



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
Far Eastern Federal University
(FEFU)
INSTITUTE OF LIFE SCIENCES AND BIOMEDICINE (SCHOOL)

VALUATION FUND
*in the discipline (module) "Healthcare in foreign countries. International cooperation in
the field of health»*

Vladivostok
203

List of Forms of Assessment Used at Various Stages of Competence
Formation in the Course of Mastering a Discipline (Module)
"Name of the discipline"

Item No.	Supervised sections/topics of the discipline	Code and the name of the indicator accomplishments	Learning Outcomes	Evaluation Tools *	
				Current control	Intermediate-Accurate certification
1	Topic No. 1, Systems that ensure the protection of public health in Russia and abroad	PC-3.1; PP-3.2; PP-3.3; PP-6.1; PC-6.2; PP-6.3	Knows the basics of planning and organizing measures to ensure public health, including the provision of medicines; Readiness to properly execute official medical documents, to implement measures to ensure public health, including at the international level knows, knows, owns Skills knows, knows, owns Skills knows, owns Skills	OU-1, PR-1, OU-3	–
2	Topic No. 2, Healthcare of the Russian Federation, Features of Development			–	
3	Topic No. 3, Health care system in the United States of America			–	
4	Topic No. 4, Canada's Health Care System, Basic Principles of Health Care			–	
5	Topic No5, Cuba's Health Care System, Priorities in Providing Medical Care to the Population				
6	Topic No6, The UK healthcare system, the specifics of the organization of the general practitioner's activities				
7	Topic No. 7, Healthcare System of the People's Republic of China and Korea (Advantages and Differences)				
8	Topic No8, Japan's Health Care System, Insurance System				
9	Topic No9, International cooperation in the				

	field of health. International Medical Organizations				
	Exam			–	Ques tions (1- 51)

*Recommended forms of evaluation tools:

1) interview (MA-1), colloquium (MA-2); Report, Communication (MA-3); Round Table, Discussion, Polemics, Dispute, Debate (SW-4); etc.

2) tests (PR-1); tests (PR-2), essays (PR-3), essays (PR-4), term papers (PR-5), scientific and educational reports on practices (PR-6); laboratory work (PR-7); portfolio (PR-8); project (WP-9); business and/or role-playing game (PR-10); case problem (PR-11); workbook (PR-12), etc.

3) simulator (TS-1), etc.

Scale for assessing the level of achievement of learning outcomes for current and intermediate certification *in the discipline*
"Name of the discipline"

<i>Points (rating score)</i>	Levels of achievement Training		<i>Requirements for the formed competencies</i>
	Current & Intermediate certification	<i>Intermediate Attestation</i>	
100 – 86	Increased	"Passed" / "Excellent"	Freely and confidently finds reliable sources of information, operates with the information provided, has excellent skills in analyzing and synthesizing information, knows all the basic methods of solving problems provided for in the curriculum, knows typical mistakes and possible difficulties in solving a particular problem and is able to choose and effectively apply an adequate method for solving a particular problem. trouble
85 – 76	Base	"Passed" / "Good"	In most cases, he is able to identify reliable sources of information, process, analyze and synthesize the proposed information, choose a method for solving a problem and solve it. Makes single serious mistakes in problem solving, experiences difficulties in rare or difficult cases of problem solving, does not know typical mistakes and possible difficulties in solving this or that trouble
75 – 61	Threshold	"Passed" / "Satisfied"	Makes mistakes in determining the reliability of sources of information, is able to correctly decide only Typical most often Occur trouble in (process information, choose a method to solve a problem, and solve it)
60 – 0	Level Not Reached	"Failed" / "Unsatisfactorily"	Does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, performs practical work unconfidently, with great difficulty.

Current attestation in the discipline (module) "Name of the discipline"

Current attestation of students in the discipline "*Healthcare in foreign countries. International cooperation in the field of health*" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

Current attestation in the discipline is carried out in the form of control measures (*exam*) to assess the actual results of students' learning and is carried out by the leading teacher.

For each object, a description of the assessment procedures is given in relation to the assessment tools used.

