How to Prepare?

1. Strategies or schedule your preparation. One should know how much time they have to invest on a particular topic. Give more time to important topics/chapters.

   **Time Management**

   The first thing to learn about Time Management is that time is theoretical so you can’t really manage it. What you do when you get into time management, is that you manage yourself. You decide what has to be done, when it must be done and how to do it in the stipulated time.

   Remember, good time management for a student is not about creating a complex schedule that gives you account for every second of your day. It is about one simple choice: either you will control your homework, or it will control you. Good time management puts you in control. On the other hand poor time management can put you behind your schedule and hence gives a feeling of unhappiness. At times, it may even cause frustration and anxiety which may further effect your studies. To avoid this situation, it is imperative to carefully plan & monitor your time spend.

2. Take mock test regularly to access your preparation and to improve your strike rate. Strike rate can be improved with the help of intelligent guessing. Intelligent guessing means guessing a question you are not completely sure but have some idea about. Your objective is not to solve the question but choosing the correct option out of the 4 given choices. So always try to eliminate the choices. Remember that if one choice is eliminated, chances of your guess being right is 33% (in comparison to a blind guess where the chances of being right is 25%) and if two are eliminated the chances of hitting the right answer are 50%.

3. Solve previous year question papers to get idea about the type and pattern of question being asked in exam.

4. Be clear about the basics like syllabus, exam pattern, marking criteria etc.

5. You can also go for chapter wise and topic wise tests to identify your weak areas where you have to work more.

   Success gap helps in analyzing the performance of the students in a test by identifying strong & weak areas so that the student can prepare accordingly. Success gap is the difference between the marks you are currently scoring in a test & the marks which you should score to clear the exams. The cut-off in various tests is based on the experience of our faculty & our interaction with the students preparing for different competitive examinations.

   For example if in a mock test of CBSE your marks are 520 & the cut off marks (passing marks) is 560 the success gap is 40 marks. Now the question is where is the success gap (which subject & which topic) & how to fill this success gap. To find out this we go for the detailed analysis of the score.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Physics</th>
<th>Chemistry</th>
<th>Zoology</th>
<th>Botany</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Marks scored</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut off Marks</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Success Gap</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-10</td>
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   From the result you can clearly see that the student over-performed in Botany & under-performed maximum in Physics. Now we further analyze the success gap in Physics, which is the highest by doing question by question analysis of Physics paper. The result of the analysis says that the student scored poorly in Physics because of two reasons.

   • Level 1 (Basic) problems in Heat (meaning his basic concepts of Heat are poor & he needs to go through them again) In this case the student would also not be able to solve application-based problems of HEAT.
• Level 3 (Proficient) problems of light: This means that the basic concepts of the student are all right but his application is poor so he needs more practice of similar problems.

Hence it clearly states that analysis of test with success gap can help you in knowing the areas where you should focus your energies.

6. Note making of your weak areas and important formulas can rectify the same.

7. Revision is very important it should be kept for end this practice should be followed on weekly (chapterwise) and monthly (unitwise) basis.

**Last few days before the exam**

• Avoid any activity which may cause anxiety. Focus on whatever you have studied.

• Under no circumstance should you solve problems in the last few days. This may have a damaging influence on your confidence and ability to solve questions and problems during the examination.

• Stop discussion or review of the subject atleast 1 to 2 days before commencement of the examination. Many students insist on cramming till the last minute. This is absolutely unnecessary and leads to additional tension and problems. Relax the day before the examination. Do what you like the best or do what makes you happy or motivates you.

• Focus your attention on the main points of revision. Time is very limited and how you spend it, is important. This is not the time for learning minute details or a new topic. Write down the main points as you go through your notes. This will fix the ideas in your mind.

• When with friends, try not to talk excessively about how nervous you are, how you are going to perform and what the final results might be. This will only succeed in making you more nervous and will take your attention off your preparation.

• Be confident. But do not be over confident - this will cause you to become complacent and overlook important stuff during the revision process. Avoid discouraging yourself. Be optimistic and positive.

• Get enough rest and recreation.

  "Though it's important to practise and revise the important points, but do not overstuff your mind in the last few days. Remain confident and maintain calm."

  — Kartikeya Gupta (JEE Advanced AIR 4) 2013

8. Keep in mind time management and negative marking while attempting question paper.

Don't spend more than 3-4 min on any question.

*I followed a planned time management strategy during the exam and skipped difficult questions. First, I tried to solve easy questions correctly. In the second round, I attempted the difficult ones and to my surprise I could solve most of them.*

  — Prathu Baronia the topper in JEE Main 2014

9. If in case any question is not getting solved with in 3-4 min first complete your paper completely and then return on that question.

10. Lastly while preparing don't get overstressed and loaded with work. Avoid sleep deprivation as these activities can affect your mental and physical capabilities thereby affecting your performance in exam.

Disclaimer : Above articles/ content is taken from AIETS book Toppers Secrets of SUCCESS which provides various suggestions to the students for improving their productivity but in no way guarantees a particular level of output. The students are advised to adopt any of the strategies given in the book, implement it and continue only if they find it beneficial.