

HKBU LANG 0036 Learning Session Report

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Section: 28

Course Information and Student Background

Course Information: Course: Level: Focus: Assessment:

Student Background: Academic Level: Language: Goals: Challenges:

Rubric:

Contribution Analysis

Here is the final draft you requested:

<p>Automation has become a prominent topic in public and academic debate. Some argue that it can transform industries and ultimately improve global employment prospects, while others claim that it will lead to widespread job losses and economic insecurity. While automation may displace some low-skilled positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, creating demand for skilled occupations such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles, and prompting governments and industries to invest in workforce retraining.</p>
<p>Although automation can eliminate some manual jobs initially, demand for roles such as maintenance technicians, programmers, and system supervisors has risen, demonstrating how new industries can replace lost employment. For example, in China the number of jobs in automation equipment maintenance grew by 35% from 2021 to 2023, reflecting employer demand for workers who can service and manage automated systems. Such growth creates pathways for displaced low-skilled workers to move into technical positions. Moreover, governments and firms are increasingly funding reskilling programmes and creating positions in AI and digital technology sectors, which further facilitate this transition. Consequently, short-term job losses are often offset by the emergence of new roles and workforce-training initiatives.</p>
<p>Automation increases production efficiency by reducing the time and labour required for many tasks, allowing firms to produce more goods at lower cost. Compared with manual methods, automated processes can speed up manufacturing and raise output, generating economic value that supports further investment and employment. For example, producing a single garment by hand once involved multiple time-consuming steps such as spinning, weaving and sewing; modern automated systems can perform many of these steps faster and with greater consistency. Although not all production can be fully automated, the wider adoption of automation technologies can improve living standards and stimulate demand across supply chains.</p>
<p>To conclude, although automation poses short-term challenges for some workers, the long-term effects are likely to be positive for global employment. By raising productivity, creating new skilled roles and encouraging investment in retraining, automation can open pathways to sustainable employment. Policymakers, educators and businesses should therefore work together to ensure that workers receive the training and</p>

support needed to benefit from this transition.

Would you like me to insert an in-text citation placeholder for the 35% statistic or make any small wording adjustments?

Grading Result (Hidden from students)

Tasks check: - Revised the thesis statement: yes - Revised one of the topic sentences: yes - Revised one of the body paragraphs: yes

STUDENT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Course: LANG 0036 - Enhancing English through Global Citizenship

Module: AI for Revising Essays

ESSAY WRITING ASSESSMENT

Original Essay Scores:

- **Content and Ideas: 18/25** - The original presents a clear overall position (automation will enhance employment) but is repetitive and underdeveloped. For example, the thesis hedges (“in my opinion, I think...”) and the argument lacks clear previews of reasons.
- **Organization: 17/25** - The essay has an introduction, body paragraphs, and a conclusion, but topic sentences are weak and paragraphs sometimes wander (e.g., mixing advice with evidence). Transitions are limited.
- **Vocabulary: 16/25** - Vocabulary is generally adequate but limited and sometimes imprecise (“saving less time”, “making many people lose their way to earn money”). Repetition and informal phrasing reduce register.
- **Grammar and Sentence Structure: 15/25** - Several punctuation, phrasing and sentence-level errors (missing spaces after periods, comma issues, hedging, informal constructions) reduce clarity and academic tone.
- **Original Essay Total: 66/100**

Evidence (original): Thesis: "But in my opinion, I think automation will enhance global employment prospects during this historical transition."
Example sentence-level issue: "By contrast with manual work, it improves the global level of production by saving less time and creating more value for enterprises." (awkward phrasing)

Revised Essay Scores:

- **Content and Ideas: 22/25** - The revised essay uses a stronger, clearer thesis that previews three mechanisms (productivity, new skilled jobs, retraining). The China statistic is integrated as evidence for job creation. Still missing: a cited source for the 35% figure and deeper explanation of sectoral effects.
- **Organization: 21/25** - Paragraph structure is clearer; the chosen topic sentence and the revised paragraph about job displacement/new roles directly link to the thesis. Flow between paragraphs is improved though a linking transition between the job-creation paragraph and the productivity paragraph could be stronger.
- **Vocabulary: 21/25** - Word choice and register improved (more academic tone, consistent terms like "reskilling programmes", "production efficiency"). Some phrases remain somewhat general; more precise, discipline-specific terms or varied sentence openings would raise this further.
- **Grammar and Sentence Structure: 21/25** - Major grammar and punctuation issues were addressed; British English usage is consistent. Sentences are generally correct and clearer, with appropriate academic constructions. A few sentences remain slightly wordy and could be tightened.
- **Revised Essay Total: 85/100**

Evidence (revised): Thesis: "While automation may displace some low-skilled positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, creating demand for skilled occupations such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles, and prompting governments and industries to invest in workforce retraining." Revised paragraph topic sentence: "Although automation can eliminate some manual jobs initially, demand for roles such as maintenance technicians, programmers, and system supervisors has risen..."