Assessment Tools for Ongoing Monitoring

1. Questions for Interview and presentations:

1. Why is international cooperation in medicine important?
2. Why can't some countries solve medical problems?
3. What communicable and non-communicable diseases do you know?
4. When was WHO founded?
5. How many countries are the members of WHO?
6. Is Russia a member of this organization?
7. Where is the Headquarters of WHO located?
8. Where is the European Office of WHO located?
9. What is WHO responsible for?
10. What are the objectives of WHO?
11. Why is it important to promote improved nutrition, housing, sanitation?
12. What is one of the main services of WHO?
13. Why does WHO inform countries about outbreaks of diseases?
14. What other problems does WHO solve?
15. What are the achievements of this international organization?

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Requirements for the presentation and evaluation of materials (results):

Write a detailed answer to a question and be able to express your opinion on ethical issues.

2. Sample Essay Topics

Objective(s)

Study and consolidate the material by writing an abstract and reading literary sources.

Themes:

Topic 1. Comparative analysis of health care systems in the system of market relations.

Topic 2. Medico-Legal Problems of Health Care Reform.

Topic 3. Health as an international legal category.

Topic 4. International Medical Law.

Topic 5. General characteristics of the health care system as a system.

Topic 6. Alma-Ata Conference in 1978. Its significance.

Theme 7. WHO – History of Origin.

Theme 8. WHO - tasks, functions.

Topic 9. Comparison of the healthcare system in the UK and Russia.

Topic 10. Comparison of the U.S. and Russian healthcare systems.

Topic 11. North Korea's health care system.

Topic 12. Healthcare system in France.

Topic 13. Denmark's health care system.

Topic 14. Approaches to the classification of health systems.

3. Requirements for the content and structure of abstracts

An essay is a creative activity of a Master's student, which reproduces in its structure research activities to solve theoretical and applied problems in a certain branch of scientific knowledge. For this reason, coursework is the most important component of the educational process in higher education.

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An essay, being a model of scientific research, is an independent work in which a master's student, graduate student, applicant, solves a problem of a theoretical or practical nature, applying the scientific principles and methods of this branch of scientific knowledge. The result of this scientific research can have not only subjective, but also objective scientific novelty, and therefore can be presented for discussion by the scientific community in the form of a scientific report or a report at a scientific and practical conference, as well as in the form of a scientific article.

The abstract is carried out under the guidance of the supervisor and involves the acquisition of skills in building business cooperation based on the ethical standards of scientific activity. Purposefulness, initiative, disinterested cognitive interest, responsibility for the results of one's actions, conscientiousness, competence are the personal qualities that characterize the subject of research activities that correspond to the

ideals and norms of modern science.

An essay is an independent educational and research activity of a master's student, a graduate student and a job seeker. The supervisor provides advisory assistance and evaluates the process and results of the activities. He provides an approximate topic of abstract work, clarifies the problem and topic of research together with the undergraduate, helps to plan and organize research activities, appoints the time and the minimum number of consultations. The supervisor accepts the text of the abstract for review at least ten days before the defense.

Traditionally, there is a certain structure of the abstract, the main elements of which, in the order of their arrangement, are the following:

1. Title page.
2. Task.
3. Table of Contents.
4. List of symbols, symbols and terms (if necessary).
5. Introduction.
6. Main part.
7. Conclusion.
8. References.
9. Applications.

The title page indicates: educational institution, graduating department, author, supervisor, research topic, place and year of the abstract.

The title of the abstract should be as brief as possible and fully correspond to its content.

The table of contents (contents) reflects the names of the structural parts of the abstract and the pages on which they are located. It is advisable to place the table of contents at the beginning of the work on one page.

The presence of a detailed introduction is a mandatory requirement for the abstract. Despite the small volume of this structural part, its writing causes significant difficulties. However, it is the high-quality introduction that is the key to understanding the entire work, testifying to the professionalism of the author.

