

# WRITING SAMPLE

## PAPER - 3

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# Summarize Written Text

1. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming industries by automating tasks that traditionally required human intelligence. From natural language processing to data analysis, AI technologies are becoming indispensable in sectors like healthcare, finance, and transportation. However, ethical concerns arise, particularly around data privacy, algorithmic bias, and job displacement. While some argue AI will enhance productivity and innovation, others fear a loss of human control and autonomy. The challenge lies in implementing regulatory frameworks that ensure transparency and accountability. As governments and companies race to capitalize on AI's potential, the need for interdisciplinary collaboration between technologists, policymakers, and ethicists becomes increasingly urgent. Balancing progress with responsibility is essential if society is to benefit from AI without compromising core human values. Future advancements will likely depend on how well this equilibrium can be maintained in an increasingly digitized world.
2. Climate change represents one of the most pressing global challenges, with rising temperatures, melting ice caps, and frequent extreme weather events threatening ecosystems and human societies alike. Scientific consensus links these phenomena to increased greenhouse gas emissions from burning fossil fuels and deforestation. While international agreements like the Paris Accord aim to limit global warming, implementation remains uneven due to economic and political constraints. Developing nations argue they need energy access for growth, whereas wealthier countries are urged to reduce their carbon footprint more aggressively. Solutions such as renewable energy, carbon pricing, and sustainable agriculture are gaining traction, yet progress is often slow. Public awareness and grassroots activism have helped put pressure on governments, but lasting change requires systemic shifts in consumption, industry, and transportation. Climate action is no longer optional—it is an urgent imperative.
3. Online education has revolutionized how individuals access learning, offering flexibility and affordability that traditional classrooms often cannot match. Through platforms like MOOCs, learners can study subjects ranging from coding to philosophy at their own pace. This democratization of education has been particularly beneficial for remote and underserved communities. However, critics argue that online learning lacks the interpersonal engagement and structured environment that foster deep understanding. Issues such as digital inequality, motivation, and quality control also persist. While some institutions have adopted hybrid models to bridge these gaps, educators continue to debate the effectiveness of online formats. As technology improves, features like interactive simulations and AI tutoring may enhance online learning experiences. Ultimately, the future of education will likely involve a blended approach, leveraging the strengths of both digital and in-person methodologies to meet diverse learner needs.



4. Globalization has significantly reshaped economic, cultural, and political landscapes, creating a more interconnected world. International trade, travel, and communication have enabled ideas, goods, and people to move across borders more freely than ever before. While globalization has driven economic growth and cultural exchange, it has also led to job losses in certain sectors, increased income inequality, and cultural homogenization. Critics argue that multinational corporations benefit disproportionately, often at the expense of local communities and environmental standards. On the other hand, supporters emphasize how globalization promotes innovation, expands markets, and fosters mutual understanding among nations. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted both the strengths and vulnerabilities of a globalized world, especially in supply chains and healthcare systems. As debates continue, clearly managing globalization responsibly requires policies that prioritize both global cooperation and local resilience.
5. Social media platforms have fundamentally changed the way people communicate, share information, and build relationships. With instant access to news, entertainment, and social interaction, users are more connected than ever before. However, concerns about privacy, misinformation, and mental health have sparked growing criticism. Algorithms designed to maximize engagement often create echo chambers, reinforcing biases and polarizing opinions. The rise of influencers and digital marketing has blurred the lines between genuine content and advertising. Despite these challenges, social media has also empowered social movements, provided platforms for marginalized voices, and enabled global collaboration. As usage continues to rise, platforms are under increasing pressure to regulate content and ensure user safety without infringing on freedom of expression. The future of social media will likely hinge on achieving a delicate balance between innovation, ethics, and accountability.
6. Space exploration has captivated human imagination for decades, pushing the boundaries of scientific knowledge and technological innovation. From the Moon landings to Mars rovers, each mission has revealed insights into the universe and humanity's place within it. Recently, private companies have entered the arena, accelerating developments and reducing costs. This commercial involvement has spurred debates over regulation, space tourism, and resource exploitation. Advocates argue that space exploration drives progress in engineering and inspires future generations, while critics question the costs when pressing issues persist on Earth. Projects such as asteroid mining and lunar bases raise ethical and environmental concerns about extending human impact beyond our planet. As nations and corporations look toward Mars and beyond, international cooperation and clear legal frameworks will be essential to ensure that the benefits of space exploration are shared equitably.



