

How Does Being Adopted Make Us Feel

How to Make Millions Before Grandma Dies

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How to Make Millions Before Grandma Dies, known in Thai as Lahn Mah, is a 2024 Thai comedy drama film directed by Pat Boonnitipat in his directorial debut and written by Pat and Thodsapon Thiptinnakorn. It stars Putthipong Assaratanakul and Usha Seamkhum in their debut feature film roles. In the film, M (Putthipong), a university dropout low on money, volunteers to take care of his terminally ill grandmother (Usha) in the hope of pocketing an inheritance.

Development on the film began in 2020 after Thodsapon completed the first draft of the screenplay, which underwent several revisions after Pat was hired as director. Putthipong and Usha were hired soon after the screenplay was complete. Principal photography took place in Bangkok, with filming locations including Talat Phlu. Upon release, How to Make Millions Before Grandma Dies went viral, spurred by a social media trend where viewers posted videos of themselves crying after watching the film.

How to Make Millions Before Grandma Dies was first released in Thailand on April 4, 2024, by GDH. It has grossed an estimated \$73.8 million worldwide, becoming the second highest domestic grossing Thai film of 2024, the highest-grossing Thai film of all time worldwide and also broke box office records in several countries across Asia. It received praise from critics for its direction, screenplay, acting performances, music, and heavy emotional weight. The film was selected as Thailand's entry for Best International Feature Film at the 97th Academy Awards and became Thailand's first submission to advance to the 15-film shortlist, but was not nominated.

Like a Rolling Stone

attempted to construct a rhyme scheme for "how does it feel?"; penciling in "it feels real"; "does it feel real"; "shut up and deal"; "get down and kneel";

"Like a Rolling Stone" is a song by the American singer-songwriter Bob Dylan, released on July 20, 1965, by Columbia Records. Its confrontational lyrics originated in an extended piece of verse Dylan wrote in June 1965, when he returned exhausted from a grueling tour of England. Dylan distilled this draft into four verses and a chorus. He recorded "Like a Rolling Stone" a few weeks later for the album Highway 61 Revisited as its opening track.

During a difficult two-day preproduction, Dylan struggled to find the essence of the song, which was demoed without success in 34 time. A breakthrough was made when it was tried in a rock music format, and the rookie session musician Al Kooper improvised the Hammond B2 organ riff.

Columbia Records was unhappy with the length, at over six minutes, and its electric sound, and was hesitant to release it. A month later, a copy was leaked to a popular new music club and heard by influential DJs, and the song was released as a single. Although radio stations were reluctant to play such a long track, "Like a Rolling Stone" reached No. 2 in the US Billboard charts (No. 1 in Cashbox) and became a worldwide hit.

Critics described "Like a Rolling Stone" as revolutionary in its combination of musical elements, the youthful, cynical sound of Dylan's voice, and the directness of the question "How does it feel?". It completed the transformation of Dylan's image from folk singer to rock star, and is considered one of the most influential compositions in postwar popular music. Rolling Stone listed it at No. 1 on their 2004 and 2010

"500 Greatest Songs of All Time" lists. It has been covered by many artists, from the Jimi Hendrix Experience and the Rolling Stones to the Wailers, Cat Power, Titus Andronicus and Green Day. At an auction in 2014, Dylan's handwritten lyrics fetched \$2 million, a record for a popular music manuscript.

Make America Great Again

"Make America Great Again" & "Make America Great Again" (MAGA, US: /ˈmæɡə/) is an American political slogan most recently popularized by Donald Trump during

"Make America Great Again" (MAGA, US:) is an American political slogan most recently popularized by Donald Trump during his successful presidential campaigns in 2016 and in 2024. "MAGA" is also used to refer to Trump's ideology, political base, or to an individual or group of individuals from within that base. The slogan became a pop culture phenomenon, seeing widespread use and spawning numerous variants in the arts, entertainment and politics, being used by both supporters and opponents of Trump's presidency and as the name of the super PAC Make America Great Again Inc.