Thus, the introduction is a very important part of the abstract. The introduction should begin with a justification of the relevance of the chosen topic. When applied to an abstract, the concept of "relevance" has one peculiarity. How the author of the essay is able to choose a topic and how correctly he understands and evaluates this topic from the point of view of modernity and social significance, characterizes his scientific maturity and professional training.

In addition, in the introduction, it is necessary to identify the methodological base of the abstract, name the authors whose works formed the theoretical basis of the study. A review of the literature on the topic should show the author's thorough familiarity with specialized literature, his ability to systematize sources, critically consider them, highlight

the essential, and determine the main thing in the current state of study of the topic.

The introduction reflects the significance and relevance of the chosen topic, defines the object and subject, the purpose and objectives, and the chronological framework of the study.

The introduction concludes with a statement of general conclusions about the scientific and practical significance of the topic, the degree of its study and provision with sources, and the formulation of a hypothesis.

In the main part, the essence of the problem is stated, the topic is revealed, the author's position is determined, factual material is provided as an argument and to illustrate the proposed provisions. The author needs to demonstrate the ability to consistently present the material while simultaneously analyzing it. Preference is given to the main facts rather than small details.

The abstract ends with the final part, which is called the "conclusion". Like any conclusion, this part of the abstract plays the role of a conclusion conditioned by the logic of the research, which is in the form of a synthesis of the scientific information accumulated in the main part. This synthesis is a consistent, logically harmonious presentation of the results obtained and their correlation with the general goal and specific tasks set and formulated in the introduction. It is here that the so-called "inferential" knowledge is contained, which is new in relation to the original knowledge. The conclusion may include suggestions of a practical nature, thereby increasing the value of the theoretical materials.

So, the Abstract Conclusion should contain: a) the conclusions of the study; b) theoretical and practical significance, novelty of the abstract; c) the possibility of applying the results of the study is indicated.

After the conclusion, it is customary to place a bibliographic list of the references. This list is one of the essential parts of the abstract and reflects the independent creative work of the author of the abstract.

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A list of the sources used is placed at the end of the work. It is drawn up ^{8 of 97} either in alphabetical order (by the author's surname or the title of the book), or in the order in which references appear in the text of the written work. In all cases, the full title of the work, the names of the authors or the editor of the publication, if a team of authors participated in the writing of the book, data on the number of volumes, the name of the city and publishing house in which the work was published, the year of publication, the number of pages are indicated.

Intermediate certification in the discipline "Healthcare in foreign countries. International cooperation in the field of health»

Intermediate attestation of students. Intermediate attestation of students in the discipline "Healthcare in foreign countries. International cooperation in the field of health"

is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

Intermediate Assessment Tools (Exam)

1. Bank of test tasks

1. The World Health Organization lists the factors influencing health:

- (a) Income and social status;
- b) social support: family, friends and environment;
- c) education;
- d) profession and working conditions;
- e) natural environment;
- (e) Personal hygiene and self-care;
- g) genetic inheritance;
- g) the level of medical care in the region of residence.

2. Who finances the health care system in Canada?

- Financing is provided by local taxes
- Financing is provided by state income taxes
- Financing is carried out at the expense of employers
- Financing is carried out through the purchase of insurance poles
- health care in Canada is paid

3. Who finances the health care system in Cuba?

- Financing is provided by local taxes
- Financing is provided by state income taxes
- Financing is carried out at the expense of employers
- Financing is carried out through the purchase of insurance poles
- Healthcare in Cuba is paid

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4. Who finances the U.S. health care system?

- Financing is provided by local taxes
- Financing is provided by state income taxes
- Financing is carried out at the expense of employers
- Financing is carried out through the purchase of insurance poles
- Healthcare in the United States is paid

5. Who finances the UK's healthcare system?

- Financing is provided by local taxes
- Financing is provided by state income taxes
- Financing is carried out at the expense of employers
- Financing is carried out through the purchase of insurance poles
- Healthcare in the UK is paid

6. Who finances South Korea's healthcare system?

- Financing is provided by local taxes
- Financing is provided by state income taxes
- Financing is carried out at the expense of employers
- Financing is carried out through the purchase of insurance poles
- Healthcare in South Korea is paid

