

# CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL VIVA QUESTION ANSWER FOR CLASS 12

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**What questions can be asked in chemistry viva?**

**How to remember chemistry practical class 12?**

**What is the hardest lesson in chemistry class 12?**

**How can I memorize chemistry practical?** Don't forget to take notes. Keeping clear and detailed notes will not only assist you during the exam but also serve as a valuable resource for revision, considering that it can be challenging to try out Chemistry practical tests at home. Likewise, you can leverage collaborative learning to prepare for practical exams.

**What is the toughest question in chemistry?** the hardest chemistry question in the entire world-nothing could be considered hard it needs concept clarity which can be provided from various fields however experts consider "organic chemistry" as one of the most difficult subjects in the study of chemistry it is always referred to as the "pre-med killer" questions ...

**What questions to expect in Viva?**

**How to pass chemistry practical?** As you prepare for chemistry practical exams, ensure you master the concepts in each experiment at your fingertips. For instance, master the theories and formulas used to analyze the data in each of the experiments. Besides, know the aim of the experiments, which can help you to recall the procedure.

**What is the easiest way to pass chemistry?**

**How to identify salt in chemistry practically?** For colourless salts, the most fruitful test is the flame test, which proves the presence of three different cations. The most effective way to perform the flame test is to hold a pinch of the given salt and pour a minuscule amount of concentrated acid (say, hydrochloric acid) on it and then put it on a burner.

**What is the easiest chapter in class 12 chemistry?** To secure good marks in CBSE 12th Board Chemistry, students can cover easiest chapters first that include Biomolecules, Solutions, Chemistry in Everyday Life and Polymers. If you rate chapter on Biomolecules, it can be ranked lowest in difficulty level.

**Which topic is hardest in chemistry?** Organic Chemistry is considered the toughest part of the three parts as it involves various equations and reactions. As per the weightage, 35% of questions are asked from Organic Chemistry, 35% of questions are asked from Inorganic Chemistry, and 30% of questions are asked from Physical Chemistry.

**Which is the most scoring chapter in class 12 chemistry?** Electro Chemistry and Chemical Kinetics are the most important chapters in the Physical Chemistry Unit for CBSE Board class 12. These comprise 16 marks in the final exam. The Important and must to do chapters from the Inorganic Section include Coordination Compounds and d and f block elements.

**How to ace chemistry practically?** Revise over the hypothesis/aim, the method of the experiment and any analysis you made after the experiment. It is also possible for your teacher to challenge you with an experiment that you haven't completed in class so it would be a good idea to google typical experiments surrounding the module you are facing.

**What is the fastest way to learn chemistry?**

**How long is chemistry practical?**

**What are the most difficult words in chemistry?** Most difficult terms in chemistry are from Physical chemistry. Among them 9 words have difficult prefix and the rest 3 have difficult suffix. Anti ferromagnetic, diazo, thermodynamics, syn elimination are the most difficult words.

## **What are the most asked questions in chemistry?**

**Which is easiest in chemistry?** Analytical chemistry is easier because it demands analytical and practical knowledge. Unlike other areas of chemistry, analytical chemistry mostly requires strategic analyses and accurate calculations. However, other areas of chemistry demand a deeper understanding and knowledge.

**How to pass your 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 do I introduce myself in viva?** FAQs. How should I start my self-introduction in a viva? Start your viva self-introduction by thanking the examiner for allowing you an introduction and then state your name, academic achievements, along with your strengths and future goals. What are the important details to mention in a self-introduction?

**How to answer viva?** To answer this question correctly, you need to be well-versed in the entire project. Start with an answer by explaining why did you select the topic of your project/thesis/research and close your explanation by providing an optimum solution to the problem.

**What are the questions on the Viva exam?** These are some of the basic viva questions: Tell me about yourself. Summarise your research/thesis in 3 minutes. Tell us how your research contributes to knowledge discourse.

## **What are possible questions in chemistry?**

**What are the big questions in chemistry?** Why are there so many different kinds of forces in chemistry? Why do atoms always contain the same number of electrons and protons? Why doesn't the planet Uranus explode if it contains so much hydrogen and methane? Why don't metals burn?