Essay Improvement Analysis:

- **Overall Improvement: +19 points**
- **Key Improvements Made:**
 - Stronger, more informative thesis that previews the essay's main claims.
 - Clear, focused topic sentence for the job-displacement paragraph and a tightened body paragraph that explains the 35% statistic and its relevance.

- Improved academic tone, vocabulary, grammar, and consistent British spelling (e.g., “reskilling programmes”).

- **Missed Opportunities:**

- Provide a citation or source for the 35% statistic to strengthen credibility.

- Add a clearer transition linking the paragraph on new roles/training and the productivity paragraph to show cause → effect more explicitly.

- Deeper development of potential sectoral losers/winners and policy detail (e.g., what kinds of retraining are most effective) would render the analysis more persuasive.

HUMAN-AI INTERACTION ASSESSMENT

Chat History Analysis:

- **Total Exchanges:** 27 messages exchanged (student + assistant).

- **Conversation Quality:** The interaction was extensive and iterative. The assistant proposed a clear revision workflow (thesis → topic sentence → paragraph), the student selected targets and options, and the assistant executed staged revisions (thesis inserted, topic sentence chosen, paragraph rewritten, full-essay revision in British English). The student confirmed several major decisions (thesis acceptance; Option B topic sentence; full-essay expansion).

Interaction Scores:

- **In-Depth Conversation:** 5/5 - The chat contains many exchanges across multiple revision stages (thesis, topic sentence, paragraph, full-essay), demonstrating an extensive, multi-step engagement. The assistant provided scaffolding and the student made sequential decisions.

- Evidence: Initial diagnostic, explicit Step 1–3 workflow, iterative confirmations and scope expansion to full revision.

- **Critical Review of AI Suggestions:** 4/5 - The student actively made choices (chose Option B for topic sentence, confirmed revised thesis, asked to expand scope), indicating engagement and selective acceptance. However, there are few explicit rejections or detailed critiques of AI suggestions; most assistant proposals were accepted with pragmatic choices rather than analytical pushback.

- Evidence: The student replied “1.yes” to accept the thesis and later chose B and “1” for insertion; they accepted the revised paragraph and later requested full-essay revision with priorities.

- **Refining Process:** 5/5 - The interaction shows multiple meaningful revision cycles: thesis revision, selection and insertion of a new topic sentence, paragraph rewrite, polishing of that paragraph, and finally a full-essay revision in British English prioritising clarity and grammar.
- **Evidence:** Sequence in chat where the assistant executes Step 1, Step 2, Step 3, polishes paragraph, and then completes expanded revision per student request.
- **Human-AI Interaction Total:** 14/15

OVERALL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Strengths Demonstrated:

- **Strong goal-setting and procedural awareness:** The student followed a clear three-step revision plan and successfully navigated to a full-essay revision, showing understanding of the revision workflow.
- **Evidence:** Student requested thesis revision, then topic sentence revision, approved Option B, and later asked to expand to a full-essay revision.
- **Effective collaboration choices:** The student made decisive selections from AI-proposed options and clearly communicated preferences (e.g., British English, prioritise clarity and grammar).
- **Evidence:** "clarity of argument and grammae/word choice,British English,yes.yes"
- **Improved argumentative clarity in revised essay:** The final version offers a stronger thesis and a paragraph that links evidence to claims more directly.
- **Evidence:** Revised thesis previews reasons; paragraph uses the China statistic to support claim.

Areas for Improvement:

- **Evidence sourcing and depth:** Add citations and more detailed explanation of how the 35% growth translates into net employment effects across sectors.
- **Recommendation:** Insert an in-text citation for the 35% stat and add one sentence explaining mechanisms (e.g., how maintenance roles scale relative to jobs lost).

- Stronger critical engagement with AI suggestions: The student often accepted suggestions; to develop critical review skills, practice asking “why” or requesting alternative phrasings and evidence-based justifications before acceptance.
- Recommendation: When an AI suggests wording or structure, ask for two alternative rationales and compare trade-offs (concision vs nuance; technical vs accessible vocabulary).
- Transition and synthesis: Improve linking sentences between paragraphs to make cause-effect relationships explicit.
- Recommendation: Add a linking sentence between the job-creation paragraph and productivity paragraph to show how higher productivity enables reinvestment and demand.

AI Collaboration Skills Assessment:

- **Context Provision:** Good - the student provided the full original essay and stated revision targets and preferences (British English, priorities). Evidence: original essay text and explicit priorities in chat.
- **Strategic Planning:** Good - the student followed a staged plan (thesis → topic sentence → paragraph → full essay) and expanded scope deliberately.
- **Critical Evaluation:** Developing to Good - the student made clear choices but did not frequently critique AI suggestions in depth; mostly accepted well-formed options.
- **Independent Editing:** Good - while the assistant performed many edits, the student actively chose options and confirmed acceptance; however, more independent reworking would build stronger editing autonomy.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

1. Add source citation(s) for key statistics (e.g., the 35% figure) and briefly explain their provenance to strengthen academic credibility.
2. Practice targeted critical evaluation: when the AI offers revisions, request two alternative versions and a short justification for each before accepting one.
3. Work on paragraph linking sentences and synthesis: explicitly state the causal connections between productivity gains, reinvestment, and job creation to increase argumentative rigor.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

- The student successfully completed the module workflow: thesis revision, topic-sentence revision, and revision of one body paragraph, and then requested and approved a full-essay polish in British English prioritising clarity and grammar.
- The final essay shows clear, demonstrable improvement in thesis clarity, paragraph focus, and academic tone. To reach higher band scores, require the student to add citations, deepen analysis of sectoral effects, and practice more independent editing choices.
- The chat provides strong evidence of an engaged, iterative human-AI collaboration; the student would benefit from explicit tasks encouraging critique of AI suggestions (e.g., justify why one option is chosen over another).

