

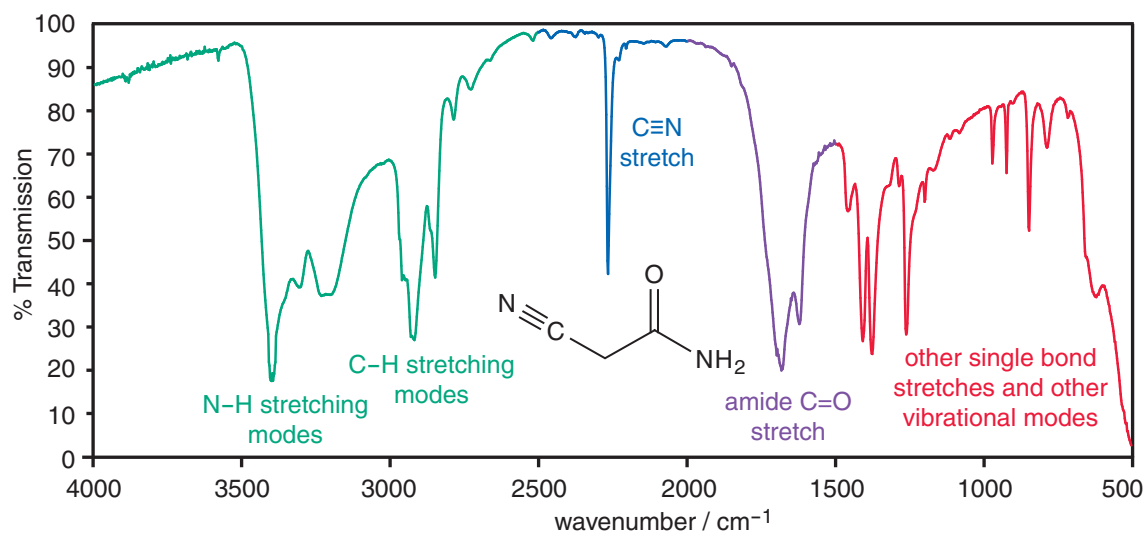


UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

Department of Chemistry

IA Chemistry:

A Guide to the Course



Academic Year 2017/2018

IA Chemistry 2017/18

All lectures will be held at 09:00 in the Bristol-Myers Squibb Lecture Theatre

Department of Chemistry, Lensfield Rd

| Michaelmas | | | |
|------------|-------|----|-----|
| 1 | 5/10 | Th | |
| | 6/10 | Fr | PDW |
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| Lent | | | |
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| | 22/1 | Mo | DAL |
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| Easter | | | |
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| | 28/4 | Sa | |
| | 30/4 | Mo | NB |
| | 1/5 | Tu | |
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| 2 | 3/5 | Th | |
| | 4/5 | Fr | NB |
| | 5/5 | Sa | |
| | 7/5 | Mo | NB |
| | 8/5 | Tu | |
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| 3 | 10/5 | Th | |
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1 Introduction

The Part IA course is designed to mesh with typical pre-University courses in chemistry and the topics considered have been chosen to illustrate the fundamental principles of the subject in such a way as to be relevant to any scientist interested in molecular processes; the course also lays the foundations for further study of chemistry in subsequent years. The topics are presented in a way which cuts across the traditional divisions of the subject so as to show the manner in which widely differing parts of the subject are interrelated.

Study of Chemistry at A-level or a near equivalent is a prerequisite for Part IA Chemistry. A knowledge of Mathematics to A-level is desirable, but not absolutely essential.

There are three parts to the course: lectures, practicals and supervisions.

- **Lectures** are organised by the Department; there are three per week throughout the Michaelmas and Lent Terms and for the first four weeks of the Easter Term. Lectures are at 09:00 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and are held in the Bristol–Myers Squibb Lecture Theatre in the Department of Chemistry, Lensfield Rd. **Lectures start promptly at 09:00.**

- **Practicals** are also organised by and held in the Department; they are compulsory. Broadly speaking, you will attend one session each fortnight; further details are given on page 6. It is essential that you register for practicals at the start of the year.
- **Supervisions** are organised by your College Director of Studies, who you should contact if you have any difficulties in this area.

