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Federal state budgetary educational institution of higher education
Ural State Medical University' Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
Department of History, Economics and Law

Appendix to the RPD



APPROVED
Vice-Rector for
Educational Activities
A.A. Ushakov
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(UMU seal)

Fund of assessment tools for conducting intermediate certification in the
discipline
ECONOMY

Specialties: 31.05.03 Dentistry
Level of higher education: specialist Qualification: dentist

Yekaterinburg 2025

1) Codifier of learning outcomes for the discipline Name of the category of competencies: economic culture, including financial literacy. Code and name of the competence: UK-10. Able to make informed economic decisions in various areas of life.

Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence	Didactic unit (DU)	Controlled learning elements formed as a result of mastering the discipline			Methods of assessing the results of mastering the discipline
		Knowledge	Skills	Skills	
Section 1. Microeconomics					
<p>UK-10.1 Knows the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of social and economic policy UK- 10.2 Knows how to use methods of economic and financial planning to achieve the set goal UK-10.3 Has the skills to apply economic instruments for financial management taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life</p>	<p>DE 1. Microeconomics: principles and patterns of functioning</p>	<p>Basic economic concepts: economic resources, economic agents, supply and demand, competition, price (UK-10.1)</p>	<p>Perceive and analyze information necessary to make informed economic decisions (UK-10.2)</p>	<p>Presentation of an independent point of view, analysis and logical thinking on modern economic processes and the use of economic goods (UK-10.3)</p>	<p>Survey. Testing. Solving situational and practical problems. Interim assessment</p>
<p>UK-10.1 Knows the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of social and economic policy UK- 10.2 Can use methods of economic and financial planning to achieve the set goalVK-10.3</p>	<p>DE 2. Economics of the organization</p>	<p>Fundamentals of behavior of economic objects (UK-10.1); Principles of economic analysis for decision-making (UK — 10.1); Main types of income and methods of</p>	<p>Use sources of information on the rights and obligations of the consumer of financial services, analyze the main provisions of the agreement with the financial institution</p>	<p>Construction of graphs and tables for evaluation, analysis and synthesis of the situation in the organization (UK-10.3); calculation of indicators characterizing the</p>	<p>Survey. Testing. Solving situational and practical problems. Interim assessment</p>

Possesses skills in applying economic instruments for financial management taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life		obtaining them (UK-10.1)	(UK-10.2); Assess financial risks (UK-10.2)	economic and the financial condition of the organization (UK-10.3)	
Section 2. Macroeconomics					
UK-10.1 Knows the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of social and economic policy UK-10.2 Knows how to use methods of economic and financial planning to achieve the set goal UK-10.3 Has the skills to apply economic instruments for financial management taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life	DE 3. Macroeconomics: principles and patterns	Basic concepts of the system of national accounts (UK-10.1) Concepts of resource constraints of economic development (UK-10.1)	Critically evaluate information about the prospects for economic growth and technological development of the country's economy and its individual sectors (UK-10.2)	calculation of the main macroeconomic indicators (UK-10.3) calculation, analysis and synthesis of the level of inflation, unemployment (UK-10.3)	Survey. Testing. Solving situational and practical problems. Interim assessment
UK-10.1 Knows the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of social and economic policy UK-10.2 Knows how to use methods of economic and financial planning to achieve the set goal UK-10.3 Has the skills to apply economic instruments for financial management taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life	DE 4. Financial system	Goals, objectives, instruments and effects of the budget, tax, monetary and credit policy of the state (UK-10.1); Main financial organizations and instruments (UK-10.1)	Select financial management tools (UK-10.2); Assess your rights and responsibilities in the area of personal financial management (UK-10.2); Carry out financial planning at all stages of the life cycle (UK-10.2)	Calculation and analysis of monetary aggregates (UK-10.3); assessment of the effectiveness of the state fiscal policy (UK-10.3)	Survey. Testing. Solving situational and practical problems. Interim assessment