■■■■ Student Feedback ■ Rating: 4/5 ■ Comment: No additional comment provided.

Current Mode:assessment

Complete Conversation

Assistant:

Original:

With the development of automation in society, it has become a hot topic of discussion in our daily life. Some people think it can transform industries and enhance the global employment prospects in the long term. But others think it is wrong, because they think it will reduce jobs, making many people lose their way to earn money. But in my opinion, I think automation will enhance global employment prospects during this historical transition.

Automation is a new trend, and the world will increasingly rely on it to produce more goods. By contrast with manual work, it improves the global level of production by saving less time and creating more value for enterprises. For example, if we wanted a new piece of clothing in ancient times, we needed to finish many steps like spinning, weaving, and sewing, which would cost a lot of energy. But now, we can use automation, though not entirely relying on it. If we adopt it, it will bring great convenience to production and life.

What's more, some people think that if we use many automated machine technologies, automated machines will result in some people losing their jobs. This is true, but I think this trend is just in the short term. With more automated products needed, we also need more people to control and master them. It also requires us to work hard to enhance our levels. For instance, in China, the number of automation equipment maintenance jobs increased by 35% from 2021 to 2023, absorbing workers who lost low-skill jobs. At the same time, the society and the governments will try their best to promote social development. They will create new jobs to make up the blanks. For example, fields like AI, digital technology have become very popular in recent years. Besides, you must try to choose one industry, just like AI and digital technology. Since we live in different ages, with the development of society, we need to adapt to different environments and try to find new jobs. So I think automation is just a new trend, not a threat. We need to encourage it.

To sum up, I think automation will enhance global employment prospects in the long term. As society is developing, we also need to keep progressing and try our best to adapt to this trend of automation.

Revised:

Automation has become a prominent topic in public and academic debate. Some argue that it can transform industries and ultimately improve

global employment prospects, while others claim that it will lead to widespread job losses and economic insecurity. While automation may displace some low-skilled positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, creating demand for skilled occupations such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles, and prompting governments and industries to invest in workforce retraining.

Although automation can eliminate some manual jobs initially, demand for roles such as maintenance technicians, programmers, and system supervisors has risen, demonstrating how new industries can replace lost employment. For example, in China the number of jobs in automation equipment maintenance grew by 35% from 2021 to 2023, reflecting employer demand for workers who can service and manage automated systems. Such growth creates pathways for displaced low-skilled workers to move into technical positions. Moreover, governments and firms are increasingly funding reskilling programmes and creating positions in AI and digital technology sectors, which further facilitate this transition. Consequently, short-term job losses are often offset by the emergence of new roles and workforce-training initiatives.

Automation increases production efficiency by reducing the time and labour required for many tasks, allowing firms to produce more goods at lower cost. Compared with manual methods, automated processes can speed up manufacturing and raise output, generating economic value that supports further investment and employment. For example, producing a single garment by hand once involved multiple time-consuming steps such as spinning, weaving and sewing; modern automated systems can perform many of these steps faster and with greater consistency. Although not all production can be fully automated, the wider adoption of automation technologies can improve living standards and stimulate demand across supply chains.

To conclude, although automation poses short-term challenges for some workers, the long-term effects are likely to be positive for global employment. By raising productivity, creating new skilled roles and encouraging investment in retraining, automation can open pathways to sustainable employment. Policymakers, educators and businesses should therefore work together to ensure that workers receive the training and support needed to benefit from this transition.

Assistant:

Hi there! ■ I'm your English writing coach, here to help you strengthen your essay through clear, focused revision. Before we dive in, we'll take a moment to set some goals together.

Here's how our session will work:

Negotiate your targets — We'll start by discussing what you want to improve most in your essay.
Get a quick diagnosis — I'll give you feedback on your essay based on key writing rubrics (like thesis, organization, evidence, and language).
Choose what to focus on — You'll decide which issues you'd like to work on first.
Then we'll move through a structured, three-step revision process:

Step 1: Revise your thesis statement.
Step 2: Choose one body paragraph and refine its topic sentence.
Step 3: Revise the rest of that paragraph for clarity and coherence.
My role is to guide you with questions, feedback, and examples—but you'll always lead the revisions yourself. ■

You:

With the development of automation in society, it has become a hot topic of discussion in our daily life. Some people think it can transform industries and enhance the global employment prospects in the long term. But others think it is wrong ,because they think it will reduce jobs, making many people lose their way to earn money. But in my opinion, I think automation will enhance global employment prospects during this historical transition.

