

State Institution “South Ukrainian National
K. D. Pedagogical University Ushinsky”

**Test tasks(independent work)
of the course “Pedagogy” for foreign students - higher education applicants at
the first (bachelor) level**

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Методична розробка презентує банк тестових завдань з навчальної дисципліни «Педагогіка» для іноземних студентів – здобувачів вищої освіти за першим (бакалаврським) рівнем педагогічних спеціальностей для самостійної роботи.

Test tasks(independent work) in the discipline “Pedagogy” for foreign students- higher education applicants at the first (bachelor) level / Z. N. Kurliand,

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The guidelines represent a set of test tasks (independent work) in the discipline “Pedagogy” for foreign students - higher education applicants in the first (bachelor) level of pedagogical specialties.

PREFACE

Preparing a competitive specialist who is able to apply creatively his or her intellectual potential in the dynamic conditions of the present is the main task of higher education institutions today. It is the activity of the teacher that influences the development of the citizen as a person and a specialist, strengthening the spiritual and intellectual potential of the nation. Teacher training requires the formation of every professional educator as an individual.

Pedagogical training of specialists in higher education institutions is based on a thorough study of the discipline “Pedagogy” – the field of pedagogical science, which explores fundamental issues of education and upbringing, methodology of science, general laws, principles, methods, forms of teaching and upbringing of people.

The proposed scientific and methodical publication should orient students in the structure of the course “Pedagogy” as a subject, the most important topics of this discipline, to intensify the educational and cognitive activities of students, to help them in self-control. Test assignments are submitted to each module.

Tasks for studying the course “Pedagogy”:

- to teach students the methodological and theoretical foundations of philosophy of pedagogy, world pedagogical thought, historical origins of pedagogy;
- to find out the basic conceptual directions of the pedagogical thought development;
- to teach students to use pedagogical knowledge as a means of knowing the basic laws and patterns of education, training and upbringing of the child’s personality;
- to develop pedagogical abilities of students, especially expressive, communicative and organizational;
- to acquire the skills of forming, diagnosing and organizing a children’s team;
- to be able to put knowledge into practice.

The methodological basis of the course was conceptual provisions on the interconnection, interdependence and interdependence of socio-economic and pedagogical phenomena, processes, the need to take them into account in specific conditions; a systematic approach as a versatile and multilevel way of analyzing

pedagogical problems, ideas of self-regulation as a mechanism for exercising professional-personal attitude; the position of cognition theory on systematically organized research and personal-oriented learning.

The purpose of the course is to provide students with an idea of the main trends in the development of the pedagogical thought in the historical aspect; to acquaint with the main pedagogical laws and regularities, categories of pedagogy; to understand didactic principles of the learning process, patterns, methods, principles and means of learning, types and forms of learning organization; determine the basic provisions of the process of education, types and main methods of education.

Tests are submitted up to 5 modules:

Module 1 – “General principles of pedagogy”, which examines the subject and tasks of pedagogy, its main categories, methods of pedagogical research, the main patterns of development and age-specific individual development of the child. Students acquire the knowledge and skills of reflection in the process of professional development in accordance with the professional profile of the personality of the modern teacher, get acquainted with the education system in Ukraine.

2- module “Personality of the modern teacher” – students gain knowledge and skills of reflection in the process of professional development in accordance with the professional profile of the personality of the modern teacher.

3-module “History of Pedagogy” – get acquainted with the pedagogical culture of Ancient Greece, Rome, education and upbringing in the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, with the pedagogical views of the Enlightenment of modern times; with the main stages of development of foreign and domestic educational systems, pedagogical concepts. Students interpret the process of education and upbringing becoming as complex social phenomena with inherent contradictions, dynamism, consistency and continuity.

Module 4 – “Didactics” deals with the subject: subject, categories, didactics tasks; regularities, methods and means of training; types, forms of training organization.

Module 5 – “Theory of Education”. Students are introduced to the essence of education as a holistic system, its scientific and methodological principles; consider the directions of education, features of personality development in the team.

Future teachers will become acquainted with the peculiarities of raising children both in the process of teaching and in extracurricular activities; study the features of school, family, and community engagement in educating the younger generation.

Test tasks are recommended for teachers and students of pedagogical institutions of higher education; to all those who are interested in the general problems of teaching, nurturing and managing general secondary education institutions.

TEST 'BASICS OF PEDAGOGY'

Option 1

1. What is called pedagogy?

- A) The science of the art of the influence of the tutor on the behavior of the pupils;
- B) Science that studies the patterns of child's development and determines the program of this development;
- C) The science of upbringing, training, education of a person of any age in accordance with the requirements of society;
- D) The science involved in the organization of joint activities of the tutor and the pupil.

2. Select a group that includes the main categories of pedagogy:

- A) Upbringing, training, education, development, formation, personality;
- B) Class, teacher, education;
- C) Development, students, knowledge;
- D) Education, training programs, skills;
- E) Textbooks, team, abilities.

3. What is called personality formation?

- A) Quantitative changes occurring in the human body;
- B) Purposeful process of raising desired qualities and views in children;
- C) Becoming a person as a social personality that occurs in the process of development and upbringing;
- D) Qualitative changes of the organism that occur during its development.

4. Are human abilities innate?

- A) Yes, a person is born with different abilities;
- B) A person is born with a set of potential opportunities for forming abilities. In their development the leading role is played by the environment, education, human activity;
- C) Abilities are created during life formation.

5. Education is...

- A) A process aimed at learning the rules and norms of behavior in society for children;
- B) An integral part of education in the process of preparing young people for life, for socially useful work;
- C) The process of purposeful management of the formation and development of personality in accordance with the requirements of society;
- D) The process of personality formation;
- E) The process of interaction between the tutor and the pupil.

6. Methods of pedagogical research are ...

- A) A system of purposeful pedagogical interaction between teachers and students, aimed at shaping a person's personality traits;
- B) Activity of a teacher and tutor for teaching the students of class;
- C) A set of techniques and operations aimed at studying pedagogical phenomena and processes;
- D) Finding out the students' opinions on certain phenomena and facts;
- E) Getting acquainted with the achievements of advanced pedagogical thought and putting them into practice.

7. Personality development is ...

- A) Quantitative and qualitative changes in the human body that occur under the influence of various factors in the process of life;
- B) A number of changes that occur with a person in the course of his life;
- C) Accumulation of quantitative changes in the human body in the course of his life;
- D) The process of progressive, consistent changes, characterized by the transition from lower to higher forms and levels of all human life, determining its formation as a social being;
- E) The disappearance of the old and the emergence of new personality traits.

8. The Law of Ukraine 'On Education' states that the purpose of education is:

- A) All-round human development as a person and the highest value of society;
- B) Training highly qualified personnel for society;
- C) Acquisition of professional knowledge, skills, and life experience of young people.

9. Individual personality traits are formed under the influence of.....

- A) Only heredity
- B) Natural inclinations, social circumstances, activities of the child itself
- C) Environment and education.

10. Choose the tasks of pedagogical science:

- A) Development of state education standards;
- B) Studying the regularities of the pedagogical process;
- C) Study and generalization of practical experience;
- D) Identification of typical stress in teachers;
- E) Development of new methods, forms, tools, training systems;
- E) Education forecasting;
- G) teacher-student conflict prevention;
- C) Implementation of research findings.

11. Which of these characteristics relates to the democratic style of pedagogical communication?

- A) The educator removes himself from responsibility for what is happening;
- B) The teacher determines not only the general goals of the activity and tasks, but also specifies the ways of their implementation, suspends any initiative, evaluates the success of children subjectively;

C) The teacher is positive about the active participation of children in the discussion of the future work and its organization.