7. Who Finances North Korea's Health Care System?

- Financing is provided by local taxes
- Financing is provided by state income taxes
- Financing is carried out at the expense of employers
- Financing is carried out through the purchase of insurance poles
- Healthcare in North Korea is paid

8. Who finances Japan's healthcare system?

- Financing is provided by local taxes
- Financing is provided by state income taxes
- Financing is carried out at the expense of employers
- Financing is carried out through the purchase of insurance poles
- Healthcare in Japan is paid

9. Which country voted the best health care system in the world in 1978?

- in Canada
- Cuba
- in the USA
- in the UK
- in Japan
- in Russia

10. Which country ranked the best healthcare system in the world in 2012?

- in Canada
- Cuba
- in the USA
- in the UK
- in Japan
- in Russia

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11. In which country did the formulary system originate?

- in Canada
- Cuba
- in the USA
- in the UK
- in Japan
- in Russia

12. What does the Canadian Health Act guarantee?

- The health of all Canadian citizens and permanent residents is insured by the state.
- Every resident of Canada has the right to health care by the country's health care facilities and workers
- The health care system in Canada is managed by government representatives and elected officials.
 - Health care costs are paid from taxes collected from the population.
- Representatives are accountable to the people of Canada.
- immigrants with a residence permit and conventional refugees are not entitled to medical care

13. The Canada Public Health Act was enacted into law

- in 1947
- in 1984
- in 2005
- in 2013

14. The U.S. is the leader in terms of

- the level and effectiveness of scientific research
- Lifespan
- Incidence
- the number of Nobel laureates in the field of medicine
- Availability of the most modern medical equipment

15. In 2000, the United States ranked in terms of the health of its citizens

- 56th place in the world
- 1st place in the world
- 2nd place in the world
- 72nd place in the world

16. Does the U.S. guarantee its citizens a universal and comprehensive health insurance system?

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- Yes
- No

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- The U.S. does not work under health insurance programs

17. According to a 2009 Harvard study, the lack of health insurance in the United States is responsible for approximately

- 45,000 additional deaths per year
- 14,000 additional deaths per year
- 78,000 additional deaths per year
- There is no health insurance in the United States, medical care is funded by the state

18. The functions of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services include

- control over the medical system and the implementation of social programs
- Supervision of medical science

- Monitoring of the health situation
- Monitoring the provision of medical care to all U.S. citizens

19. U.S. Medicine Operates on the Following Levels

- Primary Health Care
- Family Medicine
- Hospital care
- High-tech assistance
- Public Health

20. Is there a single centralized health care management in the United States?

- Yes, there is, its functions are performed by the US Department of Health and Human Services

- Yes, there is, its functions are performed by a department of the U.S. Government
- There is no unified centralized management

21. What Types of Hospitals Are There in the US

- State
- Municipal
- Private profitable
- private "non-profit"

22. The following services are provided by the U.S. Medicaid program

- Inpatient and outpatient treatment
- Consultations with surgeons
- Consultations with ophthalmologists
- stay in nursing homes,
- Laboratory diagnostics
- X-ray examination methods

23. Duration of Residency for a Cardiac Surgeon in the US

- 4 years
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- 6 years

- 8 years
- 2 years

24. The duration of residency in the U.S. is

- 2 years
- 3 years
- 4 years
- 5 years

25. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, by 2017, medical spending will be

- 15.5% of GDP
- 11% of GDP
- 17.5% of GDP

19.5% of GDP

26. What types of insurance are provided by U.S. employers?

- "Service Fee"
- "Managed Services"
- "All Inclusive"

27. What is the Minimum Cost of Health Insurance for 1 Month in the US

- \$50
- \$130
- \$150
- \$300

28. Which U.S. president created Medicare and Medicaid?

Johnson

Truman

Crankcase

Reagan

Obama

29. Life expectancy is the most

- in the USA
- in Canada
- in Russia

30. What is Canada's main health problem?

- Poor quality of medical care
- Long queues waiting for an appointment
- high prices for medical services
- Shortage of doctors
- Shortage of nurses
- Low salaries of doctors

