

Назар аударыңыз!

1. Оқыту ағылшын тілінде жүргізілетін магистратурада білім алу үшін кешенді тестілеу «1 Білім» бағытындағы пәндері көрсетілген келесі мамандықтар бойынша өткізіледі:

Барлық мамандықтар үшін	Оқу дайындығын анықтайтын тест	
	Сыни ойлау	Аналитикалық ойлау
Мамандықтар	Мамандығы бойынша тест	
	1-пән	2-пән
«1 Білім» бағыты бойынша (5 мамандық)		
6M011000 Физика	Физиканы оқыту әдістемесі	Жалпы физика
6M011100 Информатика	Информатиканы оқыту әдістемесі	Информатиканың теориялық негіздері
6M011200 Химия	Химияны оқыту әдістемесі	Химия
6M011300 Биология	Биологияны оқыту әдістемесі	Биология
6M011900 Шет тілі: екі шет тілі	Шет тілін оқыту әдістемесі	Кәсіби бағытталған шет тілі (лексикалық грамматикалық тест және мәтінмен жұмыс)

2. Кітапша келесі пәндер бойынша тест тапсырмаларын қамтиды:

1. Оқу дайындығын анықтайтын тест (қазақ тілінде -30);
2. Физиканы оқыту әдістемесі (ағылшын тілінде-30);
3. Жалпы физика (ағылшын тілінде-20);
4. Информатиканы оқыту әдістемесі (ағылшын тілінде-30) ;
5. Информатиканың теориялық негіздері (ағылшын тілінде-20) ;
6. Химияны оқыту әдістемесі (ағылшын тілінде-30) ;
7. Химия (ағылшын тілінде-20) ;
8. Биологияны оқыту әдістемесі (ағылшын тілінде-30) ;
9. Биология (ағылшын тілінде-20) ;
10. Шет тілін оқыту әдістемесі (ағылшын тілінде-30) ;
11. Кәсіби бағытталған шет тілі (ағылшын тілінде, лексикалық грамматикалық тест-10 және мәтінмен жұмыс-10).

3. Тестілеуге берілетін уақыт – 160 минут (2 сағат 40 минут).

4. Жауап беруді кез келген пәннен бастауға болады.

5. Таңдаған жауабыңызды жауап парағындағы пәнге сәйкес сектордағы тиісті дөңгелекшені толық бояу арқылы белгілеңіз.

6. Есептеу жұмыстары үшін кітапшаның бос орындарын пайдалануға болады.

7. Жауап парағында көрсетілген секторды мұқият толтырыңыз.

8. Тестілеу біткен соң, кітапша мен жауап парағын аудитория кезекшісіне өткізу қажет.

9. Ағылшын тілінде оқытатын магистратураға түсу емтихандары кезінде рұқсат берілмейді:

- аудиториядан уәкілетті тұлғаның рұқсатынсыз және алып жүруінсіз шығуға;
- орын ауыстыруға, сөйлесуге;
- емтихан материалдарын ауыстыруға, көшіруге;

- *шпаргалкаларды, оқулықтарды және басқа да әдістемелік әдебиеттерді, сонымен қатар тест мазмұнын және олардың дұрыс жауаптар кодын ашатын мәліметтерді, калькуляторды, фотоаппаратты, мобильді байланыс құралдарын (пейджер, ұялы телефондар, планшеттер, iPad, iPod, iPhone, SmartPhone), ноутбуктерді, плейерлерді, модемдерді (сонымен қатар мобильді роутерлер) аудиторияға кіргізуге және пайдалануға;*
- *радиоэлектрондық байланыстың кез келген түрімен (Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Dect, 3G, 4G, сымдық және сымсыз құлаққаптар және т.б.) қолдануға;*
- *емтихан материалдарын (кітапшалар мен жауап парақтарын) мыжу, беттерін жырту, корректор сұйықтықтарын қолдану, қарастырылмаған секторларды бояу (жауап парагының нөмерін) арқылы жарамсыз етуді жүзеге асыруға.*

ЕСКЕРТУ:

Егер тестілеу уақытында түсушіден шпаргалкалар, оқулықтар және басқа да әдістемелік әдебиеттер мен калькулятор, фотоаппарат, мобильді байланыс құралдары (пейджер, ұялы телефондар, планшеттер, iPad, iPod, iPhone, SmartPhone), радиоэлектрондық байланыстың кез келген түрі (Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Dect, 3G, 4G, сымдық және сымсыз құлаққаптар), ноутбуктер, плейерлер, модемдер (сонымен қатар мобильді роутерлер) табылған жағдайда, Министрлік өкілі, аудитория кезекшісі және түсушінің қатысуымен **«Аудиторияда тыйым салынған заттың тәркіленуі және тәртіп сақтау ережесін бұзған түсушіні аудиториядан шығару туралы»** акті толтырылады. Министрлік өкілінің шешімімен түсуші аудиториядан шығарылады және тест нәтижесі жойылады.

Түсуші тестілеуге берілген уақыт аяқталған кезде емтихан материалдарын өткізуден бас тартқан жағдайда оның жұмысы өңделмейді.

Тестілеу нәтижелерін Ұлттық тестілеу орталығының www.testcenter.kz сайты арқылы көруге болады.

Оқу дайындығын анықтайтын тест
Бір дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар

Сыни ойлау

1. Берілген 4 жауап нұсқасынан 1 дұрыс жауапты таңдау.

Барлық оң a мен b бүтін сандар үшін $a \circ b$ мынадай өрнекпен

$a \circ b = \frac{a^b - 1}{b - 1}$ анықталса, $5 \circ 3$ мәнін есептеу керек.

- A) 8
- B) $\frac{7}{2}$
- C) 60,5
- D) 62

2. Берілген 4 жауап нұсқасынан 1 дұрыс жауапты таңдау.

Барлық оң a мен b бүтін сандар үшін $a \circ b$ мынадай өрнекпен

$a \circ b = \frac{a^b - 1}{b - 1}$ анықталса, $3 \circ 5$ мәнін есептеу керек.

- A) 37
- B) 8
- C) $\frac{7}{2}$
- D) 60,5

3. Берілген 4 жауап нұсқасынан 1 дұрыс жауапты таңдау.

a мен b бүтін сандар, $a > b > 0$ және $a^2 - b^2 = 12$ болса, $a - b$ өрнегінің мәні мына сандардың қайсысын қабылдай алатынын анықтау керек: 1; 2; 4.

- A) тек 2
- B) 1 мен 2
- C) 2 мен 4
- D) тек 1

4. Топтағы балаларға бірдей мөлшерде 87 қарындаш және 58 қалам таратылып берілген болса, топтағы балалар саны қанша екен.

- A) 29
- B) 58
- C) 5
- D) 25
- E) 24

5. $a = 47869$, $b = 106703$ жәй сандары және $c = 3 \cdot 47869 \cdot 106703$ саны берілген. Үш санның ең үлкен ортақ бөлгішін табыңыз.

- A) 47869
- B) 0
- C) 3
- D) 1
- E) 106703

6. Дәптер бағасы 35 теңге. Ал Елнардың ақшасы тек 20 теңгеліктер. Сатушының қайтаратын ақшасы болмаса, Елнар кемінде ... дәптер алуына тура келеді.

- A) 12
- B) 5
- C) 8
- D) 4
- E) 2

7. Қызыл және сары гүлдерден әрбір гүл шоғында 3 немесе 5 гүлден болатындай ... түрлі гүлшоқ дайындауға болады.

- A) 10
- B) 120
- C) 6
- D) 3
- E) 6

8. Кері тәуелділік $y = \frac{k}{x} + 1$ қатынасымен берілген. Егер x мәні Δx шамаға өзгертін болса, y қалай өзгертінін анықтау керек.

- A) $\Delta y = \frac{k}{x + \Delta x} - \frac{1}{x}$
- B) $\Delta y = \frac{k\Delta x}{x(x + \Delta x)}$
- C) $\Delta y = -\frac{k\Delta x}{x(x + \Delta x)}$
- D) $\Delta y = \frac{k}{x + \Delta x} - 1$
- E) $\Delta y = \frac{k}{x + \Delta x} - \left(\frac{k}{x} + 1\right)$

9. СЫЗЫҚТЫ тәуелділік $R=1-2Q$ қатынасымен берілген. Егер Q мәні ΔQ шамаға өзгертін болса, R қалай өзгертінін анықтау керек

A) $\Delta R = -2Q$

B) $\Delta R = -2\Delta Q$

C) $\Delta R = -2(Q+\Delta Q) - (-2Q+1)$

D) $\Delta R = -2(Q+\Delta Q)$

E) $\Delta R = -2(Q+\Delta Q)$

10. Натурал (N), бүтін (Z) және рационал (Q) сандар үшін дұрыс қатынасты анықтау керек

A) $Q \subset N$

B) $Q \subset Z$

C) $Q = N$

D) $N \subset Z$

E) $Z \subset N$

11. Рационал (Q), иррационал (I) және нақты (R) сандар үшін дұрыс қатынасты анықтау керек

A) $I \subset Q$

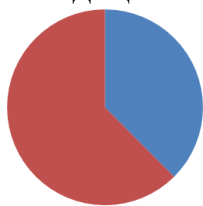
B) $Q \subset I$

C) $Q \cup R = I$

D) $R \subset Q$

E) $Q \subset R$

12. Дөңгелектің көк бөлігінің градустық өлшемі 135° . Қызылмен боялған бөлігі дөңгелектің қандай бөлігін береді?



A) $\frac{1}{4}$

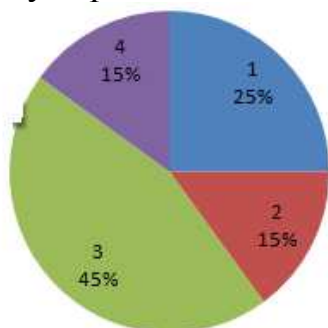
B) $\frac{5}{9}$

C) $\frac{5}{8}$

D) $\frac{3}{8}$

E) $\frac{1}{3}$

13. Дәрігерлер адамға қажетті бір күндік тамақ мөлшерін мынадай диаграммамен берген екен: бірінші таңғы ас 25%, екінші тамақтану 15%, түскі ас 45%, кешкі ас 15%. Түскі асқа келетін бөліктің градустық өлшемін табу керек.



A) 162°

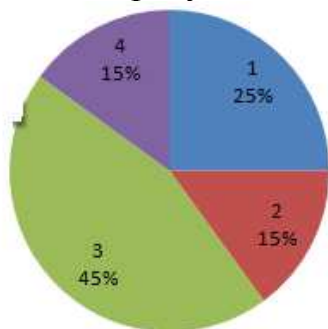
B) 30°

C) 198°

D) 90°

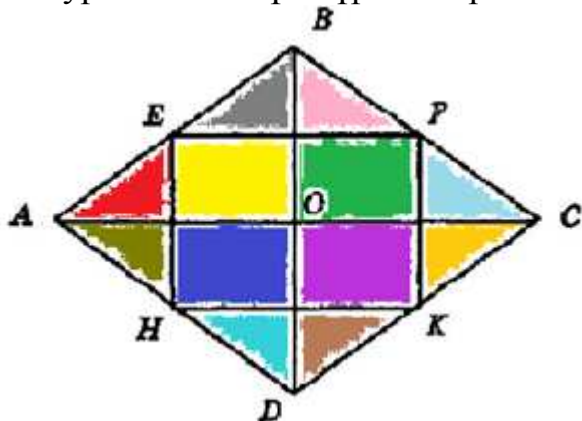
E) 54°

14. Дәрігерлер адамға қажетті бір күндік тамақ мөлшерін мынадай диаграммамен берген екен: бірінші таңғы ас 25%, екінші тамақтану 15%, түскі ас 45%, кешкі ас 15%. Түскі астан басқа астарға сәйкес келетін бөліктің градусық өлшемін табу керек.