Answers: 1)c; 2)a; 3)c ; 4)B; 5)c; 6)c; 7)Д; 8)a,B; 10)c.

Option 2

1. Identify the sciences that are the part of the structure of pedagogy?

A) General pedagogy, history of pedagogy, ethics, philosophy, speech therapy, school studies;

B) Forensic science, aesthetics, literature, preschool pedagogy, logic;

C) Deaf-and-dumb pedagogy, comparative pedagogy, pedagogical psychology, social pedagogy, higher education pedagogy.

2. What methods of pedagogical research are empirical?

A) Natural experiment, pedagogical consultation, assignment;

B) Questionnaire, conversation, lecture;

C) Testing, conversation, observation, rating.

3. What is the concept of 'heredity'?

A) Biological inclinations, which is the basis for the development of individual physical abilities of a man;

B) Transfer from parents to children of certain qualities and features;

C) Ability to various types of mental activity.

4. Knowledge is...

A) The set of skills that a student needs to possess;

B) A holistic system of scientific concepts about the laws of nature, society, thinking;

C) Theoretical material that the student must possess;

D) The latest achievements of science;

E) The ability to make decisions in unforeseen circumstances.

5. The process and result of mastering a person's knowledge, skills, abilities and related practical and cognitive ways of activity - is...

A) Education;

B) Development;

C) Education;

D) Training;

E) Formation.

6. Which of the following observations can be called the method of scientific and pedagogical research?

A) The class leader monitors the students' performance;

B) The teacher monitors the behavior of the students in order to identify the reasons for the isolation of some children from the class staff;

C) The next teacher watches the break in order;

- D) The teacher monitors the students' behavior during the supervisory work;
- E) The teacher, together with the students, monitors the progress of the task at the board.

7. Purposeful process of interaction between the students and teachers, during which the acquisition of knowledge, skills, formation of skills occurs is...

- A) Education;
- B) Development;
- C) Education;
- D) Training;
- E) Formation.

8. Pedagogy is...

- A) The science of upbringing, training, education of people at all stages of their age development;
- B) The art of influence of the tutor on the pupils for the purpose of forming their personality;
- C) The science of education, training, education of the younger generation;
- D) The science of parenting;
- E) Science that studies the patterns of formation and development of a man.

9. Methods of pedagogical research are:

- A) A system of purposeful pedagogical interaction between a teacher and a student, aimed at shaping the social and personal qualities of the child;
- B) Activities of a teacher, an educator as for the study of the pedagogical process;
- B) The ways in which different aspects of upbringing, education, and learning are studied.

10. The main functions of the teacher include:

- A) Educational, educational, psycho-pedagogical, social;
- B) Educational, upbringing;
- C) Educational, social and ideological, moral and formative;
- D) Social and political, educational.

11. A person becomes a person only when

- A) Reaches the age of 18;
- B) Manages his behavior independently and consciously;
- C) Mastering a particular profession.

12. The makings are

- A) Natural opportunities from birth to develop certain mental properties;
- B) Knowledge, skills, skills;
- C) Ready psychic properties, regardless of external factors manifested at any stage of life.

13. The driving forces behind the process of personality development are... ..

- A) Natural inclinations of the child;

- B) The contradiction between the needs of the individual and the opportunities to achieve them;
- C) Adult requirements.

14. Which of these characteristics relates to the liberal style of pedagogical communication?

- A) The educator removes himself from responsibility for what is happening;
- B) The teacher determines not only the general goals of the activity and tasks, but also specifies the ways of their implementation, suspends any initiative, evaluates the success of children subjectively;
- C) The teacher is positive about the active participation of children in the discussion of the future work and its organization.

Answers: 1)а;2)в; 3)в ;4)а; 5)с; 6)в; 7)д; 8)а; 9)в; 10)а; 11)в;12)а;13)в;14)а.

TEST “General Principles of Pedagogy”

1. What is pedagogy?

- a) a science that studies the processes of education, training and development of the individual;
- b) special sphere of social activity on education of the person.

2. Which scientist first identified pedagogy as a science?

- a) Francis Bacon;
- b) John Locke;
- c) Jan Amos Komensky.

3. Name the main pedagogical categories:

- a) General pedagogy, age pedagogy, professional pedagogy, special pedagogy, history of pedagogy, comparative pedagogy, industry pedagogy, social pedagogy;
- b) Training, education;
- c) Upbringing, education, training.

4. Justify the concept of “personality”

- a) the level of intellectual development;

b) a personality characterized by unique socio-mental qualities that distinguish it significantly among other personalities.

5. Define the term “personality”

a) A set of external and internal features of a person, which shape its peculiarity, different from other people;

b) socially conditioned system of mental qualities of the individual, which is determined by the person’s involvement in specific social, cultural, historical relations.

6. The main factors of personality formation are:

a) The social process of education;

b) Biological process of education;

c) Biological and social.

7. According to the status of higher education institutions there have been established:

a) 3 levels of accreditation;

b) 5 levels of accreditation;

c) 4 levels of accreditation.

8. The sensitive (favorable) period of development of human language functions is the age of:

a) 3 - 6 years;

b) 1 - 2 years;

c) 6- 12 years.

9. What are the empirical methods of scientific and pedagogical research:

a) Natural, laboratory experiment, suggestion, diagnostic methods, testing, scaling;

b) Observation, questioning, conversation, analysis of products.

10. Preschool age includes:

- a) 3 - 5 years;
- b) 1 - 3 years.

11. What is the essence of the phenomenon of acceleration in human development?

- a) The acceleration is manifested in the tendency of young children to eat excessive food;
- b) Accelerated social and mental development of the child under the influence of media and openness of society.

12. For the first time, the rudiments of education appeared in:

- a) Ancient Rome;
- b) Ancient Greece;
- c) The countries of the Ancient East.

13. The method of obtaining information through oral questioning is called:

- a) Conversation;
- b) Interview.

14. The method of pedagogical research using standardized questions and tasks that give a certain scale of values:

- a) Modeling;
- b) Observation;
- c) Testing.

15. Name the age periodization of the Czech teacher Jan-Amos Komensky:

- a) Childhood, adolescence, maturity;
- b) Infants, pre-school, preschool, junior school age, teenage, adolescent, older adolescence, maturity;
- c) Childhood, adolescence, youth, maturity.

16. From birth the child receives:

- a) Character, needs, interests;
- b) Incentives for the development of certain abilities;
- c) Receives nothing.

7. The makings are ...

- a) knowledge, skills, abilities;
- b) the natural potencies of the development of certain mental properties obtained from birth.

18. What types of development are characteristic of humans?

- a) Growth, biological form, the formation of the psyche;
- b) Intellectual, material, mental;
- c) Physical, mental, social.

19. Name the links of the education system in modern Ukraine:

- a) Elementary education, basic secondary education, full secondary education;
- b) Preschool education, general secondary education, extracurricular education, vocational education, higher education, postgraduate education, postgraduate study, self-education.

20. The following shall be inherited from parents to children:

- a) Knowledge;
- b) Skills, experience;
- c) Biological features of parents.

21. Elementary school is an educational institution of:

- a) I - II degree;
- b) I degree;
- c) III degree.

22. What are the high schools, lyceums:

- a) General education institutions of II - III degrees with in-depth study of individual subjects;
- b) General education institutions with specialized training and pre-vocational training.

23. By publishing which work did pedagogy begin as a science:

- a) Plato's 'State and Law';
- b) J. Komensky's 'Great Didactics';
- c) K. Ushinsky 'Man as a Subject of Education'.

24. What principle of education was implemented in the Athenian system of education?

- a) Harmonious education of the person;
- b) A persistent courageous warrior; a ruthless knight.

