

FREE PTE STUDY PDF

PTE Writing Essay Topics with Answers PDF

40 PTE essay topics with full model answers of 230 to 290 words, the Gurully four-paragraph essay template, the six essay types, and 60 more topics to practice.

What's inside

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SECTION 1

The task and how it is scored

Write Essay gives you a prompt of two or three sentences and 20 minutes to write an argumentative essay of 200 to 300 words. There is one essay in the test, and it scores Writing.

Trait	Points	What it checks
Content	0 to 6	Addresses the prompt fully with relevant, developed ideas
Form	0 to 2	200 to 300 words, in paragraphs
Development, Structure and Coherence	0 to 6	Logical organisation and clear links between ideas
Grammar	0 to 2	Accurate, varied grammar
General Linguistic Range	0 to 6	Range of language used precisely
Vocabulary Range	0 to 2	Appropriate, varied vocabulary
Spelling	0 to 2	Correct spelling in one consistent variety of English

Tip

Plan for two minutes, write for fifteen, and keep three minutes to check length, spelling and paragraph breaks.

Common mistake

Writing under 200 or over 300 words. Form is scored separately, and the limit is checked exactly.



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SECTION 2

The Gurully essay template

A four-paragraph structure that fits every PTE prompt. Use the sentence starters as scaffolding, then replace them with your own words as you improve.

Paragraph	Sentence starters
Introduction	The question of whether [paraphrase of the statement] has become a subject of considerable debate. · Some people believe that [view A], whereas others argue that [view B]. · I firmly believe that [your position], because [reason 1] and [reason 2]. · This essay will examine [what the body paragraphs cover] before reaching a conclusion.
Body paragraph 1	The first and most compelling reason is that [reason 1]. · This matters because [explanation of why the reason is important]. · For example, [one concrete, realistic illustration of the reason]. · As a result, [link the example back to your position].
Body paragraph 2	A second important consideration is [reason 2]. · Admittedly, some people argue that [opposing view]; however, [why your reason still holds]. · Consider [a second concrete example or situation]. · This demonstrates that [restate how the example supports your position].
Conclusion	In conclusion, [restate your position in different words]. · Although [brief acknowledgement of the other side], [reason 1] and [reason 2] make the case decisively. · Given these considerations, [a final recommendation or forward-looking thought].

How to use the template

This is the Gurully four-paragraph structure: a clear position in the introduction, two body paragraphs that each develop one reason with one concrete example, and a conclusion that restates the position. Treat every line as a slot to fill with ideas specific to the prompt, not as a sentence to memorise, because the automated scoring system rewards content that answers the exact question and penalises generic wording. Plan for two minutes, write for sixteen, and keep two minutes to check spelling, word count (200 to 300 words) and that every part of the prompt has been answered.

The six essay types and how to structure each

Essay type	Structure
Agree or disagree	State clearly in the introduction whether you agree, disagree or partly agree, and keep that position throughout. Give one reason per body paragraph, each with an explanation and a concrete example, and restate your view in the conclusion. You may acknowledge the opposing argument briefly, but always show why your position still holds.
Advantages and disadvantages	Paraphrase the topic and say that both sides will be considered. Use one body paragraph for advantages and one for disadvantages, each with an explanation and an example. In the conclusion, state whether the advantages outweigh the disadvantages or the reverse, so that the essay ends with a judgement rather than a list.
Discuss both views	Introduce both viewpoints and, if you wish, signal your own opinion early. Give each view its own body paragraph with reasons and an example, treating both fairly. Reserve the conclusion for your own opinion, explaining which side you find more convincing or how the two can be combined.
Problem and solution	Paraphrase the problem and say that you will discuss its effects and possible remedies. Devote the first body paragraph to the main problems, explaining and illustrating each, and the second to solutions that respond directly to those problems. Conclude by summarising the problems and solutions with a constructive outlook.
Causes and effects	Introduce the trend or situation and say that you will explain why it happens and what results from it. Use the first body paragraph for causes and the second for effects, with a concrete example in each. The conclusion should connect causes to effects and may suggest briefly what should be done.
Opinion (Do you think...)	Answer the direct question with a clear yes, no or qualified position in the introduction. Support it with two distinct reasons, one per body paragraph, each explained and illustrated. Address an obvious objection in one body paragraph to show depth, then restate your answer in the conclusion with a final recommendation.

SECTION 3

40 essay topics with model answers

Each model answer follows the template, stays within 230 to 290 words, and is followed by a note on what it does well against the scoring traits.

ESSAY 1 · EDUCATION · DISCUSS BOTH VIEWS

Prompt: Some people believe that online education is now as effective as learning in a traditional classroom, while others argue that face-to-face teaching remains superior. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. Support your answer with reasons and examples.

Model answer (267 words)

The rapid growth of internet-based courses has raised an important question about whether learning on a screen can match learning in a classroom. Some people are convinced that online study is equally effective, whereas others insist that nothing replaces a teacher in the room. This essay will examine both positions before explaining why I believe a blended approach serves students best.

Supporters of online education point to its flexibility and reach. A working adult can study at night, pause a recorded lecture to take notes, and revisit difficult material as often as necessary. For example, a nurse in a rural town can complete a degree from a city university without leaving her job or family, something that would have been impossible a generation ago. For such learners, the online model does not merely equal the classroom; it is the only realistic option.

On the other hand, critics argue that classrooms provide discipline, immediate feedback and social interaction that screens cannot reproduce. A teacher who notices confused faces can rephrase an explanation on the spot, and group discussions sharpen the ability to defend an argument. Consider a secondary school science class in which students handle real equipment and ask questions as they arise; the same lesson delivered through a video rarely produces the same depth of understanding.

In conclusion, both views contain truth, since online learning excels in access and convenience while classrooms excel in engagement and support. In my opinion, institutions should combine the two, using digital tools for content delivery and face-to-face sessions for discussion and practical work, so that students gain the strengths of each.

Why it scores: Each view receives its own paragraph with a reason and a concrete example, the writer's position is stated in the introduction and restated in the conclusion, and a wide range of linking devices (whereas, on the other hand, consider, in conclusion) supports the Development and Linguistic Range traits.

ESSAY 2 · EDUCATION · DISCUSS BOTH VIEWS

Prompt: Some people think that schools should concentrate on academic subjects such as mathematics and science, while others believe that extracurricular activities like sport and music deserve equal attention. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Model answer (244 words)

There is an ongoing debate about how schools should divide their limited time between academic subjects and activities outside the formal curriculum. One group believes that examinations in core subjects should take priority, while another argues that sport, music and clubs are just as valuable. Having considered both sides, I believe that a balanced timetable produces the most capable students.

Those who favour an academic focus argue that qualifications open doors. University admission and most professional careers depend on strong results in mathematics, science and languages, so every hour spent elsewhere may reduce a student's future options. For instance, a pupil who hopes to study engineering must master calculus and physics, and no amount of success on the football pitch will substitute for that knowledge in an entrance examination.

However, supporters of extracurricular activities maintain that character and skills are built outside the classroom. Team sport teaches cooperation and resilience, while drama and music develop confidence and creativity, qualities that employers increasingly prize. A shy student who takes part in a school play, for example, may become a far more persuasive speaker, and that ability will serve her in interviews and presentations throughout her working life.

In conclusion, academic subjects provide the knowledge that qualifications require, whereas extracurricular activities develop the personal qualities that turn knowledge into achievement. In my view, schools should protect time for both, because a student who is intellectually prepared but socially unskilled, or the reverse, is only half educated.

Why it scores: The essay addresses both views fully (Content), uses a clear four-paragraph structure with topic sentences and examples, and shows varied complex grammar, including conditional and comparative structures, with accurate British spelling.

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ESSAY 3 · EDUCATION · AGREE OR DISAGREE

Prompt: Homework is an essential part of a child's education and should be set every day. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Model answer (249 words)

Whether children should receive homework every day is a question that divides parents, teachers and students alike. Although I accept that regular practice reinforces learning, I largely disagree with the idea that daily homework is essential, because its benefits depend heavily on quality, age and the balance of a child's life.

The main problem with daily homework is that it often becomes a routine rather than a learning tool. When teachers are expected to set work every evening, they may assign repetitive exercises that add little to what was covered in class. A ten-year-old copying out twenty spelling words for the fourth night in a row is unlikely to deepen his understanding; he is more likely to associate study with boredom and resentment, which harms motivation in the long term.

Furthermore, children need time for rest, play and family life, all of which contribute to development in ways that worksheets cannot. A child who spends the evening reading for pleasure, helping to cook dinner or playing outdoors is learning language, responsibility and physical coordination. If every evening is filled with assignments, these opportunities disappear, and the result is often a tired student who performs worse, not better, the following day.

In conclusion, while well-designed homework can consolidate skills, especially for older students preparing for examinations, I do not believe it should be compulsory every day. Schools should set meaningful tasks a few times a week and trust that a balanced childhood supports education just as effectively as extra exercises.

Why it scores: The position is clear and nuanced from the introduction, each body paragraph develops one reason with a concrete example, and the conclusion qualifies the view without contradicting it, which satisfies the Content and Development traits while avoiding memorised phrasing.

ESSAY 4 · EDUCATION · OPINION (DO YOU THINK...)

Prompt: Many educators argue that coding and digital literacy should be compulsory subjects in every school. Do you think this is a good idea? Give reasons for your opinion and include examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Model answer (255 words)

As computers shape almost every area of modern work, some educators propose that every school should teach coding and digital literacy as compulsory subjects. I believe this is a sound idea, provided the subjects are taught in a practical way, because digital skills are now as fundamental as reading and arithmetic and they protect young people from the risks of an online world.

