

# CLASS 12 PHYSICS PRACTICAL VIVA QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

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**What are the Viva questions asked in physics practical class 12?**

**What questions will be asked in Viva?**

**What is the hardest question to solve in physics?**

**How many experiments are there in physics practical class 12?** A: There are a total of 8 experiments in CBSE 12th Physics practical syllabus 2024-25.

**How do you pass physics practical?**

**What are the biggest questions in physics today?**

**How do I pass my viva?** You will need to be able to answer questions both in summary and in depth. Keep testing yourself by practicing how to summarise your main arguments, your research outcomes, explaining why you chose the approach that you did and what your methodology was. Then work on longer answers.

**How to prepare for viva in one day?**

**How long should I prepare for my viva?** Recipe for a good viva prep. If you have the time, forget about the whole PhD thing. You really just need 1 week or less (depending on your availabilities) to prepare just before the thesis, no need to get started too early.

**What are the 7 biggest unanswered questions in physics?**

**Which is most hardest topic in physics?**

**What is the most complex question in physics?** Size of universe: The diameter of the observable universe is about 93 billion light-years, but what is the size of the whole universe? Is the universe infinite? Baryon asymmetry: Why is there far more matter than antimatter in the observable universe?

**What is the best physics project for class 12?**

**What are the most important experiments in physics?** Galileo's experiment on falling bodies (1600s) Millikan's oil-drop experiment (1910s) Newton's decomposition of sunlight with a prism (1665-1666) Young's light-interference experiment (1801)

**How to write physics practical?**

**How to learn physics easily?**

**How to determine the slope of a graph in physics practical?** Pick two points on the line and determine their coordinates. Determine the difference in y-coordinates for these two points (rise). Determine the difference in x-coordinates for these two points (run). Divide the difference in y-coordinates by the difference in x-coordinates (rise/run or slope).

**How to scale a graph in physics?**

**What is the toughest question in physics?** Quantum Gravity The biggest unsolved problem in fundamental physics is how gravity and the quantum will be made to coexist within the same theory. Quantum Gravity [1] is required to make the whole of physics logically consistent.

**What is the hardest formula in physics?** For example, the equation  $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 \frac{dy}{dx}) + x^2 y^3 = 0$  is already unsolvable (and this is a realistic equation: the Lane-Emden equation models a polytropic star), but we can make it even harder by inserting  $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 \frac{dy}{dx}) + x^2 y^3 = f(x, y)$  where  $f(x, y)$  is some non-zero and perhaps non-linear function.

**What are 5 questions science can't answer?** What happens to us after we die? How did so much life appear on our planet when others seem devoid of any species at all? Who, if anyone, pulls the strings of our universe? Is it some all-powerful god in

control or are there physical and mathematical principles driving the engine of our existence?

**How many people fail viva?** An immediate fail is rare; a 2022 survey found that only 3.3% of PhD candidates fail their viva outright – it certainly isn't something you should obsess over.

**What happens if you don't pass your viva?** Fail. If the examiners recommend that your thesis be failed there is no further opportunity to revise and resubmit the work.

**How to survive a viva?**

**What comes in physics practical?** Practical Physics is a collection of experiments that demonstrate a wide range of physical concepts and processes. These resources are for the use of teachers of physics in schools and colleges.

**How do I prepare for a level physics practical?**

**What do we have to write in physics practical?** The document provides instructions for students on how to properly complete their physics practical file. It explains that the file should have two pages - a plain page and a lined page. The plain page is for diagrams, tables, and graphs, while the lined page is for aims, procedures, and conclusions.

**What are the basic questions of physics for interview?**

**How to carry out physics practical?**

**How to learn physics practically?** Read actively with questions in mind. A passive approach to reading physics wastes your time. Read with a pencil and paper beside the book to jot down questions and notes. If you find that you are not reading actively, once again take a look at the problems and the lecture notes.

**What are the 5 basic concepts of physics?**

**How do I ace my physics exam?**

**How many questions do you answer in physics practical?** Physics practical The candidate is given three hours. In the physics practical, the candidates are allowed to

choose only two questions and answers.

