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-Michael Shin-

***Suitable for students sitting for
IELTS or TOEFL***

Foreword

Composing an effective argumentative essay can prove to be a daunting task, especially for students preparing for assessments like IELTS and TOEFL. Having taught English for many years, I have witnessed numerous students struggling to craft well-organized and impactful argumentative essays. Additionally, I have noted how expensive study materials and guides can be, which limits the accessibility of quality resources for students who are financially challenged. For this reason, I have made a decision to offer some of my work for free.

My objective is to provide students with an all-inclusive guidebook that is accessible to all, irrespective of their financial status. This complimentary copy encompasses a variety of essay topics and is structured to aid students in developing their argumentative writing proficiency at their own pace.

I aspire that this book will serve as a valuable resource for all students preparing for exams or those who simply desire to enhance their writing capabilities. By offering a broad range of examples, my aim is to help readers acquire the exposure and confidence needed for success. I am optimistic that this book will inspire readers to approach their writing with creativity and assurance, and enable them to achieve the success they deserve.

By sharing this resource, you have the power to make a difference in the lives of students who are in need of high-quality study materials. Don't keep it to yourself - spread the word and share it with as many people as you can. And don't worry about making copies, feel free to print out as many copies as you need to distribute to others. Remember, sharing is caring, and your generosity could have a significant impact on someone's future success.

General Structure of Some Argumentative Essays

Title

The Death Penalty: An Inhumane and Ineffective Punishment

Current Issue

Stance

INTRO

The use of the death penalty has been a controversial issue for decades. While some argue that it is a necessary form of punishment for the most heinous crimes, others maintain that it is an inhumane and ineffective way of dealing with crime. This essay will argue that the death penalty is not only morally wrong, but also fails to achieve its intended goals of deterrence and justice. *Your View*

Main Point/Argument supporting one of the stances

BODY

Firstly, the death penalty is morally wrong. The taking of a human life, regardless of the circumstances, is a grave injustice. It goes against the basic human right to life and the dignity of human beings. It also creates a cycle of violence and retribution that can never be justified. Moreover, the death penalty is often applied in a discriminatory manner, with poor and marginalized communities being disproportionately affected. This is a clear violation of human rights and social justice.]

Relevant supporting ideas

Main Point/Argument supporting the same stance

Secondly, the death penalty fails to achieve its intended goals of deterrence and justice. Studies have consistently shown that the death penalty does not deter crime any more effectively than other forms of punishment, such as life imprisonment. In fact, some research has suggested that the death penalty may even increase violent crime by sending a message that violence is an acceptable way to solve problems. Additionally, the death penalty has been shown to be prone to error, with innocent people sometimes being sentenced to death. This undermines the credibility of the justice system and perpetuates the cycle of injustice.]

Relevant supporting ideas

Main Point/Provide alternatives or solutions

Finally, there are more effective alternatives to the death penalty that can achieve the same goals of justice and deterrence without resorting to violence. One such alternative is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. This ensures that dangerous criminals are removed from society while also allowing for the possibility of rehabilitation and reintegration. Furthermore, a focus on addressing the root causes of crime, such as poverty, inequality, and lack of access to education and healthcare, can also help to reduce crime rates and promote a more just and peaceful society.]

Relevant supporting ideas

Review all the main points

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the death penalty is an inhumane and ineffective form of punishment that violates basic human rights and perpetuates a cycle of violence and retribution. There are more effective alternatives that can achieve the same goals without resorting to violence. It is time for us to abandon the death penalty and work towards a more just and peaceful society.

*Leave the reader
with an interesting thought*

General Structure of Some Argumentative Essays

Title

The Pros and Cons of Homework: Does It Actually Help Kids?

Current Issue

Stance

INTRO

Homework has been a long-standing tradition in education, but in recent years, there has been a debate on its effectiveness. Some argue that homework is essential in helping children learn and succeed academically, while others believe that it does not provide any significant benefits and may even be detrimental to a child's mental and physical health. In this essay, we will explore both sides of the argument and determine whether homework actually helps kids.

Your View

Main Point/Argument supporting one of the stances

BODY

Those who advocate for homework argue that it reinforces classroom learning, helps develop study habits and time management skills, and prepares children for the demands of higher education and the workforce. Homework provides an opportunity for children to review and practice what they have learned in class, and to identify areas where they may need additional help. Additionally, homework can help develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills, as students are required to apply their knowledge to complete assignments.