The strongest argument in favour is employability. Jobs in medicine, agriculture, design and even retail increasingly require workers to understand data, software and automated systems. A student who has written simple programs at school learns logical thinking and problem-solving that transfer to any career. For example, a trainee accountant who can build a spreadsheet formula or automate a repetitive task will be far more valuable to an employer than one who cannot.

In addition, digital literacy is essential for safety and citizenship. Children today receive news, make friends and manage money online, yet many cannot recognise a fraudulent message or a manipulated image. Compulsory lessons would teach them to evaluate sources, protect their personal information and behave responsibly. A teenager who understands how recommendation systems work, for instance, is better equipped to resist misinformation than one who accepts every video at face value.

In conclusion, I think making coding and digital literacy compulsory is justified because these skills underpin both future employment and informed participation in society. Schools should ensure the lessons are hands-on and relevant, so that students see technology as a tool they control rather than one that controls them.

Why it scores: The writer answers the direct question with a clear opinion, supports it with two distinct reasons and specific examples, and uses precise topic vocabulary (automated systems, recommendation systems, misinformation) that lifts the Vocabulary Range score.

ESSAY 5 · EDUCATION · AGREE OR DISAGREE

Prompt: Standardised tests are the most accurate way to measure a student's ability and should be the main basis for university admission. Do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Model answer (234 words)

Standardised examinations are widely used to rank students and decide who gains a university place. Some people regard them as the fairest and most accurate measure of ability, but I disagree that they should be the main basis for admission, because they capture only a narrow range of skills and are strongly influenced by factors unrelated to talent.

First, a single timed test measures how well a student performs on one day under pressure rather than what he or she can achieve over time. Qualities such as creativity, persistence, teamwork and practical skill are almost impossible to assess with multiple-choice questions. A student who designs a working water filter for a science fair demonstrates more scientific ability than one who memorises definitions, yet only the second achievement appears in a test score.

Second, standardised results are closely linked to family income and access to coaching. Wealthier students can afford private tutors, practice materials and repeated attempts, while equally capable students from poorer backgrounds cannot. When a university relies mainly on test scores, it unintentionally rewards privilege rather than potential, and it misses talented applicants whose schools lacked resources.

In conclusion, standardised tests offer a convenient comparison, but they are too limited and too unequal to serve as the primary basis for admission. Universities should combine scores with coursework, interviews and portfolios so that they judge the whole student rather than a single afternoon's performance.

Why it scores: Clear disagreement is stated and sustained, both reasons are developed with a concrete illustration, and the essay demonstrates accurate complex grammar (relative clauses, passive voice, conditional) with a range of cohesive markers.

ESSAY 6 · EDUCATION · DISCUSS BOTH VIEWS

Prompt: Some people believe that universities should focus on preparing students for employment, while others think their main purpose is academic research and the pursuit of knowledge. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Model answer (253 words)

Universities are under growing pressure to justify their role in society. Some people believe their chief duty is to equip graduates with skills that employers want, whereas others argue that producing new knowledge through research matters more. This essay will discuss both perspectives and explain why I believe the two purposes should support rather than compete with each other.

Advocates of an employment focus point out that most students enrol in order to secure a good career, often at considerable cost. If a degree does not lead to a job, both the graduate and the economy lose. A university that includes work placements, industry projects and communication training produces graduates who can contribute from their first day at work. A nursing programme that pairs lectures with hospital shifts, for example, is far more valuable to patients and employers than one based on theory alone.

Nevertheless, defenders of research argue that universities are the only institutions dedicated to long-term inquiry without immediate commercial return. Breakthroughs in medicine, energy and computing usually began as curiosity-driven research that no employer would have funded. Moreover, students taught by active researchers learn to question evidence and think independently, which are precisely the abilities that keep workers useful when specific job skills become outdated.

In conclusion, employability and research are both legitimate purposes, and neither should be sacrificed. In my opinion, the best universities embed practical experience within research-led teaching, so that graduates leave with current skills and the intellectual habits needed to develop new ones throughout their careers.

Why it scores: Both views are presented with a reason and a concrete example each, the writer's balanced position is explicit, and cohesive devices (whereas, nevertheless, moreover, in conclusion) create clear logical flow for the Development and Coherence trait.

ESSAY 7 · TECHNOLOGY · AGREE OR DISAGREE

Prompt: The internet has become central to modern life, yet many people argue that it brings more harm than good. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (248 words)

Few inventions have transformed daily life as thoroughly as the internet, and its influence is now impossible to avoid. While critics claim that its dangers outweigh its benefits, I disagree with this view, because the harms, though real, are largely a matter of how the technology is used, whereas the benefits to education, commerce and communication are structural and immense.

The first reason for my position is access to knowledge. A student in a small village can read the same research papers, watch the same lectures and consult the same reference material as a student in a capital city. Before the internet, such equality of information was unimaginable. Online courses have enabled millions of adults to retrain for new careers, and medical information that once required a specialist appointment can now be checked within minutes.



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Second, the internet has created economic opportunities that benefit ordinary people, not only large organisations. A craftsperson can sell handmade goods to customers on another continent, and a freelance translator can work for clients she will never meet. Admittedly, the same network carries fraud, misinformation and addictive content, but these problems stem from human behaviour and weak regulation rather than from the technology itself, and they can be reduced through education and law.

In conclusion, I firmly believe that the internet delivers far more good than harm. Its risks deserve serious attention, but they do not cancel the extraordinary gains in learning, livelihood and connection that it has brought to billions of people.

Why it scores: The writer states and sustains a clear position, acknowledges the opposing argument without weakening the thesis, and uses precise vocabulary (structural, livelihood, regulation) and varied sentence openings that strengthen the Linguistic Range score.

ESSAY 8 · TECHNOLOGY · ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Prompt: Social media has become the main channel of communication for many people around the world. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this development? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (245 words)

For a large proportion of the world's population, social media platforms have replaced letters, phone calls and even face-to-face meetings as the primary way of staying in touch. This shift has brought clear benefits, but it has also created serious drawbacks. This essay will examine both before concluding that the advantages prevail only when the technology is used with discipline.

The principal advantage is the ease of maintaining relationships across distance. A migrant worker can share photographs with his family every evening, and a group of old school friends scattered across several countries can continue a conversation that would otherwise have ended years ago. Social media also allows communities to organise quickly; neighbours can coordinate help after a flood within hours, something that traditional communication could not achieve.

However, the disadvantages are equally significant. Communication on these platforms tends to be brief, public and performed for an audience, which encourages comparison and anxiety rather than genuine connection. Many young people report feeling lonelier despite having hundreds of online contacts. Furthermore, the absence of tone and facial expression leads to frequent misunderstandings, and arguments that would be resolved in a short conversation can escalate into lasting conflicts online.

In conclusion, social media has made communication faster and more inclusive, yet it has also made it shallower and, at times, more harmful to well-being. In my view, the benefits outweigh the costs for people who use these tools to supplement real-world relationships rather than to replace them.

Why it scores: The structure matches the task exactly, one paragraph of advantages and one of disadvantages with examples, and the conclusion weighs the two sides, which fully satisfies Content; the vocabulary (supplement, escalate, coordinate) is topic-appropriate and accurately spelled.

ESSAY 9 · TECHNOLOGY · OPINION (DO YOU THINK...)

Prompt: Companies collect enormous amounts of personal data from their users. Do you think governments should regulate how this information is gathered and used? Give reasons for your opinion and include examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Model answer (250 words)

Every online purchase, search and location check leaves a trail of information that organisations collect and analyse. The question of whether governments should control this practice has become urgent. I strongly believe that regulation is necessary, because individuals cannot protect themselves against organisations that hold far more knowledge and power than they do, and because unregulated data use threatens both privacy and fair competition.

The first reason is the imbalance between users and collectors. Most people click to accept lengthy terms and conditions without understanding what they permit, and even careful readers cannot see how their data will be combined, sold or used to predict their behaviour. A person who searches for information about an illness, for example, may later find insurance premiums rising without ever learning why. Only a legal framework can require transparency and give citizens the right to see, correct and delete what is held about them.

Second, regulation protects society as a whole. When a few organisations control vast quantities of behavioural data, they can shape opinions, manipulate prices and exclude competitors who lack similar information. Clear rules about consent, storage and security also reduce the damage from data breaches, which have exposed the bank details of millions of people when companies were careless.

In conclusion, I think government regulation of personal data is not only justified but essential. Well-designed laws do not prevent innovation; they ensure that the benefits of data are shared fairly and that individuals retain control over information about their own lives.

Why it scores: A direct, confident answer to the question is developed through two distinct reasons with a believable example each, and the essay shows complex grammar (concessive clauses, passive constructions) with accurate spelling, meeting the Grammar and Spelling traits in full.

ESSAY 10 · TECHNOLOGY · CAUSES AND EFFECTS

Prompt: People of all ages now spend a large part of their day looking at smartphones. What are the causes of this trend, and what effects does it have on the way people interact with one another? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (261 words)

It is now common to see a family at dinner, a group of friends in a cafe or passengers on a train all absorbed in their phones rather than in each other. This essay will examine why smartphones have become so dominant and what consequences this has for human interaction, arguing that the effects are largely negative unless people set deliberate limits.