This booklet gives further details of these three parts of the course, together with important information about the examinations and other aspects of the course. Please take time to read the booklet and do keep it in a safe place for future reference.

2 **Collection of course materials**

Students should come to the Department (located on Lensfield Road) between 10:00 and 13:00, or between 14:00 and 16:30, on Tuesday 3rd October to collect various materials (handouts, practical manuals etc.) which they will need for the course. During this time, University-approved calculators and laboratory coats will be on sale. Please enter the building via the doors which face onto the Scott Polar Institute/Catholic Church.

3 **Website and Moodle**

Up to date information, news and other teaching related material can be found on the teaching web site: www.ch.cam.ac.uk/teaching.

In common with other IA NST courses, we will also be using *Moodle* for posting course materials: www.vle.cam.ac.uk. If you find that you do not have access to the Chemistry part of Moodle, please email the Teaching Office on teaching@ch.cam.ac.uk.

4 **Synopses of the Lecture Courses**

All lectures take place in the Bristol–Myers Squibb Lecture Theatre in the Department of Chemistry, Lensfield Road. Access to the Department is via the entrance which faces the Scott Polar Institute and the Catholic Church – please do not use the car park entrance. A complete lecture time-table is given on the inside cover of the booklet.

Michaelmas Term

Shapes and structures of molecules: 18 lectures

Dr Peter Wothers

The aim of this course is to answer two questions: ‘How do we find out the shapes and structures of molecules’ and ‘Why do molecules have the shapes, structures and properties they do’.

Chemists use different kinds of spectroscopy to answer the first question, and the course will consider two of these in some detail: nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and infra-red (IR). The aim is to give you an understanding of the basis of the technique and then to go on to use this understanding to interpret spectra in terms of molecular structures.

The second question is answered by introducing elementary quantum mechanics which is the basis of the modern description of chemical bonding. The aim is to give you an understanding of how the idea of a wavefunction arises in quantum mechanics and the significance of such functions in understanding the behaviour of electrons in atoms and molecules.

We then go on to consider how such wavefunctions can be constructed for a range of molecules of different complexities and what the consequences are in terms of shape and reactivity of the occupancy of these electronic wavefunctions. The aim is to enable you to understand and rationalise key aspects of molecular structure.

Topics Introduction to molecular structure, spectroscopy and the electromagnetic spectrum. Illustration of the basic information derivable from different techniques. NMR spectroscopy as a tool for identifying atom type. Chemical shifts and coupling illustrated for different nuclei. Infra-red spectroscopy as a tool for determining bond type. Relation of vibrational frequency to bond strength and atomic mass. Structural problems solved by joint application of NMR and IR spectroscopy.

Quantum mechanics: energy levels and wavefunctions; interpretation of the wavefunction. Electrons in atoms: the shapes and energies of orbitals. Multi-electron atoms: shielding and penetration. Electrons in molecules, bonding and antibonding orbitals, bonding in diatomic molecules, bond polarity and strength, magnetic properties. Extension to larger systems, hybrid orbitals and conjugation.

Reactions and mechanisms in organic chemistry: 15 Lectures

Dr Deborah Longbottom

Organic chemistry comprises a great diversity of structures and functional groups, which can undergo a wide variety of chemical reactions. The principle aim of this course is to develop a good understanding of those reactions, using the concepts of mechanism and 'curly arrows'. Some unifying concepts will be introduced to provide a rationale that will enable you to explain and predict a variety of reactions that proceed by different mechanisms. Several reaction types will then be covered and a logical approach as to how to plan the synthesis of unfamiliar molecules will be discussed throughout. Course participants will also be given the opportunity to attempt questions during lectures and hear guide solutions from the course lecturer.

