

Section 1

#1: Opening paragraph

Strengths:

- Your opening clearly states your position and introduces the main idea
- You explain the problem well by mentioning how children spend time on screens and sitting

Repetition: → Your piece repeats the entire opening paragraph word-for-word at the end of the second body paragraph. This makes your writing feel unfinished and takes up space that could be used for new ideas. When you repeat "Sport should be a compulsory part of every student's day because it plays a vital role..." through to "...helping students perform better in their studies," the reader has already seen these exact words at the start.

Exemplar: *After discussing the mental health benefits, you could write: "These physical and mental benefits show why schools need to make sport a daily requirement for all students."*

#2: Physical health paragraph ("One of the most important reasons...")

Strengths:

- You include specific examples of health problems like obesity and poor posture
- Your explanation about heart and lung health shows you understand long-term benefits

Missing connection: → Whilst you explain what happens to the body during sport, you don't connect these ideas together smoothly. You jump from "fitness, coordination, and stamina" straight to "heart and lungs" without showing how these relate. The phrase "which is important for long-term wellbeing" is quite vague and doesn't explain why healthy hearts and lungs matter to students now.

Exemplar: *"Playing sport every day builds fitness, coordination, and stamina, which strengthen the heart and lungs. When the heart pumps blood more efficiently, students have more energy for learning and playing throughout the school day."*

#3: Mental health paragraph ("It will help the mental side...")

Strengths:

- You mention specific chemicals like endorphins and cortisol, which shows good knowledge
- You make connections between sport, sleep, and mental health

Informal tone: → The phrase "which is basically a mood booster and pain relief" sounds too casual for a piece of persuasive writing. The word "basically" weakens your point instead of making it stronger. You also start the paragraph with "It will help" instead of using a clearer subject, which makes the sentence feel incomplete.

Exemplar: *"Daily sport improves mental health by releasing endorphins, which are natural chemicals that lift mood and reduce feelings of pain."*



Your piece makes a clear argument for compulsory daily sport and includes good information about physical and mental health benefits. However, the biggest problem is that you've accidentally copied and pasted your entire introduction and first body paragraph again, which means nearly half of your writing is repeated. This repetition suggests you may have had trouble finishing your piece or formatting it properly.

To improve your content, you need to develop your ideas more deeply in each paragraph. For example, when you mention teamwork skills in the opening, you never explain this idea later in your writing. Additionally, your conclusion paragraph starts strong but then repeats information you've already shared instead of adding final thoughts about why schools should act on this issue.

Your writing would also benefit from smoother connections between sentences. Words like "furthermore," "in addition," or "moreover" can help your ideas flow better. Also, try to explain your points more fully—when you say sport "helps with sleep," you could add a sentence about how better sleep then helps students concentrate in class the next day. This creates a stronger chain of reasoning that makes your argument more convincing.

Overall Score: 39/50

Section 2

#1 Sport should be a compulsory part of every student's day because it plays a vital role in keeping young people healthy, focused, and resilient. In today's world, many children spend too much time sitting in classrooms or on screens, which can harm both their physical and mental health. By making daily sport compulsory, schools can ensure that every student has the chance to stay active, build teamwork skills, and release stress in a positive way. Not only does sport strengthen the body, but it also improves concentration and confidence, helping students perform better in their studies.

#2 One of the most important reasons why daily sport should be compulsory is the positive impact it has on students' health. Regular physical activity helps prevent problems such as obesity, weak muscles, and poor posture, which can develop when young people spend too much time sitting down. Playing sport every day keeps the body strong by improving fitness, coordination, and stamina. It also helps the heart and lungs stay healthy, which is important for long-term wellbeing. When students build these habits early, they are more likely to stay active and healthy throughout their lives.

#3 ~~It will help the mental side of health as it releases~~ [Daily sport improves the mental side of health by releasing] endorphins, which is basically a mood booster and pain relief [, which are natural chemicals that lift mood and reduce feelings of pain]. Regular physical activity helps reduce levels of stress hormones, such as cortisol and adrenaline, promoting a feeling of calmness. By setting goals and completing them, ~~[you can start to develop~~ [, students develop] self-esteem. Regular physical activity can also help with your [students'] sleep, which is crucial for maintaining a strong mental and physical health.[.]

