

Read the extract below then answer the questions that follow.

The Pacifist's Dilemma: A Soldier's Journey to Find Peace in War

Jake had always known that he was different from his peers. While most of his friends were interested in sports or parties, Jake was more interested in reading books about social justice and world politics. His passion for global issues had always been a driving force in his life, but he never thought that it would lead him to the front lines of a war.

When his country called on him to enlist, Jake was torn. He had always been a pacifist, a staunch opponent of war and violence. But he also felt a sense of duty that he couldn't ignore. After much soul-searching, Jake made the difficult decision to join the army. At first, everything seemed like a blur. The training was intense, and Jake found it hard to keep up with the other recruits. But as he learned more about the military and the conflict he was about to be a part of, he began to feel a sense of purpose. Jake was assigned to a unit that was responsible for securing a key area of the city. His days were spent patrolling the streets, searching for insurgents and keeping the peace. It was difficult work, and Jake soon found himself struggling to reconcile his beliefs with his actions.

As he walked through the city, Jake couldn't help but think about the people he was fighting against. Were they really so different from him? Did they deserve to die? He was torn between his loyalty to his country and his desire for peace. It wasn't long before Jake's internal conflict spilled over into his interactions with the other soldiers. He found himself avoiding conversations about the war, and when pressed, he struggled to defend his position. One day, he was approached by his commanding officer, a gruff man with years of combat experience under his belt.

"What's eatin' at you, kid?" the officer asked, lighting a cigarette. "You're not yourself out here."

Jake hesitated before answering. "I don't know, sir. I just... I don't know if what we're doing is right."

The officer scoffed. "You think war is ever right? We're not here because we want to be, son. We're here because we have to be."

Jake nodded, but he couldn't shake the feeling that there had to be a better way. He started to read books and articles about peaceful conflict resolution, hoping to find some answers. And slowly, he began to realise that his beliefs didn't have to be at odds with his actions. As the war raged on, Jake found himself trying to promote peace and understanding wherever he could. He started talking to the other soldiers about nonviolent solutions to conflict, and he even began to make connections with some of the enemy combatants. It wasn't easy, but Jake knew it was the right thing to do.

One day, Jake was on patrol when he heard the sound of gunfire in the distance. He and his unit rushed to the scene, ready to engage the enemy. But when they arrived, they found something unexpected. A group of local citizens had gathered in the streets, protesting the violence and destruction that had engulfed their city. They were waving signs and chanting slogans, demanding an end to the conflict. Jake couldn't believe what he was seeing. He had always known that there were people who opposed the war, but he had never seen it in person. For the first time in months, Jake felt a glimmer of hope. If the people on both sides of the conflict could come together like this, maybe there was a chance for peace. He returned to his unit, filled with a newfound sense of purpose.

Finally, after months of fighting, the war came to an end. Jake returned home, a changed man. He knew that he could never go back to his old ways of thinking. Instead, he had a new mission in life: to promote peace and understanding wherever he could. Jake began volunteering with organisations that focused on conflict resolution and international cooperation. He spoke at rallies and conferences, sharing his experiences and urging others to find peaceful solutions to conflict. He even wrote a book about his time in the war, detailing his struggles and his newfound beliefs. But despite all of his efforts, Jake still faced opposition from those who believed that violence was necessary to achieve their goals. He received hate mail and threats, and some people even accused him of being unpatriotic.

It was during one of these confrontations that Jake realised the true lesson of his experience. It wasn't enough to simply promote peace and nonviolence; he had to truly believe in it, even when it was difficult. Jake stood his ground, calmly explaining his beliefs and his experiences. And slowly but surely, he began to win people over. Some of his harshest critics even started to see things from his perspective, realising that there was more to achieving peace than simply winning a war.

Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.

