

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to add, you need to join one thing to something else to increase the size, number or amount.

Add



English

In English, if you are asked to analyse, you need to look closely at the language and/or structure of the extract/text to work out the writer's aims and what effects they wanted to have on their reader or audience.

Art

In art, if you are asked to analyse something, you need to examine your own or someone else's artwork in detail.

History

In history, if you are asked to analyse something, you need to examine it in detail and explain it, in response to the question asked. You will need to select appropriate information. You may be asked to make a sensible conclusion (judgement) and make links.

Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to analyse, you need to break the media text down into its individual parts to explore how the meaning is created.



Analyse

Drama

In drama, if you are asked to analyse something, you need to examine it in great detail.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to analyse, you need to break down the content of a topic or issue into its individual elements to provide a detailed account and show an understanding of it.

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to analyse, you need to compare or consider unique or special features of something.

Music

In music, if you are asked to analyse something, you need to examine in detail how musical elements have been used in a piece of music.

Politics

In politics, if you are asked to analyse something, you need to break down ideas, issues etc to find connections, similarities and/or differences. You should demonstrate clear and sensible thinking.

Sociology

In sociology, if you are asked to analyse something, you need to separate the information into individual parts/topics and identify their characteristics.

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to analyse something, you need to look at the information provided and break it down to identify and make sense of the main points being raised.



Analyse

Business Studies

In business studies, if you are asked to analyse something, you need to write a developed answer, in context, showing clear and relevant thinking. Typically, this will be five strands of logical steps to show depth of knowledge, using connectives to join the points together.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to analyse something, you need to bring out the essential elements or structure. You will be expected to identify parts and relationships, making sense of the information to reach conclusions.

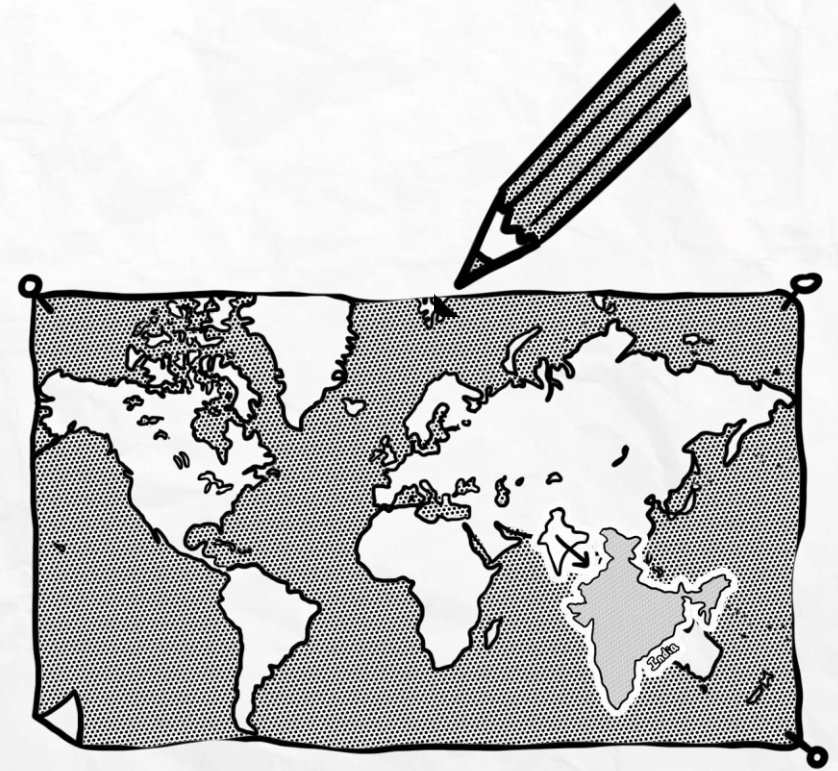
Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to analyse something, you need to separate information into individual parts and identify their characteristics. You will also need to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a topic or argument and make a clear and relevant comment.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to annotate something, you will need to add to a diagram, image or graphic with a number of words that describe and/or explain features, rather than just identify them (which is labelling).

