Over two years, a student has to imbibe a whole lot of topics; be it in Physics, Chemistry or Biology. Some say it's tough to manage all of them together, some say it is impossible to do so, yet there are some who do it. The difference lies in how you manage your time, and how well you cover these topics sequentially. Doing them sequentially is important because otherwise, what you study wont stay till the end.

An Overview of Premedical Studies by Toppers

Physics

A student has more time in class **11th to orient** himself, than in class 12th. We would advise students of class 11th to first concentrate on each topic individually. Whilst in 11th, it is important to build your **concepts and interests**. Any doubts, get them cleared immediately. Often it is that this stage that students tend to develop a fear of chapters like Rotation, Gravitation, etc. And the fear thus developed troubles them throughout their preparations. ***MAKE SURE YOU DO THESE CHAPTERS PROPERLY IN CLASS 11TH, TO AVOID THE PHYSICS SCARE IN +1 AND +2***. You might go wrong during solving initial questions. But make that a reason to study more and improve yourself. Chapters like Mechanical Properties, EM waves etc. often seem very boring and difficult to retain. So keep studying these again and again, till you memorize them properly.

Chemistry

Even in chemistry, you'll face similar problems and needs to study topics again and again. For **physical Chemistry**, you should know all the formulae and their proper application. Often, students aren't comfortable using some particular formulae. But your aim should be to stay well versed with all of them. **Organic chemistry** calls for a very **systemised approach**. Each chapter in organic is linked to its previous one, and forms a base for the next topics. The most typical organic questions, those with a series of reactions using one starting reactant and asking about the final product, test how systemised and directional your thinking is. So be it nomenclature and isomerism, or alcohol and phenols; make sure you devote proper time to each of these topics.

Inorganic Chemistry is tough to have a strong grip on. For AIIMS, every figure, bond diagram, series/order in the NCERT is important. All uses given in the ncert should be learnt by-heart. It would seem impossible initially, but if

you keep doing it regularly, you ll gradually learn it. And of course, Qualitative Analysis is a must for AIIMS MBBS exam.

A similar approach should be adopted for **Biology**. Each topic, diagram and data should be learnt in a systematic manner, by heart. Yes, it would seem impossible if you look at the size of the syllabus; but as you do it again and again, you ll realise memorising more than 80-90% of the syllabus is possible.

THE KEY HERE, IS TO UNDERSTAND AND LEARN TOPICS SYSTEMATICALLY; SO THAT EACH PRECEEDING TOPIC PREPARES YOU FOR THE NEXT ONE.

Look up into **HC Verma** for any doubt in **Physics**, **OP Tandon** in **Chemistry** and **Trueman for Biology**. At end of each topic, make sure you rethink all the major points you studied, and solve the end exercises. Often a tendency to solve questions days after doing the topic weakens a student's grasp on the subject.

On the contrary, a student in class 12th often has to rush through subjects. We personally wont recommend **revising class 11th** in the early months of class 12th… Atleast till **August-September**, a student in class 12th should aim at completing his +2 syllabus, atleast most of it. And it must be done with utmost concentration without worrying about 11th. After September, in the last months of your preparation, you will need to push forward all subjects together. That's when you'll need to balance our time management according to the needs. If one topic is weak and you are sitting down to improve on it, make sure the other subjects still stay in control.

A very common tendency of students is to go after books like Solomons, JD Lee etc. for Chemistry and other such similar books for Physics. The mistake that students make here is that to study one specific topic, they actually start reading the whole text. In some cases it might prove to be useful, but by-and-large, one should only look up very specific doubts from these books. Unnecessarily going through those texts wont put your time and energy to their best use.

Class 11th and 12th present many hurdles to students; but if you maintain a constant level of interest and determination throughout, these two years of study could really be smooth sailing for you.

What to Study, When to Study What?

In this article, we shall discuss what to study, what not to study and when to study what? For premedical preparations, the amount of material available to do is much much more than you need to do. So, it is important to know what to spend your precious time in.

Regular studies are very important. Whenever you are taught any chapter is physics, chemistry or biology, you should be well versed with all the concepts and points of that chapter before the next chapter starts. **For physics**, practice MCQ questions as and when you study the topics. Read the NCERT simultaneously and highlight the important points so that it is easy when you read it the second time. It is also very important to clear whatever doubts you have in any concept or question without delaying it. Remember, roting down formulas will NOT do any good because without practicing questions, your concepts will not be clear and you'll end up being confused.