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- Paid physiotherapy treatment

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31. Canadian Health Act

- prohibits the provision of paid medical services
- allows the provision of paid medical services
- Authorizes the provision of paid health services that are not provided for in

municipal health plans

32. Hospitals in Canada are mostly

- Private
- State
- Municipal

33. Which country has the highest availability of doctors?

- in the USA
- in the UK

- in France
 - in Russia
34. Which country has the highest provision of nurses
- in the USA
 - in the UK
 - in France
 - in Russia
- 35 In Canada Smoking
- 15% of the population
 - 18% of the population
 - 23% of the population
 - 26.5% of the population
36. Cuba's health budget in 2012 was as high as
- 8.2% of GDP
 - 12% of GDP
 - 4.3% of GDP
 - 4.5% of GDP
 - 8.6% of GDP
37. What is the main health problem in Cuba?
- Poor quality of medical care
 - Long queues waiting for an appointment
 - high prices for medical services
 - Shortage of doctors
 - Shortage of nurses
 - Low salaries of doctors
 - Paid physiotherapy treatment

Test task on the topic "International experience in the organization and management of healthcare"

001. There are the following models of health care in the world:

- (a) 3
- b) 2
- c) 4
- d) 6
- e) 8

002. Infant mortality is the lowest:

- (a) In the United States
- b) in Sweden
- c) in the UK

d) in Japan

e) in Canada

003. The most efficient use of beds is as follows:

(a) In the United States

b) in Japan

c) in the UK

d) in Germany

e) in Denmark

004. Highest per capita expenditure on health care in Europe

(a) In Belgium

b) in France

c) in Germany

d) in the UK

e) in Russia

005. The Public Health Care Model Works

(a) In Belgium

b) in Germany

c) in Japan

d) in the Netherlands

e) in the United Kingdom

006. Radical reform of public health care is most pronounced

a) in Russia

b) in Denmark

c) in Finland

d) in the United States

e) in the United Kingdom

007. Primary health care as a global programme

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(a) United States of America

b) United Kingdom

c) WHO

d) Russia

e) China

008. Family doctors are the most common

a) in Russia

b) in Finland

c) in the United States

d) in the UK

e) in Japan

009. The share of government subsidies in health financing is highest (specify 2 countries)

a) in the USA, France

b) in Italy, Denmark

c) in Sweden, Russia

010. Health care is as decentralized as possible

(a) In the United Kingdom

b) in Japan

c) in Russia

d) in Australia

e) in the USA

011. WHO is:

(a) Private, non-commercial

b) non-governmental

c) government

d) philanthropic

e) commercial

012. WHO's largest contributor to the regular budget

(a) Japan

b) Germany

c) USA

d) Saudi Arabia

e) Iran

013. An important achievement of WHO in the world is:

(a) Malaria elimination

b) polio eradication

c) eradication of smallpox

(d) Eradication of cholera

e) eradication of the plague

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014. Not a priority for WHO in the current context

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(a) Direct financial support for national programmes

b) collection and dissemination of information and provision of expert and advisory assistance

c) development of international classifications, standards, norms, rules

015. WHO exists

(a) 10 years

b) 30 years

c) more than 50 years

016. WHO brings together

(a) 28 countries

b) 100 countries

c) about 200 countries

017. Russia, as the successor to WHO, is part of the

- (a) The WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region
- b) to the WHO African Region
- c) to the WHO Region of the Americas
- d) to the region of South-East Asia
- e) to the European Region
- (e) To the Western Pacific region

018. The main objective of WHO, as enshrined in its Constitution, is to

- (a) Disease control
- b) the attainment by all peoples of the possibility of the highest level of health
- c) improving health services

019. The functions of WHO do not include

- (a) To act as the governing and coordinating body in the field of international health
- (b) To promote and develop the control of disease and medical scientific research
- c) provide technical assistance to governments at their request
- d) take decisions binding on its Member States
- e) develop and disseminate international standards

020. The main social objective of WHO and its Member States, health for all, means

- (a) To rid humanity of all diseases
- (b) Ensuring access to health care for all and reducing health disparities