25. Define the concept of 'educational content'? Choose the correct answer from the suggested answers.

- 1. The content of education is a list of subjects to be taught in a comprehensive school, indicating the number of hours allotted for their study, as well as topics and sections.
- 2. The content of education is the range of knowledge that each student selects for his or her development, satisfaction of interests, inclinations, preparation for professional activity.
- 3. The content of education is a process of interaction between teachers and students, as a result of which students acquire knowledge, skills, methods of independent cognitive activity, ensure their intellectual development, and form a scientific worldview.
- 4. The content of education is a well-defined system of knowledge, skills, experience of creative activity, mastering which provides for the development of students' abilities, the formation of a scientific outlook, preparing them for life and work.

26. From the following pedagogical concepts, select the following:

1. Professional.
2. Correspondence.
3. System.
4. Polytechnic.
5. International.
6. Overall

27. From the proposed social institutions, select those that are the part of the structure of the educational system in Ukraine.

1. Family.
2. Higher education institutions.
3. Theaters.
4. General educational institutions.
5. Philharmonic.
6. Churches.
7. Out-of-school educational institutions.
8. Museums.
9. Vocational schools.
10. Graduate studies.
11. Cinemas.
12. Doctoral degree.
13. Preschool educational institutions.

28. What is the pedagogical tact? Please read the following statements and select one that reveals the scientific essence of this teacher-educator quality.

- a) Pedagogical tact characterizes the teacher in terms of his willingness to communicate actively with the pupils;

b) Pedagogical tact characterizes the teacher-tutor in terms of sense of measure, sense of mental state of the pupil; this is what gives him the most delicate demeanor when interacting with students in different situations.

Answers: 1)a; 2)c; 3)c; 4)B; 5)a; 6)c; 7)c; 8)B; 9)B; 10)B; 11)B; 12)B; 13)B; 14)c; 15)c; 16)B; 17)B; 18)c; 19)B; 20)c; 21)B; 22)a; 23) B; 24)a; 25)4; 26)1,4,6; 28)B.

TEST

‘SUBJECT, TASKS AND CATEGORIES OF PEDAGOGY’

1. What is called pedagogy? Choose the correct answer from the suggested answers.

1. Pedagogy – is the science of the art of the tutor’s influence on the behavior of the pupils.

2. Pedagogy studies the patterns of development of the child and determines the program of this development.

3. Pedagogy is the science of human education and upbringing in accordance with the needs of social development.

4. Pedagogy deals with the organization of joint activities of the tutor and the pupil.

2. Expand the essence of the concept of ‘education’ in the broad pedagogical sense. Choose the correct answer from the suggested answers.

1. Education is an activity aimed at studying the rules and norms of behavior in society.

2. Education involves managing the process of personality development.

3. Education is an organized and purposeful process of personality formation in accordance with the needs of socio-economic development.

4. Education – is the process of transferring social experience to the next generations in order to prepare them for life, practical activity.

3. Expand the essence of the concept of ‘education’. Choose the correct answer from the suggested answers.

1. Education is a purposeful and organized process of personality formation, which is carried out in educational institutions.

2. Education is a bilateral process of interdependent activity of a teacher and a student, aimed at mastering by the students knowledge, skills and abilities, methods of independent cognitive activity, the development of their potential intellectual capacity.
3. Education is the process and, at the same time, the result of mastering the heritage of human culture as a prerequisite for active social activity.
4. Education is the process of transferring social experience to the younger generations in order to prepare them for practical work.

4. Explain the essence of the concept of 'learning'. Choose the correct answer from the suggested answers.

1. Education is the process and at the same time the result of mastering the heritage of human culture as a prerequisite for active social activity.
2. Education is a purposeful and organized process of personality formation, which is carried out in educational institutions.
3. Teaching is a two-way process of interdependent activity of a teacher and a student, aimed at mastering by the students knowledge, skills and abilities, methods of independent cognitive activity, development of their potential intellectual capacity.
4. Education is the process of transferring social experience to the younger generations in order to prepare them for practical work.

5. What are the sources of modern pedagogy? Choose the correct answer from the suggested answers.

1. Folk pedagogy, history of pedagogy, comparative pedagogy, special pedagogy, age pedagogy, functional pedagogy, general pedagogy.
2. Age physiology, psychology, philosophy.
3. Folk pedagogy, pedagogical theories and views of educators of the past.
4. Social sciences, natural sciences, technical sciences.

6. What does K. D. Ushinsky rely on, considering pedagogy as art and as science? Please select the correct answer

K. D. Ushinsky developed the foundations of pedagogy as a science, but at the same time argued that pedagogical science is an art. He stated: ‘... pedagogy will, of course, be the first of the highest of the arts, for it seeks to satisfy the greatest of human and human needs – their pursuit of perfection in human nature itself: not to express perfection on canvas or marble, but to the perfection of the very nature of man – his body and soul; and the eternally preceding ideal of this art is the perfect man’.

1. K. D. Ushinsky is not right, since pedagogy is only an art, it has no regularities, and education is an unpredictable, non-algorithmic process, where every teacher acts as his or her own intuition tells him.

2. Pedagogy, like any other science, forms and theoretically organizes objective knowledge about the education that is the subject of its study. And the application of these patterns in practice is an art, since the teacher must take into account a significant number of factors that affect the effectiveness of education; the educator subjectively applies these laws.

3. K. D. Ushinsky is not right, because pedagogy is only a theoretical and applied science that studies the general laws of education. And art involves the artistic form of reflecting the personality of reality.

4. There is no right answer.

Task 7.

Psychological and pedagogical literature has different views on the definition of the process of development:

1) Development is the natural inclinations of a man, which in the course of human life are identified and determine the opportunities and qualities of his personality;

2) Development is qualitative changes in the properties and mental processes of a man, leading, on the one hand, to improve the process of reflection of its surrounding reality, and on the other, to the complication and activation of its activities;

3) Development is the process of progressive successive changes characterized by the transition from the lower to the higher forms and levels of the whole human life.

Which of the following definitions do you consider to be the most scientifically grounded? Prove your opinion.

Task 8.

One of the authors, raising the issue of nurturing the aesthetic tastes of young people, complains that a good half of young people who have music education do not like classical music. Music education, in his opinion, does not always instill a love for music. Musical literacy can be mastered, but at the same time you can remain emotionally 'deaf'. He sees this as the reason for the fact that in practice there was a mixture of two concepts: education and upbringing.

Do you think the author is right in distinguishing between education and upbringing? What is the specificity of each of them?

Task 9.

In the 9th grade, a chemistry lesson is followed by a survey on the topic 'Phosphorus and its properties'. The teacher's job is to reveal the properties of this chemical element.

- Phosphorus is a Greek word, the student began to answer. - In translation, it means 'the one who bears light'. The property of phosphorus to glow in the dark was considered by the people of the past to be a great miracle and for a long time remained an unknown secret. Phosphorus was called 'cold fire', sometimes was sold more expensive than gold. Some believed that some 'supernatural spirit' or 'extraterrestrial phenomenon' was embodied in phosphorus. Not knowing the scientific laws, the alchemists tried ...

- The answer is not essentially a question. I did not ask about it, - the teacher interrupted the student in a displeased voice. – More specifically!

The student began to speak more quietly, listing the contents of the textbook. Attention in the class also became less than at the beginning of the comrade's response. In response, the student did not feel passionate, emotionally exalted.

What is a teacher's mistake? Does he correctly understand the essence of the category of 'learning' when deciding in such a situation if:

- a) The student has an average level of achievement and answers for the first time,*
- b) The student has a high level of achievement.*

Answers:1)3; 2)3; 3)3; 4)3; 5)3; 6)2; 7)2.

