

Section 1

#1: Introduction (First Paragraph)

Strengths:

- Your opening question successfully grabs the reader's attention and makes them think about their clothing purchases
- The use of specific colour examples ("scarlet glimmering dress" and "cerulean checkered shirt") creates vivid images that help readers connect to the topic

Unclear Connection Between Ideas → Your sentences jump from discussing economic costs to worker conditions without smoothly connecting these ideas. The phrase "The people who collect the first materials for your fashion is just not paid enough" appears suddenly after the opening question. Then you shift to dangers and toxins without explaining how this relates to your economic cost question. This makes it hard for readers to follow your main point about the true cost of clothing.

Exemplar: *"Have you ever considered the real cost behind your \$10 t-shirt? Beyond the price tag, there's a hidden human cost: the workers who gather raw materials for your clothes face dangerous conditions and receive unfairly low wages."*

#2: Polyester Paragraph (Second Paragraph)

Strengths:

- You provide specific statistics (50-60% of clothing, \$0.50-\$1.00 per kilogram) which strengthen your argument
- Your choice to focus on polyester as the main example is effective since it's the most common material

Overstated Claims Without Support → The statement "most of the people who collect polyester die from the toxins" is extremely serious but you haven't provided evidence or explained the process clearly. Polyester isn't actually "collected" from crude oil—it's manufactured through a chemical process in factories. Your writing confuses the extraction of crude oil with the production of polyester

fabric, which are different processes involving different workers. This weakens your argument because readers might question whether you understand the topic fully.

Exemplar: *"Polyester production involves chemical processes using petroleum, and workers in both oil extraction and textile factories face health risks from toxic chemical exposure, yet they earn minimal wages of \$0.50 to \$1.00 per kilogram produced."*

#3: Cotton and Wool Paragraph (Third Paragraph)

Strengths:

- You successfully contrast polyester with alternative materials, which helps readers understand different options
- Your descriptions of how cotton and wool are obtained are clear and easy to understand

Confusing Comparison → Your paragraph becomes unclear when discussing wages. You write that cotton and wool workers "get paid around \$14.75 for a simple job whilst others work in difficulty and are just given \$0.50 to \$1.00." This creates confusion because you previously said the work was "less flexible" and you described it as simpler, but now you're calling it a "simple job" compared to more difficult work. Your argument seems backwards—shouldn't the more dangerous polyester work receive higher wages? The \$14.75 figure also lacks context (per kilogram? per day? per hour?), making it impossible for readers to understand if this is fair payment or not.

Exemplar: *"Cotton and wool workers earn approximately \$14.75 per kilogram—significantly more than polyester workers—yet this wage still doesn't reflect the physical labour and skill required for farming cotton or caring for sheep."*

■ Your piece tackles an important topic about worker treatment in the clothing industry, and your passion for fairness comes through clearly. However, your argument would be much stronger if you organised your ideas more logically and supported your claims with clearer explanations. Right now, you jump between different points without fully developing each one. For example, you mention that polyester workers face life-threatening dangers, but you don't explain what actually happens in polyester production or provide sources for your claims about worker deaths.

Additionally, your understanding of how materials are made needs more accuracy. Polyester isn't "collected" like cotton—it's manufactured in factories through chemical processes. Getting these details right will make readers trust your argument more. Also, think carefully about your comparisons. When you suggest cotton work is "simple" but polyester work is dangerous, then argue that dangerous work should pay more, your logic becomes tangled. Instead, you could argue that all textile workers deserve fair wages regardless of which material they work with.

To strengthen your piece, take your third paragraph and reorganise it to first explain what fair wages would look like, then compare all three materials' wages to that standard. Additionally, your conclusion would be more powerful if you moved beyond just "think before you buy" and suggested specific actions, like researching which brands pay fair wages or supporting companies that treat workers ethically. Your heart is in the right place—now focus on making your argument clearer and more accurate so readers will be convinced to take action.

Overall Score: 41/50

Section 2:

The Truth Behind Fast Fashion: What Your \$10 T-Shirt Really is ~~Worth~~ **[Costs]**

Have you ever considered what the economic cost is when you buy a beautiful scarlet glimmering dress or an eye-catching cerulean checkered shirt? ~~#1 The people who collect the first materials for your fashion is just not paid enough.~~ **[The people who gather the raw materials for your fashion aren't paid enough.]** They are always in danger, constantly ~~under the~~ **[at]** risk of dying from toxins or having bacteria spread to them.

~~#2 The most risky~~ **[riskiest]** raw material for clothing to obtain is polyester, which is extracted from ~~the dangerous~~ crude oil, and yet polyester clothes ~~makes~~ **[make]** up 50% to 60% of all clothing. Why is it the best? Polyester is durable, resistant to wrinkles, and very cheap. But the truth is that most of the people who collect polyester die from the toxins in the crude oil ~~the~~ **[that]** polyester comes from. But guess what? They are only paid \$0.50 to \$1.00 for a kilogram of polyester! The polyester clothing industry is making too much profit.

#3 The 2 **[two]** safer alternatives to polyester, though less flexible, are cotton and wool. Cotton is obtained from the cotton plant, whilst wool is obtained from shearing the fleece of sheep. Cotton is very easy to get. It starts with planting cotton, and then once the cotton grows you can collect it. Shearing sheep is a good way to get some material as well, and it takes a shorter time. However, both cotton and wool are pretty uncomfortable and **is [are]** less flexible – not like polyester. Unfortunately, they get paid around \$14.75 for a simple job ~~while~~ **[whilst]** others work in difficulty and are just given \$0.50 to \$1.00!

So whenever you grab a beautiful shirt or some handsome pants, think about the economic costs behind them and the injustice workers are forced to face – just for your clothes. Don't immediately buy a shirt when you see a cool one. Really think about **if [whether]** you truly require it or not. If not, put it back and lower the excessive profit of the clothing industry, especially polyester. We can improve this ~~undeserved [unjust] injustice given to~~ **[treatment of]** the workers.