The main cause is that the device has absorbed almost every daily function. The same object serves as a camera, a wallet, a map, a newspaper and a social club, so there is always a reason to pick it up. In addition, applications are designed to reward constant checking through notifications and endless feeds. A student who opens her phone to check a timetable, for instance, may find herself thirty minutes later still scrolling through videos she never intended to watch.

The effects on interaction are significant. Conversations are interrupted and shortened, and people become less skilled at reading facial expressions and tolerating silence. Children who see parents constantly distracted may learn that attention is divided by default, which affects their own social confidence. At the same time, relationships that depend on distance, such as those between grandparents and grandchildren living abroad, have become richer, so the picture is not entirely bleak.

In conclusion, the convenience of smartphones and the deliberate design of their applications explain their hold over daily life, while the main effect is a thinning of face-to-face connection. Individuals and families who establish phone-free times can keep the benefits without losing the depth of real conversation.

Why it scores: Causes and effects are kept in separate, clearly signposted paragraphs with concrete illustrations, and the balanced acknowledgement of a positive effect shows mature reasoning that scores well on Content and Development.

ESSAY 11 · TECHNOLOGY · PROBLEM AND SOLUTION

Prompt: Automation and artificial intelligence are replacing human workers in many industries. What problems does this create, and what measures can governments and businesses take to address them? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (264 words)

Machines that can drive, sort, calculate and even write are no longer confined to research laboratories; they now perform tasks that once required thousands of employees. This essay will outline the main problems that automation creates for workers and then propose measures that governments and businesses can adopt to reduce the damage.

The most obvious problem is job displacement. Routine roles in manufacturing, transport and administration are the first to be automated, and the people who hold them are often older workers with limited savings and few alternative qualifications. A warehouse that replaces its packing staff with robotic systems may improve efficiency, but the former employees face months or years without income. A second problem is growing inequality, since the profits of automation flow to those who own the technology rather than to those who lose their jobs.

Several solutions are available. Governments should fund retraining programmes that are closely linked to real vacancies, so that a displaced driver can qualify as a technician who maintains the very machines that replaced him. They can also adjust taxation so that highly automated firms contribute to the social safety net that supports workers in transition. Businesses, for their part, should introduce automation gradually and offer redeployment within the organisation before resorting to redundancies, which preserves experience and protects morale.

In conclusion, automation threatens employment and widens the gap between owners and workers, but these problems are manageable. With targeted retraining, fair taxation and responsible corporate planning, societies can enjoy the productivity gains of technology while ensuring that the costs are not borne by the most vulnerable.

Why it scores: Problems and solutions are matched one to one, each explained with a concrete example, and the essay uses precise topic vocabulary (displacement, redeployment, redundancies, safety net) with a wide range of linking phrases, satisfying Content, Development and Vocabulary Range.

ESSAY 12 · TECHNOLOGY · PROBLEM AND SOLUTION

Prompt: Children today spend many hours each day using tablets, phones and other digital devices. What problems does this cause, and what can parents and schools do to solve them? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (271 words)



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Digital devices have become constant companions for children, sometimes from before they can walk. Although screens can educate and entertain, many hours of daily use create difficulties for young users. This essay will describe the main problems and then suggest practical steps that parents and schools can take to limit the harm.

The first problem is physical. Children who spend long periods sitting with a tablet move less, sleep worse and increasingly suffer from eyestrain and poor posture. A child who uses a phone in bed, for example, is exposed to bright light that delays sleep and leaves him tired and irritable at school the next day. The second problem is developmental: time spent on screens is time not spent talking, reading or playing with others, so language skills and the ability to concentrate on a single task may lag behind.

Fortunately, there are workable solutions. Parents can set clear daily limits and keep devices out of bedrooms and away from the dinner table, replacing some screen time with outdoor play and shared activities. Since children copy adults, parents who put their own phones aside send a more powerful message than any rule. Schools can contribute by teaching pupils how attention works and by designing lessons that use technology purposefully rather than as a default, for instance by limiting tablet use to tasks that genuinely require it.

In conclusion, excessive device use damages children's health and development, but consistent limits at home, adult example and thoughtful use in the classroom can restore balance. The aim is not to ban technology but to ensure that it serves childhood rather than consuming it.

Why it scores: The task's two parts are answered in full with clearly separated problems and solutions, each supported by a believable example, and the conclusion reframes the issue rather than repeating it, demonstrating strong Development and natural, unmemorised phrasing.

ESSAY 13 · TECHNOLOGY · ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Prompt: An increasing number of employees now work from home rather than in a company office. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this trend for workers and employers? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (257 words)

Remote work, once a rare privilege, has become a normal arrangement in many professions. Employees log in from kitchens and spare rooms rather than commuting to a shared office. This change brings genuine benefits to both workers and organisations, but it also carries costs that are easy to underestimate. This essay will consider both sides before offering a judgement.

The advantages are considerable. For workers, the removal of a daily commute returns an hour or more each day, which can be spent on family, exercise or rest, and the flexibility to manage appointments or school pick-ups reduces stress. Employers benefit from lower office costs and access to talent beyond their own city. A small design firm, for example, can hire a specialist who lives hundreds of kilometres away without paying for relocation or a larger building.

Nonetheless, there are disadvantages. Many remote workers struggle to separate work from home life and end up working longer hours in isolation, which undermines the very balance they hoped to gain. New employees, in particular, miss the informal learning that happens by overhearing colleagues and asking quick questions. Employers also find that creativity and trust develop more slowly when teams meet only through screens, and some managers respond with intrusive monitoring that damages morale.

In conclusion, working from home offers flexibility and savings but weakens boundaries and collaboration. In my view, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages when organisations adopt a hybrid model, combining remote days with regular time in a shared workplace so that the strengths of each setting are retained.

Why it scores: Advantages and disadvantages are addressed for both workers and employers as the prompt requires, examples are specific, and the writer uses a range of complex sentences and precise collocations (intrusive monitoring, informal learning) that support high Grammar and Linguistic Range scores.

ESSAY 14 · ENVIRONMENT · PROBLEM AND SOLUTION

Prompt: Climate change is one of the most serious challenges facing the world today. What are the main problems it causes, and what solutions can governments and individuals adopt to address them? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (266 words)

Rising global temperatures are no longer a distant forecast but a present reality visible in melting ice, extreme weather and shifting seasons. This essay will outline the most serious problems that climate change causes and then propose solutions at both government and individual level, arguing that coordinated action can still limit the damage.

The first major problem is the increase in extreme weather. Heatwaves, floods and prolonged droughts destroy crops, damage homes and claim lives, with the heaviest burden falling on poorer communities that lack insurance and infrastructure. A farmer whose harvest fails two years in a row may lose his land entirely. A second problem is the loss of habitats, as coral reefs bleach and forests burn, which threatens species and the livelihoods of people who depend on fishing and tourism.

Solutions exist at every level. Governments should accelerate the shift from coal and oil to renewable energy by funding wind and solar projects, setting strict emission standards for industry and investing in public transport that reduces the need for private cars. Individuals can contribute by using energy efficiently, reducing waste and choosing lower-carbon options in diet and travel. These personal choices matter most when they become collective; a city in which most residents cycle or use buses, for instance, cuts emissions far more than any single household can.

In conclusion, climate change brings destructive weather and irreversible ecological loss, but strong public policy combined with changes in everyday behaviour can slow its progress. The task is urgent, yet it is achievable if responsibility is shared between those who govern and those who are governed.

Why it scores: The essay reuses the Gurully topic with a clear problem then solution structure, gives concrete illustrations in each body paragraph, and ends with a confident, non-generic conclusion; vocabulary such as emission standards, habitats and irreversible is accurate and topic-specific.

ESSAY 15 · ENVIRONMENT · OPINION (DO YOU THINK...)

Prompt: Some people argue that single-use plastic should be banned worldwide. Do you think a global ban is the best way to reduce plastic pollution? Give reasons for your opinion and include examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Model answer (259 words)

Plastic waste now contaminates oceans, rivers and even the food chain, and single-use items such as bags, straws and packaging are the main culprits. Some people believe a worldwide ban would solve the problem. I think a global ban on the most harmful single-use products is a necessary step, but it must be combined with affordable alternatives and better waste management if it is to succeed.

The case for a ban is strong because voluntary measures have failed. For decades, consumers have been urged to recycle, yet only a small fraction of plastic is ever reprocessed, and the rest is burned, buried or washed into the sea. A clear legal prohibition removes the problem at its source. Where plastic bags have been banned in individual countries, rivers and beaches have become visibly cleaner within a few years, demonstrating that regulation works where persuasion did not.

However, a ban alone is not sufficient. Plastic is cheap, hygienic and light, and in many regions it is the only practical packaging for food and medicine. If governments prohibit it without supporting the production of paper, glass or compostable substitutes, small traders and poor households will suffer most. Investment in collection and recycling systems is also essential, because even approved materials become pollution when there is no bin to put them in.

In conclusion, I believe a global ban on unnecessary single-use plastic is the right direction, but it will reduce pollution only when it is paired with accessible alternatives and reliable waste infrastructure. Prohibition sets the goal; practical support makes it achievable.

Why it scores: The opinion is clearly stated and qualified, both supporting reasons are developed with real-world illustrations, and the essay demonstrates confident use of conditionals, passive voice and formal register that meets the Grammar and Vocabulary Range traits.

