**Original version – previous student paper**

Several attempts have continuously been made to understand how El Nino works and what causes it to occur. While much has been done, it is still rather difficult for an individual to be able to perfectly predict when an El nino event will occur and the intensity at which it occurs. This year, El Nino did exactly what it was supposed to in some parts of the world and was disappointing for others. While areas such as Peru received heavy rain and Australia went through heavy drought (which is expected), many parts of the United States experienced abnormal effects from El Nino. What had been originally forecast was that wet storms would barrage the Southwestern part of the United States, but instead the East was hit with this precipitation.

In this case many will take a look at the effects it will have on areas of the United States that are experiencing drought and have been in need of the El Nino weather to help, but that is not the only case. Through research done on Coral Reefs and the bleaching events that have occurred, researchers have been able to look at El Nino and see that there are correlations between the two. Unfortunately the correlation is that El Nino has increased the frequency of these bleaching events.

*Good things:*

* *Good motivation and setup*
* *Background that leads into main paper topic*
* *Describes what happened and what was expected or unexpected*

*Needing improvement:*

* *Sentences are long and contain multiple ideas*
* *Repetition*
* *Wordy*

**Re-written version**

\* Note that this version is not perfect, but just an idea for how to keep the same ideas and express them clearly and concisely.

For decades, scientists have been studying El Niño to understand the causes and mechanisms of these events. While the scientific community has made significant progress, predictions of El Niño occurrence and intensity are still challenging and imperfect. The 2015-6 El Niño is an example of an event that followed predictions in some parts of the world, while in other regions predictions were far off from the reality. As predicted, Peru received heavy rains and Australia experienced intense drought. Conversely, the southwestern United States received far less rainfall than predicted, while the East Coast of the United States received far more rainfall than predicted.

Scientists will study why the 2015-6 El Niño did not match predictions in some areas, as well as the environmental impacts of this event. During past El Niño events, scientists observed relationships between elevated ocean temperatures and coral bleaching events. This paper will investigate the relationship between historical El Niño events and coral bleaching events as an example of the environmental impacts of El Niño.