- A) 198°
- B) 30°
- C) 54°
- D) 162°
- E) 90°

15. Суретте неше үшбұрыш бар екенін анықтау керек:



- A) 19
- B) 8
- C) 24
- D) 20
- E) 12

Аналитикалық ойлау

16. «Сақ адам сандығын бекіте алады. Есті адам тілін тия алады. Бірақ ешкім ... тия алмайды». Ш. Құдайбердіұлы

Ш. Құдайбердіұлының жоғарыдағы қанатты сөзін аяқтаңыз:

- A) көзін
- B) тілін
- C) сөзін
- D) құлағын
- E) ойын

17. «Жас бала анадан туғанда екі түрлі мінезбен туады: біреуі - ішсем, жесем, ұйықтасам деп тұрады. Бұлар - ... құмары. Біреуі - білсем екен демеклік. Не көрсе соған талпынып, жалтыр-жұлтыр еткен болса, оған қызығып, аузына салып, дәмін татып қарап, тамағына, бетіне басып қарап, сырнай-керней болса, дауысына ұмтылып, онан ержетіңкірегенде ит үрсе де, мал шуласа да, біреу күлсе де, біреу жыласа да тұра жүгіріп, «ол немене?», «бұл немене?» деп, «ол неге үйтеді?» деп, «бұл неге бүйтеді?» деп, көзі көрген, құлағы естігеннің бәрін сұрап, тыныштық көрмейді. Мұның бәрі - ... құмары, білсем екен, көрсем екен, үйренсем екен деген». Қарасөздер. Жетінші сөз. Абай Құнанбайұлы.

Жоғарыдағы келтірілген қарасөздегі түсіп қалған сөздерді орнына қойыңыз:

- A) тән мен дене
- B) жан мен рух
- C) ой мен сана
- D) ерік пен жігер
- E) тән мен жан

18. Техника философиясы өзінің күрделі құрылымы бар жеткілікті дәрежеде күрделі философиялық ағым болып табылады. Техникалық өркениеттің динамикалық процестерін пайымдауға ұмтылған жана концепциялар пайда болды. Техника философиясы, ең алдымен, бірнеше бағытқа бөлінеді. Сциентизм техника дамуының адамзат үшін сөзсіз игіліктілігіне деген сенімге негізделеді. ... - технофобияның көрінісі, пайда болып, таралып және өсіп келе жатқан жаңа технологиялардың жұмбақ қауіп-қатерінің алдындағы үрей мен қорқыныш, сенімсіздік.

Жоғарыда түсіп қалған ұғымның орнын толтырыңыз:

- A) сыни рационализм
- B) эмпириокритицизм
- C) антисциентизм
- D) неотехницизм
- E) скептицизм

19. Адамға тән ең жалпы белгі - оны басқа дүниеден ажыратып тұратын әлеуметтік іс-әрекет, еңбек. Адам дегеніміз – ең алдымен белсенді түрде әрекет етуші, өзінің өмір сүру жағдайларын өзгертуші әлеуметтік субъект, әлеуметтік ақыл-ой және әлеуметтік сезім иесі - мұның бәрі өзара іштей бірлікте болатын және іске асатын сапалық белгілер.

Төмендегі жауаптар ішінен адамды басқа жануарлардан айырып тұратын негізгі белгілеріне жатпайтынын табыңыз:

- A) абстракциялық ойлауға қабілеттілік
- B) анық сөйлеуге қабілеттілік
- C) қоректенуге деген қабілеттілік
- D) денесінің тік қалыпта болуы және екі аяқпен жүруі
- E) еңбекке қабілеттілік, яғни еңбек құралдарын жасап, оның көмегімен сыртқы орта нәрселерін өңдеу қабілеті

20. «Малда аяулы,
жанда аяулы болса егер,
Малды аяма,
жаның үшін малды сат!

Жан да аяулы,
жар да аяулы болса егер,
Жанды аяма,

жарың үшін жанды сат». Ш. Құдайбердіұлы

Жоғарыдағы келтірілген өлеңдегі «жар» ұғымының мәнін айқындаңыз:

- A) жаратушы
- B) жан
- C) жұбай
- D) ар
- E) жер

21. Ешкімде философияны жастық шағында ысырып тастап, қартайғанда одан шаршамасын. Философия жасқа да кәріге де керек, біріншіге - жастық жігерді болашақ алдындағы пісіп-жетілген батылдықпен ұштастыруға, екіншіге - өмірдің соңында рухани жаңарып, өткенге қуану үшін, - деген пікірді грек философы Эпикур айтқан екен.

Бұл ойдың маңызы неде?

- A) философиямен тек егде жаста ғана айналысу қажет.
- B) философия адамға орта жаста қажет
- C) философиямен тек жастық шақта айналысу керек.
- D) философия кез келген уақытта өзінің өзектілігін жоймайды.
- E) философияның адам өміріндегі қажеттілігі шамалы

22. Элей мектебінің келесі беделді өкілдерінің бірі – Зенон (б.э.б. 490-б.э.б. 430 жж.) болмыс мәселесімен айналыса отырып, философия тарихында және дискурстық кеңістікте көпшілікке өзінің «апорияларымен» таныс. Мәселен, «Ахиллес пен тасбақа» деп аталатын апориясының мазмұны былайша құрылады: Грек аңыздарынан алынған образдық кейіпкер, өте жүйрік, желаяқ Ахилесс шабан тасбақаны қуып жете алмайтындығының дәйектемесінде, бастапқы қуу үрдісінде Ахилесс тасбақадан кейінірек орналастырылады, бірақ ол тасбақадан он есе тез жүгіре алады. Демек, Ахилесс тасбақаның бастапқы тұрған орнына жеткен уақытта, тасбақа Ахилестің жүріп өткен жолының оннан бірін алға қарай жүріп өтіп, жылжиды, ал Ахилесс осы нүктеге келген мезетте, тасбақа тағы да осы аралықтың жүзден біріндей жол жүріп тастайды, тағы да Ахилесс осы нүктеге жеткен мезетте, тасбақа осы аралықтың мыңнан біріндей жол жүреді, сандардың шексіздігіне орай осы үрдіс мәңгі қайталанып жалғаса береді де, Ахилесс тасбақаны ешқашан қуып жете алмайтындығы дәйектеледі.

«Ахиллес пен тасбақа» деп аталатын апориясын ұсына отырып, Зенон не нәрсенің салыстырмалылығы туралы ой қозғайды?

- A) мазмұн және форма
- B) кеңістік пен уақыт
- C) құбылыс және мән
- D) қажеттілік пен кездейсоқтық
- E) себеп пен салдар

23. Адам бойында туа біткен білім болмайды деуге гносеологиялық принципті дәйектілікпен қолдана отырып, әл-Фараби тұлғалық қасиеттер туа бітеді деген пікірді де бекерге шығарады. Бұл қасиеттер дағды мен тәрбие күші арқасында ғана осылай көрінеді. Адам парасатты күйінде тумайды, онда тек парасаттылық қабілеті ғана болады, дәл сол сияқты ол әуелден жауыз немесе бұзақы, хатшы немесе тоқымашы болып та тумайды. Жалпылама баяндауына қарамастан, әл-Фараби көрсеткен, мемлекет қайраткеріне тән ақиқатты жарату, ізгілік, байсалды мінез, адамгершілік сипаттар қазіргі кезде де маңызы мен мағынасын жоғалтқан жоқ.

Жоғарыдағы мәтіннен Әбу Насыр әл-Фарабидің көзқарастарының қай ғылым саласына тиісті екендігін анықтаңыз?

- A) логика
- B) эстетика
- C) этика
- D) дін
- E) саясат

24. Гипотеза – (гр. huostasis – негізгі болжам) теориялық білімнің формасы, ғылыми теорияның фактілер негізінде жасалған болжамдардан тұратын, шынайы мәні әлі анықталмаған және дәлелдеуді қажет ететін құрылымдық элементі.

Гипотезаның анықтамасына сай келетін жауапты табыңыз:

- A) ықтимал білім
- B) дұрыс білім
- C) шынайы білім
- D) жалған білім
- E) толық білім

25. Сонымен, ғылым дегеніміз – арнаулы қоғамдық қызмет нәтижесінде алынып, дамыған және қолдану барысында қоғамның тікелей тәжірибелік күшіне айналған объективті шындықтың динамикалық жүйесі. Ғылыми-білімнің құрылымымен ғылым атқаратын функциялар тығыз байланысты. Олар бірнешеу.

Ғылымның атқаратын функцияларына жатпайтынын анықтаңыз:

- A) болжам жасау – дәл қазіргі кезде жүріп жатқан процестердің даму дәрежесін есепке ала отырып, болашаққа болжам жасау;
- B) жүйелеу–жиналған фактілік материалдарды сұрыптап, бір жүйеге енгізу;
- C) түсіндіру-табиғат объектілері мен табиғат құбылыстарының мәнін ашу;
- D) білім – адамзаттың әр қилы тіршілік ету аймағынан: қарапайым өмірден, саясаттан, экономикадан, өнерден тағы басқа жағдайлардан алу;
- E) жаңалық ашу–табиғаттың жаңа заңдарын ашу, жаңа ғылыми гипотезалар шығару;

26. Қазақ халқының дүниесезімі мен дүниетанымының ерекшеліктері өзі өмір сүрген ортамен тікелей байланысты. Қазақ халқы басқа Еуропа халықтары сияқты табиғатты өзгертуге немесе оған үстемдік етуді мақсат етіп қоймаған. Керісінше, табиғатқа бейімделіп, онымен үндестік орнатуды мақсат тұтқан.

Қазіргі заман тілімен жоғарыдағы мәтінде қазақ халқының қандай санасы туралы айтылғанын айқындаңыз:

- A) мифтік сана
- B) дүниетанымдық сана
- C) экологиялық сана
- D) болмыстық сана
- E) тарихи сана

27. Ой тұжырымының түбірлі, іргелі үш типін атауға болады. Бұлар дедукция, индукция және традукция.

Индукция дегеніміз (латында *inductio* - кіргізу, әкелу) – жалқы білімнен неғұрлым жалпыға қарай өрбитін ой тұжырымы. Индукцияға типтік мысалды келтірейік:

«Дүйсенбі – жаңбырлы күн».

«Сейсенбі – жаңбырлы күн».

«n күн – жаңбырлы күн».

«Дүйсенбі, сейсенбі. ... n күн аптаның барлық күнін қамтиды».

«Бүкіл апта жаңбырлы болды».

Дедукция дегеніміз (латында *deductio* - шығару, қорыту) – неғұрлым жалпы білімнен жалқыға жылжитын ой тұжырымы.

Берілген жауаптардың ішінен дедукцияны анықтаңыз.

A) Кейбір металдар – сұйық денелер

B) Бүкіл апта жаңбырлы болды

C) Барлық Күн жүйесінің планеталары эллиптикалық орбита бойынша қозғалады

D) Кейбір металдар судан жеңіл

E) Барлық адамға өлім хақ

28. Гипотеза – (гр. *huostasis* – негізгі болжам) теориялық білімнің формасы, ғылыми теорияның фактілер негізінде жасалған болжамдардан тұратын, шынайы мәні әлі анықталмаған және дәлелдеуді қажет ететін құрылымдық элементі.

Гипотезаның анықтамасына сай келетін жауапты табыңыз:

A) ықтимал білім

B) жалған білім

C) толық білім

D) дұрыс білім

E) шынайы білім

29. Француз ағартушысы Д.Дидро айтқанындай «Ең тамаша ойшылдар философиямен ғасырлар бойы айналысты. Бірақ соған қарамастан онда бірде-бір дау туғызбайтын пікір жоқ».

Неге олай?

A) философияда тек бір ғана пікір қарастырылады, басқа пікірге орын жоқ.

B) философия турасында жоғарыдағы ойшыл дұрыс айтпаған.

C) философиямен айналысқан ойшылдардың тамаша болмағандығы себепті.

D) философия дегеніміз-дау туғызбайтын пікірлер.

E) философияда үнемі пікір қайшылығы болады, сол арқылы ақиқатқа жетуді көздейді.