Contemporary School Teacher Test

1. Select a group that lists the primary teacher-tutor functions.

1. Preserving
Incentive
Permitting
Slowing
down
Encouraging

2. Upbringing
Educational
Preserving
Organizational
Informative

3. Epistemological
Educational
Checking
Constructive
Informative

4. Sanative
Systematic
Modelling
Organizational
Control

2. From the following features, select the ones that you want to refer to as a teacher.

- 1. Sensitiveness.
- 2. Conformism.
- 3. Willingness to design in their activities.
- 4. Love for children.
- 5. Principle and demanding.
- 6. Self-interest.
- 7. A sense of national dignity.
- 8. Willingness to adhere to the requirements of pedagogical technique.
- 9. Humane treatment of people.

10. Egoism.
11. Ability to explain teaching material to students at a high level.
12. Creative composition of thinking.
13. Comprehensive development.
14. Stubbornness.
15. Ability to study peculiarities of pupils' development, to develop new pedagogical literature.
16. Detect pedagogical tact.
17. Attractive appearance.
18. Cognitive independence.

3. Expand the meaning of the term 'professiogram'. Choose the correct one from the suggested options.

1. Under the profession chart is understood the list of specialties that are the part of certain professions.
2. Professiogram is nothing but the science of professions and their peculiarities.
3. A professional diagram is a set of qualities and skills that a person must possess for successful professional activity.
4. The professional diagram is a technology of studying the requirements that a profession sets forward to the professional interests of the individual.

4. Using a 10-point scale (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 9), determine your level of mastery of certain pedagogical qualities.

1. Love for children.
2. A sense of national dignity.
3. Honesty.
4. Consciousness.
5. Justice.
6. Objectivity.
7. Restraint.
8. Patience.

9. Organizing abilities.
10. Comprehensive development.
11. Principle and demanding.
12. Optimism, love for life.
13. Humane treatment of people.
14. Creative thinking.
15. Tactfulness.

5. What types of development are characteristic of humans? Select the answer option in which they are indicated.

1. Growth, biological form, the formation of the psyche.
2. Intellectual, material, mental.
3. Physical, mental, social.

6. Learn about factors that can positively or negatively affect a child's development. Divide them into two groups – positive and negative.

1. Psychological desire to have a baby.
2. The presence of parents of genetic and biological contraindications.
3. Drug use by mother (father).
4. Unsatisfactory financial support for the family.
5. Presence of parents of older children.
6. Knowledge by parents of folk traditions of birth and upbringing of children.
7. The mother's willingness to breastfeed her baby for 12 to 16 months.
8. Parents' penchant for drinking.
9. Imbalance of the psyche of parents.
10. Adequate physical activity of the mother during pregnancy.
11. Adequate level of maternal care.
12. Social and psychological balance of parents during pregnancy of mother.
13. Mother's inclination to smoke.
14. Knowledge of parents of lullabies, tales.

15. Early involvement of children in independent activity (crawling, walking, running, household assistance).
16. Transfer of the born child to the raising of the grandmother, to the home nannies.
17. Presence in the family of younger and older generations.
18. Children's daycare.
19. Exposure of coarseness, violence against the child by the parents.

7. Consider the appeal of V. O. Sukhomlinsky to his parents to remember that 'A small grain sown in human souls during the early childhood becomes a powerful tree in the mature years. It all depends on what kind of grain is sown and in what soil in terms of the concept of personality formation. Please select the correct answer.

1. The statement of V.O. Sukhomlinsky illustrates the social concept of personality development, since it draws attention to the fact that personality development depends on social factors (environment – 'soil into which grain is sown' and education – 'a small grain sown in human souls during early childhood').

2. V. O. Sukhomlinsky correctly points out that the development of a child, both physical, mental and social, depends largely on how it was influenced in early childhood, how purposeful this impact was, since it is during this period that the foundations of the child's morality are laid and developed. Emotional and sensual sphere, habits are formed, which at a later age will be difficult to change. This influence also depends on the environment in which the child is, what are his or her makings. V. O. Sukhomlinsky's appeal figuratively illustrates the genetic and social concept of human development.

3. V. O. Sukhomlinskiy is wrong, since the socialization of the individual depends only on the environment of the child, how it is influenced by the parents, the personal qualities of the child do not affect its development.

4. There is no right answer.

Answers: 1)4; 3)3; 5)3; 7)2.

DIDACTICS TEST

1. Complete the sentence:

The pedagogy section on education and training is ...

- 1) didactics;
- 2) school studies;
- 3) special pedagogy;
- 4) teaching methodology.

2. What language does it come from and what does the word ‘didasco’ mean in translation?

Please select the correct answer.

1. From the Greek ‘teach’;
2. From Latin ‘teach’;
3. From the Greek ‘teach’;
4. From the Greek ‘educate’.

3. Specify in which group the main categories of didactics are listed.

1. School Knowledge, skills Textbooks Computer Teacher Lesson

1. Learning principles Timetable Writing equipment Pupils Classrooms Teaching methods

3. Training Education Learning principles Teaching methods Forms of organization of training

4. Knowledge, skills The way of teaching Technical aids Curriculum Methods and techniques

4. Some high school staff believe that didactics do not need individuals preparing to become teachers. In their opinion, to become a good teacher, it is only necessary to know the discipline well. Knowledge of the theory of teaching, certain methods will not be useful to the teacher. The main thing here is experience. Do you support this opinion? Which of the following considerations do you agree with?

1. Didactics teaches general pedagogical truths. It is possible to know didactics, but when you do not know what to teach, you will not have a result. Therefore, the main thing is to know your subject well. Then you will teach another.
2. The technique always answers the question of how to learn. Therefore, the technique can be called arithmetic learning, and didactics – its algebra. Didactics formulates patterns of learning,

helps the teacher to understand the scientific foundations of various aspects of learning activities, approach creatively the choice of effective methods, techniques, teaching aids. Even a deep knowledge of one's discipline is just one component of success. It is important to know and be able to direct students to master certain knowledge and skills.

3. Didactics and methods harm the teacher, inhibit his creative initiative, orient to the observance of the established rules and norms Teaching, like pedagogy as a whole, is the art in the grounds of which underlies creativity.

4. Everything is known by comparison. The main thing is experience. Therefore, first you need to gain experience teaching and then analyze your experience in terms of didactic norms and techniques.

5. There is no right answer.

5. What is called learning? Choose the correct answer from the suggested answers, proving the incompleteness or falsehood of others.

1. The process of interaction between teachers and students, as a result of which students acquire knowledge, skills, methods of independent cognitive activity, ensure their intellectual development, form a scientific worldview, achieve the goal.

2. Purposeful and systematic work of the teacher, aimed at equipping students with knowledge, skills, abilities, preparing them for active life activities.

3. Activities of students, which results in the development of intellectual capacity of the individual.

4. Provides students with mastering methods of educational activity, which will result in their mental development.

6. What pedagogical concept is defined as automated skills? Please select the correct answer.

1. Skills.

2. Knowledge.

3. Persuasion.

4. Motives.

7. What definition of ‘teaching methods’ do you consider correct?

- A. Teaching method is a feature of teacher’s activity aimed at students’ development.
- B. Methods of teaching should be considered methods of organizing the activities of students.
- B. Teaching methods are organized means of a teacher and students’ activity aimed at solving educational and cognitive tasks effectively.

8. Select concepts that define the principles of learning. Name the number that the lines of the answers you choose converge.

9. Verbal teaching methods include:

- a) Exercises, demonstration, conversation;
- b) Story, explanation, lecture, conversation, debate, work with the book;
- c) Laboratory, practical work, demonstration, experiments, debate.