~~Daily sport should be compulsory because it improves both physical and mental health while also supporting learning. Regular exercise keeps students fit, prevents health problems, and builds strong bodies. It also boosts mental wellbeing by reducing stress, improving mood, and helping with sleep. By making daily sport a routine, schools give students the chance to stay healthy, confident, and better prepared for life. Sport should be a compulsory part of every student's day because it plays a vital role in keeping young people healthy, focused, and resilient. In today's world, many children spend too much time sitting in classrooms or on screens, which can harm both their physical and mental health. By making daily sport compulsory, schools can ensure that every student has the chance to stay active, build teamwork skills, and release stress in a positive way. Not only does sport strengthen the body, but it also improves concentration and confidence, helping students perform better in their studies. [In conclusion, daily sport should be compulsory because it improves both physical and mental health~~

whilst also supporting students' overall development. The evidence clearly shows that regular exercise keeps students fit, prevents serious health problems, and builds strong bodies for the future. Moreover, the mental health benefits—including reduced stress, improved mood, and better sleep—help students succeed both in and out of the classroom. By making daily sport a non-negotiable part of the school day, schools give every student the tools they need to stay healthy, confident, and better prepared for life's challenges.]

~~One of the most important reasons why daily sport should be compulsory is the positive impact it has on students' health. Regular physical activity helps prevent problems such as obesity, weak muscles, and poor posture, which can develop when young people spend too much time sitting down. Playing sport every day keeps the body strong by improving fitness, coordination, and stamina. It also helps the heart and lungs stay healthy, which is important for long-term wellbeing. When students build these habits early, they are more likely to stay active and healthy throughout their lives.~~

~~It will help the mental side of health as it releases endorphins which is basically a mood booster and pain relief. Regular physical activity helps reduce levels of stress hormones, such as cortisol and adrenaline, promoting a feeling of calmness. By setting goals and completing them you can start to develop self esteem. Regular physical activity can also help with your sleep which is crucial for maintaining a strong mental and physical health~~

~~Daily sport should be compulsory because it improves both physical and mental health while also supporting learning. Regular exercise keeps students fit, prevents health problems, and builds strong bodies. It also boosts mental wellbeing by reducing stress, improving mood, and helping with sleep. By making daily sport a routine, schools give students the chance to stay healthy, confident, and better prepared for life.~~

Section 1

#1: Opening paragraph on CCTV cameras

Strengths:

- Your piece opens with a clear statement about the importance of school safety, which immediately tells readers what your main focus will be.
- You provide specific examples of problems (bullying, vandalism, intruders) that help readers understand why CCTV cameras might be needed.

Lack of depth in explaining how CCTV works → Whilst you mention that CCTV cameras "discourage bad behaviour" and help "staff respond quickly," your writing doesn't explain *how* these cameras actually do this. For example, you could describe where cameras might be placed, who monitors them, or what happens when something suspicious is spotted. Without these details, your argument feels a bit surface-level and doesn't fully convince readers why CCTV is the best solution.

Exemplar: *CCTV cameras positioned at school entrances and corridors allow security staff to monitor live footage from a central room, enabling them to alert teachers within seconds if they spot concerning behaviour.*

#2: Third paragraph on environmental damage

Strengths:

- You connect littering to real environmental problems like polluted rivers and harmed wildlife, which makes the issue feel important.
- The phrase "which helps protect nature and keeps the environment safe for future generations" shows you're thinking about long-term consequences.

Vague supporting details → Your writing mentions that rubbish "takes years to break down" and can "harm wildlife," but these statements need more specific information to be convincing. What kinds of wildlife are affected? How many years does it actually take for different types of rubbish to decompose? Without these details, your paragraph doesn't give readers enough concrete information to fully understand the problem or feel urgency about it.