**What is asked in chemistry practical?** The practical experiments include topics like surface chemistry, chemical kinetics, thermochemistry, electrochemistry, chromatography, preparation of inorganic and organic compounds, tests for

functional groups, and qualitative analysis.

**What is the difference between a topographic map and a physical map?**

Topographic maps show the contour of the surface of the Earth. Contour lines and shading indicate elevations. Physical maps are similar to contour maps but do not show contour lines. They instead depict the elevation of the Earth through shading and coloration.

**What is the difference between a topographic map and a regular map?**

The distinctive characteristic of a topographic map is the use of elevation contour lines to show the shape of the Earth's surface. Elevation contours are imaginary lines connecting points having the same elevation on the surface of the land above or below a reference surface, which is usually mean sea level.

**How does a topographic map look different than a road map or satellite view?**

The feature that most distinguishes topographic maps from maps of other types is the use of contour lines to portray the shape and elevation of the land. Topographic maps render the three-dimensional ups and downs of the terrain on a two-dimensional surface.

**What is the difference between a topographic map and a contour map?**

Topographic maps are also commonly called contour maps or topo maps. In the United States, where the primary national series is organized by a strict 7.5-minute grid, they are often called or quads or quadrangles. Topographic maps conventionally show topography, or land contours, by means of contour lines.

**What are the main differences between a physical map and a thematic map?**

(i) Physical or relief maps show natural features of the earth such as mountains, rivers, etc. (ii) Political maps show the boundaries of the different states of the world, and countries, indicating cities, towns, and villages. (iii) Thematic maps focus on specific information like roads, rainfall etc.

**What is the difference between physical and human map?** The differences between the two sub-disciplines of geography are clear from their names and are detailed below. Physical geography focuses on all the physical aspects of air, water, and landforms and their interactions. Human geography explores the interaction of humans with their surroundings.

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**What are 3 basic characteristics of topographic maps?**

**How accurate are topographic maps?** Errors and uncertainty are inherent in geographic data. The standard for topographic maps state that horizontal positions of 90 percent of the well-defined points tested will occur within 0.02 inches (map distance) of their actual positions.

**What is an advantage of using a topographic map?** Accurate representation of the land: Topographical maps provide an accurate representation of the land, including its elevation, slope, and natural features. This information is essential for a wide range of activities, from navigation to scientific research.

**What do topographic maps show that other maps don't?** The distinctive characteristic of a topographic map is that the shape of the Earth's surface is shown by contour lines. Contours are imaginary lines that join points of equal elevation on the surface of the land above or below a reference surface, such as mean sea level.

**What is the symbol of a perennial well?** Perennial lined wells indicate a higher water table and are shown by blue dots. Presence of dry streams, dry ponds, exposed river beds and broken land shown in black indicate an area with scanty rainfall or seasonal rainfall or a desert region.

**Why do people use topographical maps instead of road maps?** Topographic maps show what the land looks like as it rises in front of the viewer. They can be used to choose routes of travel across areas of sparse population and dense vegetation. They can be used along with a compass as a navigation and a survival tool. They can be used in land use planning.

**How is a topographic map different from a regular map?** The distinctive characteristic of a topographic map is the use of elevation contour lines to show the shape of the Earth's surface. Topographic maps also show roads, railroads, rivers, streams, lakes, boundaries, place or feature names, mountains, and more.

**Why do contour lines never touch or cross?** They may come very close to each other (e.g. along a cliff), but by definition they may never cross each other. \* This is because one location on the surface of Earth cannot be at two different elevations!

Contour lines never split. Instead, contours form closed loops.

**What are topographic maps for kids?** Topographic maps show the changing elevation in landforms around our world. Contour lines are lines drawn on a map that show a change in elevation, and they show how steep or flat an area is.

**What are the three basic types of maps?** Different Maps for Different Purposes  
The three basic types of maps are political maps, physical maps, and thematic maps. You have probably used all of these different types of maps.

**What does a topographic map show?** Topographic maps are created from aerial photographs and reveal the contours of the land, including hills, ridges, and valleys, as well as lakes, rivers, creeks, trails, and roads. Contour lines show the elevation of the ground.

**What is the difference between base map and thematic map?** Typically, the base map is already available in a cartographic database or collection of general-purpose maps, whereas the thematic overlay consists of data from a noncartographic source, such as field observations, a government census, or a thematic database.

