Term 5 horiday 2025. Day 5 | 10 Day Intensive Selective will tring

Section 1

#1: Introduction (First paragraph)

Strengths:

- Your opening creates a friendly, welcoming tone by acknowledging the audience and introducing yourself clearly.
- You state your purpose directly, letting readers know exactly what topics you'll cover.

Repetitive phrasing → In your opening, you use "our planet" three times within just a few sentences: "protect our planet," "talk about something very important to our lives," and "protect our planet together." This repetition makes the introduction feel less polished. Try varying your word choices to keep readers engaged. For instance, you could refer to "the Earth," "the environment," or use pronouns like "it" after the first mention.

Exemplar: "I'm very happy to see so many people here to discuss something vital to our future. My name is Felix, and today I'll explain why environmental protection matters and what we can do to make a difference."

#2: "What Can Happen If We Don't Take Care Of Our Planet?" (Third paragraph)

Strengths:

- You provide specific examples of consequences, such as temperature increases and rising sea levels, which help readers understand the real impacts.
- Your explanation about phytoplankton producing oxygen shows you've included interesting scientific details.

Unclear connections between ideas → Your paragraph jumps between different consequences without showing how they relate to each other. You mention Earth getting hotter, then sea levels rising, then oxygen production, then people losing homes, then extreme weather, then trees dying. Readers might struggle to follow your thinking. Using connecting words like "as a result," "this leads to," or "furthermore" would help create a smoother flow between these different points.

Exemplar: "The Earth will become significantly hotter—between 1.5 to 3 degrees or more. As a result of this warming, sea levels will rise, which creates two serious problems. First, coastal communities will lose their homes, cars, and farmland. Second, ocean plants called phytoplankton, which produce over half of Earth's oxygen, may be affected by changing ocean conditions."

#3: "How Can We Protect Our Planet?" (Fourth paragraph)

Strengths:

- You offer practical, achievable actions that your audience can actually do, making your advice feel useful.
- Your explanation of the Three Rs gives readers a memorable framework they can easily remember.

Vague language without specifics → When you write "plant trees so they can produce more oxygen this way even if some of the trees die out those trees that you planted can replace it," the reasoning becomes confusing. What does "this way" refer to? Which trees are dying out? The sentence structure makes it hard to understand your point. Additionally, phrases like "a lot of people say" and "it is true" don't add meaningful information—they just fill space without strengthening your argument.

Exemplar: "Planting trees increases oxygen production and helps replace forests lost to deforestation and climate change. Even small-scale tree planting in your community makes a measurable difference over time."

Your speech shows genuine enthusiasm for environmental protection, and you've organised your ideas into clear sections that follow a logical pattern: why protection matters, what happens without it, and how to help. This structure helps your audience follow along easily. However, your writing would become much stronger if you worked on connecting your ideas more smoothly within paragraphs. Right now, you often list facts one after another without showing how they relate to each other, which can make your speech feel choppy.

Your third paragraph, in particular, contains many important points but needs better transitions. Try reading it aloud and notice where you pause—those pauses often show where you need connecting words. Additionally, some of your sentences try to pack in too many ideas at once, making them hard

to follow. Breaking longer sentences into two shorter ones often creates clearer writing. For example, your sentence about phytoplankton contains information about sea levels, oxygen production, and plankton all in one go—splitting this into separate sentences would help readers absorb each point.

Another area to strengthen is your word choice. You rely heavily on phrases like "a lot of scientists say" or "experts say" without providing specific details. While you don't need to name individual scientists in a speech like this, you could say "climate research shows" or "environmental studies demonstrate" to sound more authoritative. Also, watch for unnecessary words—phrases like "that is a big question but it is okay because" could simply become "fortunately."

Your conclusion effectively reinforces your main message, but the phrase "we will have nothing but shame for our own actions" feels quite heavy compared to the hopeful tone of the rest of your speech. Consider ending on a more encouraging note that inspires action rather than guilt.

Score: 41/50

Section 2

Why And How Can We Protect Our Planet?

Good afternoon, everyone.