Exemplar: *Plastic bottles can take up to 450 years to decompose, and seabirds often mistake small plastic pieces for food, which can cause them to starve.*

#3: Final paragraph on teaching responsibility

Strengths:

- You make a thoughtful connection between consequences and learning, showing how stricter penalties can shape behaviour.
- The concluding sentence "Strict rules today can build better habits for tomorrow" provides a memorable ending that reinforces your main message.

Underdeveloped reasoning → Whilst you state that stricter penalties "teach responsibility," your writing doesn't fully explore *why* or *how* this teaching happens. You mention that "people think it doesn't matter," but you don't explain what makes consequences effective teachers or how young people learn from seeing adults face penalties. Your argument would be stronger if you explored the connection between punishment and learning more thoroughly, perhaps by discussing how witnessing consequences influences behaviour.

Exemplar: *When children see adults being fined for littering, they learn that every person is accountable for their actions, regardless of age, which encourages them to make responsible choices in their own lives.*

■ Your writing tackles two separate topics—CCTV cameras in schools and littering penalties—but they don't connect to each other, which makes your piece feel like two different essays joined together. For future writing, try to focus on just one main topic so you can explore it more thoroughly. Additionally, whilst you present clear opinions on both issues, your arguments would be more convincing with specific examples, statistics, or real-world scenarios. For instance, when discussing CCTV cameras, you could mention a specific situation where cameras helped solve a problem at a school, or when talking about littering penalties, you could compare penalties in different cities to show what works. Your paragraphs follow a logical structure, but some could benefit from smoother connections between ideas—try using phrases that link your sentences together more naturally. Also, think about addressing potential counterarguments in your writing. What might someone who disagrees with you say, and how would you respond? This would make your arguments feel more balanced and thoughtful. Your conclusion for the littering section works well, but the CCTV paragraph doesn't have a proper ending—it would be stronger if you added a concluding sentence that reinforces your main point about school safety.

Overall Score: 42/50

Section 2

#1 In today's world, safety at school should always come first, and one of the best ways to protect students is by installing CCTV cameras. Schools are meant to be safe spaces for learning, but problems like bullying, vandalism, or even intruders can put that safety at risk. CCTV cameras act as an extra layer of protection by discouraging bad behaviour, keeping track of incidents, and helping staff respond quickly when something happens. With CCTV in place, students, teachers, and parents can feel more confident knowing the school environment is secure.

#2 Should littering penalties be made stricter? The answer is yes, because littering is a serious problem that harms the environment, damages communities, and sets a bad example for younger generations. When people know the consequences are tougher, they are less likely to throw rubbish carelessly. Stricter penalties would not only keep our streets, parks, and beaches clean but also teach responsibility and respect for the places we share.

One of the most important reasons for stricter littering penalties is the damage litter does to the environment. Rubbish can pollute rivers, harm wildlife, and even end up in the ocean where it takes years to break down. By making penalties tougher, people will think twice before littering, which helps protect nature and keeps the environment safe for future generations.

#3 Stricter penalties also make our towns and cities more pleasant places to live. No one wants to walk through streets filled with rubbish or play in a park covered with ~~trash~~ [rubbish]. Clean public spaces encourage people to spend more time outside, which strengthens community pride. If people know they could face serious consequences for littering, they are more likely to respect shared spaces.

Finally, stronger penalties teach responsibility. Littering often happens because people think it doesn't matter, but when there are real consequences, it shows that every action counts. This sets a good example for children and young people, who will grow up understanding the importance of looking after their surroundings. Strict rules today can build better habits for tomorrow.

Section 1

#1: Introduction (First Paragraph)

Strengths:

- Your opening immediately takes a clear position on the topic, which helps the reader understand your viewpoint straight away.
- You've included multiple reasons to support your argument (environmental harm, community damage, setting examples), which shows good planning.

Lack of Specific Details → Your introduction lists reasons but doesn't give any concrete examples or facts. When you mention that littering "harms the environment, damages communities, and sets a bad example," these ideas feel quite general. Adding a specific statistic or a real example would make your argument more convincing from the start. For instance, instead of just saying littering harms the environment, you could mention how many pieces of rubbish are found in Australian waterways each year.