**What are three 3 characteristics of a physical map?**

**What are three differences between physical geography and human geography?** Physical geography is what we are more familiar with as it involves earth's land areas, bodies of water, plant life etc. Physical geographers help in making decisions about managing different types of resources such as water, forests and land. Human geography is more about people's religion, culture and way of life.

**What does a thematic map show?** A thematic map is also called a special-purpose, single-topic, or statistical map. A thematic map focuses on the spatial variability of a specific distribution or theme (such as population density or average annual income), whereas a reference map focuses on the location and names of features.

**What is the difference between a topographic map and a geologic map?**  
Answer and Explanation: A topographic map shows only the surface of the ground and its elevation changes. A geologic map shows the underlying geology of the region including the structures of the rocks that cause the changes in topography.

**What is a physical map?** A physical map is a type of map that shows the physical features and sometimes elevation of a particular area or region in a two-dimensional format. It uses contour lines to represent changes in elevation and shape, connecting points of equal elevation and providing a visual representation of the terrain's features.

**What is the difference between a topographical map and a nautical chart?** A map usually represents topographical information. A chart is used by mariners to plot courses through open bodies of water as well as in highly trafficked areas. Because of its critical importance in promoting safe navigation, the nautical chart has a certain level of legal standing and authority.

**What is the difference between topographical maps and photographs?** The big difference between a photograph and a map is that a map represents a vertical “plan” of a region, while a photograph presents a realistic image. These photographs cannot be used for information when we draw maps. A special kind of aerial photograph is used for the drawing of maps.

#### **Yamaha RX-V659 Manual: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)**

**Q1: Where can I download the Yamaha RX-V659 user manual?** A1: You can download the Yamaha RX-V659 user manual in PDF format from the Yamaha website or from reputable third-party websites that provide user manuals for electronic devices.

**Q2: What is the Yamaha RX-V659's speaker configuration?** A2: The Yamaha RX-V659 is a 7.2-channel AV receiver, meaning it can drive up to seven speakers and two subwoofers. The typical speaker configuration is front left, front right, center, surround left, surround right, surround back left, surround back right, and two powered subwoofers.

**Q3: How do I connect my TV to the Yamaha RX-V659?** A3: You can connect your TV to the Yamaha RX-V659 using an HDMI cable or via an optical digital audio cable. The HDMI connection is preferred for the best audio and video quality.

**Q4: How do I calibrate the speakers on my Yamaha RX-V659?** A4: The Yamaha RX-V659 has an auto calibration feature called YPAO (Yamaha Parametric Room

Acoustic Optimizer). To calibrate the speakers, connect the included microphone to the receiver and follow the on-screen instructions.

**Q5: Troubleshooting: Why is there no sound from my Yamaha RX-V659? A5:**

Check the following:

- Make sure that the receiver is turned on and that the volume is turned up.
- Ensure that the speakers are properly connected to the receiver.
- Verify that the input source is selected correctly on the receiver.
- If you are using an HDMI connection, check the cable and ensure that it is securely plugged in.

**What is the National Security Strategy (NSS)?**

The NSS is a document that sets out the overall strategic direction of the United States in terms of national security. It is a comprehensive plan that outlines the threats and challenges facing the nation, as well as the goals and objectives for addressing them. The NSS is a public document that is published every four years by the President of the United States.

**What are the main goals of the NSS?**

The main goals of the NSS are to:

- Protect the United States from harm
- Promote the prosperity of the United States
- Advance the interests of the United States

**What are the key threats and challenges facing the United States?**

The key threats and challenges facing the United States, as identified in the NSS, include:

- Terrorism
- Cyberattacks
- Climate change



- Economic instability
- Nuclear proliferation

### **What are the key strategies for addressing the threats and challenges facing the United States?**

The key strategies for addressing the threats and challenges facing the United States, as outlined in the NSS, include:

- Strengthening national defense
- Enhancing cybersecurity
- Promoting economic growth
- Combating climate change
- Preventing nuclear proliferation

### **How can the NSS be used to guide policy and decision-making?**

The NSS can be used to guide policy and decision-making by providing a framework for understanding the threats and challenges facing the United States, as well as the goals and objectives for addressing them. It can also be used to identify priorities and allocate resources, and to measure progress and evaluate effectiveness.

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