<p>UK-10.1 Knows the conceptual apparatus of economic science, the basic principles of the functioning of the economy, the goals and mechanisms of the main types of social and economic policy UK- 10.2 Knows how to use methods of economic and financial planning to achieve the set goal UK-10.3 Has the skills to apply economic instruments for financial management taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life</p>	<p>DE 5. World Economy</p>	<p>Features of the development of the world economy (UK- 10.1)</p>	<p>Critically evaluate information about the prospects for the country's economic representation on the world stage (UK- 10.2)</p>	<p>Presentation of an independent point of view, analysis and logical thinking, public speaking, moral and ethical argumentation, conducting discussions on determining the state of the world economy (UK- 10.3)</p>	<p>Survey. Testing. Solving situational and practical problems. Interim assessment</p>
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2) Assessment tools for midterm assessment

2.1.) ticket program Section 1. Microeconomics

1. Subject and methods of economics.

- economics as a science;
- subject of economics;
- functions (tasks) of economics;
- methods of economics.

2. Needs, resources, choice.

- economic needs;
- economic resources;
- economic choice.

3. Economic circulation.

- economic agents;
- subjects of market economy.

4. Economic systems.

- stages of development of economic systems;
- command economy;
- mixed economy;
- market economy.

5. Market economic system.

- essence of the market;
- levels of market emergence;
- market structure and its functions.

6. Law of demand.

- theory of market pricing: demand; demand function;
- law of demand;
- exceptions to the law of demand (Giffen effect, Veblen effect, snob effect, panic buying), non-functional choice;
- elasticity of demand, factors influencing elasticity of demand;
- individual and market demand.

7. Law of supply.

- supply function;
- law of supply;
- elasticity of supply;
- factors influencing elasticity of supply.

8. Types of market structures.

- perfect competition;
- concept of equilibrium price;
- shortage and surplus of goods.

9. Markets of imperfect competition.

- pure monopoly;
- monopolistic competition;
- oligopoly.

10. Price discrimination.

- the concept of price discrimination;
- manifestation of price discrimination.

11. Labor market.

- characteristic features of the labor market;
 - factors determining the labor market;
- economic rent.

12. Capital market.
 - capital theory;
 - discounting in the capital market;
 - capital liquidity.
13. Natural resource market.
 - land market specificity;
 - land rent.
14. Concept, objectives, classification of organizations.
 - concept of organization (enterprise, firm);
 - classification features of organizations.
15. Characteristics of organizational and legal forms of organizations.
 - entrepreneurial activity without forming a legal entity;
 - characteristics of partnership; - characteristics of company.
16. Resources and capital of the organization.
 - fixed capital;
 - intangible assets;
 - depreciation;
 - working capital.
17. Labor resources of the organization.
 - features of forms and systems of wages;
 - classification features of labor resources;
 - labor efficiency of personnel.
18. Production costs.
 - types of costs;
 - cost price and features of its formation;
 - classification of costs.
19. Enterprise profit.
 - types of profit;
 - features of profit calculation;
 - profitability;
 - break-even point.
20. Economic efficiency of the organization.
 - features of financial analysis;
 - profitability efficiency;
 - capital turnover efficiency.

Section 2. Macroeconomics

The system of national accounts: main indicators.

- concept of the system of national accounts;
- gross domestic product (GDP) and gross national product (GNP);
- methods of calculation (GDP). Real and nominal GDP;
- net national product (NNP);
- national income;
- personal income;
- income at personal disposal.

2. Macroeconomic equilibrium.

- models of macroeconomic equilibrium модель AD - AS;
 - neoclassical equilibrium model;
 - Keynesian equilibrium model;
 - IS
 - LM model;
 - economic instability; — economic equilibrium and instability.
3. Unemployment.
- types of unemployment;