Automation is a new trend, and the world will increasingly rely on it to produce more goods. By contrast with manual work, it improves the global level of production by saving less time and creating more value for enterprises. For example, if we wanted a new piece of clothing in ancient times, we needed to finish many steps like spinning, weaving, and sewing, which would cost a lot of energy. But now, we can use automation, though not entirely relying on it. If we adopt it, it will bring great convenience to production and life.

What's more, some people think that if we use many automated machine technologies, automated machines will result in some people losing their jobs. This is true, but I think this trend is just in the short term. With more automated products needed, we also need more people to control and master them. It also requires us to work hard to enhance our levels. For instance, in China, the number of automation equipment maintenance jobs increased by 35% from 2021 to 2023, absorbing workers who lost low-skill jobs. At the same time, the society and the governments will try their best to promote social development. They will create new jobs to make up the blanks. For example, fields like AI, digital technology have become very popular in recent years. Besides, you must try to choose one industry, just like AI and digital technology. Since we live in different ages, with the development of society, we need to adapt to different environments and try to find new jobs. So I think automation is just a new trend, not a threat. We need to encourage it.

To sum up, I think automation will enhance global employment prospects in the long term. As society is developing, we also need to keep progressing and try our best to adapt to this trend of automation.

Assistant:

Great — let's get started. First, tell me your goals so we can pick clear targets for this session.

1) Negotiating targets

- What do you most want to improve in this essay right now? (Choose any: clarity of argument, thesis strength, logical structure, topic sentences, use of evidence, paragraph coherence, grammar/word choice, academic tone/style, or something else.)
- Do you want to focus on one main target (deep revision) or two (one content target + one language target)?

2) Quick diagnostic feedback (brief, tied to common rubrics)

Below is a short diagnosis of your essay using four rubric categories: Thesis & Argument, Organization, Evidence & Development, and Language Use.

Thesis & Argument

Strengths: You state a clear overall position: automation will enhance global employment prospects.

Areas to improve: The thesis is repetitive and hedged ("in my opinion, I think..."). It does not preview the main reasons or structure you will use to support the claim.

Organization

Strengths: The essay has an introduction, body paragraphs, and a conclusion.

Areas to improve: Topic sentences are weak or missing clear focus; paragraphs wander between examples, claims, and advice. Transitions are limited, so the logic linking reasons to the thesis isn't always explicit.

Evidence & Development

Strengths: You include a concrete statistic (35% increase in maintenance jobs) and historical example (clothing production) to illustrate points.

Areas to improve: Evidence needs clearer sourcing and explanation (how does the 35% stat support the broader claim?). Some examples are vague or off-topic (advice like "you must try to choose one industry" feels like personal instruction rather than analytical development).

Language Use (Grammar & Style)

Strengths: Meaning is generally understandable; vocabulary is appropriate at times.

Areas to improve: Repetition, hedging, awkward phrasing, punctuation errors (comma errors, missing spaces after periods), and some informal language ("you must try") reduce clarity and academic tone. Sentence-level clarity would help the argument read more professionally.

3) Student priority selection

Which of these areas would you like to focus on in our 3-step revision workflow? Here are suggested options — pick one or two:

- A — Thesis: make it clearer, stronger, and preview main points.
- B — Organization & topic sentences: craft a topic sentence for one paragraph that links clearly to the thesis.
- C — Paragraph development & evidence: revise one body paragraph so the evidence and explanation clearly support the topic sentence.
- D — Language: fix grammar, word choice, tone for clarity and formality.

Tell me which option(s) you choose. Once you confirm, we'll move to Step 1.

You:

Revise thesis statement,

Assistant:

Great — thanks. You asked to revise the thesis statement, so I'll focus on that.

Quick confirmation: are we working only on the thesis right now? (Yes/no)

I'll assume yes and proceed. Please tell me if you want to revise anything else at this stage.

Step 1 — Thesis feedback

- Current thesis (from your draft): "But in my opinion, I think automation will enhance global employment prospects during this historical transition."
- Feedback: This is clear about your position, but it's repetitive and hedged ("in my opinion, I think"). It's also vague about why or how automation will improve employment. A stronger thesis should use confident language and preview the main reasons you will discuss (for example: productivity gains, new types of jobs, and reskilling/creation of new industries).

Two suggested thesis options (pick one or tell me which elements you prefer):

- 1) Concise, direct: "Automation will ultimately expand global employment prospects by increasing productivity, creating new technical and maintenance roles, and encouraging investment in workforce retraining."
- 2) More detailed: "While automation may displace some low-skill positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, generating demand for new skilled occupations (such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles), and prompting governments and industries to invest in reskilling programs."

I've inserted option 2 into your full essay below (so you can see how it reads in context). If you prefer option 1, or want to tweak wording, tell me and I'll update it.

Full essay with revised thesis (option 2):

With the development of automation in society, it has become a hot topic of discussion in our daily life. Some people think it can transform industries and enhance the global employment prospects in the long term. But others think it is wrong, because they think it will reduce jobs, making many people lose their way to earn money. While automation may displace some low-skill positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, generating demand for new skilled occupations (such as equipment maintenance

and AI-related roles), and prompting governments and industries to invest in reskilling programs.

