

Section 1:

#1: Introduction "Imagine the numbers of children sitting at lunch suffering with boredom? We must build a new playground in campus so no students will be suffering."

Strengths:

- Your opening attempts to create an emotional connection by asking readers to visualise bored children
- You clearly state your main argument early in the piece

Unclear Purpose and Setting: → Your introduction confuses the reader because you mention children at lunch but then shift to discussing a playground. The connection between lunchtime boredom and needing a playground isn't clear. Additionally, you write "in campus" which suggests a school setting, but later you discuss "parks" and community playgrounds, making it unclear whether you're arguing for a school playground or a public park. Your thesis statement "Adding a playground can really make a difference for the students play areas" is vague and doesn't clearly explain what difference you mean.

Exemplar: *Our school desperately needs a new playground where students can develop essential skills during breaks. Currently, children have limited options for active play, which affects their social development and physical health.*

#2: Body Paragraph One "Firstly, building a new playground can strengthen kids social skills, community playgrounds can be a perfect spot for independent and group play kids can make friends."

Strengths:

- You introduce a clear benefit (social skills development)
- You provide specific examples of what social skills include (empathy, cooperation, friendship)

Run-on Sentences and Weak Connections: → Your paragraph contains several sentences that run together without proper punctuation, making them difficult to follow. For instance, "community playgrounds can be a perfect spot for independent and group play kids can make friends" needs to be separated into distinct ideas. Additionally, you jump from discussing playgrounds to mentioning shopping centres and wildlife without explaining how these relate to your main point about social skills. The connection between better social skills and "career options" feels too broad for a discussion about playgrounds.

Exemplar: *Playgrounds strengthen children's social skills by providing opportunities for both independent and group play. As children interact with their peers, they learn valuable skills such as empathy, cooperation, and friendship.*

#3: Body Paragraph Two "Next, building a park can teach kids about how to respect property, like how to look after the animals and plants."

Strengths:

- You introduce environmental awareness as a benefit
- You connect this learning to future behaviour ("when they grow up")

Underdeveloped Argument: → Your paragraph shifts focus from playgrounds to parks and environmental education without establishing why a playground specifically would teach property respect. The ideas about "animal and plant extinction" and "cleaning public areas" feel disconnected from playground equipment. You haven't explained what features of a playground would teach these lessons or provided concrete examples of how children would learn property respect through playground use. The paragraph reads more like general reasons to have green spaces rather than specific benefits of playground equipment.

Exemplar: *A well-designed playground teaches children to respect shared spaces. When students help maintain the playground by disposing of rubbish properly and following safety rules, they develop a sense of ownership and responsibility for their school environment.*

■ Your piece presents three benefits of playgrounds, but your arguments need stronger development and clearer focus. Throughout your writing, you shift between discussing school playgrounds and community parks, which weakens your position—choose one setting and stick with it. Your body paragraphs would benefit from specific examples rather than general statements. For instance, in your paragraph about imagination, instead of broadly stating that "imagination can lead to better academics," explain exactly how playground activities (like pretend play on climbing equipment or cooperative games) build creative thinking. Additionally, your paragraphs often list multiple disconnected ideas rather than developing one main point thoroughly. Focus each paragraph on proving one clear benefit with detailed support.

Overall Score: 39/50

Section 2:

#1 Why Installing a New Playground Is Necessary

~~Imagine the numbers of children [Imagine the number of children] sitting at lunch suffering with [from] boredom? We must build a new playground in campus so no students will be suffering. [We must build a new playground on campus so that no students will suffer from boredom during breaks.]~~ Think about how many ~~kids get injures trying to play~~ [children get injured whilst trying to play]. Adding a playground can really make a difference ~~for the students play areas~~ [to students' play areas]. Playgrounds can strengthen social skills, teach them about property ~~values~~ [respect] and build imagination skills. All of these skills can be ~~vey~~ [very] useful and important.

Firstly, building a new playground can strengthen ~~kids~~ [children's] social skills, community [. Community] playgrounds can be a perfect spot for independent and group play~~kids~~ [where children] can make friends. When they develop their social skills~~they~~ [, they] make new friends and discover skills like empathy, [,] cooperation and friendship. Better social skills can also build healthy relations with family and friends. ~~It also can improve your academics and your career options this can help you get closer too your friends and teachers to ask when you are stuck or need help.~~ [Better social skills can also improve your

academics, as you feel more comfortable asking teachers and friends for help when you are stuck.] ~~New playground can also help kids be effective and caring members of their community, school, shopping centres, parks and wildlife.~~ [New playgrounds can also help children become effective and caring members of their school community.] Research shows that when children play in parks ~~mean~~ [, they can] build resilience and self-confidence.

#2 → Next, building a park can teach ~~kids~~ [children] about how to respect property, like how to look after the animals and plants. Teaching people how to look after public areas and themselves can have a really good impact ~~for~~ [on their behaviour] when they grow up. Learning how to look after the environment can prevent animal and plant extinction. Cleaning public areas can lead to happiness, safety and ~~comfortable~~ [comfort] for everyone. So ~~if~~ [, if] we have a park ~~we~~ [, we] can all look after the park together.

#3 → Lastly, parks can improve imagination skills. Having good imagination can lead to better academics ~~like~~ [, such as] better narrative writing or better problem-solving skills ~~all~~ [. All] of this can be very important. Children can also ~~have~~ [develop] better solutions to approach difficult situations. Research shows that imagination can help you think beyond, [existing ideas,] connect ideas, build a better future, ~~better~~ [achieve] personal growth, ~~profession~~ [professional] success and ~~different ways to navigate~~ [navigate] challenges. ~~Even~~ [in different ways. Research also shows that] ~~research shows that~~ creativity is ~~a~~ [an] essential job skill.

In conclusion, I am certain that we should build more parks. Parks are very good because they improve your social skills, teach ~~how~~ [you how] to look after ~~properties~~ [property] and ~~improves~~ [improve] your imagination ~~and etc.~~ [.] ~~So~~ [Therefore,] we should definitely consider building parks not only because ~~it makes~~ [they make] our suburb look nice but ~~to make kids~~ [also to make children] happy.