Originally used by Ronald Reagan as a campaign slogan in his 1980 presidential campaign (Let's Make America Great Again), it has since been described as a loaded phrase. It has been described as a slogan representing American exceptionalism and promoting an idealistic or romanticized American past that excludes certain groups. Multiple scholars, journalists, and commentators have called the slogan racist, regarding it as dog-whistle politics and coded language.

The Coddling of the American Mind

different sort of academic culture—one that finds ways to make students from all identity groups feel welcome without using the divisive methods." They say

The Coddling of the American Mind: How Good Intentions and Bad Ideas Are Setting Up a Generation for Failure is a 2018 book by Greg Lukianoff and Jonathan Haidt. It is an expansion of a popular essay the two wrote for The Atlantic in 2015. Lukianoff and Haidt argue that overprotection is harming university students and that the use of trigger warnings and safe spaces does more harm than good.

Four Thousand Weeks: Time Management for Mortals

"what to do when far too many things feel at least somewhat important". He suggests that in addition to acknowledging the limits of not being able to accomplish

Four Thousand Weeks: Time Management for Mortals is a 2021 non-fiction book written by British author Oliver Burkeman.

The title draws from the premise that "the average human lifespan is absurdly, terrifyingly, insultingly short... Assuming you live to be eighty, you'll have had about four thousand weeks." Four Thousand Weeks is a philosophical exploration of the modern relationship with time, along with how humans can make the most of a finite existence.

The book was a New York Times bestseller.

Artificial general intelligence

not conscious, then it doesn't feel like anything. Nagel uses the example of a bat: we can sensibly ask "what does it feel like to be a bat?" However, we

Artificial general intelligence (AGI)—sometimes called human-level intelligence AI—is a type of artificial intelligence that would match or surpass human capabilities across virtually all cognitive tasks.

Some researchers argue that state-of-the-art large language models (LLMs) already exhibit signs of AGI-level capability, while others maintain that genuine AGI has not yet been achieved. Beyond AGI, artificial superintelligence (ASI) would outperform the best human abilities across every domain by a wide margin.

Unlike artificial narrow intelligence (ANI), whose competence is confined to well-defined tasks, an AGI system can generalise knowledge, transfer skills between domains, and solve novel problems without task-specific reprogramming. The concept does not, in principle, require the system to be an autonomous agent; a static model—such as a highly capable large language model—or an embodied robot could both satisfy the definition so long as human-level breadth and proficiency are achieved.

Creating AGI is a primary goal of AI research and of companies such as OpenAI, Google, and Meta. A 2020 survey identified 72 active AGI research and development projects across 37 countries.

The timeline for achieving human-level intelligence AI remains deeply contested. Recent surveys of AI researchers give median forecasts ranging from the late 2020s to mid-century, while still recording significant numbers who expect arrival much sooner—or never at all. There is debate on the exact definition of AGI and regarding whether modern LLMs such as GPT-4 are early forms of emerging AGI. AGI is a common topic in science fiction and futures studies.

Contention exists over whether AGI represents an existential risk. Many AI experts have stated that mitigating the risk of human extinction posed by AGI should be a global priority. Others find the development of AGI to be in too remote a stage to present such a risk.

Adoption

Rome's emperors were adopted sons. Adrogation was a kind of Roman adoption in which the person adopted consented to be adopted by another. Some adoptions

Adoption is a process whereby a person assumes the parenting of another, usually a child, from that person's biological or legal parent or parents. Legal adoptions permanently transfer all rights and responsibilities, along with filiation, from the biological parents to the adoptive parents.

Unlike guardianship or other systems designed for the care of the young, adoption is intended to effect a permanent change in status and as such requires societal recognition, either through legal or religious sanction. Historically, some societies have enacted specific laws governing adoption, while others used less formal means (notably contracts that specified inheritance rights and parental responsibilities without an accompanying transfer of filiation). Modern systems of adoption, arising in the 20th century, tend to be governed by comprehensive statutes and regulations.