Automation is a new trend, and the world will increasingly rely on it to produce more goods. By contrast with manual work, it improves the global level of production by saving less time and creating more value for enterprises. For example, if we wanted a new piece of clothing in ancient times, we needed to finish many steps like spinning, weaving, and sewing, which would cost a lot of energy. But now, we can use automation, though not entirely relying on it. If we adopt it, it will bring great convenience to production and life.

What's more, some people think that if we use many automated machine technologies, automated machines will result in some people losing their jobs. This is true, but I think this trend is just in the short term. With more automated products needed, we also need more people to control and master them. It also requires us to work hard to enhance our levels. For instance, in China, the number of automation equipment maintenance jobs increased by 35% from 2021 to 2023, absorbing workers who lost low-skill jobs. At the same time, the society and the governments will try their best to promote social development. They will create new jobs to make up the blanks. For example, fields like AI, digital technology have become very popular in recent years. Besides, you must try to choose one industry, just like AI and digital technology. Since we live in different ages, with the development of society, we need to adapt to different environments and try to find new jobs. So I think automation is just a new trend, not a threat. We need to encourage it.

To sum up, I think automation will enhance global employment prospects in the long term. As society is developing, we also need to keep progressing and try our best to adapt to this trend of automation.

Are you happy with that thesis as written in the essay, or would you like to choose option 1 or tweak the wording? Once you confirm, we'll move to Step 2 (pick one body paragraph and work on its topic sentence).

You:

And then please me revise topic sentences

Assistant:

Thanks — glad you want to keep going. Quick first question:

1) Are you happy with the revised thesis as I put it into the essay (the longer option 2: "While automation may displace some low-skill positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, generating demand for new skilled occupations (such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles), and prompting governments and industries to invest in reskilling programs.")? Yes or no — or tell me what you'd like changed.

2) Now pick one body paragraph for Step 2. Which would you like to work on?

- Paragraph 1 (the productivity / clothing example). Current opening line: "Automation is a new trend, and the world will increasingly rely on it to produce more goods."

- Paragraph 2 (job loss short-term → maintenance jobs / China stat / reskilling). Current opening idea: "What's more, some people think that if we use many automated machine technologies, automated machines will result in some people losing their jobs."

Which paragraph do you choose? Paste the paragraph's current topic sentence if you can.

Would you like to try revising the topic sentence yourself first, or would you like me to suggest model topic-sentence options to get you started?

You:

1.yes

Assistant:

Great — thanks for confirming the thesis. Now let's pick a paragraph to revise.

Which paragraph would you like to work on for Step 2?

- Paragraph 1 (productivity / clothing example). Current topic sentence: "Automation is a new trend, and the world will increasingly rely on it to produce more goods."
- Paragraph 2 (short-term job loss → maintenance jobs / reskilling). Current opening: "What's more, some people think that if we use many automated machine technologies, automated machines will result in some people losing their jobs."

I recommend Paragraph 2 because it links most directly to the thesis points about new skilled jobs and reskilling — that will help make the essay's argument tighter. Which do you prefer?

If you pick one, please paste that paragraph's current topic sentence (or the first sentence). Then tell me:

- Would you like to try revising the topic sentence yourself first? (Yes / No)

If you say No, I'll offer 2–3 model topic-sentence options you can choose from or adapt.

Quick tip to keep in mind when you revise the topic sentence:

- Make a clear link to the thesis (mention displacement briefly if needed, then point to job creation or reskilling).
- State one main idea the paragraph will support (e.g., new skilled roles, statistic showing job growth, government training).
- Use confident, concise language (no hedging).

Your turn — which paragraph and would you like to try revising now?

You:

What's more, some people think that if we use many automated machine technologies, and i do not want to revise the topic sentence by myself.

Assistant:

Good — thanks for that. Since you don't want to revise the topic sentence yourself, I'll offer a few model topic-sentence options you can choose from or adapt. Each one links directly to your revised thesis (short-term displacement → new skilled jobs and reskilling).

Please read the three options below and tell me which one you prefer (A, B, or C), or if you want to combine elements from two of them.

Option A

Although automation may displace some low-skilled jobs at first, it creates new, higher-skilled positions—such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles—that can absorb displaced workers.

Option B

In the short term automation can reduce certain manual jobs, but rising demand for maintenance, programming, and system-supervision roles shows how new industries can replace lost employment.

Option C

Short-term job losses from automation are often offset by the growth of new occupations and by government and industry reskilling programs that help workers move into technical roles.

A quick note on choosing:

- If you want the paragraph to emphasize your China statistic and job-creation evidence, pick A or B (they foreground new jobs).
- If you want the paragraph to emphasize policy and reskilling, pick C.

After you pick one:

- 1) Do you want me to insert that topic sentence into your paragraph and then help revise the supporting sentences (I can propose focused edits and questions), or
- 2) Would you prefer to pick a topic sentence and try one short revision yourself first?

