

Create two images:

In the first one, there must be a noisy city. On the left there is a big building, in the center there are two streets, and on the right there is a sidewalk. From the balconies, men and women are leaning out and shouting at each other. The street is full of cars and smog, and on the sidewalk there are children running and street vendors. The style should be a bit like a comic, with strong colors. The second image, made in the same style but with light colors, must show a quiet city. People move by bike or with electric cars. On the right there is a building with people on the balcony calmly talking to each other. The sky must be blue.

1. Corrected: Create two images.

Comment

- The colon is not wrong, but a full stop sounds cleaner here *unless a list follows immediately*.

2. Corrected: In the first image, there must be a noisy city.

Language comment

- **first one** → understandable, but **first image** is more precise.

Precision comment

- **a noisy city** is too vague. What makes it noisy visually? Traffic? Crowds? Honking cars? Smoke? Construction?

3. Corrected: On the left, there is a large building; in the center, there are two streets; and on the right, there is a sidewalk.

Language comment

- Add commas after **On the left** and **in the center**.
- **big** is correct, but **large** sounds better in formal descriptive writing.
- A semicolon works better than commas because the sentence contains several long parts.

Precision comment

- **a large building** is not precise enough: how many floors? apartments?

windows? balconies?

- **two streets in the center** is unclear:
 - Are they parallel?
 - Do they cross?
 - Are both visible from above or from street level?
- **a sidewalk**: how wide? crowded or empty?

4. Corrected: Men and women are leaning out from the balconies and shouting at each other.

Language comment

- The original sentence is understandable.
- The corrected version is slightly smoother (**word order**).

Precision comment

- How many people?
- How many balconies?
- What kind of building has these balconies?
- Are they angry, dramatic, or just loud?

5. Corrected: The street is full of cars and smog, and there are children running and street vendors on the sidewalk.

Language comment

- The original is mostly correct.
- The corrected version is a little more natural in **word order**.

Precision comment

- **full of cars**: how many cars?
- **smog**: thick gray smog? light pollution haze?
- **children running**: how many? running where?
- **street vendors**: selling what?

6. Corrected: The style should be **similar** to a comic, with **bold** colors.

Language comment

- **a bit like a comic** is understandable but weak and vague. → **similar to a comic** is cleaner.
- **strong colors** is understandable, but **bold colors** is better English here.

Precision comment

- This is one of the weakest parts of the prompt.
- **similar to a comic** is still too vague:
 - realistic comic?
 - cartoon comic?
 - flat illustration?
 - thick black outlines?
- **bold colors**: which colors exactly?

7. Corrected: The second image must be in the same style, but with **lighter** colors, **and it should** show a quiet city.

Language comment

- The original structure is awkward.
- **made in the same style** → better as **be in the same style**
- **light colors** is okay, but **lighter colors** is better because it contrasts with the first image.

Precision comment

- **a quiet city** is too general. What visual elements make it quiet?
 - fewer cars?
 - trees?
 - clean air?
 - people smiling?
 - no traffic?

8. Corrected: People move **around** by **bicycle** or **in** electric cars.

Language comment

- **by bike** is acceptable, but **by bicycle** is a bit more formal.
- **with electric cars** is incorrect here. → Correct: **in electric cars**

Precision comment

- How many bicycles?
- How many electric cars?
- Where are they located in the image?
- Are they moving on the road, near the sidewalk, in bike lanes?

9. Corrected: On the right, there is a building with people on the balcony, calmly talking to each other.

Better version: On the right, there is a building with people **standing** on the balcony **and** calmly talking to each other.

Language comment

- Add comma after **On the right**.
- **people on the balcony calmly talking** is understandable, but slightly awkward. → **standing on the balcony and calmly talking** is clearer.

Precision comment

- how many people?
- one balcony or several balconies?
- what kind of building?
- what are they doing exactly?

10. The sky must be blue.

Language comment

- Grammatically fine.

Precision comment

- This is actually one of the most precise parts of the prompt.
- Still, it could be even clearer:
 - light blue?
 - bright blue?
 - cloudless?

Final Comment

I can understand your prompt, but it is not precise enough for an AI image task.

Your instructions are too general in many places, so the AI would have to guess important details.

For example, “a noisy city,” “a big building,” “a bit like a comic,” and “a quiet city” are not specific descriptions.

