



# Remote Work and Digital Nomads

Reading Worksheet — Level F | [tahricteaches.com](http://tahricteaches.com)

The rise of remote work has fundamentally transformed how millions of professionals approach their careers. Once considered an unusual **perk** reserved for a privileged few, working from home or virtually anywhere has become a standard option across countless industries. The pandemic accelerated this shift dramatically, forcing companies that had long resisted flexible arrangements to reconsider their assumptions about productivity and employee satisfaction.

Among the most visible beneficiaries of this transformation are digital nomads, individuals who leverage technology to work from exotic locations while maintaining full-time employment or freelance careers. These modern wanderers often **gravitate** toward cities like Lisbon, Bali, and Chiang Mai, where affordable living costs intersect with reliable internet infrastructure and welcoming expatriate communities. Many countries have responded by introducing special visas designed to attract this lucrative demographic.

However, the lifestyle is not without its complications. Time zone differences can wreak havoc on personal relationships and team collaboration, requiring careful **negotiation** with employers and clients. Loneliness and burnout frequently plague those who underestimate the psychological challenges of constant relocation. Establishing meaningful connections becomes increasingly difficult when one's surroundings change every few months.

Critics argue that digital nomadism, despite its **allure**, raises serious ethical questions. The influx of high-earning foreigners into developing economies often drives up housing prices and displaces local residents, a phenomenon increasingly described as a form of economic colonization. Furthermore, many nomads operate in legal gray areas regarding taxation and work permits, creating regulatory headaches for host nations.

Despite these legitimate concerns, the remote work revolution shows no signs of **subsiding**. Forward-thinking organizations are developing sophisticated policies to support distributed teams, while emerging technologies continue to dissolve geographical barriers. Whether one embraces or critiques this paradigm shift, it is clear that traditional notions of the workplace have been irrevocably altered, demanding fresh thinking about productivity, community, and what it truly means to belong somewhere.

## A. Vocabulary

---

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. perk ____           | a. becoming less intense or active over time              |
| 2. gravitate ____      | b. person living outside their native country             |
| 3. negotiation ____    | c. be naturally drawn toward something or somewhere       |
| 4. allure ____         | d. fundamental model or pattern of thinking               |
| 5. subsiding ____      | e. producing significant wealth or profit                 |
| 6. displaces ____      | f. forces people or things to move from their usual place |
| 7. infrastructure ____ | g. basic physical systems needed for society to function  |
| 8. expatriate ____     | h. additional benefit beyond regular salary               |
| 9. paradigm ____       | i. discussion aimed at reaching mutual agreement          |
| 10. lucrative ____     | j. powerful attractive quality that draws people in       |

## B. True or False

---

- \_\_\_ 1. Remote work was considered a standard option in most industries before the pandemic.
- \_\_\_ 2. Digital nomads typically prefer cities with affordable living and good internet.
- \_\_\_ 3. Some countries have created special visas to attract digital nomads.
- \_\_\_ 4. The passage suggests digital nomadism has no negative consequences for host communities.
- \_\_\_ 5. Time zone differences can complicate relationships and collaboration for remote workers.
- \_\_\_ 6. According to the passage, loneliness is rarely a problem for digital nomads.
- \_\_\_ 7. The influx of foreign nomads can raise housing prices in host countries.
- \_\_\_ 8. Most digital nomads operate with completely clear legal status in every country they visit.
- \_\_\_ 9. Companies are developing new policies to support distributed teams.
- \_\_\_ 10. The author believes traditional workplace concepts will return unchanged after current trends fade.

## C. Fill in the Blanks

---

**Word Bank:** perk, gravitate, allure, subsiding, lucrative, infrastructure, paradigm, displaces

1. Many young professionals \_\_\_\_\_ toward coastal cities with vibrant tech scenes.
2. Reliable internet \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for anyone planning to work remotely abroad.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of working from a tropical beach can blind people to practical difficulties.
4. Flexible working hours used to be considered a rare \_\_\_\_\_, but now it is standard at many firms.
5. Consulting for international clients can be extremely \_\_\_\_\_ if you have specialized skills.



## D. Comprehension Questions

---

1. How did the pandemic influence the adoption of remote work policies?
2. What are two psychological challenges digital nomads commonly face?
3. Why do critics describe digital nomadism as a form of economic colonization?

## E. Discussion Questions

---

1. Do you think the benefits of digital nomadism outweigh its ethical concerns for host communities? Why or why not?
2. If you could work remotely from anywhere in the world for one year, where would you choose and what challenges might you face?



# Answer Key

## Remote Work and Digital Nomads

*Teacher Reference Only | tahricteaches.com*

**A. Vocabulary:** 1-h, 2-c, 3-i, 4-j, 5-a, 6-f, 7-g, 8-b, 9-d, 10-e

**B. True/False:** 1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-T, 10-F

**C. Fill Blanks:** 1-gravitate, 2-infrastructure, 3-allure, 4-perk, 5-lucrative

**D. Comprehension:**

1. It forced companies that had previously resisted flexible arrangements to reconsider their assumptions about productivity and employee satisfaction.
2. They frequently experience loneliness and burnout caused by constant relocation and difficulty forming meaningful, lasting connections.
3. Because high-earning foreigners drive up housing prices in developing economies and displace local residents who can no longer afford to live there.

© Tahric Teaches | tahricteaches.com | Source: tahricteaches.com