Exemplar: *Should littering penalties be made stricter? The answer is yes. In Australia alone, over 7,700 tonnes of rubbish enter our waterways each year, harming wildlife and destroying natural habitats. Stricter penalties would discourage people from throwing rubbish carelessly and help protect the environment we all share.*

#2: Second Body Paragraph (Third Paragraph)

Strengths:

- You've connected the issue to people's everyday experiences by mentioning streets and parks, which makes your argument relatable.
- Your reasoning about community pride shows you're thinking about the social benefits beyond just cleanliness.

Underdeveloped Reasoning → Whilst you mention that clean spaces "encourage people to spend more time outside, which strengthens community pride," you don't fully explain how this connection works. Why does spending more time outside lead to stronger community pride? What happens when people gather in clean spaces compared to dirty ones? You've started a good idea but haven't explored it deeply enough. Additionally, your phrase "more pleasant places to live" is quite vague and could be expanded with specific examples of how litter affects daily life.

Exemplar: *Clean public spaces encourage people to spend more time outside, where they can meet neighbours, play with their children, and participate in community events. When people feel proud of their local area, they're more likely to care for it and work together to keep it beautiful.*

#3: Conclusion (Final Paragraph)

Strengths:

- You've linked the topic to future generations, which adds importance to your argument.
- Your final sentence creates a sense of hope by suggesting that today's actions can improve tomorrow.

Repetitive Language → Your conclusion repeats ideas you've already mentioned earlier in your piece without adding new insights. The phrase "think twice before littering" appears in paragraph two, and "sets a good example" echoes your introduction. A strong conclusion should either summarise your main points in a fresh way or add a final powerful thought that leaves the reader convinced. Right now, your conclusion feels like it's simply restating what you've already said rather than bringing everything together with impact.

Exemplar: *By introducing stricter littering penalties, we can create lasting change in how Australians view their responsibility to the environment. These consequences will not only reduce rubbish in our communities today but also raise a generation that values and protects the world around them.*

■ Your piece presents a clear argument for stricter littering penalties, and you've organised your ideas into separate paragraphs with distinct focuses. However, your writing would benefit from adding more specific details and examples throughout. When you make claims like "rubbish can pollute rivers" or "no one wants to walk through streets filled with rubbish," try including real facts, statistics, or specific situations that readers can picture. This makes your argument much more persuasive. Additionally, some of your paragraphs repeat similar ideas without going deeper into why they matter. For example, both your introduction and conclusion mention setting good examples for young people, but neither explains exactly how this happens. Instead of repeating the same points, try exploring one idea thoroughly in each paragraph. Also, consider connecting your ideas more smoothly between paragraphs. Right now, each paragraph feels like a separate point rather than building on the previous one. You could strengthen your writing by showing how environmental damage (paragraph two) leads

to unpleasant communities (paragraph three), which then affects how children learn responsibility (paragraph four). This would create a stronger flow of ideas from start to finish.

Overall Score: 40/50

Section 2

#1 Should littering penalties be made stricter? The answer is yes, because littering is a serious problem that harms the environment, damages communities, and sets a bad example for younger generations. When people know the consequences are tougher, they are less likely to throw rubbish carelessly. Stricter penalties would not only keep our streets, parks, and beaches clean but also teach responsibility and respect for the places we share.

#2 One of the most important reasons for stricter littering penalties is the damage litter does to the environment. Rubbish can pollute rivers, harm wildlife, and even end up in the ocean ~~where~~ **[where it]** takes years to break down. By making penalties tougher, people will think twice before littering, which helps protect nature and keeps the environment safe for future generations.

#3 Stricter penalties also make our towns and cities more pleasant places to live. No one wants to walk through streets filled with rubbish or play in a park covered with trash. Clean public spaces encourage people to spend more time outside, which strengthens community pride. If people know they could face serious consequences for littering, they are more likely to respect shared spaces.

Finally, stronger penalties teach responsibility. Littering often happens because people think it doesn't matter, but when there are real consequences, it shows that every action counts. This sets a good example for children and young people, who will grow up understanding the importance of looking after their surroundings. Strict rules today can build better habits for tomorrow.