Relevant supporting ideas

Main Point/Argument supporting the opposite stance

On the other hand, opponents of homework argue that it can have negative effects on children's mental and physical health, and may not actually improve academic performance. Some studies have shown that excessive homework can lead to sleep deprivation, stress, and anxiety, and may even contribute to the development of conditions such as depression. Furthermore, some argue that homework can be an unfair burden on children from low-income families who may not have access to the same resources as their more affluent peers.

Relevant supporting ideas

Main Point/Justification

Despite the arguments on both sides, the evidence on the effectiveness of homework is mixed. Some studies have found a positive correlation between homework and academic performance, while others have found no significant correlation or even a negative one. Additionally, some studies have found that the amount and type of homework can make a difference - for example, shorter assignments and projects that encourage creative thinking may be more effective than lengthy rote assignments.

Relevant supporting ideas

Review all the main points

The bottom line is this. The question of whether homework helps kids is a complex one, and there is no definitive answer. It may have some benefits in terms of reinforcing learning and developing skills, but it may also have negative effects on children's health and well-being. As educators and parents, it is important to consider the individual needs and circumstances of each child when deciding whether to assign homework, and to ensure that any homework assigned is appropriate, effective, and not overly burdensome.

Leave the reader
with an interesting thought

*If you are
sitting for IELTS,
this paragraph
is optional.
Write only if you
have the time.

CONCLUSION

The Pros and Cons of Making All New Cars Electric

As the world looks for ways to reduce its carbon footprint and slow down climate change, there has been increasing interest in electric cars as a more sustainable alternative to gas-powered vehicles. Some people argue that making all new cars electric is the best way to achieve this goal. However, there are pros and cons to this approach, and it is important to consider both sides of the argument.

On the one hand, making all new cars electric could have significant environmental benefits. Electric cars produce zero emissions and are much more energy-efficient than gas-powered vehicles. By replacing gas cars with electric ones, we could drastically reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and slow down the rate of climate change. In addition, electric cars are much quieter than traditional cars and have a lower cost of ownership in the long run, since they require less maintenance and fuel costs.

On the other hand, there are several challenges that need to be addressed before making all new cars electric. One of the biggest challenges is the cost. Electric cars are still significantly more expensive than gas-powered cars, and many people cannot afford them. In addition, the infrastructure to support electric cars, such as charging stations, is still not as widespread as gas stations. This means that electric car owners may have difficulty finding a charging station when they need one. Moreover, the production of electric car batteries requires significant amounts of energy and resources, and the disposal of these batteries can have environmental impacts as well.

To conclude, making all new cars electric is a complex issue with both benefits and challenges. While it could have significant environmental benefits, there are also economic and infrastructural challenges that need to be addressed before this can become a reality. Ultimately, it will be up to governments, automakers, and consumers to work together to determine whether the benefits of electric cars outweigh the costs, and whether a shift to all-electric cars is the best way to move forward in a more sustainable future.

The Case for Abolishing Tests: A Critique of Traditional Assessment Methods

Assessment methods, such as tests and exams, have been used for decades to measure the knowledge and abilities of students. However, a growing body of research has called into question the validity and fairness of these traditional methods of assessment. On the one hand, supporters of tests argue that they provide an objective and standardized way of measuring student performance. On the other hand, critics argue that tests fail to accurately reflect the full range of a student's knowledge and skills, and can lead to unnecessary stress and anxiety. In this essay, I will examine both sides of the argument and make the case for why we should abolish tests as the sole means of assessment.

One of the main arguments in favour of tests is that they provide an objective and standardized way of measuring student performance. By using the same test for all students, teachers can compare the results and make fair and accurate assessments of their knowledge and abilities. Moreover, tests are considered to be an efficient and reliable way of assessing large numbers of students in a short amount of time.

However, on the contrary, tests have a number of serious drawbacks. For one, tests only measure a narrow range of a student's knowledge and abilities, and can be biased towards certain types of students, such as those who are good at taking tests or those who have been taught to memorize information rather than understand it. Additionally, tests can be stressful and anxiety-inducing for many students, which can lead to decreased motivation and reduced performance. Furthermore, tests can create a high-stakes environment where students are encouraged to cheat or engage in other unethical behaviours in order to improve their scores.

