

# Thread ID: thread\_Qh9E9VeHid8jv5rUFYC9cvQz

Created at: 11 July 2025, 11:38:11

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User (11:38:11):

Please provide feedback on the following paragraph:

To add onto this, Tom Bailey was a white Briton from the middle class, suggesting he did not experience as intense troubles as members of the lower classes. He owned his own business in manufacturing cabinets, meaning he did not have to rely on staple industries to earn his wages, providing him a more comfortable standard of living. His privileged position in the middle class supports his claim that the 1930s were the "best decades of [his] life", as members of the middle class typically had more reliable incomes than the working class. For examples, average wages in these professions ranged from £5-£6 per week, compared to the working class which received £2-£3 per week. This provided the middle class with a more stable quality of life, as they could afford necessities as well as leisure, such as cinema and radio. The working class often had to live in overcrowded conditions, and the Pilgrim Trust Unemployment Enquiry noted that working-class families struggled to afford necessities, with some resorting to pawn shops to make ends meet.

. Please format your response in markdown.

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Assistant (11:38:13):

## Feedback on Paragraph

### CASE Evaluation:

**Claim:** The paragraph makes a clear claim that Tom Bailey's middle-class status allowed him to experience the 1930s as the "best decades of [his] life," contrasting this with the struggles of the working class. The claim is effectively stated and sets the focus for the analysis.

**Argument:** The argument is well-developed, connecting Bailey's middle-class position to his ability to enjoy a more stable and comfortable standard of living. It explains how owning a business and not relying on staple industries contributed to his financial security. Additionally, it contrasts the middle class's reliable income and leisure opportunities with the working class's hardships, providing depth to the analysis.

**Supporting Evidence:** The paragraph includes specific evidence to support its argument:

4. Reference to wages (£5-£6 per week for the middle class versus £2-£3 per week for the working class).
5. Mention of leisure activities (cinema and radio) enjoyed by the middle class.
6. Inclusion of the Pilgrim Trust Unemployment Enquiry, highlighting working-class struggles and reliance on pawn shops. These details strengthen the argument and provide a clear comparison between the two classes.

### Strengths:

- The paragraph is well-structured, with a logical flow between the claim, argument, and evidence.

- The use of specific numerical data (wages) and historical references (Pilgrim Trust Unemployment Enquiry) adds credibility and depth to the analysis.
- The comparison between the middle and working classes is effectively drawn, emphasizing the disparity in living conditions.

**Areas for Improvement:**

- The paragraph could benefit from a more explicit link between Bailey's personal experiences and the broader societal context. For example, how typical was his experience compared to others in the middle class during the 1930s? This would enhance the argument's depth and address potential counterpoints.
- While the evidence is strong, the paragraph could include a brief mention of how external factors (e.g., government policies or economic trends) may have influenced the middle class's stability during this period.

**Level Grading: Level 5**

The paragraph demonstrates a strong understanding of the CASE framework, with a clear claim, well-developed argument, and robust supporting evidence. It effectively analyzes the topic and provides detailed comparisons, meeting the criteria for high-level performance.

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