

# Thread ID: thread\_Wd1iv6LqX0LRP2qYiGCBJCtz

Created at: 11 July 2025, 11:35:35

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User (11:35:35):

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 (11:35:36):

## Feedback on Paragraph

### Evaluation Based on CASE Rubric:

**Claim:** The paragraph establishes a clear claim that Tom Bailey, a middle-class Briton, experienced a more comfortable standard of living during the 1930s compared to the working class, which supports his view of the decade as the "best years of his life." This claim is well-stated and aligns with the argument presented.

**Argument:** The argument is coherent and logical, explaining how Bailey's middle-class status provided him with financial stability and access to leisure activities. The comparison between middle-class and working-class wages strengthens the argument by providing a direct contrast that highlights the disparity in living conditions.

**Supporting Evidence:** The paragraph uses specific evidence effectively, such as the comparison of weekly wages (£5-£6 for middle-class professionals versus £2-£3 for the working class). Additionally, the reference to the Pilgrim Trust Unemployment Enquiry adds credibility to the discussion of the struggles faced by the working class. These details substantiate the argument and enhance the depth of analysis.

### Strengths:

- The paragraph is well-structured and integrates evidence seamlessly to support the claim.
- The use of numerical data (wages) and historical references (Pilgrim Trust Unemployment Enquiry) strengthens the argument and demonstrates a good understanding of the socio-economic context of the

1930s.

- The comparison between the middle class and working class is clear and effectively highlights the disparity in living conditions.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

**Depth of Analysis:** While the evidence is strong, the analysis could be expanded to explore the broader implications of middle-class privilege during the 1930s. For instance, how did this privilege shape perceptions of the decade as a whole, or how might Bailey's experience differ from others within the middle class?

**Clarity:** The phrase "suggesting he did not experience as intense troubles as members of the lower classes" could be rephrased for greater precision. Consider specifying what "intense troubles" refer to (e.g., unemployment, poverty, or lack of access to leisure).

**Balance:** The paragraph focuses heavily on the middle class but could briefly acknowledge that not all middle-class individuals may have shared Bailey's positive experience, adding nuance to the argument.

### **Level Grading:**

**Level: 4** The paragraph demonstrates strong use of the CASE framework, with a clear claim, logical argument, and well-integrated evidence. To achieve a higher level, the analysis could be deepened, and the argument could be refined to include broader implications or counterpoints for greater balance.

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