30. Рационализм – (лат. ratio - ақыл) танымның негізін ақыл деп санайтын философиялық ағым, танымның басты қаруы, сонымен бірге ақиқаттың өлшемі. Болмыстың, танымның, моральдің де негізі ақыл деп есептейтін философиялық ілім.

Рационалистік танымның негізгі үш формасын көрсетіңіз:

- A) ұғым, пікір, ойтұжырым
- B) идея, гипотеза, теория
- C) зерде, сана, интуиция
- D) субстрат, материал, болмыс
- E) түйсік, қабылдау, елестету

Оқу дайындығын анықтайтын тест аяқталды

Физиканы оқыту әдістемесі пәні бойынша тест
Бір дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар

Ағылшын тілінде

1. Tasks of methodology of training in physics can be formulated in the form of answers to the following questions:
 - A) Why train in physics? What to teach? How to train?
 - B) Why teach? Whom to teach? Why train?
 - C) Why teach physics? Whom to teach? How to teach?
 - D) Why teach physics? What does the training provide? How to teach?
 - E) What does the training provide? What to teach? Why train?

2. For the formation of polytechnical skills do not fit the following:
 - A) estimate measurement errors
 - B) design electrical circuits.
 - C) using measuring instruments and perform measurements
 - D) plot and interpret graphics
 - E) popularization of achievements of modern science

3. The world-outlooking function of teaching means the following:
 - A) it provides application of theoretical knowledge to the description of physical phenomena
 - B) form skills to use knowledge in practice
 - C) application of theoretical foundations of knowledge in everyday life
 - D) it used for developing cognitive abilities
 - E) it's necessary to form the correct idea of nature, consciousness and religion

4. The general basic document of the teacher, directing the organization of the educational process for the study of physics is
 - A) calendar plan
 - B) curriculum
 - C) lesson plan
 - D) thematic plan.
 - E) schedule of lessons

5. The device which can be used for demonstration the proportionality of acceleration to the corresponding force, and inverse proportionality of acceleration to the mass of moving body is a
- A) dynamometer
 - B) physical pendulum
 - C) mathematical pendulum
 - D) at wood device
 - E) trolley with a load
6. A plan of lesson should be improved by the teacher every year...
- A) taking into account the schedule of classes for each class
 - B) taking into account the educational process
 - C) taking into account the specific situation that has arisen during the educational process
 - D) taking into account principles, methods and means of teaching physics
 - E) taking into account content of new textbooks, possibilities of new pedagogical technologies
7. Pedagogical experiment is conducted
- A) in order to improve the scientific, systematic, intersubject communications, visibility, accessibility, individualization and differentiation
 - B) in order to test a certain hypothesis, an expected regularity at corresponding specially chosen differences in the organization of the educational process
 - C) in the form of a current assessment of students' knowledge, verification of the fulfillment of assignments for self-fulfillment in order to diagnose and predict the effectiveness of the organization of the educational process
 - D) to improve cognitive and practical activities of students
 - E) for implementation, which leads to the formation of students' abilities, skills and knowledge
8. Main laboratory studies at the first stage of the school course of physics are
- A) physical experiment
 - B) labs
 - C) physical practice and frontal labs
 - D) frontal work
 - E) home experimental work
9. At learning experiment a teacher
- A) explain students history of physics
 - B) explains physical phenomena with the help of certain tools
 - C) solves tasks and analyzes them
 - D) learns to use physical instruments and machines in science and technology
 - E) learns the meaning of physical laws and their relationship

10. Reproduction, repetition of the information getting from a teacher refers to
- A) search-and-heuristic and teaching-research methods of teaching
 - B) educational and research methods of teaching
 - C) search-heuristic method of training
 - D) information and reproductive method of teaching
 - E) world-outlook method
11. Coefficient of importance of each question at rating testing is taking into account according to
- A) point of view of the teacher
 - B) typical errors
 - C) results of corresponding calculations via corresponding formulas
 - D) specific errors
 - E) additional questions
12. A singularity of operation of a thermal engine is in the fact that
- A) during the cyclic process, it is possible to convert into operation a small amount of heat
 - B) for all processes, it is possible to convert into operation all the amount of heat received from the heater
 - C) during the cyclic process it is not possible to convert all the amount of heat received from the heater
 - D) at the process alone, all the amount of heat received from the heater can be converted into operation
 - E) for all processes it is not possible to convert all the amount of heat received from the heater
13. Qualitative tasks in physics are used to
- A) improve accuracy of their measurement
 - B) determine and measure physical quantities and to improve accuracy of their measurement
 - C) explain physical phenomena and their regularities without involving formulas and quantitative description
 - D) quantify the ratio of physical quantities using analytical formulas
 - E) establish the causes of the laws of physical phenomena

14. Method, based on application of conservation laws and known formulas in a deductive manner, i.e. from general rules to the private solution, is

- A) graphic and synthetic
- B) analytical
- C) didactic
- D) synthetic
- E) graphic

15. Computational problems in physics are used to

- A) obtain necessary data from the analysis of graphs
- B) establish the causes of the laws of physical demonstration phenomena
- C) explain physical phenomena and their singularities without involving formulas and quantitative description
- D) explain formulas and quantitative description
- E) quantify a ratio of physical quantities using analytical formulas

16. Role of evaluation in the learning activity of students:

- A) insubstantial knowledge control.
- B) to influence the psyche of the student
- C) formation of negative motivation for learning
- D) formation of a sustainable positive motivation for learning, on which the success of all learning activities depends
- E) to create competition between students

17. List common methodological errors of modern rating and test schemes implemented in practice:

- A) evaluation of the intellectual values of members of society
- B) application of elements of information theory
- C) using of arbitrary coefficients in assessing the various forms and volumes of learning activity without of scientific justification
- D) points taking into account the difficulty (information) of certain issues
- E) arbitrary and scientifically grounded coefficients for knowledge assessment

18. Specify the correct interpretation of the didactic principle of education - the unity of education, upbringing and development:

- A) it is necessary to teach scientifically grounded and tested experiments, fundamental facts of physics
- B) by training in physics, we give students theoretical and practical knowledge, educate them to work and self-education, and develop their mental and intellectual abilities
- C) training in physics, as a rule, is accompanied by demonstrations, technical means, computer equipment, didactic materials to achieve visualization of the teaching material
- D) it is necessary to organize the educational process in such way that it maximally interested the pupils, prompted interest in a conscious, focused on study of physics
- E) the result of the training are strong theoretical knowledge and practical skills of students this is achieved by different systematic control of knowledge level

19. Unit of measurement of the dynamic viscosity coefficient is

- A) $\text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$
- B) m / s
- C) m .
- D) Pa
- E) m^2 / s

20. Natural radioactivity is

- A) transformation of atomic nuclei upon irradiation with α -particles
- B) transformation of nuclei in neutron bombardment
- C) transformation of nuclei under the influence of γ -particles
- D) transformation of nuclei during bombardment with β -particles
- E) spontaneous transformation of nuclei

21. Formulate of the Louis de Broglie hypothesis

- A) Light characterizes by quantum properties
- B) atomic oscillators emit energy not continuously, but in certain portions – quanta
- C) an atom is a positively charged sphere, inside which there are electrons
- D) any particles, along with corpuscular particles, also have wave properties
- E) when the electron moves around the nucleus, continuous radiation of electromagnetic waves occurs

22. The force moment formula

- A) $M = Fg$
- B) $VM = F - l$
- C) $M = F / l$
- D) $V / M = F + l$
- E) $M = Fl$

23. In the coil of an electromagnet with an inductance of 0.8 H, with uniform change in the current intensity by 3 A in 0.02 s, an induction is excited, value of the induction is equal to:

- A) 0.12 kV
- B) 240 V
- C) 24 V
- D) 0.24kV
- E) 12 V

24. The equation of the wave is $\xi = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cos(628t - 2x)$. The wave length is:

- A) 628 m
- B) 328 m
- C) 2 m
- D) $31, 4 \cdot 10^{-1}$ m
- E) 6, 28 m

25. Humidity is taken into account when

- A) adiabatic process and storage, drying
- B) cyclic processes and cooling
- C) in all processes of production and construction
- D) technological processes and storage, drying
- E) technological processes and boiling

26. How many times to decrease the current in the circuit, if the conductor by resistance R is replaced by a conductor with resistance 3R. The EMF of the source is equal to ε , and its internal resistance $r = R$.

- A) External circuit resistance and current strength increased 3 times
- B) The resistance of the external circuit increased by 4 times, and the current strength was only reduced by a factor of 2.
- C) The resistance of the external circuit increased by a factor of 3, and the current strength was only reduced by a factor of 2.
- D) The resistance of the external circuit increased by a factor of 2, and the current strength was only 4 times lower.
- E) The resistance of the external circuit increased by 4 times, and the current strength was only reduced by a factor of 3.

27. The output power $P = 4 \text{ mW}$ helium-neon laser in the continuous state characterizes by the wavelength $\lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}$. Number of generated laser photons per second is

- A) $2,3 \cdot 10^6$
- B) $0,1 \cdot 10^{16}$
- C) $1,2 \cdot 10^{16}$
- D) $0,4 \cdot 10^9$
- E) $1,5 \cdot 10^3$

28. Angle of motion of a body in case height of its rise equal to the length of flight is equal to

- A) 1.3 rad
- B) 3.3 rad
- C) 2.3 rad
- D) 1 rad
- E) 3 rad

29. If you see at a moment of time on water surface a crest of a wave, behind it a hollow, behind a hollow again a crest and so on, this is

- A) periodicity in all
- B) periodicity in time
- C) the periodicity in some case
- D) periodicity in space
- E) periodicity in the speed of the wave

30. Electromotive force is the physical value determined by

- A) work done by external forces when moving a unit positive charge
- B) electric charge passing through the cross section of the conductor per unit time
- C) work performed by the total field of Coulomb and third-party forces when moving a single positive charge on a given section of the chain
- D) electric charge passing through unit of the cross-sectional area of the conductor per unit time
- E) equal amount of heat released per unit of time per unit volume of the conductor

Физиканы оқыту әдістемесі пәні бойынша тест аяқталды

Жалпы физика пәні бойынша тест
Бір немесе бірнеше дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар

Ағылшын тілінде

1. Instantaneous speed module:

A) $|\vec{v}| = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t$

B) $|v| = \frac{2s}{t}$

C) $|\vec{v}| = \frac{|d\vec{s}|}{dt}$

D) $|\vec{v}| = \vec{v}_0 - \vec{a}t$

E) $|\vec{v}| = \vec{g}t$

F) $|\vec{v}| = \left| \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{s}}{\Delta t} \right|$

G) $|\vec{v}| = \vec{a}t$

H) $|\vec{v}| = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left| \vec{\Delta r} \right|}{\Delta t}$

2. Basic law of dynamics of rotational motion:

A) $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$

B) $\vec{M} = I \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt}$

C) $\vec{M} = [\vec{r} \cdot \vec{F}]$

D) $\vec{F} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$

E) $\vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$

F) $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$

G) $\vec{M} = I\vec{\epsilon}$

H) $\vec{F} = m\vec{g}$

3. Lorentz transformation:

A) $t' = t$

B) $z = \frac{z' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

C) $t = \frac{t' + vx'/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

D) $x = \frac{x' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

E) $t' = t - vx/c^2$

F) $l = \frac{l' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

G) $t' = \frac{t - vx/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

H) $y' = \frac{y - vy/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

4. Brownian particles:

A) Brownian particle obeys the basic laws of dynamics

B) The trajectory of the Brownian particle is a closed loop

C) The speed of the Brownian particle remains constant in time and does not vary in modulus and direction

D) Particles that move under the influence of random impacts of molecules

E) Particles that move at the speed of light in a vacuum

F) The velocity of the Brownian particle is equal to the velocity of the slow-motion

