

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Кубанов Сергей Исмаилович

Должность: и.о. декана медико-биологического факультета

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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

NORTH-CAUCASUS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY

APPROVED

Assoc. Prof. Kubanov S.I.

PhD in Medical Sciences

Dean

Faculty of Medicine and Biology

ASSESSMENT TOOLS FUND FOR THE DISCIPLINE

«Faculty therapy»

- Specialty: 31.05.01 General Medicine
- Mode of training: Full-time
- Year of commencement of studies: 2026
- Delivered in Semester, 7, 8

Introduction

1. Intended for carrying out current control of academic performance progress and intermediate attestation in the discipline of «Faculty therapy» for students of the specialty (majoting in) 31.05.01 General Medicine.
2. The ATF is an appendix to the program of the discipline «Faculty therapy»
3. Developer(s): Ivchenko G.S., Cand. of Med.Sc. Acting Head Department of Propedeutics of Internal Diseases.
4. Expert examination of the ATF has been completed.

Expert group:

Chairperson: Kubanov S. I., Associate Professor of the Department of Surgery, Orthopedics and Traumatology.

Committee members: Kotelevets S.M., Professor of the Department of Propedeutics of Internal Diseases.

Employer organization representative: Vilensky I.L., Chief Physician of Independent CDL, LLC

Expert conclusion – the ATF allows evaluating the level of competency levels and is recommended to be employed in the educational process.

5. The validity period for the ATF shall be determined by the period of implementation of the educational program.

1. Description of Evaluation Criteria at Various Stages of Their Formation, Description of Evaluation Scales

Levels of formation of competence(s), indicator(s)	Descriptors			
	Minimum level not achieved (Unsatisfactory) 2 points	Minimum level (Satisfactory) 3 points	Intermediate level (Good) 4 points	High level (Excellent) 5 points
Competency: UC-1				
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Raising a comprehensively developed personality. Indicator: ID-1 UC-1 identifies a problem situation, carries out its analysis and diagnosis based on a systems approach	Does not identify a problem situation	Identifies a problem situation	Identifies a problem situation, carries out its analysis	Identifies a problem situation, carries out its analysis and diagnosis based on a systems approach
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Raising a comprehensively developed personality. Indicator: ID-2 UC-1 carries out the search, selection, and systematization of information to determine alternative options for strategic decisions in a problem situation;	Does not carry out the search, selection, and systematization of information	Carries out the search, selection, and systematization of information	Carries out the search, selection, and systematization of information to determine alternative options	Carries out the search, selection, and systematization of information to determine alternative options for strategic decisions in a problem situation
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module):	Does not determine the risks of possible options for	Determines the risks of possible options for solving a	Determines and assesses the risks of possible options for	Determines and assesses the risks of possible options for

Raising a comprehensively developed personality. Indicator: ID-3 UC-1 determines and assesses the risks of possible options for solving a problem situation, and selects the optimal variant for its solution.	solving a problem situation	problem situation	solving a problem situation	solving a problem situation, and selects the optimal variant for its solution
Competency: PC-3				
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Acquisition of special medical skills and their application in practical healthcare. Indicator: ID-1 PC-3 Is capable of building an algorithm and selecting criteria for determining the main pathological states, syndromes, and diseases in patients of various profiles in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10)	Not capable of building an algorithm and selecting criteria for identifying various profiles in the patient	Capable of building an algorithm and selecting criteria for identifying various profiles in the patient	Capable of building an algorithm and selecting criteria for identifying the patient's various profiles of main pathological conditions, syndromes, diseases	Capable of building an algorithm and selecting criteria for identifying the patient's various profiles of main pathological conditions, syndromes, diseases following the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10)
Learning outcomes for the discipline	Does not identify main	Identifies main pathological symptoms	Identifies main pathological symptoms and	Identifies main pathological symptoms and

(module): Acquisition of special medical skills and their application in practical healthcare. Indicator: ID-2 PC-3 Identifies main pathological symptoms and syndromes, formulates a clinical diagnosis in accordance with ICD-10	pathological symptoms		syndromes, defines a clinical diagnosis	syndromes, defines a clinical diagnosis subject to ICD-10
Competency: PC-6				
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Acquisition of special medical skills and their application in practical healthcare. Indicator: ID-1 PC-6 Is capable of planning measures for medical rehabilitation of the patient, determining medical indications and contraindications for carrying them out, taking into account the diagnosis in accordance with current procedures for rendering medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on	Not capable of planning measures for the patient's medical rehabilitation	Capable of planning measures for the patient's medical rehabilitation	Capable of planning measures for the patient's medical rehabilitation, determining medical indications and contraindications for carrying them out, taking into account the diagnosis following current procedures for offering medical care	Capable of planning measures for the patient's medical rehabilitation, determining medical indications and contraindications for carrying them out, taking into account the diagnosis following current procedures for offering medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on issues of medical care provision, taking into account standards of medical care