Annotate



Economics

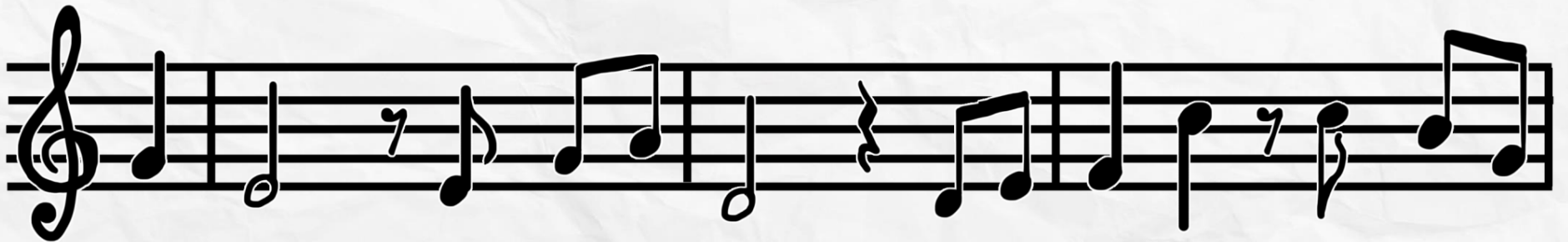
In economics, if you are asked to apply something, you need to put it into effect in a recognised way.

Apply

Music

In music, if you are asked to appraise something, you need to analyse music by identifying techniques used by the composer.

Appraise



Maths

In maths, if you are asked to approximate something, you need to estimate (make an informed guess) values in order to make calculations simpler.

Approximate



English

In English, if you are asked to argue for or against something, you need to try to convince someone (who may disagree with you) that something is right or wrong, using reasons and evidence.

Argue



Science

In science, if you are asked to assess something, you need to identify the important information in the question to come to a conclusion about it.

History

In history, if you are asked to assess something, you need to judge/evaluate it and use all of the available evidence to offer a clear and sensible argument and/or judgement.

Religious Studies

In religious studies, if you are asked to assess something, you need to weigh up more than one point of view and reach a reasonable conclusion.

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to assess something, you need to reach a sensible conclusion (judgement) about it. At A Level, you need to show accurate knowledge by providing contextualised explanations.

Assess

Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to assess something, you need to consider/review the information and draw conclusions from this.

Maths

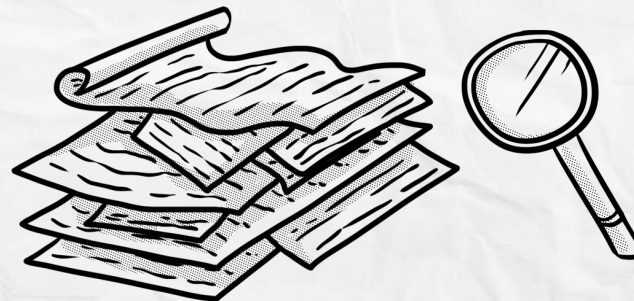
In maths, if you are asked to assess something, you need to consider/evaluate the suitability, nature or quality of something, making an informed comment/judgement on it.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to assess something, you need to offer a sensible comment (judgement) on the standard/quality of situation/skills, informed by relevant facts.

Geography

In geography, at GCSE, if you are asked to assess something, you need to make an informed comment/judgement. At A Level, this may involve considering several options or arguments and weighing them up to come to a conclusion about their effectiveness or validity.



Business Studies

In business studies, if you are asked to calculate something, you need to use mathematical skills to work out the answer.

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to calculate something, you need to work out the value of it.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to calculate, you need to work out the value of something.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to calculate, you need to work out the value of something.

Calculate

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to calculate something, you need to work something out using a mathematical process/operation.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to calculate something, you need to get a numerical answer and show the relevant stages of your working.

Working

$$(2a+1)(2a) = 4a\sqrt{2} + 2a$$

$$= 2(2a\sqrt{2} + a)$$

Science

In science, if you are asked to calculate something, you need to use the numbers given in the question to work out the answer and include units.

