

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

(Mock Paper)

(Malalai) (Batch: 71)

1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part

Essay

**As Children, We Love Heroes;
As Adults, We Understand Villains**

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

1 Introduction:

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

- **Hook:** The Fascination with heroes begins in childhood fairytales.

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

- **Thesis Statement:** The journey from admiring heroes to understanding villains reflects our psychological, moral, and social growth - as we mature, we begin to recognize the shades of gray that define human nature.

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references

2 Understanding the Concept of Heroes and Villains

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

2.1 Definition and traditional roles of heroes and villains in literature and media:

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

2.2 Archetypes: The hero as the symbol of good; the villain as the embodiment of evil.

10- always try to be relevant to the topic, if even your 1 or 2 arguments are irrelevant, the examiner would not pass your essay.

2.3 The moral simplicity of childhood

perception - good vs bad, right vs wrong

2.4 Evolution of character complexity in modern storytelling.

3 The Child's Perspective: Loving Heroes

3.1 Innocence and idealism of childhood - clear moral binaries.

3.2 Heroes as protectors, saviours, and moral teachers.

3.3 The role of family, education, and media in shaping the image of the hero.

3.4 How this admiration builds moral foundations and inspiration in young minds.

4 The Adult's perspective: Understanding Villains

4.1 As adults, life teaches that morality is not black and white.

4.2 Villains are often shaped by

Circumstances, pain, or social injustice.

4.3 The psychology of empathy: Seeing beyond evil acts into motives.

4.4 Maturity brings awareness that "evil" can stem from trauma, ideology, or survival.

You haven't understood the topic at all.

You are supposed to unfold the topic only. You cannot segregate it.

Must work on your topic comprehension

Improve your phrasing and expressions.

5 Conclusion

Essay:

Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

"Every villain is a hero in his own mind" (Tom Hiddleston). From childhood, human imagination is nourished by stories of radiant heroes defeating the darkness of evil. Fairytales, comic books, and folk legends give us figures of courage and righteousness - the shining knight, the brave soldier, the selfless savior. As children, we love them instinctively. They reassure us that good always wins and that justice

~~This cannot be considered as an~~
~~is simple. Yet as we grow~~
~~older, life also becomes~~
~~introduction.~~

~~Avoid 1st 2nd person pronouns in~~
~~your writing~~
~~teacher. We learn that~~

~~Must work on your language~~

good and evil are rarely
absolute, that heroes can fail,
and that villains are often products
of pain, circumstances, and misunder-
standing. This evolution of perception
is not merely literary; it
reflects the psychological and
moral maturation of humanity
itself.

In the most traditional sense,
a hero is a person who embodies
courage, virtue, and selflessness.
Heroes act to protect others,
uphold moral values, and defeat
evil. The villain, on the other
hand, symbolizes the opposite.
These archetypes have existed
since the dawn of storytelling—
from ancient myths like Hercules
and Hades to modern tales

like Batman and the Joker. For a child, this distinction is clear and comforting. The hero is good; the villain is bad. There are no gray areas, no moral confusion. The stories of good triumphing over evil serve a moral purpose; they teach right from wrong, courage from cowardice, and honesty from deceit. Yet as human consciousness evolves, so do our stories. We begin to ask; why did the villain turn evil? What pain lies behind cruelty? In seeking these answers, we begin to understand not just villains but humanity itself. A child's world is built on simplicity. In the innocent mind, moral categories are stark - good people deserve happiness, bad people deserve punishments. Heroes serve as moral anchors. They are

brave, pure, and kind, often representing the values adults want children to adopt.

Children's literature and media overflow with such figures; Superman, who protects humanity with superhuman compassion; Cinderella, who stays kind despite suffering; national heroes like Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who symbolizes integrity and vision. These heroes represent ideals we want to believe in - the ~~possibility~~ possibility that good can be pure and unstoppable.

At that stage of life, idealism is essential. It builds hope and faith in justice. When children cheer for a hero, they are not just celebrating victory; they are forming their moral compass.

But childhood is a protected world - the complexities of failure,

moral compromise, and ethical conflict are hidden behind fairy-tale endings. As we mature, life ~~endore~~ erodes that clarity.

Adulthood introduces a new dimension - complexity. Life's experiences blur the line between right and wrong. Adults witness poverty, inequality, betrayal, and disappointment. They understand that people often do wrong not because they are evil, but because they are hurt, afraid, or desperate.

This realization shifts our empathy. We start understanding villains -

not to justify their actions, but to recognize their ~~personality~~ humanity.

Take the Joker from The Dark Knight: his madness is not born from hatred alone but from societal neglect and psychological trauma.

Similarly, Thanos in Avengers seeks balance in the universe, though

through horrifying means. Adults see in them distorted versions of real struggles - control, loss, injustice.

The villain therefore, becomes a mirror. When adults "understand villains", they acknowledge their own flaws and the darker instincts that society represses -

~~This is not in this sense, the way you have understood this.~~

anger, envy, ambition. To understand the villain is to admit that evil often grows from the same soil as good: the human heart.

One of the great realizations of adulthood is that no one is completely good or completely evil. Human beings exist in shades of gray. Every hero has flaws; every villain has reasons. Consider Shakespeare's Macbeth - once a noble warrior, corrupted by ambition. Is he evil, or merely human? Or Milton's Satan, whose

rebellion in paradise lost makes him both horrifying and tragically relatable. Even in history, figures like Napoleon Bonaparte, Churchill, or Che Guevara are seen differently depending on perspective. One man's hero is another man's tyrant.

This moral ambiguity reflects reality. Leaders who change the world often walk a thin line between greatness and destruction. Society's understanding of morality evolves with time, and with it, our perception of heroism and villainy.

In conclusion, the journey from loving heroes to understanding villains mirror the journey of life itself - from innocence to experience, from simplicity to complexity, from judgement to wisdom. As children, we crave clarity; as adults, we accept contradiction. To love heroes is

to celebrate virtue. To understand villains is to acknowledge humanity. As Solzhenitsyn rightly said, "The line dividing good and evil cuts through the heart of every human beings".