- 1 How does Jake's experience in the war reveal the importance of understanding and empathy in promoting peaceful conflict resolution?**
 - A. by trying to connect with the enemy and advocating for nonviolent solutions, Jake was able to promote peace and understanding among both soldiers and civilians
 - B. by advocating for the enemy and encouraging soldiers to defect to their side, Jake was able to promote peace and understanding among both soldiers and civilians
 - C. by using violent tactics against the enemy, Jake was able to show them that they couldn't win the war and that peaceful solutions were necessary for resolution
 - D. by participating in the war, Jake was able to show his dedication to his country and inspire others to do the same, ultimately promoting peaceful resolution

- 2 What irony can be observed in the story?**
 - A. A soldier who starts out promoting peace but ultimately becomes disillusioned and succumbs to the violence and chaos of war, promoting a "kill or be killed" mentality.
 - B. A soldier who was eager to fight in a war, eager to prove his bravery and worth to his country, but ultimately realising that war is not the answer to all conflicts.
 - C. A pacifist being forced to fight in a war, struggling with his beliefs and actions, and ultimately promoting peace and nonviolence even in the face of opposition.
 - D. A soldier who is initially hesitant to fight in a war due to his pacifist beliefs but later becomes a war hero, receiving medals and accolades for his bravery in battle.

- 3 What was the significance of the protest Jake witnessed while on patrol?**

- A. The protest Jake witnessed while on patrol made him believe that the war was not his concern and he should not have joined the army.
 - B. The protest Jake witnessed while on patrol made him believe that the war was justified and necessary to protect the people of his country.
 - C. It showed him that there were people on both sides of the conflict who opposed the violence and destruction caused by the war.
 - D. The protest Jake witnessed while on patrol made him feel hopeless about the possibility of fighting and ending the war with peace.
- 4 What factors led Jake to make the difficult decision to join the army despite being a pacifist?**
- A. His desire to escape his mundane and boring life and embark on a new adventure.
 - B. His drive to prove that war can be fought and won by promoting peace and unity.
 - C. His conviction that violence was the only way to achieve lasting peace in the world.
 - D. His sense of duty to his country and his desire to make a difference in the world.
- 5 Jake's experience in the war challenged his preconceived notions about the people he was fighting against. What impact does this have on his beliefs about conflict resolution?**
- A. This led him to believe that peaceful conflict resolution was naive and unrealistic.
 - B. This caused him to question whether violence was the only solution to conflict.
 - C. This caused him to believe that the only solution to conflict was to surrender.
 - D. This reinforced his belief that war was always the better solution to conflicts.
- 6 What did Jake learn about achieving peace through his experiences in the war and promoting peace afterwards?**
- A. Jake learned that achieving peace required a commitment to nonviolence and a willingness to engage with those who held opposing views.
 - B. Jake learned that achieving peace required only a willingness to engage with those who held opposing views, regardless of the use of violence.
 - C. Jake learned that achieving peace always required going against the beliefs and opinions of others and forcing one's own views onto them.
 - D. Jake learned that achieving peace required ignoring and suppressing opposing views and focusing solely on one's own beliefs.

Read the poem below then answer the questions that follow.

We Wear the Mask by Paul Laurence Dunbar

We wear the mask that grins and lies,
 It hides our cheeks and shades our eyes,—
 This debt we pay to human guile;
 With torn and bleeding hearts we smile,
 And mouth with myriad subtleties.

We smile, but, O great Christ, our cries 10
To thee from tortured souls arise.
We sing, but oh the clay is vile
Beneath our feet, and long the mile;
But let the world dream otherwise,
 We wear the mask! 15

7 What does lines 6-7 mean?

- 8 How does the speaker use irony to convey their message about the societal pressures faced by the speaker and their community?**

- 9 In what ways does the poem challenge traditional notions of identity and authenticity?**

- A.** People are not always able to be their authentic selves in a world that judges and discriminates against them based on their identity.
- B.** The poem argues that the tension between individual identity and social conformity is a fundamental aspect of the human condition.
- C.** The poem suggests that authenticity is not necessarily a desirable goal, as it often entails exposing oneself to ridicule from others.