English

In English, if you are asked to comment on something, you need to consider it and offer your opinion on the topic, question focus or text.

Science

In science, if you are asked to comment on something, you need to look at information or data and decide what it shows.

Comment

Drama

In drama, if you are asked to comment on something, you need to give an opinion or a reaction to the idea or performance concerned.

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to comment on something, you need to make a statement about the result or information.



Music

In music, if you are asked to compare, you need to state the similarities and differences between pieces of music.

History

In history, if you are asked to compare, you need to assess the similarities and/or differences between two things.

Drama

In drama, if you are asked to compare, you need to consider the similarities and differences between ideas/performances.

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to compare, you need to look at similarities and differences between one thing and another.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to compare, you need to identify similarities and differences.

Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to compare, you need to explore similarities and differences between media texts and/or theories.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to compare, you need to identify the similarities and/or differences between one thing and another.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to compare, you need to give an account of the similarities and differences between two (or more) items or situations, referring to each of them throughout.

English

In English, if you are asked to compare, you need to identify similarities and/or differences between two texts.

Politics

In politics, if you are asked to compare, you need to identify and explain connections, similarities and differences.

Religious Studies

In religious studies, if you are asked to compare, you need to state similarities and differences between two or more ideas or beliefs.

Science

In science, if you are asked to compare, you need to describe similarities and/or differences. If you are asked to compare and contrast, you will need to give similarities and differences.

Art

In art, if you are asked to compare, you will need to explain the similarities and differences between artists' works.

Compare

Science

In science, if you are asked to complete something, you need to add values to a table or diagram.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to complete something, you need to provide all necessary or appropriate parts.

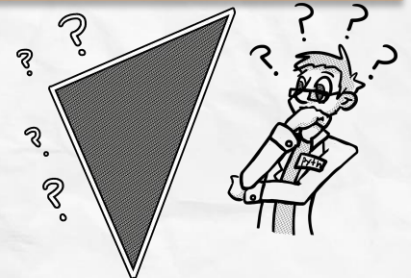
Complete

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to complete something, you need to finish the task by adding information.

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to complete something, you need to fill in the missing values.





Compose

Music

In music, if you are asked to compose something, you need to create a piece of music yourself.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to consider something, you need to review and respond to the given information.

Consider



Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to convert something, you need to change the form, character or function of something.

Convert

Science

In science, if you are asked to deduce something, you need to come to a decision, based on the information you have been given.

Deduce



Business Studies

In business studies, if you are asked to define something, you need to show your knowledge of a key term by offering a clear definition.

Sociology

In sociology, if you are asked to define something, you need to explain the meaning of it.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to define something, you need to give the precise meaning of a word, phrase, concept or physical quantity.

History

In history, if you are asked to define something, you need to state the meaning of it clearly and in a detailed manner.

Define

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to define something, you need to use its characteristics/properties to describe it.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to define something, you need to state the precise meaning of an idea or concept.

Science

In science, if you are asked to define something, you need to state the meaning of it.

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to define something, you need to explain its meaning.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to define something, you need to give a definition of it.

English

In English, if you are asked to define something, you need to explain what it means very clearly and specifically.

English

In English, if you are asked to describe something, you need to give a detailed explanation by using vocabulary, imagery and specific details to create an image for your reader so they can imagine what you are describing.

Science

In science, if you are asked to describe something, you need to recall facts, events or processes.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to describe something (a feature, pattern, entity, distribution or process), you need to set out its characteristics.

History

In history, if you are asked to describe something, you need to offer a very detailed response which answers a specific enquiry. You will need to use appropriate knowledge that is developed and detailed, by including relevant information.

Describe

Drama

In drama, if you are asked to describe something, you need to produce a detailed written or oral report of performances.

Music

In music, if you are asked to describe something, you need to explain the techniques that a composer has used.

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to describe something, you need to give an account about it, including all of the relevant characteristics, qualities or events.

Art

In art, if you are asked to describe something, you need to explain what you have done/are doing in your work.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to describe something, you need to give an account of it.

