Al Madam Boys' School
English Department
Grade 12 G & 11 A

The Revision Sheets for the First Summative Assessment

Name:_____ Grade 12 G & 11 A

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Part One: Vocabulary

English Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
determined	مُصمِّم /عازم	She is determined to achieve her goals.
independently	بشكلٍ مستقل	He completed the project independently.
motivate	يُحفِّز /يُشجِّع	Teachers should motivate students to learn.
pride	فخر	She takes great pride in her work.
primarily	في الأساس /بشكلٍ رئيسي	The company focuses primarily on education.
reward	مكافأة	The best reward for hard work is success.
successfully	بنجاح	He successfully passed all his exams.
surprising	مُفاجئ /مدهش	It was surprising to see snow in the desert.
found	أسَّسَ /وجدَ	She found her own business last year.
highly	بدرجةٍ عالية /جدًا	She is highly respected by her colleagues.
hire	يُوظِّف	The company plans to hire more teachers.
identify	يُحدِّد /يتعرّف على	We need to identify the problem first.
in common	مشترك	They have many interests in common.
quantity	كميّة	We need a large quantity of water for the project.

raise capital	يجمع رأس المال	The entrepreneur raised capital to start her company.
remarkable	ملحوظ /رائع	His progress in English is remarkable.
take risks	يُخاطر /يُجازف	Successful people are not afraid to take risks.
vision	رؤية	The leader shared his vision for the future.

Q1-Fill in the Blanks Activity

Read the paragraph below and fill in the blanks using the words from the table above. Each word should be used only once.

Successful entrepreneurs are usually very (1)_____ people who work (2)_____ to achieve their goals. They are not afraid to (3)_____ because they have a clear (4)_____ of what they want to accomplish. They often try to (5)_____ others and feel great (6)_____ in their achievements. Their businesses are (7)_____ focused on innovation and quality rather than just (8)_____. Many of them (9)_____ companies that later become (10)_____ for their success. To grow their businesses, they need to (11)_____ and (12)_____ skilled employees. They must also (13)_____ sources of funding and (14)_____ to start or expand their projects. The results are often (15)_____, showing how hard work and dedication lead to success.

The Answer key:

1. determined 2. independently 3. take risks 4. vision 5. motivate 6. Pride 7. primarily 8. quantity 9. Found 10. remarkable 11. Identify 12. hire 13. raise capital 14. successfully 15. Surprising

Part Two: Grammar:

English Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
distract	يُشتّت / يُلهي	Noise can easily distract students during exams.
overworked	مُجهَد من كثرة العمل	She looks tired because she has been overworked lately.
worldwide	في جميع أنحاء العالم	The company has offices worldwide.
drawback	عيب / سلبية	One major drawback of online learning is the lack of face-to-face interaction.
livelihood	مصدر الرزق / المعيشة	Fishing is the main livelihood for many coastal families.
secure	يؤمِّن / يضمن	He worked hard to secure a good job for his future.
upgrade	يُطوِّر / يُحدّث	You should upgrade your computer to improve its speed.
workaholism	إدمان العمل	Workaholism can lead to stress and health problems.
gridlock	ازدحام مروري شديد	The city suffered from heavy gridlock during rush hour.
overcrowding	اكتظاظ / ازدحام	Overcrowding in classrooms affects students' learning.
background	خلفية	She has a strong background in education.
overwork	يرهق نفسه بالعمل	Many teachers overwork themselves to help their students.

overdo	يُفرط / يُبالغ	Don't overdo the exercise or you'll hurt yourself.
overdue	متأخّر عن الموعد	The library book is overdue and must be returned today.
overcrowded	مكتظ / مزدحم	The bus was so overcrowded that I couldn't find a seat.
overestimate	يُبالغ في التقدير	Don't overestimate your ability to finish the project in one day.
overpopulated	مزدحم بالسكان / مكتظ سكانيًا	Some cities are becoming overpopulated due to rapid urbanization.

Grammar Practice Worksheet

This worksheet covers G.1.6 Adjectives (Compound Adjectives using Participles) and G.9.7 Nouns (Compound Nouns). Choose the correct answer from the three options given.

Part A: G.1.6 — Adjectives (Compound Adjectives using Participles)

Use the correct form of the adjective (past or present participle) to complete each sentence.

1. The (distract / distracting / distracted) noise outside made it difficult to focus during the test.

2. Many (overwork / overworked / overworking) employees suffer from burnout and stress.

3. The film about pollution was both (shocked / shocking / shock) and educational.

4. The students were (bored / boring / bore) during the long lecture about history.

5. Living in an (overcrowded / overcrowding / overcrowd) city can be stressful for many families.

6. The teacher gave an (interesting / interested / interest) activity to keep the students engaged.

7. The traffic jam was so (frustrate / frustrating / frustrated) that some drivers left their cars.

8. It was an (overwhelmed / overwhelming / overwhelm) experience to visit a new country for the first time.

9. The manager felt (disappoint / disappointed / disappointing) with the team's late submission.

10. After weeks of hard work, the teacher looked (tire / tiring / tired) but happy with the results.

Part B: G.9.7 — Nouns (Compound Nouns)

Choose the correct compound noun to complete each sentence.

1. The government is planning to reduce (overcrowding / overcrowded / overpopulate) in major cities.

2. Traffic (gridlock / gridlines / gridflow) causes major delays during rush hours.

3. His teaching (background / backlight / backfield) helped him get the job easily.

4. (Overwork / Overdo / Overdone) can lead to serious health problems.

5. The company announced a system (upgrade / upstate / uphold) to improve its performance.

6. In many poor regions, people depend on farming as their main (livelihood / livelihoodly / lifehood).

7. The factory faced a (drawback / drawbacked / drawdown) when production costs increased.

8. The country is facing an (overpopulation / overpopulated / overpopulating) crisis.

9. (Workaholism / Workalism / Workaholic) is a serious issue that affects family relationships.

