

WRITING SAMPLE

PAPER - 2



Summarize Written Text

1. The hospitality industry encompasses services that provide lodging, food, and entertainment to guests, including hotels, restaurants, resorts, and tourism-related businesses. Its success depends largely on customer satisfaction, service quality, and creating positive guest experiences. In recent years, technology has transformed hospitality operations through online booking systems, digital check-ins, and personalized services. Additionally, sustainability has become a growing concern, with businesses adopting eco-friendly practices to appeal to environmentally conscious travelers. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly disrupted the industry, leading to major losses and prompting a shift toward more flexible, contactless, and health-focused services. Despite challenges, the hospitality sector remains a major contributor to global employment and economic growth. Employees in this field are expected to demonstrate excellent communication skills, cultural sensitivity, and a strong service mindset. As customer expectations evolve, the industry must continuously innovate to meet changing demands while maintaining the core value of genuine, welcoming hospitality.
2. Ethics is the branch of philosophy concerned with principles of right and wrong behavior. It examines moral values and how they apply to individual decisions and societal rules. Ethical reasoning is central to debates in fields such as medicine, law, business, and technology, where professionals must balance competing interests and potential consequences. For example, medical ethics involves respecting patient autonomy while ensuring well-being. Business ethics examines issues like fair trade, transparency, and corporate responsibility. In modern times, the rise of artificial intelligence and environmental concerns has created new ethical challenges, prompting scholars and leaders to reexamine traditional frameworks. While ethical beliefs often vary across cultures and contexts, many systems emphasize common values such as honesty, justice, and compassion. Ethical decision-making requires critical thinking, empathy, and a willingness to consider long-term impacts. Ultimately, ethics helps societies maintain trust, accountability, and human dignity in an increasingly complex world.
3. Morality refers to the set of principles or rules that guide human behavior based on ideas of right and wrong. It shapes laws, social norms, and personal choices and is often influenced by culture, religion, and upbringing. While morality varies across societies, values like honesty, kindness, and fairness are widely recognized. Philosophers have long debated whether moral principles are universal or culturally relative. Some argue that morality is rooted in human nature and empathy, while others believe it is shaped entirely by social constructs. In contemporary society, moral dilemmas arise in areas such as bioethics, technology, and human rights, where traditional rules may conflict with modern developments. The concept of morality continues to evolve, influenced by global communication and shifting cultural values. Understanding morality is essential for ethical leadership, conflict resolution, and building inclusive communities. It serves as a foundation for cooperation, social justice, and mutual respect.

4. Luxury goods are high-end products that signify status, wealth, and exclusivity, often characterized by premium quality, craftsmanship, and brand reputation. These items include designer fashion, jewellery, watches, and luxury vehicles. Consumers typically purchase luxury goods not only for utility but also for their symbolic value. The market is driven by emotional appeal, branding, and the desire for distinction. In recent years, the luxury industry has expanded into emerging markets and adopted digital platforms to reach younger audiences. However, concerns about sustainability, labor practices, and material sourcing have led some consumers to demand more ethical production. Counterfeit products and economic instability also pose challenges to the sector. Despite these issues, the global luxury market continues to grow, supported by innovation, marketing, and shifting consumer behaviors. As the definition of luxury evolves, brands must adapt by balancing exclusivity with accessibility and traditional values with modern expectations.
5. Necessity refers to essential needs or conditions that are required for survival or function. In human life, necessities include food, water, shelter, and clothing. Beyond physical needs, psychological necessities like safety, love, and self-esteem are also crucial for well-being, as explained in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Necessity often drives innovation and social change; for example, resource shortages have historically led to technological advancements and new policies. In law, the concept of necessity can justify actions that would otherwise be illegal, provided they prevent greater harm. Economic necessity influences consumer behavior, where people prioritize essential goods over luxuries. However, the definition of what is "necessary" can vary by culture, time, and socioeconomic status. Understanding necessity is vital for governments and aid organizations as they plan welfare programs, humanitarian aid, and disaster response strategies. Ultimately, identifying and addressing necessities is fundamental to promoting equity and human development.
6. The middle class is a socioeconomic group positioned between the working class and the wealthy elite. It typically includes individuals with stable incomes, higher education, and moderate living standards. The middle class plays a critical role in driving economic growth through consumption, investment, and political participation. In many countries, a strong middle class is associated with social stability and democratic values. However, in recent decades, the middle class has faced increasing pressure from rising living costs, wage stagnation, and job insecurity, particularly due to automation and globalization. Housing, education, and healthcare have become less affordable, leading to economic anxiety. Governments often view the middle class as a key target for policies aimed at economic development and social mobility. While the definition of middle class can vary by country, it remains a vital indicator of a nation's economic health and the well-being of its citizens.

