Welcome to The College Study

What we have

We have great pleasure in presenting The College Study for the students worldwide. It is concise, comprehensive and dependable. This website is intended to serve as complete and self-contained work on essays, paragraphs, speeches, articles, study helping notes, history, letters, stories, grammar, quotes, applications, information technology, media, science, and miscellaneous topics. It should also serve as a handy compendium for all graduate and post-graduate college students.

In preparation of this website, the authors have been guided by the following considerations:
That the language should be simple, idiomatic, clear and straightforward.

That the presentation of ideas should be easy and comprehension for the students concerned.

That it covers a large number of topics so that with the suitable adjustment you could be used this content for various purposes.

That the presentation of the website should be methodical and help the students to cultivate the habit of forming their own ideas with the help of given topics here.

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**English Essays**

An essay is a branch of literature and holds its own in our literary life. The books are too many and the manifold is the topics which, various writers have dealt with in a way peculiar of their own. The style and subject matter vary as life itself is composed of elements which need to be tackled with separately. When we do not know the exact meaning of a word, we look up for the same in the dictionary. It is really an interesting exercise to compare and contrast the meaning and the definition available in various dictionaries. The Concise Oxford Dictionary defines essay as a literary composition on any subject, usually in prose whereas in the Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary essay has been defined as a trial; an experiment; a written composition less elaborate than a treatise. Etymologically, essay means to weigh, to balance.

When we define a thing, we tend to put a limit, it will, however, not be out of place if a few definitions are cited here. The oft-quoted definition is that of Dr. Johnson who defined essay as a loose sally of mind; an irregular, indigested piece, not a regular and orderly composition. The definition has been criticized since its very inception—rightly or otherwise. Benson did not attach much importance to the subject matter but to the charm of personality According to him, The essential point about an essay is not the subject but the charm of personality. Bacon, the most renowned essayist said, Reading maketh a full man; writing an exact man; and conference a ready, man. None can become an exact man until he is conscious of what he writes. The essay is the product of our reading, observation, thinking, and practice.

**Select your topic for reading out Essays:**

1: Educational & Students Related
2: Social Issues & Awareness
3: Science & Technology Essays
4: Autobiographical Essays
5: Moral, Quotational & Ethical
6: Occasions & Events Essays
College students must be able to express their ideas on the various composition topics freely and correctly. It is true test of their attainments. It demands good command on English Language. The young persons must form good reading habits and do constant practice in the art of self-expression. Reading not only opens the doors for understanding but it also furnishes ideas and matter for the composition exercises. Reading of poetry, drama and novel provides constant pabulum for the curious readers. Besides the three lasting literary forms, there is another popular mode of expression of ideas and feelings. It is called ‘occasional Literature’ which is a product of Journalism. It includes essays, short stories, Biographies, reviews, comments and talks, etc. Essay is the most versatile form of occasional literature. The essay like poetry, lifts the scale from the inner eye of mind and spirit, and it awakens insight in truth revealed in familiar experience and scenes. It is also subjective like poetry. These are essays for css, pms, pcs, ielts, fpsc, ppsc, ib, isi, ias, ips, ifs, ibps, law officer, gat, college students and other competitive exams.

Oxford Dictionary defines essay as: “A literary composition on any subject, usually in prose and short.” The essay is well expressed in a paradox. In the light of definition of essay by Dr. Johnson as: “A loose sally of mind, irregular, undigested piece”, it has become subtle art through which the writer assimilates and interprets experience. Inspite of adverse criticism by some critics, it continues to weave into its fibre, the stuff of daily life. Being a flexible literary form, the essay has always adapted itself to changing thoughts and fashions. An essay is concerned with the stuff of
everyday experience, its engaging egotism and revelation of personality. It is a form of composition in which the college students may achieve an amazing measure of success. Essay always implies an idea. However elusive, idea runs like a kind of motif through most essays. This discovery stimulates the student’s own thinking. To interpret experience in terms of idea, expressed or implied, this is the significant function of the essay.