10. According to the source of transmission and perception of educational material teaching methods are divided into:

- a) Theoretical and practical;
- b) Reproductive and problematic;
- c) Verbal, visual, practical.

11. If students of different levels of knowledge are studying in the classroom, then you should:

- a) Focus on prospective pupils;
- b) Focus on the ‘lagging behind’;
- c) Implement a differential approach to students with different abilities.

12. The teacher used tables, charts, maps to explain the course material. What principle of learning has been applied?

- a) The principle of scientificity;
- b) The principle of clarity;

c) The principle of educational training.

13. Which teacher did use the term 'didactics' for the first time?

- a) Jan Amos Komensky;
- b) Christoph Helwig, Jochim Jung;
- c) Friedrich Disterver, Johann Friedrich Herbart.

14. Name the methods of stimulation and motivation of educational and cognitive activity.

- a) Verbal, visual, practical;
- b) Methods of formation of cognitive interests of students, method of stimulation of duties and responsibilities in teaching;
- c) Oral questioning, written control, practical examination.

15. Complete the sentence:

Problem Statement, Partial Search Method, Research Method are ...

- 1) Problematic teaching methods;
- 2) Practical training methods;
- 3) Visual training methods;
- 4) verbal teaching methods.

16. Complete the sentence:

Exercise, practical work, laboratory work are ...

- 1) Gnostic teaching methods;
- 2) Practical training method;
- 3) Visual training methods;
- 4) Problematic teaching methods.

17. Complete the sentence:

Explanatory and illustrative method, reproductive method, problematic presentation, partially search and research methods are ...

- 1) Methods of teaching by source of knowledge;
- 2) Methods of teaching on the degree of independence of thinking;
- 3) Logical training methods;
- 4) Activity based learning methods.

18. Determine what teaching methods the teacher uses in the fine arts lesson described. Please select the correct answer.

The teacher invites students to repeat the discovery:

Make a circle of thick paper with a hole in the middle, draw on it all the colors of the solar spectrum, place that circle on the axis and rotate it very quickly. And – oh miracle! – The circle of multicolored becomes monochrome because all the colors rotate and merge. Unfortunately, you will not see your circle white, such as the sun, because your colors are not as pure as the colors of nature. However, it will turn into monochrome, which is the main point in our small experience.

1. The teacher uses the exercise because the students repeat the same action several times. The method used is effective in this case because students are developing skills.

2. The teacher uses laboratory work to interest students and to provide students with new knowledge about color formation.

3. The teacher uses the lecture because it reveals the essence of a number of phenomena that are logically interconnected.

4. The teacher uses the method of synthesis, because there is a practical combination of the isolated elements of the phenomenon as a whole.

19. Determine what teaching methods the teacher uses in the fine arts class. Please select the correct answer.

Take the glass prism and let the sun beam through it. What did you see? Yes! A colorful bunny! Therefore, everything happens in the sky. When the rays of sunlight pass through the air, we do not see them because they are white. However, here on their way there was a raindrop, and the droplet was similar in shape to a glass prism. The sunbeam passes through the drop, refracts, divides into the colors of which it consists, and draws a rainbow – bright, joyful, fun, beautiful, light.

1. The story.

2. Combining Demonstration with Explanation.

3. Combining illustration with explanation.

4. Research method.

20. In a fine arts lesson, the teacher does the work.

Look, I have many sheets of paper here. There is a figurine on each of them. You, as magicians, are able to turn it into a picture. To do this, add whatever you want to the figure, but in such a way that a good picture is obtained.

What teaching method has been used? Please select the correct answer.

1. The method of instruction before practical work has used, in the process of which the students apply the acquired knowledge and skills to perform the practical task.

2. Exercise method has used, since students repeat the same practice many times.

3. Partially search-based teaching method has used, because the students rely on part of the drawing to complete it.

4. The storytelling method has used as it informed the students of how to work further.

Answers:1)1; 2)1; 3)3; 4)2; 5)1; 6)1; 7)B; 9)B;10)c;11)c;12)B;13)a;14)B;15)1;16)2; 17)2; 18)2; 19)2; 20)3.

DIDACTICS TEST

Option 1

1. The term “learning principles” is defined as:

A) The set of didactic rules that a teacher must follow in the learning process;

B) A set of algorithms for the teacher on how to behave in typical pedagogical situations;

C) A certain system of initial didactic provisions that determine the content, forms, methods of teaching in accordance with the purpose and objectives of the study and established by the laws.

2. Knowledge is ...

A) The set of skills that a student needs to possess;

B) A holistic system of scientific concepts about the laws of nature, society, thinking;

C) Theoretical material that the student must possess;

D) The latest achievements of science;

E) The ability to make decisions in unforeseen circumstances.

3. Purposeful process of interaction between students and teachers, during which occurs the acquisition of knowledge, skills, formation of skills – is ...

A) Education;

B) Development;

C) Education;

D) Training;

E) Formation.

4. Organized ways of interconnected activities of teachers and students, aimed at solving educational problems – are ...

A) Learning methods;

B) Forms of training;

C) Principles of learning;

D) The learning process;

E) Method of training.

5. The subgroup of methods of training by the degree of independence of thinking (by type of cognitive activity) include ...

A) Verbal, practical, visual methods;

B) Inductive and deductive methods;

C) Methods of teaching under the guidance of the teacher, independent work with the book, independent writing, lab work;

D) Methods of cognitive games, educational discussions, creating a situation of interest;

E) Reproductive, exploratory, partially exploratory, research.

6. The general didactics is ..

A) An integral part of pedagogy, studying the specific laws and patterns of organization of training in the process of education and upbringing of a person;

B) Independent science that studies the laws and patterns of the learning process; C) The science of learning;

D) The area of pedagogical knowledge of the ways and forms of teaching subjects.

7. Which of the following classifications of lessons divides them into types, depending on the main didactic purpose of the lesson?

A) Lessons-lectures; lessons-conversations; lessons-excursions; film lessons; self-study lessons; laboratory and practical lessons;

B) Theatrical lessons; lesson-game; binary lessons; lesson-excursion; lessons of control and correction of knowledge;

C) A lesson in learning new knowledge; lessons in acquiring new skills and abilities; lessons of generalization and systematization of knowledge; lessons of control and correction of knowledge, skills, abilities; combined lessons.

8. From the following, select the ones that relate to the teaching methods:

A) Oral control;

B) Lesson;

C) Excursion;

D) Story;

E) Observation;

F) Explanation;

G) Circle work;

H) Home independent work;

I) Self-control;

J) Consultation;

K) Self-esteem;

L) Solving search problems;

M) Illustration;

N) Written control;

O) Programmable control;

P) Practical control;

Q) Extra classes;

R) Extracurricular reading;

S) Conversation;

T) Work with the book;

- U) Exercises;
- V) Laboratory work.

9. What do you mean by the driving force of learning?

- A) The driving force of learning is the relationship between knowledge and non-knowledge;
- B) The contradictions between desirable knowledge and existing knowledge in the learning process act as a driving force;
- C) The driving force is the movement from the initial level of knowledge to the desired level;
- D) The meaning of the driving force lies in the motivation of the teacher.

10. To which group refer the leading factors aimed at intensifying the learning process?

- A) Careful preparation for the lesson; the use of clarity; teacher's observation; activity of students;
- B) Organization of independent cognitive activity; formation of cognitive motives of learning; providing feedback; the use of computer equipment;
- C) The use of technical training tools; individual work with students; providing feedback; work of students in laboratories;
- D) Involvement of students in collective activities; organizing students' work with the book; active homework; ensuring control over students' work.