For chemistry, again, practice questions and read up the NCERTs as you are being taught chapters. For Inorganic chemistry, it is very important to thoroughly learn the NCERT. Inorganic chemistry will involve quite a lot of rattafication. For organic chemistry, practice as many questions as you can, especially of General Organic Chemistry (since if that is strong, organic will be much easier to understand). You need to remember all the named reaction given in the NCERT. And for the last chapters of organic (chemistry in everyday life, polymers etc.) you will have to resort to rattafication.

So, each day, give at least an hour or two to the **biology NCERT**. Practice questions regularly, and it is equally important to clear your doubts.

In the last two/three months before the exam, it becomes a priority to practice time bounded test papers. Do the previous year papers of the last 8 years or so, and analyse the mistakes you make in them. Give a lot of tests and keep revising topics you feel you are weak in. Make sure you have the entire biology NCERT at your fingertips.

Do NOT commit the mistake of referring to a lot of books for questions, since that creates chaos. Stick to one or two books, and there is no need to go into a lot of detail. Studying the syllabus of the NCERT and the notes given to you by your institute teachers is enough theory. You will get additional knowledge as you practice questions. Do not waste time reading a lot of detail in inorganic chemistry, or doing high level books like **Solomons for organic**. First focus on

keeping your basics clear. Books like Solomons should be used only as a referral book, to understand some high level concepts you might need.

During the **Summer Vacations between class 11th and 12th**, revise as much of the 11th course as you can, but this should NOT compromise your studies of the ongoing 12th course in any way. After you have finished with 12th (by December) simultaneously revise 11th and 12th in December and January, while giving plenty of test papers. In February and March, focus your attention entirely on 12th, for preparation of the boards. As soon as the boards are over, get on to 11th. In the last month, revise the entire course according to a plan, and do as many test papers as you can. In the one month between AIPMT and AIIMS entrance, you need to focus on Assertion Reason questions and GK. Be sure to read up the biology NCERTs at least once and also the 'points to ponder' in the Physics NCERT. **For GK**, do any book with a nice question bank, but do not pay too much attention to GK, since the course is way too vast (Aim4aiims book is good).

SO, keep yourself focussed and remember that the quality of study is more important than the quantity.

What Books to Study

One question which comes to every medical aspirant's mind is what books to study, what books to not study? Which books to use to practice questions? We are here to answer these questions

So, first and foremost…NCERT. If you haven't heard it enough by now, the NCERT books are your ultimate path to success. Especially the **biology** NCERT's, they have to be read multiple times until you have every important point at your fingertips. All the diagrams, all the labelling, the description of the diagrams, even the summary of each chapter is important. Doing previous year papers will give you a fair idea of the type of questions that come from them. As you read up the **NCERTs**, you'll find certain lines which could come as Assertion Reason questions. Mark them. Other than that, you can practice any book with MCQs in it, like Dr. Ali , Aim4AIIMS Study material and NCERT At Your Fingertrips of MTG.

For **Chemistry**, let's divide it in three sections. For physical chemistry, it is important to practise questions in order to clear your concepts. Other than the NCERT, practice a book with enough MCQs for each chapter. Some books we would recommend are

For **Inorganic chemistry**, studying the theory again and again is more important than doing questions. NCERT is very important for inorganic, all the reactions, reagents, special properties of compounds should be crystal clear. Make notes if you want to. Study the notes they give you at your institute. Some books we'd recommend are **O.P. Tandon** for additional points of theory (but do this after thoroughly completing the NCERTs and notes)

For **organic chemistry**, again, you need to practice ample amount of questions for getting a good grip on it. You should know the concept and reaction mechanism behind every question that comes from practice. Some books with enough questions are O.P Tandon, USS in addition to the institute module questions. S.N. Sanyal has some of the difficult reactions thoroughly explained. NCERT questions are a MUST!! Books like Solomon's, though can be referred, are not necessary. For getting your concepts of general organic chemistry, D.K. Singh is a good book, though the level of questions can be a few notches higher than what comes in medical exams.

Lastly **for physics**, practice is the only thing that can make you perfect in it. USS, G.R. Batla, Pradeep's, S.L. Arora are some books which have a good question bank. Concepts of Physics by **H.C. Verma** is a very good book to build up concepts in order to tackle higher level questions. Apart from this, **NCERT** of course is a must, especially the "points to ponder" given at the end of each chapter. In Physics, you need to do the following things: Read up and solve the NCERT, Solve the institute modules and then do a book with lots of MCQ questions. Then go for books like H.C. Verma if you get enough time. Practice the previous year questions and look up the extra topics that have been asked, like Camera and Laser.