Marie Osmond

seven children, five of whom were adopted. Their two biological children are Rachael and Matthew. Their five adopted children are Jessica, Michael, Brandon

Olive Marie Osmond (born October 13, 1959) is an American singer, actress, television personality, author, and businesswoman. She is known for her girl-next-door image and her decades-long career in many different areas. Her musical career, primarily focused on country music, included a large number of chart singles with four reaching number one on the Billboard Hot Country Songs charts. Her 1973 cover of "Paper Roses," released when she was 14, made her the youngest female act with a number-one country single. Between 1985 and 1986, she also had number-one country singles with "Meet Me in Montana," "There's No Stopping Your Heart," and "You're Still New to Me." As a television personality, she has been a host of Donny & Marie (alongside brother Donny Osmond) and on The Talk. Her acting career includes appearances in television films and Broadway musicals; she has also written several books and helped found the

Children's Miracle Network.

The eighth of nine children in the Osmond family, she made her television debut on The Andy Williams Show. At age 13, she established a career as a country recording artist. She began recording alongside her brother Donny, leading to the creation of their own syndicated variety show, which aired through 1979. In the early 1980s, the Osmond family lost most of its fortune, and Marie performed alongside her siblings. She also attempted to launch an acting career, experimenting with the variety show Marie. She then refocused her attention on the country genre and signed a contract with Capitol Records in 1985. Between 1985 and 1990, she had three number-one singles and released several albums, including *There's No Stopping Your Heart* (1985).

In the 1990s, Osmond established her own collection of dolls, which the QVC network sold. She made her Broadway debut in *The King and I* in 1994. Between 1998 and 2000, she reunited professionally with Donny for the network talk show *Donny & Marie*. During this period, she publicly spoke about her struggles with postpartum depression, later the focus of her book *Behind the Smile: My Journey Out of Postpartum Depression*. In 2004, she hosted her own radio series, entitled *Marie & Friends* and, in 2007, appeared in a season of *Dancing with the Stars*.

She and Donny reunited their act between 2008 and 2019 for a residency at the Flamingo hotel in Las Vegas. The show later produced an album of their duets in 2009. In 2010, she returned with the solo studio album *I Can Do This*. In 2016, her country album *Music Is Medicine* followed and then, in 2021, came her classical album, *Unexpected*. Osmond also co-hosted *The Talk* between 2019 and 2020. And she appeared in several Lifetime television films, such as *The Christmas Edition* in 2020.

Pascal's wager

outcomes: if God does not exist, the believer incurs only finite losses, potentially sacrificing certain pleasures and luxuries; if God does exist, the believer

Pascal's wager is a philosophical argument advanced by Blaise Pascal (1623–1662), a French mathematician, philosopher, physicist, and theologian. This argument posits that individuals essentially engage in a life-defining gamble regarding the belief in the existence of God.

Pascal contends that a rational person should adopt a lifestyle consistent with the existence of God and should strive to believe in God. The reasoning for this stance involves the potential outcomes: if God does not exist, the believer incurs only finite losses, potentially sacrificing certain pleasures and luxuries; if God does exist, the believer stands to gain immeasurably, as represented for example by an eternity in Heaven in Abrahamic tradition, while simultaneously avoiding boundless losses associated with an eternity in Hell.

The first written expression of this wager is in Pascal's *Pensées* ("Thoughts"), a posthumous compilation of previously unpublished notes. Pascal's wager is the first formal application of decision theory, existentialism, pragmatism, and voluntarism.

Critics of the wager question the ability to provide definitive proof of God's existence. The argument from inconsistent revelations highlights the presence of various belief systems, each claiming exclusive access to divine truths. Additionally, the argument from inauthentic belief raises concerns about the genuineness of faith in God if it is motivated solely by potential benefits and losses.

List of This Is Us characters

patterns. However, after a nervous breakdown and some time off, he feels that his firm does not appreciate or respect him, and quits. Though both he and Beth

This Is Us is an American television series created by Dan Fogelman that premiered on NBC on September 20, 2016. The ensemble cast stars Milo Ventimiglia, Mandy Moore, Sterling K. Brown, Chrissy Metz, Justin Hartley, Susan Kelechi Watson, Chris Sullivan, and Ron Cephas Jones.

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