Topics General topics include: context – the history of organic synthesis and why it is still important today; why molecules react – the role of energy, orientation and orbital occupancy; reaction mechanisms – bond forming and breaking; how these are described using curly arrows.

Specific topics will then follow, which apply the general principles already laid out:

Addition to the carbonyl group: formation of hydrates, hemiacetals and acetals.

Substitution at the carbonyl group, including the concept of leaving group ability, as related to acidity, basicity and pK_a .

Nucleophilic substitution at saturated carbon: S_N1 and S_N2 reaction processes.

Double bond formation (C=C) *via* elimination.

Electrophilic attack on π bonds thus generated.

The disconnection approach to organic synthesis: planning the synthesis of something unfamiliar with familiar tools.

How to approach an organic chemistry question (course on examination).

Reactions and mechanisms in organic chemistry: *continued*

Energetics and equilibria: 9 Lectures

Dr James Keeler

In the physical and chemical world some things 'happen naturally' and some do not. A cup filled with hot tea warms up and the tea cools off, petrol burns to carbon dioxide and water, gases mix and fill the space available to them – but the reverse of these events are never observed to happen 'naturally'. Water and carbon dioxide do not spontaneously form hydrocarbons, and your tea never gets hotter at the expense of a cooler cup.

It turns out that there is one universal law which described why some things happen spontaneously and some do not – the Second Law of Thermodynamics. In these lectures we will investigate where this law comes from and how it is connected with a quantity called entropy. We will go on to see that entropy has a strong connection with the microscopic nature of matter.

The Second Law is very fundamental, but it also leads on to very practical relationships that can be used to describe chemical equilibrium and how this is affected by factors such as temperature and pressure. In the second part of the course the idea of Gibbs energy (sometimes called free energy) will be introduced, and we will go on to see how this is a very convenient description of chemical equilibrium.

It will enable us, for example, to put familiar ideas such as Le Chatelier's Principle on a firm and quantitative footing and to understand the equilibria between phases. The course will close with a discussion of electrochemical cells and their applications.

Topics Natural processes, the Second Law of Thermodynamics and the concept of entropy; reversible and irreversible processes, equilibrium. Entropy seen in terms of the microscopic properties of matter. Practical formulation for chemistry in terms of the Gibbs energy. How to describe chemical equilibrium and how it is influenced by pressure and temperature; the central equation $\Delta_r G^\circ = -RT \ln K$. Electrochemical cells: description in terms of the Nernst equation and applications.

Kinetics of chemical reactions: 6 Lectures

Dr Alex Archibald

In this course we will investigate how it is possible to determine the mechanism of a reaction and some of the factors that influence it. The main tool will be the study of the kinetics of the reaction, that is how fast it proceeds and how this rate is affected by temperature, concentration and other factors such as solvent type.

We will begin with the simplest reactions, 'elementary reactions', which take place as a result of a single molecular encounter. Two theories for describing such processes will be discussed, and in the course of the discussion the key ideas of activation energy and the reaction energy profile will be introduced. We will then go on to describe how a reaction mechanism can be thought of as a series of elementary steps, and how the kinetics of such a scheme can be analysed using the steady state hypothesis and other tools.

Examples from many different areas of chemistry will be given, from conventional organic reactions, enzyme kinetics through to atmospheric chemistry. We will also consider how the raw data of chemical kinetics, that is the measurement of concentration as a function of time, can be obtained and how such data can be interpreted in terms of rate laws. As chemical reactions cover a vast range of timescales, considerable ingenuity is needed in their measurement.

Topics What do we mean by rate of reaction, rate constants and rate laws? Theories about reaction rates: potential energy profiles, reaction coordinates and collisions. Experimental determination of rate laws: fitting data to rate laws, obtaining data for different timescales. Complex reactions and reaction mechanisms: rate determining steps, pre-equilibrium hypothesis, steady-state approximation and their applications. Chain reactions.

