3 "If schools don't use air -con then they can reduce the energy they are using, so that they don't need to pay as much in their taxes or school fees."

## Strengths:

- You've included a practical financial benefit to your argument
- Your writing connects energy usage with real-world costs for schools

Weakness: Factual confusion → There's some confusion in how you've connected energy usage with taxes and school fees. Schools pay for electricity directly through their budget, not through taxes. Also, the relationship between energy costs and school fees needs clearer explanation.

Exemplar: ***If schools stop using air conditioning in winter, they can significantly reduce their energy consumption. This would lower their electricity bills, allowing more of the school budget to be spent on essential resources like books, sports equipment, and technology instead.***

■ Your piece makes some good points about why schools shouldn't use air conditioning in winter. The main idea that cold classrooms are uncomfortable for students comes through clearly. You could improve your writing by organising your thoughts more carefully. Try starting with the strongest reasons first - perhaps the health concerns or the cost savings. Then build your argument with supporting details for each point. Your writing would be more convincing if you gave specific examples, like "Students might need to wear extra jumpers" or "The school could save \$1,000 each winter." Also, try to think about possible counterarguments. What might someone who disagrees with you say? For example, some classrooms might need cooling even in winter if they get very sunny. Addressing these points would make your argument stronger. Try to keep your sentences clear and direct, with each one adding new information rather than repeating what you've already said. With these changes, your persuasive writing would be more effective at convincing readers that schools should indeed turn off air conditioning during winter.

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**Score: 39/50**

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Section 2:

Schools should ban air conditioning, in winter, because they are a waste of energy, and the students could be freezing cold. #1 As the children ~~some~~ [come] back from lunch, they step into the classroom, as a gust of wind splashes in their face, while they step in the freezing classroom. Air conditioning in winter, just makes the students colder, which could cause them to get a cold, which makes their family get ill, then as they need to go ~~the~~ [to] the market they give other people the sickness and then the whole world a sickness!

Also if ~~school~~ [schools] ~~uses~~ [use] air conditioning in winter, they would need to pay a lot of money for the energy that they use for the air conditioning. #3 If schools don't use ~~air-con~~ [air-con] then they can reduce the energy they are using, so that they don't need to pay as much in their taxes or school fees. Even if we do still have air conditioning in school then many student's parents could come up to the ~~principle~~ [principal] and ask millions of billions of questions, why their child got sick and why multiple students got sick!

Schools should ban air conditioning, because if they do, then their main focus on energy use is laptops, computers and smartboards. #2 ~~Air-cons~~ [Air-cons] can make children hate school and not want to come ~~here~~ [there] everyday, because they always get a frostbite chill when they come back in from recess and lunch. This could make the children want to go to another school instead of this school, because they always have to feel the pain of the coldness and the deadly chill down their spine. This is why all schools should ban air conditioning, because it can make a big impact on the reputation ~~on~~ [of] the school and is a waste of energy in winter.