G) The trajectory of the Brownian particle is a complex zigzag curve

H) The speed of the Brownian particle randomly varies in modulus and direction

5. The law on the distribution of ideal-gas molecules over velocities:

$$\text{A) } f(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right)^{3/2} v^2 \exp[-m_0 v^2 / (2kT)]$$

$$\text{B) } f(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right)^{3/2} v^2 \exp[-v^2 / (2T)]$$

$$\text{C) } f(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{M}{RT} \right)^{3/2} v^2 \exp[-m_0 v^2 / (kT)]$$

$$\text{D) } f(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{m_0}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} v^2 \exp[-m_0 v^2 / (2kT)]$$

$$\text{E) } f(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right)^{3/2} v^2 \exp[-v^2 / (2kT)]$$

$$\text{F) } f(v) = \left(\frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right)^{3/2} v^2 \exp[-m_0 v^2 / (2kT)]$$

$$\text{G) } f(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{m_0 N_A}{2\pi RT} \right)^{3/2} v^2 \exp[-m_0 v^2 / (2kT)]$$

$$\text{H) } f(v) = 4\pi \left(\frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right)^{3/2} \exp[-m_0 v^2 / (2kT)]$$

6. If the system makes an equilibrium transition from state 1 to state 2, then, the change of entropy is:

$$\text{A) } \Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 \frac{\delta Q + \delta A}{T}$$

$$\text{B) } \Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 \frac{dT}{Q}$$

$$\text{C) } \Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 \frac{\delta U}{T}$$

$$\text{D) } \Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 \frac{\delta Q}{T}$$

$$\text{E) } \Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 \frac{pdV}{dT}$$

$$\text{F) } \Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 \frac{\delta A}{T}$$

$$\text{G) } \Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} = S_2 - S_1$$

$$\text{H) } \Delta S_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \int_1^2 \frac{\delta U + \delta A}{T}$$

7. Coulomb's law:

A) $\vec{F} = k \frac{q}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$

B) $\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{\epsilon r^3} \vec{r}$

C) $\vec{F} = G \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$

D) $\vec{F} = k \frac{|q_1| \cdot |q_2|}{r^3} \vec{r}$

E) $F = k \frac{|q_1| \cdot |q_2|}{r^2}$

F) $F = G \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r^2}$

G) $\vec{F} = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$

H) $F = G \frac{|m_1 m_2|}{r^2}$

8. Electric Current:

A) $I = \int_S \mathbf{j} dt$

B) $I = \int_S q dS$

C) $I = \frac{dq}{dt}$

D) $I = ne \langle v \rangle S$

E) $I = \int_S \vec{j} d\vec{S}$

F) $I = dq dt$

G) $I = ne \langle v \rangle$

H) $I = \frac{ne \langle v \rangle}{S}$

9. The standard metric unit of measurements for electrostatic potential:

- A) 1 V
- B) 1 N • m / Cl
- C) 1 J / Cl
- D) 1 Cl / V
- E) 1 F
- F) 1 N • m / (Cl • m)
- G) 1 V / m
- H) 1 N / Cl

10. If an electric field with a strength E acts on a moving electric charge in addition to a magnetic field with induction B, the resultant force F influenced to the charge is equal to:

- A) $\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q[\vec{v}, \vec{B}]$
- B) $\vec{F} = q[\vec{v}, \vec{B}]$
- C) $\Delta F = qB\Delta l \sin \alpha$
- D) $\vec{F} = k \frac{q^2}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} + IBl$
- E) $\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q[\vec{v} \times \vec{B}]$
- F) $dF = IBdl \sin \alpha$
- G) $d\vec{F} = I[d\vec{l}, \vec{B}]$
- H) $\vec{F} = \vec{F}_E + \vec{F}_L$

11. The self-induced EMF that occurs in a coil with a constant value of inductance:

A) $\mathcal{E}_{ind} = -\mu\mu_0 n^2 V \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$

B) $\mathcal{E}_{ind} = -\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$

C) $\mathcal{E}_{ind} = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$

D) $\mathcal{E}_{ind} = -\frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t}$

E) $\mathcal{E}_{ind} = -n^2 V \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$

F) $\mathcal{E}_{ind} = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$

G) $\mathcal{E}_{ind} = -\epsilon\epsilon_0 n^2 V \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$

H) $\mathcal{E}_{ind} = -\mu_0 n^2 S \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$

12. Orbital magnetic moment:

A) $P_m = IG$

B) $P_m = e q S$

C) $\vec{P}_m = IS \cdot \vec{n}$

D) $P_m = I S$

E) $P_m = e v S$

F) $P_m = BS$

G) $\vec{P}_m = \vec{n} I M$

H) $P_m = e v D$

13. Normal dispersion of light corresponds to the dependence:

A) $\frac{dn}{d\lambda} < 0$

B) $\frac{dn}{d\lambda} > 0$

C) $\frac{dn}{d\nu} < 0$

D) $\frac{dn}{d\nu} > 0$

E) $\frac{dn}{d\omega} > 0$

F) $\frac{dn}{d\omega} < 0$

G) $\frac{dn}{dA} > 0$

H) $\frac{dn}{dc} > 0$

14. The thermal radiation laws are used to measure the temperature of incandescent and self-luminous bodies (stars). Depending on the law of thermal radiation, which is used to measure the temperature of bodies, the following types of temperatures are distinguished:

A) Boiling

B) Triple point

C) Brightness

D) Room

E) Melting of ice

F) Radiation

G) Curie

H) Color

15. The Lens Equation:

A) $\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{d}$

B) $\pm \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{d} \pm \frac{1}{f}$

C) $\pm \frac{1}{F} = \pm \frac{1}{f}$

D) $\pm \frac{1}{F} = \pm \frac{1}{d}$

E) $\pm D = \frac{1}{d} \pm \frac{1}{f}$

F) $\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{fd}$

G) $\pm \frac{1}{F} = \frac{4}{4d} \pm \frac{1}{f}$

H) $\frac{1}{F} = -\frac{1}{d}$

16. Types of spectra of light absorption:

A) Continuous spectrum

B) Diffraction spectrum

C) Interference spectrum

D) Dispersive spectrum

E) Absorption line spectrum

F) Emission spectrum

G) Optical spectrum

H) Striped spectrum

17. De Broglie wave length λ , characterizing the wave properties of an electron, if its velocity is $v = 10^6 m/c$:

A) 727 mkm

B) 0,727 nm

C) $727 \cdot 10^{-10}$ m

D) $727 \cdot 10^{-12}$ m

E) 720 nm

F) 0,727 mkm

G) $727 \cdot 10^{-11}$ m

H) 727 nm

18. Angular frequency of oscillation:

A) $\omega = 2\pi\nu$

B) $\omega = \frac{2\pi N}{t}$

C) $\omega = \frac{1}{T}$

D) $\omega = \frac{N}{t}$

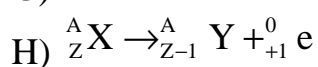
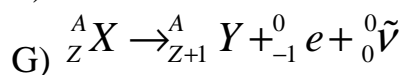
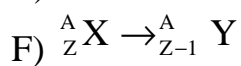
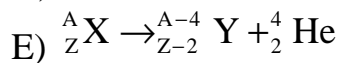
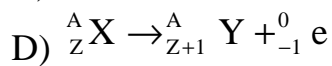
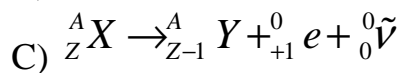
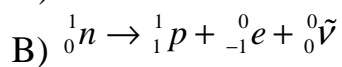
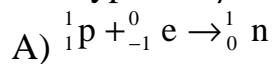
E) $\omega = 2\pi T$

F) $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{\nu}$

G) $\omega = \frac{1}{\nu}$

H) $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

19. Type of a β - decay:



20. Bosons:

- A) Neutral particles
- B) Particles with half-integral spin
- C) Particles with zero and half-value spin
- D) Described by symmetric wave functions
- E) Obey the Fermi-Dirac statistics
- F) Described by antisymmetric wave functions
- G) Obey the statistics of Bose-Einstein
- H) Particles with zero and integer spin

Жалпы физика пәні бойынша тест аяқталды

Информатиканы оқыту әдістемесі пәні бойынша тест
Бір дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар

Ағылшын тілінде

1. Who wrote the first "Informatics and computer technigue" student's book?
 - A) A.P. Yershov
 - B) M.P. Lapchik
 - C) M.I. Ragulina
 - D) V.G. Kaymin
 - E) A.G. Kushnirenko

2. Definition of Informatic discipline:
 - A) describes formation and ability of using information technologies
 - B) the actual data of the object and the links between them
 - C) information, conversion, storage, distribution and use of methods and tools
 - D) it is the research study and academic discipline that deals with the processes of acquisition, storage and communication of information with the help of computers and telecommunication systems
 - E) a set of data, information, and knowledge about the process of education and qualification and personal management

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4. The first stage of training cybernetics and informatics courses in secondary schools:
 - A) software and information
 - B) general and applied education
 - C) network and software
 - D) theoretical and practical
 - E) systematic and developing

5. The assessment of determining gifted pupil and the level of Informatics teaching in schools:

- A) olympiads
- B) optional
- C) sections
- D) workshop
- E) laboratory

6. The first period of propedeutic course of informatics:

- A) they learn the system depending on their interest
- B) use of the legislation on human rights and freedom
- C) general education mandatory training will be provided
- D) pupil comprehend the computers and learn how to apply games in the lesson
- E) curriculum themes can be used in practice

7. Experimental period of gradual transition to the 12-year secondary education:

- A) 2008-2010
- B) 2008-2009
- C) 2007-2008
- D) 2006-2010
- E) 2010-2011

8. Period of working time for pupils of 1-4 classes with computer:

- A) 10-15 minutes
- B) not more than 20 minutes
- C) 30 minutes
- D) 10-20 minutes
- E) 1-20 minutes

9. The main type of lessons that is held in universities:

- A) workshop, independent work, controlling lesson
- B) lecture, seminar, practice, lab
- C) role play, competition, questionnaire
- D) lab, sightseeing, interdisciplinary lessons
- E) conference, meeting, project work

10. The implementation stages of Informatics discipline new objectives:

- A) the main course, propedeutics social course
- B) propedeutics, the main course, the top of the course
- C) propedeutics social course, the main course
- D) propedeutic, main course, profile course of informatics
- E) propedeutics, main courses, individual tuition

11. The Technique for checking the writing skills of pupil:

- A) teaching
- B) dictation
- C) lab
- D) workshop
- E) explaining

12. Native scientists who did research the Educational technology:

- A) V.F. Shatalov (teaching through reference signals technology)
- B) M.V. Klarin, I. Ponomarev, G.K Selevko and other (teaching technology)
- C) D. Élkoni, V. Davydov (developing technology)
- D) B.P. Bespalko, B.S. Bloom (Bloom's Taxonomy)
- E) M.Zh. Jadrřina, N.N. Nurakhmetov, J.A. Karayev (educational technology)

13. Developing technology:

- A) teaching using scheme, theoretical knowledge provided in the classroom
- B) giving tasks at different levels
- C) specific training program
- D) block teaching using drawings, graphics
- E) teaching students to be broad minded, to be independent

14. Feedback in teaching of Informatics:

- A) communication from student to teacher
- B) self-test from teachers and friends' perspective
- C) checking the thinking skills of students
- D) theoretical checking and predicting tools
- E) to take into account by predicting the characteristics of the computer

15. The teaching methods of the distance learning:

- A) methods of individualized learning, educational project
- B) to direct the development of personal discipline
- C) class-lessons form
- D) approach to research and research activities
- E) context method

16. Internet services:

- A) To lay foundations for the scientific world outlook, documents be submitted electronically
- B) E-mail, remote access to files on your computer
- C) Work, strengthening education on the basic documents
- D) Diagnostic technologies
- E) World Wide Web, searching information, the exchange of electronic message between users

17. Media technology:

- A) convert text, graphics, audio information, electronic document
- B) information, acceptance, distribution and global communication systems
- C) a set of audio-visual reception, storage and dissemination of multimedia information
- D) computer system and phone, satellite communications
- E) telecommunications connections via e-mail

18. The term "multimedia" means:

- A) a tool to disseminate information
- B) text-, audio-, video files and systems
- C) environment of internet
- D) database
- E) interactive document