**Is physics A level very hard?** A-Level Physics is undoubtedly a challenging course. But that doesn't mean it's impossible to get good grades in it. It just takes a lot of practice, focus and determination. So if you're up for the challenge, then go for it!

**How to pass physics practical exams?** During the Physics practical examinations, a student must remain calm no matter what topic is given by the examiner. Staying calm and composed can help students in performing the experiment in a better way. Being confident is the only way for students to score great marks.

**How do you revise for physics practical?**

**How to write a good physics practical report?**

**What is the toughest question in physics?** Quantum Gravity The biggest unsolved problem in fundamental physics is how gravity and the quantum will be made to coexist within the same theory. Quantum Gravity [1] is required to make the whole of physics logically consistent.

**What are the biggest questions in physics?** Size of universe: The diameter of the observable universe is about 93 billion light-years, but what is the size of the whole universe? Is the universe infinite? Baryon asymmetry: Why is there far more matter than antimatter in the observable universe?

**What are the 4 fundamentals of physics?** These four basic forces are known as fundamental because they alone are responsible for all observations of forces in nature. The four fundamental forces are gravity, electromagnetism, weak nuclear force, and strong nuclear force.

**What is the philosophy of religion by John Hick?** John Hick's contributions to the philosophy of religion include: Religious Pluralism: Hick's philosophy revolved around the idea that different religions are valid responses to the divine, and each offers a unique perspective on ultimate reality. He believed that no single religion can claim exclusive access to truth.

**What does John Hick say about religious experiences?** Instead of describing faith as propositional assent to certain beliefs, Hick describes faith as the interpretive

element in religious experience or “experiencing-as”—experiencing the world as not only natural and ethical but as the sphere of the religious as well.

**What is the Hick definition of religion?** Hick. "Religion constitutes our varied human response to transcendent Reality."

**What is the main idea of philosophy of religion?** Philosophy of religion is the philosophical study of the meaning and nature of religion. It includes the analyses of religious concepts, beliefs, terms, arguments, and practices of religious adherents. The scope of much of the work done in philosophy of religion has been limited to the various theistic religions.

**What did John Hick say about God?** Hick disagrees: "God cannot be both a person and infinite." Moreover, he says, the distinction between being a person and being a personal being "is a distinction without a difference." Thus, God cannot be an infinite personal being either.

**Did Hick believe in universal salvation?** Hick is one of the most prominent philosophers of religion of the late twentieth century. Hick does not find that the teaching of the New Testament compels him to believe in an eternal hell and further claims that the message of the New Testament as a whole is ultimate universal salvation.

**Does John Hick believe in afterlife?** John Hick, *Philosophy of Religion*, 1990. Hick is a materialist, he believes the body and soul are one and at death both the body and soul die. However in certain circumstances he argues that it would be possible that the dead could exist after death as themselves if an exact replica of them were to appear.

**What was the main religious doctrine of John Calvin?** John Calvin is perhaps best known for his doctrine of predestination. He taught that God determined before all time who would be eternally saved and who would be condemned to hell.

**Is Hick an atheist?** Hick was a fundamentalist Christian in his youth but became a liberal Christian after studying the ideas of Immanuel Kant. Hick is a controversial philosopher because he advocates religious pluralism - the idea that all religions have valid insights into God and that Christianity is not the only true faith.

**What does John Hick mean by the real?** The “R” in reality is capitalized because Hick uses the term “the Real” to mean that the ineffable transcendent reality beyond all the concepts of God or Ultimate Reality that the religious traditions use to describe the ultimate reality. The Real is, according to Hick, beyond all concepts and human description.

**Why according to Hick did God create human beings at an epistemic distance from God?** In Hick's view, this soul-making process is a crucial aspect of human existence. The epistemic distance fosters a genuine, transformative relationship between humans and God, where individuals can grow spiritually and develop their characters through their experiences and moral choices.

**Was John Hick a materialist?** John Hick was a materialist who attempted to help supporters of materialism who believed that the soul and body were one, but at the same time unlike Dawkins and Aquinas still wanted the premise of the afterlife. To combat this Hick created the Replica theory.