- measurement of unemployment;
- types of unemployment;
- Okun's law.
- 4. Inflation.
 - the concept of "inflation";
 - types of inflation;
 - causes and manifestations of inflation;
 - Phillips curve; — stagflation.
- 5. Economic growth.
 - economic growth: essence, factors, types;
 - economic growth and economic development;
 - growth indicators;
 - models of extensive and intensive growth. Their advantages and disadvantages.
- 6. Economic cycle.
 - economic cycles in a market economy;
 - types of economic cycle: short (Kitchin), medium (Zhuglar), long (Kuznets) long Kondratiev waves;
 - phases of the average cycle.
- 7. Stages of formation and development of the institution of money.
 - the concept of money;
 - conditions of money circulation;
 - types of money;
 - functions of money.
- 8. Monetary aggregates.
 - money supply;
 - Fisher equation;
 - demand for money: choice between profitability and liquidity;
 - money supply;
 - money multiplier;
 - monetary aggregates by degree of liquidity.
- 9. Financial system of the state.
 - budget. Purpose of the state budget. Budget classification;
 - main items of income and expenditure of the state budget. Budget revenues and expenditures;
 - extra-budgetary state funds;
 - budget deficit and surplus.
- 10. State fiscal policy.
 - tax policy;
 - types of taxes, functions of taxes;
 - tax system;
 - tax burden, Laffer curve.
- 11. Financial market.
 - money market;
 - capital market;
 - currency market;
 - securities market.
- 12. Bank and banking system of the Russian Federation.
 - Central Bank and its functions;
 - monetary policy: policy of "expensive" and policy of "cheap" money;
 - banking system of the state;
 - types of credit and financial institutions;
 - commercial banks, types of operations carried out by commercial banks; - specialized credit institutions.
- 13. Securities.

- securities market;
- purpose and classification of securities;
- issue of securities;
- share. Income and profitability of a share. Nominal, market and market value of a share.

Dividend and coupon;

- bond;
- bill of exchange.

14. International Economic Relations (IER).

- system of international economic relations;
- concept of world economy (world economy);
- types of international economic relations. 15. International division of labor.
- world economy and world division of labor;
- international division of labor;
- characteristic features of the modern world economy: globalization, internationalization, transnationalization.

16. International trade.

- theories of international trade;
- the state and its role in international trade;
- tariff and non-tariff barriers;
- customs tariffs, their classification;
- international organizations and integration groupings, and their role in regulating world trade.

17. International movement of capital.

- classifications of international capital movement: direct, portfolio and other investments;
- capital flight;
- causes of cross-border capital movement;
- positive and negative consequences of migration for recipient and donor countries;
- transnational corporations; - the problem of external debt.

18. International monetary relations.

- monetary and financial system;
- types of currencies;
- exchange rate. Principles of exchange rate formation;
- systemic and conjuncture factors of the exchange rate;
- world monetary system: gold standard; gold exchange standard, gold exchange standard, modern (Jamaican) system.

19. Russia in the world economy.

- integration of Russia into the world economy. Russia and the WTO;
- economic integration in the post-Soviet space.

20. Modern economy of Russia.

- modern economic programs and areas of priority development of the Russian economy;
- the impact of the global pandemic on the Russian economy.

The ticket includes two questions: the first question is on microeconomics;

the second is on macroeconomics. Example of a ticket for the test:

1. Law of demand.
2. Fiscal policy of the state.

A) 2.) test tasks aimed at assessing knowledge Test tasks are developed for each DE. The task allows you to assess knowledge of a specific topic of the discipline. In the test task, the student is asked to choose one or more correct answers.

Examples of test questions:

1. The conditions for profit maximization in a monopoly market do not include... (two or more answers)
 - A) price is higher than average cost ($P > ATC$)
 - B) price is lower than average cost ($P < ATC$)

- C) marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue ($MC=MR$)
 - D) marginal cost exceeds average cost ($MC>ATC$)
2. The supply of land is... A) absolutely inelastic
- B) absolutely elastic
 - C) unlimited
 - D) has unit elasticity
3. A market of perfect competition is characterized by... (two or more answers)
- A) many producers
 - B) homogeneous product
 - C) one consumer
 - D) differentiated product
4. Unlike paper money, commodity money...
- A) has its own value
 - B) does not have its own value
 - C) does not function as a medium of exchange
 - D) is easily transformed into goods
5. On the Keynesian segment of the aggregate supply curve, an increase in aggregate demand leads to ...
- A) decrease in inflation
 - B) increase in price level
 - C) increase in supply of goods and increase in price level
 - D) increase in volume of production
1. 3.) situational and practical tasks aimed at assessing knowledge, skills, abilities and (or) experience of activity Examples of situational tasks1.

