

# CHEMISTRY PRACTICAL VIVA QUESTIONS ANSWERS FOR CLASS 12

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**What questions are asked in Viva Chemistry?**

**How to remember chemistry practical class 12?** Remember the Stepwise Procedure. Then, make notes of what the result of each step would be in an experiment. During the chemistry practical, do not forget to choose the right set of apparatus as the wrong one may lead to a deduction in marks.

**How can I memorize chemistry practical?** Master the basics. Ensure you have a solid understanding of the underlying theories and principles relevant to each experiment. Don't just memorise the steps; instead, comprehend why certain reactions occur and what outcomes to expect.

**How do I prepare for 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.

**How do I prepare for Viva questions?**

**What is the toughest question in chemistry?** The hardest questions in General Chemistry focus on Titrations, Electrochemistry, and Thermodynamics/Kinetics purely because they're multi-step, math heavy, topics. The hardest questions in a chemistry degree depend on your strengths.

**Which is the hardest chapter in class 12 chemistry?**

**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.

**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.

**Which type of questions asked in Viva exam?** Although viva questions can vary, they commonly focus on four aspects: "What the project is about?", "What were the key findings or observations?", "What was the process?" and "Why do the observations matter?". However, in some cases, these questions can be more diverse.

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

**What questions are asked in research Viva?**

**What is the general question for Viva?** What have you found the most interesting aspect of your research? 3. How did your thinking about this topic develop as you went through this research process?

**What are the 5 maps of geography?** Read on as we take a look at some of the different map types and their uses. According to the ICSM (Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping), there are five different types of maps: General Reference, Topographical, Thematic, Navigation Charts and Cadastral Maps and Plans.

**What is a book of maps called?** An atlas is a book or collection of maps.

**What are the 8 parts of the map?** They are- title, direction, legend(symbols), north areas, distance(scale), labels, grids and index, citation – which make it easier for people like us to understand the basic components of maps.

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**Did Ptolemy make maps?** There is no definite evidence that Ptolemy constructed maps or had maps made from his Geography, and not all later editions of the Geography included maps. The earliest existing Greek edition of the Geography that contains maps is from the thirteenth century.

**What are the different types of GIS maps?** Some of the most common types of GIS maps are: category, heat, cluster, bubble, and quantity ones.

**What are the three main types of maps?** 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 is the name of the book with several maps?** A book of maps is called an atlas.

**What was the old map book called?** 1915: Creation in Oakland, CA Maps, the publishers of the Thomas Guide, previously known as Popular Street Atlas, Street Guide, and Popular Atlas, was started in Oakland, California, in 1915 by cartographer George Coupland Thomas and his two brothers, who were business partners.

**What is a book of maps tables and charts called?** An atlas is a bound collection of maps, charts, plates, or tables illustrating a subject. In addition to being about geography they can illustrate any number of subjects, from anatomy or botany to history or zoology.

**What is the compass on a map called?** A compass rose is a symbol on a map that shows the cardinal directions. The cardinal directions are the main compass points—north, south, east, and west. Some more elaborate compass roses show additional directions.

**What is a border around a map called?** Neatline - As they finish their maps, cartographers often frame them with a border called a neatline.

**What is a key on a map?** Map keys are often boxes in the corner of the map, and the information they give you is essential to understanding the map. Symbols in the key might be pictures or icons that represent different things on the map. Sometimes

the map might be colored or shaded, and the key explains what the colors and shades mean.

**What is the oldest map of the world?** Dating all the way back to the 6th century BCE, the Imago Mundi is the oldest known world map, and it offers a unique glimpse into ancient perspectives on earth and the heavens. While this is the first-known interpretation of such a map, it would certainly not be the last.

**What does Geographia mean in English?** In Greek, geo- means “earth” and -graphy means “to write.” Using geography, Eratosthenes and other Greeks developed an understanding of where their homeland was located in relation to other places, what their own and other places were like, and how people and environments were distributed.

**Who wrote Geographia?** German scholar Bernhardus Varenius's Geographia Generalis (1650), which was revised and republished several times in the following century.

**Is Google Maps a type of GIS?** Google Maps is probably the most widely used of the GIS platforms.

**What is the difference between a map and a GIS?** A map, at its core, is a physical (paper), digital (think Google Maps), or otherwise representation of the world around us, and can provide the user with whatever information the map-maker chooses, while a Geographic Information System is a tool that allows the user to create, manipulate or modify, and present spatial ...

