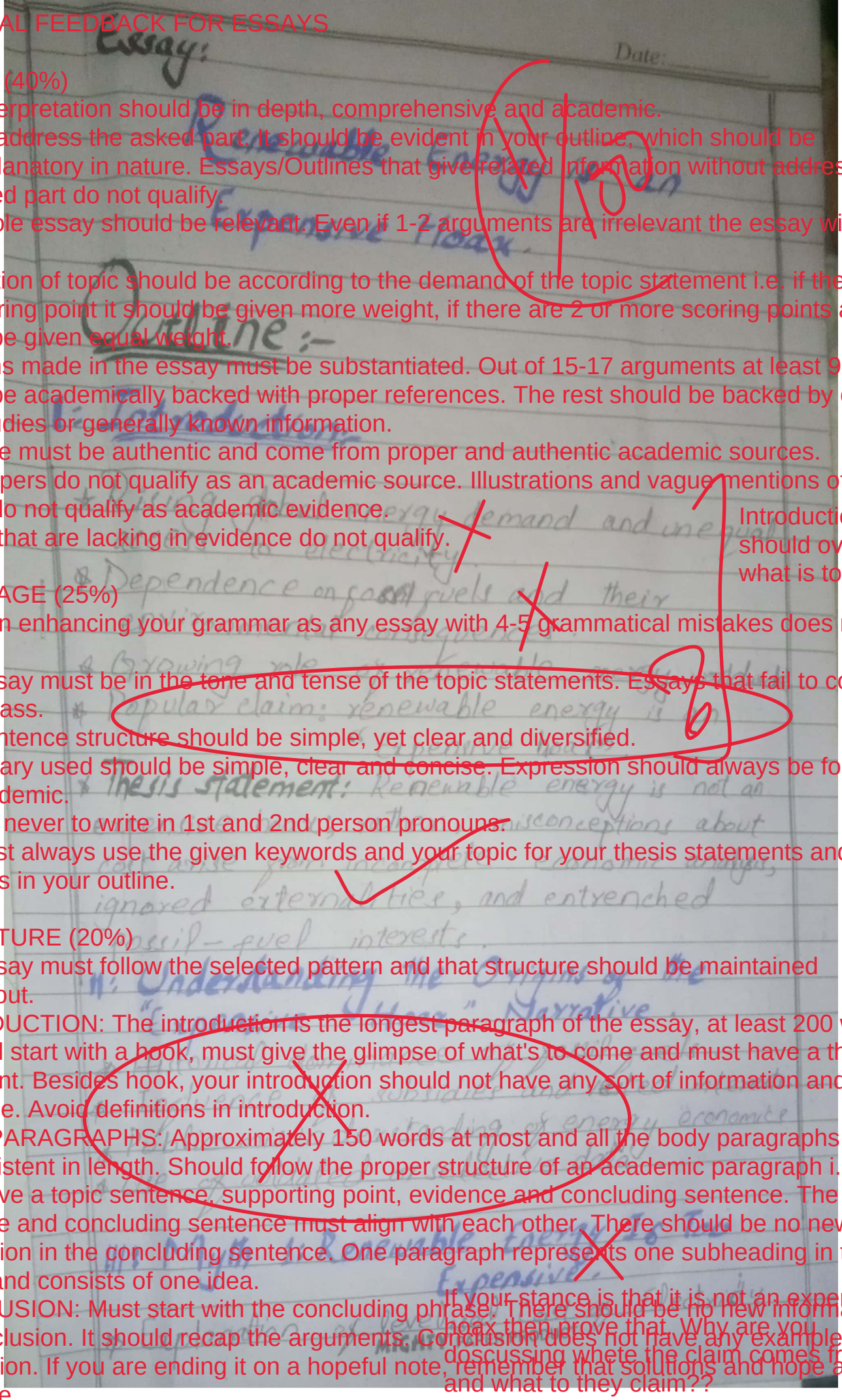


GENERAL FEEDBACK FOR ESSAYS

Content (40%)
Your interpretation should be in depth, comprehensive and academic.
Always address the asked part. It should be evident in your outline, which should be self-explanatory in nature. Essays/Outlines that give related information without addressing the asked part do not qualify.
The whole essay should be relevant. Even if 1-2 arguments are irrelevant the essay will not pass.
Distribution of topic should be according to the demand of the topic statement i.e. if there is one scoring point it should be given more weight, if there are 2 or more scoring points all should be given equal weight.
All claims made in the essay must be substantiated. Out of 15-17 arguments at least 9-10 should be academically backed with proper references. The rest should be backed by either case studies or generally known information.
Evidence must be authentic and come from proper and authentic academic sources. Newspapers do not qualify as an academic source. Illustrations and vague mentions of events do not qualify as academic evidence.
Essays that are lacking in evidence do not qualify.