In conclusion, while tests may provide some benefits as a means of assessment, they also have serious drawbacks that make them an unreliable and unfair way of measuring student performance. Rather than relying solely on tests, we should move towards a more holistic approach to assessment that takes into account a student's full range of knowledge and skills. This may involve using a variety of assessment methods, such as projects, essays, and portfolios, which can provide a more accurate and complete picture of a student's abilities. By doing so, we can ensure that students are evaluated fairly and that their full potential is recognized and nurtured.

The Importance of Public Funding for the Arts

Art has always been an essential part of human culture, reflecting our beliefs, values, and experiences. From paintings to sculptures, from music to theatre, art has the power to inspire, challenge, and entertain us. Despite its importance, however, public funding for the arts is often seen as a luxury that can be easily cut during times of economic hardship.

On the one hand, some argue that the arts should be funded privately, through individual donations and corporate sponsorships. They argue that the government should not be responsible for funding the arts and that private funding would provide more accountability and flexibility for the arts community. They claim that private funding would allow artists and arts organizations to pursue their creative visions without interference from government bureaucracies.

On the contrary, however, it is clear that private funding alone cannot support the arts on a large scale. While individual donations and corporate sponsorships are important, they are often limited in their scope and cannot provide the consistent and reliable funding that the arts need to thrive. Furthermore, the arts have an important role to play in our society and should be accessible to everyone, not just those who can afford to pay for it.

Public funding for the arts provides a more equitable and sustainable solution. By providing stable and consistent funding, the government can ensure that the arts are available to everyone, regardless of their economic status. This can help to promote cultural diversity and support the arts in communities that may not otherwise have access to it. Furthermore, public funding can help to support the development of new and innovative art forms, promoting cultural and creative growth.

In short, while some may argue that the arts should be funded privately, the reality is that public funding is essential to ensuring that the arts continue to play a vital role in our society. From promoting cultural diversity to supporting creative growth, public funding for the arts is an investment in our future and in the cultural heritage of our nation.

Freedom of the Press: The Debate over Media Control

The topic of press freedom and the role of the media in society has been a hotly debated one for many years. On one hand, the press is seen as an essential component of a democratic society, as it provides citizens with access to important information and holds those in power accountable. On the other hand, some argue that the press should be subject to control in order to protect the public from the spread of misinformation or malicious reporting.

Those who argue in favour of press freedom argue that without it, citizens would be left in the dark about important events and issues, and would be unable to make informed decisions. They argue that the press must be free to investigate, report, and publish information without fear of censorship or retaliation, and that this is a key component of a free and democratic society.

On the other hand, those who argue for control over the press argue that it is important to ensure that the information that is disseminated to the public is accurate and free from malicious intent. They argue that certain types of reporting, such as the spread of false information or hate speech, can be harmful to society and must be subject to control.

To summarise, the issue of press freedom and control is a complex one, and there are compelling arguments on both sides. Ultimately, it is up to society as a whole to weigh the benefits and drawbacks of press freedom and to decide on a balance that protects both the right of citizens to access information and the right of the public to be protected from harmful or malicious reporting.

The Pros and Cons of Traditional Schools vs Home-School Education: A Personal Decision

The debate over whether students should attend traditional schools or receive a home-school education is a long-standing one that has been the subject of much discussion. Both options have their pros and cons, and the decision of which one to choose ultimately comes down to individual preference and circumstances.

On one hand, attending traditional schools provides students with the opportunity to socialize with their peers and develop a strong support network. This can be especially beneficial for introverted or shy children, as it can help them to break out of their shell and develop important social skills. Traditional schools also offer a wider range of subjects and activities, as well as access to professional teachers and facilities, which can help to broaden a student's knowledge and skills.

On the other hand, home-schooling offers several benefits that traditional schools do not. For example, it allows for a much more individualized and personalized education, as students can work at their own pace and focus on the subjects that interest them the most. Additionally, it allows parents to have a greater say in the type of education their children receive, and can help to create a closer bond between parent and child.

At the end of the day, the choice between attending traditional schools and receiving a home-school education is a personal one that depends on a variety of factors. Both options have their advantages and disadvantages, and it is up to each individual to weigh the pros and cons and choose the one that is best suited to their needs and circumstances.

The Great Debate: To Watch in Cinema or At Home – Which Offers the Ultimate Movie Experience?

