ESSAY WRITING

Introduction

Essay writing is one of the most fundamental and essential skills in academic life and beyond. While it may appear straightforward on the surface, effective essay writing is both an **art** and a **science** that requires mastery of numerous interconnected elements. This comprehensive guide will equip you with the knowledge, techniques, and strategies necessary to craft compelling, well-structured, and academically sound essays that engage readers and communicate your ideas with clarity and precision.

An essay is a **structured piece of writing** that presents a coherent argument, analysis, or perspective on a particular topic. The word "essay" comes from the French verb "essayer," meaning "to try" or "to attempt." Indeed, an essay is an attempt to explore ideas, develop arguments, and communicate understanding in an organized manner.

Types of Essays

Expository	Argumentative	Narrative	Descriptive	Analytical
Explaining concepts	Persuading readers	Telling stories	Painting pictures with words	Examining components and relationships

Essay Type	What it is	Main Features
Descriptive Essay	Writing that vividly describes a person, place, object, or experience so the reader can imagine it clearly.	• rich vocabulary • sensory details (see, hear, smell, feel) • clear mental picture • logical flow • clear paragraphs
Argumentative Essay	Writing in which the writer takes a clear stand and supports it with reasons and evidence.	• clear opinion • logical reasoning • facts/examples • counter-argument + rebuttal • formal tone

Decoding FBISE Instructions

The candidates are required to write a multi-paragraph descriptive/ argumentative essay of approximately 250-300 words, using correct language mechanics, by expanding the given outline for any ONE of the two given topics. The essay should be coherent and cohesive, and demonstrate accuracy in grammar, syntax, and vocabulary.

(12 Marks)

- Use correct language mechanics (Capital letters, proper punctuation, commas, full stops, correct spelling, clear paragraphing)

- Use and elaborate outline points
- Each outline point should form one paragraph or a clear part of a paragraph
- Maintain coherence (ideas make sense: logical order of ideas, smooth flow of thoughts) and ensure cohesion (ideas are connected: Use linking words like *Firstly, Moreover, However, Therefore, In conclusion*
- Show grammatical accuracy (Correct use of tenses, Subject–verb agreement)
- Maintain correct syntax (Proper sentence structure, No broken or incomplete sentences)
- Use appropriate vocabulary (Relevant and precise words, avoid unnecessary or overly difficult words)

How to Write Essays

"A well-structured average essay scores higher than a brilliant but disorganized one."

1. Select the topic wisely

While selecting a topic for writing, choose the one that generates more ideas in your mind. Brainstorm and gather as many relevant words and points as possible. The topic for which you can recall more ideas will be easier and more suitable to write about.

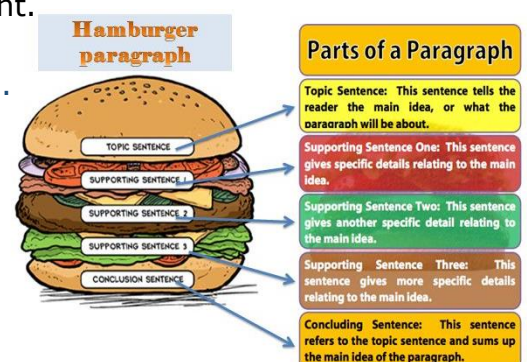## 2. Before Writing, Make a 30-Second Outline

Quickly jot down:

- Intro idea
- 3 body points
- Conclusion idea

Note: This prevents irrelevant writing and saves time in exams.

3. Think in the "ICE" Formula

- **I – Introduction**: What is the topic? Why is it important?
- **C – Content (Body)**: Explain, argue, give examples.
- **E – Ending (Conclusion)**: Sum up + give a final thought.

Note: If these three are clear, your essay is already structured.

