Section 1

#1: Introduction (Opening paragraph)

Strengths:

- Your opening statistic about pollution-related costs is attention-grabbing and helps readers understand why this topic matters
- You directly connect the problem to the reader by using "you might be part of the cause," which makes the issue feel personal and relevant

Vague thesis statement → Your introduction mentions three solutions (public transport, recycling, and energy efficiency), but it doesn't clearly explain why these three methods are the most important or how they work together. The phrase "try these helpful ways" is too casual and doesn't give readers a clear sense of what they'll learn. A stronger thesis would preview not just what the solutions are, but also why these specific solutions will make a real difference.

Exemplar: *"To tackle this crisis effectively, you can make three powerful changes: switching to public transport to reduce individual emissions, recycling materials to prevent waste, and choosing energy-efficient appliances to lower overall energy consumption."*

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#2: Body paragraph on public transport

Strengths:

- You attempt to explain the logic behind public transport by comparing individual cars to buses and trains
- The statistic about buses and trains carrying "up to a whopping 1000 people" gives a concrete number

Unclear reasoning → The explanation of how public transport helps is confusing because you mix up two different ideas without connecting them properly. When you write "four people might emit the same amount as ten or maybe twenty people," it's unclear what you're comparing—are you talking about four people in cars versus people on a bus? The phrase "your car should carry as many people as

possible" suggests carpooling, but then you switch to talking about public transport without explaining the difference. This makes it hard for readers to understand exactly how public transport reduces pollution.

Exemplar: *"When you drive alone, your car produces emissions for just one person. However, when you take a bus carrying 50 passengers, those same emissions are shared among many people, meaning each person's carbon footprint is much smaller."*

#3: Body paragraph on recycling

Strengths:

- You use a relatable example (water bottle) that readers can easily picture in their daily lives
- The statistic about 193 million metric tons of CO2 saved gives solid evidence

Shallow explanation of recycling → Your paragraph focuses on reusing items (making boats, flipping bottles), but this isn't actually recycling—it's reusing or repurposing. Recycling means breaking down materials to make new products, like turning plastic bottles into new bottles or fabric. The examples you give about making toys from bottles don't connect to your statistic about recycling reducing emissions. Readers won't understand why recycling helps the environment if you only talk about craft projects rather than explaining how recycling reduces the need to make new materials from scratch.

Exemplar: *"When you recycle a plastic bottle, factories can use that plastic to create new products instead of making plastic from petroleum, which saves energy and reduces pollution during manufacturing."*

■ Looking at your piece as a whole, you've selected important environmental topics and included helpful statistics to support your points. However, your writing would be stronger if you explained the "how" and "why" more deeply in each paragraph. Right now, some of your explanations jump between ideas without fully connecting them, which can leave readers confused about how these actions actually help the environment. For example, in your public transport paragraph, you could spend more time explaining exactly why sharing transport reduces emissions per person. Additionally, your recycling section would benefit from distinguishing between reusing items and actual recycling

processes. Think about what questions a reader might have after reading each paragraph—does your writing answer those questions? You could strengthen your piece by adding one or two more sentences to each body paragraph that dig deeper into the science or logic behind each solution. Also, consider organising your ideas more carefully within each paragraph so that one point leads naturally to the next instead of jumping around. Your conclusion repeats your main points, but it could be more powerful if you reminded readers of the bigger picture—why these small actions matter for the planet's future.

Overall Score: 41/50

Section 2

Saving The Environment

#1 Did you know that the Australian Broadcasting Corporation estimates that the world spends a staggering 5.9 trillion dollars annually on pollution ~~related sickness? This is a lot of money~~, [money,] and you might be part of the cause! For example, [example,] if you drive your car, it releases 4.6 metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO_2) annually! But don't worry,[worry—] if you want to decrease the amount of pollution, try these helpful ways of using [you can make three powerful changes: switching to] public transport, practicing recycling [recycling materials,] and using energy-efficient ~~sources~~ [appliances to lower overall energy consumption].

~~Firstly, one way of decreasing~~ [**#2** Firstly, you can decrease] your emissions ~~is~~ by riding public transport. This helps because when you ~~ride~~ [drive] your car, you will only ~~ride~~ [travel] with a few people, right? ~~This means that four people might emit the same amount as ten or maybe twenty people. What I'm saying is basically that your car should carry as many people as possible to reduce the waste.~~ [When you drive alone, your car produces emissions for just one person. However, when you take a bus carrying 50 passengers, those same emissions are shared amongst many people, meaning each person's carbon footprint is much smaller.] Public transport fixes that because trains and buses carry up to a whopping 1000 people!

~~Secondly, another way that you must do to save~~ [Secondly, you can help save] the environment is to recycle objects. Take a water bottle for example,[example—] you would use it and then throw it ~~away~~, right? ~~Well, to save that water bottle, you can do many things with it like make a boat or try and flip it.~~

~~This way, things don't go to waste.~~ [**#3** When you recycle a plastic bottle, factories can use that plastic to create new products instead of making plastic from petroleum, which saves energy and reduces pollution during manufacturing. This way, materials don't go to waste.] For instance, in 2018, recycling and composting in the U.S. saved over 193 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions.

Lastly, the final way to reduce pollution is to use energy-efficient resources. This ~~is when~~ [means] ~~you use~~ [using] a machine that produces the same outcome with ~~less~~ [fewer] resources. For example, a heat pump water heater uses less energy to heat water than an electric resistance heater, providing the same service (hot water) with less input. This helps the environment by using less energy. Globally, improving energy efficiency could deliver over 40% of the carbon reduction needed to align with Paris Agreement goals!

Therefore, with these facts, you undoubtedly should start using these ~~tips of using~~ [strategies: choosing] public transport, recycling, [recycling,] and being energy efficient. So what are you waiting for,[for—] go and save the world NOW!