Introduction should overview what is to come.

LANGUAGE (25%)
Focus on enhancing your grammar as any essay with 4-5 grammatical mistakes does not pass.
Your essay must be in the tone and tense of the topic statements. Essays that fail to comply do not pass.
Your sentence structure should be simple, yet clear and diversified.
Vocabulary used should be simple, clear and concise. Expression should always be formal and academic.
You are never to write in 1st and 2nd person pronouns.
You must always use the given keywords and your topic for your thesis statements and main headings in your outline.

STRUCTURE (20%)
Your essay must follow the selected pattern and that structure should be maintained throughout.
INTRODUCTION: The introduction is the longest paragraph of the essay, at least 200 words. It should start with a hook, must give the glimpse of what's to come and must have a thesis statement. Besides hook, your introduction should not have any sort of information and reference. Avoid definitions in introduction.
BODY PARAGRAPHS: Approximately 150 words at most and all the body paragraphs must be consistent in length. Should follow the proper structure of an academic paragraph i.e. it must have a topic sentence, supporting point, evidence and concluding sentence. The topic sentence and concluding sentence must align with each other. There should be no new information in the concluding sentence. One paragraph represents one subheading in the outline and consists of one idea.
CONCLUSION: Must start with the concluding phrase. There should be no new information in the conclusion. It should recap the arguments. Conclusion does not have any examples and information. If you are ending it on a hopeful note, remember that solutions and hope are not the same.

If your stance is that it is not an expensive hoax then prove that. Why are you doscussing whete the claim comes from and what to they claim??

COHERENCE (15%)

Date:

(LCOE)

* Limitations of LCOE in comparing renewables and fossil fuels
* Ignored costs: pollution, climate damage, fuel price volatility
* Declining costs of solar and wind energy
* Evidence of renewable becoming cheaper than coal in many regions.

IV: Fossil Fuel Subsidies and Market Distortion.

* Scale of global fossil fuel subsidies.
* Comparison with renewable energy subsidies
* How subsidies artificially lower fossil fuel prices
* Impact on renewable energy competitiveness

V: Myth 2: Renewables Consume More Energy than they produce.

* Concept of energy payback time
* Comparison between renewable and conventional technologies
* Long lifespan of renewable infrastructure
* Net energy benefits over time.

VI: Myth 3: Renewable Energy Is Environmentally harmful.

* Lifecycle emissions comparison
* Air pollution from fossil fuels Vs renewables

Date:

- Health and environmental costs of conventional power
- land and water use considerations

VII: Myth 4: Renewable Energy Requires Too much land.

- Misleading land-use comparisons.
- Distributed generation (rooftop solar, offshore wind)
- land impact of fossil fuel extraction & waste.
- Case studies of efficient land use

VIII: Myth 5: Reweable Energy Is Unreliable.

- Variability of renewable sources
- Role of energy storage & smart grids.
- Evidence from countriess with high renewable penetration.
- Reliability through diversification.

None of these points state that it is not an expensive hoax. Each point should address the element of hoax and expensive claim. Also no structure to the outline.

