1. Match the following definitions
   1. long term plan
   2. medium term plan
   3. short term plan
   A. provide teachers with the necessary details to plan their classes
   B. the process of organizing training: group, pair work, individual work
   C. group the learning objectives into common thematic sections
   A) 1C, 2B, 3A
   B) 1A, 2B, 3C
   C) 1B, 2C, 3A
   D) 1B, 2A, 3C
   E) 1A, 2C, 3B
   F) 1C, 2A, 3B
2. There are three forms of thermal energy transfer. Match with a corresponding answers:
   1. conduction
   2. radiation
   3. convection
   A. occurs when hot air rises, allowing cooler air to come in be heated
   B. transferring of accelerated charged particles
   C. molecules transferring kinetic energy to one another through collisions
   A) 1B, 2A, 3C
   B) 1B, 2C, 3A
   C) 1C, 2A, 3B
   D) 1C, 2B, 3A
   E) 1A, 2B, 3C
   F) 1A, 2C, 3B
3. One of the general teaching methods is
   A) qualitative analysis
   B) report
   C) induction
   D) numerical method
   E) quantitative analysis
   F) dictation
4. Which activities are developing the creative skills and selfstudy skills of students in educational process
   A) to take a part on seminars and conference
   B) explain the physical phenomena
   C) make prediction, conversation
   D) make a laboratory work
   E) demonstration of physical processes
   F) make discussion, conversation
   G) to use the physical equipment
   H) analyze the problem

5. Types of heat transfer
   A) crystallization, melting
   B) convection, thermal conductivity, emission
   C) crystallization, boiling, molecular
   D) molecular, atomic
   E) melting, freezing, boiling
   F) molecular, crystallization, melting
   G) condensation, vaporization, crystallization, melting
   H) vaporization, crystallization, melting
6. Types of training organizations
   A) workshop
   B) collective
   C) independently
   D) mixed
   E) group
   F) pair
   G) collective mixed
   H) demonstration
7. Types of report distinguished by content
   A) oral, presentation, seminar, conference
   B) algebraic, geometric, computational, experimental
   C) complex, combined, olympic, creative
   D) mechanics, molecular physics, electrodynamics
   E) verbal, experimental, computational , graphical
   F) qualitative, quantitative, analytical
8. Education system of Physics
   A) a system of laws and hypotheses
   B) system of physical theories
   C) relationship of physical phenomena
   D) laws of nature, report
   E) scientific report
   F) problems and formulas
   G) system of intructions
   H) content of laboratory works
9. Basic laws of dynamics
   A) Newton’s laws
   B) Booger’s law
   C) conversation of charge
   D) Ampere’s law
   E) Coulomb’s law
   F) law of inertia
   G) Ohm’s law

10. The ways that don’t develop modern lessons
    A) to control the activity of students outside of school
    B) to plan the topics taught
    C) to increase the thinking skills of students
    D) to make self-study
    E) using internet resources
    F) to apply parent’s teaching methods