10. The car loan was long (overdue / overdid / overdue), and the bank charged a fine.

Answer Key

Part A Answers

1. distracting
2. overworked
3. shocking
4. bored
5. overcrowded
6. interesting
7. frustrating
8. overwhelming
9. disappointed
10. tired

Part B Answers

1. overcrowding
2. gridlock
3. background
4. overwork
5. upgrade
6. livelihood
7. drawback
8. overpopulation
9. workaholism
10. overdue

-Part Three: Reading 1:

English Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
access	وصول / إمكانية الدخول	Everyone should have access to quality education.
consume	يستهلك	We should consume less water to protect the environment.
consumers	المستهلكون	Consumers are becoming more aware of product quality.
economy	الاقتصاد	The country's economy is growing rapidly this year.
identical	متماثل / متطابق	The twins are almost identical in appearance.
items	عناصر / سلع	All the items on this shelf are on sale.
victim	ضحية	The police helped the victim of the robbery.
sustainably	بشكل مستدام	We must use natural resources sustainably to protect future generations.
consumerism	النزعة الاستهلاكية	Modern society often suffers from excessive consumerism.
motivation	دافع / حافز	Good teachers know how to increase students' motivation to learn.
accomplishment	إنجاز	Finishing her degree was a great accomplishment.
autonomy	استقلالية / حرية ذاتية	Students learn better when they are given autonomy in their projects.

creativity	إبداع	The workshop helped the learners develop their creativity.
critical thinking	التفكير النقدي	Schools should focus on enhancing students' critical thinking skills.
mastery	إتقان	Repetition is key to achieving mastery in any skill.
purpose	هدف / غاية	Everyone needs a clear sense of purpose in life.

The Changing Face of Consumerism

Paragraph 1: In today's world, people have greater access to goods and services than ever before. With just one click, we can consume almost anything—music, fashion, or even education. However, this convenience comes with responsibility. The way we use and purchase products affects not only the economy, but also the environment. As consumers, our choices shape industries and determine how resources are used.

Paragraph 2: Modern society often falls into the trap of consumerism, a mindset where buying more items becomes a measure of happiness. People sometimes compete to own the newest phone or the most stylish clothes, even when the products are nearly identical to what they already have. This endless cycle of consumption may provide short-term satisfaction, but it often leaves individuals feeling empty and disconnected from a greater purpose.

Paragraph 3: One of the biggest challenges of our time is learning how to live sustainably. Governments and companies are trying to produce goods in ways that do not harm the planet, but real change begins with individuals. If every consumer makes an effort to use energy wisely and reduce waste, the collective impact can be significant. Living sustainably is not just an environmental goal—it is also an ethical accomplishment.

Paragraph 4: Workplaces today are shifting their focus from control to autonomy. Many organizations have realized that employees who feel trusted and independent show greater motivation and creativity. When workers are given the freedom to make decisions, they often reach higher levels of mastery in their skills. This change not only benefits the employees but also strengthens the economy, as innovation drives progress.

Paragraph 5: Education systems around the world are also adapting to encourage critical thinking and creativity. Instead of memorizing facts, students are now asked to analyze information, solve problems, and express their ideas. Such skills are vital for building a generation that can think independently and contribute sustainably to society. This approach values thinking over simple repetition—a true accomplishment in modern education.

Paragraph 6: Despite all progress, there are still those who become victims of overconsumption and social pressure. When people base their self-worth on what they buy, they lose sight of personal growth and happiness. Real success lies not in owning material things, but in finding balance—using resources wisely, working with purpose, and living in a way that benefits both self and society.

A. Main Idea

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. How technology improves communication

B. How consumerism affects people and society

C. Why fashion trends are becoming global

B. Predicting the Meaning of a Word Using Contextual Clues

2. In paragraph 2, the word 'identical' most likely means:

A. Completely different

B. Almost the same

C. Hard to find

3. In paragraph 3, the word 'accomplishment' refers to something that is:

A. A personal failure

B. A positive achievement

C. A financial goal

C. Pronoun and Its Antecedent

4. In paragraph 4, the pronoun 'they' refers to:

A. Companies

B. Employees

C. Consumers

5. In paragraph 6, the pronoun 'they' in 'they lose sight of personal growth' refers to:

A. Victims of overconsumption

B. Educators

C. Government officials

D. Matching: Paragraphs with Their Main Ideas

Paragraph	Main Idea
1	___ The growing access to goods and the responsibility of consumers
2	___ The dangers of consumerism and loss of purpose
3	___ The importance of sustainable living
4	___ The value of autonomy and motivation at work
5	___ Education promoting creativity and critical thinking
6	___ Finding balance between consumption and happiness

Answer Key

1. B

2. B

3. B

4. B

5. A

Matching: 1–A, 2–B, 3–C, 4–D, 5–E, 6–F

Reading Passage 2:

Reading Passage: The Power of Purposeful Work

Paragraph 1: In the modern world, job-hunting has become both easier and more complex. Online platforms have made it possible to apply for multiple positions within minutes, yet this convenience often leaves candidates overwhelmed and distracted. Many individuals chase opportunities without understanding what truly aligns with their passions and values. As a result, the search for employment can feel like an endless maze rather than a step toward personal growth.

Paragraph 2: To build a long-term career, one must adopt a reflective and strategic approach. Instead of applying for every available position, successful professionals evaluate their own strengths, interests, and potential. They understand that true progress comes not from quantity, but from quality—selecting roles that challenge them, develop their skills, and contribute to something meaningful. This level of awareness transforms job-hunting from a desperate task into a purposeful journey.

Paragraph 3: A unique professional path often emerges when individuals look beyond external rewards and uncover their inner motivations. People who are motivated by personal growth rather than competition tend to experience deeper satisfaction in their work. Their sense of accomplishment does not depend solely on promotions or titles, but on the lasting impact they create within their field and community.

Paragraph 4: Organizations that recognize this perspective often encourage employees to balance work with leisure time. They know that creativity and innovation thrive when individuals are rested and inspired. Leaders who value well-being understand that a person's best ideas rarely appear under pressure; they often arise during moments of calm reflection. Such companies see rest not as wasted time but as a powerful tool for sustaining productivity.

Paragraph 5: However, some workers struggle to maintain this balance. The constant availability of digital devices blurs the line between personal and professional life. When people check emails late at night or work during holidays, they lose opportunities to recharge. Over time, this habit may lead to fatigue, reduced focus, and emotional exhaustion—factors that can limit creativity and hinder progress toward a meaningful career.

Paragraph 6: Ultimately, the modern professional world demands more than ambition—it requires clarity of purpose. Job-seekers who remain mindful of their goals, who evaluate opportunities carefully, and who give equal importance to growth and rest, are the ones who succeed. In doing so, they remind us that success is not defined by the number of jobs one secures, but by the powerful sense of fulfillment that comes from living and working with purpose.