ESSAY 16 · ENVIRONMENT · CAUSES AND EFFECTS

Prompt: Large areas of forest are being cleared every year in many parts of the world. What are the main causes of deforestation, and what effects does it have on the planet? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (266 words)

Forests that took centuries to grow are disappearing at an alarming rate, cleared by chainsaws and fires to make way for other uses. This essay will explain the principal causes of deforestation and then describe its effects on the environment and on people, concluding that the short-term gains are far outweighed by the long-term losses.

The main cause is agriculture. As populations grow and diets change, land is cleared to raise cattle and to grow crops such as soy and palm oil, which are sold around the world. A single plantation can replace thousands of hectares of rainforest. Logging for timber and paper is a second cause, often conducted illegally in regions where enforcement is weak. Finally, the expansion of roads, mines and settlements fragments the forest that remains, making further clearance easier and more profitable.

The effects are severe and widespread. Trees absorb carbon dioxide, so their removal both releases stored carbon and reduces the planet's ability to capture more, accelerating climate change. Soil that is no longer held by roots washes into rivers, causing floods downstream and leaving farmland infertile within a few seasons. Countless species lose their habitat, and indigenous communities who have lived sustainably in the forest for generations lose their homes and livelihoods. Rainfall patterns can also shift, affecting regions far from the cleared land.

In conclusion, deforestation is driven mainly by farming, logging and development, and its consequences range from climate disruption and soil loss to the destruction of wildlife and communities. Protecting the forests that remain is therefore not merely an environmental preference but a necessity for human welfare.

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Why it scores: Causes and effects are each given a dedicated, well-developed paragraph with specific details, the essay flows logically with a clear conclusion, and the accurate, topic-specific vocabulary (fragments, infertile, habitat, indigenous) raises the Vocabulary Range score.

ESSAY 17 · ENVIRONMENT · DISCUSS BOTH VIEWS

Prompt: Some people believe that nuclear power is a sustainable solution to the world's energy needs, while others think it is too dangerous and expensive to be worthwhile. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Model answer (267 words)

As countries search for ways to generate electricity without burning fossil fuels, nuclear power has returned to the centre of debate. Its supporters see it as a reliable, low-carbon source, while its critics regard it as a costly gamble with public safety. This essay will examine both positions before explaining why I believe nuclear energy deserves a limited but important role.

Those in favour emphasise reliability and emissions. Unlike wind and solar, a nuclear plant produces electricity continuously regardless of weather, and it does so without releasing the carbon dioxide that drives climate change. A single plant can power a large city for decades on a relatively small area of land. For countries with limited sunshine or wind, advocates argue, nuclear power may be the only realistic way to keep the lights on while cutting emissions.

Opponents respond that the risks are unacceptable. Although serious accidents are rare, their consequences can be catastrophic, contaminating land for generations and forcing entire communities to relocate. Radioactive waste remains dangerous for thousands of years, and no country has yet built a permanent storage site that satisfies everyone. Moreover, new plants routinely run years over schedule and far over budget, while the cost of solar panels and batteries continues to fall, making renewables the cheaper option in many places.

In conclusion, nuclear energy offers steady low-carbon power but carries safety, waste and cost burdens that renewables do not. In my opinion, existing plants should be maintained and a modest number of new ones built where alternatives are weak, while the bulk of investment goes to the cheaper and safer renewable sources.

Why it scores: Each view is explained with reasons and specific supporting detail, the writer's own opinion is clearly distinguished from the two views, and the essay shows a range of complex structures (concessive, comparative, conditional) with no spelling errors.

ESSAY 18 · ENVIRONMENT · AGREE OR DISAGREE

Prompt: Governments should invest more money in renewable energy such as wind and solar power than in fossil fuels. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (271 words)

The way a nation generates its energy shapes its economy, its environment and its security for decades. Some people argue that public money should continue to support coal, oil and gas, which still supply most of the world's power. I strongly agree that governments should instead direct the greater share of investment towards renewable sources, because doing so protects the climate and makes long-term economic sense.

The environmental argument is decisive. Burning fossil fuels releases the greenhouse gases responsible for rising temperatures, as well as the fine particles that cause respiratory disease in cities. Every power station built today will operate for thirty or forty years, so investing in coal now locks in pollution for a generation. By contrast, a wind farm or solar park produces electricity with almost no emissions, and a region that replaces a coal plant with renewables typically sees cleaner air within a few years.

The economic case is equally strong. The price of solar panels and wind turbines has fallen dramatically, and in many countries they are now the cheapest way to generate new electricity. Renewable projects also create local jobs in installation and maintenance, whereas fossil fuel prices are set by global markets and can rise suddenly, leaving households and industries exposed. A country that relies on its own sunshine and wind, for example, cannot be held hostage by an interruption to imported fuel.

In conclusion, I firmly agree that renewable energy deserves the larger share of government investment. It reduces pollution, lowers costs over time and strengthens energy independence, while continued spending on fossil fuels delays an inevitable transition and increases its eventual cost.

Why it scores: The position is stated unambiguously and supported by two fully developed reasons with examples, the conclusion restates the view with a fresh summary rather than copied wording, and the formal academic register with accurate collocations meets the Linguistic Range trait.

ESSAY 19 · ENVIRONMENT · ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Prompt: Many governments are encouraging people to buy electric vehicles instead of petrol or diesel cars. What are the advantages and disadvantages of electric vehicles for the environment and for drivers? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (274 words)

Electric vehicles are increasingly promoted as the future of personal transport, with tax incentives and new charging points appearing in many cities. While they offer real environmental and practical benefits, they also present drawbacks that are not always acknowledged. This essay will weigh the advantages against the disadvantages before reaching a conclusion.

The most important advantage is the absence of exhaust emissions. An electric car produces no fumes at the roadside, so cities with many such vehicles enjoy cleaner air and lower rates of respiratory illness. When the electricity comes from wind or solar power, the overall carbon footprint is far smaller than that of a petrol car. For drivers, the benefits include lower running costs, since electricity is cheaper than fuel per kilometre, and quieter, smoother driving with fewer mechanical parts to repair. A commuter who charges overnight at home, for example, may never visit a petrol station again.

However, the disadvantages are real. Manufacturing batteries requires metals such as lithium and cobalt, whose mining can damage landscapes and exploit workers, so an electric car begins its life with a heavier environmental debt than a conventional one. If the electricity used for charging is generated from coal, much of the emissions benefit disappears. Drivers also face high purchase prices, limited range on long journeys and, in many areas, a shortage of public chargers that makes ownership impractical for people without a private driveway.

In conclusion, electric vehicles cut local pollution and running costs but depend on clean electricity and responsible mining to deliver their full promise. On balance, their advantages outweigh their disadvantages, provided governments expand charging networks and decarbonise the power supply.

Why it scores: The essay covers both the environment and drivers as the prompt specifies, balances each side with concrete details, and uses precise terms (carbon footprint, decarbonise, exploit) within accurate complex sentences, satisfying Content and Vocabulary Range.

ESSAY 20 · ENVIRONMENT · PROBLEM AND SOLUTION

Prompt: As cities grow, natural areas around them are being replaced by housing, roads and industry. What problems does urban expansion cause for the environment, and how can these problems be reduced? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (265 words)

Cities around the world are spreading outwards at a remarkable pace, swallowing farmland, wetlands and forest at their edges. Although urban growth reflects economic opportunity, its environmental cost is considerable. This essay will identify the main problems that expansion causes and then suggest how planners and citizens can limit the damage.

The first problem is the destruction of habitats. When a wetland is drained for a housing estate, the birds, fish and insects that depended on it disappear, and the natural flood protection that the wetland provided is lost, so nearby streets flood more often. A second problem is pollution and heat. Concrete and asphalt absorb warmth, creating urban heat islands that make summers more dangerous, while the growth of car-dependent suburbs increases traffic emissions and consumes energy. A family living on a new estate far from shops and schools, for instance, may need two cars simply to manage daily life.

These problems can be reduced through better planning. Cities should build upwards and inwards, redeveloping disused industrial land before touching green space, and protect belts of countryside with legal boundaries that developers cannot cross. Within the city, parks, tree-lined streets and green roofs lower temperatures and give wildlife a foothold. Investment in public transport and cycle routes allows new districts to function without heavy car use, and planning rules can require that every development includes drainage that mimics the natural landscape.

In conclusion, unchecked urban expansion destroys ecosystems and intensifies pollution and heat, but compact development, protected green belts and sustainable transport can allow cities to grow without sacrificing the environment that surrounds them.

Why it scores: Problems and solutions correspond closely to each other, every claim is illustrated, and the writing uses varied sentence lengths and a wide range of connectives, which together demonstrate strong Development, Structure and Coherence.

ESSAY 21 · HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE · ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Prompt: More people than ever are choosing to follow a vegetarian diet. What are the benefits and drawbacks of giving up meat? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Model answer (276 words)



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A diet without meat was once unusual in many countries, but it is now a mainstream choice made for reasons of health, ethics and the environment. Like any dietary change, vegetarianism brings both benefits and drawbacks. This essay will examine each in turn and conclude that the advantages are substantial for people who plan their meals with care.

The principal benefit is to health. Diets rich in vegetables, pulses, grains and fruit tend to be lower in saturated fat and higher in fibre, which is associated with reduced rates of heart disease, obesity and certain cancers. A second advantage is environmental, because raising animals for meat requires far more land, water and energy than growing plants, and it generates a large share of agricultural emissions. A family that replaces beef with lentils a few times a week, for example, lowers both its grocery bill and its carbon footprint without any sacrifice in protein.