19. Types of software in informatics class:

- A) virtual laboratory, demonstration programs
- B) multimedia programs
- C) system, application and educational software
- D) forms, automated programs
- E) simulator, control, referral programs

20. Features of electronic publications in the Education system:

- A) logical and meaningful sequence
- B) psychological and educational requirements, artistic and pedagogical design, the completeness of the information
- C) to ensure compliance with the rapid spread of information and quick
- D) meet the hygienic requirements, a high level of quality
- E) technical quality and the use of various methods of execution

21. The types of extra-curricular work:

- A) final, thematic daily
- B) informatics meeting, competitions, Informatics interesting club
- C) control, test, exam, annual and daily lesson
- D) oral test, consulting
- E) own work, laboratory work, lectures, teaching practical lessons

22. Professional games which are used in the extra-curricular work:
- A) short-term business games, games based on the differentiation of specific information
 - B) informatics quiz, excursions, a question and answer game
 - C) question and answer games, computer games, mobile games
 - D) simulation games, long-term games
 - E) the real value games, internet games
23. Extracurricular activities of student as a type of game lessons:
- A) consulting, exam, dictation
 - B) control work and lab
 - C) practical, control work
 - D) lab, colloquium, midterm
 - E) role play, competition, questionnaires'
24. Software that's related on the spreadsheet processor:
- A) Publisher
 - B) SuperCalc, Excel
 - C) Java, Html
 - D) Word
 - E) Photoshop, CorelDraw
25. Questions in the study of the spreadsheet in the Excel:
- A) questions of representing images in computer memory
 - B) application software
 - C) presentation of numerical information
 - D) operating modes of the table processor
 - E) intelligent graphics
26. Types of simple algorithms in programming:
- A) recursion, integrated, variable
 - B) linear, branching, looping
 - C) text (verbal), block diagram, algorithmic language
 - D) linear, symbolic choice
 - E) text, numbers, graphics
27. Types of information on the display method:
- A) Scientific, production, management, social
 - B) Audio, tactile, digital
 - C) DC, AC, technical, graphical
 - D) Mathematical, medical, psycho-biological
 - E) Text, numeric, symbolic, graphical

28. The length of the code of symbols or signals is:

- A) number of characters in encoding
- B) coding sequence and number of signs in alphabetic order
- C) the contractual system of symbols or signals
- D) system for the provision of information encoded
- E) fixed-length binary word

29. Teachers Informatics apply in practice work:

- A) using different methods and techniques in the classroom
- B) skills of using pedagogy and information and communication technologies
- C) style of speech manner, use effectively time given for a lesson
- D) using informational technology according to the given topic
- E) to have high voice intonations

30. The concept of a bylean logical inversion:

- A) it is not correct, not a refutation
- B) it is not it true, false
- C) effective, truth, non-negative
- D) it is true, true, false, denial
- E) it is not true, false, negative

Информатиканы оқыту әдістемесі пәні бойынша тест аяқталды

*Информатиканың теориялық негіздері пәні бойынша тест
Бір немесе бірнеше дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар*

Ағылшын тілінде

1. Information science is:

- A) A set of methods, devices and production processes used by people to collect, store, process and disseminate information
- B) Science that studies the structure and the most general feature of information, its search, storage, transmission and processing using a computer
- C) Science related with the creation of data models of communications in various fields of human activity
- D) A term that was originally introduced into science by Pascal
- E) A term derived from French word Informatique (information + automatics)
- F) A term derived from Latin informatio, which translated means information, clarification, familiarizing (information + automatics)
- G) Science on the general principles of management in various systems: technical, biological, social
- H) Science of methods and processes for the collection, storage, processing, transmission, analysis and evaluation of information

2. According to communication environment of communications link data transmission can be divided into:

- A) Wireless data transmission
- B) Optic data transmission
- C) Cable data transmission
- D) Acoustic data transmission
- E) Infrared data transmission
- F) Cyclic data transmission
- G) Discontinuous data transmission
- H) Continuous data transmission

3. Classification of data on the management function:

- A) Operational
- B) Secondary
- C) Constant
- D) Accounting
- E) Variable
- F) Scheduled
- G) Intermediate, resultant
- H) Primary

4. Information processes are:

- A) The ability to encode information
- B) Receiving and storing information
- C) Set of rules
- D) The ability to encrypt information
- E) Information presentation
- F) Information processing speed
- G) Information communication
- H) Information processing

5. Do not belong to information processes:

- A) The process of obtaining information
- B) Information transfer process
- C) The process of using information
- D) Power generation processes
- E) Information processing process
- F) Processes for the construction of buildings and structures
- G) The process of finding information about employees
- H) The processes of extracting minerals from the earth depths

6. Non-position number systems:

- A) Hexadecimal
- B) Alphabetical
- C) Binary
- D) Roman
- E) Traditional
- F) Ancient Egyptian
- G) Decimal
- H) Octal

7. A binary number 10102 is given.

- A) The previous number is 11002
- B) The next number is equal to 10112
- C) In the decimal system is 10
- D) It is an odd number
- E) The next number is equal to 101012
- F) The previous number is 10012
- G) The previous number is 1012
- H) The next number is 101002

8. If $X=\text{true}$ and $Y=\text{true}$ which logical equals are true

- A) $X \wedge Y$
- B) $X \vee Y$
- C) $\neg X$
- D) $X \rightarrow Y$
- E) $X \wedge \bar{X}$
- F) $Y \ \& \ \text{false}$
- G) \bar{Y}
- H) $X \oplus Y$

9. Logical operation of conjunction:

- A) is called the logical subtraction
- B) is denoted by \vee
- C) is denoted by \oplus
- D) in an ordinary language is replaced by conjunction or
- E) is called a logical multiplication
- F) is called a logical addition
- G) is denoted by \wedge
- H) is denoted by the symbol $\&$

10. If the algebraic formula is false in all combination in its all variable statement, then it is

- A) Executable
- B) $X \vee \neg X$
- C) $X \wedge \neg X$
- D) Consistent
- E) Derived
- F) False
- G) Contradictory
- H) True

11. If the algebraic formula is false in all combination in its all variable statement, then it is

- A) True
- B) Derived
- C) Tautology
- D) Consistent
- E) Identically false
- F) Executable
- G) $X \wedge \neg X$
- H) $X \vee \neg X$

12. The correspondence between a logical function and its truth table:

A	B	f
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

- A) $A \vee B$
- B) $A \& B$
- C) $A \wedge B$
- D) $A \cdot B$
- E) $A + B$
- F) $A \leftrightarrow B$
- G) $A \rightarrow B$
- H) $A \equiv B$

13. Functions of utterance

- A) Someone entered the house; x reason for y
- B) $x + 5 = 12$
- C) The B is between A and C
- D) A rhombus is an equilateral parallelogram
- E) Gas leakage - cause of explosion
- F) $7 > 5$
- G) x – advocate
- H) $x > 3$

14. If X = false and Y = true, false are:

- A) $X \vee Y$
- B) **$X \rightarrow Y$**
- C) $\neg X$
- D) $X \vee \neg X$
- E) Y&true
- F) $X \wedge Y$
- G) $\neg Y$
- H) **$X \leftrightarrow Y$**

15. Information systems:

- A) the informatics section, which develops general principles for the establishment of computer systems
- B) includes mathematical methods for general study of information processing
- C) the informatics section related to optimization, structuring, the principle of storage and retrieval of information
- D) part of the informatics, including a number of mathematical themes
- E) the informatics section, which deals with information retrieval systems, information and reference systems
- F) the informatics section, including the theory of algorithms and automata, the theory of data and coding
- G) the informatics section related to the solution of issues on the analysis of information flows in various complex systems
- H) activities related to the development of system software

16. The efficiency of the sorting algorithm depends on the following factors:

- A) Exclude or add elements
- B) Time taken to input the data
- C) Number of additional variables
- D) The set of transitions
- E) Number of input and output data
- F) Degrees of initial grading
- G) Number of sorted elements
- H) A set of condition checks

17. decimal system 64_{10} in the :

- A) $(102 - 1)_8$
- B) $(\sqrt{10201})_8$
- C) 40_{16}
- D) 1001000_2
- E) 102_8
- F) 100_8
- G) $A0_{16}$
- H) 1000000_2

18. The complexity of the algorithm is:

- A) Conditional tests sets
- B) The sequence of done algorithm operations during the execution of this algorithm
- C) Number of input and output data
- D) Quantitative characterization of the resources necessary for the algorithm to work
- E) A criterion characterizing the memory costs for implementing the algorithm
- F) Time required to execute the algorithm
- G) Estimation of the efficiency of the algorithm
- H) The number of elementary operations in the computational process of this algorithm

19. Sorting process is:

- A) parity of elements
- B) a simple sequential scan of all elements
- C) ordering a given sequence in descending order
- D) data processing
- E) ordering the given sequence in ascending order
- F) rearrangement of a given sequence of objects in a certain order
- G) element search
- H) data collection

20. To establish local networks, communication lines are used:

- A) Optical fiber and wireless communication lines
- B) Only thin coaxial cable
- C) Twisted pair wire
- D) Only twisted pair wire
- E) Only optic fiber
- F) Only thick coaxial cable
- G) Only wireless links
- H) Coaxial cable

Информатиканың теориялық негіздері пәні бойынша тест аяқталды

*Химияны оқыту әдістемесі пәні бойынша тест
Бір дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар*

Ағылшын тілінде

1. Closely related three languages of chemistry
 - A) nomenclature, terminology system
 - B) terminology, nomenclature, symbols
 - C) formula, equation, symbols
 - D) terminology, nomenclature, chemical characters/elements
 - E) atom, chemical element, terminology

2. Didactic goals of assessment of students knowledge
 - A) making changes in the forms and content of training
 - B) Improvement of tools and methods of teaching
 - C) Teaching students to express their opinion accurately and deliver a speech
 - D) control, training, education
 - E) encouraging students to engage in activities

3. Choose the methods of assessment of student knowledge and ability
 - A) doing home task and text book
 - B) individual, group
 - C) traditional and modern
 - D) chemistry quiz, laboratory work and home experiment
 - E) oral, written work and participating in experimental work

4. Type of extra curricular work which oriented to connect educational work with industry and social life
 - A) group work
 - B) large group work
 - C) group trip
 - D) practical work
 - E) optional lessons

5. Methodological aims of the lesson are
- A) to take into account the pedagogical process possibilities
 - B) to conduct lessons accordance with school condition
 - C) to take into account students' cognitive interests
 - D) to take into account the students' age
 - E) to clarify the facts, concepts, laws and theories
6. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ – is
- A) ferrum (II) sulphate
 - B) ferrum (II) sulphide
 - C) ferrum(III) sulphide
 - D) ferrum sulphate
 - E) ferrum (III) sulphate
7. The first time of acquaintance with acids is based on
- A) the ability to taste
 - B) the ability to see
 - C) previous knowledge
 - D) the ability to smell
 - E) the life experiences of students
8. How many periods of formation of the concept of main inorganic compounds' classes do you know
- A) 5
 - B) 3
 - C) 7
 - D) 4
 - E) 2
9. In periodic table the group of halogens located in
- A) VI B
 - B) I A
 - C) VI A
 - D) VII A
 - E) VII B
10. Choose the theoretical basis of inorganic chemistry at school
- A) the law of Avogadro
 - B) the law of mass action
 - C) equivalent law
 - D) periodic law and atomic structure
 - E) law of multiple proportions

11. The founder of “Molecular Theory” and “Law of Conservation of mass”

- A) V. Butlerov
- B) Le Chatelier
- C) Vant –Hoff
- D) M. Lomonosov
- E) D. Mendeleev

12. The author of “Ionization theory”

- A) S.A. Arrhenius
- B) D.I. Mendeleev
- C) M. Lomonosov
- D) I.A. Kablukov
- E) VA Kistyakovskiy