4. Use the "Funnel" Introduction

- Start **broad** (general idea)
- Move **narrow** (specific issue)
- End with a **thesis statement** (your main argument)

5. One Paragraph = One Idea Rule

- Topic sentence (main idea)
- Explanation
- Example / fact
- Link back to the topic

6. Follow the PEEL Technique for Body Paragraphs

- **P – Point**
- **E – Explanation**
- **E – Example**
- **L – Link**

7. Use Clear Paragraph Count

For SSC / HSSC exams:

- Introduction → **1 paragraph**
- Body → **3–4 paragraphs**
- Conclusion → **1 paragraph**

8. Signpost Your Ideas

Use linking words to guide the reader: **Firstly, Moreover, However, On the other hand, Therefore, In conclusion.** This shows logical flow and maturity in writing.

9. Conclusion = Mirror of Introduction

- Restate the thesis (in different words)
- Summarize key points
- End with a **hope, suggestion,** or **warning**

Note: No new ideas in the conclusion.

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DESCRIPTIVE WORDS (For Descriptive Essays)

Humans	Things	Places
affectionate (showing love)	big (large)	beautiful (pleasing to see)
ambitious (wanting success)	small (tiny)	ugly (not attractive)
assertive (confident and firm)	long (extended)	clean (not dirty)
attentive (paying attention)	short (not long)	dirty (messy)
brave (courageous)	wide (broad)	peaceful (calm)
calm (relaxed)	narrow (thin)	noisy (loud)
cautious (careful)	heavy (not light)	crowded (full of people)
cheerful (happy)	light (not heavy)	empty (no people)
charming (pleasant)	soft (not hard)	safe (not dangerous)
clever (intelligent)	hard (solid)	dangerous (unsafe)
compassionate (kind-hearted)	smooth (even surface)	friendly (welcoming)
confident (sure of self)	rough (uneven)	hostile (unfriendly)
considerate (thoughtful)	clean (not dirty)	modern (new and updated)
cooperative (helpful)	dirty (not clean)	ancient (very old)
courageous (brave)	new (recently made)	historic (important in history)
creative (imaginative)	old (aged)	boring (not interesting)
critical (judgmental)	modern (current)	exciting (thrilling)
curious (inquisitive)	ancient (very old)	vibrant (full of life)
dependable (reliable)	expensive (costly)	dull (not lively)
determined (firm in purpose)	cheap (low-cost)	picturesque (like a picture)
diligent (hardworking)	valuable (important)	scenic (beautiful views)
discreet (careful about secrets)	useless (not useful)	remote (far away)
easygoing (relaxed)	fragile (easily broken)	isolated (cut off)
empathetic (understands others'	strong (durable)	urban (city-like)
feelings)	weak (not strong)	rural (countryside)
energetic (active)	shiny (bright)	developed (advanced)
enthusiastic (eager)	dull (not bright)	underdeveloped (not advanced)
fair-minded (just)	hot (high temperature)	clean-air (fresh air)
faithful (loyal)	cold (low temperature)	polluted (dirty)
flexible (adaptable)	warm (slightly hot)	spacious (lots of space)
focused (concentrated)	cool (slightly cold)	cramped (small space)
forgiving (willing to pardon)	wet (covered with water)	luxurious (expensive and fancy)
friendly (kind)	dry (without water)	modest (simple)
generous (giving)	full (containing)	grand (impressive)
gentle (soft and kind)	empty (nothing inside)	tiny (very small)
honest (truthful)	heavy-duty (strong and tough)	vast (very large)
humble (modest)	delicate (easily damaged)	beautiful-landscaped (well-
imaginative (creative)	bright (full of light)	arranged)
independent (self-reliant)	dark (not bright)	green (full of plants)
industrious (hardworking)	colorful (many colors)	barren (empty, no plants)
intelligent (smart)	plain (simple)	lively (full of activity)
intuitive (understanding without	transparent (see-through)	quiet (peaceful)
thinking)	opaque (not see-through)	busy (full of activity)
inventive (creative)	large-scale (big in size)	serene (calm and peaceful)
jealous (envious)	miniature (very small)	chaotic (disorganized)
joyful (happy)	spacious (lots of space)	colourful (full of colors)
kind (good-hearted)	cramped (small space)	plain (simple, not decorated)
knowledgeable (well-informed)	flat (level)	historic-site (important in history)
lazy (not active)	curved (bent)	scenic-spot (beautiful view)
logical (reasonable)	round (circular)	adventurous (good for exploring)
loyal (faithful)	square (four equal sides)	touristy (popular with tourists)
meticulous (very careful)	rectangular (long rectangle shape)	remote-village (far away small
modest (not boastful)	tall (high)	place)
moody (changes moods)	short (low)	bustling (full of energy)
		elegant (graceful and fancy)
		charming (pleasant)
		hidden (not easy to find)
		magical (like a fairy tale)
		mystical (mysterious)
		welcoming (friendly)
		unwelcoming (cold, unfriendly)
		picturesque-town (like a picture)