Nevertheless, the drawbacks deserve attention. Meat is a convenient source of iron, vitamin B12 and complete protein, and people who stop eating it without adjusting the rest of their diet can develop deficiencies that cause fatigue and anaemia. Social situations may also become awkward, as restaurants and family gatherings in many cultures still centre on meat dishes, and a vegetarian guest may feel like a burden to the host. Finally, processed meat substitutes are often expensive and no healthier than the foods they replace.

In conclusion, a vegetarian diet can improve personal health and reduce environmental harm, but it requires knowledge and planning to avoid nutritional gaps and social friction. For those willing to make that effort, the benefits clearly outweigh the costs.

Why it scores: Benefits and drawbacks are presented in separate paragraphs with specific nutritional and environmental detail, the conclusion weighs the two sides, and the precise vocabulary (pulses, saturated fat, deficiencies, anaemia) is correctly spelled in British English.

ESSAY 22 · HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE · OPINION (DO YOU THINK...)

Prompt: Despite warnings about its dangers, smoking remains common in many countries. Do you think smoking should be completely banned? Give reasons for your opinion and include examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Model answer (268 words)

Tobacco kills a large proportion of the people who use it, yet millions continue to smoke despite decades of health warnings. Some people argue that the only logical response is a complete ban. I do not think a total prohibition is the best approach, because it would be difficult to enforce and would punish addicted individuals, whereas strict controls on sale and advertising have already proved far more effective.

The first reason for my view is practical. When a widely used product is banned outright, demand does not vanish; it moves to illegal markets where quality is unregulated and criminal groups profit. Bans on other widely used substances have produced exactly this pattern. A smoker who cannot buy cigarettes legally will often find them on the street, and the state loses both the tax revenue and the ability to control what is sold.

The second reason is that gradual restriction works. Countries that have raised tobacco taxes sharply, banned advertising, required plain packaging and prohibited smoking in workplaces and restaurants have seen smoking rates fall steadily, especially among young people who never start. Support services such as free nicotine replacement and counselling help existing smokers to quit rather than treating them as criminals. A ban on sales to anyone born after a certain age, phased in over time, could eventually end smoking without the disruption of a sudden prohibition.

In conclusion, although smoking causes immense harm, I believe a complete ban would create more problems than it solves. Steady pressure through taxation, advertising limits, smoke-free spaces and support to quit offers a surer path to a smoke-free society.

Why it scores: The writer takes a clear, reasoned position on a direct question, anticipates the counterargument, and supports each reason with specific policy examples, which demonstrates depth of Content and controlled, varied grammar.

ESSAY 23 · HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE · CAUSES AND EFFECTS

Prompt: Fast food has become a regular part of the diet in many countries. What are the causes of this trend, and what effects does it have on public health? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (286 words)

Burgers, fried chicken and pizza, once occasional treats, are now everyday meals for a large share of the population in both wealthy and developing countries. This essay will examine why fast food has become so widespread and what consequences this has for the health of the public, concluding that the trend is driven by convenience and cost but paid for in illness.

The primary cause is the pace of modern life. With both parents in many households working long hours, there is little time to shop for ingredients and cook, and a meal that is ready in minutes becomes the default. Fast food is also cheap relative to fresh produce in many cities, and outlets are placed exactly where busy people pass, near stations, schools and offices. Aggressive advertising, particularly towards children, adds a further pull. A teenager who sees a brightly coloured offer on the way home from school, for instance, is unlikely to choose a salad instead.

The effects on public health are serious. Fast food is typically high in salt, sugar and saturated fat and low in fibre, so regular consumption contributes to obesity, type 2 diabetes and heart disease, conditions that are now appearing in younger age groups than ever before. Health services bear the cost of treating these largely preventable illnesses, and productivity suffers as more working-age adults manage chronic conditions. Communities also lose traditional cooking skills and food cultures that were often healthier and more varied.

In conclusion, the rise of fast food stems from time pressure, low prices, convenient locations and persuasive marketing, and its effects include rising rates of chronic disease and the erosion of healthier eating traditions. Addressing the causes, not only the symptoms, will be essential.

Why it scores: The essay separates causes from effects clearly, develops each with concrete and relevant detail, and uses accurate medical and economic vocabulary (chronic, preventable, productivity) within fluent complex sentences, meeting the Content and Vocabulary Range traits.

ESSAY 24 · HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE · AGREE OR DISAGREE

Prompt: Healthcare should be provided free of charge to every citizen, funded by the government through taxation. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (273 words)

Whether a government should pay for the medical care of all its citizens is one of the most debated questions in public policy. Some argue that free healthcare is unaffordable and encourages overuse. I largely agree that healthcare should be free at the point of use and funded through taxation, because it guarantees treatment according to need rather than wealth, and because it is more economical for society as a whole.

The first reason is fairness. In a system where patients pay directly, a serious illness can bankrupt a family or go untreated because the cost is too high. People on low incomes delay seeing a doctor until a minor problem becomes an emergency, which leads to worse outcomes and greater suffering. When care is funded collectively, a child from a poor household receives the same treatment for a broken arm as a child from a wealthy one, and nobody has to choose between medicine and rent.

The second reason is efficiency. Although free healthcare appears expensive, it encourages early diagnosis and preventive care, which cost far less than treating advanced disease. A single national system also has the purchasing power to negotiate lower prices for medicines and avoids the administrative expense of multiple insurance companies. Countries that fund healthcare through taxation generally spend a smaller share of their national income on health while achieving longer life expectancy than those that rely on private payment.

In conclusion, I agree that healthcare should be free for all citizens, with the reasonable qualification that governments must manage demand sensibly and keep waiting times short. The result is a healthier, fairer and ultimately less costly society.

Why it scores: The Gurully template is followed closely, with the opinion stated early, two reasons each supported by explanation and example, and a conclusion that restates the view with a sensible qualification; the grammar is accurate and the register formal throughout.

ESSAY 25 · HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE · DISCUSS BOTH VIEWS

Prompt: Some people believe that maintaining a healthy work-life balance is more important than achieving career success, while others think that career achievement should come first. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Model answer (257 words)

In a competitive economy, many people feel they must choose between advancing their careers and protecting time for family, health and leisure. Some regard balance as the higher priority, while others believe that professional achievement justifies sacrifice. This essay will consider both views before explaining why I think balance should take precedence for most people.

Those who prioritise balance argue that health and relationships cannot be recovered once they are lost. Long hours and constant pressure lead to stress-related illness, broken marriages and children who barely know a parent. A manager who works every weekend for a promotion may find that by the time she achieves it, her health has deteriorated and her children have grown up without her. From this perspective, a career is a means to a good life, not the life itself.

On the other hand, supporters of career focus point out that early sacrifice often creates later freedom. A young doctor or lawyer who works intensely for a decade may reach a position that offers both financial security and control over her own time. Professional achievement also provides purpose, identity and the satisfaction of mastering a difficult field, and some people find that meaningful work is itself a source of well-being rather than a threat to it.

In conclusion, career ambition can be rewarding and may bring future flexibility, but the costs of neglecting health and relationships are often permanent. In my opinion, work-life balance should be the priority, with periods of intense effort accepted only when they are temporary and chosen deliberately.



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Why it scores: Both views receive equal treatment with a reason and illustrative example each, the writer's opinion is reserved for the conclusion as the Gurully discussion template suggests, and the varied linking devices and complex sentences support high Development and Grammar scores.

ESSAY 26 · SOCIETY AND CULTURE · ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Prompt: Globalisation has brought the cultures of the world into closer contact than ever before. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this process for local cultures and traditions? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (257 words)

Trade, travel and the internet have connected communities that once lived in isolation, so that a film, a dish or a fashion can now spread across the globe within weeks. For local cultures, this contact brings opportunity as well as threat. This essay will examine the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation for traditions before offering a view on which prevails.

One clear advantage is exposure and exchange. Local music, cuisine and crafts can reach audiences far beyond their place of origin, giving artisans and performers new income and pride in their heritage. A weaver in a mountain village who once sold to passing tourists can now supply customers on other continents. Contact with other cultures also encourages tolerance, as people who enjoy foreign food and films tend to view foreigners themselves with less suspicion.

However, globalisation can also erode traditions. When international brands, languages and entertainment dominate, young people may regard their own customs as old-fashioned and abandon them. Minority languages are disappearing at a rapid rate as children prefer the languages of global media, and traditional festivals are sometimes reduced to performances for visitors rather than living practices. The economic power of global firms can also push local producers out of business, so that the same shops and tastes appear in every city.

In conclusion, globalisation offers local cultures wider audiences and mutual understanding but risks replacing diversity with uniformity. In my view, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages where communities actively preserve their languages and customs while engaging with the wider world on their own terms.

Why it scores: The essay keeps advantages and disadvantages distinct, illustrates each with a specific case, and closes with a judgement as the task requires; its vocabulary (artisans, heritage, erode, uniformity) is varied and precise, supporting both Content and Vocabulary Range.

ESSAY 27 · SOCIETY AND CULTURE · OPINION (DO YOU THINK...)

Prompt: Celebrities such as actors, musicians and sports stars have enormous influence on young people. Do you think celebrities should be considered role models? Give reasons for your opinion and include examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Model answer (265 words)

Famous performers and athletes attract the attention of millions of young admirers, who copy their clothes, opinions and behaviour. Whether this makes them suitable role models is a matter of debate. I do not think celebrities should automatically be regarded as role models, because fame is awarded for talent or appearance rather than character, although individual public figures can certainly set a positive example.

