

Section 1

#1 (First paragraph: "Reading is one of the most important skills... making them better learners and more confident people.")

Strengths: Your opening clearly states your main argument about mandatory reading time. You also give readers a preview of the benefits you'll discuss later.

Lack of specific evidence → Your claim that reading makes students "better learners and more confident people" needs concrete examples or details to convince readers. Instead of just saying reading helps, you could mention specific ways it improves confidence, like helping students feel more prepared for tests or giving them more topics to discuss with friends.

Exemplar: *"This simple change would help students build vocabulary that makes them feel more confident when speaking in class discussions and better prepared for comprehension tasks across all subjects."*

#2 (Second paragraph: "One of the biggest benefits... helping us get smarter and more focused every day.")

Strengths: You use a good comparison when you describe reading as "a daily workout for our minds." Your paragraph flows well from vocabulary to focus skills.

Surface-level development → Your ideas about brain benefits stay quite general without diving deeper into how these improvements actually happen. When you mention learning "new words without even trying," you could explore how this vocabulary growth specifically helps in different school subjects or real-life situations.

Exemplar: *"When we encounter unfamiliar words in stories, our brains naturally work out their meanings from context, which strengthens our ability to understand complex instructions in science experiments or historical documents."*

#3 (Third paragraph: "Some people might argue... makes all other learning more successful.")

Strengths: You address the opposing viewpoint about busy school schedules, which shows good argumentative thinking. Your point about reading supporting other subjects is logical.

Weak counter-argument response → Your response to the scheduling concern doesn't fully address the practical challenge schools face. You explain why reading is valuable but don't offer realistic solutions for fitting it into packed timetables or suggest what activities might be shortened to make room.

Exemplar: *"Schools could incorporate this reading time by shortening morning assembly by ten minutes and using part of the lunch break, ensuring no academic subjects lose valuable time."*

■ Your piece presents a clear position on mandatory reading time and follows a logical structure with introduction, supporting points, counter-argument, and conclusion. However, your arguments would benefit from more specific examples and deeper exploration of your main points. Additionally, you could strengthen your counter-argument by addressing practical scheduling solutions rather than just explaining why reading matters. Also, consider adding personal experiences or observations that readers can relate to, such as how reading specific books helped you in particular subjects. Furthermore, your conclusion could be more powerful by including a call to action for students or teachers to implement this change.

Score: 42/50

Section 2

#1 Reading is one of the most important skills we learn in life. It helps us understand the world around us, learn new things, and even relax. That's why every school should have a mandatory 30-minute time slot for students to read every single day. This simple change would help students grow in many ways, making them better learners and more confident people.

#2 One of the biggest benefits of daily reading is that it makes our brains stronger. When we read, we learn new words without even trying. This helps us write and speak better in all our classes, from science to history. Reading also helps us focus for longer periods. In a world with so many distractions, being able to sit still and concentrate on a story or a factual book is a powerful skill. It's like a daily workout for our minds, helping us get smarter and more focused every day.

#3 Some people might argue that school schedules are already too full. They might say there isn't enough time to add a 30-minute reading period without taking away from important subjects like math or science. However, this way of thinking misses a key point. Reading isn't a subject that stands on its own; it supports all other subjects. When you're a good reader, you can understand a difficult history textbook, follow instructions for a science experiment, or solve a complicated math word problem more easily. Reading time isn't a break from learning—it's a tool that makes all other learning more successful.

In conclusion, making time for students to read every day is a small change with a huge payoff. It helps us learn new words, improve our focus, and do better in all our classes. While schedules are busy, the benefits of reading are so great that we can't afford to skip it. By making daily reading a priority, schools can give their students a gift that will help them succeed long after they leave the classroom.