IX. Myth 6: Hydropwer and Bioenergy Are Inherently Harmful.

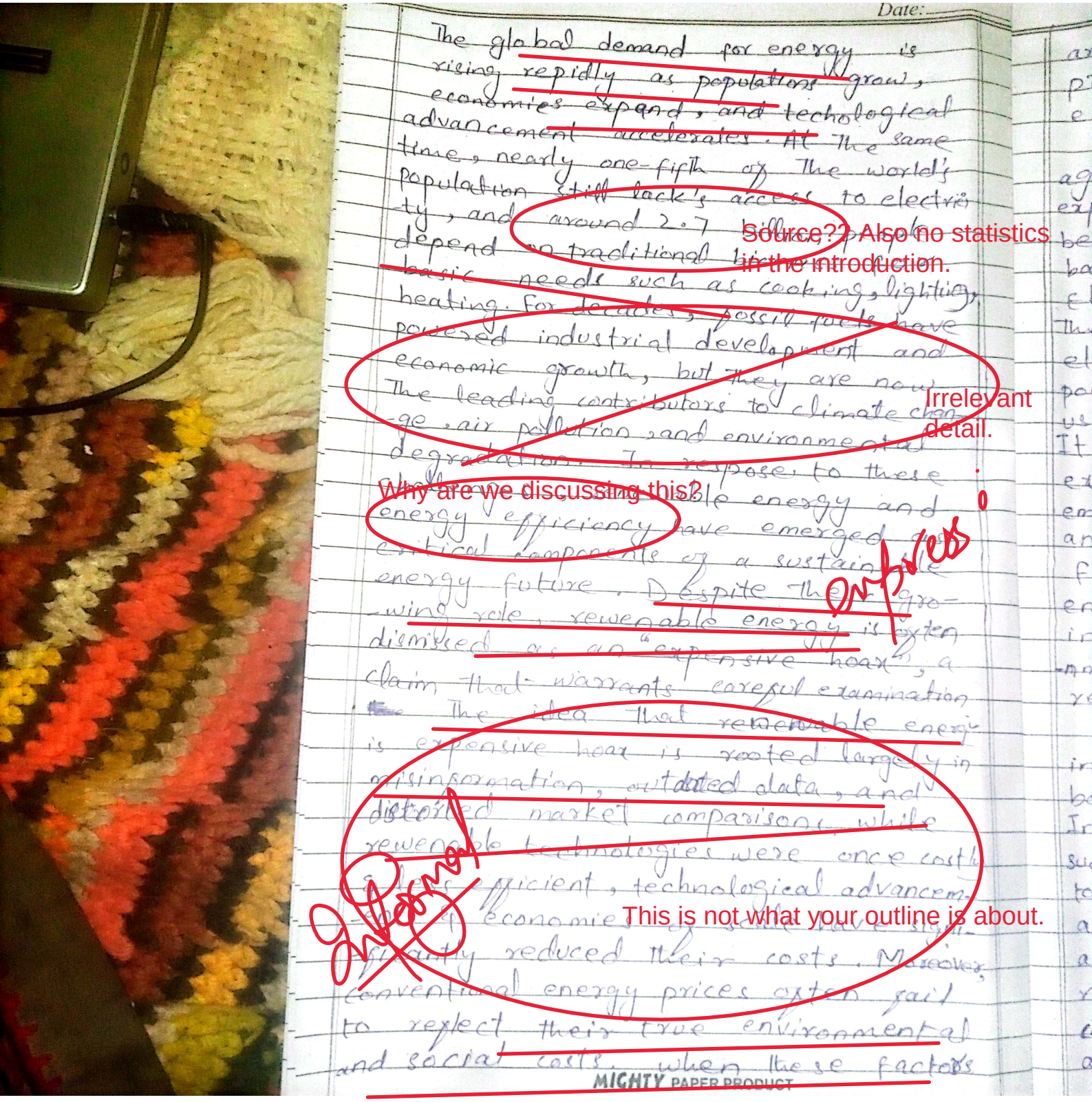
X: Renwable Energy Beyond Electricity.

XI: Economic and Social Benefits of Reliable energy.

XII: The Real Cost of Not Transitioning

XIII: Conclusion

Opening is out of context.



Date:

The global demand for energy is rising rapidly as populations grow, economies expand, and technological advancement accelerates. At the same time, nearly one-fifth of the world's population still lacks access to electricity, and around 2.7 billion depend on traditional biomass for basic needs such as cooking, lighting, heating. For decades, fossil fuels have powered industrial development and economic growth, but they are now the leading contributors to climate change, air pollution, and environmental degradation. In response to these challenges, renewable energy and energy efficiency have emerged as critical components of a sustainable energy future. Despite their growing role, renewable energy is often dismissed as an "expensive hoax", a claim that warrants careful examination. The idea that renewable energy is expensive hoax is rooted largely in misinformation, outdated data, and distorted market comparisons. While renewable technologies were once costly, efficient, technological advancements have made economies significantly reduced their costs. Moreover, conventional energy prices often fail to reflect their true environmental and social costs. When these factors

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Source?? Also no statistics in the introduction.