In today's world, technology has made it possible for us to watch movies in the comfort of our own homes. With the advent of streaming services like Netflix, Hulu, and Amazon Prime, we can now watch our favourite movies and TV shows from the comfort of our couch. On the other hand, watching movies in a cinema is still a popular activity and provides an entirely different experience. In this essay, we will explore the pros and cons of both options to determine which offers the ultimate movie experience.

One argument in favour of watching movies in a cinema is that it provides a communal experience. When we watch movies in a cinema, we are surrounded by other people, and this can be a very social and enjoyable experience. This sense of community can add to the overall enjoyment of the movie, making it a much more memorable experience.

Another argument in favour of watching movies in a cinema is the high-quality sound and visual effects. Cinemas are equipped with state-of-the-art sound systems and high-definition projectors, which provide an immersive experience that is difficult to replicate at home. The large screen and high-quality sound system can also make the movie feel more intense and impactful, allowing us to get fully absorbed in the story.

On the other hand, watching movies at home has its own set of advantages. One of the main advantages is the convenience and comfort that it provides. We can pause the movie whenever we want, and we can also watch it in our pyjamas or even in bed, making the experience much more relaxed and comfortable. In addition, home theatres are becoming increasingly popular, and with the right equipment, we can now get a movie experience that is almost as good as going to the cinema.

Another advantage of watching movies at home is the cost. The cost of watching movies in a cinema can quickly add up, especially if you are watching with friends or family. In contrast, watching movies at home is often much more affordable, as we only need to pay for the cost of the movie or the monthly subscription for a streaming service.

The bottom line is this. Whether it is watching in a cinema or at home, both options have their own advantages and disadvantages. While watching movies in a cinema provides a communal experience and high-quality sound and visual effects, watching movies at home offers the convenience and comfort of your own home, as well as cost savings. Ultimately, the choice between watching in a cinema or at home comes down to personal preference, and both options can provide a great movie experience.

Plastic or Paper: Which is the Better Option for the Environment?

In recent years, the issue of waste management has become a major concern for many people, as the amount of waste generated by human activities continues to grow. One of the most important debates in the waste management industry is whether plastic or paper is the better option for the environment. While both materials have their pros and cons, it is clear that plastic is the more harmful option and that we should do all we can to reduce our use of it.

One of the main arguments in favour of paper is that it is biodegradable, meaning that it will naturally break down over time and become part of the environment. In contrast, plastic is not biodegradable and can take hundreds of years to break down. This means that plastic waste will persist in the environment for a very long time, causing harm to wildlife and ecosystems and contributing to the growing problem of plastic pollution.

Another argument in favour of paper is that it is more sustainable. The production of paper requires less energy and generates fewer greenhouse gas emissions than the production of plastic. Furthermore, paper is often made from sustainable resources, such as recycled paper or sustainably managed forests. In contrast, plastic is typically made from fossil fuels, which are finite resources that contribute to climate change when burned for energy.

Despite the advantages of paper over plastic, it is important to note that paper has its own environmental downsides. For example, paper production often involves the use of harmful chemicals and the deforestation of important habitats. Additionally, paper must be transported to consumers, which contributes to air and water pollution.

In conclusion, while both plastic and paper have their environmental drawbacks, it is clear that plastic is the more harmful option. To reduce the impact of waste on the environment, we should do all we can to reduce our use of plastic and shift to more sustainable alternatives, such as paper. By making this change, we can help to protect the environment and preserve it for future generations.

The Ethics of Eating Meat: A Debate on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Meat and Vegan Diets

The debate about whether to eat meat or follow a vegan diet has been a hot topic for many years. While some argue that meat is a necessary source of nutrients and protein, others argue that a plant-based diet is better for the environment and for our health. In this essay, I will explore both sides of the argument and come to a conclusion about the most ethical way to eat.

On the one hand, proponents of eating meat argue that it is a natural part of human evolution and that it provides essential nutrients and protein that cannot be found in plant-based foods. They argue that our ancestors have been eating meat for thousands of years, and that it is a natural part of our diet.

Furthermore, they claim that meat is a good source of vitamins and minerals, such as iron and vitamin B12, that are essential for our health and well-being.

On the other hand, advocates of a vegan diet argue that eating meat is harmful to the environment and to our health. They argue that the production of meat contributes to deforestation, land degradation, and greenhouse gas emissions, and that a plant-based diet is better for the environment. Additionally, they claim that a vegan diet can help prevent chronic diseases, such as heart disease and cancer, and that it is more sustainable for the planet.