Easter Term

Chemistry of the elements: 12 Lectures

Dr Nick Bampos

With over one hundred elements to use, the number and types of different inorganic compounds are truly limitless. From ceramics which conduct electricity as well as a metal to compounds which spontaneously ignite in air, chemists can create substances for almost any application. In order to understand the compounds, we need to look at the structures and properties of the elements themselves and how they bond with each other. Crucial to this is an understanding of the periodic table. The lectures draw on ideas from all the previous parts of the course.

Topics Why are most of the elements metals? Why are others semiconductors and others non-metals? What exactly is a metal anyway? These are some of the questions answered in the first part of the course which looks at the properties of the elements and how they relate to their positions in the periodic table and ultimately their electronic structures.

The second part of the course explores the different types of bonding possible between the elements, from pure covalent to pure electrostatic and examines the advantages and limitations of each model. Once the nature of the bonding itself is understood, it is possible to appreciate the different reactions the compounds undergo.

5 Recommended books for Part IA Chemistry

Before buying any books for yourself, we recommend that you borrow them from a library so you can see whether or not you like the style. These recommended books should all be in your College Library; if they are not, please suggest that they be obtained. The designations in brackets [...] are the class marks used to identify the books in the Chemistry Department Library, and you should find these text shelved separately as the *Blue Book* collection in Unit 17, on the right hand side as you enter the library.

General texts

Keeler J. and Wothers P. *Why chemical reactions happen*, Oxford, 2003. [QD501.K44]
Keeler J. and Wothers P. *Chemical structure and reactivity: an integrated approach*, either edition, OUP. [QD461.K44]

Physical chemistry

Atkins P.W. *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*, any edition, OUP. [QD453.A85]
Atkins P.W. *Physical Chemistry*, OUP, (any edition). [QD453.A85]

Organic chemistry

Clayden J., Greeves N., Warren S. and Wothers P. *Organic Chemistry*, OUP, either edition, 2002 or 2012. [QD251.O74]
Solomons T.W.G, Fryhle C.B and Snyder S. A. *Organic Chemistry*, Wiley, 11th Edn, 2014. [QD251.S65]
Carey F.A. *Organic Chemistry*, McGraw Hill, 7th Edn, 2007. [QD251.C37]

(earlier editions of both of these texts are perfectly acceptable)

Sykes P. *Guidebook to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry*, Longman, 6th Edn, 1986 [QD476.S95]

Warren S. *Chemistry of the Carbonyl Group*, Wiley 1974. [QD305.A6.W37]

Klein D.R. *Organic Chemistry*, Wiley, 2nd Edn, 2015. [QD253.2.K54]

Inorganic chemistry

Wulfsberg, G. *Inorganic Chemistry*, University Science Books. [QD151.W85]

Mingos, E.M.P. *Essentials of Inorganic Chemistry*, OUP, 1995. [QD151.M56]

For reference: Cotton F.A. and Wilkinson G. *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry*, Wiley, 5th Edn, 1988. [QD151.C68]

For reference: Greenwood N.N. and Earnshaw A. *Chemistry of the Elements*, Pergamon, 1984. [QD466.G74]

Henderson E. *Main Group Chemistry*, Royal Society of Chemistry 2000 [QD152.3.H46]

Spectroscopy

Williams D.H. and Fleming I. *Spectroscopic Methods in Organic Chemistry*, McGraw Hill, 5th Edn, 1995. [QD272.S6.W55]

Kinetics

Cox B.G. *Modern Liquid Phase Kinetics*, (Oxford Chemistry Primers 21), OUP, 1994. [QD502.C69]

Pilling M.J. and Seakins P.W. *Reaction Kinetics*, (Oxford Science Publications), OUP, 1995. [QD502.P55]

Energetics

Price G.J. *Thermodynamics of Chemical Processes*, (Oxford Chemistry Primers 58), OUP, 1998. [QD504.P75]

Atkins P.W. *The Second Law*, (Scientific American Library) Freeman, 1994 (an excellent account of the history, background and applications of the Second Law) [QC311.5.A85]

Mathematics for chemists

Tebbut P. *Basic Mathematics for Chemists*, Wiley, 1994. [QA37.2.T43]

6

Practical classes

Practicals take place in the Part IA Laboratory; to find this, enter the Department from the doors facing the Scott Polar Institute and Catholic Church, turn left, go through the turnstiles and double doors up the short flight of steps, turn left again and then follow the short corridor round to the right.