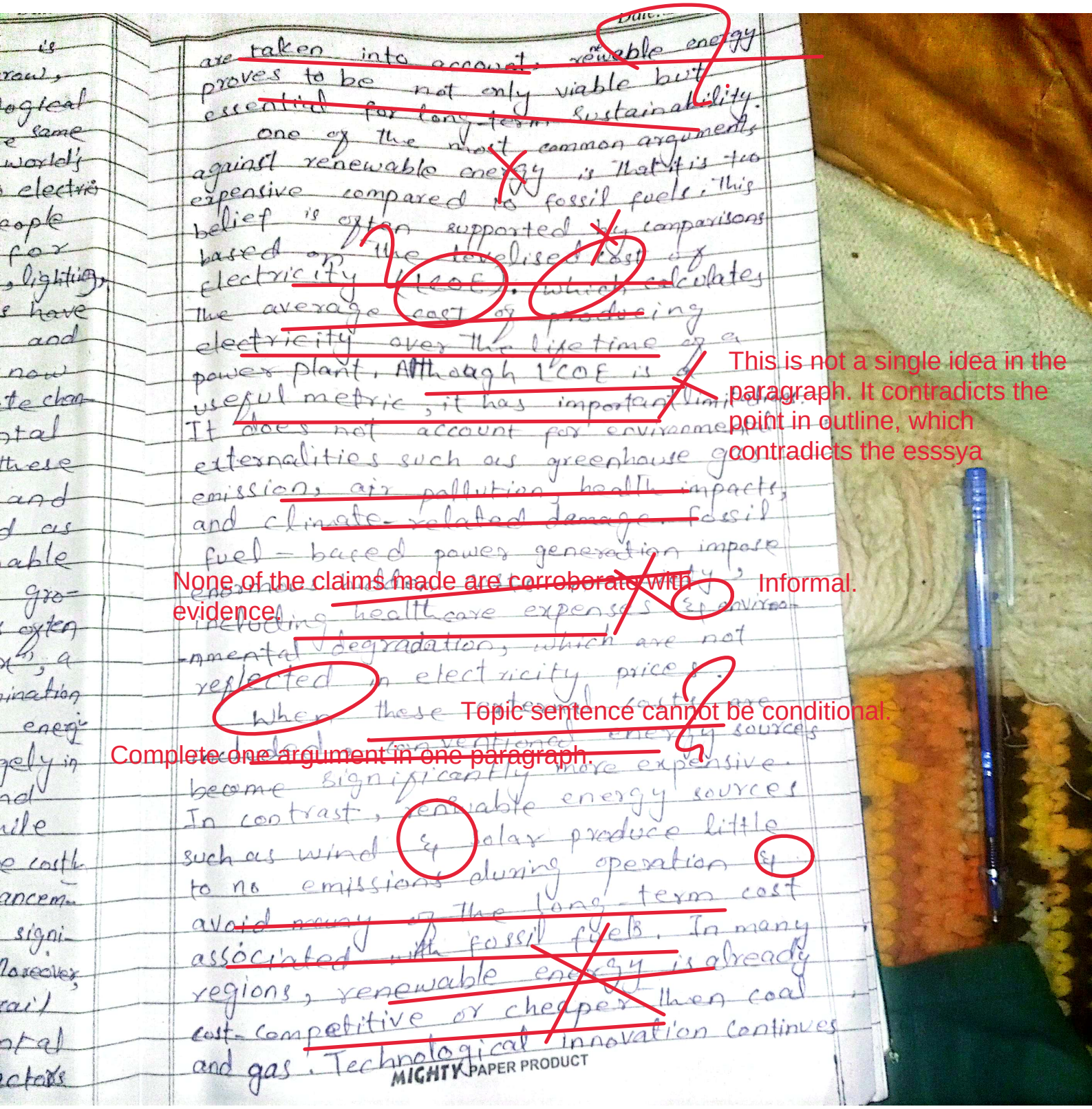
Irrelevant detail.

