
Section 1

#1: Opening Paragraph

Strengths:

- Your opening grabs attention by describing a familiar situation (doom-scrolling and seeing crash headlines)
- You clearly introduce the main question about whether automated vehicles are truly dangerous

Sentence Structure Problems → Your first sentence is very long and hard to follow because it runs together too many ideas without proper breaks. The phrase "that horrifying chunk of text followed by the mangled image of yet another scene of an automated vehicle crash, of course all the fingers are immediately pointed to the developer" creates confusion because it uses commas where full stops should be. This makes readers lose track of your main point. When you write "automated vehicles are designed to detect obstructions, react fast, and they are designed to be watched by a human," you repeat "are designed" unnecessarily, which sounds awkward.

Exemplar: ***You may see eye-catching headlines whilst doom-scrolling. A horrifying chunk of text appears, followed by a mangled image of yet another automated vehicle crash. Immediately, fingers point to the developer, and soon everyone knows about the incident.***

#2: Body Paragraph (Detection)

Strengths:

- You provide specific examples of technology (cameras, radar, sensors)
- Your comparison between human and automated detection is clear

Informal Word Choices → Your paragraph uses casual language like "keep an eye on," "get sidetracked," and "behind the wheel," which makes your writing sound like a conversation rather than a formal piece. Phrases such as "spot blockages" and "automatic setups stay alert" are too informal for explaining a serious topic. When you write "That way, they catch things like a car slamming its brakes," the word "things" is vague and doesn't show the importance of what you're discussing.

Exemplar: ***Cameras, radar and sensors enable automated vehicles to monitor the road continuously and in all directions. Unlike human drivers who may become distracted or overlook hazards, automated systems remain vigilant, detecting obstacles such as sudden braking or pedestrians crossing more quickly than most human drivers can.***

#3: Conclusion

Strengths:

- You restate your main arguments effectively

- Your ending looks forward to how attitudes might change

Underdeveloped Connections → Your conclusion lists ideas but doesn't connect them strongly enough to leave a lasting impression. When you write "Because they spot obstacles, respond fast, yet still rely on human oversight, their goal is cutting down dangers whilst travelling," the sentence structure makes the connection between these points unclear. The phrase "A lot of fear around them comes from confusion instead of real evidence" introduces a new idea without explaining what confusion you mean or how readers can overcome it. Your final sentence would be stronger if it explained specifically why these vehicles represent progress rather than just stating they "might stop being viewed as scary."

Exemplar: ***By combining superior obstacle detection and faster reaction times with necessary human supervision, automated vehicles represent a carefully designed advancement in road safety. The fear surrounding this technology stems largely from misunderstanding rather than evidence. When evaluated based on their intended purpose rather than isolated incidents, these vehicles demonstrate genuine potential to reduce traffic dangers and protect lives.***

■ Your writing presents interesting ideas about automated vehicles, but it needs more depth to convince readers fully. The arguments you make are good starting points, but they need stronger evidence and clearer connections between ideas. Additionally, work on developing each paragraph more thoroughly by explaining why your points matter and how they connect to your main argument. For instance, your second body paragraph about reaction time is quite short—you could strengthen it by explaining more about how this faster response actually prevents accidents in real situations. Also, try connecting your paragraphs better by showing how each point builds on the previous one. Your informal language makes the writing feel friendly, but using more formal vocabulary and sentence structures would make your arguments more convincing and appropriate for this type of writing.

Score: 40/50

Section 2:

Robots on the Road

~~You may see one of those eye-catching headlines while you are doom-scrolling, that horrifying chunk of text followed by the mangled image of yet another scene of an automated vehicle crash, of course all the fingers are immediately pointed to the developer, and soon, everyone knows about that crash.~~ [You may see one of those eye-catching headlines whilst you are doom-scrolling. That horrifying chunk of text is followed by the mangled image of yet another automated vehicle crash scene. Of course, all the fingers are immediately pointed to the developer, and soon everyone knows about that crash.] **#1** But are these automated vehicles as bad as we think, or is it just a stereotype and the internet that is actually keeping us from the truth? Automated vehicles are designed to detect obstructions, react fast, and they are designed to be watched by a human, not to do it all by ~~itself~~ [themselves].

~~To start with, one of the biggest benefits of driving automated vehicles? They spot blockages better than people do.~~ [To begin with, one of the biggest benefits of automated vehicles is their superior ability to

detect obstacles compared to human drivers.] **#2** Cameras, radar, ~~along with~~ [and] sensors help them ~~keep an eye on~~ [monitor] the road nonstop - and in every direction. Human drivers might get sidetracked or miss risks, but ~~automatic setups stay alert and search~~ [automated systems remain vigilant and scan] nonstop. ~~That way, they catch things~~ [Consequently, they detect obstacles] like a car slamming its brakes or someone crossing the street quicker than most people behind the wheel.

Secondly, self-driving cars can react very fast. People take longer to react - eyes need time to process and order your body to do something - but machines don't have these limitations. ~~Spot a blockage? The car hits the brake or tweaks its path right away, no delay.~~ [Upon spotting an obstruction, the car applies the brakes or adjusts its path immediately, with no delay.] That speed can seriously cut down crashes or even stop them cold, particularly when every millisecond counts. Statistics show that automated cars can react in less than half the time that it takes for a human to react!

Finally, people should know that self-driving cars aren't built to work on their own. These machines need someone behind the wheel ready to step in if things go sideways. Trouble pops up once people think the tech can do everything, so they zone out. Blaming only the car skips the real picture - the person and the machine both play ~~roles~~ [a role]. Used right, with eyes on the road, these features help avoid crashes instead of causing them.

~~To conclude, self-driving cars aren't risky by nature - they're built with careful planning to help make driving safer.~~ [In conclusion, self-driving cars are not inherently risky; rather, they are built with careful planning to enhance driving safety.] **#3** Because they spot obstacles, respond fast, yet still rely on human oversight, their goal is cutting down dangers ~~while~~ [whilst] ~~traveling~~ [travelling]. A lot of fear around them comes from confusion instead of real evidence. When people judge this tech by its intended purpose, not rare failures, these vehicles might stop being viewed as scary, but more like a solid step forward for safe travel.