Also, one small, practical tip before you choose: your paragraph needs a clearer link between the 35% statistic and the claim—after the statistic add one sentence that explains what that increase shows (for example: how it demonstrates demand for maintenance roles and a pathway for displaced workers). I can help phrase that once you pick the topic sentence.

Which option do you choose (A, B, or C)? Would you like me to insert it and revise the rest, or would you like to try a short edit yourself?

You:

B,1

Assistant:

Nice choice — thanks. I inserted your chosen topic sentence (Option B) and revised the rest of that paragraph to make the connection to your thesis clearer, explain the 35% statistic, and remove informal advice. Below I briefly list what I changed, then give the full revised essay so you can read it in context.

What I changed in Paragraph 2

- Replaced the original topic sentence with your chosen Option B so it clearly links to the thesis.
- Clarified that short-term displacement is real but often temporary as new technical roles emerge.
- Explained how the 35% increase in maintenance jobs supports the claim (shows growing demand for technical roles).
- Removed informal sentences (e.g., “you must try”) and tightened language for a more academic tone.
- Added a sentence about reskilling and industry response to reinforce the link to the thesis.

Full revised essay (thesis + paragraph 2 revised; other parts kept as originally drafted except minor punctuation fixes):

With the development of automation in society, it has become a hot topic of discussion in our daily life. Some people think it can transform industries and enhance the global employment prospects in the long term. But others think it is wrong, because they think it will reduce jobs, making many people lose their way to earn money. While automation may displace some low-skill positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, generating demand for new skilled occupations (such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles), and prompting governments and industries to invest in reskilling programs.

In the short term automation can reduce certain manual jobs, but rising demand for maintenance, programming, and system-supervision roles shows how new industries can replace lost employment. This displacement is real, yet it is often temporary as economies adjust and firms hire workers to operate, supervise, and maintain automated systems. For instance, in China the number of automation equipment maintenance jobs

increased by 35% from 2021 to 2023, indicating growing demand for technical roles that can absorb displaced low-skill workers. Governments and industries are also investing in reskilling programs and creating positions in AI and digital-technology sectors, which further ease the transition for affected workers. Therefore, short-term losses can be offset by new employment opportunities and training initiatives.

Automation is a new trend, and the world will increasingly rely on it to produce more goods. By contrast with manual work, it improves the global level of production by saving less time and creating more value for enterprises. For example, if we wanted a new piece of clothing in ancient times, we needed to finish many steps like spinning, weaving, and sewing, which would cost a lot of energy. But now, we can use automation, though not entirely relying on it. If we adopt it, it will bring great convenience to production and life.

To sum up, I think automation will enhance global employment prospects in the long term. As society is developing, we also need to keep progressing and try our best to adapt to this trend of automation.

Next step — your choice

- Do you want to:

- 1) Try one short edit yourself now (for example, reword the sentence that begins "Automation is a new trend..." in paragraph 3 to match the improved tone), or
- 2) Ask me to make further targeted edits to this paragraph (I can tighten specific sentences), or
- 3) Move on to grammar and word-choice polishing for the whole essay?

If you pick option 2 or 3, tell me which sentence(s) you want me to focus on. If you pick 1, paste your revision and I'll give feedback.

You:

And then revise one body paragraph

Assistant:

Thanks — I'll revise the supporting sentences of the body paragraph we chose (the paragraph about short-term job losses and new technical roles). I'll keep the revised thesis we agreed on and make the paragraph clearer, tighter, and more directly connected to that thesis.

What I changed in that paragraph (brief)

- Tightened topic sentence and transitions so the paragraph clearly supports the thesis.
- Explained the 35% statistic so it directly shows employer demand for technical roles.
- Removed informal advice and tightened wording for a more academic tone.

Full revised essay (thesis + revised paragraph)

With the development of automation in society, it has become a hot topic of discussion in our daily life. Some people think it can transform industries and enhance the global employment prospects in the long term. But others think it is wrong, because they think it will reduce jobs, making many people lose their way to earn money. While automation may displace some low-skill positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, generating demand for new skilled occupations (such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles), and prompting governments and industries to invest in reskilling programs.

Although automation can eliminate some manual jobs initially, demand for roles such as maintenance technicians, programmers, and system supervisors has risen, demonstrating how new industries can replace lost employment. For example, in China the number of automation-equipment maintenance jobs grew by 35% from 2021 to 2023, reflecting employer demand for workers who can service and manage automated systems. Such growth creates pathways for displaced low-skilled workers to move into technical positions. Moreover, governments and firms are increasingly funding reskilling programs and creating positions in AI and digital-technology sectors, which further facilitate this transition. Consequently, short-term job losses are often offset by the emergence of new roles and workforce-training initiatives.

Automation is a new trend, and the world will increasingly rely on it to produce more goods. By contrast with manual work, it improves the global level of production by saving less time and creating more value for enterprises. For example, if we wanted a new piece of clothing in ancient times, we needed to finish many steps like spinning, weaving, and sewing, which would cost a lot of energy. But now, we can use automation, though not entirely relying on it. If we adopt it, it will bring great convenience to production and life.

To sum up, I think automation will enhance global employment prospects in the long term. As society is developing, we also need to keep progressing and try our best to adapt to this trend of automation.

