

Section 1

#1: "Technology has reshaped and is still reshaping how we live and learn. In school, we use smartboards instead of blackboards, and tablets instead of heavy books. Things have changed a lot!"

Strengths:

- Your opening clearly states the topic and grabs attention by showing the contrast between old and new technology
- The simple examples (smartboards vs blackboards, tablets vs books) help readers immediately picture the changes

Vague opening statement → Your phrase "Things have changed a lot!" doesn't add specific information to your introduction. It's too general and doesn't tell readers *what* you'll focus on in your article. Instead of this vague statement, your introduction needs a clearer thesis that outlines the main points you'll discuss. For example, you could specify that you'll explore both the benefits and challenges of technology in classrooms, or that you'll examine how technology affects different aspects of learning like research, engagement, and study habits.

Exemplar: *"Technology has reshaped and is still reshaping how we live and learn. In school, we use smartboards instead of blackboards, and tablets instead of heavy books. Whilst technology has made learning more engaging and accessible, it has also created new challenges for students trying to develop genuine understanding."*

#2: "Back in the day, students relied only on teachers, books, and the school library. Now, learning is digital. Smartboards make lessons interactive, videos explain tricky topics, and students can research anything in seconds."

Strengths:

- Your contrast between "back in the day" and "now" effectively shows how much has changed
- The specific examples of digital tools make your point concrete and relatable

Underdeveloped comparison → Whilst your paragraph mentions that learning was different before technology, you don't explain *how* it was different or *why* the change matters. Your sentence "Now, learning is digital" is too brief and doesn't help readers understand the deeper impact of this shift. You need to develop this comparison by explaining what students could or couldn't do before, and how the digital shift has changed their learning experience. For instance, you could explain that research used to take hours in libraries, or that visual learners struggled with text-only lessons.

Exemplar: *"Back in the day, students relied only on teachers, books, and the school library, which meant research projects could take hours or even days to complete. Now, learning is digital, allowing students to access information instantly and engage with lessons through multiple formats like videos, interactive activities, and virtual simulations."*

#3: "But behind every screen, there is a story. My friend Arjun, for example, once used an AI to help him write a science paragraph."

Strengths:

- Your personal anecdote about Arjun makes the article more engaging and relatable
- The story effectively demonstrates a real problem with technology use

Unclear transition → Your phrase "behind every screen, there is a story" sounds interesting but doesn't clearly connect to what comes next. Readers won't immediately understand what you mean by this metaphorical statement or how it relates to your argument about technology's drawbacks. You need a more direct transition that clearly signals you're shifting from benefits to problems, and that explains why you're sharing Arjun's story. The connection between the metaphor and your example feels disconnected.

Exemplar: *"However, the convenience of technology can sometimes prevent genuine learning. My friend Arjun, for example, once used an AI to help him write a science paragraph."*

■ Your piece tackles an important topic and includes both personal experience and factual information, which strengthens your argument. However, your paragraphs would benefit from deeper development of ideas. Many of your points are stated but not fully explained—for instance, when you mention that technology makes learning "easier and more fun," you don't explore *how* it does this or

provide specific examples beyond listing tools. Additionally, your paragraph about technology's "dark side" lists several problems (cheating, eye strain, distractions, unreliable websites) but treats each one superficially without explaining the real impact on students' learning. To improve the substance of your writing, take each main idea and ask yourself: "So what? Why does this matter?" For example, in your second paragraph, instead of simply stating that "students can research anything in seconds," you could explain how this quick access to information has changed the way students approach assignments or develop critical thinking skills. Also, your conclusion introduces a new idea about being "the smartest generation yet" without building on the evidence from earlier paragraphs. Try to make your conclusion summarise and reflect on the points you've already made, rather than introducing fresh claims. Your writing shows good potential, but focusing on developing fewer points more thoroughly will make your argument much stronger and more convincing.

Overall Score: 42/50

Section 2:

#1 Technology has reshaped and is still reshaping how we live and learn. In school, we use smartboards instead of blackboards, and tablets instead of heavy books. ~~Things have changed a lot!~~ [Whilst technology has made learning more engaging and accessible, it has also created new challenges for students trying to develop genuine understanding.] This article will explore how technology has made learning easier and more fun — but also how it sometimes makes studying harder.

#2 Back in the day, students relied only on teachers, books, and the school library. ~~Now, learning is digital.~~ [Now, learning is digital, allowing students to access information instantly and engage with lessons through multiple formats.] Smartboards make lessons interactive, videos explain tricky topics, and students can research anything in seconds. According to a 2023 survey by the Australian Education ~~Research Organization~~ [Research Organisation], more than 85% of classrooms now use digital tools daily. Even calculators, dictionary apps, and educational websites like Reading Eggs and IXL have become normal parts of study time. Artificial intelligence (AI) tools — like ChatGPT — help students understand lessons, ~~practice~~ [practise] writing, and check their work.

~~#3 But behind every screen, there is a story.~~ [However, the convenience of technology can sometimes prevent genuine learning.] My friend Arjun, for example, once used an AI to help him write a science paragraph. At first, it seemed great — he finished in minutes! But when the teacher asked him to explain what he'd written, he ~~realized~~ [realised] he hadn't actually learned the topic. That moment showed him that ~~while~~ [whilst] technology can help, it cannot replace learning. It must work with us, not for us.

Of course, technology has a dark side. Some students use calculators or AI to cheat during homework or exams. Smartboards and tablets can also hurt our eyes after long hours, and it is easy to get distracted by games or videos. Even the internet itself cannot always be trusted — websites like Wikipedia can be edited by anyone, so not all facts are correct. As one teacher at my school says, "Technology is a great tool, but it's not a great shortcut."

Still, the benefits are massive. Students in remote areas can now join online classes. Teachers can share lessons, slides, and feedback instantly. And learning does not stop when the bell rings — it continues at home, on laptops, tablets, or phones. Technology has made learning faster, more creative, and more connected than ever before.

Technology has reshaped education, but the real question is how we will shape it in return. If we use it wisely — not to cheat, but to learn, explore, and grow — it can make us the smartest generation yet. Education is not just changing because of technology; it is evolving with it. And that is something worth logging in for.