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The rise of Electric vehicles has been labelled as a step toward more sustainable energy use. The article "I’m glad you’ve bought an electric vehicle. But your conscience isn’t clean" by John Naughton, published in The Guardian on May 6, 2023.This article intends to gives critical background information about Electric vehicles but this biased article falls short on mentioning the advancements in recycling operations ,renewable energy and power grids

Summary - Summarize the primary source In the article

"I’m glad you’ve bought an electric vehicle. But your conscience isn’t clean," John Naughton talks about the problems that comes with using electric cars and they are not as innocent as presented.Even though electric cars are often seem better for the environment than gas cars, they have their own problems. These include pollution from building the cars and from the electricity used to charge them, and issues with getting the materials for their batteries, the article suggests that while electric cars can help reduce pollution, they also have environmental costs and it leaves a toll on earth and it’s habitants.

Response Paragraph 1 - First claim with framework critiquing the main source - Textual evidence from primary source; textual evidence from secondary sources

While Naughton's research of the environmental impact of electric vehicles is important and on pont, it leaves out some important factors. He is concerned about the environmental and human costs of producing electric car batteries, especially the mining of minerals such as nickel, lithium, and cobalt. Because of his biased approach he fails to mention potential solutions to these problems.For example Smart charging of electric vehicles, according to study released in 2020 by Julia Szinai ., might help to reduce grid operating costs and eliminate renewable energy waste, suggesting the potential for developments in energy control. Furthermore, although Naughton describes electric vehicles properly, studies showing the possibility of renewable energy and smart networks in powering electric vehicles may have been mentioned.

According to a research conducted by Peter Lund et al. (2015), different energy system flexibility methods, such as the use of electric vehicles to store unused electricity, might help in the management of battery recharging so people won’t have to use old power grid. Finally, Naughton's claim about the environmental impact of electric vehicle batteries overlooks major developments in battery recycling. The development of a closed-loop recycling process for lithium-ion batteries, according to Zeng (2019), has the potential to drastically reduce the negative environmental effect of battery manufacture. This technology not only recovers valuable materials, but it also minimises the quantity of dangerous chemicals released into the environment also reduces the production of new batteries. Naughton's analysis falls short on accurately describing the environmental impact of electric vehicles since it excludes these advancements and possible solutions

Response Paragraph 2 - Second claim with framework critiquing the main source - Textual evidence from primary source; textual evidence from secondary sources

The Strength of Naughton's article is his basic writing style, as well as his references to the research he mentions. He addresses complicated problems in a simple way. This is important because it informs readers from every age about the reality of electric carsi.instead of simply praising electric cars as a solution to environmental problems, he presents a more balanced view and to support his claim he uses the studies from trustworthy sources that has been known worlwide. He describes the production and use of electric cars accuretely with correct information. To support his claim, he mentiones a study that compares the environmental impact of the electric car Tesla Model 3 and a gas car Toyota Corolla. This study shows that electric cars are not as environmentally friendly as many people think, especially when you consider the source of electricity and the production process.

In addition, Naughton skillfully demonstrates how several sectors, such as energy production and transportation, are interrelated. He argues that moving to electric vehicles will not magically reduce environmental impact on a bigger scale. This perspective can be beneficial because it allows readers to think about sustainability in a more realistic way.

Conclusion -

In conclusion, Naughton's research, while it is informative, does not completely demonstrates all aspects of the electric car's impact on the environment. While his focus on the environmental and human costs of manufacturing electric car batteries is important, he avoids possible solutions and developments in energy management, renewable energy, smart grids, and battery recycling. By ignoring these details, his evaluation falls short on complete understanding of the problem.  
  
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