

Section 1

#1: "In the heart of fast fashion cities, where shirts cost cheaper and fashion has become more than just a fad, factories echo on the ground of those olden land known as the fast fashion dilemma."

Strengths:

- You've attempted to create an interesting opening that draws readers in with descriptive language
- You're connecting the broad topic (fast fashion) to a specific problem right from the start

Weakness: Unclear meaning → This sentence tries to say too much at once, making it difficult to understand what you really mean. The phrase "factories echo on the ground of those olden land" doesn't make clear sense—what does it mean for factories to "echo" on land? Additionally, "known as the fast fashion dilemma" suggests the land is called this, but you likely mean the problem is called this. The sentence structure makes readers confused about what you're describing.

Exemplar: *In cities around the world, fast fashion factories produce cheap clothing—but at a terrible cost to workers and the environment.*

#2: "When it was 6:07 where most children should be asleep, 11 year old Aisha Rubide woke up, ate a pea size breakfast and skipped off to work."

Strengths:

- You've included specific details (the exact time, her age) which helps readers picture the situation
- Starting with a real person's story makes the problem feel more important and real

Weakness: Word choice problems → The phrase "skipped off to work" suggests Aisha is happy and excited, like she's skipping joyfully. However, based on her quote that follows, she doesn't want to work—she wants to go to school. This word choice contradicts the sad situation you're describing. Also, "pea size breakfast" is unclear—did she eat one pea, or something as small as a pea?

Exemplar: *At 6:07 a.m., when most children were still asleep, 11-year-old Aisha Rubide woke up, ate a tiny breakfast, and walked reluctantly to work.*

#3: "Not only it use child labour such as Aisha, it also pollutes the air and the ground."

Strengths:

- You're moving your writing forward by introducing a second major problem (pollution)
- You're building on your argument by showing multiple negative effects

Weakness: Missing connection words → This sentence jumps suddenly to a new idea without explaining what "it" refers to (the fast fashion industry). The sentence also has grammar mistakes ("Not only it use" should be "Not only does it use"). Because you don't clearly connect this paragraph to what came before, readers might feel confused about why you're suddenly talking about pollution instead of child labour.

Exemplar: *Beyond exploiting children like Aisha, the fast fashion industry also damages the environment by polluting the air and soil.*

■ Your piece tackles an important topic and shows you care about making readers think differently about cheap clothing. Your strongest writing appears when you include Aisha's personal story—her voice makes the problem feel real and urgent. However, your piece would benefit from clearer organisation and smoother connections between ideas. Currently, you jump from child labour to pollution to solutions without fully developing each point. Additionally, try spending more time on each paragraph before moving to the next topic. For example, your paragraph about Aisha could include more details about her typical workday or what specific dangers she faces. Also, your pollution paragraph mentions a sacred African land becoming a wasteland, but this example feels rushed and unclear—what factory was it, and what exactly happened? Furthermore, your conclusion asks readers to think about their choices, which is good, but you could make it stronger by suggesting one or two specific actions they could take. Think about giving readers concrete steps, like buying from certain brands or checking clothing labels. Your writing shows promise, but it needs more depth in each section rather than quickly listing many problems.

Section 2:

~~The Fast Fashion Dilemma: What your \$10 T-Shirt Really Cost~~ [The Fast Fashion Dilemma: What Your \$10 T-Shirt Really Costs] #1

~~In the heart of fast fashion cities, where shirts cost cheaper and fashion has become more than just a fad, factories echo on the ground of those olden land known as the fast fashion dilemma.~~ [In the heart of fast fashion cities, where shirts cost less than ever and fashion changes constantly, factories operate on land where the fast fashion dilemma unfolds daily.] ~~A lot of people may say that all children go to school right now but that is indeed not the case.~~ [Many people may believe that all children attend school, but this is not the case.] ~~What's really happening right now is that a lot of poor kids from poverty have been hired to do dangerous tasks such as cleaning cloth weaver machines and the dyeing station in famous factories such as Zara and etc.~~ [What is really happening is that numerous impoverished children have been hired to perform dangerous tasks such as cleaning cloth weaving machines and working at dyeing stations in factories that supply famous brands such as Zara.] But the real question is, ~~What~~ [what] does your ~~10-dollar~~ [10-dollar] ~~T-shirt~~ [t-shirt] really cost?

~~#2 When it was 6:07 where most children should be asleep, 11 year old Aisha Rubide woke up, ate a pea size breakfast and skipped off to work.~~ [At 6:07 a.m., when most children were still asleep, 11-year-old Aisha Rubide woke up, ate a meagre breakfast, and walked reluctantly to work.] "I really want to go to school~~, [~] it has been one of my dreams. ~~But when my mother told me to go to boring and dull [the] factories [factory] to work, I felt like the gateway to my dreams and imagination had been crushed, right in front of me,~~" she said. ~~"I once considered quitting my job but then,~~ [, but] who will leave [be left] to feed my family of six, with my daily pay being less than 7 [seven] dollars[?]"~~

~~#3 Not only it use [does it exploit] child labour [labourers] such as Aisha, it [but the fast fashion industry] also pollutes the air and the ground. Factories around the world stood [stand] in [on] the ancient grounds of the native [native peoples], where it [they] shouldn't even [exist in] the first place! They generate smoke and other harmful chemicals in the air and unleash dirty and unpleasant things [pollutants] in the soil. For example, a cloth factory has been built on land that has been sacred to the native [native] Africans for decades. Then when [When] authorities came to check on the land, they were shocked that [to discover that] the land had become a wasteland rather than a city [thriving area]!~~

But what can we do to stop this from happening [?] The ~~Internation~~ [International] Child ~~Labour~~ [Labour] Ban (ICLB) ~~have~~ [has] been ~~establish~~ [established] ~~on~~ [in] several hidden factories or factories that already exist. Government officials will keep checking if they do anything illegal such as child abuse or several other ~~things~~ [violations].

In conclusion, the next time you go to a shopping centre and ~~go to~~ [visit] a clothing store such as Kmart, Target~~and much more~~ [, or similar retailers], think about what ~~does~~ [your] ~~a 10-dollar T-shirt~~ [10-dollar t-shirt] really ~~cost?~~ [costs.]