A good AI prompt must control the image clearly, not leave too much to interpretation. You also made some language mistakes in grammar, word choice, and punctuation.

The idea is good, but the execution is still too vague.

Example of Ultra-Precise Improved Prompt

Create two images in a comic-style illustration, with clean black outlines and clearly defined shapes. The perspective must be at street level, facing the scene directly (not from above).

IMAGE 1 – NOISY CITY (PRESENT DAY)

The scene shows a busy urban street during the day.

On the left side of the image, there is a tall residential building (approximately 6–8 floors) with multiple balconies. On at least three balconies, there are men and women leaning out. They are visibly angry, with open mouths and expressive gestures, shouting at each other across the building.

In the center of the image, there are two streets that cross each other (a clear intersection). Both streets are full of traffic: at least 6–10 cars are visible, close together, suggesting congestion. Some cars are stopped, and others are moving slowly.

The air is polluted: there is visible gray smog around the cars and in the sky near the buildings.

On the right side, there is a sidewalk (at least 2–3 meters wide). On the sidewalk:

- 3–5 children are running in different directions
- 2–3 street vendors are standing next to small stalls (selling food or objects)

The overall atmosphere is chaotic and stressful.

The colors must be bold and saturated (e.g., strong reds, dark grays, intense yellows), with high contrast.

IMAGE 2 – QUIET CITY (FUTURE, IMPROVED VERSION)

The second image must show the same scene composition (same left–center–right structure), but transformed into a peaceful and sustainable city.

On the left side, there is a similar residential building with balconies. People are standing on the balconies, calmly talking to each other. Their facial expressions are relaxed, and their body language is peaceful.

In the center, the same intersection is visible, but there is no traffic congestion. Instead:

- 2-3 electric cars are moving slowly and silently
- 3-4 people are riding bicycles in a designated bike lane

There is no smog. The air is clean and clear.

On the right side, the sidewalk is tidy and not crowded. A few people are walking calmly (2-4 individuals), and there are no street vendors.

The overall atmosphere is quiet, clean, and relaxed.

The colors must be light and soft (e.g., light blue sky, soft green elements, pastel tones). The sky must be bright blue and completely clear, with no clouds.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- Both images must have the same perspective and composition to allow direct comparison.
- The difference between the two images must be clearly visible (chaotic vs. peaceful).
- The style must remain consistent between the two images (same comic style, same line quality).

Create two images. In the first image, show a big two-story house. Upstairs, there is a bedroom with a lamp turned on even though it is daytime, and a bathroom where a child is brushing their teeth without turning off the water. On the ground floor, show a large kitchen and a woman throwing food in the trash. Also, add a garden full of garbage. Use a realistic style and strong colors.

Create a second image similar to the first one, but without waste: the bedroom light is off, the child turns off the water while brushing their teeth, the woman saves the leftover food, and the garden is clean.

1. Create two images.

Language comment: correct sentence.

Precision comment: same composition? / same perspective?

example: *with the same composition and perspective*

2. In the first image, show a big two-story house.

Corrected: *In the first image, show a **large two-story house**.*

Language comment: big → large (more appropriate in descriptive/formal writing)

Precision comment:

- house: modern or old? / detached house? suburban?
- from which perspective? / front view? cross-section (very important here!)

→ In the image, the AI generated a cutaway view of the house, even though this was not specified in the prompt.

3. Upstairs, there is a bedroom with a lamp turned on even though it is daytime, and a bathroom where a child is brushing their teeth without turning off the water.

Corrected: *On the upper floor, there is a bedroom with a*

*lamp turned on even though it is daytime, and a bathroom where a child is brushing their teeth **while the water is running**.*

Language comment:

- upstairs → on the upper floor
- without turning off the water → while the water is running

Precision comment:

- bedroom: how big? what furniture?
- bathroom: sink visible? / water clearly flowing?
- child: age? position? facing mirror?

→ The AI made all the decisions because they were not specified in the prompt.

4. On the ground floor, show a large kitchen and a woman throwing food in the trash.

Corrected: *On the ground floor, show a large kitchen and a woman throwing food **into a trash bin**.*

Language comment: in the trash → into a trash bin

Precision comment:

- what kind of food?
- how much?
- what type of bin?

→ The AI added a lot of food and a very messy scene because these details were not clearly specified in the prompt.

