**Test "Pedagogical experiment"**

**1. Pedagogical experiment is**

1) a way to achieve socially significant goals based on taking into account objective patterns;

2) the process and methods for determining the degree of development of personal qualities, difficulties in learning, development, communication;

3) the research method, which consists in creating a research situation through active intervention and making it possible to study the phenomenon;

4) experience based on pedagogical innovations and allowing to obtain results that meet modern requirements.

**2. An experiment that takes place under specially created and controlled conditions, using equipment and instruments, is called**

1) laboratory;

2) natural;

**3. An experiment that takes place in real conditions of activity for the subjects is called**

1) laboratory;

2) natural;

**4. The correct sequence of stages of the psychological and pedagogical experiment**

1) ascertaining, control, forming;

2) ascertaining, forming, control;

3) forming, ascertaining, control;

4) control, forming, ascertaining.

**5. The stage of the experiment, the purpose of which is to “make a copy”, to determine the current level of development of the studied property or parameter, is called**

1) ascertaining;

2) formative;

3) control.

**6. The stage of the experiment, the purpose of which is to test and introduce new pedagogical influences, is called**

1) ascertaining;

2) formative;

3) control.

**7. The stage of the experiment, the purpose of which is to identify changes in connection with the use of new forms and methods of work, is called**

1) ascertaining;

2) formative;

3) control.

**8. A generalized indicator of the development of the system, the success of the activity, which involves the selection of a number of features, is called**

1) category;

2) aspect;

3) criterion;

4) quality.

**9. Quantities or features that characterize the main property of a system, phenomenon, object are called**

1) indicators;

2) parameters;

3) criteria;

4) aspects.

**10.** In order to explicitly single out the result of a targeted impact on the object under study, it is necessary to take a similar object and see what happens in it in the absence of impacts. These two objects in experimental studies are called the experimental group and ............... group.

**11. If, when comparing the levels of development of two groups of subjects, one of them turns out to be weaker, then to conduct the formative stage of the study, it is necessary to choose**

1) weaker group;

2) a stronger group.

**12. The need to separate the experimental and control groups during the experiment is determined, first of all,**

1) the principle of correlating what is and what should be;

2) the principle of unity of research and practical educational work;

3) the principle of taking into account the natural change of the objects under study;

4) the principle of a systematic approach.