motivated (driven)	thick (not thin)	majestic (impressive, grand)
naive (innocent)	thin (not thick)	peaceful-garden (calm and nice)
observant (noticing details)	solid (not hollow)	polluted-city (dirty, unsafe)
optimistic (hopeful)	hollow (empty inside)	industrial (full of factories)
organized (orderly)	soft-textured (smooth)	residential (for living)
outgoing (friendly)	coarse (rough texture)	commercial (for business)
passionate (full of feeling)	flexible (bends easily)	recreational (for fun)
patient (tolerant)	rigid (doesn't bend)	historical (related to history)
perceptive (aware)	sturdy (strong)	modernized (updated)
persistent (never giving up)	flimsy (weak)	under-construction (being built)
persuasive (convincing)	sharp (has point)	abandoned (left empty)
polite (well-mannered)	blunt (not sharp)	crowded-market (full of people)
practical (realistic)	hot-tempered (reacts quickly)	serene-beach (calm, relaxing)
proud (self-respecting)	cold-blooded (lacking warmth)	lively-street (active and busy)
quick-witted (fast-thinking)	portable (can carry easily)	quiet-alley (peaceful and small)
rational (logical)	heavy-weight (hard to carry)	well-maintained (kept in good condition)
reckless (careless)	waterproof (doesn't get wet)	run-down (old and damaged)
reflective (thoughtful)	magnetic (attracts metals)	fascinating (very interesting)
reliable (trustworthy)	electric (powered by electricity)	dull-place (not interesting)
reserved (quiet)	mechanical (related to machines)	sacred (holy)
resourceful (good at solving problems)	digital (electronic)	spiritual (related to religion)
respectful (polite)	manual (operated by hand)	scenic-mountain (beautiful mountain)
responsible (trustworthy)	automatic (works by itself)	cozy (comfortable)
rude (impolite)	noisy (makes loud sound)	cramped-room (small and tight)
self-confident (sure of self)	silent (no sound)	magnificent (impressive)
self-disciplined (controlled)	fragrant (nice smell)	breathtaking (amazing view)
selfish (only thinks of self)	stinky (bad smell)	charming-village (pleasant village)
sensitive (easily hurt)	tasty (good taste)	tranquil (calm and peaceful)
sincere (genuine)	bitter (bad taste)	noisy-street (loud)
sociable (friendly)	sweet (pleasant taste)	lush (full of plants)
stubborn (not changing)	sour (sharp taste)	arid (dry)
supportive (helpful)	rough-textured (uneven surface)	vibrant-city (active and colorful)
sympathetic (understanding)	smooth-textured (even surface)	peaceful-country (calm countryside)
talented (skilled)	luxurious (expensive and elegant)	polluted-river (dirty water)
thoughtful (considerate)	basic (simple)	pristine (completely clean)
trustworthy (reliable)	practical (useful)	overcrowded (too full)
understanding (compassionate)	decorative (for decoration)	deserted (empty)
unconventional (different)	functional (works well)	idyllic (perfect and peaceful)
vain (self-absorbed)	fragile-looking (seems weak)	striking (very noticeable)
wise (experienced)	durable (long-lasting)	
witty (funny and clever)	portable (easy to carry)	
zealous (enthusiastic)	massive (very big)	
adventurous (likes risks)	tiny (very small)	
articulate (expresses well)	elegant (graceful)	
assertive (confidently expresses)	fancy (ornate)	
benevolent (kind and generous)	ordinary (normal)	
charismatic (attractive personality)	unique (one of a kind)	
conscientious (careful and responsible)	common (usual)	
dynamic (energetic and active)	rare (not common)	
eloquent (fluent in speaking)	essential (very important)	
meticulous (very careful and precise)	unnecessary (not needed)	
prudent (wise and careful)	valuable (worth a lot)	
resilient (able to recover quickly)		

