**Test "Logic of Pedagogical Research"**

1. The content and sequence of search steps that should ensure the solution of the tasks set are called

1) research methodology;

2) the logic of the study;

3) research program;

4) the concept of the study.

2. The sequence of stages of pedagogical research

1) initial, proper research, final;

2) staging, actually research, design and implementation;

3) indicative, diagnostic, staging, transforming, final;

4) indicative, diagnostic, transformative, final.

3. The stage of research, which includes the definition of a problem, topic, object, subject, hypothesis and research objectives, is called

1) staged;

2) actually research;

3) design and implementation.

4. Research phase, which includes the selection of methods,

experimental testing of the hypothesis, drawing conclusions,

called

1) staged;

2) actually research;

3) design and implementation.

5. The stage of research, which includes testing, designing the work and putting the results into practice, is called

1) staged;

2) actually research;

3) design and implementation.

6. The research problem is

1) a phenomenon or reliably recorded connections between phenomena and events, the truth of knowledge of which can be scientifically proven;

2) specific knowledge about ignorance, an idea of ​​the key tasks that need to be solved, about essential questions that need to be answered;

3) a set of elements of connections and relations in a specific area of ​​pedagogical activity;

4) a system of initial theoretical positions, views on something, the main idea, which serves as the basis for a research search.

7. The end result of the study is expressed

1) in the research hypothesis:

2) in the objectives of the study;

3) for the purpose of the study;

4) in the subject of research.

8. A certain set of properties and relations that exists independently of the cognizer, but is reflected by him, is called

1) the object of research;

2) the subject of research;

3) research method;

4) research hypothesis.

9. The set of elements of connections and relations in a specific area of ​​pedagogical activity, in which a problem that needs to be solved is clarified, is called

1) the object of research;

2) the subject of research;

3) research method;

4) research hypothesis.

10. The object and subject of research as a category of the scientific process are related to each other as a general and………..

11. Hypothesis is

1) an idea of ​​the result of the study;

2) a hypothetical judgment about the regular connection of phenomena,

the truth of which is not obvious;

3) something unknown in science, an idea of ​​the key tasks that need to be solved in the process of research;

4) a system of initial theoretical positions, which serves as the basis for research research.

12. If one assumption is put forward and tested, then such a hypothesis is called

1) linear;

2) branched.

13. If the hypothesis concludes an assumption about the relationship between conditions and results, then such a hypothesis is called

1) descriptive (functional);

2) explanatory.

14. The task of the study is

1) an idea associated with ideas about how to implement it, existing in the mind of the researcher;

2) a way to achieve the purpose of the study;

3) a hypothetical judgment about the regular connection of phenomena,

the truth of which is not obvious.

4) a link, a stage of movement towards a goal, a goal set in a specific situation requiring a solution;

15. In the objectives of the study, one can see

1) research problem;

2) structure, essence of what is being studied;

3) research logic;

4) the end result of the study;

16. The study must have at least

1) 2 tasks;

2) 3 tasks;

3) 4 tasks;

4) 5 tasks.