SO, basically, you need to practice as much as you can, have clear concepts and keep the NCERT (of all subjects) on your fingertips.

Whilst in an exam…

The mentality and methodology of a student determines to a great extent, his performance in the exam. It won't be unusual for a student's confidence and interest level to decline steadily, as he moves from question **1 to question 200 (AIIMS q. paper)**. The major problem this presents is that by the time the student reaches the tough questions of assertion-reasoning, a part of his brain already starts to feel tired. So naturally, the questions requiring clear thinking and logical reasoning start seeming tough to solve.

In physics, this often happens with questions of waves, gravitation, optics and modern physics. Such questions need to be thought over with a very **clear and directional mind**. In chemistry, the same trouble arises with assertion reason of physical chemistry tirations and organic chemistry. Biology presents relatively straight-forward questions, but still, A & R questions of chapters like classical botany, human physiology etc. may need you to **link facts**.

The best way to tackle this problem is to look at the question paper in an organised manner. Before attempting the question paper, you should know what your **weaknesses and strengths** are. Your weaknesses will have seemingly tougher questions so it is always better to start off with those parts of the question paper. Generally, a student who is strong at calculations and logical thinking starts with physics while a student who is good at recalling things starts with biology.

Physics in an AIIMS exam is often very **calculative and tricky**. So even a strong student can feel shaken by it. But the point is that, solving every question of physics in an AIIMS exam isn't possible in most cases. You just need to make sure though you'll feel very tired after the 40 questions of physics MCQ, the assertion reasons must be approached with a fresh mind. If not immediately after the Physics MCQ, you may first complete all objective questions and then do all A & R questions together.

A big proportion of students also **prefer to do biology first**, so that they remain confident for most of the exam time. This probably is because major part of biology is from the NCERT. But while adopting this sort of technique, the students should make sure they do not leave out Physics for the last. If you have to start with Biology, do so Then move over to Physics, then to chemistry and finally to the assertion reasons.

There are some points you should keep in mind during the last days of your preparations:

Students often remain tensed about questions in biology from Classical Botany (Plant Kingdom/ classification of life) and Ecology. The questions from these chapters are primarily from the NCERT. Every **table/ diagram of the NCERT** must be at each student's tips because these have the highest chances of being modulated and asked in some or the other form. But it is always advised to the students to go through major happenings in field of Ecology. Like the major summits and meetings and conventions and protocols. However, AIIMS primarily focusses on Plant and Human physiology. (Including Class 12th reproduction unit).

While writing the exam it isn't necessary that you'll remember all that you've read. Often we see questions that relate to something we've read before, but still cant recall the answer. It is very important not to freak out under such circumstances. Just leave it question aside for a short while and move over to the next questions. Later after having solved most of the other questions, come back to that initial problem and think at it with a clear mind. If you've read it before, it will definitely stike you.

Also, always **attempt GK at the end** else it could get scary at times!! GK is mostly prepared at the last. Make sure you do the recent Nobel Prize winners, Important Dates, Important Sorbiquets, Heads of Important Govt. Offices, And the latest in Sports- Winners, Tournaments and trophies.

Whilst in the exam, just remember not to panic, believe in yourself and believe that what you have prepared would be enough to get you through.

10 ways to save time in AIIMS exam preparation

- *Time Management is a major aspect one needs to concentrate on while preparing for any exam. Every minute is precious to you and you can gain or lose allot in just a minute or two. Therefore, utilize your time wisely. This will help lessen burden, as well as pressure, just around the time your exam starts.*
- *To start with, plan out a time table. You know your strengths and weakness. Give more time to the areas you lag behind and concentrate more on them. Don't bundle it up and keep aside. You may not be able to complete it in the last moment and might just have to skip it.*
- *Challenge yourself in writing down things you cannot remember. Visual aids are always helpful in remembering. Devise easy techniques to remember things.*
- *Don't just cram facts. You will be tested on your basic understanding of your studies. So don't hesitate to clear doubts when you have time.*
- *Don't leave anything for the last minute cramming. That is not exactly the way you approach an exam. This can only lead to failure and dejection.*
- *Prepare short notes for revision before exams. This will save time and effort as you will not have to go through the entire chapter when you are doing your last revision.*
- *Get rid of distractions. Some people can concentrate only in a neat and tidy atmosphere. So set up the environment accordingly for better concentration. It also depends on people as to what time of the day, suits them to put their maximum effort. So if you are a nocturnal bird, don't be guilty, if you are not hovering over your books during the day.*
- *Practice old sets of papers. Allot timings for each section.*