11. Select the main features of the lesson:

- A) Permanent composition of students; availability of classroom; educational equipment; integration of education and upbringing;
- B) Teacher's leadership role, schedule availability; individual approach to students; providing knowledge testing;
- C) Schedule availability; presence of all students; independent work of students.

12. Choose two methods used in classes with low level of knowledge:

- A) Explanatory and illustrative;
- B) Reproductive;
- C) Problematic presentation of the material;
- D) Partial search;
- E) Research.

13. The main form of organization of educational work in school is ...

- A) Individual lessons;
- B) Lesson;
- C) Lecture;
- D) Practice.

14. Choose the types of knowledge control:

- A) Examination, observation, practical and laboratory work;
- B) Preliminary, current, thematic, final, test control;
- C) Interviews, written verification, self-control.

15. Choose three main functions of the learning process:

- A) Corrective;
- B) Educational;
- C) Diagnostic;
- D) Educational;
- E) Developing;

F) Wellness.

Answers: 1)B; 2)a; 3)Г; 4)a; 5)б; 7)B; 8)c; 9)б; 10)B; 12)a,б.

Option 2

1. The set of systematic scientific knowledge about the basic laws of the development of nature, society, human thinking, the system of skills, abilities, attitudes, beliefs that contribute to the overall development and professional training of students is...

- A) The content of education;
- B) General education;
- C) Vocational education;
- D) Higher education;
- E) Polytechnic education.

2. The process and result of mastering a person's knowledge, skills, skills and related practical and cognitive ways of activity - is ...

- a) Education;
- b) Development;
- c) Education;
- d) Training;
- e) Formation.

3. Skills are ...

- A) The ability of a person to perform any action based on previous experience;
- B) The ways to perform various actions that are brought to automatism;
- C) The ability of a person to make decisions in critical situations;
- D) Practical actions to be planned by the student.

4. Teaching Methods: conversation, lecture, story, discussion – united on this basis ...

- A) According to the source of information;
- B) According to the logic of information submission;
- C) By stimulating cognitive activity;
- D) By the nature of cognitive activity.

5. Which of the following definitions most fully discloses the meaning of 'teaching methods'?

A) The form of theoretical and practical assimilation of educational material, which is determined by the purpose of education, upbringing and development of personality;

B) The path of cognitive theoretical and practical activity of teachers and students aimed at fulfilling the tasks of education;

C) The method of organization of joint activities of teachers and students, used for the purpose of awareness of educational material;

D) A way of organizing the joint activities of teachers and students, providing learning and understanding of educational information.

7. From the following items, select the ones that relate to the training forms:

- A) Oral control;

- B) Lesson;
- C) Excursion;
- D) Story;
- E) Observation;
- F) Explanation;
- G) Circle work;
- H) Home independent work;
- I) Self-control;
- J) Consultation;
- K) Self-esteem;
- L) Solving search problems;
- M) Illustration;
- N) Written control;
- O) Programmable control;
- P) Practical control;
- Q) Extra classes;
- R) Extracurricular reading;
- S) Conversation;
- T) Exercises;
- U) Laboratory work.

8. In which group are the main categories of didactics included?

- A) Education, knowledge, class, textbook, computer, teacher, school program;
- B) Training, education, methods, principles, forms, learning aids, skills, skills;
- B) Principles, teaching aids, pupils, lesson, exercise books, writing supplies, working hours, skills, abilities.

9. What is called didactics?

- A) Science that teaches teaching methods in specific disciplines;
- B) Science exploring the features of teacher activity;
- C) Science, the subject of which is teaching methods for children;
- D) A field of pedagogy that develops patterns, principles, forms, methods of teaching and education.

10. What is the relationship between learning and development?

- A) These processes are independent of each other;
- B) Development determines the success of learning, but development is not dependent on learning, its course is determined by biological factors;
- C) Education is fully determined by development. The level of development determines the nature and content of learning, but learning does not affect development;
- D) Learning and development are the processes that are interdependent, learning depends on development, but in turn, development itself is stimulated by learning, learning leads to development.

11. What is called learning principles?

- A) Initial provisions defining the content, organizational forms and methods of educational work in accordance with the purpose of education and training;
- B) Provisions expressing the general laws and methods of teaching in accordance with the requirements of society;
- C) Rules and patterns that indicate the way students organize cognitive activity.

12. Point to a more precise definition of the tasks that general secondary education should address:

- A) Educational, developmental, educational;
- B) The mental development of children;
- C) Teaches students of self-education and prepares them for admission to secondary specialized or higher education institutions;
- D) Arming students with a system of knowledge, skills, abilities, the development of creative forces and cognitive abilities, the formation of the foundations of the scientific worldview;
- E) Development of general and special abilities of children.

13. What are the motivations of the teenager in relation to learning:

- A) Need for communication with friends;
- B) Requirements and wishes of parents;
- D) Need for education for later life.

14. What should the teacher know about the students for their successful learning?

- A) Mental characteristics (perception, memory, thinking, temperament);
- B) Motivation of pupils to study in each age period of their development;
- C) Methods of developing interest in knowledge and activation of students' cognitive activity;
- D) The impact of education on the learning process;
- E) Combining students' learning and extracurricular activities;
- E) All of the above is important.

15. Choose three methods that are used in high-knowledge classes:

- A) Illustrative;
- B) Reproductive;
- C) Problematic presentation of the material;
- D) Partial search;
- E) Research.

Answers: 2)c; 3)B; 5)Д; 8)B; 10)Д; 11)a; 12)a; 15)e.

TEST

'THEORY OF EDUCATION'

1. From these concepts, select the ones that are crucial in defining the term 'children's collective (group)'.

1. The unity of purpose	5. Presence of self-government bodies
2. Understanding the methods	
3. The same age	6. Relations with the family

2. From the proposed concepts, select those that relate to the methods of education.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Promotion. | 9. Punishment. |
| 2. Observation. | 10. Persuasion. |
| 3. Excursion. | 11. Exercise. |
| 4. Requirement. | 12. Instruction. |
| 5. Hiking. | 13. Training. |
| 6. 'The explosion'. | 14. Mode. |
| 7. Persuasion. | 15. Example. |
| 8. Dispute. | 16. Game. |

3. From the following concepts, choose those which refer to: a) the methods of education; b) the means of education.

1. Persuasion.
2. Punishment.
3. Radio.
4. Example.
5. Fiction.
6. Television.
7. Tales.
8. Legends.
9. Requirement.
19. Training.
11. Exercise.
12. Clarification.

4. Decided to go with your class on a hike. Two woodlands were growing near the school, both at approximately the same distance. About half of the children live near one forest and the other half lives near the other. When the kids were told the hike was about to happen, some students immediately shouted, 'Let's go to our forest!' And others: 'No, to ours!' It is difficult to divide into two parts. The first part of the class team continued to hold their opinion: 'You do not want to go to our forest, then go alone, and we are well at home'!

You are a class leader. Make a program out of this situation.

5. A break at school. You go down the corridor, where there are ten

classmates. A scrap of paper rolls near them. Your actions:

- 1) Pass silently;
- 2) Say hello, start a conversation with the students, but do not notice anything special;
- 3) Make a note to the high school students without stopping or demanding to pick up the paper;

6. Which of the following books are written by A. S Makarenko?

- a) 'The Flags on Towers';
- b) 'Pedagogical poem';
- c) 'A Man as a subject of education';
- d) 'The Native word'.

7. Which of the following books are written by V. O. Sukhomlinsky: ?

- a) 'Birth of a citizen',
- b) 'I give my heart to children',
- c) 'Pavlyshsky secondary school',
- d) 'Conversation with a young headmaster',
- e) 'Swan song'.

