

## Section 1

**#1: "One day, Bob was building his tree house, humming happily to himself as he heard the birds chirp in a relaxing rhythm while he hammered."**

### Strengths:

- Your opening creates a peaceful scene with nice sensory details like the birds chirping and Bob humming
- The sentence flows smoothly and sets up what Bob is doing

**Unclear transition** → The story suddenly jumps from Bob building happily to his heart sensing danger, but we don't know what caused this feeling. The phrase "Bob's heart said something was wrong" appears without explaining what Bob noticed or heard that made him feel unsafe. This confuses readers because they can't understand why Bob suddenly stopped his work and climbed down. Adding details about what Bob saw, heard, or felt would help readers follow the story more easily.

**Exemplar:** *Bob was humming happily when he noticed the wooden plank beneath him starting to crack and splinter.*

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**#2: "This is a robber! Two thieves came in his horse. Bob got mad because he spent \$7000 to buy that door, so he started to argue that the robbers have to pay for his door."**

### Strengths:

- Your writing shows Bob's emotions clearly when he gets angry about his expensive door
- The detail about the \$7000 door helps readers understand why Bob is so upset

**Confusing sentence structure** → The phrase "came in his horse" doesn't make sense in this context. It's unclear whether the robbers arrived on a horse or broke through Bob's door (which seems more likely based on what happens next). Also, the sentence "This is a robber!" appears without telling us who said it, making it hard for readers to follow. The way Bob "started to argue that the robbers have to

pay" sounds awkward because people don't usually argue about payment while being robbed—this reaction seems unrealistic and breaks the flow of action.

**Exemplar:** *Bob shouted, "Stop right there!" as two thieves burst through his expensive door. Even though he was frightened, Bob couldn't help feeling angry about his \$7000 door lying broken on the floor.*

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**#3: "Then the police arrived at the scene and arrested the robbers. Then, after a while, Bob started to sniff out gun powder and heard a sizzling sound, and before he could say anything, the police car exploded BOOMMM."**

**Strengths:**

- Your writing creates excitement and surprise with the unexpected explosion
- The sound effect "BOOMMM" helps readers imagine the loud noise

**Rushed plot development** → This section moves too quickly through important events. The phrase "Then the police arrived at the scene and arrested the robbers" happens in just one sentence, but this is a major moment that deserves more description. Readers need to see how the police caught the robbers and what happened during the arrest. Additionally, starting two sentences in a row with "Then" makes your writing feel repetitive and rushed. The explosion also raises questions that aren't answered: how did the robbers plant gunpowder if they were already arrested? This gap in logic confuses readers about the timeline of events.

**Exemplar:** *Two police officers rushed into Bob's house and grabbed the robbers, snapping handcuffs onto their wrists. As the officers led the thieves toward their patrol car, Bob noticed a strange smell. His nose wrinkled as he detected the sharp scent of gunpowder, and a quiet sizzling sound reached his ears.*

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■ Your piece tells an action-packed story with interesting twists, like the exploding police car and Bob going after the robbers himself. However, the story would be much stronger if you slowed down and added more details to help readers understand what's happening. Right now, events happen very suddenly without enough explanation—Bob's heart warns him about danger, robbers appear, and a car explodes, but we don't see the connections between these moments clearly.

Your writing also needs smoother transitions between ideas. Many sentences start with "Then," which makes the story feel like a list of events rather than a flowing narrative. Try using different ways to

connect your sentences, such as describing what characters see, hear, or think between actions. Additionally, some parts don't make logical sense, like Bob arguing about door payment during a robbery or robbers escaping after being arrested and handcuffed. Think carefully about whether each event could really happen in the order you've written.

To improve your content, focus on the most exciting parts of your story—the explosion and Bob's search for the robbers—and expand these sections with more sensory details and character reactions. For example, in your second paragraph where the car explodes, you could describe how Bob felt when the blast knocked him backward, what the smoke looked like, and how his ears rang afterward. Also, in your final paragraph where Bob and his friends fight the robbers, show us the actual fight instead of just saying "they started to fight." Did Bob swing his army knife? Did someone trip? Did they shout at each other? These details will make your readers feel like they're watching the story happen.

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**Overall Score: 40/50**

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## Section 2

#1 → ~~One day, Bob was building his tree house, humming happily to himself as he heard the birds chirp in a relaxing rhythm while he hammered. Then, suddenly, Bob's heart said something was wrong, so he got out of his tree house with his ladder as he got off the wooden plank, which broke away.~~ [One day, Bob was building his tree house, humming happily to himself as he heard the birds chirp in a relaxing rhythm while he hammered. Suddenly, he noticed the wooden plank beneath him beginning to crack. His heart raced as he realised something was wrong, so he quickly climbed down his ladder. Just as his feet touched the ground, the plank broke away completely.] He could have ~~got~~ [gotten] brain damage or even worse, he ~~died~~ [could have died]. Bob was relieved ~~when~~ [that] his ~~door broke~~ [quick reaction had saved him].

#2 → ~~This is a robber!~~ ["Robbers!" Bob shouted.] Two thieves ~~came in his house~~ [burst through his front door]. Bob got ~~mad~~ [furious] because he ~~spent~~ [had spent] \$7000 to buy that door, so he started to argue that the robbers ~~have~~ [had] to pay for ~~his~~ [it]. ~~Then~~ [Moments later,] the police arrived at the scene and arrested the robbers. ~~Then, after a while,~~ [As the officers led the thieves towards their patrol car,] Bob started to ~~sniff out gun powder~~ [smell gunpowder] and heard a sizzling sound, and ~~[.] before~~

[Before] he could say anything, the police car exploded ~~BOOMMM~~ [—BOOM!] The noise was ear-piercing, and it took a few seconds for him to notice the robbers were gone. The police were shocked as well since nobody in Robby takes this seriously, like [, such as] having backup plans that can hurt the police.

So Bob ~~starts~~ [started] to find the robbers himself for ~~the~~ [] revenge for the door ~~he had~~ [they'd destroyed]. The next day ~~Bob~~ [, Bob] called his friends to his house and they went to buy some weapons. The problem ~~is~~ [was] that you ~~can't~~ [couldn't] buy a gun if you ~~don't~~ [didn't] have a ~~driving licence~~ [gun licence], and Bob and his friends ~~don't~~ [didn't] have ~~a gun~~ [one] ~~licence~~ [], so they bought a few army knives, some torches ~~and~~ [,] and a ~~medkit~~ [medical kit], ~~then~~ [. Then] they went home to suit up.

#3 → Soon, they found a weird place on ~~his~~ [their] street that they didn't know existed, so they wanted to go inside for a private meeting, but [, However,] inside were the robbers ~~he~~ [they] saw yesterday, armed with bats. They were as surprised as Bob and his friends were. Bob was ~~first~~ [the first] to react since he knew what the robbers looked like. They started to fight when two police officers came in with one of ~~his~~ [Bob's] friends, and the robbers looked ~~dead~~ [defeated] as they got arrested. ~~Then at~~ [At] court, the robbers ~~pay~~ [paid] ~~for the fees for~~ [compensation for] breaking Bob's \$7000 door.