The main reason for my view is that celebrity status says nothing about personal values. A footballer is admired for his skill on the pitch, not for honesty, kindness or responsibility, yet young fans tend to assume that excellence in one area implies excellence in all. When a star is later involved in a scandal, admirers who modelled themselves on him feel betrayed. Furthermore, the lifestyles presented on screen and social media are carefully managed, so children compare their ordinary lives with an image that is partly fiction.

Nonetheless, some celebrities do use their influence well. A musician who speaks openly about mental health, or an athlete who funds schools in her home town, can inspire behaviour that parents and teachers struggle to encourage. The difference is that these figures are admired for what they do with their fame, not for the fame itself, and young people should be taught to make that distinction.

In conclusion, I believe celebrities should not be treated as role models simply because they are famous. Real role models are chosen for their conduct, and families and schools should help young people to recognise the difference between a talent worth admiring and a life worth imitating.

Why it scores: A nuanced but unmistakable opinion is stated and supported, the counterexample paragraph strengthens rather than muddles the argument, and the closing distinction between talent and conduct shows the independent reasoning that earns high Content marks.

ESSAY 28 · SOCIETY AND CULTURE · CAUSES AND EFFECTS

Prompt: The structure of the family has changed significantly in many societies, with smaller households and more people living alone. What are the causes of this change, and what effects does it have on society? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (267 words)

In many countries the extended household of grandparents, parents and children under one roof has given way to small nuclear families and a growing number of people who live alone. This essay will explore why family structures have changed so markedly and then consider the effects of this shift on individuals and on society as a whole.

The causes are largely economic and social. Employment now draws young adults to cities far from their parents, so households separate by distance before they separate by choice. Women's participation in education and paid work has delayed marriage and reduced family size, while rising housing costs make large homes unaffordable. Greater individual freedom also plays a part; divorce carries less stigma, and many people now prefer independence to the obligations of a crowded household. A graduate who moves to the capital for her first job, for example, rarely returns to live with her parents.

The effects are mixed. On the positive side, individuals enjoy more privacy and autonomy, and women in particular have gained control over their careers and finances. On the negative side, elderly people are more likely to be isolated, with no relatives nearby to provide daily care, which shifts responsibility onto public services. Children in small households have fewer adults to turn to, and loneliness has become a recognised public health concern among people of all ages.

In conclusion, mobility, changing roles for women, housing pressures and a preference for independence have reshaped the family, bringing greater freedom but also greater isolation. Societies will need stronger community networks to replace the support that extended families once provided.

Why it scores: Causes and effects are logically sequenced and clearly signposted, the balanced treatment of positive and negative effects demonstrates full engagement with the prompt, and the essay maintains a formal register with accurate complex grammar throughout.

ESSAY 29 · SOCIETY AND CULTURE · AGREE OR DISAGREE

Prompt: Freedom of speech is a fundamental right, but some people believe it should have limits to protect individuals and society from harm. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (262 words)

The right to express opinions without fear of punishment is one of the foundations of a free society. Yet speech can also incite violence, destroy reputations and spread dangerous falsehoods. I agree that freedom of speech should have carefully defined limits, because a right that allows some people to harm others is not truly a freedom for all, although those limits must be narrow and clearly set out in law.

The first reason is that words can cause direct and serious harm. Speech that calls for attacks on a particular group, or that falsely accuses a named person of a crime, produces real victims. Most legal systems already prohibit incitement, defamation and threats, and few people regard these rules as oppression. A person who posts the home address of a journalist alongside a call to punish her, for instance, is not participating in debate; he is organising harm.

Second, limits protect the very debate that free speech is meant to serve. When intimidation and deliberate misinformation go unchecked, moderate voices withdraw and public discussion is dominated by those who shout loudest. Reasonable rules against harassment encourage wider participation, especially from groups that are frequently targeted. The danger, of course, is that governments may use such rules to silence critics, which is why any limit must be specific, applied by independent courts and open to challenge.

In conclusion, I agree that freedom of speech should be limited where expression incites violence, defames individuals or harasses people out of public life. These boundaries, kept narrow and transparent, strengthen rather than weaken an open society.

Why it scores: The writer agrees with a clear qualification, develops two reasons with specific illustrations, and addresses the risk of abuse without abandoning the position, which demonstrates the depth and coherence rewarded under Content and Development.

ESSAY 30 · SOCIETY AND CULTURE · DISCUSS BOTH VIEWS

Prompt: Some people believe that traditional values are losing their importance among younger generations, while others think that these values are simply adapting to modern life. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Model answer (254 words)

Older generations frequently complain that the young no longer respect the customs and principles that once held communities together. Others reply that values are not vanishing but changing shape. This essay will consider both interpretations before arguing that adaptation, rather than loss, better describes what is taking place.

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Those who believe that traditional values are fading point to visible changes in behaviour. Young people marry later or not at all, attend community gatherings less often and challenge the authority of elders more readily than previous generations did. Respect for age, loyalty to family businesses and long-term commitment to a single employer have all weakened. A grandparent who once expected his grandchildren to seek his approval for major decisions may now learn of them only after the event, and he reasonably concludes that something has been lost.

However, the opposing view holds that the underlying values persist in new forms. Young people still care deeply about family, but they express that care by supporting parents financially from abroad rather than living with them. Community spirit has moved online, where volunteers organise relief efforts and support groups with remarkable speed. Honesty, hard work and generosity remain widely admired; what has changed is the institutions through which they are expressed.

In conclusion, the outward customs of earlier generations are undoubtedly in decline, but the values beneath them appear to be adapting rather than disappearing. In my opinion, societies should judge the young by the principles they act on rather than by the rituals they have set aside.

Why it scores: Each view is given a paragraph with reasoning and a concrete example, the writer's opinion is held until the conclusion and stated clearly, and the varied vocabulary (institutions, rituals, loyalty, relief efforts) and complex sentence forms meet the Linguistic Range trait.

ESSAY 31 · ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT · OPINION (DO YOU THINK...)

Prompt: Some people argue that governments should raise taxes on the wealthiest members of society to fund public services. Do you think this is the right approach? Give reasons for your opinion and include examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Model answer (277 words)

How the cost of schools, hospitals and roads should be shared among citizens is a question that every government must answer. One proposal is to increase taxes on the richest individuals. I think this is broadly the right approach, because those with the greatest resources can contribute more without hardship and because concentrated wealth tends to undermine the fairness on which a stable economy depends.

The first reason is capacity to pay. A tax that takes a modest additional percentage from a very large income has little effect on the taxpayer's standard of living, whereas the same percentage taken from a low wage may mean skipping meals or heating. Public services funded by such revenue, from free clinics to reliable buses, benefit everyone, including the wealthy, who gain healthier workers and safer streets. A hospital built with higher taxes on a few thousand top earners, for example, serves a whole region.

The second reason is that extreme inequality harms growth and social trust. When wealth accumulates at the top, demand for ordinary goods weakens because most households have little to spend, and political influence becomes concentrated in a small group. Reasonable taxation of large fortunes redistributes opportunity, allowing more children to attend good schools and more entrepreneurs to start businesses. Critics warn that the rich will simply move abroad, but evidence from countries that have raised top rates suggests that relocation is rarer than predicted when rates remain moderate.

In conclusion, I believe higher taxes on the wealthiest are justified, provided they are set at levels that do not discourage investment. Such a policy funds services that everyone uses while narrowing gaps that would otherwise divide society.

Why it scores: The opinion is clear and qualified, each reason is developed with an example and a counterargument is addressed directly, which demonstrates the full engagement and coherence that Content and Development reward; the economic vocabulary is precise and correctly spelled.

ESSAY 32 · ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT · AGREE OR DISAGREE

Prompt: Entrepreneurship and the creation of new businesses are the most important drivers of a country's economic growth. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (256 words)

Governments around the world celebrate founders of new companies and compete to attract them. Some claim that entrepreneurship is the single most important engine of economic growth. I partly agree with this statement, since new businesses generate jobs and innovation, but I believe that entrepreneurship can only flourish when education, infrastructure and stable institutions are already in place, which makes these foundations at least as important.

There is no doubt that new enterprises drive growth. Small and medium-sized businesses employ the majority of workers in most economies, and nearly every major industry began as a risky idea pursued by a handful of people. Entrepreneurs introduce competition that forces established firms to improve, and they often serve needs that large organisations overlook. A young graduate who opens a repair workshop in a town without one, for instance, creates employment and keeps money circulating locally.

However, entrepreneurs do not succeed in a vacuum. They depend on an educated workforce, reliable electricity and transport, courts that enforce contracts and banks willing to lend. Where these are absent, even brilliant founders fail, and talented people emigrate to countries that offer them. Conversely, nations that invest heavily in schooling and infrastructure tend to generate successful businesses almost automatically, because the conditions for taking risks are present.

In conclusion, I agree that entrepreneurship is a vital driver of growth, but I would not call it the most important one in isolation. Public investment in people and institutions creates the ground on which new businesses can grow, and the two must advance together.

Why it scores: A partial agreement is stated precisely and sustained consistently, both body paragraphs have a topic sentence, explanation and example, and the essay uses sophisticated connectives (conversely, in isolation, there is no doubt that) that raise the Linguistic Range score.

ESSAY 33 · ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT · DISCUSS BOTH VIEWS

Prompt: Some people believe that a universal basic income, paid to every citizen regardless of employment, is the best way to reduce poverty, while others think it would discourage work and be too expensive. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Model answer (265 words)

The idea of paying every adult a regular sum of money with no conditions attached has moved from academic journals into mainstream political debate. Supporters see it as a simple cure for poverty, while opponents regard it as unaffordable and damaging to the work ethic. This essay will examine both positions before explaining why I favour a cautious, targeted version of the policy.