The bottom line is this. Both meat and vegan diets have advantages and disadvantages, and the decision to eat meat or follow a vegan diet is a personal one. While meat provides essential nutrients and protein, it is also associated with negative impacts on the environment and our health. On the other hand, a vegan diet can help reduce the impact on the environment, but it may not provide all the nutrients that our bodies need. Ultimately, the best approach is to find a balanced diet that meets our nutritional needs while also being mindful of the impact on the environment.

The Case for Raising the Minimum Wage

The debate over minimum wage has been a controversial issue for decades, with arguments for and against a raise in the minimum wage being passionately debated. On one hand, supporters of increasing the minimum wage argue that it is necessary to help low-wage workers make ends meet and reduce poverty. On the contrary, opponents argue that increasing the minimum wage will lead to job losses and higher prices for consumers.

The current minimum wage in the United States is \$7.25 per hour, which has remained unchanged since 2009. This means that millions of workers are earning wages that are far below what is needed to support themselves and their families. The cost of living has increased significantly over the years, and many minimum-wage workers are struggling to make ends meet. They are forced to rely on government assistance programs and other forms of support, which is not sustainable in the long term.

Raising the minimum wage would provide a much-needed boost to these workers and help them to become more self-sufficient. This would lead to reduced poverty, improved health outcomes, and increased economic growth. Additionally, raising the minimum wage would provide a boost to local economies as low-wage workers would have more disposable income to spend on goods and services. This would lead to increased demand for goods and services, which would, in turn, create jobs and stimulate economic growth.

On the contrary, opponents argue that increasing the minimum wage will lead to job losses and higher prices for consumers. They argue that businesses will have to reduce the number of employees they hire or reduce the hours that their employees work in order to absorb the increased labour costs. Additionally, businesses may also increase prices for goods and services, which will result in inflation and higher costs for consumers.

However, these arguments are based on outdated economic models and have been debunked by numerous studies. In fact, many studies have shown that raising the minimum wage has little to no impact on job losses and does not result in higher prices for consumers. Furthermore, many businesses have found that paying their employees a fair wage actually results in increased productivity, lower turnover, and reduced absenteeism.

In short, raising the minimum wage is not only necessary to help low-wage workers make ends meet, but it is also good for the economy. By providing workers with a living wage, we can reduce poverty, improve health outcomes, and stimulate economic growth. To summarize, the case for raising the minimum wage is clear and undeniable.

The Pros and Cons of a Fully Cashless World

In today's digital age, the concept of a cashless society is becoming more common. With the rise of digital payment options and mobile wallets, some have argued that a fully cashless world could offer many benefits, including convenience, security, and increased financial transparency. However, others believe that a cashless society could have negative consequences, such as exclusion of certain populations, increased surveillance, and vulnerability to cyber-attacks. In this essay, I will explore the pros and cons of a fully cashless world.

One of the main benefits of a cashless society is the convenience it offers. With digital payment options and mobile wallets, people no longer have to carry cash or worry about losing it. Digital payments can also be made quickly and easily, making transactions more efficient. Additionally, a cashless society could reduce the costs associated with printing, storing, and transporting physical currency.

Another advantage of a cashless society is increased financial transparency. Digital payments leave a clear record of transactions, which could help combat money laundering and tax evasion. This transparency could also make it easier for governments to track and monitor financial transactions, which could help reduce corruption and crime.

However, there are also several drawbacks to a fully cashless world. One of the biggest concerns is exclusion of certain populations, such as those without access to digital payment options. This could disproportionately impact low-income individuals, the elderly, and those living in rural areas where internet and digital infrastructure may be limited.

Another potential downside is increased surveillance. Digital payment systems are inherently traceable, which could lead to greater surveillance and monitoring of financial transactions by governments or corporations. This could raise concerns about privacy and civil liberties.

Finally, a cashless society may also be vulnerable to cyber-attacks. If all financial transactions are conducted digitally, a successful cyber-attack could cause widespread financial chaos and could even destabilize the entire economy.

In conclusion, while a fully cashless world may offer certain benefits such as convenience, increased financial transparency, and reduced costs, it also raises concerns about exclusion, increased surveillance, and vulnerability to cyber-attacks. As we move towards a more digitized world, it is important to consider the potential consequences of a cashless society and strive to create systems that are inclusive, secure, and protect individual rights and liberties.