**What is the major of philosophy of religion?** With a Bachelor's degree in Philosophy and Religion, students are taught to think logically and ethically about the many different spiritual and moral beliefs throughout the world. This program empowers students with knowledge on how to take a deeper look into these important aspects of culture.

**What philosophy says about religion?** Philosophy of Religion is rational thought about religious issues and concerns without a presumption of the existence of a deity or reliance on acts of faith. Philosophers examine the nature of religion and religious beliefs.

**How is philosophy of religion different from theology?** The Philosophy of Religion seeks a deeper pursuit of the kinds of questions religions pose, such as the nature of reality, the grounds of justice, or the problem of evil. Theology, in turn, evaluates religious truth claims through the study of canonical texts, historical practice, and doctrine.

**What is the Hick's argument?** In his theodicy, Hick argues that without free will, all people would be nothing more than a “pet animal” in a cage. Hick asserts that God

had to create people with the ability to do evil, for otherwise, people would not be able to participate in "soul-making" which is what serves to bring men closer to God.

**What is religious pluralism according to John Hick?** Religious pluralism defined maintains that all the great world religions can lead one to God, or as Hick would say, the "Real." Hick believes this to be the case on two grounds: a moral ground and an epistemological ground.

**What is Hick's argument about God's purpose for creating the world?** Stated very briefly, Hick's move here is to say that God's purpose in creating the world was to produce free, moral beings who could, ultimately, commune with God and with one another. Since this purpose requires human free will, moral evil is accounted for.

**What was John Calvin's major belief regarding salvation?** Calvin emphasized the role God plays in the process of salvation. He theorized that believers were predestined to salvation. This means that before God had even created the world, he chose which people would be beneficiaries of his gift of salvation. Calvin affirmed a strict understanding of God's sovereignty.

**Is Calvinism a salvation issue?** Are you familiar with Calvinist doctrine? At its heart is the concept of predestination. Calvinists believe that, at the beginning of time, God selected a limited number of souls to grant salvation and there's nothing any individual person can do during their mortal life to alter their eternal fate.

**Does universalism believe in Jesus?** In 1899 the Universalist General Convention, later called the Universalist Church of America, adopted the Five Principles: the belief in God, belief in Jesus Christ, the immortality of the human soul, that sinful actions have consequence, and universal reconciliation.

**What did Hick say about Jesus?** Hick contends "that the historical Jesus of Nazareth did not teach or apparently believe that he was God, or God the Son, Second Person of a Holy Trinity, incarnate, or the son of God in a unique sense." It is for that reason, and perhaps for the sake of religious pluralism and peace, Hick proposes a metaphorical ...

**What does Hick say about Heaven?** So for Hick, the idea of purgatory follows from universalism and his soul-making theodicy. Hick's universalism is often criticised for

making moral action purposeless because you will go to heaven regardless of how you act.

**What is the theodicy of John Hick?** Hick's theodicy is based on the same one as Irenaeus. However, Hick further developed the theory, called the 'vale of soul-making.' Hick agreed that humans were created as imperfect from the start, so that they could grow and develop into the "likeness" of God.

**How does Calvinism differ from Christianity?** The doctrine of the perseverance of the saints is a crucial tenet of Calvinism, which asserts that people who are genuinely elected by God and saved persevere in their faith until the end. It differs from other Christian beliefs that suggest believers fall away from their faith and lose their salvation.

**What is not allowed in Calvinism?** Calvin rejected the images of saints and the crucifix (that is, the image of the body of Christ upon the cross) but allowed a plain cross. These modifications do not, however, refute the generalization that Calvinism was largely opposed to art and music in the service of religion but not in the secular sphere.

**What is arminianism vs. Calvinism?** Arminians believe God is sovereign, but has limited control in relation to man's freedom and their response to it. Another one, Election. This is the concept of how people are chosen for salvation. Calvinists believe that God elected some people to be saved and it has nothing to do with man's future response.

**What religious philosophy did John Calvin believe in?** He stressed the doctrine of predestination, and his interpretations of Christian teachings, known as Calvinism, are characteristic of Reformed churches.

**What does philosophy say about religion?** Philosophy has come to reveal that religious beliefs are just that beliefs and not empirical claims. Religious language is not ordinary language and certainly not scientific language. Philosophy helps us to understand this.