Advocates argue that a basic income removes the humiliation and bureaucracy of means-tested benefits. Because everyone receives it, nobody is trapped by the fear of losing support when they take a job, and people gain the security to retrain, care for relatives or start a small business. A single mother who currently loses benefits as soon as she earns a modest wage, for example, would be free to accept more hours without being penalised. Pilot schemes have reported improvements in health and well-being among recipients.

Critics respond that paying every citizen, including the wealthy, would cost a vast share of national income, requiring either heavy taxation or cuts to services such as healthcare. They also fear that guaranteed money would reduce the incentive to work, leaving essential but unattractive jobs unfilled. In their view, the same funds spent on targeted support for the poorest, together with training and childcare, would reduce poverty more efficiently.

In conclusion, a universal basic income offers dignity and security but raises genuine concerns about cost and motivation. In my opinion, governments should test the idea on a limited scale and combine a modest guaranteed payment with existing services, rather than replacing the welfare system in one step.

Why it scores: Both views are explained fairly with reasons and a concrete example, the writer's opinion is distinct and reasoned, and the essay avoids memorised phrasing while using accurate economic terms (means-tested, incentive, pilot schemes), satisfying Content and Vocabulary Range.

ESSAY 34 · ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT · ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Prompt: Many developing countries actively encourage investment from foreign companies. What are the advantages and disadvantages of foreign investment for these countries? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (269 words)

Governments in developing economies often offer tax holidays, cheap land and relaxed regulations to persuade international firms to build factories and offices within their borders. This strategy can transform a country's prospects, yet it also carries risks. This essay will examine the advantages and disadvantages of foreign investment before judging which is greater.

The advantages are substantial. Foreign companies bring capital that local banks cannot supply, creating jobs for thousands of workers in regions where unemployment is high. They also transfer skills and technology; local engineers trained to run a modern assembly plant can later apply that knowledge to domestic enterprises. In addition, exports produced by foreign-owned factories earn the currency a country needs to import medicine, fuel and machinery. A rural province that attracts a single large electronics plant, for example, may see new roads, housing and suppliers appear within a few years.

Nevertheless, the disadvantages are serious. Profits frequently leave the country rather than being reinvested, and the tax concessions used to attract investors mean that public services gain little. Foreign firms may pay low wages, resist unions and pollute rivers where enforcement is weak, and they can close operations suddenly when cheaper labour becomes available elsewhere, leaving communities dependent on a single employer in crisis. Local businesses that cannot match the scale of international competitors are sometimes driven out entirely.

In conclusion, foreign investment supplies capital, employment and expertise, but it can also drain profits, weaken labour standards and create dependence. On balance, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages when governments negotiate firm conditions on taxation, wages and environmental protection rather than accepting investment at any price.



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Why it scores: The essay matches the task structure exactly, supports every point with specific economic detail and a developed example, and concludes with a balanced verdict; the controlled use of passive voice and complex noun phrases demonstrates strong Grammar and Linguistic Range.

ESSAY 35 · ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT · PROBLEM AND SOLUTION

Prompt: The gap between the richest and poorest people is widening in many countries. What problems does income inequality cause, and what can governments do to reduce it? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (273 words)

In many nations the share of wealth held by the richest few has grown while wages for ordinary workers have barely moved. This essay will outline the main problems that widening income inequality creates and then propose measures that governments can take to narrow the gap, arguing that moderate inequality is tolerable but extreme inequality is corrosive.

The first problem is the loss of opportunity. Children from poor families attend weaker schools, suffer worse health and leave education earlier, so talent is wasted and poverty is passed from one generation to the next. A gifted student whose parents cannot afford books or a quiet place to study, for example, is unlikely to reach university regardless of ability. A second problem is social instability; when people believe the system is rigged against them, trust in institutions collapses, crime rises and politics becomes bitter and polarised.

Governments have several tools to respond. Progressive taxation, in which higher earners pay a larger proportion of income, funds the schools, clinics and transport that give poorer citizens a fair start. A sensible minimum wage and support for collective bargaining ensure that workers share in the profits they help to generate. Most importantly, investment in early childhood education and affordable housing attacks inequality at its roots, since a child who enters school healthy and well-prepared can compete on more equal terms for the rest of her life.

In conclusion, income inequality wastes human potential and erodes social cohesion, but progressive taxation, fair wages and early investment in children can reduce it substantially. The goal is not identical incomes but a society in which effort, rather than birth, determines success.

Why it scores: Problems and solutions are clearly paired, each supported by a concrete example, and the essay closes with an original synthesis rather than repetition; the formal register and precise terms (progressive taxation, collective bargaining, social cohesion) support high Vocabulary Range marks.

ESSAY 36 · LAW AND ETHICS · DISCUSS BOTH VIEWS

Prompt: Some people believe that the death penalty should be abolished in every country, while others think it is a necessary punishment for the most serious crimes. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Model answer (261 words)

Capital punishment remains one of the most divisive questions in criminal justice. Some nations have abolished it entirely, while others retain it for murder and other grave offences. This essay will present the arguments on both sides before explaining why I believe the death penalty should be abolished worldwide.

Supporters of capital punishment argue that certain crimes are so terrible that only the ultimate penalty delivers justice. They maintain that the prospect of execution deters would-be offenders more powerfully than imprisonment, and that it guarantees a dangerous person can never harm anyone again. For the families of victims, a death sentence may feel like the only proportionate response. A man who deliberately kills several people, in this view, has forfeited his own right to life.

Opponents reply that the risk of executing an innocent person can never be eliminated. Courts make mistakes, witnesses lie and evidence is misread, and a wrongful execution cannot be corrected, whereas a wrongfully imprisoned person can be released and compensated. Studies comparing regions with and without the death penalty find no clear evidence that it reduces serious crime. Critics also note that the penalty falls disproportionately on the poor, who cannot afford skilled legal defence, and that a state which kills undermines the very respect for life it claims to protect.

In conclusion, the death penalty is defended as just and deterrent, yet it is irreversible, unproven as a deterrent and unequally applied. In my opinion, these flaws are decisive, and life imprisonment without release offers society equal protection without the risk of an unforgivable error.

Why it scores: Both views are treated fairly with developed reasoning, the writer's position is clearly separated and justified in the conclusion, and the essay uses precise legal vocabulary (proportionate, forfeited, irreversible, disproportionately) with confident complex grammar.

ESSAY 37 · LAW AND ETHICS · OPINION (DO YOU THINK...)

Prompt: Governments often collect information about citizens in the name of national security. Do you think individual privacy is more important than national security? Give reasons for your opinion and include examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Model answer (269 words)

Modern states can monitor telephone calls, internet activity and movement on a scale that earlier generations could not imagine, and they justify this by pointing to the threat of terrorism and organised crime. Whether privacy should take priority over security is therefore a pressing question. I think privacy should be treated as the default right, with security measures permitted only when they are targeted, proportionate and subject to independent oversight.

My first reason is that mass surveillance harms everyone while rarely catching the few who are dangerous. When all citizens are watched, people become cautious about what they read, say and search for, and journalists, lawyers and activists find it harder to do work that depends on confidentiality. A society in which ordinary people feel observed loses the open debate that keeps governments honest. Meanwhile, those planning serious crimes adopt tools that evade monitoring, so the data collected consists mostly of the private lives of the innocent.

Second, information gathered for security is frequently misused or leaked. Databases built to track terrorists have been used to monitor political opponents, and records of private communications have been stolen by criminals. Once collected, data cannot be un-collected, so the safest protection is to gather as little as possible. Targeted surveillance of specific suspects, authorised by a judge and reviewed afterwards, achieves the legitimate aims of security without converting every citizen into a suspect.

In conclusion, I believe privacy should outweigh security as a general principle, because blanket monitoring damages freedom without delivering safety. Security services should be given powerful but narrow tools, used against identified threats and answerable to the courts.

Why it scores: The question is answered directly with a principled, qualified position, each reason is explained and illustrated, and the sophisticated connectives and nominalisations (oversight, confidentiality, proportionate) demonstrate the range rewarded under General Linguistic Range.

ESSAY 38 · LAW AND ETHICS · AGREE OR DISAGREE

Prompt: Social media platforms should be subject to much stricter government regulation to control harmful content. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (279 words)

Social media platforms now reach more people than any newspaper or broadcaster in history, yet they are governed mainly by rules they write for themselves. Many people argue that governments should impose far stricter regulation on the content these platforms carry. I agree that stronger regulation is needed, because self-regulation has failed to protect users from serious harm, although any law must be carefully designed to avoid censorship.

The first reason is the scale and speed of harm. False health advice, bullying and material that encourages self-harm can reach millions of users within hours, and the platforms' own systems often promote such content because it attracts attention. Companies have promised repeatedly to remove dangerous material, yet investigations keep finding that it remains visible to children. A teenager who searches for diet advice, for example, may be shown increasingly extreme content by a recommendation system that nobody outside the company can inspect.

Second, regulation would create accountability that voluntary codes lack. Clear legal duties, such as removing illegal content promptly, verifying the age of young users and publishing how recommendation algorithms work, would allow regulators to impose fines when companies fail. Other industries that affect public safety, from food to pharmaceuticals, accept independent inspection as normal, and there is no reason that platforms shaping public opinion should be exempt. Rules should focus on processes and transparency rather than on policing individual opinions, so that free expression is preserved.