**What is Google mapping?** Google Maps is a web service that provides detailed information about geographical regions and sites worldwide. In addition to conventional road maps, Google Maps offers aerial and satellite views of many locations. In some cities, Google Maps offers street views comprising photographs taken from vehicles.

**Who were the first known people to create maps of their surroundings?** The earliest known maps date back to ancient Babylon around 600 BCE. Over time, maps evolved from simple land sketches to complex representations of the Earth's surface.

**Which direction is on the top of a map?** By aligning maps with the north at the top, mapmakers ensured that they matched the orientation of compasses commonly used for navigation.

**What is the difference between a physical map and a topographic 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 were the old map books called?** Guidebooks and fold-out maps were first published by three Thomas brothers in Oakland in 1915.

**What is a book that contains maps?** National Geographic Concise Atlas of the World, 5th edition: Authoritative and complete, with more than 200 maps and illustrationsNational Geographic...

**What is a library of maps called?** Atlases are bound collections of maps. They may focus on a single state, a country or region, or the entire world. Some atlases will focus on a theme, such as historical, economic, or social changes; the rest are considered general atlases.

**What are the 5 themes of geography maps?** To help you understand how geographers think about the world, consider geography's five themes—location, place, region, movement, and human-environment interaction.

**What are the 5 concept map?** Concept maps are visual representations of information. They can take the form of charts, graphic organizers, tables, flowcharts, Venn Diagrams, timelines, or T-charts.

**What are the 5 main things in geography?** The five themes of geography are location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region. These were defined in 1984 by the National Council for Geographic Education and the Association of American Geographers to facilitate and organize the teaching of geography in the K-12 classroom.

**What are the 5 units of geography?**

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**What are the 6 primary themes of geography?** The six essential elements of geography are The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment and Society, and Uses of Geography. The essential elements help geographers classify Earth's phenomenon and characteristics.

**How to teach 5 themes of geography?** Introduce the Five Themes of Geography: Location, Place, Human-Environment Interaction, Movement, and Region. Explain that you will be using a single site to demonstrate the five themes. There will be paintings and photographs from the site to illustrate the examples.

**What are the two types of locations?** There are two ways to describe location in geography: relative and absolute. A relative location is the position of something relative to another landmark. For example, you might say you're 50 miles west of Houston. An absolute location describes a fixed position that never changes, regardless of your current location.

**What are the five basic maps?**

**What are the six principles of map design?** In terms of layout, Tyner notes where to put map elements, including what to include and exclude on a map. She breaks down the goals of design and layout into six related characteristics: clarity, order, balance, contrast, unity and harmony.

**What are the five principles of mapping?** Five primary design principles for cartography Five of the main design principles are legibility, visual contrast, figure-ground organization, hierarchical organization, and balance.

**Who is the father of geography?** Eratosthenes, the ancient Greek scholar is called the 'father of geography. He was the first one to use the word geography and he also had a small-scale notion of the planet that helped him to determine the circumference of the earth. About Eratosthenes: Eratosthenes was multi-talented.

**What are 10 geographic features?**

**What are the three types of regions?** Regions simply refer to spatial areas that share a common feature. There are three types of regions: formal, functional, and perceptual.

### **What are the 4 W of geography?**

**What are the 5 W's in geography?** Who, What, Where, When, Why? Objective: To learn how to be a nosy Geographer. Task 1 - Look at this picture and complete the captions as part of the Nosy Geographers enquiry using the 5 W's above.

**What are the 6 parts of geography?** The six essential elements are The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment and Society, and The Uses of Geography.

**What makes a good mark scheme?** "Mark schemes should be designed with cognitive demand in mind. Clear, concise and simple mark schemes are likely to elicit more reliable marking". So, as well as thinking of students' cognitive load, we also need to be mindful of markers.

**What makes a good marking criteria?** Marking criteria outline the knowledge, skills and application you expect the student to demonstrate at the completion of an assessment task. They should not simply restate the assessment tasks but articulate the learning required to achieve the subject learning outcomes.

**What makes a good marking policy?** Identify achievements and the next steps in their learning • Relate to learning objectives and success criteria for each lesson • Give children specific praise for the success of their work, showing it is valued • Give children clear strategies on how they can improve their work • Be read by pupils and time should be ...

