

1. Knowledge about chemical substances containing rock, minerals and organism connected with subjects
  - A) ecology and chemistry
  - B) ecology and geography
  - C) biology and geography
  - D) geography and physics
  - E) chemistry and physics
  - F) physics and ecology
2. Extracurricular activities
  - A) lecture according to educational plan
  - B) preparation of chemical experiment for lessons
  - C) laboratory work
  - D) systematization of knowledge
  - E) exams
  - F) formation of new knowledge
  - G) independent work
  - H) skills assessment
3. Main tasks of experiment demonstration
  - A) familiarization of students with laboratory equipment
  - B) describing compound, structure, properties substances
  - C) activity observations
  - D) disclosure entities of chemical phenomena
  - E) modeling of new substances
  - F) disclosure of methods of experimental work and safety rules labor in chemical laboratories
  - G) explanation of genetic connections
  - H) prediction of areas applications chemical objects
4. Structural component in the didactic model of chemistry teaching
  - A) aims
  - B) teaching
  - C) principles
  - D) problems
  - E) methods
  - F) training
  - G) learning
5. Methods applying in problem-based learning
  - A) reproductive teaching
  - B) excursion
  - C) logical instruction
  - D) dialogical presentation
  - E) heuristic study
  - F) industrial modeling
  - G) lecture

6. Plan stages of studying and teaching the elements and their compounds
  - A) history of the substance's discovery
  - B) description of the location (place) of elements in the periodic system
  - C) calculation of moles weight
  - D) plan of the research new substances
  - E) construction of the atom
  - F) solution task and exercised
7. Aspects of chemical language in chemical education
  - A) conductive
  - B) scientific
  - C) semantic
  - D) prediction
  - E) etymological
  - F) inductive
  - G) deductive
  - H) practical
8. Description of lesson planning
  - A) search ways solutions in theoretical or experimental tasks
  - B) problem solving
  - C) formulated educational objectives
  - D) developing of creative and critical thinking
  - E) chemistry knowledge assessment
  - F) implementing new teaching methods
  - G) considering main didactic purposes
  - H) increase of chemistry understanding by students
9. Types of psychology-pedagogical facilities for learning chemistry
  - A) individual projects
  - B) exercises
  - C) reagents
  - D) virtual laboratory
  - E) laboratory equipment
  - F) question
  - G) rock and minerals collection
10. Traditional themes in the first level of chemical education
  - A) schrodinger equation
  - B) carbohydrates
  - C) hybridization of carbon atom
  - D) oxygen and oxides
  - E) electrolytic dissociation
  - F) periodic law and atomic structure