In conclusion, I agree that social media requires much stricter regulation, since the harms are serious and self-policing has proved inadequate. Laws that enforce transparency, age protection and swift removal of illegal material can make these platforms safer without silencing legitimate debate.

Why it scores: The agreement is clearly stated with a sensible caveat, both reasons are supported by a concrete scenario and a comparison, and the essay closes by restating the position in fresh words, which together satisfy Content, Form and Development.

ESSAY 39 · LAW AND ETHICS · ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Prompt: Scientists can now modify the genes of plants, animals and even humans. What are the advantages and disadvantages of genetic modification? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (275 words)

The ability to alter the genetic code of living things has moved from science fiction to everyday laboratory practice. Crops, livestock and, in limited cases, human embryos can now be edited to change their characteristics. This essay will consider the advantages and disadvantages of genetic modification before concluding that its benefits justify careful, regulated use.



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The advantages are considerable. In agriculture, crops engineered to resist drought, pests or disease can increase yields and reduce the need for chemical sprays, helping farmers in regions where hunger remains common. In medicine, editing faulty genes offers the prospect of curing inherited conditions that have caused suffering for generations. A child born with a genetic blood disorder, for example, might one day be treated once rather than facing a lifetime of transfusions.

However, the disadvantages and risks are equally real. Modified organisms released into the environment may crossbreed with wild species or harm insects on which ecosystems depend, and the long-term effects are difficult to predict. In humans, the ethical concerns are profound; if parents can choose their children's traits, society may come to see disability as a defect to be eliminated, and wealthy families could purchase advantages unavailable to others. Many people also object that permanent changes passed to future generations are being made without the consent of those who will inherit them.

In conclusion, genetic modification promises more food and the end of certain diseases but carries environmental uncertainty and serious ethical dangers. On balance, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages for agricultural and therapeutic uses under strict independent regulation, while changes that would be inherited by future humans should remain prohibited until society has debated them fully.

Why it scores: The essay addresses plants, animals and humans as the prompt requires, balances benefits against ethical and environmental risks with specific examples, and reaches a differentiated conclusion; the accurate scientific and ethical vocabulary supports high Vocabulary Range and Spelling marks.

ESSAY 40 · LAW AND ETHICS · CAUSES AND EFFECTS

Prompt: Crimes committed through the internet, such as fraud, identity theft and hacking, are increasing rapidly in many countries. What are the causes of this rise, and what effects does it have on individuals and businesses? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Model answer (280 words)

As banking, shopping and communication have moved online, so has crime. Fraud, identity theft and attacks on computer systems now affect households and organisations in almost every country. This essay will examine why cybercrime is growing so quickly and then describe its effects on individuals and businesses.

The main cause is opportunity. Billions of people now hold bank accounts, personal records and passwords online, often protected by little more than a reused password, so criminals have an enormous number of potential targets. A second cause is anonymity; offenders can operate from another country, hide behind false identities and move stolen money across borders faster than police can follow, which makes arrest unlikely. Finally, the tools of cybercrime have become cheap and easy to obtain, so that people with limited technical skill can send convincing fake messages to thousands of recipients. An elderly person who receives a message appearing to come from her bank, for instance, may hand over her details within minutes.

The effects are severe. Individuals lose savings, suffer lasting anxiety and may spend months restoring a stolen identity. Businesses face direct theft, the cost of repairing compromised systems and the loss of customer trust when personal data is exposed; a small firm hit by ransomware can be forced to close. More broadly, every organisation must now spend heavily on security, which raises prices and slows the adoption of useful online services.

In conclusion, cybercrime is rising because targets are plentiful, offenders are hard to trace and attack tools are widely available, and its effects range from personal financial ruin to weakened trust in the digital economy. Stronger security habits and international cooperation between police forces are essential responses.

Why it scores: Three causes and a range of effects are organised clearly with a believable illustration, the conclusion summarises and extends the argument, and the essay sustains a formal register with accurate spelling and varied sentence structures throughout.

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SECTION 4

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Education

Technology has transformed the way students learn in schools and universities. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this change? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Discipline is the most important factor in a student's success at school. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Some people believe that teachers have the greatest influence on a student's long-term success, while others think that family and friends matter more. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Parents should be closely involved in their children's schoolwork at every stage. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Differences between education systems in different countries create unequal opportunities for students. What problems does this cause, and how can they be addressed? Give reasons for your answer.

Students should be allowed to choose the subjects they study from an early age. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Many students today experience high levels of stress at school. What are the causes of this, and what effects does it have on their learning and well-being? Give reasons for your answer.

Some people think that studying abroad is the best way to gain a high-quality education, while others believe that studying at home is better. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Technology

Artificial intelligence is rapidly changing many areas of life. Do you think its development brings more benefits than risks to society? Give reasons for your opinion and include relevant examples.

Facial recognition technology is increasingly used in public spaces. Do you think its use should be restricted by law? Give reasons for your opinion and include relevant examples.

Artificial intelligence tools are now used in many workplaces. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this for employees and employers? Give reasons for your answer.

In the modern world, complete digital privacy is no longer possible. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Some people believe that technology can reduce inequality in developing countries, while others think it widens the gap between rich and poor. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Many people now rely on online services for banking, shopping and government paperwork. What problems does this create for those without digital access, and how can they be solved?

Video games are now the most popular form of entertainment among young people. What are the causes of this trend, and what effects does it have on them? Give reasons for your answer.

Traditional printed books will soon be replaced entirely by e-books. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Environment

Plastic waste in the oceans is one of the most serious environmental problems today. What are its main causes, and what effects does it have on marine life and people? Give reasons for your answer.

The expansion of factories and industry has damaged biodiversity in many regions. What problems does this cause, and what measures can reduce the harm? Give reasons for your answer.

Individuals can do little to protect the environment; only governments and large organisations can make a real difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Companies should be held legally responsible for any environmental damage they cause. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Tourism brings income to many regions but can harm natural environments. What are the advantages and disadvantages of tourism for the environment? Give reasons for your answer.

Some people believe that economic growth and environmental protection cannot be achieved together, while others think they are compatible. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Water shortages are becoming more common in many parts of the world. What are the causes of this problem, and what solutions can be adopted? Give reasons for your answer.

Do you think wild animals should be kept in zoos? Give reasons for your opinion and include examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Health and Lifestyle

Many people now use social media for several hours a day. What effects does this have on mental well-being, and what can be done to reduce any harm? Give reasons for your answer.

Governments should regulate the advertising of unhealthy food, particularly to children. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Regular physical exercise is the most effective way to prevent chronic disease. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Consulting a doctor online is now possible in many countries. What are the advantages and disadvantages of telemedicine compared with visiting a clinic in person? Give reasons for your answer.

Stress has become a normal part of modern life for many people. What are the causes of this, and what effects does it have on individuals and society? Give reasons for your answer.

Employers should be responsible for providing health programmes for their employees. Do you think this is a good idea? Give reasons for your opinion and include relevant examples.

Some people think that mental health should be given the same priority as physical health in public healthcare, while others believe physical illness should come first. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Rates of obesity are rising in many countries. What problems does this cause, and what measures can governments and individuals take to address them? Give reasons for your answer.

Society and Culture

Do you think full gender equality can be achieved in today's world? Give reasons for your opinion and include examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Traditions and customs play an important role in modern society. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Cultural heritage sites should be preserved regardless of the cost. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Young people are the most important force for social and political change. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Some people believe that multiculturalism strengthens a society, while others think it weakens social unity. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

The media has a powerful influence on public opinion. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this influence? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Social media is changing the cultural identity of young people around the world. What are the causes of this change, and what effects does it have? Give reasons for your answer.

Many people in large cities do not know their neighbours. What problems does this cause, and what can be done to build stronger communities? Give reasons for your answer.

Do you think it is better to live in a city or in the countryside? Give reasons for your opinion and include examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Economy and Development

Globalisation has had a major effect on developing nations. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this process for their economies? Give reasons for your answer.

Small businesses are more important to a country's economic development than large corporations. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Some people believe that governments should prioritise creating jobs, while others think that controlling inflation is more important. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Automation is changing national economies around the world. What are the causes of this change, and what effects does it have on workers and businesses? Give reasons for your answer.

Do you think digital economies, such as online marketplaces and remote services, can reduce unemployment? Give reasons for your opinion and include relevant examples.

Education is the most important factor in a nation's economic growth. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Governments should subsidise start-up companies and innovation. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Many young people in developing countries move to other nations in search of work. What problems does this cause for their home countries, and how can these be addressed? Give reasons for your answer.

Cashless payments are replacing cash in many countries. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a cashless society? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Law and Ethics

Companies that cause environmental damage should face criminal charges rather than fines. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Testing new medicines and products on animals should be banned. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

Some people believe that young offenders should be punished in the same way as adults, while others think they should be treated differently. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Governments should pass laws to control the development of artificial intelligence. Do you think this is necessary? Give reasons for your opinion and include relevant examples.

Crime rates among young people are rising in many cities. What are the causes of this trend, and what effects does it have on communities? Give reasons for your answer.

Prison is the most effective way to deal with crime. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.



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Many countries are debating whether people should have the legal right to be forgotten online. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a right? Give reasons for your answer.

Whistleblowers who expose wrongdoing in organisations should be protected by law. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

International laws are needed to govern activities in space. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with reasons and examples.

Genetically modified foods are safe and should be widely available. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include relevant examples.

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