

Model Answer 1

Question:

'Cannabis has been classified as a Class B drug in the UK since 2008 and carries a prison sentence of up to five years for possession.' (Source: The Week)

Many countries have decriminalized the use of cannabis and as a result, have seen a reduction in drug-related crime.

Should cannabis and other soft drugs use be legalised?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write an essay between 250 -350 words.

Answer:

"There has been a huge debate going on across the world about whether Class B soft drugs should be made legal. Many countries have seen some benefits of allowing the consumption of legal cannabis by the general public. However, I think that in spite of its numerous benefits, cannabis and other soft drugs should only be legalised under tight government control.

On the one hand, emerging studies have shown that many Class B drug types are relatively harmless compared to many legal substances, many of which, including tobacco and alcohol, have been documented to cause far more harm to a human's wellbeing. Yet, anti-drug laws of countries like the UK and Germany have pitched them into a costly war with the unregulated drug market. According to rough estimates, these nations have been spending upwards of billions of dollars to restrict the sale and purchase of drugs. Nonetheless, proponents of Class B drug legislation argue that by legalising the drug trade, the same money could be allocated to other critical public health infrastructure.

On the other hand, enabling the masses to legally trade soft drugs can significantly increase medical risks and addiction rates among its users. Studies have revealed that Class B drugs can have potent addictive properties and can lead to overconsumption and overdose cases that may turn fatal. Because these drugs often make their consumers relax, they are seldom in control of their full cognitive faculties. As a result, people who become regular users of the drug can become a danger to themselves as well as others. For instance, traffic data suggests that driving under the influence of cannabis has been causing an increasing number of traffic accidents in those US states where the drug is made legal. Thus, were the government to legalise cannabis, it would be putting public safety at risk.

To conclude, despite its various economic benefits, the legalisation of soft drugs is detrimental to public health and safety. Therefore, if a government decides to regulate Class B drugs, it should carefully regulate the process in order to reduce any potential misuse."

Model Answer 2

Question:

Air pollution kills an estimated seven million people worldwide every year. WHO data shows that nine out of ten people breathe air containing high levels of pollutants. (Source: WHO)

Air pollution is the most important issue facing the world today.

Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write an essay between 250 -350 words.

Answer:

In the given statement the presented argument is that air pollution is the most critical issue in the present world. Even though arguments can be established in favour and against this claim, there is truth to this statement.

To begin with, air pollution is a health hazard that severely impacts everybody who resides in an area containing polluted air and inevitably causes immense suffering for the people. Numerous studies have found that regular exposure to unhealthy air can damage crucial internal organs and, in many cases, may even end up killing people. In addition, air pollution is hard to contain and sometimes even harder to detect with the naked eye; hence, people may inhale polluted air unknowingly and suffer from the debilitating consequences.

It is an equity issue as the people from the marginalised and poor communities end up bearing the brunt of air pollution. Most of the factories and other causes of air pollution are located in low-rent areas; thus, people who are not affluent are in imminent and direct danger from air pollution. What is more, mitigating air pollution would save billions of dollars as every year people spend huge amounts of money on treatment for diseases caused by poisonous air. Not to mention, this phenomenon poses a greater threat to the younger generation as air pollution can hamper the cognitive development of the youngsters.

On the other side, opponents of this stand argue that issues like poverty, gender violence, or racism ought to be given priority over air pollution as they opine these can prove to be more fatal for society. Moreover, it is also mentioned that water pollution should also be given the same level of attention as water is also an essential element of nature. Except, I believe in terms of range and severity, nothing comes close to air pollution.

In conclusion, there is no denying the fact that there are several other issues, but I am convinced that air pollution is certainly the most important issue in the world.

Model Answer 3

Question:

Air pollution kills an estimated seven million people worldwide every year. WHO data shows that nine out of ten people breathe air containing high levels of pollutants. (Source: WHO)

Air pollution is the most important issue facing the world today.

Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write an essay between 250 -350 words.

Answer:

Many critics of mass advertising have been citing its detrimental impacts on human societies that have turned increasingly consumerist as a result of it. However, in this essay, I shall argue that consumerism has its benefits and drawbacks.

On the one hand, consumerism is the key driver of economic growth in the 21st century. As time has passed, human populations have substantially increased, and with it has come enormous demands for consumer products. However, higher demands lead to increased manufacturing, which in turn leads to the creation of new jobs. This cycle of demand and supply is thus crucial to the economic development of countries. By creating new jobs, nations are also able to sustain and improve the living conditions of poverty-struck masses, especially in third-world countries. Another major benefit of consumerism is that it leads to greater innovation and creativity in consumer products. Since businesses are trying to compete for consumers' money, they often develop higher quality products than market competitors. Consequently, the end-consumer profited the most as it gets the best products for the most affordable prices.

On the other hand, consumerist cultures are contributing to global warming and climate change. Because a consumer society has an ever-growing need for products, it produces an equal amount of waste material. This is clearly evidenced by the mass-industrialization of many countries that are now struggling to curb pollution and non-recyclable garbage. For instance, China produces almost three hundred tonnes of organic trash in a single day, half of which can be properly discarded. The other half is usually thrown into landfills. However, studies have shown that rotting trash can release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere; consequently, the planet is turning warmer. Moreover, where the trash cannot be disposed of or recycled, it is often burnt. The resulting carbon emissions not only pollute the environment but also kill many wildlife species.

In conclusion, the rise of consumerism on a global scale has impacted the world in both positive and negative ways. While it has enabled the creation of wealth and technological innovation, consumerism has a devastating impact on the environment.