1. Words for Adding Points (Addition)

Moreover (adds importance), Furthermore (also, formally), In addition (adds info), Besides (also), Not only… but also (strong addition), Equally important (importance), As well as (also), Coupled with (combined with)

2. Words for Showing Contrast

However (but), On the other hand (contrast), Nevertheless (still), Nonetheless (yet), Conversely (opposite), Whereas (while contrasting), In contrast (opposite), Despite / In spite of (even though)

3. Words for Cause & Effect

Therefore (so), Thus (as a result), Consequently (results in), Hence (so), Accordingly (so), Owing to (because of), As a consequence (resulting in), For this reason (reason/result)

4. Words for Examples & Illustration

For instance (example), For example (example), Namely (specifically), To illustrate (show example), Such as (like), Particularly (especially), In particular (especially)

5. Words for Emphasis

Indeed (truly), Clearly (obviously), Certainly (surely), Undoubtedly (without doubt), Significantly (importantly), Notably (especially), In fact (actually)

6. Words for Comparison / Similarity

Similarly (likewise), Likewise (also), Equally (to same degree), Just as (same as), In the same way (similar)

7. Words for Concluding / Summarizing

In conclusion (to end), To sum up (summary), In summary (summary), Overall (generally), All in all (overall), Therefore (as a result), Hence (so)

8. Words for Academic Tone / Precision

Subsequently (later, after), Predominantly (mostly), Primarily (mainly), Fundamentally (basically), Virtually (almost), Significantly (importantly), Critically (in an important way)

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Uses and Abuses of Artificial Intelligence

"Artificial intelligence will be either the best or the worst thing ever to happen to humanity." — Stephen Hawking

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as one of the most influential technologies of the modern age. It refers to the ability of machines to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as thinking, learning, and decision-making. While AI has brought remarkable benefits to society, its misuse has also created serious concerns.

One of the major uses of artificial intelligence is in the field of education. AI-powered tools help students learn at their own pace, provide instant feedback, and make learning more interactive. In healthcare, AI assists doctors in diagnosing diseases, analyzing medical reports, and performing robotic surgeries with high accuracy.

Moreover, artificial intelligence is widely used in industries, banking, and transportation. Automated systems improve efficiency, reduce human error, and save time. Intelligent traffic systems and online banking services are practical examples of how AI has made daily life more convenient.

However, along with its advantages, artificial intelligence also has several abuses. Overdependence on AI can weaken human creativity and critical thinking. Many people trust AI-generated information without verification, which may lead to misinformation. Furthermore, the replacement of human labor by machines causes unemployment and economic imbalance.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence is a powerful tool that can greatly benefit humanity if used responsibly. Although it plays a vital role in education, healthcare, and industry, its misuse can create serious social and ethical problems. Therefore, strict regulations and ethical guidelines are essential to ensure that AI serves human progress rather than becoming a threat.