- *Try to stick to the schedule. This will help you save time in the examination hall.*
- *Take regular breaks, in order not to pressurize yourself too much.*

Top Dos and Don’ts for AIIMS

Do’s (A Day before Examination)

1. *Checking the location of the examination center is crucial as its helps avoid last moment rush before the examination.*
2. *Ensure yourself of the right examination center in case the name of your examination center is common. It might create problems right at the last moment. So be really careful.*
3. *Revise important formulas and short notes.*
4. *Have faith in you and keep patience.*
5. *Eat right and balanced meals.*
6. *Work out to stay healthy.*
7. *Sleep well.*

Don’ts (A Day before Examination)

1. *Don’t get nervous while preparing for the examination.*
2. *Don’t lose faith in you.*
3. *Don’t attempt anything new.*
4. *Don’t neglect your health.*
5. *Don’t hit the sack late.*
6. *Don’t skip meals to spend more time on preparation for the big day tomorrow.*
7. *Don’t oversleep.*

Do’s (During the Examination)

1. *Read the problems on the question paper carefully to avoid silly mistakes.*
2. *Fill all your particulars (such as names, roll no. etc.) in the paper correctly.*
3. *Check the questions on the question paper as per the level of their difficulty.*
4. *Attempt easy questions first.*

5. *Attempt difficult questions later followed by the questions you are not sure of.*

Don’ts (During the Examination)

1. *Don’t rush to reading questions.*
2. *Don’t use pen where pencil is required.*
3. *Never attempt difficult questions first.*
4. *Don’t attempt any question randomly.*
5. *Don’t rush to write an answer.*
6. *Don’t waste too much time writing an answer.*

Tips and Tricks for the AIIMS 2017 Examination Day

1. *Spend some time analyzing the question paper first.*
2. *Once you are done reading the question paper, you must mark the questions as per the level of their difficulty.*
3. *Now answer questions in sequence as per the level of difficulty.*
4. *Obviously, attempt easy questions first followed by difficult ones.*
5. *Move to another question if you have already spent too much time on a single question.*
6. *Don’t lose your focus while answering a question.*
7. *Attempt questions from Biology first as they are usually easier than Physics and chemistry.*
8. *The best time management strategy during the examination is to attempt easy questions first followed by difficult ones. This way you save a lot of time for yourself.*
9. *Don’t let your energy wither.*
10. *Don’t Panic.*

How to make concise notes for revision on the eve of examination?

ü ***Concise notes*** *are means to make our study easier. They help a student to remember a understand well the basic concepts, facts and figures.*

ü *Many a time when previously earned knowledge is required to be reproduced readily our ditches us, rather under performs under load. Simply put, just as a computer malfunctions w bit too full of data and application programs, an individual’s brain is also clouded when it is*

facts and figures.

ü *Under such circumstances concise **notes may come handy**. They drastically reduce the required for recapitulating and renewing our cache of knowledge.*

Why are concise notes important?
Students tend to feel tense and nervous on the eve of examination. Anxiety overtakes and i sometimes that a student who, in a relaxed atmosphere, might have solved a problem, coul the same at the examination centre, thus making him ineligible for an otherwise deserved g therefore, important to be in a fairly stable and light mood during such tests or examinations interviews.

Concise notes instill confidence since one revises the targeted knowledge in a very short ti and quite comprehensively. Conceptual points are also renovated within a short time and he application of knowledge is better in the grueling moments of a test.

In today's scenario where a test of overall knowledge and skills is generally considered mor than one of a specialized nature, it is of utmost priority to retain the entire gamut of knowled has acquired and retaining is indeed what is provided by point-wise-notes. Intelligent studen been observed to complete the revision of an entire course within a span of three to five hou looking for about three minutes at a well labelled schematic diagram can help you revise a c about two pages. Experienced teachers have revealed that a well prepared note of about tw be enough to make a good recollection of an entire chapter of eighteen pages. So we can m easily what a marvel such notes can be!