5. Also, add a garden full of garbage.

Language comment: correct sentence.

Precision comment: full of garbage: plastic? food waste? bags? / how much? / spread or piled?

→ In the image, the AI exaggerated the scene and made it almost apocalyptic because the prompt was not precise.

6. Use a realistic style and strong colors.

Corrected: *Use a realistic style with strong, saturated colors.*

Language comment: *with strong, saturated:* small improvement, more precise vocabulary

Precision comment:

- realistic style: photo-realistic? / lighting conditions?
- strong colors: warm? cold? contrast?

7. Create a second image similar to the first one, but without waste:

Corrected: *Create a second image with the same composition and perspective as the first one, but without waste:*

Language comment: corrected version → clearer sentence structure

- Without a precise instruction, the AI does not know that the two images must be identical in structure, so it changes important elements like the layout, the position of objects, and the overall scene, as we can see in the image.

8. the bedroom light is off, the child turns off the water while brushing their teeth, the woman saves the leftover food, and the garden is clean.

Corrected: *the bedroom light is off, the child turns off the water while brushing their teeth, the woman saves the leftover food instead of throwing it away, and the garden is clean.*

Language comment: add “instead of throwing it away” for clearer contrast

Precision comment:

- saves the food → how? container? fridge?
 - garden is clean: completely empty? / grass? plants?
- In the image, the AI created a “perfect” environment because the prompt did not clearly control the level of detail.

FINAL COMMENT

Your prompt is **clear and well-organised**, and the contrast between the two images is strong and meaningful.

However:

- Some descriptions are still **too general**.
- The AI had to **guess important visual details**.
- The biggest missing element is **control of composition**.

For example:

- You did not specify that the house should be shown as a **cutaway view**.
 - You did not say that the **two images must be identical in structure**.
- Because of this, the AI made different choices in each image.

KEY LEARNING POINT:

A good prompt does not describe an idea. It controls what the AI must show.

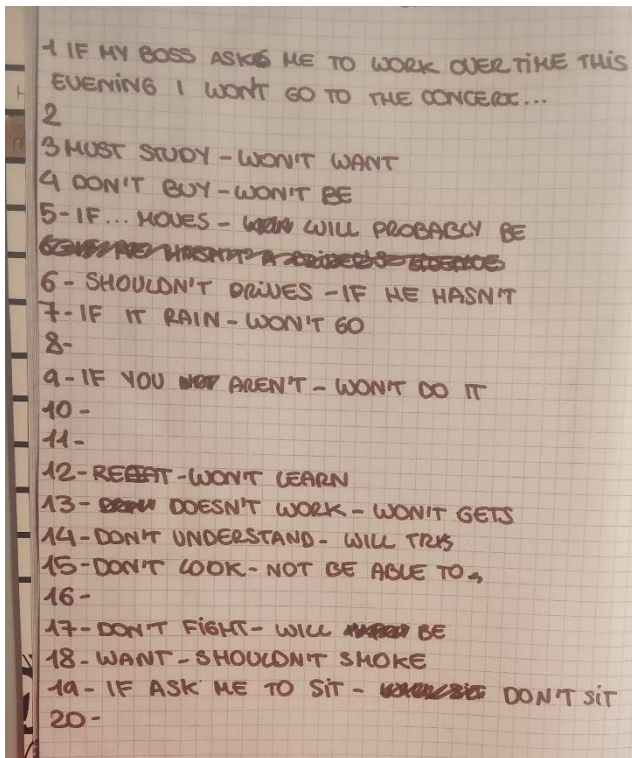
MINI FEEDBACK

Your idea is very good and easy to understand.

Now you need to be more precise, especially about what we can see in the image.

Remember:

If you don't describe it, the AI will decide for you.



1. CORRECT ANSWER: *I'll go to the concert with you tonight **UNLESS** my boss asks me to work overtime this evening.*

Explanation: Good meaning, but your sentence uses **if**, which is correct grammatically but not the target structure.

2. CORRECT ANSWER: *Sign the document only **IF** you read it carefully.*

Explanation: We use **IF + present simple** for real conditions in the future.

Rule: IF + present → imperative (instruction/advice/invitations)

3. CORRECT ANSWER: *Paul must study **IF** he **doesn't** want to fail this school year.*

Explanation: Here we use the **zero conditional**, not the first conditional, because this is a **general truth or logical rule**, not a future possibility.