-Comprehension Questions

A. Main Idea

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The challenges of balancing digital technology and personal life

B. The importance of finding purpose and balance in one's career

C. The best methods for online job-hunting

B. Predicting the Meaning of a Word Using Contextual Clues

2. In paragraph 1, the word 'distracted' most nearly means:

A. Focused and determined

B. Unable to concentrate

C. Fully engaged

3. In paragraph 3, the word 'uncover' is closest in meaning to:

A. Discover or reveal

B. Ignore or avoid

C. Replace or exchange

C. Pronoun and Its Antecedent

4. In paragraph 4, the pronoun 'they' in 'they know that creativity and innovation thrive…' refers to:

A. Companies that value well-being

B. Employees who rest more

C. Leaders who work late

5. In paragraph 6, the pronoun 'they' in 'they remind us that success is not defined…' refers to:

A. Job-seekers who act mindfully

B. Employers who give feedback

C. Managers who recruit new staff

D. Mood and Tone

6. What is the overall mood of the passage?

A. Hopeful and inspiring

B. Sad and nostalgic

C. Angry and frustrated

7. What best describes the tone of the passage?

A. Objective and analytical

B. Encouraging and reflective

C. Sarcastic and humorous

E. Matching: Paragraphs with Their Main Ideas

Paragraph	Main Idea
1	___ The complexity of modern job-hunting and loss of focus
2	___ Building a long-term career through reflection and strategy
3	___ Discovering intrinsic motivation and true accomplishment
4	___ The role of rest and leisure in enhancing creativity
5	___ The danger of overwork and blurred boundaries
6	___ Achieving success through purpose and balance

Answer Key

1. B

2. B

3. A

4. A

5. A

6. A

7. B

Matching: 1–A, 2–B, 3–C, 4–D, 5–E, 6–F

-Reading Passage 3:

Becoming an Entrepreneur

Have you ever dreamed of starting your own business, creating something from scratch, and being your own boss? If so, you might have the mindset of an entrepreneur. But while the idea of entrepreneurship sounds exciting, it takes more than just a dream to succeed. Entrepreneurs need a unique mix of character traits, skills, and perseverance to thrive in a competitive world.

First and foremost, entrepreneurs are risk-takers. Starting a business often means stepping into the unknown, with no guarantee of success. They must be willing to take calculated risks, balancing the potential for reward against the possibility of failure. For example, launching a new product might require significant investment in materials and marketing, with the hope that customers will embrace it.

Equally important is creativity. Entrepreneurs are problem-solvers who see opportunities where others see obstacles. They must think outside the box to design innovative solutions, whether it's creating a revolutionary app or opening a unique restaurant. Creativity allows them to stand out in a crowded marketplace.

Determination is another key trait. The path of an entrepreneur is rarely smooth. There will be setbacks, from financial challenges to unexpected competition. Entrepreneurs must stay resilient, learning from failures rather than being defeated by them. This determination is often what separates successful entrepreneurs from those who give up too soon.

On the positive side, being an entrepreneur can be incredibly rewarding. It offers the freedom to pursue your passions, set your own schedule, and potentially earn substantial profits. However, it's not without its challenges. Entrepreneurs often work long hours, especially in the early stages of their ventures. They may face financial uncertainty and must be prepared to juggle multiple responsibilities.

Skills like time management, communication, and adaptability are essential. Entrepreneurs often wear many hats—they might be the marketer, accountant, and customer service representative all at once. Strong interpersonal skills also help them build relationships with investors, customers, and employees.

To become an entrepreneur, you don't need to have all the answers right away. What's most important is a willingness to learn and grow. Many entrepreneurs seek guidance from mentors, read extensively about business strategies, and stay informed about industry trends.

While the road to entrepreneurship isn't easy, it's a journey filled with possibilities. For those with the courage, creativity, and commitment to follow their vision, the rewards can be life-changing—not just for themselves, but for the communities they serve.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Entrepreneurship is only for wealthy individuals.

B. Entrepreneurs need a combination of traits and skills to succeed.

C. Starting a business guarantees success.

D. Entrepreneurs don't face any risks.

2. What is a key trait entrepreneurs need?

A. Perfectionism

B. Risk-taking

C. Indifference

D. Laziness

3. What is one challenge entrepreneurs face?

A. Unlimited financial resources

B. Too much free time

C. Financial uncertainty

D. Lack of creativity

4. Why is creativity important for entrepreneurs?

A. It guarantees financial success.

B. It helps them solve problems and innovate.

C. It allows them to avoid risks.

D. It eliminates the need for hard work.

5. What does “wearing many hats” mean in the context of entrepreneurship?

A. Taking on multiple roles and responsibilities.

B. Dressing formally for business meetings.

C. Selling hats as a business.

D. Hiring many employees.

Reading Passage 4

Elon Musk is an entrepreneur and businessman from South Africa. Some of the companies that he founded include PayPal, SpaceX, and Tesla Motors. As of January 2021, Musk is the wealthiest man in the world.

Musk was born on June 28, 1971, in Pretoria, South Africa. His parents divorced when he was only 10, and to escape from his unstable life he became interested in computers and software. He taught himself how to create his own software and when he was 12 years old he sold his first software - a game he created called Blastar. Musk was also interested in karate and wrestling. When he was 17 years old, he moved to Canada to attend Queen’s University. Another reason he left South Africa was to avoid mandatory service in the South African military. Musk became a Canadian citizen that same year because he felt like it would be easier for him to become an American citizen as a Canadian than as a South African.

Musk eventually earned a degree in economics and physics in 1992. After this, the Internet Boom occurred, and Musk began building his internet businesses. In 1999 PayPal was created as a way to send and receive money digitally. This made shopping for goods and services much easier than they had been in the past. In 2002, Musk and other investors sold PayPal for more than a billion dollars. In 2004, Musk invested in Tesla, an electric car company, and eventually became its co-founder and CEO. Today, Tesla is well known throughout the world for its innovative technology and is one of the world’s most valuable companies.

In 2002, Musk founded SpaceX. The mission of the company was to build spacecraft for commercial space travel. In less than six years, NASA presented SpaceX with a contract to transport cargo to and from the International Space Station (ISS). In 2012, Musk and SpaceX launched the Falcon 9 rocket into space and toward the ISS with 1,000 pounds of supplies for the astronauts living there. This made history because this was the first time a private company sent any goods to the ISS.

Since then, SpaceX has been in charge of sending supplies, people, and satellites into space. Commercial spaceflight has been propelled into the future by a billionaire that began his career as a kid playing games on his personal computer.