### **How do you create a good marking scheme?**

**What are the characteristics of good marking?** Motivating: marking should help motivate pupils to progress. This doesn't mean always writing in-depth comments or being universally positive. Pupils should be expected to check their work before they hand it in, and should be taught to understand the success criteria for a task (in an age appropriate way).

**What is the importance of a marking scheme?** Every assessment has Marking Criteria and/or a Marking Guide that shows both the student and the educator what is expected in the assessment. The educator will use the marking criteria to decide

on the grade for your assessment.

**What are the three principles of effective marking?** We believe that three principles underpin effective marking: it should be meaningful, manageable and motivating. Marking practice too often responds to myths and fads, rather than focusing on these principles.

**What is quality marking?** Quality Marks are the expression of the quality of certified products. It assures that the product meets at least a certain threshold value as is required to obtain the certificate. This is different when the product has a CE-marking. Therefore CE marking cannot be seen as a quality mark but as a conformity label.

**What do we mean by marking scheme?** A marking scheme is a document which explains how student responses to assessment tasks will be evaluated. It identifies assessment criteria and articulates qualitative standards of achievement for each criterion.

**What to look for when marking?**

**How to be good at marking?**

**What is marking and why is it important?** First and foremost: marking provides acknowledgement for work completed. This is essential, as all students need to know that their time and effort has been noticed, is being monitored and has been recognised.

**What are the aims of marking scheme?** A good marking scheme will help you make your marking less subjective. Separate the communication qualities from the spelling, grammar and word use. If the reader can understand the writing task, then the student should be given credit.

**What is a marking criteria?** Every assessment has a Marking Criteria or Marking Guide that show students what is expected of them in the assessment. The teacher will use these criteria to decide on the grade for your completed assessment.

**What does I mean in marking scheme?** A accept (a less than ideal answer which should be marked correct) I ignore (mark as if this material were not present) R



reject. ecf credit a correct statement that follows a previous wrong response • ora or reverse argument. owtte or words to that effect (accept other ways of expressing the same idea)

**What is best fit in marking scheme?** A best-fit approach means that compensation will be made when a piece of work matches different aspects of a markband at different levels. The mark awarded will be one that most fairly reflects the balance of achievement against the markband.

**What is positive marking?** Positive marking is used is when marks are awarded for correct answers, but no marks are reduced for wrong answers, while negative marking does both - awards marks for correct answers and reduces marks for wrong given answers. The Electa LMS Quiz Module supports both positive and negative marking for quizzes.

**What are the marking requirements?**

**How are mark schemes made?** They are made up of a set of descriptors that outline what is required for a student to achieve each grade. Then, grade boundaries determine which grade the student gets.

**What is marking scheme and marking rubric?** Rubrics are used to assess students work against criteria and standards. Clear rubrics inform students about the elements markers are looking for and the different levels of performance they can achieve. Rubrics also guide markers in making fair and transparent judgments about students achievement of learning outcomes.

**What is the purpose of a marketing plan?** The Bottom Line A marketing plan is the advertising strategy that a business implements to sell its product or service. It determines the target market, how best to reach it, at what price point the product or service should be sold, and how the company will measure its efforts.

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**How do you make a good mark?** To score good marks in the exam, you should practice samples and mock tests a few days before the final exam after studying each topic or section. Use a timer, take a sample paper, and take the test as if it were a real exam.

**What makes a good grading rubric?** Generally speaking, a high-quality analytic rubric should: Consist of 3-5 performance levels (Popham, 2000; Suskie, 2009). Include two or more performance criteria, and the labels for the criteria should be distinct, clear, and meaningful (Brookhart, 2013; Nitko & Brookhart, 2007; Popham, 2000; Suskie, 2009).

**What score do you need for Algebra 1 EOC?** passing score for Algebra 1 is 400 on a scale score range of 325–475. This does not mean that the test got easier or that the standard was lowered. The new score is simply placed on a new range of numbers (325– 475) vs. the FSA range (425–575).

**What percent is a 3 on the algebra EOC?**

**How many times can you retake the Algebra 1 EOC?** Students can earn the Level 3 (497 or above) on the Algebra 1 EOC. All students who missed this spring administration automatically enter into 'retake' status next year, which means they are eligible to sit for the test each time it is offered (4 times each year: summer, fall, winter and spring).

**What happens if you don't pass the math eoc?** Passing an EOC test isn't always mandatory to pass a class. What's most important is your overall grade. As long as your total grade for the class—including your score on the EOC test—is a D or better, you will generally receive credit for the class.