13. Choose the method to consolidate knowledge about ionization

- A) exercises
- B) tasks
- C) project work
- D) report
- E) plan

15. The aim of experimental work ,where comparison of mixtures and solutions properties are given, is

- A) on the learning protolytic theory
- B) on the teaching of the theory of electrolytic dissociation
- C) the study the theme "simple and complex substances"
- D) the primary concept of solutions
- E) on the learning ion theory

16. The effective method of learning isomers and determining their structure formulas is

- A) laboratory work
- B) exercises
- C) experiment
- D) hypothesis
- E) practical work

17. Type of hybridization of acetylene molecules are explained by

- A) sp^3
- B) sp^0
- C) sp^4
- D) sp^2
- E) sp

18. This type of hybridization is explained by chemical bonding in compounds such as alkynes with triple bonds

- A) sp
- B) sp^0
- C) sp^2
- D) sp^3
- E) sp^1

19. Choose the correct nomenclature of saturated hydrocarbons proposed by the International Union of Chemists system

- A) ethyne, butyne, etc.
- B) methane, propane, butane, pentane, etc.
- C) cyclobuten, cyclopentane, cyclohexane, etc.
- D) ethylene, butylene, etc.
- E) pentadien 1.2; pentadien 1.3; pentadien 2.3

20. Choose the first condition of theory of organic substances which offered by A.M. Butlerov

- A) straight and branched carbon chain, isomerism, formulas of structure
- B) types of organic substances, isomerism
- C) isomerism and isomers, formulas of structure
- D) homologues type, isomerism
- E) branched and unbranched carbon chain, isomerism

21. The conditions of Organic Chemistry Theory are based on

- A) theory of chemical structure
- B) spatial theory
- C) protolytic theory
- D) electronic theory
- E) arrhenius theory

22. When you explain to students about electronic and spatial structure of organic compounds they should review

- A) about atomic structure and chemical bonds
- B) about chemical elements' location in the periodic table
- C) about carbon chain
- D) about covalent and ionic, and hydrogen bonds
- E) about peculiarity of carbon structure

23. Substance where different hydrocarbon radicals replaced on one or more hydrogen atoms in benzene molecule is called

- A) ketone
- B) aldehyde
- C) cycloalkane
- D) alkyl benzene
- E) phenol

24. Organic compounds which contain in NO_2 functional groups are called

- A) nitro compounds
- B) dimethylamine
- C) nitrobenzene
- D) amines
- E) toluene

25. The reactions of interaction of carboxylic acids, esters and alcohols are called

- A) Kucherov reaction
- B) Markovnikov's rules
- C) silver mirror reaction
- D) esterification reaction
- E) neutralization reaction

26. Choose the method to explain the interaction of carboxyl group atoms in carboxylic acids, increasing of acid properties at bring in halogen atoms in hydrocarbon radicals.

- A) chemical experiments
- B) comparative study
- C) experimental equation
- D) practical work
- E) doing exercises

27. When you explain to the theme about alcohols students should review

- A) polarity of hydroxyl group of carbon atom, force of electronegativity of oxygen atom
- B) electron donor of hydrocarbon radicals, force of electronegativity of oxygen atom
- C) radicals of hydrocarbon, polarity of hydroxyl group
- D) electron donor of hydrocarbon radicals, polarity of hydroxyl group
- E) electron donor of hydrocarbon radicals, polarity of hydroxyl group, electronegativity of oxygen atom

28. Reagents which separate the elastic and plastic properties of polymers are called

- A) catalysts
- B) thermoplast
- C) emulsifiers
- D) oxidants
- E) plasticizers

29. Inventor of extraction of aromatic hydrocarbons with naphthene

- A) M. Lomonosov
- B) D.I. Mendeleev
- C) A. Butlerov
- D) N.D. Zelinsky
- E) V.V. Markovnikov

30. The inventor of naphthene

- A) D.I. Mendeleev
- B) A. Butlerov
- C) M. Lomonosov
- D) N.D. Zielinski
- E) V.V. Markovnikov

Химияны оқыту әдістемесі пәні бойынша тест аяқталды

Химия пәні бойынша тест
Бір немесе бірнеше дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар

Ағылшын тілінде

1. The mass of 0.1 mole of sodium hydroxide is equal to
 - A) 4 g
 - B) 5 g
 - C) 40 g
 - D) 2 g
 - E) 1 g
 - F) 3 g

2. The average mass of an atom of an element is known as
 - A) Atomic Orbitals
 - B) Isotope
 - C) Atomic Mass
 - D) Molecular Weight
 - E) Equivalent Weight
 - F) Atomic Number

3. The atomic radii of chemical elements increase in following series:
 - A) Se→As→ Sb→Fr
 - B) O →S → Se
 - C) Rb →Pd →Te
 - D) K→ Rb→Cs
 - E) Cl→ Br →I
 - F) Mg→Ca→ Sr→ Rb

4. In the basic state of cobalt atom there are _____ unpaired electrons and the atom is _____.
 - A) 0, diamagnetic
 - B) 3, paramagnetic
 - C) 2, paramagnetic
 - D) 5, paramagnetic
 - E) 1, diamagnetic
 - F) 2, diamagnetic

5. What molecules have sp^2 -hybridization of atomic orbitals?

- A) C_2H_4
- B) NH_3
- C) CCl_4
- D) $BeCl_2$
- E) BF_3
- F) CO_2

6. Which of the listed particles are paramagnetic:

- A) NO
- B) H_2
- C) O_2
- D) CO
- E) CN^-
- F) N_2
- G) He_2

7. Which compounds are not carbides:

- A) $Ca(HCO_3)_2$
- B) Al_4C_3
- C) CaC_2
- D) SiC
- E) B_4C
- F) K_2CO_3

8. Which ligands are monodentate:

- A) $C_2O_4^{2-}$
- B) SCN^-
- C) SO_4^{2-}
- D) SO_3^{2-}
- E) $CH_3C\equiv N$
- F) Cl^-
- G) NH_3

9. The mathematical expression of the first law of thermodynamics:

- A) $Q = \Delta U - A$
- B) $\Delta U = Q/A$
- C) $A = \Delta U + Q$
- D) $\Delta U = Q + A$
- E) $Q = \Delta U + A$
- F) $A = \Delta U - Q$

10. For what reversible reactions, an increasing of pressure will shift the chemical equilibrium to the right:

- A) $\text{H}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{I}_{2(\text{g})} \leftrightarrow 2\text{HI}_{(\text{g})}$
- B) $2\text{SO}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{O}_{2(\text{g})} \leftrightarrow 2\text{SO}_{3(\text{g})}$
- C) $\text{CaCO}_{3(\text{solid})} \leftrightarrow \text{CaO}_{(\text{solid})} + \text{CO}_{2(\text{g})}$
- D) $3\text{H}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{N}_{2(\text{g})} \leftrightarrow 2\text{NH}_{3(\text{g})}$
- E) $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}_{(\text{solid})} \leftrightarrow \text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{HCl}_{(\text{g})}$
- F) $\text{H}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{I}_{2(\text{g})} \leftrightarrow 2\text{HI}_{(\text{g})}$

11. With increasing of temperature, the solubility of gas in water will be

- A) does not change
- B) first decreases, then increases
- C) Increases the pressure above the solution
- D) increases
- E) first increases, then decreases
- F) decreases

12. Aqueous solution (in contrast to emulsions and suspensions) is formed by following substances

- A) fat
- B) liquid soap
- C) aurum
- D) table salt
- E) copper vitriol
- F) graphite

13. Salts that hydrolyze by the anion are:

- A) Na_2CO_3
- B) FeBr_3
- C) MnCl_2
- D) NH_4CN
- E) KClO_4
- F) NH_4NO_3

14. Only very dilute solutions can form

- A) calcium carbonate
- B) caustic soda
- C) sulfuric acid
- D) sodium hydroxide
- G) hydrochloric acid
- E) silver chloride
- F) caustic potash

15. The solubility of gases in a liquid depends on:

- A) color of gas
- B) concentration
- C) temperature
- D) nature of solvent and solute
- E) density
- F) pressure

16. In the reaction equation $\text{Cl}_2 + \text{KBr} = \text{KCl} + \text{Br}_2$, the sum of the coefficients is equal to:

- A) 4
- B) 10
- C) 8
- D) 7
- E) 9
- F) 6

17. Specify the processes of oxidation:

- A) $\text{KNO}_2 \rightarrow \text{KNO}_3$
- B) $\text{KMnO}_4 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4$
- C) $\text{FeSO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$
- D) $\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 \rightarrow \text{MnO}_2$
- E) $\text{KNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}$
- F) $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$

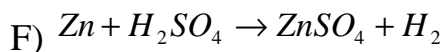
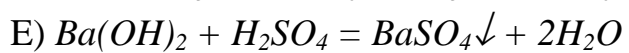
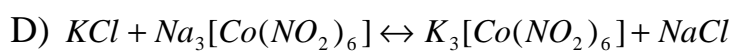
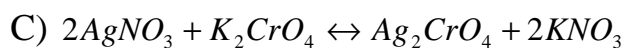
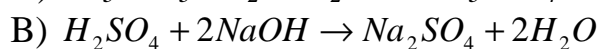
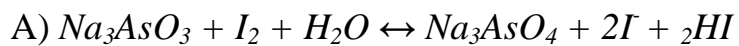
18. The oxidation number of manganese in the compound $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ equal:

- A) +4
- B) +5
- C) +7
- D) +3
- E) +6
- F) +2

19. Process in which substance gains electrons is called

- A) oxidation
- B) reduction
- C) sublimation
- D) electrolysis
- E) hydrolysis
- F) hydrogenation

20. Indicate oxidation-reduction reactions:



Химия пәні бойынша тест аяқталды

***Биологияны оқыту әдістемесі пәні бойынша тест
Бір дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар***

Ағылшын тілінде

1. The next author has written the “Problems of Pedagogy” in 1940
 - A) Sultanbek Kozhahmetov
 - B) Magzhan Zhumabaev
 - C) Akhmet Baytursynuly
 - D) Zhussipbek Aimauytov
 - E) Ybyrai Altynsarin

2. The next scientists develop a scientific theory of problem-developmental education
 - A) Zuev F., Ushinski K. D.
 - B) Distervega A., Zuev F.
 - C) Pestalloci O. G., Distervega A.
 - D) Verzilin N. M., Distervega A.
 - E) Elkonin D. B., Vygotsky L.S.