021. WHO planned to minimize the incidence of the following diseases by 2001

- (a) Neonatal tetanus, leprosy, measles
- b) CHD
- c) Influenza

022. The European regional targets for health for all stipulate that by the year 2000 there should be no indigenous cases of the disease in the region, with the exception of

- (a) Poliomyelitis
- b) diphtheria
- c) neonatal tetanus
- d) Hepatitis
- e) mumps
- (e) Rubella
- g) measles

023. The WHO Regional Organization for Europe has set a target of at least life expectancy at birth by 2010

- (a) 70 years
- b) 75 years old

c) 80 years old

024. World Health Day, established by WHO, is celebrated annually

(a) 1 January

b) May 30

c) April 7

2. *Exam Questions*

1. Emergence and development of social (public) medicine in Russia.
2. Emergence and development of social (public) medicine in foreign countries.
3. Foreign experience in the organization of medical care (Germany, Great Britain).
4. The U.S. Health Insurance System and the Canadian Budget Insurance System.
5. Healthcare system in Belgium and Sweden
6. Japan and China Health Care Organization.
7. Medical Information Systems: Classification, Functions, Use in the Work of Medical and Preventive Institutions.
8. Marketing in Healthcare: Basic Concepts. Classification of medical services. Market of medical services.
9. Remuneration of medical workers in Russia and in foreign countries. Forms of remuneration.
10. Pricing in Healthcare. Main groups of prices for medical services. Cost of medical services
11. The Concept of Development of the Health Care System in the Russian Federation until 2020
12. Three main forms of the health care system in the Russian Federation and abroad.
13. Medical personnel. Availability of medical personnel.
14. Sistema podgotovki meditsinskikh kadrov v Rossii [System of training medical personnel in Russia].
15. The General Practitioner and His Role in the Health Care System
16. Features of training of health care managers.
17. Features of training medical personnel in foreign countries.
18. International cooperation in the field of personnel policy.
19. The main directions of improving the personnel policy of health care in Russia.
20. Health Care Planning in the Russian Federation and Abroad.
21. Health Economics.
22. Financing of health care in the context of health insurance in Russia.

23. Financing of health care in the context of medical insurance abroad.
24. Medicinal assistance to the population of the Russian Federation. Regulatory and legal framework for the circulation of medicines.
25. Medicinal assistance to the population of foreign countries. Regulatory and legal framework for the circulation of medicines.
26. Procedure for preferential and free provision of the population in case of outpatient treatment. Procedure for Issuing Prescriptions for Medicines on Preferential Terms.
27. Procedure for the purchase of medicines at the expense of citizens' own funds.
28. Legal Basis for Circulation of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
29. Registration, storage, prescribing and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in hospitals and outpatient clinics.
30. Strengthening the health of the population. Contemporary Problems of Prevention in the Russian Federation and abroad.
31. Medical and social aspects of the population's way of life. The main risk factors of lifestyle and their medical and social significance in the Russian Federation and abroad.
32. Prevention and its main types.
33. Participation of non-governmental organizations in the protection of public health.
34. Healthcare in foreign countries. International cooperation in the field of health.
35. Public health care system.
36. Health Insurance System.
37. Private Entrepreneurial Health Care System.
38. Main directions of health system reform in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.
39. Health Organization in Developing Countries.
40. International cooperation in the field of health care. World Health Organization.

Indicative List of Evaluation Tools (AP)