It means: "If a person doesn't want to fail, they must study."

4. CORRECT ANSWER: *You won't be able to see that concert **UNLESS** you **buy** the tickets in advance.*

Explanation: These two sentences mean the same:

- Unless you buy the tickets...
- If you don't buy the tickets...

But:

UNLESS = more natural and shorter. We use UNLESS instead of "if...not" to be precise.

CAREFUL: Don't use **UNLESS + not** (~~unless you don't buy is wrong~~)

5. Correct!

6. CORRECT ANSWER: *Your boyfriend shouldn't **drive** **IF** he **doesn't** have a driver's license.*

Explanation:

- After *shouldn't*, use base form (**drive**, not *drives*)
- Use **doesn't have**, not **hasn't have**, because:

In present simple negative, we use: **doesn't + base form (have)**

- ✓ **He doesn't have a license**
- ✗ **He hasn't have a license**

Hasn't (has not) is used for:

- possession in British English (*He hasn't a car*)
- or present perfect (*He hasn't finished*)

But here we need **present simple**, so: **doesn't have** is correct.

7. CORRECT ANSWER: *UNLESS it rains this weekend, we'll go to the beach with you.*

Explanation:

Your idea is correct: *we'll go to the beach unless it rains = we won't go if it rains*

But:

- **Verb form:** in present simple: *if it rains*
- **Wrong verb / meaning changed**
The sentence must keep the original meaning: *go to the beach ≠ do it*
- **Structure required:** The exercise asks for **UNLESS (= if not)**, to keep the structure proposed in the prompt.

8. CORRECT ANSWER: *Feel free to visit us IF you ever come to California.*

Explanation: Present simple after **IF** for future meaning.

Rule: **IF + present → imperative** (instruction/advice/invitations). Here we use the **zero conditional**, not the first conditional, because this is a **general truth or logical rule**, not a future possibility.

9. CORRECT ANSWER: *Don't do it IF you're not sure of the consequences.*

Explanation: Negative imperative (**Don't do**) + **IF** condition.

Rule: **IF + present → imperative** (instruction/advice/invitations). Here we use the **zero conditional**, not the first conditional, because this is a **general truth or logical rule**, not a future possibility.

10. CORRECT ANSWER: *UNLESS it's an emergency don't interrupt the meeting.*

Explanation: **UNLESS = except if / if not.**

Rule: **IF + present → imperative** (instruction/advice/invitations). Here we use the **zero conditional**, not the first conditional, because this is a **general truth or logical rule**, not a future possibility.

11. CORRECT ANSWER: *Just let it go IF you don't want to be involved in any argument.*

Explanation: Present simple after **IF**.

Rule: **IF + present → imperative** (instruction/advice/invitations). Here we use the **zero conditional**, not the first conditional, because this is a **general truth or logical rule**, not a future possibility.

12. CORRECT ANSWER: *We may repeat them UNLESS we learn from our mistakes.*

Explanation:

- Use **UNLESS (= if not)**
- Keep correct order of ideas

13. CORRECT ANSWER: *UNLESS Karen works hard, she won't get a promotion.*

STUDENT's ANSWER: doesn't work – won't gets

Explanation:

- Third person: **works**
- After *will/won't*, use base form → **get** (not *gets*)
- Use **UNLESS** instead of **IF NOT**, to keep the same meaning and avoid extra auxiliary verbs (if she doesn't work = **UNLESS** she works)

14. Correct

15. CORRECT ANSWER: *UNLESS you look at the picture carefully you won't be able to describe it.*

Explanation: Use **UNLESS** instead of **IF NOT**, to keep the same meaning and avoid using unnecessary auxiliary verbs (if you don't look = **UNLESS** you look)

16. CORRECT ANSWER: *UNLESS she does well in the interview, she won't be accepted in the Ph.D. program.*

Explanation:

- We use the **first conditional** because we are talking about a **real future possibility**, not a general rule.

The situation is specific: *her interview in the future*

IF / UNLESS + present simple → will + verb

she does well → present simple; *she will be accepted* → future result

- We use **UNLESS (= if not)** because the meaning is negative:

Unless she does well... = If she doesn't do well...