- D. The poem suggests that people wear masks not only to deceive others, but also to deceive themselves about their true feelings.

10 What is the relationship between the public persona that the speaker presents and the private turmoil that they experience?

- A. The public persona presented by the speaker is an accurate reflection of their inner emotional state, and they use the mask as a way to express their pain more effectively.
- B. The public persona presented by the speaker is an exaggerated version of their inner turmoil, and they use the mask to draw attention to their suffering and gain sympathy from others.
- C. The relationship between the public persona and private turmoil of the speaker is one of balance, they use the mask to hide some aspects of their pain while expressing others openly.
- D. The private turmoil experienced by the speaker and their community is at odds with the public persona they present, and they are forced to hide their pain to conform to societal norms.

11 What does lines 12-13 mean?

- A. The speaker and their community take pleasure in performing and entertaining others, but they are aware of their lowly status in society and the long road ahead of them.
- B. The speaker and their community are using music to express their pain and suffering, but they feel that their art is not valued or appreciated by the world around them.
- C. Despite the joy expressed through singing, the ground on which they stand is unpleasant or even repulsive, representing the difficult circumstances in which they live.
- D. The speaker and their community are walking a difficult path towards liberation and equality, but they are aware that the road ahead is full of obstacles and challenges.

12 What does the poem aim to do?

- A. to criticise and discourage the practice of wearing masks and hiding one's true self as a cowardly and dishonest way of navigating social situations
- B. to raise awareness and encourage reflection about the societal pressures and expectations placed on individuals to conform and hide their true identities
- C. to explore the metaphorical significance of masks in different cultural and historical contexts, and their role in shaping individual and collective identities
- D. to satirise the hypocrisy and duplicity of human nature, and the way in which people manipulate and deceive each other for their own personal gain

Read the article below then answer the questions.

There are sentences that have been removed from the article. Choose the correct letter below that contains the sentence that best fits in the paragraph. Take note that there is an extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Paradox of Choice

In our modern world, we are constantly bombarded with an endless array of choices in nearly every aspect of our lives. From selecting a brand of toothpaste to choosing a career path, the abundance of

options available can be overwhelming. **13**..... The paradox of choice was first introduced by psychologist Barry Schwartz in his book "The Paradox of Choice: Why More is Less." Schwartz argued that while choice is a necessary and valuable aspect of human freedom and autonomy, too much choice can actually have negative consequences. In particular, Schwartz noted that as the number of options available to us increases, so does the pressure to make the "right" decision. **14**.....

The paradox of choice can have a significant impact on our lives, from consumer decision-making to career choices and beyond. In consumer decision-making, the paradox of choice can lead to decreased satisfaction and happiness. When faced with a large number of options, it is easy to imagine that there may have been a better choice available that we missed. This can lead to a constant feeling of "what if" and a sense of missed opportunities. **15**..... When we have so many options to choose from, it's easy to imagine that we could have made a better choice. This can lead to a sense of disappointment with our chosen option and a constant feeling of wondering if we made the right decision.

Studies have shown that the paradox of choice can have negative consequences in a variety of contexts. **16**..... However, the group that had more choices reported higher levels of satisfaction with their decision, even though they were less likely to actually make a purchase. Another study conducted by psychologists at Swarthmore College found that too much choice can lead to a decrease in motivation and effort. In the study, participants were asked to solve a puzzle. Half of the participants were given a choice of six puzzles to solve, while the other half were given a choice of 30 puzzles. The researchers found that participants who were given fewer options were more likely to complete the puzzle and spent more time working on it than those who were given more options.