Sociology

In sociology, if you are asked to describe something, you need to set out its characteristics. For example, this may be about theories, concepts etc.

Describe

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to describe something, you need to set out its characteristics.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to describe something, you need to give a detailed account or picture of a situation, event, pattern or process.

Science

In science, if you are asked to design something, you need to set out how it will be done.

Design

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to design something, you need to plan a presentation of ideas to show the layout, function, workings, object, system and/or process of it.

Science

In science, if you are asked to determine something, you need to use data or information to obtain an answer.

Determine

History

In history, if you are asked to develop something, you need to offer details and/or explain in as much depth as possible. You will often be asked to add information, more detail and sensible conclusions/comments (judgements).

Drama

In drama, if you are asked to develop something, you need to improve upon existing work by exploring ideas in more detail.

Develop

Music

In music, if you are asked to develop your composition, you need to change a musical idea to make it more advanced.

Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to develop something, you need to build on a media design by adding more defined details.

Art

In art, if you are asked to develop your work, you need to alter, manipulate and change it as the project evolves.

Science

In science, if you are asked to devise something, you need to plan a method.

Devise

Drama

In drama, if you are asked to devise, you need to create a new piece of work, you may draw on inspiration to do so.

History

In history, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to analyse and explain it in a sensible, clear and structured manner, using appropriate information. You may need to sometimes consider other ideas/interpretations.

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to talk or write about it.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to offer a considered and balanced review which includes a range of arguments, factors or hypotheses. Opinions or conclusions should be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Drama

In drama, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to talk about a topic and consider alternative view points.

Discuss

English

In English, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to talk about it with another person or a group of people.

Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to explore both sides of a discussion point, demonstrating understanding of each viewpoint.

Science

In science, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to explore the situation or argument in the question and come to a conclusion.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea. At A Level, you will need to set out both sides of an argument and come to a conclusion related to the content and focus of the discussion.

Business Studies

In business studies, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to typically provide five connected ideas with logical, sensible strands of thinking. You do not need to provide context within the answer.

Art

In art, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to talk to others about your work.

Sociology

In sociology, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to present the key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.

Discuss

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.

Religious Studies

In religious studies, if you are asked to discuss something, you need to explain different points of view, supporting with evidence.

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to draw, you need to produce a diagram.



Draw

Science

In science, if you are asked to draw something, you need to produce or add to a diagram.

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to estimate something, you need to approximate the value of something.

Estimate

Science

In science, if you are asked to estimate something, you need to find a rough value from the information given.

Music

In music, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to analyse music by identifying techniques used by the composer.

History

In history, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to assess the evidence and make sensible, logical arguments using relevant knowledge. You may also be asked to make a developed conclusion (judgement) in relation to the question or topic.

Art

In art, if you are asked to evaluate your work, you need to assess what you have done and why you have made those choices.

English

In English, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to decide if it is good or bad/right or wrong, based on the evidence available to you.

Evaluate

Science

In science, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to use information and your own knowledge to consider evidence for and against.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to evaluate, you will need to consider the evidence or available options, ideas or arguments and come to a conclusion or judgement about their importance/success/worth.

Religious Studies

In religious studies, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to consider different viewpoints and arrive at a sensible conclusion (judgement).

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to find the amount or value of a calculation, to 'work out'.

Business Studies

In business studies, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to show a balanced argument, in context, with points in favour and against. You should structure your response with clear, logical steps using connectives, before making an overall comment/judgement in response to the question.

Sociology

In sociology, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to judge from the available information and evidence.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to assess the limitations and possible consequences/implications; make comments/judgements about ideas, work, solutions or methods in relation to selected criteria.

Evaluate

Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to review information and bring it all together to draw a conclusion, including identifying strengths and weaknesses.

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to form a conclusion/judgement based on the available evidence, using detailed knowledge.

Drama

In drama, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to assess the quality of work/ideas in relation to others.

Politics

In politics, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to review ideas, issues and/or information to make sensible comments/judgements and draw conclusions about their importance/significance/influence.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to evaluate something, you need to form a conclusion/judgement based on the available evidence.