1. What was the author's purpose in writing this passage?

a. To inform

b. To entertain

c. To persuade

2. What is the best definition for entrepreneur?

a. A person who works for someone else

b. A person who creates his or her own business

c. A person who likes to learn about businesses

3. Which of the following industries has Elon Musk not been involved in?

a. Medicine

b. Space Travel

c. Car Manufacturing

4. Why was PayPal a revolutionary idea?

a. No one could spend money digitally before PayPal

b. PayPal was a way for people to buy groceries online

c. Everyone was already using online banking

5. Why was SpaceX created?

a. To work exclusively with NASA

b. For commercial space flight

c. To send astronauts into space

Answers 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C

Reading Passage 5

Money is one of the most important inventions in human history. It helps people who do not know or trust each other to trade. If you have enough money, you can go into a store and walk out with a candy bar. The store owner does not need to know or trust you. They only need to count your money. This is a pretty big deal if you think about it.

Before money, most exchange was based on credit and debt. Imagine that you were part of an ancient tribe and had an extra pair of shoes. If your tribe mate Joshua needed shoes, you might give him your extra ones. Joshua would then be in debt to you. He would owe you one. Later, your family might be starving in the depths of winter. You might have no success hunting, and Joshua might share some of his food with you.

The credit and debt system served humans well for much of time. Our minds are good at remembering favors and who owes whom. The problem with this system is that it requires trust. I need to know the reputation of the person to whom I am lending. I need to trust that he or she will repay me. Otherwise, we cannot trade. It's easy to trust our tribe mate Joshua. We know him. We are familiar with his reputation. But what about those from the tribe across the sea? Do we trust them? Probably not. At least not enough to give them our shoes on credit. After all, we don't even know them.

A society that does not have money cannot grow very large. It's hard to maintain relationships with more than 150 or 200 people. Reputational systems of exchange fail as groups grow larger. The need for money develops.

Imagine that you were a soldier living in a Roman army camp in the 1st century. Thousands of men and women live alongside you. Many are soldiers. Some are nurses or physicians. Others are merchants, farmers, or cooks. Let's say that you needed a blacksmith to repair your armor. The blacksmith doesn't know you. Even if he or she did, you might die in the next battle. The blacksmith cannot trust you to repay your debts. But the blacksmith does not need to trust you. You are paid in gold and silver coins. You can trade coins with strangers for whatever goods or services you desire.

Today, the monetary system once again relies on credits and debts. But now, banks and lenders can keep track of everyone's reputation. They use computers and government issued identities. They know our credit histories. They know our spending habits. They use algorithms to rank our credit worthiness. They know us well enough to issue credit to us, even though they don't actually know us. What a world!

1. Which main point about money is the author trying to make in this text?

a) Money unfairly flows to the richest people in the world.

b) Money allows people who don't know or trust each other to trade.

c) Money is the root of all evil.

2. According to the text, how did people mainly transact before the invention of money?

a) They used the barter system and traded physical goods.

b) They used seashells and beads as currency.

c) They lent and borrowed from each other.

3. Why would the author lend to Joshua but not the tribe across the sea?

a) Joshua is the wealthiest person in town.

b) Joshua is a person who is known and trusted.

c) Joshua is a feared Roman soldier.

4. What is the author's main purpose in writing the THIRD paragraph?

a) He is trying to convince us to forgo modern life and to live in tribes.

b) He is informing readers of the history of credit and debt systems.

c) He is describing the weaknesses of the credit and debt system.

5. Why did Roman army camps need to use money to facilitate trade?

a) Most people did not know each other.

b) Most people did not trust each other.

c) both a+b

6. Which technologies enable modern societies to use credit systems?

a) Computers and government identification

b) Airplanes and phone networks

c) Radio waves and license plates

7. Which is TRUE based on information from the text?

a) Roman army camps were much smaller than ancient tribes.

b) Roman army camps were about the same size as ancient tribes.

c) Roman army camps were much larger than ancient tribes.

8. With which statement would the author most likely AGREE?

a) Money allows civilizations to grow very large.

b) Credit and debt systems are primitive and only were only used in ancient times.

c) Money ruins civilizations by making everyone greedy.

9. Which event happened LAST in history?

a) Thousands of people lived in Roman Army camps.

b) Credit and debt systems became widespread again due to technology.

c) Money was invented.

10. With which statement would the author most likely DISAGREE?

a) If someone has a good reputation, it is easier to trust him or her.

b) Reputations are important for lenders and borrowers.

c) People can easily maintain good relationships with thousands of other people.

Answer Key: 1.B 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.A 7.C 8.A 9.B 10.C

Computer gaming is growing fast, and the industry needs people with all kinds of skills.

Just playing a video game alone can be an intense experience. But imagine playing with an audience, for big money, with your reputation on the line. Quick reflexes and a good eye are critical.

Today, the best players have built improbable but highly profitable careers as esports professionals. That's because there's enormous interest in these competitions: games such as *League of Legends* and *Fortnite* run huge tournaments, watched by hundreds of millions of people online around the world.

But guess what? If you want in on the world of esports, you don't have to be a top-flight gamer. In fact, you don't have to be a gamer at all! The field offers careers in sales, marketing, management, coaching, computer programming, event planning—even social media. The industry even has part-time jobs for 17-year-olds.

Just How Big *Are* Esports?

With revenue three times as big as the global movie industry—$152.1 billion and counting—computer games have long dominated the entertainment world. The esports business has been growing right alongside them and will soon break the billion-dollar mark on its own.

Just as in "real life" sport franchises like the NFL or NBA, esports teams select their players through a draft. Prize money for franchises like EA's *Madden* can run into many millions of dollars, money that's split by the winning teams.

With all the attention and money, it makes sense that college students can now major in playing video games. More than 50 colleges offer varsity esports programs with scholarships. The National Association for Collegiate Esports (NACE) provides thousands of dollars in college scholarships, given to the winners of their tournaments.

A Wide Range of Work Opportunities

But the beauty is, you don't have to major in esports to get a job in the industry. This quickly expanding industry has jobs to fill—lots of them—and most of these slots are *not* for gamers. In fact, in 2018 there were

more than 2,400 openings posted on an esports job board. These postings ranged from ground-level opportunities to top-level, full-time executive positions.

No need to have talent with a controller; an interest in developing and promoting new technology could easily land you a job in the industry. Alternatively, you may want to become a recruiter—discovering new talent in gaming or game creation. Esports organizations also need sales and marketing professionals to find and convince companies to sponsor tournaments. Or you may want to get involved in game development: what could be more thrilling than to help create a game that no one's ever played and see it become an international hit?