"Artificial intelligence is a powerful tool, but it must be guided by human values."
Stephen Hawking

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GENERAL ESSAY I: ISSUE BASED TOPICS

The essay you've shown is a **general-issue essay**. By changing only the title or a few keywords, it can be used for several topics from your list. It directly fits with:

Issue / Topic	Simple Definitions
Corruption	Using power or position to take money or benefits unfairly
Unemployment	Not having any job to earn money
Illiteracy	Not being able to read or write
Poverty	Not having enough money for basic needs
Economic Crisis	Serious money problems in a country
Dishonesty	Not telling the truth or cheating
Drug Addiction	Not being able to stop using harmful drugs
Bribery	Giving or taking money to get unfair help
Nepotism	Giving jobs or benefits to family or friends instead of deserving people
Black Marketing	Selling goods secretly at high prices
Smuggling	Bringing or taking goods illegally across borders
Inflation	Prices of goods and services going up quickly
Overpopulation	Too many people living in one place or country
Beggary	Asking people for money on the streets
Ethnic Violence	Fighting between people of different races or groups
Terrorism	Using violence or fear to achieve political or religious aims
Child Labour	Children being forced to work instead of going to school
Street Crime	Robbery, snatching or small crimes on roads
Cybercrime	Stealing or cheating through computers or the internet
Pollution	Making air, water or land dirty and harmful
Deforestation	Cutting down too many trees
Human Trafficking	Illegally selling or moving people for work or abuse
Domestic Violence	Hurting or abusing family members at home
Dowry	Money or goods given by a bride's family at marriage
Hoarding	Keeping goods to sell later at higher prices
Sectarianism	Hating or fighting between different religious groups
Provincialism	Giving unfair preference to one's own province or region
Road Accidents	Many people being injured or killed on roads
Fake Medicines	Selling harmful or useless drugs as real medicines
Tax Evasion	Not paying the taxes that are legally due

Today, when man has touched the surface of the moon and the world itself has become a global village, **undoubtedly**, _____ has become one of the most explosive problems all over the world. **No doubt**, this evil is full of dangers of great size. Its evils affect the individuals and the society on a large scale. **Consequently**, it demoralizes the nation and creates frustration in society. **Furthermore**, it creates strained relations with other countries and nations. At the national level, it spreads lawlessness, anarchy, injustice and unrest in society.

Clearly, no one can deny the fact that _____ weakens the society internally and externally. **This is because** this evil not only demoralizes one's nation but also becomes the cause of destruction in the long run. **If left unchecked**, the judicial, moral, social and economic systems are destroyed badly. **As a result**, this evil makes the system of the state abrupt.

The main causes of _____ are illiteracy, poverty and wrong government policies. **Unfortunately**, the majority of our people are uneducated. **On the other hand**, our education is not professional. Most of the students cram things and then, like parrots, reproduce them. **Therefore**, if such an evil is not nipped in the bud, it may spread like a bush fire and affect the country like an epidemic. **Moreover**, lack of social and economic justice is also responsible for the increase of _____. **Sometimes**, this injustice compels people to do something wrong. **When** people will not be given their rights, they will raise their voices and weapons. **In a nutshell**, temptation for wealth, lust for power and a materialistic approach of people towards life is another cause of _____.

Hence, if we want to root out this evil, then a complete change in political, economic and social systems is required. **Firstly**, wrong and outdated methods should be avoided to overcome this problem. **Secondly**, we should make our people aware to deal with this evil. **Ultimately**, this is the only way to make Pakistan a happy country to live in.   **(Words 336)**