№	Code	Name of the appraisal means	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Presentation valuation in the fund
Oral Questioning				
1	UO-1	Interview	A means of control, organized as a special conversation between the teacher and the student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and Calculated on ascertainment Volume Knowledge a student on a certain section, topic, problem, etc.	Questions on topics/sections of the discipline
2	UO-2	Colloquium	A means of monitoring the assimilation of the educational material of a topic, section or sections of the discipline, organized as a training session in the form of an interview between the teacher and the students	Questions on topics/sections of the discipline
3	UO-3	Report, Communication	The product of the student's independent work, which is a public speech to present the results of the solution of a certain educational, practical, educational research or scientific topic	Topics of reports, messages
4	UO-4	Round table, discussion, polemics, Disputes, debates	Assessment tools that allow students to be involved in the process of discussing a controversial issue, problem and assess their ability to argue their own point of view	List of discussion topics for round tables, discussions, polemics, disputes, debates
Written works				
1	PP-1	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and skills Student	Test Task Fund
2	PP-2	Quiz	A tool for testing the ability to apply the acquired knowledge to solve problems of a certain type on a topic or section	A set of control tasks By variants
3	PR-3	Essay	A tool that allows you to assess the student's ability to express the essence of the problem in writing, independently analyze this problem using concepts and analytical tools of the relevant discipline, to draw conclusions summarizing the author's position on the problem posed	Essay Topics

4	PP-4	Abstract	A product of the student's independent work, representing is a written summary of the results of the theoretical Analysis Scientific (Training-	Certain	Abstract Topics
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			research) topic, where the author reveals the essence of the problems, gives different points of view, as well as his own views on it	
5	PP-5	Term paper, term project	The product of the student's independent work, which is a brief summary in writing of the results of the theoretical analysis of a certain scientific (educational and research) topic, where the author reveals the essence of the problem under study, gives various points of view, as well as his own Views on it	Coursework/Project Topics, Term Paper Outlines works/projects, methodological recommendations for writing CR and CP
6	PR-6	Laboratory work	A tool for consolidation and practical mastery of the material for a specific section	A set of tasks for Laboratory Work
7	PP-7	Abstract	A product of the student's independent work, reflecting the The main ideas of the lecture, message, etc.	Sections of the discipline
8	PP-8	Portfolio	A targeted selection of a student's work, revealing his/her individual educational achievements in one or more several academic disciplines	Portfolio Structure
9	PP-9	Project	The final product obtained as a result of the planning and implementation of a set of educational and research tasks. It allows you to assess the ability of students to independently construct their knowledge in the process of solving practical tasks and problems, to navigate in the information space and the level of formation of analytical, research skills, practical and creative thinking skills. Can be executed individually or by a group of students	Topics of group and/or individual projects
10	PP-10	Business and/or role-playing game	Joint activity of a group of students under the guidance of a teacher in order to solve educational and professionally oriented tasks by means of game modeling of a real problem situation. Allows you to assess the ability to analyze and solve typical professional tasks	Theme (problem), concept, roles, and expected outcome for each game
11	PP-11	Case Study	A problem-based task in which the learner is asked to to comprehend the real professionally-oriented situation necessary to solve this problem	Tasks for solving a case problem
12	PP-12	Workbook	Didactic complex designed for independent of the student's work and allows to assess the level of assimilation of the educational material	Sample Workbook

13	PP-13	Multi-level tasks and assignments	<p>A distinction is made between tasks and tasks:</p> <p>a) reproductive level, which makes it possible to assess and diagnose knowledge of factual material (basic concepts, algorithms, facts) and the ability to correctly use special terms and concepts, recognition of objects of study within a certain section of the discipline;</p> <p>6) reconstructive level, allowing to assess and diagnose the ability to synthesize, analyze, generalize factual and theoretical material with the formulation of specific conclusions, the establishment of cause-and-effect relationships;</p> <p>c) creative level, which allows you to assess and diagnose skills, integrate knowledge from various fields, and argue your own point of view</p>	A set of multi-level tasks and tasks
14	PP-14	Cash-Graphic work	A tool for testing the ability to apply the acquired knowledge according to a predetermined methodology to solve problems or tasks on the module or discipline in general	A set of tasks for performing the Graphic Work
15	PR-15	Creative Brief	A partially regulated task that has a non-standard solution and allows you to diagnose skills, integrate knowledge from various fields, and argue your own point View. It can be performed individually or by a group of students	Topics for group and/or individual creative assignments
Technical Means				
1	TC-1	Simulator	A technical tool that can be used to control the professional skills and abilities acquired by the student to manage a specific material object	A set of tasks for working on the simulator