Section 1

#1: "Starting school later can be very beneficial for many teens as many aren't getting enough sleep. It's however not their problem; research shows that teens body tend to get sleepy at later times the adults."

Strengths:

- You've introduced your topic clearly and mentioned that research supports your point
- You're explaining why the problem exists (teens' bodies work differently)

Incomplete sentence structure → Your second sentence starts with "It's however not their problem" which creates confusion about what "it" refers to and makes the sentence feel choppy. The phrase "teens body tend to get sleepy at later times the adults" is missing words and doesn't flow smoothly. When you're trying to compare teens and adults, you need to make sure the comparison is complete and clear.

Exemplar: *Research shows that teenagers' bodies naturally fall asleep later than adults' bodies do.*

#2: "Starting school later can improve academic results because sleep plays a vital role in learning. When students sleep, the brain processes and stores the information they learned during the day, helping it "stick" in their memory."

Strengths:

- You've explained the connection between sleep and learning clearly
- Your use of the word "stick" in quotation marks helps make your point relatable

Missing detail in your explanation → Whilst you mention that the brain processes information during sleep, your paragraph doesn't explain how this actually leads to better academic results in specific ways. You mention concentration and memory later, but these ideas feel separate rather than connected to your main point about the brain processing information.

Exemplar: *When students sleep, the brain processes and stores information from the day, which means they can recall this information more easily during tests and understand new topics that build on what they've already learnt.*

#3: "All because of starting school later you can get so many more benefits from improve of academic results to mental to energy it's all worth it to start school a little later. Having less hours due to starting school later many people may say that you are learning less however since you started later you will remember more and receive more information in a shorter amount of time."

Strengths:

- You're attempting to address a counter-argument, which shows you're thinking about different viewpoints
- You're summarising your main points

Run-on sentences and unclear connections → Your conclusion tries to cover too many ideas in single sentences without proper punctuation or connecting words. The phrase "from improve of academic results to mental to energy" is missing words that would make it clear. Additionally, your counter-argument about "having less hours" isn't fully developed—you mention it but don't explain why shorter school days would still be effective, leaving your reader without a complete answer to this concern.

Exemplar: *Starting school later brings many benefits, from improved academic results to better mental health and higher energy levels throughout the day. Some people may argue that shorter school hours mean less learning time; however, well-rested students actually absorb and remember information more effectively, making their learning time more productive.*

■ Your piece presents a clear position on starting school later and organises your ideas into separate paragraphs for different benefits. You've included relevant points about academic results, mental health, and energy levels. However, your writing would be much stronger if you developed each idea more deeply. For example, when you mention mental health, you could add specific examples of how lack of sleep affects students' daily lives or what changes they might notice with more rest. Your conclusion needs the most work—it feels rushed and tries to squeeze too many thoughts together. Try writing your conclusion as carefully as your body paragraphs, taking time to summarise each benefit in a complete sentence. Additionally, work on connecting your sentences more smoothly by using words like "furthermore," "consequently," or "in addition" to show how your ideas relate to each other. Your counter-argument about shorter school hours is a good start, but it needs more explanation—tell your reader exactly why quality matters more than quantity when it comes to learning time. Overall, focus

on explaining the "why" behind each point rather than just stating facts, and make sure each sentence is complete before moving to the next idea.

Overall Score: 39/50

Section 2:

~~Starting school later can be very beneficial for many teens as many aren't getting enough sleep. It's however not their problem; research shows that teens body tend to get sleepy at later times the adults. [Starting school later can be very beneficial for many teenagers, as many aren't getting enough sleep. However, it's not their fault; research shows that teenagers' bodies tend to become sleepy at later times than adults' bodies do.]~~ **#1** Starting school later already shows better academic results, mood~~and~~ [, mood,] and sociability.

Starting school later can improve academic results because sleep plays a vital role in learning. When students sleep, the brain processes and stores the information they ~~learned~~ [learnt] during the day, helping it "stick" in their memory. **#2** With more rest, students are also better at concentrating and retaining new knowledge. This means they can perform better in lessons, remember more for tests, and feel more confident in their schoolwork.