All over the gaming world, esports contenders fight virtual battles for ever-greater prizes, seizing glory or going down in defeat before audiences the size of small cities. All these players are doing something they love, and they're getting paid and respected for it. But you could find *yourself* in that world, too, sharing in the thrill of the game while earning a living. Majoring in esports in college could be your ticket, but so could studying any of the fields mentioned above. In an era of virtual participation and worldwide communications, the expanding industry of esports seems destined for an ever-greater role in the world of sport.

1.What kind of games are played in esports?

A-games that use a ball and a stick

B-games with lots of running

C.video games or computer games

2-What comparison does the author make to show the popularity of computer games?

A. The author compares computer games to board games, and shows that board games are slowly becoming more popular than computer games.
B. The author compares computer games to computer coding, and shows that the coding industry is much bigger than the gaming industry.
C. The author compares computer games to the global movie industry, and shows that computer games are a much larger industry

3-Read the following sentences from the text.

“No need to have talent with a controller; an interest in developing and promoting new technology could easily land you a job in the industry. Alternatively, you may want to become a recruiter—discovering new talent in gaming or game creation. Esports organizations also need sales and marketing professionals to find and convince companies to sponsor tournaments.”

What can you conclude based on this information?

A. The esports industry mostly needs a lot of technology developers to make new games for esports players.
B. People with a variety of different business talents and interests are needed in the esports industry.
C. The most important part of the esports industry is the sales and marketing professionals who help sell tournaments.

4-What is the difference between the roles of esports players and other esports positions, like technology developers, according to the author?

A. Esports players often get more glory and money for winning esports games, but technology developers and other roles are an essential part of the industry, too.
B. Esports players are often lesser known than the technology developers in esports, but they are both important parts of the industry.
C. Esports players often dislike technology developers because they think that they make the games too challenging on purpose.

5-What is the main idea of this text?

A. Some colleges give scholarship money to esports players through varsity programs, and players can win tournament money through tournament held by the National Association for Collegiate Esports.
B. One popular way to work in esports is as a recruiter, which means that you search online to discover new esports talent, either in

   people playing the games or people making them.
C. Esports is a huge and growing industry, and there are many different types of job opportunities within the esports world beyond just as a player.

Answers: 1.C 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.C

-Grammar: Future Tense: Going to

FUTURE with 'GOING TO'

- How do we form statements, questions and answers with ***'going to'***? Study the grammar reference chart below.

- ***Affirmative** and **Negative Statements** with 'going to'*

I You He / She / It We They	am are is are are	going to not going to	travel.

- ***Questions** with 'going to'*

Am Are Is Are Are	I you he / she / it we they	going to	travel?

- ***Affirmative ('Yes') answers** with 'going to'*

Yes,	I you he / she / it we they	am. are. is. are. are.

- ***Negative ('No') answers** with 'going to'*

No,	I you he / she / it we they	am not. are not. (aren't). is not. (isn't). are not. (aren't). are not. (aren't).

- ***Information Questions** with 'going to'*

*What When Where Why How **Who ... with	am are is are are	I you he / she / it we they	going to	travel?

What are you going to **do (next week)? **Who are you going to travel **with** (next week)?*

Exercise One:

GRAMMAR QUIZ

FUTURE: 'GOING TO'

- *Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **'GOING TO'**.*

1. What ... your brother going to do tomorrow?
a) are
b) is
c) does

2. (A) ... you going to see the movie?
(B) Yes, I ....
a) Do / am
b) Are / are
c) Are / am

3. My friend ... a birthday party next week.
a) is going to has
b) going to have
c) is going to have

4. I can see a lot of gray clouds in the sky. I think it ... rain soon.
a) is going to
b) goes to
c) going to

5. (A) When ... they ... arrive?
(B) I'm not sure.
a) do / go to
b) will / going to
c) are / going to

6. ... are you going to do on your summer holiday?
a) Where
b) What
c) How

7. (A) ... your friend going to join us?
(B) Yes, she ....
a) Is / is
b) Is / will
c) Will / will

8. (A) ... they going to be here soon?
(B) No, they ....
a) Are / aren't
b) Do / not
c) Are / won't

9. What time are you going to ... for the airport?
a) leaving
b) leave
c) leaves

10. ... you ... go home after our English class?
a) Are / are
b) Do / will
c) Are / going to

11. (A) ... your friend going to be late?
(B) No, she ....
a) Is / isn't
b) Are / isn't
c) Are / aren't

12. Is your cousin ... move to another apartment?
a) going
b) going to
c) will

13. (A) ... the plane going to land soon?
(B) Yes, it ....
a) Are / is
b) Is / is
c) Are / are

14. I ... going to ... my homework after I finish dinner.
a) am / do
b) am / doing
c) is / do

15. (A) ... you going to join us?
(B) Yes, I ....
a) Are / am
b) Are / are
c) Do / do

16. What are your plans for next year? Are you ... to Canada?
a) go to
b) will go
c) going to go

Grammar Focus Future with 'going to'
Level Intermediate

ANSWER KEY

My Notes

1. B	**9.** B
2. C	**10.** C
3. C	**11.** A
4. A	**12.** B
5. C	**13.** B
6. B	**14.** A
7. A	**15.** A
8. A	**16.** C

Grammar Point Two: Can and Should

CAN

The verb "can" has one form for all singulars and plurals and occurs only in the present tense. It does not require the use of any additional auxiliary verb, as the questions are formed through the inversion, and negatives through the addition of the word "not."

The full form of negative form is written jointly: **can + not = cannot.**

After "can" we put an infinitive without a "to."

We use this verb to express that something is possible or impossible:

affirmative sentence	Fast driving **can be** very dangerous.
interrogative sentence	**Can** smoking **be** good for your health?
negative sentence	He **can't be** home already. I saw him in town five minutes ago.

We use this verb to determine someone's abilities and skills:

affirmative sentence	She **can speak** French and Spanish.
interrogative sentence	**Can** you **run** fast?
negative sentence	I **can't drive**.

SHOULD

The modal verb "should" express advice. It is also used when speaking of what seems appropriate in a given situation:

Example:

You look so pale. You **should** see a doctor.
I think I **should** look for a better job.

The verb that follows "should" is in an infinitive without to:

affirmative sentence	You **should visit** them one day.
interrogative sentence	When **should** I **start**?
negative sentence	You **shouldn't believe** everything you see on the Internet.

Grammar Point Three: Reported Speech:

Meaning

Reported speech is a way to tell someone what someone else said. Instead of repeating the exact words, you say what they said in your own words. For example, your friend, Ali, says, *"I am going to the cinema."* Later that day, you want to tell another friend what Ali said so you say, *"Ali said he was going to the cinema."*

Form – Reported Statements

1. When we report what someone said, we often use a tense which is 'further back' in the past than the original tense used.