Why are we discussing this?

Improves

Reword

This is not what your outline is about.



are taken into account. renewable energy proves to be not only viable but essential for long-term sustainability.

One of the most common arguments against renewable energy is that it is too expensive compared to fossil fuels. This belief is often supported by comparisons based on the levelised cost of electricity (LCOE), which calculates the average cost of producing electricity over the lifetime of a power plant. Although LCOE is a useful metric, it has important limitations. It does not account for environmental externalities such as greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, health impacts, and climate-related damage. Fossil fuel–based power generation imposes substantial [illegible], including healthcare expenses and environmental degradation, which are not reflected in electricity prices.

When these external costs are included, renewable energy sources become significantly more expensive. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as wind and solar produce little to no emissions during operation and avoid many of the long-term costs associated with fossil fuels. In many regions, renewable energy is already cost-competitive or cheaper than coal and gas. Technological innovation continues

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This is not a single idea in the paragraph. It contradicts the point in outline, which contradicts the esssya

None of the claims made are corroborated with evidence.

Informal.

Topic sentence cannot be conditional.

Complete one argument in one paragraph.

Contradicts the point in the outline.

Again no argumentation and analysis. The essay does not match the outline.

to drive down costs, with solar & wind energy experiencing dramatic reductions in price over the past decade. This trend directly challenges the claim that renewable energy is inherently expensive.

Another major factor distorting cost comparisons is the widespread subsidization of fossil fuels. Governments around the world provide substantial financial support to fossil fuel industries through direct subsidies, tax breaks, & price controls. These subsidies artificially lower the price of coal, oil & gas, making them appear cheaper than renewable alternatives. In contrast, subsidies for renewable energy are comparatively smaller & are mainly intended to address high upfront capital costs and encourage market adoption.

The Imbalance in subsidies creates an uneven playing field in the energy market. Without accounting for this disparity, it is misleading to label renewable energy as an expensive hoax. In reality, fossil fuels remain competitive largely because they are shielded from their true costs by government support.

Introduction

Argument

One idea = one paragraph.

Another misconception is that renewable energy technologies consume more energy during production than they generate over their lifetime. This argument suggests that renewables are inefficient & unsustainable. In reality, most renewable technologies recover their energy input with in a relatively short period, known as the energy payback with in a few years, after which they continue producing clean energy for decades.

Solar power is often singled out as an exception, but even solar photovoltaic systems recover their energy input well within their operational lifespan. Modern solar panels can last 30 years or more, while conventional power plant often have lifespans of only 10 to 20 years. Over time renewable energy systems deliver far more energy than they consume, disproving the claim that they are inefficient.

Environmental concerns are another area where renewable energy is frequently misunderstood. Critics argue that renewable are as harmful to the environment as conventional energy source due to emissions or resource use during manufacturing and installation. While it is true that renewable technologies have some environmental impact during their lifecycle, these

Judgment

MIGHTY PAPER PRODUCT

Date:

impacts are significantly lower than those of fossil fuels.

Beyond environmental considerations, renewable energy offers substantial economic & social benefits. The renewable energy sector employs millions of people worldwide & creates more jobs per unit of investment than fossil fuel industries. These jobs span manufacturing, installation, maintenance, and research, contributing to economic diversification and development.

In conclusion, the claim that renewable energy is an expensive hoax is not supported by evidence. It arises from incomplete cost analyses, ignored subsidies, & outdated perceptions of renewable technology. When environmental damage, health impacts, long-term economic benefits, & energy security are taken into account, renewable energy emerges as cost-effective & sustainable solution to global energy challenges. far from being a hoax, renewable energy a critical opportunity to build a cleaner, healthier, & more equitable energy

MIGHTY PAPER PRODUCT

Date:

system. Busting the myths surrounding
its cost is essential for accelerating
the global transition toward surrounding
its cost is essential for accelerating
the global transition toward sustainable
energy & securing a better future
for generations to come.

Wording and tone does not match the essay.