In the realm of career decision-making, the paradox of choice can also have negative consequences. With so many options available, it can be difficult for individuals to choose a career path that truly aligns with their interests and values. **17**..... So, what can we do to combat the paradox of choice? One solution is to recognize that more options do not always lead to greater happiness or satisfaction. In fact, sometimes having fewer choices can actually be a good thing. **18**..... Additionally, we can learn to be more satisfied with the choices we make, recognizing that there will always be trade-offs and imperfections. Another solution is to practise mindfulness and intentional decision-making. By being more aware of the negative consequences of choice overload, we can make more deliberate and conscious choices, rather than being swept up in the overwhelming number of options presented to us.

Choose the letter of the correct sentence that best fits the missing lines in each paragraph.

- A.** Furthermore, too much choice can lead to feelings of regret and dissatisfaction even if we do make a decision.
- B.** By limiting our options, we can reduce the pressure to make the "perfect" decision and focus on the choices that really matter to us.

- C.** This pressure can be so intense that it leads to decision paralysis, where we are unable to make any decision at all.
- D.** However, studies have shown that individuals who limit their options and focus on a few key areas of interest are more likely to find career satisfaction and success.
- E.** For example, a study conducted by researchers at Columbia University found that shoppers who were presented with a smaller selection of jams were more likely to purchase a jar than those who were presented with a larger selection.
- F.** Our lives can be significantly impacted by the paradox of choice, from purchasing decisions to job decisions and beyond.
- G.** This phenomenon, known as the paradox of choice, is a psychological concept that highlights how too much freedom can lead to decision paralysis and decreased overall satisfaction.

Read the extracts below then answer the questions that follow.

A.	<p>Antisocial Personality Disorder is a mental health condition characterised by a disregard for the rights of others, violation of social norms and rules, and a lack of remorse for one's actions. People with this disorder may engage in criminal behaviour, lie and deceive others, and show little regard for the consequences of their actions. They may also lack empathy, be impulsive, and have a tendency towards aggression.</p> <p>Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder often display a pattern of behaviour that starts in childhood or early adolescence and continues into adulthood. The exact cause of this disorder is not fully understood, but it is believed to be a combination of genetic, environmental, and social factors.</p>	C.	<p>Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is a mental health disorder characterised by intense and unstable relationships, impulsive behaviour, emotional instability, and a distorted self-image. People with BPD often experience intense mood swings, and their emotions may rapidly fluctuate from one extreme to another. They may have difficulty regulating their emotions, leading to impulsive behaviors such as self-harm or suicidal ideation.</p> <p>One of the defining features of BPD is a pervasive fear of abandonment. People with BPD may feel intense anxiety or anger when they perceive that a relationship is threatened or when they are left alone. This fear of abandonment can lead to desperate efforts to maintain relationships, such as clinging to partners or friends.</p>
B.	<p>Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is a type of personality disorder characterised by an inflated sense of self-importance, a constant need for admiration and attention, and a lack of empathy for others.</p>	D.	<p>Avoidant Personality Disorder (AVPD) is a type of personality disorder characterised by a persistent pattern of social inhibition, feelings of inadequacy, and hypersensitivity to criticism or rejection. People with AVPD</p>

<p>Individuals with NPD often believe that they are superior to others, and they may seek out praise, attention, and adulation to reinforce their sense of self-worth. They may also have a sense of entitlement and expect others to cater to their needs and desires.</p> <p>People with NPD may also engage in manipulative behaviours to maintain their inflated sense of self-importance. They may exploit others to meet their own needs, and they may lack empathy for the feelings and experiences of others. This can make it difficult for them to maintain close relationships, as they may struggle to understand or respond to the needs of others.</p>	<p>often experience extreme anxiety and fear when it comes to social situations or forming close relationships. As a result, they may avoid social interactions or situations that could lead to rejection or disapproval. This can lead to significant impairment in their ability to function in everyday life.</p> <p>People with AVPD may also have a distorted self-image and a tendency to view themselves as socially inept or inferior to others. They may struggle with low self-esteem and have a heightened sense of self-consciousness. Despite their desire for social connection and intimacy, they may feel undeserving of love and affection, and struggle to form close relationships.</p>
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Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description. Take note that the letters can be repeated accordingly.