Sociology

In sociology, if you are asked to examine something, you need to investigate it closely, drawing conclusions/making judgements.

Examine

Politics

In politics, if you are asked to examine something, you need to consider an idea/concept carefully in a balanced and removed/detached way to come to a sensible conclusion.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to examine something, you need to carefully consider and provide a detailed account of the given topic.



English

In English, if you are asked to explain something, you need to give information about it, or reasons for it, which will make it easier to understand.

Art

In art, if you are asked to explain, you need to give reasons for your ideas/aims/interest.

Drama

In drama, if you are asked to explain something, you need to express ideas very clearly and in great detail.

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to explain something, you need to write a sentence to describe it and make it clear or justify it.

Explain

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to explain something, you need to set out purposes and reasons using information and knowledge. At A Level, you will need to set out the causes of a phenomenon and/or the factors which influence its form/nature.

History

In history, if you are asked to explain, you need to make something clear by supporting your response with relevant detailed knowledge.

Science

In science, if you are asked to explain something, you need to state how or why something happens.

Religious Studies

In religious studies, if you are asked to explain something, you need to write a clear and detailed account of a topic, exploring underlying reasons for it.

Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to explain something, you need to use logic/reasoning to demonstrate a clear understanding of a media concept and/or theory.

Business Studies

In business studies, if you are asked to explain something, you need to make a statement answering the question, without context. You should then make two linked strands to develop the point you've raised.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to explain something, you need to give a detailed account, including the reasons or causes.

Sociology

In sociology, if you are asked to explain something, you need to set out purposes or reasons for it. If you are asked to briefly explain, you need to give a brief account of it.

Explain

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to explain something, you need to set out purposes or reasons for something, using appropriate evidence.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to explain something, you need to set out the purposes or reasons for it. If you are asked to explain how, you need to give a detailed account of a process or way of doing something.

Politics

In politics, if you are asked to explain something, you need to identify and explain connections, similarities and differences.

Business Studies

In business studies, if you are asked to give a response, you need to provide a simple answer, showing your knowledge.

History

In history, if you are asked to give, you need to state information.

Science

In science, if you are asked to give, you need to recall one or more pieces of information.

Religious Studies

In religious studies, if you are asked to give, you need to state the response briefly.

Give

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to give, you need to present information which determines the importance of an event or issue. Quite often, you will be asked to show causation.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to give, you need to produce an answer from recall.

Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to give, you need to recall information to demonstrate understanding of a topic.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to identify something, you need to name it or otherwise characterise it.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to identify something, you need to name or otherwise characterise it.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to identify something, you need to provide an answer from a number of possibilities. You will need to recognise and briefly state a particular factor or feature.

Science

In science, if you are asked to identify something, you need to choose key details from the information given.

Identify

Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to identify something, you need to select and explore information within a media text.

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to identify something, you need to name, state or characterise it.

Sociology

In sociology, if you are asked to identify something, you need to name or otherwise characterise it.

Music

In music, if you are asked to identify something, you need to establish a technique used by the composer, either by listening to a piece of music or by finding it in written music.

English

In English, if you are asked to infer, you need to read the text closely to gather information that may/may not be obvious/explicit. You may use this to make a judgement about something, for example a question focus.

Infer



Drama

In drama, if you are asked to interpret something, you need to perform in a way which shows a personal understanding (of a director's ideas or character).

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to interpret something, you need to provide its meaning. You may be asked to interpret a graph in context, for example.

Interpret

History

In history, if you are asked to interpret something, you need to identify and explain its meaning.

Art

In art, if you are asked to interpret an artwork, you need to explain what it means or symbolises.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to interpret something, you need to give meaning to it.

Art

In art, if you are asked to investigate an artist or theme, you will need to examine the artist or theme in detail.

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to investigate, you need to carry out calculations or procedures to draw a conclusion(s).

Investigate

Science

In science, if you are asked to justify something, you need to use evidence from the question to support your answer.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to justify something, you need to give valid reasons or evidence to support an answer or conclusion.

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to justify something, you need to support a case with evidence.