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QUOTATIONS:

o   **Corruption** – "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." – **Lord Acton**
o   **Unemployment** – "Work is not only a means of earning a living; it is the foundation of dignity." – **Barack Obama**
o   **Illiteracy** – "Literacy is a bridge from misery to hope." – **Kofi Annan**
o   **Poverty** – "Overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity, it is an act of justice." – **Nelson Mandela**
o   **Economic Crisis** – "An economic crisis is a challenge, but it is also an opportunity for reform." – **Paul Krugman**
o   **Dishonesty** – "Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom." – **Thomas Jefferson**
o   **Drug Addiction** – "Drugs take you to hell, disguised as heaven." – **Donald Lyn Frost**
o   **Bribery** – "Bribery is the root of all corruption." – **Anonymous**
o   **Nepotism** – "Merit is nothing without opportunity." – **Anonymous**
o   **Black Marketing** – "Profiteering from others' miseries is a crime against humanity." – **Anonymous**
o   **Smuggling** – "Illegal trade undermines the very foundation of society." – **Anonymous**
o   **Inflation** – "Inflation is taxation without legislation." – **Milton Friedman**
o   **Overpopulation** – "The population problem is a social problem, not just a numbers problem." – **Jacques Cousteau**
o   **Beggary** – "Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime." – **Aristotle**
o   **Ethnic Violence** – "Peace is not merely the absence of war, but the presence of justice." – **Jane Addams**
o   **Terrorism** – "Terrorism has no religion, only hatred." – **Anonymous**
o   **Child Labour** – "There can be no keener revelation of a society's soul than the way in which it treats its children." – **Nelson Mandela**

- **Street Crime** – "Crime is the price society pays for its neglect." – **Anonymous**
- **Cybercrime** – "Technology, like fire, is a useful servant but a dangerous master." – **Christian Lous Lange**
- **Pollution** – "The Earth does not belong to us; we belong to the Earth." – **Chief Seattle**
- **Deforestation** – "What we are doing to the forests of the world is but a mirror reflection of what we are doing to ourselves." – **Mahatma Gandhi**
- **Human Trafficking** – "Freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed." – **Martin Luther King Jr.**
- **Domestic Violence** – "Violence against women is the most shameful human rights violation." – **Kofi Annan**
- **Dowry** – "The practice of dowry is a social evil that undermines women's dignity." – **Anonymous**
- **Hoarding** – "Greed is a bottomless pit which exhausts the person in an endless effort to satisfy the need without ever reaching satisfaction." – **Erich Fromm**
- **Sectarianism** – "Intolerance is itself a form of violence and an obstacle to the growth of a true democratic society." – **Mahatma Gandhi**
- **Provincialism** – "Narrow-mindedness divides, whereas broad-mindedness unites." – **Anonymous**
- **Road Accidents** – "Safety is something that happens between your ears, not something you hold in your hands." – **Jeff Cooper**
- **Fake Medicines** – "A healthy society cannot afford a poisoned body or deceitful medicine." – **Anonymous**
- **Tax Evasion** – "Taxes are the price we pay for a civilized society." – **Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.**

GENERAL ESSAY II: SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Science and technology play a vital role in shaping the modern world. They have transformed the way people live, work, and communicate, making life more convenient, efficient, and connected. From transportation and medicine to communication and education, --------------- has brought numerous advancements that benefit society in multiple ways. **Therefore**, it is essential to understand and responsibly utilize --------------- to ensure progress without causing harm or social inequality.

Moreover, scientific discoveries and technological innovations have greatly improved healthcare, extended life expectancy, and enhanced productivity. **In addition**, they have enabled access to information and knowledge at unprecedented levels, fostering education, research, and innovation. Digital tools, online platforms, and modern laboratories have made learning faster and more effective. **Consequently**, societies that embrace --------------- are better prepared to face challenges, solve complex problems, and achieve sustainable development.

However, rapid advancements in --------------- also present new challenges. Ethical concerns, environmental impacts, and misuse of technology can create serious problems if not addressed carefully. **Nevertheless**, with proper regulation, awareness, and responsible practices, these issues can be mitigated. **For example**, the use of renewable energy, artificial intelligence, and eco-friendly innovations demonstrates how science and technology can solve environmental and social problems. **Furthermore**, technological tools in communication, education, and healthcare have bridged gaps between communities and enhanced global collaboration, making the world more interconnected.