   Direct speech (original statement): *"I **want** some water."*
   Reported speech: *He said he **wanted** some water.*

This is because we are generally reporting on a past event. The table below shows the changes in tense. Note that when the direct speech is in the past perfect, we don't make any changes. This is because we can't go further back than the past perfect.

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect
Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
Past simple	Past perfect
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Past perfect	NO CHANGE
Past perfect continuous	NO CHANGE
Future simple	would
Future continuous	would
Future perfect	would
Future perfect continuous	would
Can	could

- If what the speaker said is still true or relevant, we don't need to change the tense:
  Direct speech*: "I'**ve hurt** my leg."*
  Reported speech*: She said she **has hurt** her leg, so she won't be at work today.*
- We can use '*that*' after the reporting verb
  *He said **that** he wanted some water.*
  *She told me **that** she has hurt her leg, so she won't be at work today.*

2. We also need to make changes to pronouns when using reported speech if we are reporting what someone else said:

   Direct speech: *"**I** want some water."*
   Reported speech: *He said **he** wanted some water.*
   Direct speech: *"**We** can't come to the meeting."*
   Reported speech: *They said **they** couldn't come to the meeting.*

   - If we are the person or the one who spoke, the pronouns don't change:
     Direct speech: *"I'm working at home today."*
     Reported speech: *I said I was working at home today.*

3. Sometimes, we need to make changes to demonstratives and adverbs of time and place if they are no longer appropriate:

   Direct speech*: "This is my house."*
   Reported speech: *He said this is his house. (You are currently in front of the house.)*
   Reported speech: *He said that was his house. (You are not currently in front of the house.)*

   Direct speech: *"I'll do it today."*

Reported speech: *He said he'll do it today. (It is currently the same day.)*
Reported speech: *He said he would do it that day. (It is not the same day.)*
Direct speech: *"It's so nice here."*
Reported speech: *She said it is so nice here. (You are currently in the place she likes.)*
Reported speech: *She said it was so nice there. (You are not currently in the place she likes.)*

The table below shows some more examples of changes to demonstratives and adverbs of time and place:

Direct speech	Reported speech
this	that
these	those
today	yesterday/that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next/following day
last week/month/year	the previous week/month/year
next week/month/year	the following week/month/year
now	then
here	there

Form – Reported Questions

Similarly, we can report questions. If your friend, Aisha, asks, *"What are you doing at the weekend?"*, you can tell someone else what Aisha asked you by saying, *"She asked me what I was doing at the weekend."*

1. Change the pronouns, tense, demonstratives, and adverbs of time and place as in reported statements.

2. Change the word order: in reported questions, we usually change the word order. We put the subject (the person or thing) before the verb – just like in a normal sentence:

   Direct speech: *"Where are you going?"*
   Reported question: *He asked him where he was going.* ✓
   He asked him where was he going. ✗

3. **Yes/no questions:** we use *if* or *whether* to report the question. '*If*' is more common.

   Direct question: *"Are you going to work?"*
   Reported question: *He asked me **if** I was going to work.*
   *He asked me **whether** I was going to work.*

4. **Wh- questions:** in what, where, why, who, which, when, and how questions, we use the question word to report the question.

Direct speech: *"**Where** did you go?"*
Reported question: *She asked us **where** we had gone.*
Direct speech: *"**Why** are you studying chemistry?"*
Reported question: *He asked her **why** she was studying chemistry.*

5. **Choice questions**: reported questions which offer a choice follow the same structure as yes/no questions, but 'whether' is more common.

   Direct speech: *"Do you want tea or coffee?"*
   Reported question: *He asked me whether I wanted tea or coffee.*
   Direct speech: *"Is she Australian or American."*
   Reported question: *She asked her whether she was Australian or American.*

   - **Remember**! Don't use question marks in reported questions.

Form – Reporting Verbs

We use a range of reporting verbs in reported speech. This allows us to accurately, effectively, and clearly convey the thoughts, words, and emotions of the original speaker.

Direct speech: *"I made a mistake."*
Reported statement: *He **admitted** he had made a mistake.*
Direct speech: *"What time is the meeting?"*
Reported question: *He **enquired** about the time of the meeting*.

The table below shows some more common reporting verbs:

Reported statements	Reported questions
say	ask
tell	enquire
advise	want to know
promise	wonder
refuse	question
suggest	
recommend	
remind	
inform	
claim	
state	
agree	
offer	

- We often use specific verb patterns with certain verbs, for example, *verb + infinitive* or *verb + -ing*, or *verb + object*:

*He **asked me to help** him. (request)*
*We **told them to stop** complaining. (statement)*
*She **offered to get** me a cup of coffee. (offer)*
*They **recommended** buying the latest model. (suggestion)*

Q1-Change the following sentences into reported speech.

She asked me," Where have you been?"
She asked me _____ .
2. She said to me, "Close your eyes!"
She told me _____ .
3. Oliver said, "Please, can I have some more food?"
Oliver asked _____ .
4. The park attendant said, "Don't walk on the grass!"
The park attendant warned us _____ .
5. Roy said, "I own two cars."
Roy said that _____ .
6. Maria said, "He has never written to me before."
Maria said that _____ .
7. Father said, "Go to your room and stay there."
Father ordered me _____ .
8. He asked me, "Are you alright?
He asked me _____ .
9. Mom said, "I haven't seen him in the last few days."
Mom said that that _____ .
10. The students said, "Please don't give us any homework.
The students begged the teacher _____ .
11. He asked me, "Do you speak English?"
He asked me _____ .
12. She said, "I'm very tired and can't come with you.
She said that _____ .
13. He asked me, "Why didn't you phone me?"
He asked me _____ .
14. Mom said, "You must see a doctor".
Mom said that _____ .
15. The neighbour said, "Don't make so much noise."
The neighbour told us _____ .
16. The teacher said, "I won't be here next year."
The teacher said that _____ .
17. Dad said, "Could you take the dog for a walk?"
Dad asked me _____ .

The Answer KEY :
1. She asked me where I had been.
2. She told me to close my eyes.
3. Oliver asked if he could have some food .
4. The park attendant warned us not to walk on the grass .
5. Roy said that he owned two cars.
6. Maria said that he had never written to her before .
7. Father ordered me to go to my room and stay there .
8. He asked me if I was alright .
9. Mom said that that she hadn't seen him in the few days before .
10. The students begged the teacher not to give them any homework .
11. He asked me if I spoke English .
12. She said that she was very tired and couldn't come with me .
13. He asked me why I hadn't phoned him .
14. Mom said that I had to see a doctor .
15. The neighbour told us not to make so much noise .
16. The teacher said that he/she wouldn't be there the following year .
17. Dad asked me if I could take the dog for a walk .