Working for Yourself or Working for Others: The Pros and Cons

In today's world, there are many different career paths to choose from. One of the biggest decisions you may face is whether to work for yourself or for someone else. Both have their pros and cons, and it ultimately depends on your personality, preferences, and goals. In this essay, we will explore the advantages and disadvantages of working for yourself versus working for others.

One of the biggest advantages of working for yourself is the freedom and control it provides. You have the ability to make your own decisions and work on your own terms. You can choose your own hours, set your own goals, and pursue your own interests. This level of autonomy can be incredibly empowering and fulfilling.

However, this level of freedom can also be overwhelming and stressful. When you work for yourself, you are responsible for everything - from finding clients to managing your finances. You have to be self-motivated, disciplined, and willing to take risks. You may also have to work long hours and face uncertain income.

On the other hand, working for others can provide stability, structure, and support. You have a clear set of responsibilities, a regular pay check, and access to benefits like health insurance and retirement plans. You also have the opportunity to learn from others and work in a team environment.

However, working for others can also be limiting and frustrating. You may have less control over your work and your schedule, and your ideas and creativity may be stifled by corporate rules and regulations. You may also feel undervalued and unappreciated by your employer.

In a nutshell, whether you should work for yourself or for others ultimately depends on your own preferences, goals, and priorities. Working for yourself can provide a level of autonomy and fulfillment that is hard to find elsewhere, but it can also be stressful and challenging. Working for others can provide stability and support, but it can also be limiting and frustrating. The key is to weigh the pros and cons and choose the path that is best for you.

The Relevance of Tertiary Education in Today's Society

In the current era, there is an ongoing debate about the relevance and necessity of tertiary education. While some believe that tertiary education is a critical component of career success, others argue that its cost and time commitment make it less valuable than alternatives.

Proponents of tertiary education argue that it is essential for career success. They suggest that it provides individuals with the necessary knowledge and skills to excel in their chosen fields, and gives them a competitive edge in the job market. They also argue that tertiary education is a sign of dedication and commitment, as it requires significant time, effort, and financial investment. Without this investment, they suggest, individuals may not be able to reach their full potential in their careers.

Opponents of tertiary education, however, argue that it is an unnecessary expense and time commitment. They argue that there are many other ways to acquire the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in the workforce, such as vocational training, apprenticeships, or internships. They also suggest that the cost of tertiary education is too high, and the debt incurred can outweigh the potential benefits. Additionally, they argue that some fields, such as entrepreneurship, require creativity and innovation that cannot necessarily be taught in a classroom setting.

Despite these arguments, it is worth noting that tertiary education can provide numerous benefits beyond just career success. For instance, it can provide opportunities for personal growth and development, exposure to new ideas and perspectives, and the chance to make connections with others in a chosen field.

To sum up, while the necessity of tertiary education is a subject of debate, it is important to recognize that there are many different paths to success. Individuals should consider their own unique circumstances, goals, and interests when deciding whether to pursue tertiary education or explore other options. Regardless of the chosen path, dedication, commitment, and hard work are key to achieving success in any field.

The Profit Motive in Professional Sports: Balancing Passion and Profit

The world of professional sports is a multi-billion-dollar industry, with top athletes earning millions of dollars in salaries and endorsement deals. However, as the stakes continue to rise, many argue that the focus of professional athletes has shifted away from the love of the game to the pursuit of financial gain. Critics argue that this emphasis on making money has led to a decrease in the quality of play, as well as a tarnished reputation for the sports industry as a whole.

On the one hand, it is understandable that professional athletes would want to maximize their earnings. They only have a limited time to make a career in sports and secure their financial future. Moreover, the high-pressure environment of professional sports often requires significant investments in training, equipment, and travel, which can place a strain on athletes' finances. By earning high salaries, athletes can offset these costs and provide for their families.

However, opponents argue that this focus on making money has come at the expense of the integrity of the game. Many argue that the emphasis on winning at all costs, rather than playing for the love of the sport, has led to unethical behaviour such as cheating and performance-enhancing drug use. This can result in a negative image for the sport, causing fans to lose faith in the athletes and the sport itself.