Both are correct, but: **UNLESS is shorter and more precise**

CAREFUL: Don't say: *unless she doesn't do well* - it is a double negation

17. Correct

18. Correct

Remember: **UNLESS (= if not)** for this structure.

19. CORRECT ANSWER: *I'll sit here UNLESS you ask me to sit somewhere else.*

Explanation: You were trying to use the zero conditional, but this situation is about a **specific future moment**, so we need the **first conditional** instead.

We are talking about **what will happen now / in the future** (where I will sit)

✓ **First conditional:** IF / UNLESS + present → **will** + verb

✗ **Zero conditional:** IF + present → present (general rule / always true)

Compare:

✗ *If you ask me to sit somewhere else, I sit here* → sounds like a general rule (strange)

✓ *If you ask me..., I will sit...* → correct future situation

Also: Use **UNLESS (= if not)** to keep the same meaning proposed by the prompt (negative condition)

Simple ideas:

- *Future decision* → use **WILL** (first conditional)
- *Zero conditional = general truths, not this case*

20. CORRECT ANSWER: *IF the criminal is caught in the act, he'll be sent to jail.*

Explanation: We use the **first conditional** because we are talking about a **possible future situation and its result**.

This is not a general rule, but a **real possibility in the future**:

- *If he is caught* → *he will be sent to jail*

Structure: IF + present simple → will + verb

- *he's caught* (present simple, passive)
- *he will be sent* (future, passive)

Why not zero conditional?

✗ *If he is caught, he is sent to jail* → sounds like a general rule or law

✓ *If he is caught, he will be sent to jail* → specific future consequence

Simple idea: *Possible future result* → use **WILL** (first conditional)

Overall feedback

Good understanding of meaning. You usually understand **what the sentence should mean**, but there are some recurring problems:

Main issues:

1. UNLESS vs IF NOT

You often use *if...not* instead of **UNLESS**

Remember: **UNLESS = if not (shorter and more natural)**

2. Verb form after IF

Sometimes you use the wrong form

Remember: **After IF → present simple (NOT will)**

3. Confusion between zero and first conditional

You sometimes use present + present (zero conditional) when you need **future meaning (first conditional)**

Use:

- **Zero conditional** → general truths
- **First conditional** → real future situations

4. Sentence accuracy (meaning + verbs)

Sometimes the verb changes the meaning (*do it ≠ go to the beach*)

Try to **keep the original idea of the sentence**

5. Grammar basics (small but important mistakes)

- After *doesn't* → base form (*have*, not *has*)
- After *will* → base form (*get*, not *gets*)
- After modal verbs → base form (*drive*, not *drives*)

SIMPLE IDEAS

1. UNLESS = IF NOT

✓ *Unless you study = If you don't study*

✗ *Unless you don't study*

2. Present or WILL? Ask yourself:

- General truth? → **present + present**
If you don't study, you fail
- Future situation? → **will**
If you don't study, you will fail

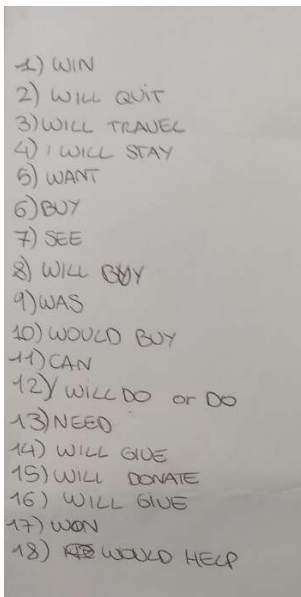
3. After: DOESN'T / WILL / SHOULD → base form

✓ doesn't **have**

✓ will **get**

✓ should **drive**

✗ doesn't has / will gets / should drives



Corrected:

Did you hear about that guy who won 180 million dollars in the lottery?

If I **won** that much money, I **would** quit my job the next day.

I **would** travel around the world and **stay** in the most luxurious hotels.

If I **wanted** anything, I **would** buy it.

If I **saw** a beautiful Mercedes that I wanted, I **would** buy it.

If I wanted to stay in a beautiful hotel and the hotel **were** full, I would buy the hotel and make them give me a room.

I **could** do anything in the world if I had 180 million dollars.

Oh, I'm starting to sound a little materialistic.

Well, I **would** do good things with the money as well.

If anybody **needed** help, I **would** give them some money to help them out.