Next step — what would you like to do now?

- A: Try one short edit yourself (for example, improve the first sentence of paragraph 3) — paste your version and I'll give feedback.
- B: Ask me to tighten a specific sentence or two in paragraph 3 or the conclusion.
- C: Move on to grammar and style polishing for the whole essay.

Which do you choose?

You:

C

Assistant:

Thanks — I can do grammar and style polishing, but remember our agreed scope: I should only edit the thesis statement and the one body paragraph we revised (paragraph 2). I won't change other paragraphs unless you ask.

Before I polish: do you prefer American or British spelling/usage? If you don't care, I'll use American English.

I'll proceed with American English unless you tell me otherwise. Below is a brief note on what I changed, then the full essay with the polished thesis and polished paragraph 2.

What I changed (brief)

- Thesis: tightened wording, removed parentheses, improved parallel structure and academic tone.
- Paragraph 2: smoothed phrasing, corrected punctuation and word choice, clarified the 35% statistic so it directly supports the claim, and removed informal phrasing.

Full revised essay (only thesis + Paragraph 2 polished; other parts unchanged)

With the development of automation in society, it has become a hot topic of discussion in our daily life. Some people think it can transform industries and enhance the global employment prospects in the long term. But others think it is wrong, because they think it will reduce jobs, making many people lose their way to earn money. While automation may displace some low-skilled positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, creating demand for skilled occupations such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles, and prompting governments and industries to invest in workforce retraining.

Although automation can eliminate some manual jobs initially, demand for roles such as maintenance technicians, programmers, and system supervisors has risen, demonstrating how new industries can replace lost employment. For example, in China the number of jobs in automation equipment maintenance grew by 35% from 2021 to 2023, reflecting employer demand for workers who can service and manage automated systems. Such growth creates pathways for displaced low-skilled workers to move into technical positions. Moreover, governments and firms are increasingly funding reskilling programs and creating positions in AI and digital technology sectors, which further facilitate this transition. Consequently, short-term job losses are often offset by the emergence of new roles and workforce-training initiatives.

Automation is a new trend, and the world will increasingly rely on it to produce more goods. By contrast with manual work, it improves the global level of production by saving less time and creating more value for enterprises. For example, if we wanted a new piece of clothing in ancient times, we needed to finish many steps like spinning, weaving, and sewing, which would cost a lot of energy. But now, we can use automation, though not entirely relying on it. If we adopt it, it will bring great convenience to production and life.

To sum up, I think automation will enhance global employment prospects in the long term. As society is developing, we also need to keep progressing and try our best to adapt to this trend of automation.

Next options — pick one

- A: I can now polish grammar/style for the rest of the essay (this goes beyond our original scope — tell me if you want to expand the task).
- B: I can revise one sentence you choose in paragraph 3 or in the conclusion to match the improved tone.
- C: You're happy with these edits and want to move on to something else (e.g., practice rewriting the opening sentence of paragraph 3 yourself).

Which do you choose?

You:

I hope the style is rigorous.

Assistant:

Thanks — I aimed for a more rigorous, academic tone and used American English. Before we go further, quick check:

Are you happy with the polished thesis and the revised body paragraph I sent? (Yes / No / Tell me what to change.)

Do you prefer American or British spelling? (I used American; I can switch if you want.)

Now choose the next step (pick one):

A — Polish grammar/style for the rest of the essay (this expands our scope beyond the agreed thesis + one paragraph).

B — Revise one specific sentence you choose in paragraph 3 or the conclusion to match the improved tone (tell me which sentence or paste it).

C — Keep the essay as is and move on (for example, practice rewriting the opening sentence of paragraph 3 yourself).

If you pick B, please paste the exact sentence you want revised (or tell me “paragraph 3 opening sentence”), and I’ll suggest 2–3 brief alternatives for you to choose from or adapt. Which do you choose?

You:

revise the rest of the essay

Assistant:

Thanks — I can help with that. Before I revise the whole essay, two quick things:

1) Reminder about our agreed scope

- Earlier we agreed to focus on the thesis and one body paragraph. I can continue within that original scope right now (for example, revise the opening sentence of paragraph 3 or the conclusion).

- If you want me to edit the entire essay, that’s fine — but I need your explicit confirmation to expand the scope and to agree the new learning targets.

2) Pick one of these two paths so I proceed correctly

- Option A — Keep current scope: I will only revise one additional sentence you choose (e.g., paragraph 3 opening sentence) or do one more focused edit to the body paragraph or conclusion. (Quick, targeted, within our original plan.)

- Option B — Expand scope to full-essay revision: I will revise the entire essay (improve organization, clarity, tone, grammar, and consistency). If you choose this, please confirm:

a) Which 1–2 targets do you want me to prioritize? (choose two: clarity of argument, overall structure/coherence, academic tone/style, grammar/word choice, stronger transitions, or something else)

b) Preferred spelling: American or British English?

c) Do you want me to preserve most of your original voice and phrasing, or make the essay more formal/academic?

