

1. Functions of teaching methods are
 - A) Atheistic, assumption of goals, operational
 - B) Leadership, educational, cognition
 - C) Cognition, abstracts, stimulating
 - D) Motivational, organizer, stimulating
 - E) Wellness, developmental, ideological
 - F) Policy, guide, personality
 - G) Cognitive, educational, organizational management
2. Video-conferencing is:
 - A) A set of telecommunication technologies which allow two or more locations to communicate by simultaneous two-way video and audio transmissions
 - B) A live, visual connection between two or more people residing in separate locations for the purpose of communication
 - C) Being combined with traditional classroom methods and independent study to create a new, hybrid teaching methodology
 - D) A combination of offline (face-to-face, traditional learning) And online learning in a way that the one compliments the other
 - E) A term increasingly used to describe the way e-learning
 - F) Electronic learning, and typically this means using a computer to deliver part, or all of a course whether it's in a school, part of your mandatory business training or a full distance learning course
3. Categories in the cognitive domain of Blooms taxonomy are
 - A) Receiving, Responding
 - B) Synthesis, Evaluation
 - C) Application, Analysis
 - D) Knowledge, Valuing
 - E) Synthesis, Organising
 - F) Perception, Application
 - G) Knowledge, Comprehension
 - H) Analysis, Articulation
4. Traditional lessons are
 - A) Lesson –auction
 - B) Lesson-interview
 - C) Brainstorming
 - D) Lesson – lecture
 - E) Problem based learning
 - F) Lesson – press conference

5. Options of practical checking of knowledge are the following acts:
 - A) Write dictation, write narration, debate
 - B) Add the participants of the different types of organization
 - C) Determine of human culture
 - D) On behalf of the teacher
 - E) Find object which given by teacher
 - F) Episodic work and experience
 - G) Determine the effectiveness of the educational process, for prestige of the school
 - H) Solve a biological task
6. The basic principles of modular educational formation are
 - A) The principles of association, teaching strategy, techniques
 - B) The principle of the development of a tendency, repeat several times educational material, external events
 - C) Correction of students-principles of association, teaching strategy, techniques
 - D) The principle of the development of intellectual, knowledge rating control
 - E) The principles of independence, principles of problem, state standard, assignment, skills
 - F) Complex, integrated, personal and comparison of didactic goals, assessment, analysis,
7. Ability to collect data for evaluation of seminar has following characteristics
 - A) Relevant
 - B) Conclusion
 - C) Competence
 - D) Communication
 - E) Accuracy of facts
 - F) Sufficient
 - G) Content Organization
 - H) Introduction
8. Science is based on at least fundamental values
 - A) It is good to keep an open mind (to be willing to examine and consider new evidence and arguments), tempered by a vigilant level of scepticism
 - B) It is wrong to falsify or fabricate the data on which knowledge is based
 - C) Helping people out of the vicious circle of poverty, ignorance and superstition
 - D) Knowledge on the nature and scope of science
 - E) It is good to keep an open mind (to be willing to examine and consider new evidence and arguments), tempered by a vigilant level of materialism
 - F) It is correct to falsify or fabricate the data on which knowledge is based

9. Fieldtrip is:

- A) For students to answer a question or task, not from a textbook but found out themselves
- B) A journey by a group of people to a place away from their normal environment
- C) Usually observation for education, nonexperimental research or to provide students with experiences outside their everyday activities
- D) Allow students in elementary, middle and high schools to compete in science and or technology activities
- E) Is often run by universities or other scientific research organizations, and often have associated herbaria and research programmes
- F) Generally a competition where contestants present their science project, results in the form of a report
- G) Provide a mechanism for students with intense interest in the sciences to be paired with mentors from nearby colleges and universities

10. Creative thinking in educational process is:

- A) In order to do experiments, students have to handle apparatus carefully, set up the apparatus to perform the experiment and make correct observations
- B) It is the ability to analyse information and experiences in an objective manner
- C) Important to all young people for not only to acquire the knowledge associated with it, but also to imbibe its inquiry and process skills
- D) Enables a learner to explore available alternatives and consequences of actions or non-actions and contributes to decision-making and problem solving
- E) A composite of a number of mental processes or tendencies to react consistently in certain ways to a novel or problematic situation
- F) A novel or innovative way of seeing or doing things
- G) These include accuracy, intellectual honesty, open-mindedness, respect for evidence, scepticism, suspended judgement, critical thinking
- H) It requires deliberate review of the way in which activities are carried out, the ideas emerges and the way these can be improved