issues of medical care provision, taking into account standards of medical care				
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Acquisition of special medical skills and their application in practical healthcare. Indicator: ID-2 PC-6 Determines medical indications for conducting medical rehabilitation measures, including during the implementation of an individual program of rehabilitation or habilitation of disabled persons, in accordance with current procedures for rendering medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on issues of medical care provision, taking into account standards of medical care	Does not determine medical indications for conducting medical rehabilitation measures	Determines medical indications for conducting medical rehabilitation measures	Determines medical indications for conducting medical rehabilitation measures, including during the implementation of an individual program of rehabilitation or habilitation of disabled persons, in accordance with current procedures for rendering medical care	Determines medical indications for conducting medical rehabilitation measures, including during the implementation of an individual program of rehabilitation or habilitation of disabled persons, in accordance with current procedures for rendering medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on issues of medical care provision, taking into account standards of medical care
Competency: PC-7				
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module):	Not capable of assessing medical indications and	Capable of assessing medical indications and	Capable of assessing medical indications and	Capable of assessing medical indications and

Acquisition of special medical skills and their application in practical healthcare. Indicator: ID-1 PC-7 Is capable of assessing medical indications and medical contraindications for the use of methods of prevention of diseases and (or) conditions, preventive measures taking into account the diagnosis in accordance with current procedures for rendering medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on issues of medical care provision, taking into account standards of medical care	medical contraindications for the methods of disease prevention	medical contraindications for the use of methods of disease prevention	medical contraindications for the use of methods of prevention of diseases and (or) conditions, preventive measures taking into account the diagnosis in accordance with current procedures for rendering medical care	medical contraindications for the use of methods of prevention of diseases and (or) conditions, preventive measures taking into account the diagnosis following current procedures for rendering medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on issues of medical care provision, taking into account standards of medical care
Learning outcomes for the discipline (module): Acquisition of special medical skills and their application in practical healthcare. Indicator: ID-2 PC-7 Applies principles of specific and non-specific	Does not apply principles of specific and non-specific prevention	Applies principles of specific and non-specific prevention	Applies principles of specific and non-specific prevention of infectious diseases, the national calendar of preventive vaccinations	Applies principles of specific and non-specific prevention of infectious diseases, the national calendar of preventive vaccinations, including according to epidemic indications

prevention of infectious diseases, the national calendar of preventive vaccinations, including according to epidemic indications				
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The evaluation of the competency formation level in the discipline is carried out on the basis of the Regulations on conducting current control of academic progress and intermediate attestation of students in higher education educational programs – Bachelor’s programs, Specialist’s programs, Master’s programs – at the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education NORTH-CAUCASUS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY in its current edition.

ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR CHECKING THE LEVEL OF COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT

Task Number	Correct Answer	Content of the Question	Competency
		Semester, 7	
1.	A	Preferred in the treatment of acute pneumonia in a patient with chronic bronchitis? A) ampicillin b) penicillin c) carbenicillin d) gentamicin e) levomycetin	Uc-1
2.	B	Which of the listed laboratory parameters confirms the development of myocardial infarction in the first 4 hours from the onset of the disease? A) ast b) cpk c) ldh d) alkaline phosphatase e) γ – glutamyl transpeptidase	Uc-1
3.	D	What is the nature of pain in duodenal ulcer disease? A) dull, pressing pain in the epigastrium, worsening with food intake b) cramping aching pain in the right hypochondrium with irradiation to the right shoulder when eating fatty food c) constant dull pain not associated with food intake d) pain in the epigastrium occurring on an empty stomach and 2–3 hours after eating e) pain 30 minutes after eating	Uc-1
4.	B	In case of threat of hepatic coma, the diet should limit: a) carbohydrates b) proteins c) fats d) fluids e) mineral salts	Uc-1
5.	A	The main indication for prescribing glucocorticoids in chronic glomerulonephritis: a) nephrotic syndrome b) arterial hypertension c) renal failure d) hematuria e) prevention of exacerbations	Uc-1
6.	C	Which of the listed symptoms appears earliest in biliary cirrhosis of the liver? A) bleeding gums b) enlarged spleen c) skin itching d) increased ast and alt e) decreased cholinesterase level	Uc-1