3. First founders of the teaching of biology are:
 - A) K. D.Ushinski, N. M.Verzilin
 - B) V. F. Zuev, A. Y. Gerd, A. M. Teryaev
 - C) A. Distervega, V. V. Vsesvyatskiy, B. E. Raikov
 - D) I. Y. Lerner, A. Distervega
 - E) D. B. Elkonin, L. S.Vygotsky, M. N. Skatkin

4. The integrity of the pedagogical process are:
 - A) in relationships, humanization, democratization.
 - B) the parent committee participation in the meeting, assignment skills
 - C) interest requirement and the education of the child, unifying the system of education
 - D) meetings with teachers, pedagogical process is the same
 - E) for example; conversation, support in various, personality, all-round formation

5. The steps of the pedagogical process are:
 - A) ask a questions, analysis of results
 - B) comparison with the previous factors, conclusion
 - C) preparatory stage, assignment skills
 - D) organizational period, analysis of rejection reasons, planning
 - E) meetings with teachers, the efficiency of supervision

6. Methodical approaches of problem education teaching are:

- A) students create conditions themselves, consultation with the teacher
- B) innovation in education, ask from teacher
- C) inductive statement, solve the problem with the teacher, parts-search method
- D) the traditional method, asking from classmates, new (innovative) method of education system
- E) inductive statement, the teacher creates a problematic situation

7. World outlook approaches are:

- A) direction of education in one of a variety of teaching disciplines
- B) the general approach of the world
- C) the system of attitude toward the nature, environment and people
- D) environment of the normal system, the values, the ideal of knowledge place in a person's life
- E) scientific proof of the principles of the system and its implementation at the school

8. The method which forms the skills is:

- A) formation of a permanent conditional reflex
- B) linking the theory and practice
- C) interview
- D) environmental ideas
- E) handing over

9. The speech delivery methods are:

- A) active methods depending on the didactic
- B) the learner in the learning activities
- C) talk, report, lecture
- D) trips, science experiment
- E) work related visual aids

10. The pedagogical diagnosis of the method are:

- A) allowing, restrictions, review
- B) in general, thematic, personal, frontal
- C) testing, the rate of acquisition of knowledge, identify potential of learner
- D) parents meeting, teaching tips
- E) learner academic progress, counting

11. Process of learning, scientific knowledge, skills and system students should master:

- A) promotion system professional about the profession
- B) holistic educational system
- C) training, educational program
- D) education, teaching
- E) education

12. Innovative actions of teacher are:

- A) the use of innovative teaching methods and teaching techniques
- B) learning activity, cognitive activity
- C) organization of games among students
- D) the use of traditional forms of education
- E) knowledge in the scientific field, search of active learning methods

13. Classification of methods of teaching by N. M. Verzilin include:

- A) speaking, conversation-illustrative, practical
- B) oral presentation of the material, work with the tutorial, use of technical means
- C) work with the tutorial, use of technical means, tell-portray
- D) use of information depending on the student, the activities of the student in the learning process, student's actions
- E) deductive, reproductive, inductively

14. The didactic rules are:

- A) design study room, control of students ' knowledge, homework
- B) sort learning content, the choice of method of learning, choice of learning
- C) teacher work with parents holding
- D) speaking, conversation-illustrative, practical
- E) classroom management plan educational, extracurricular activities

15. The meaning of method and approach is:

- A) the lessons method
- B) the teacher's employment
- C) the order of the lessons
- D) The most effective way to achieve the goal
- E) lessons way

16. The personal qualities and skills of students have to develop:
- A) ability to work, think
 - B) ability to driving
 - C) competent content, ability to search
 - D) ability to work with a group
 - E) ability to writing
17. Teaching methods classified by the didactic purpose into:
- A) speech, verbal, slide
 - B) visible, role-playing games
 - C) the organization of the learning process, experement
 - D) knowledge, abilities, skills, evaluation
 - E) practical, lecture, discussion
18. The teacher's pedagogical skills are:
- A) miscellaneousity, creativity, innovation
 - B) educational situation
 - C) honor in front of students
 - D) each set of actions
 - E) didactic skills
19. The modern problem of biology teaching methods in Kazakhstan is ...
- A) there are many feedback between teacher and pupils
 - B) preparing pupils for external examinations
 - C) teachers don't need to study other subjects
 - D) decrease the studies in psychology for biology teachers
 - E) building networks among the Kazakstan teachers
20. The basic form of learning in the modern Kazakhstani school is
- A) excursion
 - B) preparation for UNT
 - C) all types lessons
 - D) homework
 - E) sectarian work, electives
21. The main part of the daily lesson plan includes:
- A) lesson topic, checking homework, to explain a new topic
 - B) organizational part of the lesson
 - C) the course of the lesson
 - D) fixing the past lesson topic, give a home task, extracurricular activity
 - E) connection with other lessons

22. Training the student to work with the texts:
- A) analyze, improves the ability to remember, think consciously aware
 - B) writing, think
 - C) analysis, improves to do experiments
 - D) finds error
 - E) do not think
23. The integrity of the educational process includes:
- A) objectives, goals, job, purpose, content
 - B) humanist, methodical, culture
 - C) qualification, moral, literacy
 - D) pupils and teachers
 - E) the student, teacher, goals, objectives, content, forms, tools, methods
24. The structure of the school management system includes:
- A) school staff, administration
 - B) a separate section, school staff
 - C) teaching council, administration, public organizations
 - D) parents, teachers staff
 - E) student organizations, parents, teachers staff
25. A comprehensive educational - upbringing plan must include:
- A) director meeting, clubs plan and schedule
 - B) the educational process, upbringing, methodical work
 - C) collective education, military education, parents pedagogy
 - D) work outside of class, violation of school discipline
 - E) class hours, school pedagogy
26. Three groups of visual illustration are:
- A) Still life, Quality
 - B) Quantity, size, length
 - C) Digital, factory, microprojectory
 - D) The dynamic, flats, volumes
 - E) width, height, area
27. The didactic categories do not include:
- A) preparation of test items
 - B) the teaching of individual disciplines
 - C) training and development
 - D) scientific and educational
 - E) education

28. The main forces in the development of personality are:

- A) inheritance
- B) course content the learning process
- C) individual freedom, environment
- D) the process of education
- E) method of education

29. The next requires excursion at school for pupils are:

- A) informative, developing, upbringing
- B) to determine the best in the class, observe the stability of nature
- C) identify students' strengths and weaknesses
- D) practical development of mind
- E) growth and development of the organism

30. Internet-based technologies dosent not include:

- A) listservs/discussion boards
- B) video-conferencing
- C) internet
- D) e-mail
- E) group discussion

Биологияны оқыту әдістемесі пәні бойынша тест аяқталды

Биология пәні бойынша тест
Бір немесе бірнеше дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар

Ағылшын тілінде

1. Scientists who contributed into the plant biology in the XVII c.:

- A) N. Grew
- B) Pliny
- C) R. Hooke
- D) Ch. Darwin
- E) G. Mendel
- F) W. Harvey
- G) M. Malpighi
- H) Galen

2. The results of the light phase of photosynthesis are:

- A) Molecular oxygen
- B) Molecular hydrogen
- C) Atomic hydrogen
- D) ATP
- E) DNA
- F) Atomic oxygen
- G) RNA
- H) Glucose

3. Photosynthesis implies are:

- A) The set of cleavage reactions, as a result of which the energy necessary for the cell is released
- B) A process that requires chlorophyll
- C) The process occurring without the light energy
- D) Synthesis of organic compounds from inorganic
- E) Irritability and movement of the cell
- F) The process occurring due to the light energy
- G) The set of splitting reactions
- H) Synthesis of inorganic compounds from organic

4. The heterotrophic organisms are:

- A) These are organisms capable of synthesizing organic compounds from inorganic
- B) These are higher plants
- C) These are organisms that need ready organic compounds
- D) From the Greek–‘himself’, trope – ‘food’
- E) These are animals as well as microorganisms
- F) From the Greek–‘other’, trope – ‘food’
- G) These are self-sustaining organisms
- H) These are organisms that are capable of both synthesizing organic substances and using them in a ready-made form

5. The evidence of natural origin of animals implies:

- A) Displacement of less adapted
- B) The universality of the genetic code
- C) Similar habitat conditions
- D) Fecundity of Métis
- E) The anatomic-morphological resemblance to primates
- F) The similar topography of internal organs
- G) The limited area
- H) Insufficient adaptation to the conditions of existence

6. The main distinguishing features of anamnia from amniotes:

- A) Type of development is metamorphosis without larval stage
- B) The environment for the development of eggs is ground
- C) Development type is without metamorphosis
- D) Most have external fertilization
- E) Type of development is metamorphosis with larval stage
- F) Direct type of development
- G) The environment for the development of eggs is water
- H) Fertilization is only internal

7. The main distinguishing features of amniot from anamnies:

- A) Type of development is metamorphosis
- B) Type of development with larval stage
- C) Fertilization is only internal
- D) Type of development is without metamorphosis, direct type of development
- E) Most have external fertilization
- F) The environment for the development of eggs is air
- G) The environment for the development of eggs is ground
- H) The environment for the development of eggs is water

8. The permeability of the cell membrane for various substances is provided by the ions of:

- A) K^+
- B) Ca^{+2}
- C) Na^+
- D) F^-
- E) Br^-
- F) Cl^-
- G) Cu^+
- H) Fe^{+2}

9. Depending on the features of the structure the muscles of human being are divided into 3 types or groups:

- A) Heart
- B) Flexors
- C) Actin
- D) Actomyosin
- E) Myosin
- F) Extensors
- G) Skeletal
- H) Smooth

10. The central nervous system is the main part of the nervous system of animals and humans, consisting of

- A) cardiomyocytes
- B) of the auxiliary glia
- C) nephrons
- D) hepatocytes
- E) neuron outgrowths
- F) alveoli
- G) myocytes
- H) neurons

11. Marcello Malpighi:

- A) Studied lung of frog
- B) Italian physiologist
- C) Discovered the microscopic vessels, which were called "capillaries"
- D) Studied the structure of DNA
- E) Discovered red blood cells
- F) Described the process of photosynthesis
- G) Discovered the process of phagocytosis
- H) Discovered Graafian follicles

12. Functions of the endocrine system are:

- A) Respiratory function
- B) Ensures the preservation of the body's homeostasis under changing environmental conditions
- C) The contraction function
- D) coordinates the activities of all organs and systems
- E) Nervous regulation of body functions
- F) Excretory function
- G) Transport function
- H) Humoral (chemical) regulation of body functions

13. The respiratory system, along with the cardiovascular system, is an integral element of the well-coordinated and interrelated work of all organs and systems of the macroorganism that maintains constancy:

- A) acid-base balance
- B) hormonal status of the body
- C) digestive enzymes
- D) immunity
- E) gas composition of alveolar air
- F) tissue fluid
- G) allergic status of the body
- H) circulating blood

14. Proteins are:

- A) consist of amino acids
- B) are formed during replication
- C) all enzymes are proteins
- D) consist of nucleotides
- E) consist of monosaccharides
- F) the monomer consists of a phosphoric acid residue, a carbohydrate component and a nitrogenous base
- G) are formed during the translation
- H) are synthesized on a smooth ER

15. The urinary system of a human being consists of:

- A) bladder and urethra
- B) from a pair of kidneys
- C) of the muscles
- D) of the liver
- E) of the pancreas
- F) of the two ureters
- G) of the spleen
- H) bones

16. Reductionism can be described as:

- A) The doctrine of life force
- B) The way of cognition of the living nature only
- C) The doctrine of the presence of the supernatural power in the living organisms
- D) The way of cognition from complex to simple
- E) The way of cognition of inanimate nature only
- F) The study of the most elementary forms of the existence of matter
- G) The way of cognition from simple to complex
- H) The study the individual parts, instead of a single whole

17. Characteristic features of spermatozoon are:

- A) A large supply of nutrients
- B) The haploid set of chromosomes
- C) Ability of movement
- D) Small sizes
- E) Stillness
- F) Large sizes
- G) The somatic cell
- H) The diploid set of chromosomes

18. Meiosis is

- A) The number of chromosomes decreases twice
- B) The process of protein's synthesis
- C) The number of chromosomes increases twice
- D) Occurs in somatic cells
- E) The method of sexual reproduction, inherent in eukaryotes
- F) Stage of fertilization
- G) Crossing over, conjugation occurs
- H) The method of vegetative reproduction

19. Directions of the prebiological evolution of protobionts are:

- A) Cyanobacteria
- B) Ability of self-reproduction (in final step)
- C) Membrane presence
- D) Prokaryotic cells
- E) Cellular structure
- F) Multicellularity
- G) Eukaryotic cells
- H) Polymerization

20. The Theory of Biochemical Evolution:

- A) Implies life originated under specific conditions as a natural result of the chemical evolution of carbon compounds in the universe
- B) Was proposed by Academician A.I. Oparin in the work "The Origin of Life" (1924)
- C) States the existence of life not only on planet Earth
- D) The authors of the theory are Watson and Crick (1953)
- E) Describes life as a divine act
- F) Implies entering life from other planets
- G) The author of the theory is C. Darwin
- H) At the first stage - abiogenic synthesis of organic compounds from inorganic substances in the conditions of the primary atmosphere

Биология пәні бойынша тест аяқталды

Шет тілін оқыту әдістемесі пәні бойынша тест
Бір дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар

Ағылшын тілінде

1. Humanistic approach is....:
 - A) a way to teach a foreign language through massive exposure to the comprehensible language input in the classroom
 - B) an education theory that recognizes the necessity to facilitate free and create development of the personality
 - C) a way to teach a foreign language through oral introduction and practice of the language structures with the help of objects and pictures to create “situations”
 - D) a way to teach that combines creative thinking with the minimum of language available to the learners
 - E) a theory of teaching and learning foreign languages that recognizes the primacy of communication as the goal and the media of instruction