Various types of concise notes:

ü *Concise notes may be in the form of bulleted sentences or numbered lists.*

ü *They may at times be in the form of schematic or labelled diagrams.*

ü *Some students prefer notes in contrasting colours or highlights for vividity.*

ü *Concise notes whose contents are supposed to be records or data for remembrance are forms.*

ü *Sometimes a concise note is compiled in such a way that each element of the note provi the next element.*

ü *A concise note may also be in the form of symbols, somewhat like a short hand, which ac aids.*

How to make such notes:

ü *First try to understand the topic in detail.*

ü *Make an **understanding** of your own.*

ü *Analyze the articles constituting the topic from various angles of reasoning.*

ü *Now make the notes by putting the points in your own words.*

ü *Take care to avoid (a) missing any important points and (b) repeating any point.*

ü *First attempt should be considered as a blue print, then try making it more concise and c successive steps of improvisation.*

ü *Writing in your own handwriting is always a better option since it is more likely to reside i a longer period of time.*

ü *Provide enough gaps among different concepts, facts and figures.*

ü *After completion, attempt recapitulating the entire chapter by reading the points. If it is po note may be considered a good one.*

ü *If possible get it checked with an expert.*

ü *More important and difficult zones may be highlighted.*

ü *Notes may be aided with diagrams where ever necessary.*

Drawbacks of concise notes:

ü *Sometimes one tends to consult many books while making such notes which are not advi or two good reference books along with the main text book are quite sufficient for preparing notes.*

ü *Some students acquire such notes from other students or market and study only these be the examination. This is a big drawback. Insufficient reading of the chapters and inadequate concepts may play havoc with the overall ability of the student.*

ü *If the notes carry mistakes these mistakes may be perpetuated to the entire duration of th and the wrong concepts may cause wrong understanding of the related material also. Hence check is always recommended.*

ü *Confidence is understandable but one should not ooze out with over confidence. Concise must be remembered, are only helping aids but one must practice enough numerical proble reasoning tests etc. to score good marks*

Preparation One month before exam…..

ONE MONTH *before exam can be divided into 4 weeks. What all you have to follow during each week is given below under each sub-heading*

1ST WEEK –

- *Revise all chapters rapidly*
- *Try to read up all small points that you have added in the sides of your textbooks*

- *Check assertion and reasons from NCERT very well*
- *Use keywords “because”, “since”, “thereby”, etc. to find **A&R** from PDF file of NCERT textbooks*
- *Try to make a note of all important points which are difficult to remember in one go*
- *Try to cover the notes that you have prepared in your class time course*

2ND WEEK-

- *Do question papers daily*
- *Retrospective study of questions that you solve*
- *Write down weak potions you face while solving questions in papers*
- *Write down all mistakes you make while solving question papers*
- *Won’t give importance to time management during solving questions in this week*
- *Read up weak portions you face while doing questions*
- *Try to read up all short notes that you have prepared during the course*
- *Read up all the portions that you have marked in yellow, green and red markers in your text books which are important, very important and ultra-important portions respectively*

3RD WEEK-

- *Do more questions from weak portions after revising it properly*
- *Do question papers with time management in mind*
- *Read up portions that you made mistakes early while doing in 2nd week*
- *Read up all short notes that you have prepared*
- *Read the points that you have marked in red and green in your text books which are ultra-important and important portions respectively*

4TH WEEK-

- *Go through all chapters once rapidly*
- *Give more importance to those weak portions and portions in which you made mistakes*
- *Try to solve whole question papers 30 minutes before the actual duration of paper*
- *Use your short notes that you prepared during your whole course*
- *read up the ultra-important portions in the text books that you have marked in red sketch*

Preparation On the eve of exam…..

How to study?

Devise your own method of studying

Do not read reference books as it may lead to information overload

Try to avoid studying lying on bed, use a chair and study table for it

Try to make good use of short notes that you have prepared

What to study ?

- ***Go through all mistakes that you have committed while you were doing your test series***
- ***Have a glance through the ultra-short notes that you have prepared***
- ***Avoid studying big reference text books***
- ***Do not try to study fresh topics on the eve of exam***

BIOLOGY

- *Go through all the pictures and figures in NCERT*
- *Try to have a look into the tough biological terms and their explanations*
- *Read the topics marked RED in your NCERT which are ultra-important*

CHEMISTRY

- ***Physical chemistry –*** *go through equations and formulae of all chapters*
- ***Inorganic chemistry-*** *go through the chemical equations and chemical formulae of important reagents and products of the chemical reactions*
- ***Organic chemistry-*** *Go through the organic reactions and the mechanisms of important ones*

PHYSICS

- *Go through the equations , formulae and graphs of all chapters*
- *Do some numericals to get a flow to do questions during exams easily*

Quality not quantity

It's the quality of study that counts. You may spend hours at your books, but if your mind is not in them, it's no point

One hour of good study is better than a whole night of mind-wandering

Reconfirm exam details

Make a quick call to a close friend to confirm the timing and centre of the paper. However, make sure you don't turn the call into a chatting session.