8. What is the odd one in the listed methods of education: persuasion, pedagogical requirement, competition, encouragement, assignment, search method, request, advice.

9. Which of the principles of education is decisive in A. Makarenko's pedagogical system?

- A) Nationality;
- B) Nature compliance;
- C) Parallel action.

10. The idea of 'free education' was first substantiated by:

- A) I. A. Komensky;
- B) J.-J. Rousseau;
- C) B. da Feltre;
- D) D. Locke.

11. What idea is at the heart of K. D. Ushinsky's pedagogical system?

- A) The idea of nationality;

B) The idea of humanity;

C) The idea of clarity.

Answers: 1)1,4,5,7; 2)1,4,6,7,9,10,11,13,15; 3)a: 1,2,4,9,10,11,13,15; B: 3,5,6,7,8;
6)a,B; 7)B, c; 9)c; 10)B; 11)a.

TEST ON “THE THEORY OF EDUCATION”

Option 1

1. Methods of education are:

- A) Directions of educational work with a specific age group of pupils;
- B) Methods of interaction of the caregiver with the pupils, aimed at the realization of the purpose of education;
- C) Educational situations planned before;
- D) Your option.

2. What style is productive in the process of communicating the tutor with the pupils:

- A) Authoritarian;
- B) Liberal;
- C) Trust and mutual respect.

3. What is called self-education?

- A) Formation of strong will and character;
- B) Personality activities aimed at shaping the qualities necessary to fulfill certain responsibilities in society;
- C) Careful overcoming of their own bad habits;
- D) Your option.

4. Under the means of education is meant:

- A) Various activities;
- B) Specific educational activities;
- C) Reliance on the positive, educational event scenario;
- D) Authority, power of attorney, formation of norms of behavior;
- E) Your option.

5. The main directions of the educational process at school are:

- A) Family, school, industrial, scientific;
- B) Individual, psychological, humanistic, social, collective;
- C) Intellectual, moral, labor, physical, aesthetic, environmental;
- D) Your option.

6. The principle of education of the individual in the team provides:

- A) Unity of requirements, respect for everyone, use of group methods of influence on pupils;
- B) Consciously following the requirements of the team;
- C) Increasing the mutual control over the behavior of the pupils;
- D) Subordination to the requirements of the caregiver, enhancing the role of the caregiver;
- E) Account of the needs and interests of the pupils.

7. The group of methods of stimulation in the process of education should include:

- A) Example, threat, pedagogical requirement;
- B) Public opinion, conversation;
- C) Encouragement, condemnation, competition;
- D) Your option.

8. Under the principle of education should be understood:

- A) Main provisions defined by regulatory requirements;
- B) Regulations, basic rules, basic requirements for activities and behavior that follow from the established laws of science;
- C) Pedagogical provisions defining the requirements for the purpose, content, means, methods of educational work;
- D) Your option.

9. The process of personality formation is influenced by:

- A) Natural, subject, social environment;
- B) Organizer of influence, environment;
- C) Educational institutions, family, public;
- D) Hereditary personality traits, needs and interests.

10. The most characteristic feature of education is;

- A) Purposefulness;
- B) Structure;
- C) Imagery

11. The system of views, beliefs, customs, traditions, created by the people themselves, is designed to shape the consciousness, world outlook, values of youth and to pass on the social experience of previous generations – this is education:

- A) National;
- B) Sexual;
- C) Moral.

12. Repeated actions for the purpose of mastering them are:

- A) Exercises;
- B) Skills;
- C) Habits.

13. Lectures, conversations on moral and ethical topics, beliefs are related to the methods:

- A) Incentives;
- B) Formation of consciousness;
- C) Control over the efficiency of education.

14. From a pedagogical point of view requirements are classified into:

- A) Direct and indirect;
- C) Own and borrowed

15. Involvement of an individual in the system of social relations, its development and becoming as a whole personality are:

- A) personality development;
- B) Socialization of personality;
- C) Formation of personality

16. Proponents of the biological concept of personality development believe that a person is influenced by:

- A) Social conditions;
- B) Heredity;
- C) Heredity, environment, education.

17. Family, school, friends are part of a child's environment:

- A) Natural;
- B) Social;
- C) Microenvironment

18. The norms of human behavior adopted in society and formed during its historical development are:

- A) Education;
- B) Morality;
- C) Training

19. What trait is inherent in the Athenian education system:

- A) Concise answers to teachers' questions;
- B) Cruel, rigorous upbringing;
- C) Children were only engaged in art.

Answers: 1)B; 2)c; 4)a; 5)c; 6)a; 7)c; 8)c; 9)c,д; 10)a; 11)a; 12)a; 14)a; 16)c.

Option 2

1. Which of these methods refers to the incentive activities method:

- A) Promotion;
- B) Pedagogical requirements;
- C) Persuasion

2. What education equips those who are taught with a system of knowledge of the basics of sciences:

- A) Ecological;
- B) Mental;
- C) Aesthetic

3. Arrange in the correct order the steps of education:

- A) Formation of personality orientation;
- B) Formation of relations;
- C) Making children aware of the rules and rules of behavior;
- D) Formation of beliefs

4. The process of progressive change, characterized by the transition from lower to higher forms of human activity and causes its formation as a social being – is:

- A) Personality development;
- B) Personality formation;
- C) Socialization of personality.

5. The set of guiding ideas that determine the main direction, content, methodology and organization of education for the purpose of personality formation are:

- A) Types of education;
- B) Principles of education;
- C) Methods of education

6. A method of upbringing in which the pupil is affected by the flow of unexpected requirements are:

- A) "Equilibrium" action;
- B) "Explosion";
- C) "Deficit" of communication

7. Means of education are:

- A) Methods of influence on pupils;
- B) Methods of making demands on the part by the teacher;
- C) Specific measures, forms, types of activities used in the implementation of a method

8. Education is:

- A) A process aimed at studying children rules and regulations of behavior in society;
- B) The process of personality formation;
- C) The process of interaction between the caregiver and the pupils;
- D) The process of purposeful management of the formation and development of personality in accordance with the requirements of society

9. In the Renaissance, the main purpose of education was the idea:

- A) Formation of creative people;
- B) Formation of physically developed personality;
- C) Formation of a harmonious comprehensively developed personality;
- D) Education of the master of the craft

10. Specify a group in which all these indicators characterize the characteristics of the upbringing process:

- A) Purposeful, multifactorial, long-term, continuous, complex;
- B) Mass, variant, community with family;
- C) Education of consciousness, respect for personality, uncertainty of results.

11. Which of these groups of methods of education contain only methods of formation of consciousness of personality:

- A) Conversation, lecture, debate, example;
- B) Pedagogical requirement, competition, order, individual conversation;
- C) Observations, questionnaires, interviews

12. The team is:

- A) A group of people united by a common purpose;
- B) A group of people united by common activities;
- C) A group of people united on the basis of interpersonal relationships;
- D) A group of people studying or working together;
- E) A group of people united on the basis of common interests, socially useful and personally meaningful content of joint activity.

13. Promotion is:

- A) A method of upbringing that requires the students to give thanks;
- B) Method of pedagogical influence on the pupil, containing a positive assessment of his behavior in order to consolidate the positive qualities;
- C) Method of rewarding for good deeds;
- D) Reception of pedagogical influence on the child.

14. What principle of education contains the unity of the national and human:
- A) Nationalities;
 - B) Nature Compliance;
 - C) Humanization
15. The bilateral nature of the upbringing process is:
- A) Student and teacher availability;
 - B) Direct and Feedback;
 - C) The impact of society on the pupil.
16. The difference between the initial and final result is:
- A) Effectiveness of the education process;
 - B) The speed of the process of education;
 - C) The purpose of the education process
17. The basis for the assessment of education should be:
- A) Characterization of personality traits;
 - B) Evaluation of off-label motives;
 - C) General moral orientation of the individual
18. Characteristic features of humane education are:
- A) Respect for the pupil's position;
 - B) Promotion of good works;
 - C) The complete will of actions of the pupil.