7.	A,b,d	Which manifestations are not characteristic of acute glomerulonephritis? A) persistent lower back pain b) fever with chills c) macrohematuria d) presence of drug allergy e) cyclical course	Uc-1
8.	B,c,e	Which agents are prescribed to a patient with status asthmaticus? A) adrenomimetics b) glucocorticoids parenterally in high dose c) theophylline d) sedatives e) oxygen	Uc-1
9.	A,b,c	Which factors contribute to the development of lung cancer? A) smoking b) nickel c) asbestos d) silicon e) ionizing radiation	Uc-1
10.	This is the amount of air that a person inhales and exhales during quiet breathing. Normally, the tidal volume is 0.3–0.7 l.	Tidal volume – is...	Uc-1
11.	D	Pregnant woman with complaints of heart palpitations and murmur. A) av rhythm with supraventricular extrasystole b) sinus rhythm with supraventricular extrasystole c) av rhythm with ventricular extrasystole d) sinus rhythm with ventricular extrasystole	Uc-1 Auscultation - soft systolic
12.	A,c,d	Which conditions are an absolute indication for hemodialysis? A) severe hyperkalemia b) uremic pericarditis c) uremic osteodystrophy	Uc-1
13.	A	Preferred in the treatment of acute pneumonia in a patient with chronic bronchitis? A) ampicillin b) penicillin c) carbenicillin d) gentamicin e) levomycetin	Pc-3
14.	B	Which of the listed laboratory parameters confirms the development of myocardial infarction in the first	Pc-3

		4 hours from the onset of the disease? A) ast b) cpk c) ldh d) alkaline phosphatase e) γ – glutamyl transpeptidase	
15.	D	What is the nature of pain in duodenal ulcer disease? A) dull, pressing pain in the epigastrium, worsening with food intake b) cramping aching pain in the right hypochondrium with irradiation to the right shoulder when eating fatty food c) constant dull pain not associated with food intake d) pain in the epigastrium occurring on an empty stomach and 2–3 hours after eating e) pain 30 minutes after eating	Pc-3
16.	B	In case of threat of hepatic coma, the diet should limit: a) carbohydrates b) proteins c) fats d) fluids e) mineral salts	Pc-3
17.	A	The main indication for prescribing glucocorticoids in chronic glomerulonephritis: a) nephrotic syndrome b) arterial hypertension c) renal failure d) hematuria e) prevention of exacerbations	Pc-3
18.	C	Which of the listed symptoms appears earliest in biliary cirrhosis of the liver? A) bleeding gums b) enlarged spleen c) skin itching d) increased ast and alt e) decreased cholinesterase level	Pc-3
19.	A,b,d	Which manifestations are not characteristic of acute glomerulonephritis? A) persistent lower back pain b) fever with chills c) macrohematuria d) presence of drug allergy e) cyclical course	Pc-3
20.	B,c,e	Which agents are prescribed to a patient with status asthmaticus? A) adrenomimetics b) glucocorticoids parenterally in high dose c) theophylline d) sedatives e) oxygen	Pc-3

21.	A,b,c	Which factors contribute to the development of lung cancer? A) smoking b) nickel c) asbestos d) silicon e) ionizing radiation	Pc-3	
22.	This is the amount of air that a person inhales and exhales during quiet breathing. Normally, the tidal volume is 0.3–0.7 l.	Tidal volume – is...	Pc-3	
23.	D	Pregnant woman with complaints of heart palpitations and murmur. A) av rhythm with supraventricular extrasystole b) sinus rhythm with supraventricular extrasystole c) av rhythm with ventricular extrasystole d) sinus rhythm with ventricular extrasystole	Pc-3	auscultation - soft systolic
24.	A,c,d	Which conditions are an absolute indication for hemodialysis? A) severe hyperkalemia b) uremic pericarditis c) uremic osteodystrophy	Pc-3	
25.	A	Preferred in the treatment of acute pneumonia in a patient with chronic bronchitis? A) ampicillin b) penicillin c) carbenicillin d) gentamicin e) levomycetin	Pc-6	
26.	B	Which of the listed laboratory parameters confirms the development of myocardial infarction in the first 4 hours from the onset of the disease? A) ast b) cpk c) ldh d) alkaline phosphatase e) γ – glutamyl transpeptidase	Pc-6	
27.	D	What is the nature of pain in duodenal ulcer disease? A) dull, pressing pain in the epigastrium, worsening with food intake b) cramping aching pain in the right hypochondrium with irradiation to the right shoulder when eating fatty food c) constant dull pain not associated with food intake d) pain in the epigastrium occurring on an empty	Pc-6	