Justify

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to justify something, you need to support a case with evidence.

Business Studies

In business studies, if you are asked to justify something, you need to select one answer from two provided and show logical strands and a clear judgement as to why you selected one option and not the other. You could include 'it depends on...' and short and/or long term outcomes.



Geography

In geography, if you are asked to justify something, you need to support a case with evidence. This may involve giving reasons for the validity of a view or idea about why some action should be undertaken.

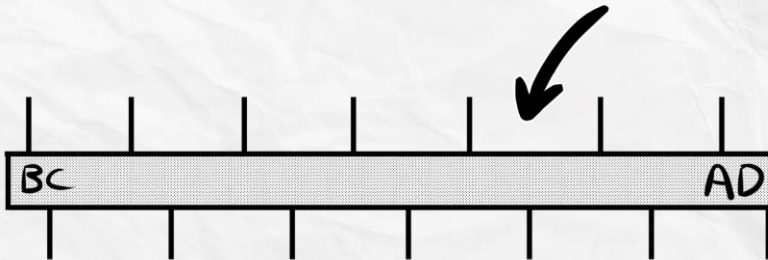
Science

In science, if you are asked to label something, you need to name or show something on a diagram, graph or table.

Label

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to label something, you need to provide appropriate names on a diagram.



Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to label something, you need to provide appropriate names on a diagram.

Science

In science, if you are asked to measure something, you need to find an item of data for a given quantity.

Measure

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to name something, you need to identify it, using a recognised technical term.

Music

In music, if you are asked to name something, you need to identify it.

Name

Science

In science, if you are asked to name something, you need to recall one or more pieces of information.

Music

In music, if you are asked to notate, you need to write out a piece of music, using traditional music staff notation.

Notate



Business Studies

In business studies, if you are asked to outline something, you need to give a point and make one linked strand in context to the case study. This must be in context.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to outline something, you need to set out its main characteristics. At A Level, this may involve providing a brief account of relevant information.

Outline

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to outline something, you need to set out the main characteristics of it.

Sociology

In sociology, if you are asked to outline something, you need to set out its main characteristics and develop these purposes or reasons.

Drama

In drama, if you are asked to perform, you will need to produce and act out ideas in front of an audience.



Perform



Music

In music, if you are asked to perform something, you need to play a piece of music.

Science

In science, if you are asked to plan something, you need to write a method.

Plan

English

In English, if you are asked to plan, you need to decide in advance what you are going to do by noting down key ideas and considering the structure and style of your writing to ensure it is appropriate/well-suited to the task.



Science

In science, if you are asked to plot something, you need to mark points on a graph using data given and draw a line of best fit.

Plot

Science

In science, if you are asked to predict, you need to say what you think will happen, based on the information given and your own knowledge.

Predict



Drama

In drama, if you are asked to present something, you need to perform. This means you will need to produce and act out ideas in front of an audience.



Maths

In maths, if you are asked to present something, you need to display information in a particular way.

Present

Art

In art, if you are asked to present something, you need to visually create an idea for others to see.

Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to present something, you need to show/communicate an idea.

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to recommend something, you need to suggest solutions or options in response to something.

Recommend

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to refer to something, you need to mention or allude (hint) to it.

Refer

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to refer to something, you need to look back at something previously calculated.