How do you understand the thesis about the rarity (limitation) of resources?

What problem arises due to the rarity of resources?

The limitation of which resources, in your opinion, holds back the possibilities of economic development in Russia, the possibilities of improving the quality of human life?

2. Do people take into account the alternative cost of goods in their everyday life? If health is a rare good, then how can we explain the widespread (human choice) of bad habits?

3. Provide a classification of various resources used in the healthcare system.

4. Think about how the healthcare system can be reorganized so that people pay more attention to their health.

5. Which economic system, in your opinion, is more effective in ensuring high standards of healthcare in Russia? Examples of practical problems

1. In a country with a population of 180 million people, the number of able-bodied citizens is 110 million people, the number of employed is 90 million people, the number of unemployed is 10 million people. The unemployment rate is ...

2. If with a 10% decrease in the price of a product, the supply volume decreased by 15%, then the price elasticity of supply will be equal to ...

3. The production function is given by the equation, where is the output volume in thousands of units, is the number of workers. The total product in thousands of units when hiring five workers will be equal to ...

4. If the inflation rate was 4%, the real interest rate was 2%, then the nominal rate is ...

5. It is known that over the past year, expenditure on final consumption amounted to 2060 billion rubles, investments 510 billion rubles, net export of goods and services 230 billion rubles, wages of hired workers 1400 billion rubles. When calculating GDP by expenditure, it will be _____ billion rubles.

3) Description of the assessment technology The basis of the point-rating system for assessing students' academic achievements is the modularity of the main educational programs implemented at USMU and the academic discipline "Economics".

The modular principle of organizing the educational process is based on structuring the content of the main educational programs into educational modules.

The modular principle of teaching academic disciplines is based on structuring the content of a specific academic discipline into disciplinary modules (didactic units).

The point-rating system for assessing students' academic achievements consists in forming a final student rating grade in the discipline of economics based on the cumulative principle.

The maximum amount of rating points that a student can earn in the academic discipline of economics in a semester based on the results of current and examination control of knowledge and skills is 80 rating points.

The maximum examination rating of a student in a discipline depends on the form of examination control and is 20 rating points, since a test is taken at the end of the semester in the discipline.

The student's rating in a semester in a discipline consists of rating points with which the teacher evaluates different types of student academic work during the semester.

The academic achievements of students in the course of studying the discipline are assessed in accordance with the Methodology of the point-rating system for assessing the academic achievements of students in the discipline "Economics".

Forms of control	min	max
I. Current control:		
I.1. Attending lectures	0	8
I.2. Work at the seminar:		
I.2.1. active work (discussion of current economic issues) on the topic of the lesson	1	2
I.2.2. participation in the discussion	1	2
I.2.3. solving situational and practical problems	1	2
I.2.4. participation in a business game	1	5
II. Border control:		
II. 1. testing (admission to the test)	3	5
II.2. completion of final test work on sections: macroeconomics and microeconomics	6	20
III. Independent work:		
III. 1. solving tasks for independent work (IW), presented in the form of situational and practical tasks	1	3
III.2. preparation of written detailed answers on current economic issues	0	1
III.3. study of theoretical material and preparation of oral answers	0	1
IV. Bonus points		
IV.1. preparation of reports and presentations at conferences of USMU, regional, all-Russian and international levels	5	20
IV.2. publication of an article in journals, collections of materials, including the NOMUS collection on the topic of the discipline	1	10
IV.3. participation in the SNO NOMUS circle, preparation and holding of games, participation in Olympiads, etc.	1	10
IV.4. a high level of achievement demonstrated in the study of a discipline	0	10

The final assessment for the discipline is carried out based on the results of the student's work during the semester. In order to receive an automatic credit for the discipline Economics, the student must score at least 50 points, provided that all didactic units (modules) provided for by the discipline's work program have been mastered to the minimum number of points and missed classes have been made up.