In conclusion, --------------- is indispensable for progress and development in every society. **Therefore**, by combining innovation with ethical responsibility, people can harness the benefits of --------------- to improve quality of life, ensure sustainability, and create a more prosperous, educated, and connected world for future generations. **(261 words)**

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- "Science is nothing but perception." – **Plato**
- "Science knows no country, because knowledge belongs to humanity." – **Louis Pasteur**
- "The important thing in science is not so much to obtain new facts as to discover new ways of thinking about them." – **William Lawrence Bragg**
- "Science is a way of thinking much more than it is a body of knowledge." – **Carl Sagan**
- "Technology is nothing. What's important is that you have faith in people." – **Steve Jobs**
- "It has become appallingly obvious that our technology has exceeded our humanity." – **Albert Einstein**
- "Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind." – **Albert Einstein**
- "The art of progress is to preserve order amid change and to preserve change amid order." – **Alfred North Whitehead**
- "Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic." – **Arthur C. Clarke**
- "Science is the great antidote to the poison of enthusiasm and superstition." – **Adam Smith**
- "Science is organized knowledge. Wisdom is organized life." – **Immanuel Kant**
- "Technology is best when it brings people together." – **Matt Mullenweg**
- "The science of today is the technology of tomorrow." – **Edward Teller**
- "Technology is a useful servant but a dangerous master." – **Christian Lous Lange**
- "Equipped with his five senses, man explores the universe around him and calls the adventure Science." – **Edwin Hubble**
- "The science of life is the art of discovering facts." – **Marie Curie**
- "Technology like art is a soaring exercise of the human imagination." – **Daniel Bell**
- "The real problem is not whether machines think but whether men do." – **B. F. Skinner**
- "Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower." – **Steve Jobs**

Possible Topic	How to Adapt
Science and Our Daily Life	Keep it as it is.
Advantages and Disadvantages of Science	Add a line at the start like "Science has both benefits and harms" and keep the body paragraphs.
Modern Technology	Replace "science" with "modern technology" throughout.
Inventions and Discoveries	Replace "science" with "inventions and discoveries".
Science and Progress	Emphasise development and growth in the second paragraph.
Impact of Technology on Society	Replace "science" with "technology" and add a line about social media.
Science – A Blessing or a Curse	Keep both benefit and harm parts, end with "It depends on its use."
Role of Technology in Education	Add examples like e-learning, computers, smart boards.
Science and Environment	Add a few lines about pollution, renewable energy, and environmental protection.
Information Technology	Replace "science" with "information technology" and give examples of computers, internet, mobile.

Because the essay is written in very general terms (benefits, harms, need for wise use, role of education/government), it can also cover topics like:

- The Role of Inventions in Modern Life
- Science and Human Welfare
- The Double-Edged Sword of Technology
- The Future of Science in Pakistan
- Use and Misuse of Modern Technology

Moral values are the foundation of a healthy and progressive society. They guide individuals in distinguishing between right and wrong and promote harmony within communities. Principles such as ---------------- are essential for personal growth and collective wellbeing. **Therefore,** it is crucial to uphold ---------------- in every aspect of life to ensure fairness, compassion, and responsibility among all members of society.

Moreover, practicing ---------------- fosters mutual respect and understanding among people. **In addition**, it encourages individuals to act ethically in both personal and professional spheres. **Consequently**, societies that emphasize ---------------- are more likely to achieve lasting peace and prosperity.

However, modern challenges, such as discrimination, dishonesty, and intolerance, often undermine these values. **Nevertheless**, with consistent education, awareness, and role modeling by leaders and elders, such obstacles can be addressed effectively. **For example**, promoting ---------------- in schools and workplaces empowers individuals and strengthens the social fabric. **Furthermore**, cultivating ---------------- helps prevent corruption and fosters trust among community members.

In conclusion, ---------------- is indispensable for the development of both individuals and society. **Therefore**, by embracing ----------------, people can contribute to a just and harmonious world, where every individual has the opportunity to thrive.

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