It is vital that you are registered for practicals at the start of the Michaelmas Term so that you have a 'slot' in your timetable. Your Director of Studies should have done this for you using the on-line registration system. If you have not been registered, or need to change your practical slot, please consult the technical staff in the prep. room, which is located just outside the Part IA Laboratory.

When you register you will be assigned to a group and given a regular day of the week on which to attend the class, which runs 11:00–13:00 and then 14:00–17:00 (on some days some students may have a lecture at 12:00, but even with this there will be ample time to complete the practical). You should attend the practical class every other week and you will be given the date of your first class when you register. (It may help in understanding the rota of practicals to know that for these purposes 'weeks' are considered to begin on Thursdays, with the first week beginning on the first Thursday of Full Term, that is 5th October).

Normally you can expect to remain in the same practical group and with the same time-table slot throughout the year. If you need to change this for some reason, you should inquire with the technical staff in the prep. room.

The marks awarded in the practical classes are combined with the marks obtained in the written examination at the end of the year; there is no separate practical exam. You must hand in your written account of each experiment before the end of the practical session you are attending i.e. by 5 pm. Your write-up will be marked and will be returned to you the next time you attend a practical session (usually two weeks later). You should keep these written accounts together and in a safe place as the Examiners may need to look at them at the end of the year.

The experiments and exercises that you will undertake in the Practical Class have been designed and sequenced so that they fit in as closely as possible with the lecture course. As it takes two weeks for the whole class to complete a single practical session, this synchronisation cannot be very precise. However, it should always be the case that any background theory you need to do an experiment should already have been covered in the lectures by the time you do the experiment.

Dr Deborah Longbottom is the member of the academic staff responsible for the class and Mr Mark Hudson (mh228@cam.ac.uk) is the technician in charge of the class: enquiries should be directed to him in the first instance.

Attendance at practical classes is compulsory; you will lose marks from your final total if you do not complete and hand in the accounts of your practical work. If you are unable to attend a practical on the usual day, for example through illness or other good cause, you may come on another day provided that there is sufficient space and equipment available. If you are unable to make up a missed practical session, you should ask your Director of Studies or Tutor to complete a missed practical form (available at www.ch.cam.ac.uk/teaching/resources) and return it to the teaching office; we may be able to award you an average mark for a session that you missed with good cause.

7

Scientific computing

The IA NST Mathematics course includes a short course, with some associated assessed exercises, titled *Scientific Computing*. This course will focus on how the computer package *Mathcad* can be used in the analysis and presentation of data, and the visualization of mathematical ideas. We recommend that you follow this course diligently, especially if you plan to take Chemistry A in the second year, since the skills you will learn in the Scientific Computing course will be directly relevant for Chemistry A.

8

Library

www-library.ch.cam.ac.uk

The Departmental Library, which is located in the Centre for Molecular Informatics (linked to the main building), is available for you to use when the department is open. In order to have access to the Library during departmental opening hours only, please ask your Director of Studies to apply in advance on your behalf, specifically confirming your status as a IA Chemistry student,

in an email to library@ch.cam.ac.uk. Eligibility for access to the Library can be found on this website: www-library.ch.cam.ac.uk/access-library. IA students cannot borrow books from the Library.

The *Blue Book* collection of core texts is shelved in Unit 17, on the right hand side as you enter the library. Most of this collection is for short loan (three days) or for reference only. The rest of the book collection is shelved on the wall to the left and on the shelves behind the periodical display. All Chemistry books are listed on iDiscover, the online catalogue for the libraries of the University, at: www.idiscover.lib.cam.ac.uk, and there is a dedicated computer in the library for searching the catalogue.