Which extract mentions about...

19	a personality disorder where people with this may indulge in manipulative behaviour to sustain their exaggerated feeling of self-importance?
20	a personality disorder those who suffer from this may also have a skewed self-image and a propensity to see themselves as socially awkward or inferior to others?
21	a personality disorder marked by an exaggerated sense of one's own significance, a persistent want for adoration and attention, and a lack of regard for others?
22	a personality disorder where people who suffer from this have a persistent worry of being abandoned?
23	a personality disorder marked by a recurring pattern of social reservations and hypersensitivity to rejections or critique?
24	a personality disorder where people who suffer from this frequently have a pattern of behaviour that begins in infancy or early teens and continues until they are adults?

Read the article below then answer the questions that follow.

Quantum Computing

Quantum computing is a field of computer science and physics that has the potential to revolutionise the way we process and analyse data. At its core, quantum computing utilises the principles of quantum mechanics to perform calculations that are exponentially faster than traditional computers. This technology could revolutionise fields such as cryptography, materials science, and drug discovery. However, there are still several obstacles that need to be overcome before quantum computing can become a practical reality.

One of the most significant differences between traditional computing and quantum computing is the way information is processed. Traditional computing operates on bits, which can only exist in two states: 0 or 1. In contrast, quantum computing uses qubits, which can exist in multiple states simultaneously, allowing for exponentially faster calculations. This is due to the principle of quantum superposition, which allows for multiple states to coexist and be manipulated simultaneously. Another key feature of quantum computing is quantum entanglement, which allows for the instantaneous transfer of information between particles, regardless of the distance between them. This property could lead to the development of secure quantum communication networks, which could not be hacked or intercepted, revolutionising cryptography and cybersecurity.

Quantum computing also has the potential to revolutionise the way we simulate quantum systems. Classical computers struggle to simulate the complex and non-linear nature of quantum systems, such as molecules or materials. Quantum computers could potentially simulate these systems, leading to new insights into their behaviour that could revolutionise fields like drug discovery, materials science, and energy storage. Despite the enormous potential of quantum computing, there are several challenges that need to be overcome before it can become a practical reality. One of the most significant challenges is the issue of decoherence, which occurs when a quantum system interacts with its environment, causing the fragile quantum state to collapse. This can lead to errors in the calculation, making the results unreliable. To overcome the problem of decoherence, researchers are exploring various approaches, such as quantum error correction, which involves using redundancy to protect the quantum state from errors caused by decoherence. Another approach is fault-tolerant quantum computing, which involves building a quantum computer that can detect and correct errors in real-time, ensuring the reliability of the calculation.

Another challenge facing quantum computing is the issue of scalability. While there have been significant advancements in the development of quantum computers, they are still in the nascent stage, and none of them have reached the level of maturity required for practical use. The number of qubits in a quantum computer is directly related to its processing power, and increasing the number of qubits is essential for scaling up quantum computing. However, increasing the number of qubits also increases the likelihood of errors caused by decoherence. There are several approaches to building a scalable quantum computer. One approach is the use of ion traps, which involve trapping ions in a vacuum and using lasers to manipulate their quantum state. Another approach is superconducting circuits, which utilise superconducting materials to create the qubits. Topological qubits are another approach, which utilise the topology of a material to create a qubit that is more robust against decoherence.

The development of quantum computing has also led to significant advancements in other fields, such as quantum communication and cryptography. In 2020, researchers at the University of Bristol and the University of Tokyo successfully demonstrated the world's first quantum teleportation over a distance of 7.8 km, marking a significant step towards the development of secure quantum communication networks.

