

Year 12 AS Chemistry Revision

Use this booklet to help you with your revision in preparation for your AS Examinations. The schedule below should help you to plan your revision.

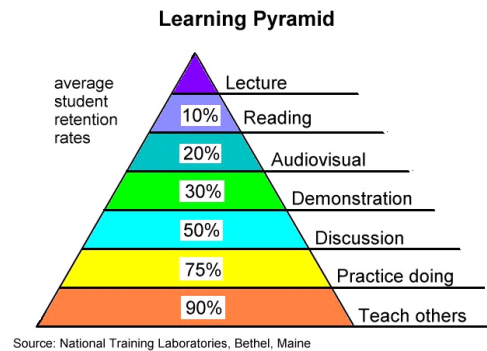
Topic Area	Module	Studied specification checklist	Gone over notes	Studied textbook or revision guide pages	Made notes or condensed notes	Student exam questions completed	Practise past paper questions completed	Multiple Choice questions from CD completed
Atoms, Bonds and Groups	F321	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Bonding and Structure	F321							
Acids	F321							
Electron Structure	F321							
Periodicity	F321							
Redox	F321							
Group 2	F321							
Group 7	F321							
Moles and Equations	F321							
Rates and Equilibrium	F322							
Modern Analytical Techniques	F322							
Chemistry of Air	F322							
Halogenoalkanes	F322							
Resources	F322							
Basic Organic Concepts	F322							
Alkanes	F322							
Enthalpy Changes	F322							
Alkenes	F322							
Alcohols	F322							

Revision Top Tips

Planning to do Revision

- Quality not quantity
- Revise in short bursts
- In each hour of revision, work for 30 minutes and then have 5 minutes break. This is much more effective than working for one hour solidly.
- Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check
- Learning is much more effective if you write information down as well as look at it.
- Pick out key information - Identify important key words, phrases and diagrams.
- Make a summary of units of work.
- Use other people but choose your friends wisely!
- Get someone else to test you, preferably a friend doing the same exam. Otherwise, use a brother, sister or even a parent!
- Get the environment right - make a clear space in which to work - work at a table or desk.
- Have all you need to revise nearby - so that you don't have to keep getting up!
- Avoid noise.
- Make a revision plan
- Don't leave revision until the last minute!

Remember the learning Pyramid when you do your revision.



Use the text book and revision book.

Read and write notes or draw a mind map

Condense work or notes

Write, write, write – at least then you have to engage with thinking

Test yourself –do past papers!!

Look at the checklist

Do the examination questions at the end of each topic of the textbook

Did you know that the answers to these past exam questions (at the end of each topic in the textbook) can be found on the CD?

Read the textbook

This book is excellent and covers all the work that you have covered. It also contains questions to test knowledge and also past paper questions – use these resources rather than spending time browsing the web.

Use the specification checklist

You have been given a checklist which tells you exactly what needs to be learnt and also details what will be examined in each paper F321 and F322. Use it to help guide your revision plan and revision time.

Use the Textbook CD

Did you know that the CD has lots of great resources: it has answers to the exam questions, multiple choice questions for topic areas, revision flashcards that you can print out, examiners tips and sample student answers.

Stretch yourself to achieve your aspirational grade

The following points are just suggestions. You may wish to use more than one approach or adapt some of them. If you already have your own successful method, then carry on using it!

- Produce condensed versions of your notes with just the pertinent information
- Use practice examination questions from the textbook with answers on the CD
- Make up your own questions and answers
- Draw spider diagrams. These can be useful when revising organic chemistry. One homologous series can be connected to another with arrows to and from boxes containing the names of the series. The essential reaction conditions can be written above or below the arrows.
- Practising questions from past papers will help to improve your exam skills. Completing as many whole papers as you can should help you to get a feel for the pace of the exam and make the real thing less daunting.

Remember the command/stem words in the exam questions:

- **List** – give a simple inventory.
- **State** – give a simple response, no need to explain or expand.
- **Define** – give a formal definition.
- **Calculate** – do not forget to show your working.
- **Describe** – a more detailed answer is required, possibly containing diagrams, graphs or tables.
- **Explain** – normally used when you are given a fact and asked to explain it, using your chemistry knowledge in your answer.
- **Predict** – often used to establish if you know a trend as stated in the specification.
- **Outline** – give general principles not specific facts.
- **Sketch** – usually applied to graphs where a trend is known but not the exact figures. The clue here is the term sketch, where only the general shape of the curve or gradient of the line is required. Remember that all axes must be labelled.
- **Suggest** – frequently regarded as the hardest type of question, as you will probably not know the answer before you enter the exam room. Instead, you will be required to use information gleaned from the question as well as from your previous answers in order to come up with a suitable reply. For this type of question there are often many correct answers.
- **Discuss** – this type of question does not often appear in AS exams but when it does, then a fuller, more detailed account is required. You often need to introduce more than one topic into your response for this type of question.

Using Past Papers to help with Revision

A key element in effective revision for exams is to consult past exam papers. By looking at past exam papers you can get an idea of the sorts of topics and questions which come up on the paper, as well as how many questions you are likely to have to answer. You will reduce the chances of being surprised by the real paper on the day.

What are the most effective ways to revise using past exam papers?

There are a number of strategies you may want to use when revising using past exam papers: Using a past paper, undertake a mock exam, under exam conditions. This will help you practice writing under time constraints. You might want to just practice one exam question at a time or you might want to try the complete exam paper. Once you have done the paper, make sure you mark it looking very carefully at the mark scheme.

Things to consider.....

- What are the key words that the examiner is looking for – these are things to focus on, for example a rate of reaction question will usually want the words, particles, collisions, number of collisions, activation energy, Boltzmann distribution discussed in relation to looking at how different factors affect the rate of reaction.
- Did you get the best answer – strive to do this rather than just being happy with a mediocre answer which might have scored a mark but might not be best.
- What questions did you get wrong? Go back and look over the relevant area again – use your textbook or revision guide to help you.
- Seek the support and help of your teacher – you can now go and tell them exactly what you are finding difficult so that they can help explain.

Where can you find past papers?

- You will have done lots of tests during the year, all of which are based on past paper questions – go over these again.
- Lots of homework sheets will have been based on past papers – go over these again
- Use the textbook – at the end of each chapter there are examination questions – can you do them? The answers are all on the CD.
- You have been given past paper booklets with answers – you should do all of these.
- On the Q drive you will be find under Chemistry>Year 12> South Wilts booklets some past papers and answers – These questions are topic based
- <http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/as-a-level-gce-chemistry-a-h034-h434/> - has many past papers – whole papers and markschemes.

GOOD LUCK ☺