I **would** donate money to charities.

I **would** give money to help support the arts.

If I **won** that much money, I wouldn't keep it all for myself.

I **would help** as many people as possible.

Overall Feedback

The text naturally calls for the **Second Conditional** (*If I won... I would quit*).

The second conditional is used here because winning 180 million dollars is a **hypothetical, imaginary scenario** for you right now, not a likely future reality.

Here are the key reasons why the first conditional does not fit:

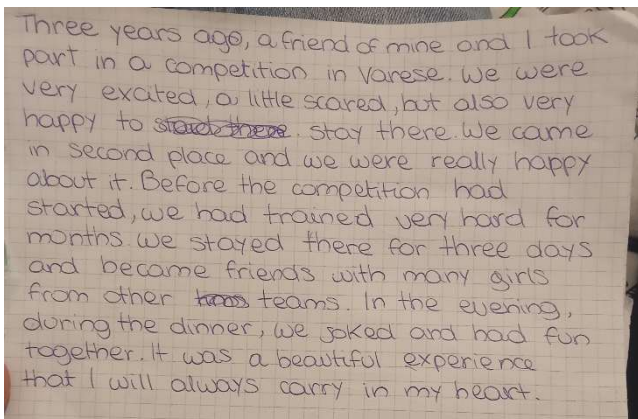
- **It is an unreal situation:** The first conditional is used for **real and possible** future events (e.g., *"If it rains tomorrow, I will stay home"*).
Winning a massive lottery jackpot is an imaginary "dream" scenario, which requires the second conditional.
- **The text contains clues:** The author wrote *"if I had 180 million dollars"* and *"I wouldn't keep it all for myself."* Both of these phrases are already in the second conditional.
The rest of your answers must match this tense to keep the story consistent.

1-~~MIGHT~~ must
2-DON'T HAVE TO
3-MIGHT
4-~~MUSTN'T~~ can't
5-MUST/SHOULD
6-~~SHOULD~~ must
7-SHOULD
8-CAN
9-can't

10-SHOULD
11-~~CAN~~ might
12-MUSTN'T
13-SHOULDN'T
14-CAN'T
15-CAN'T
16-SHOULD
17-~~SHOULDN'T~~
18-MIGHT

19-SHOULD
20-~~MUSTN'T~~
21-don't have to
22-CAN
23-MUSTN'T
24- might
25-DON'T HAVE TO

don't have to



Three years ago, a friend of mine and I took part in a competition in Varese. We were very excited, a little scared, but also very happy to ~~stay there~~ stay there. We came in second place and we were really happy about it. Before the competition had started, we had trained very hard for months we stayed there for three days and became friends with many girls from other ~~teams~~ teams. In the evening, during the dinner, we joked and had fun together. It was a beautiful experience that I will always carry in my heart.

Corrections

1. “happy to stay there” → “happy to be there”

Happy to be there sounds more natural in this context.

2. “happy about it” → “proud of it”

Since you won second place, *proud* is more expressive and natural.

3. “Before the competition had started, we had trained very hard for months.”

“Had started” is not wrong grammatically.

The problem is that using **had started + had trained** in the same sentence makes the narration sound less natural and less fluent.

In narrative English, we often:

- use the **past perfect once** to show which action happened first,
- then return to the **past simple** when the time sequence is already clear.

Since *before* already shows the order of events, this version sounds more natural:

Before the competition started, we had trained very hard for months.

4. “during the dinner” → “during dinner”

In English we usually say *during dinner*, unless we mean a specific official dinner.

Overall feedback

Excellent work!

Your text is clear, well organized, and pleasant to read. You used narrative tenses very well and created a natural and engaging emotional atmosphere. Your ideas are logically connected, your vocabulary is appropriate, and your sentences are clear and fluent.

You also showed good attention to formal writing conventions, for example writing numbers in words, and you used punctuation marks correctly to make the narration smooth and easy to follow.

In future narratives, try to add a few more descriptive details (feelings, sounds, reactions, small moments, etc.) to make your anecdotes even more vivid and memorable.

Simple ideas to remember

- Use **past simple** for the main events of the story
- Use the **past perfect once** to show which action happened first, then return to the **past simple** when the time sequence is already clear.
- “Be there” is usually more natural than “stay there” in anecdotes
- “Proud of” is stronger than “happy about” for achievements