Another benefit of starting school later is the positive impact on students' mental health. Many young people today experience stress, anxiety, and even depression, and a major factor is lack of sleep. When students are forced to wake up too early, they can feel constantly tired and overwhelmed. A later start gives them the chance to rest properly, which helps reduce stress levels, improves mood, and allows them to enjoy school more.

Starting school later also means students will have more energy throughout the day. Instead of feeling sleepy during morning lessons, they will be more alert and ready to learn. This extra energy not only helps in the classroom but also improves participation in sports, music, and other activities. With more productive hours in the day, students can get better results both academically and socially.

~~All because of starting school later you can get so many more benefits from improve of academic results to mental to energy it's all worth it to start school a little later. Having less hours due to starting school later many people may say that you are learning less however since you started later you will remember~~

~~more and receive more information in a shorter amount of time.~~ [Starting school later brings numerous benefits, from improved academic results to better mental health and increased energy levels. Whilst some people may argue that having fewer school hours means students learn less, well-rested students actually remember more and absorb information more effectively in a shorter amount of time, making every lesson more valuable.] #3

Section 1

#1: Opening Paragraph

"Imagine a world where physical books don't exist. All you do is stare at a screen. Wouldn't we need to preserve the physical libraries? Libraries safeguard history and culture they have things way back and would have been gone if libraries didn't exist."

Strengths:

- Your opening uses an imaginative scenario that makes readers think about life without physical books
- You clearly state your main argument about why libraries are important for protecting history

Run-on Sentence → Your third sentence combines too many ideas without proper punctuation or connecting words. When you write "Libraries safeguard history and culture they have things way back and would have been gone," you've joined multiple thoughts that need to be separated or properly linked with words like "because" or "and."

Exemplar: *Libraries safeguard history and culture because they contain materials from long ago that would have been lost if libraries didn't exist.*

#2: Second Paragraph

"The library may seem less important in today's digital age, but it actually plays a vital role in safeguarding our history and culture for future generations. Books hold the knowledge, ideas, and stories of the past, and by keeping them in our library, we ensure that this information is not lost or forgotten."

Strengths:

- You acknowledge the opposing viewpoint before presenting your argument, which shows balanced thinking
- Your explanation about how books preserve knowledge is clear and easy to follow

Repetitive Content → This paragraph restates the same ideas from your introduction about libraries preserving history and culture without adding new information. The phrases "safeguard history and

culture" and "safeguarding our history and culture" repeat the same concept, and you don't develop your argument further with fresh details or examples.

Exemplar: *Beyond preserving old texts, libraries also provide access to rare documents and primary sources that help us understand how people actually lived in earlier times.*

#3: Third Paragraph

"E books are also not always reliable due to their lack of compacity and trustworthiness. Unlike physical books e books have a limited compacity which libraries don't have that sort of limit. E books also have technical difficulties with means they will lag and have all other sorts of problems."

Strengths:

- You introduce a comparison between e-books and physical books to support your argument

Unclear Word Choice and Logic → The word "compacity" doesn't convey your intended meaning clearly. Additionally, your claim that "e books have a limited compacity which libraries don't have that sort of limit" is confusing because digital storage can actually hold more books than physical shelf space. You need to clarify what you mean and ensure your facts support your argument accurately.

Exemplar: *E-books depend on technology and internet access to function, whereas physical books in libraries remain available regardless of power outages or technical problems.*

■ Your writing shows a clear position defending physical libraries, which is excellent. However, your arguments would be stronger if you developed each point more fully with specific examples. For instance, when you mention that "books hold the knowledge, ideas, and stories of the past," you could strengthen this by naming a specific historical document or book that wouldn't exist without library preservation.

Your piece repeats the same ideas about preserving history and culture across multiple paragraphs without adding new layers to your argument. Try to give each paragraph its own distinct reason or angle. Additionally, some of your claims about e-books need more careful thought—saying that e-books have "limited capacity" contradicts what we know about digital storage. Instead, focus on genuine weaknesses like their dependence on electricity and internet access.