Answers: 1)a; 2)б; 4)a; 5)B; 6)B; 8)B; 9)c; 10)a; 13)B; 14)a; 18)a.

History of pedagogy

Test 'Pedagogical theory of Pestalozzi'

1. In what year was Pestalozzi born?

- a) 1846;
- b) 1746;
- c) 1827

2. Where was J. Pestalozzi born?

- a) In Switzerland;
- b) In Paris;
- c) In Austria.

3. In which institution of higher education did he receive his education?

- a) At the Lyceum;
- b) At the University;
- c) In the College.

4. What was the name of the estate in which he wanted to organize a show farm?

- a) Neigoff;
- b) Condor;
- c) Adrion.

5. What institution did he open in 1774?

- a) 'Orphan institution';
- b) 'Disability Institution';
- c) 'Institution for the poor'.

6. What did Pestalozzi want to give children in his institutions?

- a) Ability to rest;
- b) Independence from parents;
- c) Versatile labor training.

7. In which of his works did he develop ideas about improving peasant life?

- a) Lingard and Gertrude;
- b) 'The Swan song';
- c) "The student of psychology".

8. In what year did J. Pestalozzi die?

- a) 1827;
- b) 1860;
- c) 1888.

9. What was the nature of J. Pestalozzi's outlook?

- a) Idealistic;
- b) Democratic;
- c) The bourgeois.

10. What, according to J. Pestalozzi, is the most important means of education and human development?

- a) Religion;
- b) Work;
- c) Moral suggestion.

11. What is the center of J. Pestalozzi's pedagogical system?

- a) Elementary education theory;
- b) Theory of cognition;

c) Theory of education.

12. What did J. Pestalozzi consider to be the simplest elements of any knowledge?

a) Number and form;

b) Number and word;

c) Number, form, word.

Answers: 1)B; 3)c ;4)a; 5)c; 6)c; 7)a; 8)a; 10)B.

Test ‘The Formation and Development of education (antiquity)’

1. WHAT EDUCATION DID PLATO CONSIDER OF GREATER IMPORTANCE:

a) Political training;

b) Games;

c) Physical education;

2. SPARTANIAN EDUCATION AIMED AT THE PREPARUNG THE CHILDREN:

a) Warriors;

b) Singers;

c) Heroes;

3. PLATO WAS EDUCATED BY:

a) Democritus;

b) Aristotle;

c) Socrates;

4. WHICH SCHOOLS WERE PRIVATE IN ATHENS:

a) Secondary schools;

b) The grammarians and the kifarists;

c) Military schools;

5. THE YEARS OF SOCRATE’S BIRTH:

a) 570-499 BC

b) 490-400 BC

c) 469-399 BC

6. IN SPARTA WOMEN, AS MEN, WERE ENGAGED IN:

- a) Hunting;
- b) Gymnastic exercises;
- c) Dancing;

7. IN ATHENS, CHILDREN AT THE AGE OF 13-15 YEARS VISITED THE SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION. WHICH EXACTLY?

- a) Demos;
- b) Plato;
- c) Palestra

8. THE YEARS OF DEMOCRIT'S LIFE:

- a) 530-400 BC
- b) 415-350 BC
- c) 460-370 BC

9. Aristotle was the educator of:

- a) Epicure;
- b) Macedon;
- c) Julius Caesar;

10. WHAT DID ARISTOTEL MOST APPRECIATE IN THE SPHERE OF MORAL EDUCATION:

- a) Inactivity, passivity;
- b) Activity, activity;
- c) Hard work, activity;

11. What are the traits of Plato's upbringing:

- a) Spartan and Athenian education;
- b) Athenian education;
- c) Moral education;

12. What pedagogical theory did Aristotle propose:

- a) Has given age periodization;
- b) Developed the principle of learning;
- c) Developed a five-point rating system;

Answers:2)a; 3)c ;4)B; 5)c; 7)B; 8)c; 9)B; 12)a.

Test 'The pedagogical theory of J. F. Herbart'

1. In what year was Johann Friedrich Herbart born:

- a) 1773;
- b) 1776;
- c) 1770.

2. In which country was Herbart born:

- a) England;
- b) France;
- c) Germany.

3. What book did Herbart write in 1816:

- a) 'The Essay on Lectures in Pedagogy';
- b) 'The Letter on the Application of Psychology to Pedagogy';
- c) 'Psychology Textbook'.

4. In his views he was:

- a) A meta-physicist;
- b) A meta-chemist;
- c) A philosopher.

5. What concepts did Herbart introduce in psychology:

- a) Association and apperception;
- b) Motive and interest;
- c) Accommodation and convergence.

6. The purpose of education is, according to Herbart, in:

- a) The formation of a generous person;
- b) Formation of a kind person;
- c) Formation of a charitable person.

7. J. Herbart believed that the first management tool at school was:

- a) Threat;
- b) Power;
- c) Desire.

8. What measures did Herbart consider to be additional as for school management:

- a) Power and hatred;
- b) Love;
- c) Authority and love.

9. Which education did Herbart attach greater importance in the field of education:

- a) Creative education;
- b) Mental education;
- c) Art education.

10. What theory was developed by J. Herbart, which became widely known among educators of all countries:

- a) The theory of degrees of education;
- b) The theory of degrees of ethics;
- c) The theory of degrees of study.

Answers: 1)B; 2)c ;4)a, c; 5)a; 6)B; 7)a; 9)B; 10)c.

Test ‘ The Pedagogical Theory of K. D. Ushinsky’

1. In what year was K. D. Ushinsky born?

- a) 1870;
- b) 1824;
- c) 1860 p.

2. Where was K. D. Ushinskiy born?

- a) In St. Petersburg;
- b) In Saratov;
- c) In Tula.

3. What faculty did he enroll in at Moscow University?

- a) Legal;
- b) Ecological;
- c) Philosophical.

4. At what age was he appointed Acting Professor of Chamber Sciences at the Yaroslavl Lyceum?

- a) 20 years;
- b) 21 years;
- c) 22 years.

5. In which magazine did K. D. Ushinsky publish some articles that made his name famous?

- a) 'Education Journal';
- b) 'Training Log';
- c) 'Student's Magazine'.

6. In what year K. D. Ushinski was appointed Inspector of Smolny classes institute of noble girls?

- a) 1860;
- b) 1850;
- c) 1859

7. What kind of book for class reading did K. D. Ushinsky write abroad?

- a) "Man as a subject of education";
- b) "Work in its mental and educational meaning";
- c) "Native word".

8. Who was K. D. Ushinsky in his political convictions?

- a) A revolutionary;
- b) The bourgeois democrat;
- c) Social Democrat.

9. What is the basis of K. D. Ushinski's pedagogical system?

- a) The idea of nationality;
- b) The idea of humanity;
- c) The idea of clarity.

10. What condition is necessary for the proper development of a man according to K. D. Ushinsky?

- a) Social development of the individual;
- b) Ethical development of the individual;

c) Harmoniously developed person.

11. What is the condition of proper human development that is necessary for K. D. Ushynsky?

a) Religion;

b) Work;

c) Moral beliefs.

12. In which book did K. Ushynsky give a great deal of natural history teaching material for primary education?

a) 'Native word';

b) 'Teacher's Seminary Project';

c) 'Children's world'.

Answers: 1)B; 3)a ; 6)c; 7)c; 9)a; 10)c.

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