9

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is defined as submitting as one's own work that which derives in part or in its entirety from the work of others without due acknowledgement. It is both poor scholarship and a breach of academic integrity. The University views plagiarism as a serious matter and, under Discipline Regulation 6, has the power to take disciplinary action against those found guilty of plagiarising the work of others.

The general university statement on plagiarism, and further general advice on plagiarism and how to avoid it, is given on the University's plagiarism and good academic practice website www.cam.ac.uk/plagiarism. Generally the Department follows the advice and policies set out by the University. This section gives further guidance as to how these policies apply to study in the Department of Chemistry.

Supervision work and Tripos questions

The majority of questions set as supervision work and in Tripos examinations take the form of problems to be solved. In presenting their solutions to these problems students are not expected to quote the source or authority of the facts, theories and concepts they use to formulate their solutions.

Continuously assessed work (principally practical work)

Here the rules against plagiarism are especially relevant as they prohibit copying and colluding. Basing a write-up on data or answers provided by another student is an example of plagiarism (or, more simply, cheating). The following rules apply to all continuously assessed work

- Unless otherwise instructed, you must work alone. Where you are permitted to work in a group, the names of those you have worked with must be stated on your practical write-up.
- The write-up must be entirely your own work. In particular, you may not use spreadsheets or templates prepared by others.
- It is expressly forbidden to invent, falsify or modify data, spectra or observations, or to use data, spectra or samples obtained from other persons unless authorised to do so by a Senior Demonstrator.
- Where data from other sources is quoted in a write-up, the source must be identified.

The following summarizes succinctly the key point:

The Golden Rule: The examiners must be in no doubt as to which parts of your work are your own original work, and which are the rightful property of someone else.

10

Supervisions

Supervisions are organised for you by your College Director of Studies. The exact arrangements vary from college to college and from supervisor to supervisor, but broadly speaking you should expect to receive between six and eight supervisions in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, and between two and four in the Easter Term.

Each lecture course is accompanied by a problems sheet from which your supervisor will ask you to complete a number of questions. You may also be set additional questions, perhaps from past examination papers. For each supervision you should expect to prepare some written work, to hand it in for marking in advance of the supervision and to receive it back, marked and with written comments from your supervisor, within a reasonable time.

Know who your supervisor is and how to contact them. Supervision work, which should have the pages secure and clearly marked with your name and the name of your supervisor, can be handed into Reception or, out of hours posted through the letterbox to the right of the West end entrance doors.

If you are unhappy with your supervision arrangements, or are having other difficulties, you should not hesitate to contact your College Director of Studies or Tutor. They are there to help.

11

Examinations

There is one three hour written paper, taken towards the end of the Easter Term; the time-table for examinations is published later in the year. The paper will be of three hours duration and will contain six questions; candidates must answer all six questions, which will carry equal weight. Every lecture course will be examined in the paper, with individual questions mainly drawing on material from a particular lecture course.

There is no data or formula book provided. The values of any physical constants needed to answer a particular question will be given on the paper. A simple periodic table is also included in the examination paper. Past examination papers are available on the IA Chemistry section of *Moodle*, and suggested answers are available for papers more than five years old.

Please note that the format of the examination changed in 2011, so that papers from earlier years are not in the same format as that for 2011 onwards. The marks obtained on the written paper are combined with marks obtained from the assessed practicals; usually 80% of the final mark is for the theory and 20% for the practicals. Practical marks are subject to moderation by the Examiners.

The Senior Examiner for Part IA Chemistry is Dr Peter Wothers.

Disclosure of examination marks

It is the responsibility of your College to disclose to you the marks which you have been awarded in the examinations. This information is provided to your College by the Examiners; it is not available to you directly from the Department.

In the case of Part IA Chemistry, the marks which are disclosed routinely are a total for the theory paper and a total for the practical part of the course. Your College will also receive a note of your marks on a question-by-question basis.