Select your topic for reading out Articles:

1: The Most Influential Personality of the Ages
2: Blasphemy Vs Freedom of Speech
3: The Life & Thoughts of Socrates
4: Allama Iqbal: The Poet of the East
5: Brexit Means Globalization is the Rhetoric of the Privileged
6: Crisis of Good Governance in Pakistan
7: Free Speech Should Have Limitations
8: Aristotle – Most Interesting and Influential Thinker
9: Effects of Violence in Media on Society
10: Role of Social Media in Political and Regime Change
11: Islam’s Potential for Development
12: More Articles

Short Paragraphs

The topic, theme, or subject of a paragraph, is generally distinctly expressed in one sentence of the paragraph. The sentence is called the topical sentence because it contains the topic. The most important sentences of a paragraph are the first and the last, as the most emphatic positions in a sentence are the beginning and the end. Therefore, generally, the first sentence of a paragraph is the topical sentence, but sometimes it is the last. The thought in a paragraph, to be coherent, should be connected and developed in a logical order. That is to say, the paragraph should be so constructed that one sentence leads on naturally to the next, and the mutual relation of all the sentences in the paragraph should be clearly seen. If the sentences, which should naturally come together, are separated, the result is incoherence and shows the confusion of thought.

The order of sentences will vary according to the topic discussed. It may be the order of time in a relation of events or the order of cause and effect; again, a general proposition may be followed by illustrations and proofs, or a number of statements may load up to a conclusion. The proper distribution of emphasis, on which the balance of the paragraph
depends, is closely connected with the logical development of thought. What is still more important is that the space devoted to each sentence should be in proportion to the importance of the idea it expresses. Care should also be taken to emphasize the main idea, by placing it either at the beginning or at the end of the paragraph, preferably the beginning, for there it occupies a prominent position, and can be readily developed throughout the remainder of the paragraph. But sometimes, where a series of sentences is designed to lead up gradually to a climax, a more telling effect is gained by placing it at the end.

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1: Educational & Students Related
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3: Science & Technology Paragraphs
4: Autobiographical Paragraphs
5: Moral, Quotational & Ethical
6: Occasions & Events Paragraphs
7: Environmental Issues
8: Religious & Festivals Paragraphs
9: Miscellaneous Paragraphs
10: Paragraphs about Relationships
11: Paragraphs about Islam
12: Paragraphs about Pakistan
13: Personals & Experiences
14: Journeys & Travel Paragraphs
15: Paragraphs on Pets & Animals
16: Games & Sports Paragraphs
17: Economic Paragraphs
18: History Paragraphs
19: About World & Political Issues
20: About Health & Fitness
21: Narrative & Descriptive

**Moral Stories**

Appeared first @ www.thecollegestudy.net
The story writing has its own charm. Everyone young and old feels drawn to it. Every child takes pride in either reading a story or hearing it from others. It is admitted on all hands that story writing is a delightful form of composition. But it is not an easy job. It requires a good deal of practice. When you are writing a story, try to write it as simply and naturally as possible. People will laugh at you if you describe unnatural things in your story. Therefore, described only those things you think can happen in real life. You must have a clear idea of the various incidents before you write the story. Do not describe any things that is unconnected with the subject of the story. For this purpose, you must remember that imagination is vitally necessary for a storyteller. The events must be happening to you while you are describing them. This will make your stories clear and vivid and lifelike, and give them many a touch of truthful detail. If you are given an outline, read it carefully. Not all the points. Write with a careful eye on these points all the time. Arrange your points in order. Do not jump from incident to incident. Think out the proper connection between the various incidents or the parts of your story. A remember that dialogue is helpful. If you can tell your story partly by means of dialogue, so much the better. But make your dialogue interesting and natural. Write simple, correct and idiomatic English.

Select your topic for reading out Stories:

1: Union is Strength  
2: Do Good, Have Good  
3: Greed is a Curse  
4: All Covet, All Lose  
5: Pride Hath a Fall  
6: A Stitch in Time Saves Nine  
7: Look Before You Leap  
8: Tit for Tat  
9: Try, Try Again  
10: A Friend In Need Is A Friend Indeed  
11: Slow and Steady Wins the Race  
12: Dog and His Reflection  
13: The Dove and a Bee  
14: The King and The Spider  
15: The Farmer and his Lazy Sons  
16: The Horse and The Messenger  
17: The Slave and the Lion  
18: A Foolish Stag  
19: A Thirsty Crow