Each question in the exam will be split into five parts, worth 1, 2, 4, 5 and 12 marks.

**These questions test knowledge and understanding**

1. **The 1 mark question**
   The 1 mark question is always a multiple-choice question with four answers to choose from. It will usually include the command words: ‘Which one of the following...’

2. **The 2 mark question**
   The 2 mark question always begins with the command words: ‘Give two...’ or ‘Name two...’
   - Give two ways in which religious believers help victims of war. [2 marks]

3. **The 4 mark question**
   The 4 mark question always begins with the command words: ‘Explain two...’
   - Explain two contrasting ways in which Holy Communion is celebrated in Christianity. [4 marks]

4. **The 5 mark question**
   Like the 4 mark question, it always begins with the command words: ‘Explain two...’
   - In addition it will also ask you to: Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious/Buddhist/Christian/Hindu/Jewish/Muslim/Sikh, belief and teaching in your answer.
   - Explain two reasons why Christians pray.
     - Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer. [5 marks]

5. **The 12 mark question**
   - This question tests analytical and evaluative skills
   - The 12 mark question always begins with a statement, and then asks you to evaluate the statement. There will be bullet points guiding you through what the examiner expects you to provide in your answer.

   From Paper 2:
   - War is never right
   - Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
     - give reasoned arguments to support this statement
     - give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
     - should refer to religious arguments
     - may refer to non-religious arguments
     - reach a justified conclusion. [12 marks]

   **Tips for answering the 12 mark question**
   - Remember to focus your answer on the statement you’ve been given, for example War is never right!
   - Include different viewpoints, one supporting the statement, one arguing against it – for example one viewpoint to support the idea that war is never right, and an alternative viewpoint to suggest that war is sometimes necessary.
   - Develop both arguments using a logical chain of reasoning – draw widely on your knowledge and understanding of the subject of war, try to make connections between ideas. Write a detailed answer and use evidence to support your arguments.
   - Be sure to include religious arguments – a top level answer will explain how religious teaching is relevant to the argument.
   - Include evaluation – you can make judgements on the strength of arguments throughout, and you should finish with a justified conclusion. If you want to, you can give your own opinion.
   - Write persuasively – use a minimum of three paragraphs (one giving arguments for the statement, one for a different point of view and final conclusion). The examiner will expect to see extended writing and full sentences.

   **For a more detailed guide to your exam question types see our NEW! AQA GCSE Revision Guides**