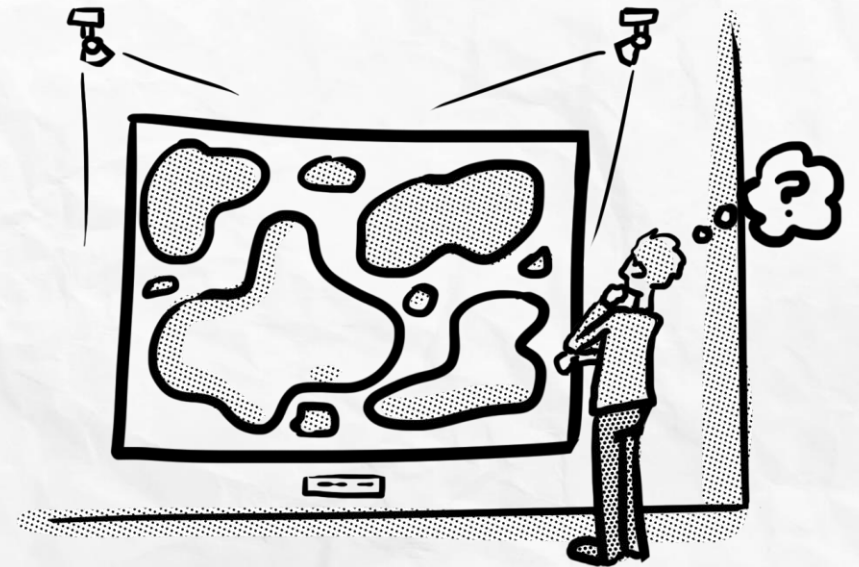
Drama

In drama, if you are asked to reflect, you need to review your written work/performance and consider its effectiveness.

Art

In art, if you are asked to reflect, you need to think carefully about something in your own or others' work.

Reflect



Drama

In drama, if you are asked to rehearse something, you need to spend time preparing a performance, based either on a script or devised piece.

Rehearse



Music

In music, if you are asked to review something, you need to analyse music by identifying techniques used by the composer.

Review

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to satisfy something, you need to fulfil the conditions or keep something similar (equivalent).

Satisfy

English

In English, if you are asked to select, you need to choose. For example you may be asked to select information from a text, so you will need to read the text and choose the relevant/required information.

Select

Music

In music, if you are asked to select, you need to choose something in response to a question.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to show something, you need to give steps in a derivation or calculation.

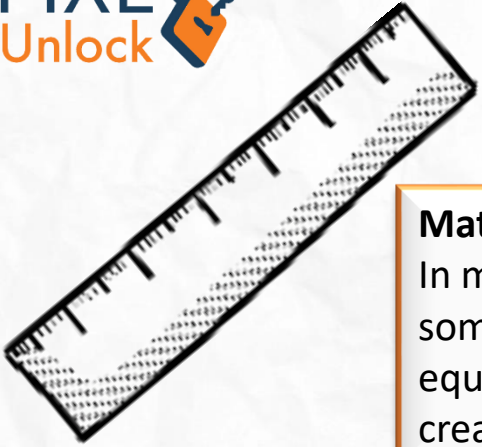
Maths

In maths, if you are asked to show something, you need to use your working out to explain how you got to your conclusion.

Show

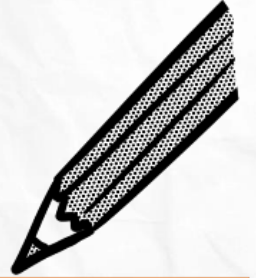
Science

In science, if you are asked to show something, you need to prove the statement is correct by using evidence.



Maths

In maths, if you are asked to sketch something, you need to use your equipment (compass, protractor etc) to create a precise and accurate drawing.



Media Studies

In media studies, if you are asked to sketch something, you need to produce a rough design of a media text.

Sketch

Science

In science, if you are asked to sketch something, you need to draw approximately, without using a ruler.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to sketch something, you need to draw something approximately.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to solve something, you need to get the answer(s) using algebraic and/or numerical and/or graphical methods.

Solve

Business Studies

In business studies, if you are asked to state something, you need to provide an answer which is no more than a sentence in length which shows relevant knowledge.

History

In history, if you are asked to state something, you need to express it clearly.

Computer Science

In computer science, if you are asked to state something, you need to give a specific name, value or other brief answer without explanation or calculation.

State

Economics

In economics, if you are asked to state something, you need to express yourself briefly and clearly.