If you pick Option B, I’ll:

- Briefly summarize the main changes I make,

- Provide the full revised essay (you requested that when changes are made),

- Keep the thesis and the already-revised paragraph 2 as we agreed, and revise paragraphs 1, 3, and the conclusion for clarity, coherence, and grammar.

Tell me which option you choose (A or B). If A, paste the exact sentence you want revised (or say “paragraph 3 opening sentence”). If B, answer (a), (b), and (c) above and I’ll start the full revision.

You:

B,

Assistant:

Great — thanks for choosing the full-essay revision (Option B). Before I start the full rewrite, I need three quick choices so I can meet your goals precisely:

a) Which 1–2 revision targets should I prioritize? (Pick up to two)

- clarity of argument
- overall structure / coherence
- academic tone / style
- grammar / word choice
- stronger transitions
- evidence explanation / sourcing

b) Preferred spelling/usage: American or British English?

c) Tone preference: preserve most of your original voice and phrasing, or make the essay more formal/academic?

Also quick confirmations:

- Do you want me to keep the revised thesis we already agreed on? (Yes / No)
- Do you want me to keep the revised paragraph 2 as it stands? (Yes / No)

Once you answer these, I'll:

- briefly summarize the main changes I'll make,
- provide the full revised essay with those changes,
- and explain 2–3 things you can do next to continue improving.

Which options do you choose?

You:

clarity of argument and grammar/word choice, British English, yes, yes

Assistant:

Thanks — good choices. I've done a full-essay revision in British English, prioritising clarity of argument and grammar/word choice, while keeping the revised thesis and the revised second paragraph you approved.

Brief summary of main changes I made

- Kept your agreed thesis exactly (rewritten earlier) and kept the revised paragraph 2 content and meaning, converting spelling to British conventions where appropriate.
- Reworked the introduction to state the debate more clearly and lead directly into the thesis.
- Rewrote the paragraph about productivity to improve clarity, remove repetition, and make the example more concise and relevant.
- Improved the conclusion to restate the argument and recommend adaptation/reskilling in a concise, academic tone.
- Corrected grammar, punctuation, and word choice across the revised parts and used British spelling (e.g., programmes).

Full revised essay (British English)

Automation has become a prominent topic in public and academic debate. Some argue that it can transform industries and ultimately improve global employment prospects, while others claim that it will lead to widespread job losses and economic insecurity. While automation may displace some low-skilled positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, creating demand

for skilled occupations such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles, and prompting governments and industries to invest in workforce retraining.

Although automation can eliminate some manual jobs initially, demand for roles such as maintenance technicians, programmers, and system supervisors has risen, demonstrating how new industries can replace lost employment. For example, in China the number of jobs in automation equipment maintenance grew by 35% from 2021 to 2023, reflecting employer demand for workers who can service and manage automated systems. Such growth creates pathways for displaced low-skilled workers to move into technical positions. Moreover, governments and firms are increasingly funding reskilling programmes and creating positions in AI and digital technology sectors, which further facilitate this transition. Consequently, short-term job losses are often offset by the emergence of new roles and workforce-training initiatives.

Automation increases production efficiency by reducing the time and labour required for many tasks, allowing firms to produce more goods at lower cost. Compared with manual methods, automated processes can speed up manufacturing and raise output, generating economic value that supports further investment and employment. For example, producing a single garment by hand once involved multiple time-consuming steps such as spinning, weaving and sewing; modern automated systems can perform many of these steps faster and with greater consistency. Although not all production can be fully automated, the wider adoption of automation technologies can improve living standards and stimulate demand across supply chains.

To conclude, although automation poses short-term challenges for some workers, the long-term effects are likely to be positive for global employment. By raising productivity, creating new skilled roles and encouraging investment in retraining, automation can open pathways to sustainable employment. Policymakers, educators and businesses should therefore work together to ensure that workers receive the training and support needed to benefit from this transition.

Two quick next steps I suggest

1. Source and cite the statistic: Add a brief citation or note for the “35%” figure (where you found it). That strengthens credibility and is useful for academic assessments.
2. Tighten paragraph order/transitions if required: Consider moving the productivity paragraph before the paragraph about job creation or adding a transition sentence between them to show cause → effect more clearly.
3. Proofread for small style choices: scan for consistency (e.g., decide whether to use “AI-related roles” or “AI roles” throughout) and vary sentence openings to improve flow.

Would you like me to:

- add an in-text citation placeholder for the 35% statistic,
- adjust paragraph order or add a linking sentence between paragraphs 2 and 3, or
- leave it as is and practise rewriting one sentence yourself (I can give feedback)?

Pick one and we'll continue.

You:

show the final draft

Assistant:

Here is the final draft you asked for:

Automation has become a prominent topic in public and academic debate. Some argue that it can transform industries and ultimately improve global employment prospects, while others claim that it will lead to widespread job losses and economic insecurity. While automation may displace some low-skilled positions in the short term, it will enhance global employment prospects in the long run by boosting productivity, creating demand for skilled occupations such as equipment maintenance and AI-related roles, and prompting governments and industries to invest in workforce retraining.

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Would you like me to insert an in-text citation placeholder for the 35% statistic or make any small wording adjustments?