How to approach a Cambridge Tripos examination

For most students, Cambridge written examinations are very different in style to those they have been used to at school or college, so it is important that you both understand this change and

prepare yourself for a different style of examination. It is absolutely vital that, ahead of the examinations, you familiarize yourself with the style of the questions and spend some time practising some past papers.

The first point to understand is that Cambridge examinations are designed to be challenging to even the best students – the average mark for a Chemistry written paper is about 65%, very few students achieve marks of over 80%, but there will be significant numbers with marks below 50%. At school or college many students will have been used to regularly achieving marks over 90%, so it takes some adjustment in approach to deal with a Cambridge examination.

All of the questions involve solving a problem of some kind, and to do this successfully you will need both factual information and – most importantly – an understanding of the underlying chemical principles which are being applied in the question. You can expect the questions to be similar in style to those you have done as exercises associated with the lecture course or to past exam questions, but the questions you will be confronted with in your examination will certainly not be the same as those you have seen before. You certainly cannot ‘learn’ the answers to the questions: you will need to work them out using your understanding of chemical principles.

Each question is usually split into parts, with one part leading on from the other. However, each part is likely to involve more than one step, so although the questions are structured, they are not likely to be quite as structured as you are used to.

Many students find the biggest difficulty with a Cambridge examination is that they run out of time. This is a reflection of the difficulty of the questions, which may not only require you to write more than you are used to, but may also need quite a bit of thought before you can start to answer them.

It is for this reason that you need to be very careful about dividing your time equally between the questions on the examination paper. On the Chemistry paper there are six questions to answer, each with equal weight, so 30 minutes should be allocated to each. All those involved in marking examination papers will tell you that the greatest number of marks are achieved earlier in the early stages of answering a question. Therefore, carrying on beyond 30 minutes in the hope that ‘the answer’ will suddenly pop out, and hence gain you the final few marks, is not a good strategy. Far better to move onto the next question and gain the straightforward marks for this.

Most questions are subdivided into parts, and the approximate division of marks is given at the end of the question. It is important to pay attention to this. If a part receives 10% of the marks, then clearly only a very short answer is expected – not a page of explanation. No matter how much you write, the maximum number of marks will still be 10%.

In setting the questions the examiners will have in mind a particular answer. However, full credit is given for any answer which the examiner deems reasonable, even if it is not the answer that he or she originally had in mind – there is no one right answer.

For many questions, a well-constructed and labelled diagram, accompanied by a few well thought out sentences, is all that is required, and is indeed the best way to structure an answer.

If you make a mistake in your answer, simply cross it out and carry on; under no circumstances should you use ‘TippEx’ or other such products. It may be that you have crossed out the ‘right’ answer, or at least a valid approach, in which case the Examiner may be inclined to give some credit. On the whole, the examinations are marked in a generous way; there is no negative marking.

Finally, you should try to write as legibly and clearly as you can, simply because this will help the examiner to read and mark what you have written. Use a good quality black or blue pen that makes a medium width line (not a very fine line, which is harder to read). You may draw diagrams in pencil and use colour for these, if it seems helpful. However, the main part of your answers should be written in pen. Do not crowd the page with text and diagrams – rather, leave some space so as to improve legibility.

If you want further advice on how to approach Cambridge examinations, then you should approach your Director of Studies or supervisor.

Criteria for assessment

At the end of the year you will be awarded a mark and a class. The Natural Sciences Tripos Committee gives specific guidance on the relationship between marks and classes, and on the expected distribution of candidates amongst the classes.

The final mark will be made up of 20% derived from the marks awarded in the practical course and 80% from the marks achieved in the end of year examination. The marking scheme used in the practical course is not designed to differentiate strongly between candidates, and as a result the spread of marks is quite narrow and the average mark is quite high. Candidates who do not complete the experiments will, therefore, put themselves at a significant disadvantage.

In contrast, the examination is a strong discriminator. In the examination marks are awarded for any reasonable answer – it is not necessary to give the 'expected answer' in order to gain credit. In addition, marking is on the whole quite generous, and there is certainly no negative marking.