Your sentence structure needs attention, particularly avoiding run-on sentences where multiple ideas are joined without proper punctuation. Also, you've written "compacity" when you likely mean "capacity," and even then, you'd need to reconsider whether that's the right argument to make. Your conclusion effectively summarises your main points, but it would be more powerful if it connected back to your opening scenario about a world without physical books.

Moving forwards, work on developing each paragraph with unique supporting details rather than restating the same general idea. Also, ensure that each claim you make is factually sound and clearly explained. Your essay structure is sound, but the content within each section needs more depth and precision.

Overall Score: 39/50

Section 2

~~#1 Imagine a world where physical books don't exist. All you do is stare at a screen. Wouldn't we need to preserve the physical libraries? Libraries safeguard history and culture they have things way back and would have been gone if libraries didn't exist.~~ [Libraries safeguard history and culture because they contain materials from long ago that would have been lost if libraries didn't exist.] Books are also more reliable than ~~e-books~~ [e-books] as without internet access ~~e-books~~ [, e-books] will be useless.

#2 The library may seem less important in today's digital age, but it actually plays a vital role in safeguarding our history and culture for future generations. Books hold the knowledge, ideas, and stories of the past, and by keeping them in our library, we ensure that this information is not lost or forgotten. Unlike websites that can be deleted or changed, books remain as a permanent record of who we are and what we value. Future generations will be able to open these books and learn about the 21st century, our history, and our culture in a way that is authentic and trustworthy. Without libraries, students in the future could lose access to the rich traditions, lessons, and voices that shaped our world.

~~#3 E books are also not always reliable due to their lack of compacity and trustworthiness.~~ [E-books are also not always reliable due to their dependence on technology and their lack of permanence.] Unlike physical books ~~e-books~~ [, e-books] have ~~a limited compacity which libraries don't have that sort of limit~~ [technological limitations that physical libraries avoid]. ~~E-books~~ [E-books] also have technical difficulties ~~with~~ [which] means they will lag and have all ~~other sorts of~~ [sorts of other] problems. E

~~books~~ [E-books] also create health problems such as eye strain from looking at the screen for ~~to~~ [too] long.

Libraries are essential because they preserve history and culture for future generations in a way that ~~e~~
~~books~~ [e-books] cannot. Physical books provide a permanent and reliable record, while ~~e-books~~
[e-books] can be deleted, changed, or made useless without internet access. Unlike ~~e-books~~ [e-books],
libraries are not limited by storage, and they avoid technical problems or health issues like eye strain
from screens. Keeping physical libraries ensures that knowledge, stories, and traditions are safely passed
on.

Section 1

#1: Introduction Paragraph

Strengths:

- You clearly state your main argument from the start, which helps readers understand your position immediately
- You show awareness of both sides of the issue by mentioning benefits and problems with technology

Vague Thesis Statement → Your opening presents the topic but doesn't fully explain what you mean by "strict guidelines and punishment." Your reader is left wondering: What specific rules would you suggest? What kind of consequences? Without these details, your argument feels incomplete. The phrase "while minusing all the distractions" also uses unclear language that weakens your point.

Exemplar: *Whilst technology offers valuable benefits, schools should implement clear rules such as limiting phone use to emergencies and designated break times, with consequences like temporary device confiscation for students who misuse them during lessons.*

#2: Emergency Communication Paragraph

Strengths:

- You provide a concrete example (student feeling unsafe, seeing injury, or noticing a fire) which helps readers visualise the situation
- Your explanation about why speed matters in emergencies is convincing

Repetitive Reasoning → Your paragraph repeats the same point multiple times without adding new information. You mention "quick communication," "respond faster," "instantly," and "only a few seconds away"—all expressing the same idea about speed. Instead of developing your argument further, you circle back to the same concept. You could strengthen this section by discussing potential problems with emergency communication through phones or explaining how schools would ensure students use devices properly during actual emergencies.