Practice Questions:
https://forms.office.com/Pages/DesignPageV2.aspx?origin=ShareFormPage&subpage=design&m2=1&id=GDmBaUijT0KBaEskboYkXD6-O8horBhBiLwAmy-4EcBUQzM2RFlXTUdWNzFBREswMU1NWUFTWlJDUi4u

For extra practice, visit the following link: https://www.mauthor.com/present/5092341657763840

-Language Focus:

1-Expressing Opinion:

I think the best decision is to exercise regularly. As far as I'm concerned, staying healthy is very important. In my opinion, being healthy is more important than being rich. I can't help thinking that people are unhealthy because they don't exercise enough.	
Functional language point	FL.16 Expressing opinion
Associated grammar	Clauses, comparatives, superlatives, adjectives

Expressing opinions

I think *that is the right decision.*
I believe *that is the right decision.*
My opinion is *that is the right decision.*
In my opinion, *that is the right decision.*
I'm sure *that is the right decision.*
I feel *that is the right decision.*
I guess *that is the right decision.*
I strongly believe *that is the right decision.*
To be honest, *that is the right decision.*
I reckon *that is the right decision.*
From my point of view, *that is the right decision.*
From my perspective, *that is the right decision.*
As far as I'm concerned, *that is the right decision.*
The way I see it, *that is the right decision.*
To my mind, *that is the right decision.*
I am of the opinion *that it is the right decision.*
I can't help thinking/feeling *that it is the right decision.*
I'm absolutely certain *that it is the right decision.*
Without a doubt, *it is the right decision.*
Frankly, *it is the right decision.*

Communication Tip

These phrases show that we are only expressing our personal opinion, not a universal truth. Compare,

I think *Paris is a beautiful city.*

It is thought that *Paris is a beautiful city.*

For extra practice, visit the link: https://www.mauthor.com/present/5905010499649536

2-Expressing Agreement and Disagreement

Expressing agreement

I agree.

You're right.

I think so, too.

I completely agree.

I totally agree.

I strongly agree.

I absolutely agree.

I think you're absolutely right.

Absolutely!

Exactly!

I couldn't agree more!

That's a good point.

I see what you mean.

You make a good point.

I'm with you on that.

I hate to say it, but you're right.

Expressing disagreement

I disagree.

You're wrong.

I completely disagree.

I strongly disagree.

I totally disagree.

I absolutely disagree.

I don't completely agree.

I see your point, but *I think the data is wrong.*

You make a good point, but *I think the data is wrong.*

That may be the case, but *I think the data is wrong.*

I can see what you mean, but *I think the data is wrong.*

Communication Tip

Different phrases will show different strengths of agreement and disagreement.

Yes, I agree. *(agreement)*

I think you're absolutely right! *(strong agreement)*

I disagree. *(disagreement)*

I completely disagree! *(strong disagreement)*

Additionally, it is polite to show that you understand another person's argument before disagreeing.

I see your point, but…

You make a good point, but…

I can see what you mean, but…

-**Writing :**

Part One: Read the following passage, then answer the following questions.

6 **Reading** Read the text *The Ups and Downs of Entrepreneurship*. Fill in the chart with the opinions, reasons, facts, and examples that you can find in the text.

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The Ups and Downs of Entrepreneurship

Some young people dream of finding a job in an office, a 9 to 5 job that will provide them security and a routine to follow. However, there are those who like to dream bigger and who enjoy a little adventure. Entrepreneurs are often considered to be risk-takers with plenty of passion, optimism, and motivation. These character traits are necessary in order to start up your own company, which comes with its own share of challenges and risks. Let's look at some of the advantages of being an entrepreneur.

First of all, the biggest advantage of entrepreneurship is the opportunity to be your own boss. You are in charge of things and you decide how to run your company. In my view, there are few pleasures in life as great as this and, although you may find that you work longer hours than you would if you were working for someone else, it's still very fulfilling. Secondly, I think that having your own business is exciting and it can really make your life more enjoyable. There's nothing worse than waking up in the morning and dreading the time you have to spend sitting in an office doing something you hate. Each day for an entrepreneur is different and filled with opportunities to challenge their skills and determination. Lastly, another advantage of working for yourself is that your salary is directly related to the efforts you make. The more you work, the higher your salary. So, that's another thing to motivate you every morning.

In conclusion, entrepreneurship is not for everyone. However, if you are an adventurous person, if you get bored easily, and if you're looking for something different in life, then I believe that you are fit to become an entrepreneur. You just have to come up with the right business plan.

Q1-What is the author's opinion about entrepreneurship? How did you know?

_____
_____
_____
_____

Q2-Do you agree or disagree with the author's opinion? Give reasons to support your opinion.

_____
_____
_____

E-CIGARETTES

An e-cigarette, or vape pen, is an electronic device that heats a pod of liquid, turning it into vapor that contains nicotine, flavorings, and other substances. Especially in the last decade, e-cigarette use has become common not only among adults but also among teenagers, which brought about the discussion of whether or not they should be banned. In my opinion, electronic cigarettes should be banned since they pose a potential risks for a person's health and they cause the younger population to become addicted to nicotine.

E-cigarettes pose a potential risks for a person's health. Firstly, vaping is harmful for a person's lungs since e-cigarettes contain and emit toxic substances which are highly dangerous to the respiratory system. Long-term use of vape pens has also been associated with lung injuries and permanent lung diseases such as asthma and lung cancer. Secondly, electronic cigarettes are potentially dangerous to the heart. Nicotine is the primary component of e-cigarettes, and it is a highly addictive substance. It is also well-known that nicotine raises the blood pressure and increases adrenaline, which increases the heart rate and the likelihood of having a heart attack. Therefore, I strongly believe that they must be banned.

Vape pens also cause the younger population to become addicted to nicotine. To begin with, there is a common view among young people that vaping is less harmful than smoking actual cigarettes. When this view is combined with hundreds of fun flavours and colourful packaging, the results are shocking. More and more teenagers are taking up vaping every day without even realizing that they are actually letting so much nicotine into their blood systems and becoming nicotine addicts. Moreover, this addiction to nicotine often leads to using traditional tobacco products down the road. As the young consume more and more nicotine by vaping, they are more likely to look for stronger products for their nicotine cravings. In other words, e-cigarettes could be the first step of tobacco addiction for younger people.

