Section 1

#1: Opening paragraph

Strengths:

- Your vivid opening scene draws readers in effectively by using sensory details like "sweltering car" and "heavy eyelids keep sliding shut" to help them imagine the danger of drowsy driving.
- The transition from personal scenario to broader argument ("That is why self-driving cars could be a life-saving solution") connects your hook to your main point clearly.

Lack of supporting evidence → Your paragraph makes a strong claim that "AI does not get exhausted, distracted, or impatient," but you haven't included any facts, numbers, or examples to prove this is true. When you make important points about technology, you need to back them up with evidence. For instance, you could mention how many accidents happen because drivers are tired, or explain how AI systems actually work to avoid distractions.

Exemplar: *According to road safety statistics, drowsy driving contributes to approximately 20% of fatal crashes in Australia, but self-driving cars equipped with sensors and cameras remain alert 24 hours a day, never experiencing fatigue.*

#2: Second and third paragraphs (driver negligence and outback travel)

Strengths:

- You provide a specific statistic (95% of accidents caused by driver negligence) that supports your argument about why self-driving cars are needed.
- Your example about travelling across Australia helps readers understand a practical use for this technology beyond just daily driving.

Underdeveloped reasoning → Your paragraphs jump between ideas without fully explaining them. In the second paragraph, you mention the 95% statistic but then immediately suggest self-driving cars as the solution without explaining how they would actually reduce negligence or what features make them safer. In the third paragraph, your comparison about the outback journey raises questions you don't answer—why would someone need to cross Australia in a car at all, and is this a common enough problem to matter in your argument? You need to develop each point more thoroughly before moving to the next one.

Exemplar: *With 95% of motor vehicle accidents caused by driver negligence, self-driving vehicles offer a solution through features like automatic braking, lane-keeping assistance, and constant environmental monitoring. These technologies eliminate common human errors such as checking mobile phones, adjusting the radio, or misjudging distances.*

#3: Fourth paragraph (employment concerns)

Strengths:

- You acknowledge the opposing viewpoint about job losses, which shows you're thinking about different perspectives on this issue.

Weak counterargument structure → Your paragraph says "safety should be the highest concern" and mentions the $200 million burden, but you don't actually explain why safety concerns should outweigh job concerns or how the two issues relate to each other. You then shift to talking about new employment opportunities without proving these new jobs would replace the lost ones or showing how many people might be affected. Your argument would be stronger if you explained the connection between these ideas more clearly and provided details about what types of jobs might be created.

Exemplar: *Whilst some transportation jobs may change, the safety benefits are undeniable. Currently, accidents cost Australia over $200 million annually and cause countless injuries and deaths. The new technology sector will create positions for engineers, data analysts, and maintenance technicians—jobs that may ultimately employ as many people as traditional driving roles, whilst simultaneously reducing the devastating human cost of road accidents.*

■ Your piece presents a relevant argument about self-driving cars, but the content needs more depth to convince readers. Many of your points feel rushed—you state an idea and then move on without fully explaining why it matters or how it works. To strengthen your writing, spend more time developing each paragraph. Additionally, your structure could be tighter; the outback example in paragraph three feels disconnected from your main argument about everyday road safety. Also, in your conclusion, you could tie your ideas together more powerfully by reminding readers of your opening scenario and showing how self-driving cars solve that specific problem.

Overall Score: 42/50

Section 2:

Self-Driving Cars: Good or Bad?

#1 Imagine sitting in a sweltering car in the middle of summer, trapped in a crawling queue on the way to the airport. You are drained after a sleepless night of noisy roadworks, and your heavy eyelids keep sliding shut as the traffic inches forward. You jerk awake, creep ahead, then slip back into that dangerous, drowsy fog again. In moments like this, one tiny lapse can turn into a heart-stopping tragedy. That is why self-driving cars could be a life-saving solution. Unlike humans, AI does not get exhausted, distracted, or impatient, which means it can reduce preventable crashes and keep more families safe.

#2 Many people die in car accidents due to driver negligence every year; therefore, everybody is subject to these horrible accidents regardless of their status or age. A majority of all motor vehicle accidents (95%) are caused by driver negligence. ~~Therefore, it is obvious that these are not going to be reduced without taking action to eliminate driver negligence.~~ [Clearly, these accidents will only decrease if we take action to eliminate driver negligence.] One way of taking action is to use self-driving vehicles.

AI also has the potential of driving in areas people ~~can't~~ [cannot] go. For example, an ~~AI-powered~~ [AI-powered] car can travel across Australia in under a month with a small ~~space~~ [margin] for error. A human~~on the other hand~~ [, on the other hand,] will take two to three months in the process and has a pretty high possibility of dying of ~~drought~~ [dehydration]. AI only needs fuel for the journey~~but~~ [, but] a human needs food, water, company~~and~~ [, and] shelter. All that is hard to get in the outback~~thus~~ [, thus] making AI cars more efficient.

#3 The general public thinks that fully autonomous vehicles will eliminate many jobs in transportation; however, safety should be the highest concern for companies developing these technologies. Accidents affect many people through traumatic experiences, the loss of family members, physical injury, and death. For our economy, the burden of accidents is well over $200 million in ~~hospitalizations~~ [hospitalisations], repairs to vehicles, and costs for insurance claims. Although employment opportunities have changed since the development of autos, the protection of human life is the most important aspect of this industry. Therefore, as new technology develops in driverless vehicles, there will be new opportunities for employment in developing, maintaining, and supporting these technologies.

In the end, no matter which side you choose, we all want the same thing: safer roads. We want our family and friends to arrive home safely, not become another crash statistic. ~~While~~ [Whilst] job changes are a real concern, protecting human lives must come first. AI also can go into areas ~~humans have a huge possibility of dying~~ [where humans face significant risk of death]~~thus~~ [, thus] saving more lives. That is why self-driving cars are a smart step forward, because they can reduce tiredness, distraction, and human error, and help make our roads safer for everyone.