**What is the logic of the philosophy of religion?** Philosophy of religion is the philosophical examination of the themes and concepts involved in religious traditions



as well as the broader philosophical task of reflecting on matters of religious significance including the nature of religion itself, alternative concepts of God or ultimate reality, and the religious ...

**What does Hick argue about the world in the reading?** In his theodicy, Hick argues that without free will, all people would be nothing more than a “pet animal” in a cage. Hick asserts that God had to create people with the ability to do evil, for otherwise, people would not be able to participate in “soul-making” which is what serves to bring men closer to God.

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**What were three major Calvinist beliefs?** The five principles of Calvinism as formulated by the Synod of Dort (1618-1619) are summarized in "tulip," a popular acronym for total depravity, unconditional election, limited atonement, irresistibility of grace and final perseverance of the saints.

**What is a key belief of Calvinism?** At its heart is the concept of predestination. Calvinists believe that, at the beginning of time, God selected a limited number of souls to grant salvation and there's nothing any individual person can do during their mortal life to alter their eternal fate.

**What is God in philosophy of religion?** Theism is the view that there is a God which is the creator and sustainer of the universe and is unlimited with regard to knowledge (omniscience), power (omnipotence), extension (omnipresence), and moral perfection. Though regarded as sexless, God has traditionally been referred to by the masculine pronoun.

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**Is Christianity a religion or philosophy?** Christianity is an Abrahamic monotheistic religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. It is the world's largest and most widespread religion with roughly 2.4 billion followers, comprising around 31.2% of the world population.

**What are the goals of the philosophy of religion?** According to Ziemiski the three main goals of philosophy of religion are to (i) define religion; (ii) discover and/or justify the truth about religious claims and; (iii) rationalize religious behavior.

**Who is the father of philosophy of religion?** Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) focused on elements of the philosophy of religion for about half a century—from the mid-1750s, when he started teaching philosophy, until after his retirement from academia.

**What is the philosophy of believing in God?** Philosophical theism is the belief that the Supreme Being exists (or must exist) independent of the teaching or revelation of any particular religion. It represents belief in God entirely without doctrine, except for that which can be discerned by reason and the contemplation of natural laws.

**What is the Hick philosophy?** For Hick, God is ultimately responsible for pain and suffering, but such things are not truly bad. Perhaps with a greater degree of perception, one can see that the "evil" we experience through suffering is not ultimately evil but good, as such is used to "make our souls" better.

**Who or what is God according to John Hick?** According to Hick, "there is an ultimate reality"—which he calls "the Real," but which I will less tendentiously call "Godhick"—"which is in itself transcategorical (ineffable), beyond the range of our human conceptual systems, but whose universal presence is humanly experienced in the various forms made possible ...

**Why according to Hick did God create human beings at an epistemic distance from God?** In Hick's view, this soul-making process is a crucial aspect of human existence. The epistemic distance fosters a genuine, transformative relationship between humans and God, where individuals can grow spiritually and develop their characters through their experiences and moral choices.

**The Mind of a Strategist: Kenichi Ohmae on Art and Japanese Business**

CLASS 12 PHYSICS PRACTICAL VIVA QUESTION WITH ANSWERS

**Q: How does art influence strategic thinking?**

**A:** Kenichi Ohmae, a renowned Japanese strategist, argues that art cultivates a mindset essential for strategic success. By observing and interpreting art, individuals develop an ability to discern patterns, think creatively, and connect disparate ideas. This artistic sensibility empowers them to identify and exploit opportunities in complex business environments.

**Q: What are the unique characteristics of Japanese business culture that contribute to strategic thinking?**

**A:** Japanese business culture emphasizes long-term thinking, collaboration, and a holistic approach. Companies prioritize building strong relationships with stakeholders, fostering a sense of loyalty and trust. This fosters a culture that encourages open dialogue, shared knowledge, and a willingness to take calculated risks, all of which are crucial for strategic decision-making.