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Chemistry Consultative Committee

The Chemistry Consultative Committee consists of representatives of students and academic staff. It meets towards the end of each term and is a forum for the discussion of all aspects of teaching in the Department. Student representatives are elected during the Michaelmas term; comments and suggestions can be passed on to them so that they can be discussed at the next meeting.

The minutes of previous meetings and the composition of the committee can be found on the teaching website

www.ch.cam.ac.uk/teaching/student-consultative-committee

Feedback

Dr James Keeler is *Director of Teaching* in the Chemistry Department. He will be pleased to hear any comments, criticisms and suggestions regarding all aspects of the teaching offered by the Department. His office is G15 and he may also be contacted via the staff pigeon holes or EMAIL on jhk10@cam.ac.uk.

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Looking ahead: Chemistry in the second year and beyond

In the second year there are two chemistry courses offered. *Chemistry A* is concerned with topics in theoretical and physical chemistry, concentrating on molecular quantum mechanics and its application to the understanding of molecular structure and reactivity. *Chemistry B* is concerned with topics in organic and inorganic chemistry, with particular emphasis on structure determination, organic mechanism, main group and transition metal chemistry. The course also includes an introduction to biological chemistry.

If you are intending to specialise in chemistry in the third (and possibly fourth) year you should taken both Chemistry A and Chemistry B so as to have the broadest grounding in chemical topics. Those taking physical sciences subjects, such as Physics, Materials Science or Earth Sciences may find that Chemistry A complements their studies. Likewise, those taking biological subjects with a more molecular emphasis may find that Chemistry B is a useful subject to take alongside their main choices.

For Chemistry A it is desirable that you have taken the *Mathematics* course in Part IA NST; the *Mathematical Biology* course is sufficient preparation, although you will find that you need to read up on one or two extra concepts. There is no mathematical requirement for Chemistry B.

You can specialise in Chemistry in the third year (Part II) and in the fourth year (Part III). After the third year you can graduate in the usual way, and this is the route which students who are embarking on a career not directly related to chemistry often take. Those intending to pursue chemistry after they graduate, typically by taking a research degree, need to stay on for the fourth year, after which they graduate with a BA and an MSci.

You should note that in order to proceed to Part III you need to achieve at least a II.1 in Part II Chemistry.

If you think that you may wish to complete the four-year course you should notify your Local Authority (or grant awarding agency) as soon as possible. Your College Director of Studies or Tutor will advise you as to the appropriate way to do this.

14 Further details of the department

In order to access areas of the Department other than the lecture theatres you will need your University card so that you can pass the turnstiles and various internal doors. You should therefore make it a point to *always* bring your card with you when you come to the Department.

We hope that during the registration process for the practical classes we will be able to collect all of the information we need to make sure that everyone has the appropriate access. If you find that your access rights are different to others in your year group, or access suddenly stops, please contact Susan Begg (smb28@cam.ac.uk) who can make authorised changes. However, please do not do this until after the first week of term, as it will take some time in order for the whole system to settle down. Please note that undergraduates will *not* be given access to research areas. If you need to meet supervisors and so on, you will need to arrange for them to meet you in a general access area. Make sure you know who they are and how to contact them, so Security can help you locate them if necessary.

Your card will give you access to the building from 09:00–20:00 on weekdays, and from 09:00–13:00 on Saturdays. Outside these times you are not permitted to be in the Department unless some specific arrangement has been made. If you remain in the Department after 20:00 you risk becoming trapped by the security doors and/or the turnstiles. Should this happen use one of the emergency red telephones and contact 36330 or Central Security on 101 to let them know where you are.

There is a stall selling sandwiches, cakes, drinks and fruit located near the entrance to the Bristol–Myers Squibb Lecture Theatre, and in addition there are vending machines on the balcony over the foyer to the lecture theatre. We regret that, because of space limitations, the Departmental Cybercafe is not open to Part IA students.