

Lessons 1-4

What forms has scientific logic?

1. comparative and deductive logic
2. analysis and synthesis
3. inductive and deductive logic
4. cognitive and Affective Pages

Sciences can be divided into:

1. humanities, natural, social and technical sciences
2. mathematics, physics, logic and biology
3. social sciences, sociology, political science and mathematics
4. technical sciences, philosophy, history and law

4 general ways of knowing as specific to scientific research:

1. method of tradition, intuition, philosophy, and a priori
2. the method a priori, the soul, the body, and the universe
3. method of analysis, synthesis, comparison and logic
4. method a priori, science, intuition and tradition

Function of scientific knowledge:

1. Description, explanation, situation analysis and understanding of events
2. Descriptions, prediction, conclusion, synthesis.
3. Descriptions, explanations, predictions and understanding of events
4. Description, reversal of knowledge, prediction, submission of opinion

The term of the methodology is:

1. of Latin origin.
2. of Germanic origin.
3. of Greek origin
4. of Celtic origin

The methodology of science is the doctrine of:

1. methods
2. techniques and tactics
3. strategie
4. relations between process entities

The concept of the scientific method can be generally characterized as

1. a long-term plan of action aimed at achieving a goal
2. a document expressing the anticipated development of the whole
3. route of Planning
4. a deliberate approach to reach a target

The characteristic of the scientific method is that we approach the discovery

1. intuitively and with ingenuity
2. cognitively, but without a system
3. systematically and organizedly
4. organized but with a feeling

The methodology of the research work is

1. a practical procedure for implementing research procedures related to the realization of the research goal.

2. a system of opinions on a particular subject
3. a theoretical process of diverse cognitive practices and practical operations
4. a guide to solving research issues

Theory

1. is the way of exploring the complex of phenomena
2. is a complex of opinions, thoughts and ideas aimed at explaining a phenomenon
3. it is not a form of scientific knowledge
4. not tested by practice and does not work with well-established facts

Action research is based on

1. the theoretical prerequisites for scientific research
2. solving pedagogical problems and aims to disseminate knowledge about pedagogical phenomena
3. immediate application needs and immediate results
4. the long-term results of the practice and responds to the needs of the application sphere

The research uses two types of work according to the origin of knowledge:

1. new and old sources
2. primary and secondary sources
3. mechanical and static origin
4. survey and theoretical studies

"Pygmalion effect" means that

1. Pupils can do what they want and everything is accepted by the teacher.
2. Expecting future events leads to behaviors that will cause the reality never to happen.
3. Positive expectations do not lead to a positive result.
4. Expecting future events leads to behaviors that will cause the reality to happen.

Determination is

1. devaluation, decline, deterioration of quality
2. concentration of attention and other intellectual abilities
3. password List
4. conditionality

What forms of education do not belong to

1. family education
2. school education
3. elf-education,
4. education for independence.

The subject of pedagogy is

1. relationship pupil - teacher,
2. education,
3. educational reality,
4. educated individual.

Lessons 1-8

The term hypothesis is understood as

1. the expression of accuracy and reliability
2. determining the base file and sample
3. identifying phenomena that are not accurately measurable
4. conditional statement on relations between two or more variables

Explorative methods

1. Obtain information from the testimony of the monitored person, the problematic validity of the research
2. are methods that are not accurately measurable
3. measure phenomena that are precisely measurable
4. do not obtain information from the testimony of the monitored person itself, the problematic reliability of the research

Experiment

1. verifies that the assumed intervening variable, when we change it, causes changes in the variable that we consider to be independent,
2. is a conditional statement on relations between two or more variables,
3. Focuses on the dependent variable, the independent variable is known and we determine its influence,
4. is a research research, the aim is to enrich knowledge, solve key problems

The variable is

1. set of empirically defined signs of the phenomenon and its manifestations, based on their relations hypotheses can be constructed
2. the assumption
3. a set of empirically defined signs of the phenomenon and its manifestations, based on their relations it is impossible to construct hypotheses
4. sophisticated approach to cognition

Reliability

1. is a general term covering all types of detection procedures applied in pedagogy
2. is the ability of a research tool to detect or measure exactly what the researcher intends to do
3. focuses on the understanding of people's behavior in the natural environment, creates theory, generates hypotheses
4. expresses through statistical methods stability, reliability, predictability; constancy and accuracy; Relative absence of random, irregular errors

Empirical methods include

1. observation, experiment, questionnaire, interview, content analysis of documents, techniques of measurement (oral, written, practical tests, tests, scaling, measurements in the field of social relations)
2. only observation, questionnaire and interview
3. analysis, synthesis, deduction and induction
4. oral, written, practical examinations, tests, scaling, measurements in the field of social relations

Qualitative research

1. uses a relatively small amount of investigated
2. has a relatively large amount of investigated
3. use mainly a questionnaire survey
4. serves to refine your own research strategy

Validity

1. includes the processing of sorted data
2. is the search and formulation of the research problem
3. is the ability of a research tool to detect or measure precisely what the researcher intends to do
4. Expresses accuracy and reliability when applying a research tool

Repeat test

Existing Tests and Questions from 9-12

The variable that is the cause of the change is called

1. independently variable
2. dependently variable
3. categorical variable
4. quantitative variable

Content analysis of text and experiment is part of

1. qualitatively oriented research
2. structured research
3. quantitatively oriented research
4. random research

Evaluation

1. is a shorter term than the evaluation
2. expresses the breadth of the education and training process
3. expresses a closely understood process of education and training
4. is a wider term than the evaluation

Self-evaluation means

1. Self-education
2. self-regulation
3. self-assessment
4. self-determination