**Q: How does Ohmae's "three Cs" framework guide strategic analysis?**

**A:** Ohmae's three Cs framework (Company, Customer, Competitor) is a comprehensive approach to understanding the strategic environment. By analyzing these three key elements, businesses can identify potential opportunities and threats, develop competitive advantages, and align their actions with market needs. The framework emphasizes the importance of viewing the business ecosystem as an interconnected system.

**Q: What is the difference between "local" and "global" strategic thinking?**

**A:** According to Ohmae, local thinking focuses on optimizing operations within a specific geographical area or market. In contrast, global thinking encompasses a broader perspective, embracing international opportunities and considering the impact of decisions on a global scale. Strategic thinkers must possess the ability to navigate both local and global contexts effectively.

**Q: How can businesses cultivate a mindset conducive to strategic thinking?**

**A:** Ohmae recommends encouraging creativity, fostering a culture of innovation, and embracing diverse perspectives within organizations. He believes that businesses should create environments where employees are comfortable challenging assumptions, exploring new ideas, and taking ownership of their roles in the strategic process. By nurturing a mindset that values curiosity, adaptation, and collaboration, businesses can enhance their strategic capabilities and achieve sustainable success.

**What is a KPI with an example?** KPIs are the key targets you should track to make the most impact on your strategic business outcomes. KPIs support your strategy and help your teams focus on what's important. An example of a key performance indicator is, "targeted new customers per month".

**What are three good key performance indicators?** Commonly used KPIs include financial, customer service, process, sales, and marketing metrics.

**What is an example of a smart KPI?** A simple KPI goal might be "shorten sales cycle length," which tracks the average time it takes from initial contact to closing a sale. A SMART KPI goal would be "Decreasing sales cycle length by 5% each month to decrease sales costs by 15% by the end of Q4."

**What are the four KPI scorecard indicators?** The basic structure of a KPI scorecard includes four perspectives: financial, customer, internal process, and learning & growth. Each perspective is represented by a set of measurable goals or objectives.

**What are the 5 KPIs?**

**How do you write a simple KPI?**

**What are the 4 mandatory key performance indicators?**

**What is KPI in simple words?** A Key Performance Indicator (KPI) is a measurable target that indicates how individuals or businesses are performing in terms of meeting their goals. Reviewing and evaluating KPIs helps organizations determine whether or not they are on track for hitting their desired objectives.

**What are the 4 key performance indicators?** We've broken down our list of KPIs into the four categories of the Balanced Scorecard: Financial, Customer, Process and People. Make sure you select a few from each category so that your strategy is well-balanced across the organization.

**What is a KPI template?** A key performance indicator (KPI) is a quantifiable measure of performance over time for a specific strategic objective. Business leaders and senior executives use KPIs to judge the effectiveness of their efforts and make better informed decisions.

**What is personal KPIs?** Key performance indicators (KPIs) are measurable values that determine how effectively an individual, team, or company is reaching its objectives. Every proposed KPI is only as effective as the motivation it sets into motion.

**What is an example of a goal and KPI?** One example of a goal is “improving sales.” Targets are the quantifiable benchmarks you want to reach to meet your goals. Using the “improving sales” goal, we could build a simple target of “closing 10 deals per week.” KPIs (key performance indicators) are measurable values used to track progress toward a goal.

**How to identify KPIs?**

**What are the 5 key performance indicators in HR?** Time to Fill Vacant Positions. Employee Engagement. Training Effectiveness. HR Budget Allocation.

**How do you write KPI in 4 steps?**

**What is KPI in simple words?** A Key Performance Indicator (KPI) is a measurable target that indicates how individuals or businesses are performing in terms of meeting their goals. Reviewing and evaluating KPIs helps organizations determine whether or not they are on track for hitting their desired objectives.

**What is a KPI for dummies?**

**What are the 4 P's of KPI?** Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) guide businesses in tracking their progress and achieving their goals. By focusing on the 4 P's—Product,

Price, Place, and Promotion—you can develop KPIs that align with your strategy and track your success effectively.

**What is simple KPI?** Simple KPI charts are often used to track and communicate critical performance data, such as sales revenue, customer satisfaction scores, or production efficiency, in a straightforward and easily digestible format, making it easier for decision-makers to assess performance at a glance and take timely actions when ...

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