7. In recent years, mental health awareness has gained traction globally, challenging stigmas and encouraging open conversations. With increased stress from modern life, social media, and economic uncertainty, more people are recognizing the importance of psychological well-being. Governments and organizations are investing in mental health services, but access remains unequal, particularly in low-income areas. Schools and workplaces are beginning to incorporate mental health education and support systems, aiming to promote resilience and early intervention. Despite progress, cultural taboos and misinformation still hinder many from seeking help. The COVID-19 pandemic further highlighted the mental health crisis, leading to increased demand for remote therapy and wellness resources. Promoting mental health requires not just treatment, but a broader societal shift that values empathy, work-life balance, and supportive communities. Sustained awareness and policy efforts are vital for long-term change.
8. The shift toward renewable energy is crucial in combating climate change and ensuring long-term energy security. Technologies like solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal power offer sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels, producing fewer emissions and reducing environmental impact. In recent years, costs for renewables have fallen, making them increasingly competitive with traditional energy sources. Governments and businesses are investing heavily in clean energy infrastructure, signalling a major transition in global energy markets. However, challenges remain, including storage limitations, grid integration, and the need for rare earth materials. Critics argue that renewable energy alone cannot meet current demands without substantial technological advancements. Nonetheless, continued innovation and supportive policies can drive adoption at scale. As public awareness grows, energy consumers are also playing a role by adopting green practices and supporting clean energy providers. The future is likely to be powered sustainably.
9. Cultural identity plays a crucial role in shaping individual perspectives, values, and social connections. It is influenced by language, traditions, religion, and shared history, contributing to a sense of belonging and self-understanding. In an increasingly globalized world, cultural identities are evolving, blending traditional elements with new influences. This can lead to richer, more diverse societies but also to tensions between preserving heritage and adapting to change. Immigration, digital media, and global commerce accelerate these shifts, raising questions about assimilation, multiculturalism, and national identity. While some fear cultural dilution, others view hybrid identities as a source of innovation and empathy. Education and dialogue are key to fostering mutual respect and combating prejudice. Ultimately, embracing both continuity and change in cultural identity can help build inclusive communities where diversity is seen as a strength rather than a division.
10. Maintaining a healthy work-life balance has become increasingly important in modern society, where digital connectivity often blurs the boundaries between personal and professional life. Long working hours, high expectations, and job insecurity can lead to stress, burnout, and reduced productivity. Many organizations now recognize the benefits of promoting balance through flexible work arrangements, mental health support, and family-friendly policies.



Remote work, popularized during the pandemic, offers new opportunities but also presents challenges in setting boundaries. Individuals must also take responsibility by prioritizing well-being, managing time effectively, and recognizing the importance of rest and recreation. Achieving balance is not just about reducing work hours but about creating meaningful time for relationships, hobbies, and personal growth. As society continues to evolve, redefining success to include quality of life alongside career achievement is essential for long-term fulfillment.

## Write Essay

1. Education systems should focus more on practical skills than theoretical knowledge. Do you agree or disagree?
2. With the rise of social media, people are becoming more isolated. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
3. Governments should spend more money on public transportation than on building new roads. Do you agree or disagree?
4. Technology has made traditional classrooms obsolete. Do you agree or disagree?
5. Some people believe that success is determined by hard work; others think it's influenced by luck. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
6. Advertisements influence consumer behavior more than people realize. Do you agree or disagree?
7. Living in a city offers more advantages than living in the countryside. Do you agree or disagree?
8. Climate change is the most serious threat facing the world today. Discuss the causes and suggest possible solutions.
9. Universities should prioritize research over teaching. Do you agree or disagree?
10. Parents should limit the amount of time children spend on electronic devices. Discuss both views and give your opinion.