



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
UNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences

Fakulteit Ekonomiese en Bestuurswetenskappe
Lefapha la Disaense tša Ekonomi le Taolo

Dear Student

TIPS AND GUIDELINES ON THE UPCOMING JUNE EXAMS

The initial exam period starts on 31 May 2019 and runs until 21 June 2019.

Set out below is guidance on the upcoming exam that has been put together as a proposal for you to consider, rather than a set of rules that you have to comply with.

If you feel confident that you have all your academic studies and preparation for the exams under control, please **stick to what is working for you**. Nevertheless, we do recommend that you skim through the information below to see if there is anything that you can gain from this to improve your current study methods.

However, if you are feeling somewhat unsettled or unsure of how to go about preparing for the exams, **then the following information may be useful**.

1. Context of the exams

The upcoming June Exams cover all the work that you have done thus far in the semester. Consequently this is **your last chance to master the work** that would, in most instances, form part of the foundation needed in modules that you will be enrolling for in the second semester. **NOTE: If you fail your first semester modules you may be prohibited from taking the follow-up second semester modules as you may not have met set prerequisites.** See more guidance under the *Current Students* block on the EMS website. It is therefore imperative that you study the work diligently and commit it to long-term memory.

2. Where do I start with my exam planning?

2.1 Make sure you **keep up to date with your work** from now until the last day of lectures, and in doing so, are up to date with and know everything covered up to the last day of lectures.

2.2 Plot all your exams on a **monthly planning schedule** and count all the open days between your exams from now, until the date of the last exam that you have to write.

2.3 Taking the total number of days determined in 2.2, **allocate these days to your modules** taking into account how much time you need to spend when studying for each module.

2.4 It is very important to be well-prepared for your exams and take them in your stride as far as this is humanly possible. It is similar to preparing for a marathon – you need to condition yourself to run the full distance. One part of this **preparation is to be able to comfortably concentrate for at least the duration of your longest exam paper**. To do this, we recommend that you add half an hour to the duration of your longest exam paper (find out how long it is from your lecturers) and then schedule at least one of your study blocks per day, to equate this time period. For example, if the duration of your longest exam paper is 3 hours, then you need to add 30 minutes to the 3 hours to calculate the duration of the ideal study block – in this case this will amount to 3,5 hours. Using this principle, at least one, but preferably more of your study blocks on every day should be equal to 3,5 hours. If you are not used to studying for this long in one go, gradually build yourself up to this point by adding 30 minutes to the length of your current study blocks every three/four days, and increasing the length of your study blocks gradually until you achieve the newly targeted study block duration. The idea is this: *Adding 30 minutes to the duration of your longest exam paper to determine the time of your study ideal block, prepares you to be so fit, that by the end of your “normal” exam time you are still going strong.*

2.5 **Rank the topics** that will be covered in the exams in each module from those that you know the least (struggle with the most), to those that you have mastered completely.

2.6 Commence by **allocating the topics** identified in 2.5 to the days available to study as determined in 2.3. Start by allocating the topics that you do not grasp FIRST and then proceed towards those topics that you have under control completely. If you run out of study time and have not covered those that you have mastered earlier, there should be no harm done.

2.7 **Never** walk into an exam hall to write an exam, knowing that you have not mastered one or more topics at all. **You need to have at least a 50% level of knowledge of each and every topic** examined when you attempt an exam. Should you not have mastered a specific topic by the time you write the exam, this will put you under severe stress and you really do not need additional stress in the exams. Should your nightmare topic be asked, you may become so stressed that you even forget the topics you do know. This called managing or reducing exam risk and is a very important point.

2.8 Avoid potential disruptions whilst studying, **by switching off your cell phone, Facebook, Twitter and any other forms of social media**. You can check urgent messages in your breaks between study blocks.

2.9 Make sure that you on the campus **at least 60 minutes before your exam commences** and bring extra pens, and back-up calculators and extra batteries if you use a calculator.

3. Matters to consider before starting to prepare for the exam

3.1 Make sure that you are **familiar with different types of questions** that can be asked and be prepared in terms of how to answer different types of questions (i.e. Multiple choice questions, short questions, long questions, case study questions, fill-in-the-missing-word, true or false, calculate, etc.). Not being prepared for different types of questions may cause confusion or panic during the exam.

3.2 Ensure that you understand and **pay attention to direction key words** (e.g. list, identify, illustrate, calculate, etc.) before the exam so that you know how to answer the question. These may appear in your study or learners' guide. Doing this may help you with creating a specific structure on how to answer the questions.

3.3 **Consult** with your tutor or lecturer **on mistakes previously made** during class tests/ semester test to ensure that you do not to repeat the same mistakes in the exam.

4. Proposed time management in the exam paper:

4.1. **Calculate how much time is allowed per mark**. For example, if you have a 2 hour paper (120 minutes) and it counts 120 marks, it means that you have 1 minute per mark a 3 hour paper (180 minutes) with 120 marks means 1.5 minutes per mark. Note that this may differ per module, so be careful to establish beforehand that you know exactly what is appropriate for each module.

4.2 Calculate exactly **how much time should be spent on every question** using the information in 4.1 and insert the time allocated to each question next to the mark allocation in respect of each question on your exam paper.

4.3 **Remain strictly within the time limit** of each question!

4.4 **Do not overrun on any question**, as one generally earns most of your marks in the first 50% of the time allocated to each question. If you overrun on one question you may be utilizing the first 50% of the time of the next question, where you could have earned many more marks.

5. Attempting the exam

Exams can be attempted in a number of ways, and set out below are two of the most popular ways:

5.1 **Option 1: It is probably safer to start with Question 1 and do all the questions in the exam paper in chronological order**. Unless you are allowed to choose/elect which questions you would like to answer, you have to answer all the questions anyway. For example, if you have five questions in the paper and you have to do them all, you start with Question 1, then 2, 3, 4, and finally 5. If you really get stuck on a question (say Question 3) and cannot answer it, we advise that you read through the question carefully and then skip it and continue with your other questions (in this instance Question 4 and 5) - but still keeping to the original time allocation per question (refer to section 4). Once you have completed all questions other than Question 3, you then return to Question 3 (the question you could not address in the first place) and attempt it now. You will in all probability be able to write something now as your sub-conscious mind has been working on the problem without you even being aware of it. **DON'T EVER** hand in a **blank answer sheet or book**, as you will then definitely receive no marks for the question as there is nothing to mark.

5.2 **Option 2: Read through the paper and rank the questions** from those containing the topics you are most comfortable with, to those that you are the least comfortable with. Start with the questions you are most comfortable with and do those questions first. For example, Question 3 is the easiest, Question 2 is the most difficult and Question 1 is fairly reasonable. You would then commence with Question 3, proceed to Question 1 and lastly do Question 2. **DON'T EVER** hand in a **blank answer sheet or book**, as you will then definitely receive no marks for the question as there is nothing to mark. The danger of this approach, is that if you miscalculate and the easiest question according to you, turns out to be the most difficult one, this could really throw you and mess up your entire paper!

We do hope this will assist you in preparing for your June examinations and wish you the best of luck in the exams! Your goal should be to finish your degree in minimum time (3 years) and this exam is your next step in achieving this worthwhile goal and all its associated benefits and rewards.

Best wishes for the exams!

Regards

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