

Section 1

#1: Opening paragraph (Anecdote and hook)

Strengths:

- Your anecdotal lead immediately connects with readers through a universal experience that most people can relate to
- The sensory detail "Beep! Beep!" creates an engaging start that pulls readers into your article

Narrative pacing → Your opening transitions quite quickly from the alarm sound to the main point without letting the moment breathe. Consider adding one or two more sentences that describe what happens in those first few minutes of the morning. This would help readers feel like they're experiencing the moment alongside you, rather than just being told about it. For example, you might describe the blue light of the screen, or the feeling of scrolling through notifications before your eyes have fully adjusted.

Exemplar: Beep! Beep! Your eyes flutter open, and before you've even stretched or thought about breakfast, your hand reaches out. The screen glows as you scroll through messages, news, and videos—all while still tucked under your blankets.

#2: Historical development paragraph

Strengths:

- Your chronological structure helps readers understand how phones evolved over time
- The comparison to a "giant brick" creates a clear visual image that makes the information memorable

Superficial treatment of change → Whilst you list different phone models and their features, you don't explore *why* these changes mattered to people's daily lives or *how* people felt about these inventions when they first appeared. Think about adding details that show the human side of these technological shifts. What problems did each new phone solve? How did people's routines actually change when texting became possible, or when the iPhone first launched?

Exemplar: Then the iPhone and Android phones arrived—and they changed everything. Suddenly, people could check the weather, find a restaurant, and message a friend all whilst waiting for the bus. These phones didn't just add new features; they transformed boring moments into opportunities to learn, connect, and be entertained.

#3: Benefits paragraphs (Communication, learning, navigation, payment)

Strengths:

- Your examples clearly demonstrate different ways phones have changed daily activities
- The comparison between past and present (letters vs instant messages, paper maps vs GPS) effectively highlights the dramatic shift in how we do things

Lack of depth in examples → Your piece mentions several benefits but treats each one quite briefly, moving on before fully exploring the impact. For instance, when you discuss learning, you mention searching for answers but don't give a specific example of a real situation where this might happen, or explore both the advantages and challenges this creates for young people. Additionally, your paragraphs would benefit from smoother connections between ideas—right now, each benefit feels like a separate item on a list rather than connected parts of a bigger picture.

Exemplar: Phones also help us find our way around unfamiliar places. Imagine you're visiting a new shopping centre with your family and need to find a specific shop. Before GPS, your parents might have wandered around for ages or asked multiple people for directions. Now, they can open Google Maps, type in the shop name, and follow a blue line straight there. Additionally, these navigation tools have made people braver about exploring new places, because getting lost isn't as scary when you've got a map in your pocket.

■ Your piece successfully introduces readers to an important topic through a relatable opening, and you've clearly organised your ideas into distinct sections about different aspects of phone technology. The historical overview provides useful context, and your before-and-after comparisons help readers understand how much has changed. However, your article would benefit from moving beyond simply listing what phones can do, towards exploring *why* these changes matter and *how* they affect the way people think, feel, and interact with each other.

Consider deepening your paragraphs by including specific, detailed examples. Instead of saying "we can search things up," describe a particular moment—perhaps a student wondering about a word they heard in class, pulling out their phone at lunch, and discovering a whole topic they'd never thought about before. These concrete scenarios help readers connect more personally with your ideas. Additionally, work on creating smoother transitions between paragraphs. At the moment, phrases like "Another way" and "Phones also" make your article feel like a list. Try connecting your ideas more naturally by showing how one benefit relates to another, or how different features work together to reshape daily life.

Your paragraph about problems with phone use feels quite brief compared to the benefits you discuss. This creates an imbalance in your article—you've spent six paragraphs exploring positives but only one short paragraph on challenges. Think about expanding this section to match the depth you've given to the benefits. What specific situations show people spending too much time on phones? How does this affect friendships, family time, or concentration at school? Also, your conclusion returns to the morning alarm image, which creates nice symmetry, but it could go further by leaving readers with a thought-provoking question or idea to consider about their own phone use.

Overall Score: 41/50

Section 2:

~~#1 Beep! Beep! You wake up, reach for your phone, and before you even get out of bed, you are already checking messages or watching videos.~~ **[Beep! Beep! Your eyes flutter open, and before you've even stretched or thought about breakfast, your hand reaches out. The screen glows as you scroll through messages, news, and videos—all whilst still tucked under your blankets.]** Phones are part of almost everything we do, and they have changed the way we live in amazing ways.

The first mobile phone was made in 1983. It was called the Motorola DynaTAC 8000X, and it looked like a giant brick! People could only use it to make calls. Later came phones like Nokia and BlackBerry, which let people text and send emails. ~~#2 Then the iPhone and Android phones arrived—and they changed everything. These phones were not just for calling anymore.~~ **[Then the iPhone and Android phones arrived—and they changed everything. Suddenly, people could check the weather, find a**

restaurant, and message a friend all whilst waiting for the bus. These phones weren't just for calling anymore.] They became little computers that could play games, show ~~movies~~ [films], help with homework, and connect with people all over the world.

Phones have made communication much faster. A long time ago, people had to write letters that took days or even weeks to arrive. Now, you can message someone in another country, and they get it instantly! You can also video call your friends and family and see their faces, even if they are far away.

Another way phones have changed our everyday life is how we learn ~~stuff~~ [things]. Before, if we wanted to know something, we had to ask a teacher, a parent, or look through big library books. But now, we can just grab our phones, search it up, and get the answer in seconds. It is like having a tiny teacher in your pocket! But even though that is cool, we must be careful because not everything we see online is true. So, it is important to use phones for learning, not just scrolling or gaming all day.

~~#3 Phones also help us find our way.~~ [Phones also help us find our way around unfamiliar places. Imagine you're visiting a new shopping centre with your family and need to find a specific shop.] Before GPS, people had to use paper maps or ask strangers for directions. Now, ~~we~~ [your parents] can just open Google Maps ~~and see exactly where we are going~~ [, type in the shop name, and follow a blue line straight there]. It is like having a tiny guide inside your pocket. ~~Even how we spend money has changed.~~ [Additionally, these navigation tools have made people braver about exploring new places, because getting lost isn't as scary when you've got a map in your pocket.

Furthermore, ~~even how we spend money has changed.~~] Before, everyone carried coins and cash. Now, many people use Apple Pay or Google Pay to buy things by just tapping their phones. Shopping has become easier and faster.

But there is a minor problem too. Because phones do so much, we can spend too much time on them. Sometimes we scroll for hours instead of going outside or talking to people face to face.

Still, it is amazing how one invention can reshape daily life. The phone helps us connect, explore, and learn — and it keeps getting smarter every year.

So next time your alarm rings in the morning and you pick up your phone, remember: this little device is not just part of your day — it is part of how the world has changed.