Take a break

Regular breaks between study sessions are a must. Do relaxation exercises like deep breathing
Take a walk in the garden or watch some news on television — but only for a while!

No exam talks at dinner-time!

As far as possible, eat with your family on the eve of the exam. Parents can indulge their children by cooking something special. Avoid all talks of exams at the dinner table.

What to eat

Do not stuff yourself with food or snack during studies. This will only make you sluggish. Avoid spicy and salty food. Have lots of green leafy vegetables, fruits, salads and pulses.

Small meals prior to the exam will make you more alert during the exam.

Get some shut-eye

Don't stay up the whole night in the hopes that this would help you remember more. Those who sacrifice sleep end up feeling sluggish the next morning. Also, lapses in memory may occur due to an over tired mind.

Make a list

To avoid any last minute hassles. Pack your bag on the eve of your examination day. Make sure you have the following:

- *Hall ticket!!!!!!*
- *Board pad.*
- *Carry at least three pens. Not brand new ones, but those that have been tried and tested by you. You should have a flow while using those pens. Make sure the ink levels are full.*
- *A set of sharpened pencils.*
- *Eraser.*
- *Ruler.*
- *Sharpener.*
- *Carry a bottle of water or juice in a bottle to keep you hydrated during the exam.*

- ***Note: Ensure there are no chits, old bills or receipts in your pen pack.***

Preparation During examination!!!!!!

- *Be calm, confident and cool*
- *Pray well before exam beginning and trust that you have done the maximum preparation you can*
- *Believe in yourself and your hard work*
- *Make sure you are very careful while bubbling the OMR sheet*
- *Even if you make a small mistake in OMR sheet, try not to get tensed and ignore even if the invigilator shouts at you for that. Understand that no OMR sheet goes unchecked even if you make any mistake in filling your details in it. NEVER GET TENSED BECAUSE OF THAT!!!!*
- *Start answering from the most comfortable portion you are with*
- *In the worst scenario, if you are not able to answer the first 5 questions you attempted from the easiest portion, and then try to switch the subject and start doing that part without feeling anxious or tensed .Switching the portion will help you build up some confidence in you while answering.*

BIOLOGY

- *Mark/ encircle key words in the question paper*
- *Read the question carefully and make sure you understand the question well*
- *The words like EXCEPT, NOT CORRECT, etc. needs more alertness*
- *While attempting Picture based questions, try to see for which labeled part the question is meant for.*
- *Read all the options clearly and see that other options can be eliminated before confirming an answer*
- *Note the options like “ALL THE ABOVE”, “BOTH A & B”, “NONE OF THESE” , etc. to avoid wrong markings*

CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

- *Leave the numericals with complex calculations for doing last*
- *Do simple questions with simple calculations fast so as to save time to do the difficult level questions*
- *If the values in options match closely , then try to do the questions last as it needs perfect arithmetic calculations without any kind of approximations in values*

- *Whenever possible, do approximation of values and make the arithmetic calculations easy and fast but make sure you don't approximate it so much!!!*

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

- *All questions will be asked exclusively from NCERT textbooks*
- *Do those questions fast and save time for difficult questions involving more arithmetic calculations*
- *All questions are fact based , so if you don't know a particular question , never go for wild guessing*

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

- *Most questions are directly from NCERT*
- *Make sure whether they are asking the intermediate product or the main product of the reaction*
- *Try to make a note of the temperature and catalyst involved while solving a chemical equation*

PHYSICS

- *Mark key points in question paper*
- *See whether the option values are close or not*
- *Do the rough work in the space provided. Try not to encroach into the questions section to avoid confusion. Do the rough works legibly but in small form so that you wont use much space and also you can go back to the same calculations later if you feel any confusion*
- *Make sure you don't make any arithmetic carelessness*
- *Check units while marking the answers*
- *Try to eliminate other options while marking the answers*
- *Try to use the trick of "DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS" in very tough questions to get the answers. This concept works in many of those high level questions*
- *If the values in options match closely , then try to do the questions last as it needs perfect arithmetic calculations without any kind of approximations in values*