Quantum cryptography is another field that has been revolutionised by the development of quantum computing. Unlike classical cryptography, which relies on mathematical algorithms, quantum cryptography relies on the principles of quantum mechanics, making it virtually unhackable. Quantum key distribution, which is a method of encrypting data using the principles of quantum mechanics, has been successfully demonstrated in several experiments, paving the way for the development of secure communication networks.

Despite the immense potential of quantum computing, there are also concerns about its potential impact on cybersecurity. The ability of quantum computers to factor large numbers quickly could render many existing encryption methods vulnerable, potentially exposing sensitive data. However, researchers are also working on developing post-quantum cryptography, which utilises mathematical algorithms that are resistant to attacks by quantum computers.

Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.

25 Which is a key difference between traditional computing and quantum computing?

- A. Traditional computing operates on bits that can only exist in two states, while quantum computing uses qubits that can exist in multiple states simultaneously.
- B. Traditional computing uses classical mechanics to perform calculations, while quantum computing uses quantum mechanics and other complicated computations.
- C. Traditional computing operates on bits that can exist in multiple states simultaneously, while quantum computing uses qubits that can only exist in three states.
- D. Traditional computing can only perform calculations in a linear fashion, while quantum computing can perform calculations in a non-linear fashion.

26 How does quantum computing have the potential to revolutionise the field of materials science?

- A. by allowing for the creation of entirely new states of matter that have unique properties and potential applications in fields such as quantum computing and data storage.
- B. by allowing for the simulation of quantum systems such as molecules and materials, leading to new insights into their behaviour and potential applications in materials science.
- C. by enabling the manipulation of individual molecules, leading to the creation of new materials with properties and potential applications in fields such as electronics and energy.
- D. by enabling the manipulation of the electromagnetic field, leading to the creation of new types of materials that can interact with light and have potential applications in fields such as optics.

27 What is decoherence, and why is it a significant challenge facing quantum computing?

- A. It is when the quantum systems become a lot more complex, leading to more advanced calculations in quantum computing.
- B. It is the process of quantum systems becoming more predictable, allowing for more accurate calculations in quantum computing.
- C. It is when a quantum system interacts with its environment, causing the quantum state to collapse, leading to calculation errors.

- D. It is the process of quantum systems becoming more coherent, leading to more accurate calculations in quantum computing.

28 How does quantum cryptography differ from classical cryptography, and why is it considered virtually unhackable?

- A. Quantum cryptography differs from classical cryptography in that it relies on the principles of quantum mechanics, making it virtually unhackable.
- B. Quantum cryptography is similar to classical cryptography in that it relies on mathematical algorithms, but it uses key sizes that are larger.
- C. Classical cryptography differs from quantum cryptography in that it relies on mathematical algorithms, but quantum and uses prime numbers.
- D. Both classical and quantum cryptography use the same principles, but quantum cryptography relies on more complex mathematical equations.

29 What are some concerns about the potential impact of quantum computing on cybersecurity?

- A. Quantum computing could potentially make encryption methods even stronger, making it virtually impossible for any hacker to access sensitive data.
- B. Quantum computing could make encryption methods obsolete, meaning that any data protected by encryption would be at risk of being accessed by hackers.
- C. Quantum computing could be used to create new encryption methods that make it impossible for hackers to gain access to sensitive, confidential, and prohibited data.
- D. Quantum computers can factor large numbers quickly, which could render many existing encryption methods vulnerable, potentially exposing sensitive data.

30 Which explains the principles of quantum mechanics that make quantum computing possible?

- A. Quantum superposition allows for qubits to exist in multiple states simultaneously. Quantum entanglement allows for the instantaneous transfer of information between particles.
- B. The principles of quantum mechanics used in quantum computing are based on the ability of qubits to only exist in one state at a time, which allows for faster calculations.
- C. Quantum entanglement to manipulate qubits into the desired state, while quantum superposition allows for particles to be instantaneously transferred between particles.
- D. Quantum superposition allows for qubits to become larger and a lot more complex. Quantum entanglement allows for the morphing of qubits to different molecules and atoms.