Maths

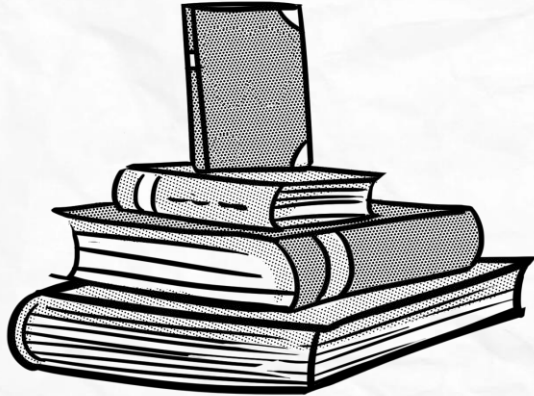
In maths, if you are asked to state, you need to write clearly, usually involving a reason.

Geography

In geography, if you are asked to state something, you need to express it clearly.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to state something, you need to express it clearly.



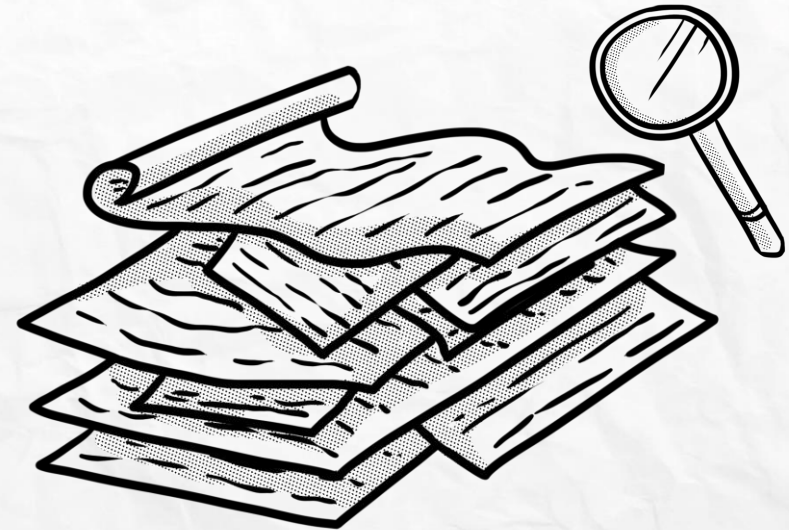
Drama

In drama, if you are asked to study something, you need to independently explore, investigate and analyse a topic/idea in great detail.

Study

History

In history, if you are asked to study something, you need to examine it in detail by looking closely at all aspects of the evidence/opinion/topic.



Music

In music, if you are asked to suggest, you need to put forward an idea.

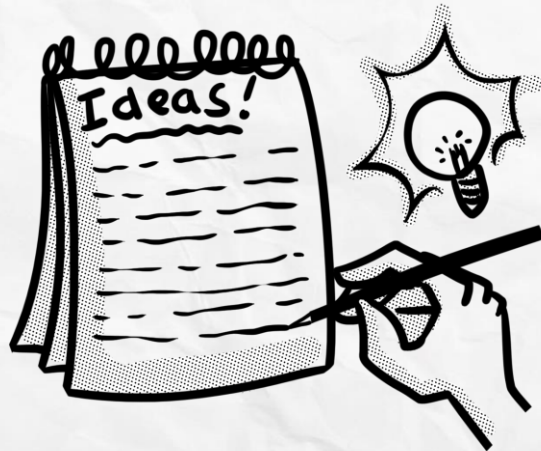
Drama

In drama, if you are asked to suggest something, you need to put forward an idea.

Psychology

In psychology, if you are asked to suggest, you may need to give possible alternatives, produce an idea, put forward a plan or present a possible case/solution to something.

Suggest



Geography

In geography, if you are asked to suggest something, you need to present a possible case/solution for something.

Science

In science, if you are asked to suggest something, you need to apply your knowledge and understanding to a new situation.

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to suggest something, you need to make a suggestion, usually based on something you have already calculated.

English

In English, if you are asked to support a point or argument, you need to use evidence/quotations to help prove what you are saying.

“QUOTE”

Support

 Key

 Points

Why

Religious Studies

In religious studies, if you are asked 'why', your response needs to give a sensible/reasoned consideration of a single point of view through a clear and developed structure/logical chain of reasoning.

Work out

Maths

In maths, if you are asked to work something out, you need to calculate it by using a mathematical process/operation.