Additionally, some argue that the profit motive in professional sports is a prime example of the negative effects of capitalism on society. They believe that the focus on making money has created an imbalance in the distribution of wealth, as the top athletes earn astronomical salaries while many fans struggle to make ends meet.

In conclusion, the debate over the profit motive in professional sports is a complex one, with valid arguments on both sides. While it is important for professional athletes to earn a living and provide for themselves and their families, it is equally crucial to maintain the integrity and passion for the sport. The key to finding a balance is to ensure that the focus remains on playing the game to the best of one's ability, rather than solely on financial gain.

Saving for a House or for Adventure: Which is More Important?

In today's world, many young people face the dilemma of choosing between saving for their first home or setting aside money for travel. On one hand, owning a home is often seen as a symbol of stability and financial security. On the other hand, travel is a way to explore the world and experience new cultures, which can be an enriching and life-changing experience. In this essay, I will argue that while both options have their merits, saving for travel is more important in the long run.

One of the main arguments in favour of saving for travel is that it provides us with experiences that are not only enriching but also unique and unforgettable. When we travel, we get to see new places, meet new people, and try new things that we would never have the opportunity to do if we were simply focused on saving for a house. These experiences broaden our horizons and give us a new perspective on life, making us more confident, open-minded, and culturally aware.

Another argument in favour of travel is that it can be an opportunity for personal growth and development. When we step out of our comfort zones and experience new things, we challenge ourselves and learn more about who we are and what we want from life. This can be especially important for young people who are just starting out on their life journeys, as it can help them to establish a sense of purpose and direction.

In contrast, saving for a house is seen as more practical and secure. Owning a home is often seen as a long-term investment that can provide financial stability and a secure place to live. However, it is important to consider that a house is not just a financial investment but also a commitment to one specific location. If we focus solely on saving for a house, we may miss out on opportunities to explore other parts of the world and experience new cultures, which can limit our personal growth and broaden our perspectives.

Furthermore, while buying a house is a significant financial investment, it is not the only option for securing our financial futures. There are many other ways to invest our money, such as stocks, bonds, or mutual funds, which can provide similar financial benefits without tying us down to one specific location.

To summarize, while saving for a house can provide financial stability and a secure place to live, saving for travel is more important in the long run. Travel provides us with unique and unforgettable experiences, as well as opportunities for personal growth and development. While buying a house is a significant investment, there are other ways to invest our money, so it is important to strike a balance between practical considerations and the desire for adventure.

Technology and its Impact on Human Laziness: A Controversial Debate

In recent years, technology has rapidly advanced and infiltrated every aspect of our lives, making many tasks easier and more convenient. However, this convenience has led to a growing concern about the impact of technology on human laziness. On one hand, proponents argue that technology has made our lives easier, allowing us to spend more time relaxing and enjoying our leisure time. On the other hand, critics argue that technology has made us increasingly lazy and dependent on machines to do even the simplest tasks for us.

One argument in favour of technology is that it has made many tasks quicker and more efficient. For example, we can now complete shopping, banking, and other daily tasks from the comfort of our own homes using a computer or mobile device. This has freed up more time for people to relax and engage in other activities that they enjoy. Furthermore, technology has also made it easier for people to stay connected with friends and family, regardless of their location, which has increased overall happiness and well-being.

However, there is also a valid argument against technology, which is that it is making us increasingly lazy. With the rise of automation and AI, many tasks that used to require manual labour can now be done by machines. This has led to a decrease in physical activity and an increase in sedentary lifestyles, which can lead to a range of health problems such as obesity, heart disease, and diabetes. Furthermore, the constant distraction and stimulation from screens and technology can also reduce our ability to focus and concentrate, making it more difficult for us to complete tasks that require sustained attention.

Another argument against technology is that it is making us more dependent on machines to complete even the simplest tasks for us. For example, we now have devices that can perform tasks like vacuuming, washing dishes, and even preparing food for us. This has made it easier for people to avoid physical activity and become less self-sufficient. In turn, this can lead to decreased creativity, critical thinking skills, and a decline in manual dexterity.

At the end of the day, technology has both positive and negative impacts on human laziness. While it has made many tasks quicker and more efficient, it has also made us increasingly dependent on machines to complete even the simplest tasks for us. To ensure that technology does not have a negative impact on our physical and mental well-being, it is important to use it in moderation and to engage in physical activity and other forms of leisure that promote a healthy and balanced lifestyle.

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