**What grade is a 5 on an EOC?** EOC grade scale range from 1 to 5 (1 is the lowest and it is equivalent to an F and 5 is the highest and it is equivalent to an A).

**Are the EOCs curved?** Scores are ranged from 0%-100% with about 2.25% curve. Students must score at least 73.50% with curve on each EOC Assessment in order to receive secondary diploma.

**Is the math 3 eoc curved?** Is the NC math 3 exam curved? students exam score will be curved to equal their course average.

**What is the fail rate for algebra?** Realizing that the average CS1 failure rate has decreased from 33% in 2006/07 to 28% in 2018, and that the average US failure rate in college algebra is 42–50%, we conclude that the CS1 failure rate is not alarmingly high.

**Does EOC count as a grade?** The EOC test score shall count a percentage of the student's final grade for the course. The percentage must be between 15 and 30 percent inclusive, and shall be determined by the local district.

**Can you still graduate if you fail the Algebra 1 EOC?** Students who fail Algebra I are required to recover the credit during high school to earn a diploma, and online credit recovery courses have become a popular strategy in schools and districts around the country.

**Do you have to pass the Algebra 1 EOC to graduate in Florida?** The Algebra 1 EOC assessment students must pass to graduate with a standard high school diploma is determined by when students completed Algebra 1 or an equivalent course. Students who complete an applicable course in the 2022–23 school year are required to pass the B.E.S.T. Algebra 1 EOC assessment.

**What does EOC stand for?** The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) serves a critical role in every phase of emergency management, from being the hub for all coordination during an incident to facilitating and directing recovery/clean-up. However, the EOC does not manage an incident — it coordinates.

**Can you graduate high school if you fail algebra 1?** Algebra I is a state graduation requirement. Your local school district may require additional math courses.

**What score do you need to pass the Algebra 1 EOC?** Is getting a 3 in Algebra 1 EOC passing? If so, what percent does it mean out of 100? Yep a 3 is passing. 70% is the minimum passing score and 3 is also the minimum passing score as well.

**Can you fail algebra 1 in 8th grade?** Key Takeaways Also, failing a math class in 8th grade doesn't mean you won't be able to move on to the next grade. Most likely, you will be promoted and will only have to repeat the math class. This means you'll be learning the same math material again while taking other classes.

**What is a perfect score on the EOC?** Florida EOC Assessment results are reported on a score scale which ranges from 325 to 475 for each subject area.

**Is the English 2 eoc curved?** You cannot leave when you are finished, and you cannot use your phone when finished. Yes, there is a curve for this exam.

**What is a level 3 on the algebra 1 eoc?** Achievement Level 3 indicates satisfactory performance (passing score). Test results for the FSA Algebra 1 EOC assessment are reported using developmental scale scores which can range from 425 to 575.

**Is the algebra 1 eoc multiple choice?** Each form of the assessment includes 35-40 multiple-choice and 20-25 fill-in response items.

**Is there an Algebra 2 EOC in Florida?** The Florida Algebra 2 End – of – Course Assessment (FSA Alg2 EOC) is administered 3 times a year. All students enrolled in Algebra 2, Algebra 2 Honors or equivalent course must take the Algebra 2 EOC. Passing the FSA Algebra 2 EOC is accomplished by earning a level 3 or higher on the FSA Alg2 EOC.

**What is the highest geometry EOC score?**

**What happens if you fail algebra 1 EOC in 9th grade?** Students who fail Algebra I are required to recover the credit during high school to earn a diploma, and online credit recovery courses have become a popular strategy in schools and districts around the country.

**What is a perfect score on the EOC?** Florida EOC Assessment results are reported on a score scale which ranges from 325 to 475 for each subject area.

**What is a passing grade for STAAR algebra 1?** What is a good STAAR Algebra 1 score? Based on the June 2020 STAAR Algebra 1 exam, anything 33 or above in raw score would be a good STAAR score. The reason why is a 33 raw score translated to a Meets Grade Level performance level. Sometimes this cutoff varies.

**Do you have to pass the algebra 1 EOC in Florida?** For more information on the Grade 10 FSA ELA Assessment, please see the 2021–22 Florida Statewide Grade-Level Assessments Fact Sheet. The Algebra 1 EOC assessment students must pass to graduate with a standard high school diploma is determined by when students completed Algebra 1 or an equivalent course.

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