The range of rating points for didactic units (modules) for the discipline "Economics" The range of rating points for didactic units (modules) for the discipline "Economics" _____

Name of the module (didactic unit)	min	max
Section 1. Microeconomics		
Module 1.1. Microeconomics: principles and patterns of functioning	6	12
Module 1.2. Economics of the organization	9	18
Section 2. Macroeconomics		
Module 2.1. Macroeconomics: principles and patterns	3	6
Module 2.2. Financial system	6	12
Module 2.3. World Economy	3	6

Total	27	54
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For a student who has chosen to take an exam or test in the "automatic" format, the final rating for the discipline is determined by summing up the rating points scored by the student in the discipline during the semester based on the results of the current control (student rating in the semester) and bonus (incentive) rating points.

A student who, in order to increase the final rating for the discipline, has refused to receive a grade in the "automatic" format, takes the examination control on a general basis, losing the right to receive bonus points.

The final rating for the discipline and the corresponding certification grade for a student who has agreed to receive a grade in the "automatic" format are entered by the examiner in the grade book and examination report only on the day of the examination control of the group in which the student is studying.

If a student scores 40 to 50 points, or if not all didactic units (modules) are mastered and missed classes are not made up within the timeframes set by the department, the student takes the final test.

The test is taken in the form of an interview (answering a ticket that includes 2 questions). Among the methods and means of assessing students' competencies, knowledge, skills and abilities obtained during the study of the discipline economics, used in the department, the following can be distinguished:

- discussions on problematic or complex issues. Examples of discussions

1. Did Russia win or lose when joining the WTO?

2. Raising the retirement age from the standpoint of economic justification: for or against.

3. Is health a benefit or a necessity?

4. Business partnerships "did not take root" as an organizational and legal form of entrepreneurial activity in Russia. Why?

5. Is modern support for small businesses in Russia sufficient?

- joint solution of situational and practical economic problems.

- conversations with students during consultations and practice of missed topics.

- assessment of homework completion, solution of situational and practical problems and tests on topics and didactic units (modules) on remote (distant) access. The most important means of assessing students' knowledge, skills and abilities remains an interview during the test. Midterm assessment for the discipline is conducted in the form of an interview during the test on the questions (question) given in the relevant section of the assessment tools fund. The procedure for collecting additional rating points is established in the following cases:

- if the student did not appear for the midterm control events for the discipline during the semester;

- if the student did not receive the established minimum rating points required for admission to the test. A student who fails to attend midterm assessments during the semester and/or fails to complete mandatory practical work for an unjustified reason is allowed to complete midterm assessments and/or practical work with the permission of the dean's office, providing a written explanation of the reasons for absence from class.

The procedure for collecting additional rating points is established in the following cases:

- if the student did not show up for the final assessment events for the discipline during the semester;
- if the student did not receive the established minimum rating points required for admission to the test. A student who did not show up for the final assessment events during the semester and/or did not complete the required practical work for an unjustified reason is allowed to complete the final assessment events and/or practical work with the permission of the dean's office, having provided a written explanation of the reasons for absence from the classroom.

Type of credit control		Number of rating points	
		1 question	2 question
Interview	min	5	5
	max	10	10
Total	min	10	
	max	20	

A student's examination rating for a discipline in a test of less than 10 rating points is considered unsatisfactory (regardless of the student's rating for the discipline in the semester).

Criteria for certification assessment for a discipline

Оценка	Балл	Система и критерии оценки
"Passed»	Certified	The student demonstrates a comprehensive, systematic and deep knowledge of the educational and regulatory material, is able to freely complete the tasks provided by the program, has mastered the basic and additional information on the subject, demonstrates the systematic nature of knowledge on the discipline and is capable of independently replenishing and updating it in the course of further educational work and professional activity
"Not accepted"	Not certified	The student has gaps in knowledge of the basic educational material in the discipline, makes significant mistakes that he cannot correct when asked leading questions by the examiner, the answer is superficial

In this case, when determining the student's final rating for the discipline, the unsatisfactory examination rating is taken into account, and the examination report is given the grade unsatisfactory. The student has the right to retake the midterm assessment for the relevant discipline no more than twice within the timeframes established by the university. To convert the student's final rating for the discipline into an assessment grade, the following scale is introduced:

Student's assessment of the discipline	Final student rating in the discipline, rating points
"Not accepted"	0 - 49
"Passed»	50 - 100