2. A communicative skill with the purpose of receiving, comprehending and interpreting an oral message:
 - A) reading
 - B) grammar and vocabulary
 - C) speaking
 - D) listening
 - E) writing

3. The idea of education as the process and result of developing personality belongs to...
 - A) socio-pedagogical interpretation
 - B) the economic-strategic view
 - C) socio-educational system
 - D) the socio-culturological view
 - E) the anthropological interpretation

4. The skills to use the dictionary belong to:
 - A) methodological component of the content of FLT
 - B) emotive component of the content of FLT
 - C) psychological component of the content of FLT
 - D) linguistic component of the content of FLT
 - E) extra-linguistic component of the content of FLT

5. The new philosophy of Foreign Language Education is:
- A) transition from knowledge-centered approach to competence approach
 - B) new textbooks
 - C) initiation of foreign language teaching in the kindergarten
 - D) increase of lesson hours of foreign language at school
 - E) transition to knowledge-centered approach
6. The object of investigation in methodology is
- A) intermediary of intercultural communication
 - B) various methods and technologies
 - C) pupils
 - D) the teaching process
 - E) intercultural communicative competence
7. The object of investigation in methodology is
- A) intercultural communicative competence
 - B) various methods and technologies
 - C) intermediary of intercultural communication
 - D) the teaching process
 - E) pupils
8. The main method of research in foreign language methodology is:
- A) experiment
 - B) critical study of literature
 - C) testing
 - D) observation
 - E) questionnaire
9. Methodology is..
- A) a subordinate branch of pedagogy
 - B) a science which studies aims, content, means, principles, techniques and methods of a system of instruction and education on the material of a foreign language
 - C) a complex of approaches, having a special purpose for getting a result
 - D) a way of teaching
 - E) a generalized model of realization of the main components of teaching process, oriented on fulfillment of the main methodological task

10. This method of investigation belongs to the practical level:

- A) critical study of literature
- B) modeling
- C) method of analysis
- D) method of induction
- E) statistical and mathematical processing

11. This level is called Waystage:

- A) A1
- B) A2
- C) C2
- D) C1
- E) B1

12. This level is called Waystage:

- A) C2
- B) A1
- C) C1
- D) A2
- E) B1

13. The final aim of FLT in specialized language schools is to gain the level:

- A) A2
- B) B1
- C) C2
- D) C1
- E) B2

14. The main aim of teaching a foreign language to young learners is:

- A) writing skills
- B) elementary communicative skills
- C) oral speech
- D) reading skills
- E) grammar knowledge

15. The aim of teaching a foreign language in the kindergarten is:

- A) to teach children spoken and written language
- B) to teach children spoken language
- C) to teach children songs and rhymes in English
- D) to teach children to read in English
- E) A1 level

16. Which does NOT belong to didactic principles:

- A) the principle of communicativeness
- B) the principle of durability
- C) the principle of systematicness
- D) the principle of consecutiveness
- E) the principle of visuality

17. The content of FLT is determined by...

- A) the school
- B) the parents
- C) the Ministry of Education and Science
- D) the teacher himself
- E) the aims of FLT

18. Language and speech material belongs to:

- A) psychological component of the content of FLT
- B) emotive component of the content of FLT
- C) extra-linguistic component of the content of FLT
- D) linguistic component of the content of FLT
- E) methodological component of the content of FLT

19. Methodological principles of modern Foreign Language Teaching according to S.S.Kunanbayeva do NOT include:

- A) cultural
- B) communicative
- C) conceptual
- D) development-reflexive
- E) situational

20. The cognitive sub-competence provides:

- A) the formation of language as an inalienable part of the process of knowledge-acquisition and thought
- B) a language student's primary conceptualization of the world on the basis of their own culture
- C) the ability to recognize the lexical, morphological, syntactical and phonological features of a language and manipulate them at the level of words and sentences
- D) the means for the study of FL and is a reflection of the conceptually-organized 'picture of the world' of a different society
- E) a language student's 'secondary cognitive consciousness' as a conception and form of the world of a different language society

21. The potential vocabulary includes:

- A) suffixes, prefixes and word-formation
- B) form, meaning and usage
- C) form
- D) meaning of the words
- E) usage of the words

22. A repetitive oral practice of a language item, whether a sound, a word, a phrase or a sentence structure:

- A) text
- B) activity
- C) task
- D) exercise
- E) drill

23. Choose the statement, which is NOT true about teaching vocabulary:

- A) recalling the word always means activating many words in memory
- B) vocabulary is stored in our memory as separate units
- C) vocabulary is stored in our memory as networks
- D) one word of the same language means the same for different people
- E) vocabulary is stored in our memory as collocations

24. You are going to introduce the words denoting the parts of the body to pupils in primary school. This activity is the most suitable:

- A) singing songs and gestures
- B) a list of words with translation
- C) context (while reading the text)
- D) list of words and pictures to them
- E) describing pictures of a boy or a girl

25. You are going to introduce the words denoting the parts of the body to pupils in primary school. This activity is the most suitable:

- A) context (while reading the text)
- B) describing pictures of a boy or a girl
- C) singing songs and gestures
- D) a list of words with translation
- E) list of words and pictures to them

26. It does NOT belong to the while-listening activity:

- A) filling in the gaps
- B) repetition in pauses
- C) obeying instructions
- D) Role-play
- E) listen and draw

27. Choose the most suitable technique for Communicative-Cognitive Teaching:

- A) substitution and transformation exercise
- B) chain drills, phonetic drills
- C) work with pattern dialogues
- D) retelling of the text
- E) simulations and role-plays

28. Role play is.....:

- A) spontaneous improvisation
- B) dramatization of the dialogue from the textbook
- C) reproductive activity
- D) game-like exercise
- E) simulation

29. It is the most appropriate way to develop lingua-cultural awareness of the learners in teaching foreign languages:

- A) the use of songs and poems
- B) native speakers as teachers
- C) the use of authentic texts for reading and listening
- D) the use of video-films
- E) co-teaching of culture and language by using different types of authentic materials

30. It is the most appropriate way to develop lingua-cultural awareness of the learners in teaching foreign languages:

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Шет тілін оқыту әдістемесі пәні бойынша тест аяқталды

Кәсіби бағытталған шет тілі пәні бойынша тест
Бір дұрыс жауабы бар тапсырмалар

Ағылшын тілінде

Лексикалық грамматикалық тест

1. Choose one alternative that best completes the sentence:

My ... are at home

- A) brothers children's
- B) brothers children
- C) brother's children
- D) brothers' child
- E) brother's child

2. I live in flat ...

- A) a five
- B) five
- C) fifth
- D) the fifth
- E) the five

3. Choose the one alternative that best completes the sentence:

Don't enter the room. The last student

- A) had being examined
- B) is being examined
- C) was being examined
- D) are being examined
- E) being examined

4. Complete the sentence with an appropriate comparison.

I sometimes have to spend ... \$30 a day on rail fares.

- A) as few as
- B) so many so
- C) as many as
- D) as much as
- E) as little as

5. Choose the appropriate conjunctions in the following sentence:
Helen put on her coat and picked up the suitcase. Helen picked up ...her suitcase ... her umbrella.

- A) too, and
- B) as well, both
- C) both, and
- D) both, also
- E) also, and

6. Teacher says to me: "Don't sleep in the lessons".

- A) Teacher says to me not to sleep in the lessons.
- B) Teacher says to me don't sleep in the lessons.
- C) Teacher says to me if I don't sleep in the lessons.
- D) Teacher tells me in the lessons not to play.
- E) Teacher told me don't sleep in the lessons.

7. Complete the sentence:

When she was a young girl, she wished she _____ a princess.

- A) is
- B) can be
- C) had
- D) were
- E) becomes

8. Choose the correct variant:

My brother works for insur... company in London.

- A) -able
- B) - ance
- C) -er
- D) -ly
- E) -ful

9. Choose the correct variant:

- A) He was sitting at the table having thought
- B) He was sitting at the table having being thought
- C) He is sitting at the table think
- D) He was sitting at the table being thought
- E) He was sitting at the table thinking

10. I wish I _____ where they live.

- A) know
- B) will know
- C) knew
- D) had knew
- E) have known

Мәтінмен жұмыс

Getting help

People have many different kinds of problems as they go through life: medical, financial, occupational, or legal, and often these problems are related. For example, Anne's problem is both personal and occupational. She is dissatisfied with her work because it gives her very little opportunity for self-expression. Her dissatisfaction is so great that it affects her personal life, making her nervous and unhappy. In small or medium-sized towns like Wickam City, people who are having problems usually go to their friends or family for advice. They can also rely on the church for guidance and support.

In large urban areas, people often go to professional counselors for help in dealing with personal problems. Many cities in the United States provide family and marital counseling services to help resolve conflicts between husbands and wives and between members of the same family.

People who can afford it may go to a private psychiatrist for help. Psychiatrists often analyze their patients' dreams in order to gain a better understanding of their problems. Analysis can be very expensive, however, and for this reason many psychiatrists donate their time to public mental health clinics where people can receive counseling for a minimal fee. In Wickam City, Dr. Pasto gives free advice to just about anyone who comes to his door.

With the pressures of modern urban life, the lack of close personal relationships and the increase in loneliness, suicide has become a serious concern. To try to prevent suicide, "Hot Lines" have been set up offering immediate help and advice to people in need. There are other "Hot Line" services covering a wide range of problems such as alcohol and drug addiction, wife beating, child abuse, and unwanted pregnancy.

As we have already seen in the case of Anne Jones, occupational difficulties may well cause serious personal as well as financial problems. A person, who is unemployed or in the wrong line of work might find the solution to his problems by going to an occupational counselor. Organizations and institutions offering help have increased enormously in recent years. There are so many of them nowadays that it can even be a problem finding the best place to get help for one's problems.

11. In Wickam City, who gives free advice to people in need?

- A) Dr. Watson.
- B) Dr. Givago.
- C) Dr. Jones.
- D) Dr. Wickam.
- E) Dr. Pasto.

12. Why do psychiatrists donate their time to public mental health clinics?

- A) Because analysis can be very expensive.
- B) Because of the loneliness.
- C) Because it is their responsibility.
- D) Because they want to make friends.
- E) Because they work for "Hot line".

13. What is the purpose of family and marital counseling services?

- A) To help resolve conflict between friends.
- B) To help resolve conflict between countries.
- C) To help resolve conflict between neighbours.
- D) To help resolve conflict between members of the family.
- E) To help resolve conflict between cities.

14. They can also go to the ... for guidance and support.

- A) Teacher.
- B) Hospital.
- C) School.
- D) Church.
- E) Police.

15. Why is Anne dissatisfied with her job?

- A) It gives little opportunity for self-expression.
- B) It gives much opportunity for self-expression.
- C) It gives little knowledge.
- D) It gives few friends.
- E) It gives many friends.

16. Why do psychiatrists analyze their patients` dreams?

- A) To gain a better understanding of the problem.
- B) To gain a worse understanding of the problem.
- C) To gain much money from them.
- D) To get rid of them.
- E) To gain useful information.

17. Where can people receive counseling for a minimal fee?

- A) Public mental health clinic.
- B) Health clinic.
- C) Private mental clinic.
- D) Public house.
- E) Public church.

18. What problems does Anne have as she goes through life?

- A) No problems.
- B) Cultural, religious.
- C) Geographical, political.
- D) National, religious.
- E) Personal, occupational.

19. How does “Hot line” try to prevent suicide?

- A) Offer good medicine.
- B) Offer immediate help.
- C) Offer much money.
- D) Offer to call later.
- E) Offer nothing.

20. What are the reasons of suicide?

- A) The lack of good medicine.
- B) The lack of close relationships.
- C) The lack of distant relationships.
- D) The lack of good colleagues.
- E) The lack of time.

Кәсіби бағытталған шет тілі пәні бойынша тест аяқталды