7. Superiority refers to the belief or condition of being better, more powerful, or more valuable than others in a particular context. It can be based on physical strength, intelligence, wealth, social status, or moral standing. In psychology, superiority may emerge from insecurity, leading individuals to assert dominance over others to feel validated. While striving for excellence is often encouraged, a superiority complex can hinder cooperation, create conflict, and damage relationships. Historically, the idea of superiority has been used to justify inequality, colonization, and discrimination, often with devastating consequences. In modern society, social and political discourse increasingly challenges such hierarchical thinking, promoting equality and inclusivity. True leadership, many argue, comes not from superiority but from humility, empathy, and shared purpose. Understanding the difference between healthy self-confidence and superiority is essential for fostering respect, collaboration, and emotional intelligence in both personal and professional environments.
8. Macroeconomics is a branch of economics that studies the behavior, structure, and performance of an entire economy, rather than individual markets. It focuses on large-scale indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment, inflation, and fiscal and monetary policies. Governments and central banks use macroeconomic analysis to design policies that promote growth, control inflation, and reduce economic instability. For example, during a recession, a government might increase spending or cut interest rates to stimulate demand. Macroeconomics also explores the relationships between global economies, exchange rates, and trade balances. Unlike microeconomics, which examines individual choices, macroeconomics aims to understand broader economic trends and cycles. Economists use models and historical data to forecast future conditions, though these predictions are often influenced by political, social, and technological factors. Understanding macroeconomics is essential for policymakers, investors, and informed citizens to navigate complex financial systems and global economic challenges.
9. Antique items are objects that are typically over 100 years old and valued for their historical significance, craftsmanship, and rarity. These can include furniture, jewellery, artwork, books, and decorative items from various cultures and time periods. Collectors, historians, and investors seek antiques not only for aesthetic reasons but also for their potential to appreciate in value over time. Antiques often reflect the cultural, technological, and artistic achievements of their era, making them important tools for historical research and preservation. The antique market relies heavily on authenticity and provenance, and items are usually appraised by experts to determine their worth. Auctions, antique fairs, and online platforms have expanded access to these items, though the market is also challenged by forgeries and inconsistent regulations. As society becomes increasingly digital, antiques serve as tangible connections to the past, offering insight into human creativity, tradition, and craftsmanship.
10. Hunger, defined as the physical sensation of discomfort caused by a lack of food, remains a persistent global issue affecting millions of people. It is most prevalent in low-income countries but also exists in wealthier nations due to poverty and inequality. Hunger can lead to malnutrition, weakened immunity, and impaired physical and mental development, particularly in children. The causes of hunger are complex,

including war, climate change, poor governance, and economic instability. Humanitarian organizations and governments work to address hunger through food aid, agricultural support, and policy reform. However, temporary relief alone is not sufficient; long-term solutions require sustainable farming practices, education, and equitable food distribution. Global initiatives like the United Nations' Zero Hunger goal aim to eradicate hunger by promoting food security, nutrition, and resilience. Addressing hunger is not only a moral imperative but also essential for achieving social justice, economic development, and global stability.

Write Essay

1. Industrial growth has driven economic development but also causes environmental damage. Do you agree or disagree that industrial growth cannot be prioritized over environmental concerns such as pollution?
2. Rising life expectancy is often seen as a sign of progress. Discuss both views and give your opinion on whether it creates more economic and social challenges than benefits.
3. Marriage has been a traditional social institution for centuries. Is marriage still relevant in modern society, or has it lost its importance? Governments worldwide rely on fossil fuels for energy production. Do you agree or disagree that governments should immediately stop using fossil fuels and invest only in renewable energy?
4. Mass media has a powerful influence on shaping public opinion. Discuss both views and explain whether its power should be limited to avoid misinformation.
5. Social media usage is increasing rapidly, especially in developing countries. Do you agree or disagree that social media does more harm than good in these countries?
6. Artificial intelligence is advancing and affecting many industries. Will artificial intelligence replace human jobs, or will it create more opportunities?
7. Online education has become more popular in recent years. Do you agree or disagree that online education will eventually replace traditional classroom learning?
8. Maintaining a balance between work and personal life is a growing concern. Discuss both views and explain whether achieving work-life balance is realistic in today's world.
9. Innovation is often seen as a key to progress, but cultural traditions hold significant value. Is innovation more important than preserving cultural traditions in today's world?