#1 I'm very happy to see so many people here to gather and talk [discuss] something very important to our lives [future]. My name is Felix [.] and t [T]oday I will be telling you why to protect and how to protect our planet together [explaining why environmental protection matters and what we can do to make a difference].

Why Do We Have To Protect Our Planet?

One of the reason[s] why we need to take care of our planet is because our [that the] planet provides us with all the things we need to survive, including oxygen. If we don't take good care of our planet [.] then one [O]ne that [consequence] could happen is [be] that we can [could] have less oxygen [and] more carbon dioxideand even more bad things [in our atmosphere]. Those can all happen if you keep

on polluting our planet, a [A] lot of scientists say that in [by] 2050 or beyond, numerous bad things like this ean [harmful consequences could] happen - [if pollution continues.]

What Can Happen If We Don't Take Care Of Our Planet?

#2 A lot of scientists [Climate researchers] and researchers [environmental experts] have said that if we keep on polluting our planet [.] these bad things will happen in [S]erious consequences could occur by 2050 or beyond 2050. The Earth will get [become] significantly hotter, and by that like [—between] 1.5 - [to] 3 degrees or even higher degrees hotter than it is already on Earth [Celsius or more]. Another really bad thing that can happen and can affect oxygen flow is that sea [As a result of this warming, sea] levels will rise. This means that we will have less oxygen than we already have because [, which creates two serious problems. First, coastal communities will lose their homes, cars, and farmland. Second,] the ocean produces over half of the whole Earth's oxygen with tiny plants called phytoplankton. Moreover, people will lose their homes, cars and farmland with the rise of sea levels[, and changing ocean conditions may affect their survival]. That's still not it, more [Additionally, more] and more extreme weather will occur, like [such as] hurricanes, storms [,] and possibly floods. Experts say that this is because [occurs because] Earth's climate patterns can get [become] unbalanced [.] leading to more often extreme weathers happening [L] eading to Not only that [more frequent severe weather events. Furthermore, global warming can destroy forests, and since] the sea level will rise and affect our oxygen flow, global warming can also destroy trees and trees provide us with the rest of the [much of the] oxygen that the ocean doesn't [produce, this loss would further reduce our oxygen supply.]

How Can We Protect Our Planet?

#3 How can we protect our planet? Well, that is a big question [.] but it is okay because there [Fortunately, there] are multiple ways you can do [take action] right now to protect our planet. Here are some of the things that you can do to help with our planet from all these bad outcomes [prevent these harmful consequences]. First, one of the big things and a straightforward thing [most effective actions] you can do is to plant treesso they can produce more oxygen this way even if some of the trees die out those trees that you planted can replace it [, which increases oxygen production and helps replace forests lost to deforestation and climate change]. Second, you can use a method called the Three Rs. The Three Rs represent: Reuse, recycle [,] and reduce. This method can help us reduce the amount of plastic that we use in our everyday life [lives] so that it doesn't hurt [harm] the environment. Thirdly, a lot of people say that saving [conserving] energy is a good way to reduce the use of fossil fuelsand it is true[, which decreases carbon dioxide emissions]. Also [Additionally,] walking [and] biking is a type of energy saving too, this [are forms of energy

conservation that] can help reduce the amount of carbon dioxide that cars produce. Last but not least, you can [should] avoid throwing your things [rubbish] into a lake, pond, rivers [lakes, ponds, rivers,] or ocean [oceans]. By this [This practice helps protect] you can help the aquatic animals from the toxic chemicals that rubbish can produce when you throw into the ocean or anything with water and animals [when it decomposes in water]. Also [.] rubbish [R] ubbish can trap animals [.] leading to often severe damage to the animals [injuries] or even death.

Conclusion

At the end of the day, should we take care of our planet? Absolutely YES! This way we can all live in an environment that not only is good for usbut also [, the animals,] for the animals and the planet itself. Otherwise, if we don't take good care of our planet then we will have nothing but shame for our own actions. [By taking action now, we create a healthier future for everyone.] Thank you for listening to my speech [.] and hopefully [I hope] you have a nice day and take good care of our planet [feel inspired to protect our environment]. Bye!