Exemplar: *However, schools must also train students to use emergency features responsibly, as false alarms or misuse during drills could create confusion and reduce the effectiveness of genuine emergency responses.*

#3: Health Detection Paragraph

Strengths:

- You connect technology to a specific benefit (health monitoring) rather than just general advantages
- You mention particular medical conditions (asthma, heart problems) which makes your point more realistic

Underdeveloped Supporting Evidence → Whilst you mention smartwatches and fitness trackers, you don't explain how realistic this is for schools. Your paragraph assumes all students would have these devices and that they work reliably. You write "the device can instantly send a notification" but don't address important questions: Who receives this notification? How would teachers manage alerts from multiple students? What happens if a device gives a false reading? Your argument needs to acknowledge these practical concerns to be persuasive.

Exemplar: *Schools would need to establish a clear system where health alerts go directly to the school nurse or designated staff member, who can then assess whether the reading indicates a genuine emergency or simply normal variation from physical activity.*

■ Your piece presents a relevant topic and attempts to balance both benefits and concerns about technology in schools. However, your writing would be significantly stronger if you developed your ideas more thoroughly. Right now, many of your paragraphs repeat the same point rather than exploring new aspects of your argument. For instance, your emergency communication paragraph says "quick" and "instantly" and "faster" multiple times without explaining what might go wrong or how schools would manage this system. Additionally, your conclusion simply restates your introduction without offering any final insights or addressing counterarguments. To improve your substance, try asking yourself: "What questions might someone have about my idea?" Then answer those questions in your writing. Also, your third paragraph about health detection raises interesting points, but you could strengthen it by explaining how schools would actually implement this system—who pays for the devices, who monitors the alerts, and what happens during false alarms. Finally, consider adding a paragraph that discusses the "strict guidelines and punishment" you mentioned at the beginning, since you never actually explain what these would be.

Overall Score: 40/50

Section 2

#1 I think that students should be allowed to use their phones and tablets at school [;] ~~but with~~ [however, this should come with] strict guidelines and ~~punishment of~~ [consequences for] misuse. Technology can provide emergency communication and health management. However, misuse of technology can lead to distractions, cheating [and] ~~and reducing~~ [reduced] concentration levels during class. ~~So, while providing~~ [Therefore, by establishing] strict guidelines and ~~punishments~~ [consequences,] ~~we will be able to make~~ [schools can create] a place [learning environment] where technology can help whilst ~~minusing~~ [minimising] all the distractions and cheating problems.

#2 Technology can play a vital role in improving emergency communication at school. In serious situations, every second counts, and being able to contact teachers or staff instantly can make a huge difference. With modern tools such as school apps, emergency alert systems, or even classroom tablets, students and teachers can quickly send messages or alerts if something goes wrong. For example, if a student feels unsafe, sees someone injured, or notices a fire, they can immediately report it through their device rather than wasting time trying to find a teacher. This quick communication helps schools respond faster and more effectively to emergencies. It can also keep everyone informed and calm during a crisis, as technology allows clear instructions to be shared instantly with the whole school. By using technology in this way, schools can create a much safer environment where help is only a few seconds away [—] not a long run down the hall.

#3 Technology can also help students detect health problems early, before they become serious. Many modern devices, such as smartwatches or fitness trackers, can monitor heart rate, activity levels, and even stress. If a student's heart rate suddenly becomes too low or too high, the device can instantly send a notification. This allows the student to alert a teacher or school nurse ~~right away~~ [immediately] before the situation ~~gets~~ [becomes] worse. Quick detection can prevent dangerous health emergencies, especially for students with medical conditions like asthma or heart problems. By using technology in this way, schools can better protect students' health and ~~make sure~~ [ensure] they get help as soon as possible.

With emergency communications and health detection **[in place,]** you can make school a safer place for not only students but also teachers and staff. ~~You can make~~ **[Schools can enable]** real-time ~~communication and detection~~. You can stop **[, preventing]** health problems before they ~~turn seriously bad~~ ****[become severe]**. With these **[These measures]** you **[will]** ~~will be able to have~~ **[enable schools to maintain]** a safer, more secure **[and]** ~~and more~~ technologically advanced ~~school~~ **[learning environment]**.