All in all, I strongly believe that e-cigarettes ought to be banned since they are potentially dangerous to our health and lead the youth to become addicted to nicotine. With so many misconceptions around them, and very little long-term and extensive research on the subject, I think, the best way to protect the well-being of society is banning e-nicotine products.

Q1-What is the author's opinion about e-cigarettes? How did you know?

_____
_____
_____
_____

Q2-Do you agree or disagree with the author's opinion? Give reasons to support your opinion.

_____
_____
_____

Should We Think About Our Dream Job at a Young Age?

Many people believe that children should start thinking about their dream job as early as possible. However, I strongly argue that while having ambitions is important, pressuring young people to decide too early can limit their growth and creativity. At a young age, individuals are still exploring who they are, what they value, and what truly inspires them. Forcing them to commit to a career path too soon may lead to choices based on others' expectations rather than genuine passion.

Instead of focusing on a fixed dream job, young people should be encouraged to develop curiosity, resilience, and critical thinking. These skills will help them adapt to the rapidly changing world of work, where new professions appear every year. For example, many careers in technology and sustainability did not exist a decade ago, proving that flexibility is more valuable than early certainty.

In conclusion, it is unnecessary for children to decide on their dream job at a very young age. What matters most is helping them discover their strengths, explore diverse opportunities, and build the mindset needed to pursue their passions later in life.

Q1-What is the author's opinion about your dream job? How did you know?

_____
_____
_____
_____

Q2-Do you agree or disagree with the author's opinion? Give reasons to support your opinion.

_____
_____
_____

Part Two:

- **4.2 Read the text again. Main writing prompt:**
- **Write at least 200 words. Choose one of the following prompts:**
- **Prompt 1:** Do you agree that children should think about their dream jobs early in life? Why or why not?
- **Prompt 2:** What skills do young people need to develop before deciding on a future career?
- **Prompt 3:** How can schools and families support students in discovering their future careers?

Should We Think About Our Dream Job at a Young Age?

Many people argue that children should start thinking about their dream job early in life. They believe that having a clear goal helps them stay focused and motivated. However, I strongly disagree with this idea. Forcing young people to decide on their future careers too soon can restrict their imagination and prevent them from discovering their true interests. At a young age, children are still exploring the world and developing their personalities. Expecting them to make lifelong decisions is both unrealistic and unfair.

Instead of asking children to choose a specific career, we should help them build essential life skills such as problem-solving, creativity, and adaptability. These qualities will prepare them for the unpredictable job market, where new careers are constantly emerging due to technology and global change. For example, ten years ago, very few people dreamed of becoming AI specialists or sustainability experts—yet these are now among the most in-demand fields.

In conclusion, I believe that young people should not be pressured to define their dream jobs early. What matters most is giving them opportunities to explore, learn from experience, and follow their passions when they are ready to make thoughtful and informed career choices.

Part One: Is It Better to Work Face to Face or Remotely?

In recent years, the debate about whether it is better to work face to face or remotely has become increasingly relevant. Personally, I believe that remote work offers more advantages, especially in today's digital world, although face-to-face work still has its unique benefits.

Working remotely provides flexibility and a better work-life balance. Employees can save time and money by avoiding daily commutes, which allows them to focus more on their tasks and personal well-being. Moreover, remote work enables people to work from anywhere, creating opportunities for international collaboration. For instance, many professionals can now work for companies abroad without relocating, which broadens career prospects.

However, working face to face has its strengths too. It promotes teamwork, social interaction, and stronger communication, which are sometimes harder to maintain online. Still, modern technology—such as video conferencing and collaborative platforms—makes virtual teamwork increasingly effective.

In conclusion, while face-to-face work helps build stronger personal connections, remote work provides freedom, productivity, and global opportunities. I believe the best approach is a hybrid model that combines both methods, allowing employees to enjoy flexibility while maintaining valuable human interaction.

Q1-What is the author's opinion about the available types of work? How did you know?

_____
_____
_____
_____

Q2-Do you agree or disagree with the author's opinion? Give reasons to support your opinion.

_____
_____
_____

Part Two:4.2 Read the text again. Main Writing Prompt:

Write at least 200 words. Choose one of the following prompts:

- **Prompt 1:** Do you agree with the writer's opinion that remote work offers more advantages than face-to-face work? Explain your point of view and support it with examples from your own experience or text.
- **Prompt 2:** What are the main challenges people face when working remotely, and how can they overcome them? Use examples from the text and your own ideas.
- **Prompt 3:** In your opinion, what is the best work model for the future — face-to-face, remote, or hybrid? Give reasons and evidence to support your answer.

-A Suggested Answer:

Is It Better to Work Face to Face or Remotely?

In today's world, technology has changed the way people work, leading to a growing debate about whether it is better to work face to face or remotely. In my opinion, remote work is a better option for most people because it provides flexibility, comfort, and higher productivity.

Working remotely allows employees to manage their time more effectively and maintain a better balance between their personal and professional lives. They can work from home or anywhere they feel comfortable, which reduces stress and saves time that would otherwise be spent commuting. For example, remote workers can use the extra time to exercise, rest, or spend with their families, which often leads to better mental health and increased motivation.

However, working face to face has its benefits too, such as building stronger relationships and improving teamwork. Still, modern communication tools like Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and Slack make it easy for teams to stay connected and collaborate effectively even from a distance.

In conclusion, I believe remote work is more suitable for the modern world because it combines efficiency, independence, and comfort. It allows people to work smarter, not harder, while maintaining a healthy and productive lifestyle.

My Dream Job

My dream job is to become an **AI engineer**, a profession that combines technology, creativity, and problem-solving. Artificial Intelligence is transforming every aspect of our lives—from education and healthcare to business and communication—and I want to be part of this exciting revolution. Working as an AI engineer would allow me to design intelligent systems that can help people learn faster, work smarter, and live better.

To achieve this dream, I need to build strong skills in computer science, mathematics, and programming languages such as Python and Java. I also plan to study machine learning, data analysis, and robotics to understand how computers can learn from experience. Continuous learning is essential in this field since technology evolves quickly, and staying updated is the key to success.

What inspires me most about AI engineering is its potential to solve real-world problems. For instance, AI can support doctors in diagnosing diseases, help teachers personalize learning, and make cities more sustainable.

In conclusion, becoming an AI engineer is my dream because it combines innovation with purpose. Through determination and curiosity, I aim to create intelligent solutions that make the world a smarter and more connected place.