		stomach and 2–3 hours after eating e) pain 30 minutes after eating	
28.	B	In case of threat of hepatic coma, the diet should limit: a) carbohydrates b) proteins c) fats d) fluids e) mineral salts	Pc-6
29.	A	The main indication for prescribing glucocorticoids in chronic glomerulonephritis: a) nephrotic syndrome b) arterial hypertension c) renal failure d) hematuria e) prevention of exacerbations	Pc-6
30.	C	Which of the listed symptoms appears earliest in biliary cirrhosis of the liver? A) bleeding gums b) enlarged spleen c) skin itching d) increased ast and alt e) decreased cholinesterase level	Pc-6
31.	A,b,d	Which manifestations are not characteristic of acute glomerulonephritis? A) persistent lower back pain b) fever with chills c) macrohematuria d) presence of drug allergy e) cyclical course	Pc-6
32.	B,c,e	Which agents are prescribed to a patient with status asthmaticus? A) adrenomimetics b) glucocorticoids parenterally in high dose c) theophylline d) sedatives e) oxygen	Pc-6
33.	A,b,c	Which factors contribute to the development of lung cancer? A) smoking b) nickel c) asbestos d) silicon e) ionizing radiation	Pc-6
34.	This is the amount of air that a person inhales and exhales during quiet breathing. Normally, the	Tidal volume – is...	Pc-6

	tidal volume is 0.3–0.7 l.		
35.	D	Pregnant woman with complaints of heart palpitations. Auscultation - soft systolic murmur. A) av rhythm with supraventricular extrasystole b) sinus rhythm with supraventricular extrasystole c) av rhythm with ventricular extrasystole d) sinus rhythm with ventricular extrasystole	Pc-6
36.	A,c,d	Which conditions are an absolute indication for hemodialysis? A) severe hyperkalemia b) uremic pericarditis c) uremic osteodystrophy	Pc-6
37.	A	Preferred in the treatment of acute pneumonia in a patient with chronic bronchitis? A) ampicillin b) penicillin c) carbenicillin d) gentamicin e) levomycetin	Pc-7
38.	B	Which of the listed laboratory parameters confirms the development of myocardial infarction in the first 4 hours from the onset of the disease? A) ast b) cpk c) ldh d) alkaline phosphatase e) γ – glutamyl transpeptidase	Pc-7
39.	D	What is the nature of pain in duodenal ulcer disease? A) dull, pressing pain in the epigastrium, worsening with food intake b) cramping aching pain in the right hypochondrium with irradiation to the right shoulder when eating fatty food c) constant dull pain not associated with food intake d) pain in the epigastrium occurring on an empty stomach and 2–3 hours after eating e) pain 30 minutes after eating	Pc-7
40.	B	In case of threat of hepatic coma, the diet should limit: a) carbohydrates b) proteins c) fats d) fluids e) mineral salts	Pc-7
41.	A	The main indication for prescribing glucocorticoids in chronic glomerulonephritis: a) nephrotic syndrome b) arterial hypertension c) renal failure	Pc-7

		d) hematuria e) prevention of exacerbations	
42.	C	Which of the listed symptoms appears earliest in biliary cirrhosis of the liver? A) bleeding gums b) enlarged spleen c) skin itching d) increased ast and alt e) decreased cholinesterase level	Pc-7
43.	A,b,d	Which manifestations are not characteristic of acute glomerulonephritis? A) persistent lower back pain b) fever with chills c) macrohematuria d) presence of drug allergy e) cyclical course	Pc-7
44.	B,c,e	Which agents are prescribed to a patient with status asthmaticus? A) adrenomimetics b) glucocorticoids parenterally in high dose c) theophylline d) sedatives e) oxygen	Pc-7
45.	A,b,c	Which factors contribute to the development of lung cancer? A) smoking b) nickel c) asbestos d) silicon e) ionizing radiation	PC-7
46.	This is the amount of air that a person inhales and exhales during quiet breathing. Normally, the tidal volume is 0.3–0.7 l.	Tidal volume – is...	PC-7
47.	D	Pregnant woman with complaints of heart palpitations. Auscultation - soft systolic murmur. A) av rhythm with supraventricular extrasystole b) sinus rhythm with supraventricular extrasystole c) av rhythm with ventricular extrasystole d) sinus rhythm with ventricular extrasystole	Pc-7
48.	A,c,d	Which conditions are an absolute indication for hemodialysis? A) severe hyperkalemia b) uremic pericarditis c) uremic osteodystrophy	Pc-7

Semester, 8			
49.	Sudden chest pain Onset of dyspnea (shortness of breath) Decreased blood pressure Tachycardia (rapid/accelerated heartbeat) Acrocyanosis Cardiac arrhythmia (disturbance of heart rhythm)	Signs of chronic pulmonary heart disease (chronic cor pulmonale):	UC-1
50.	Bleeding from esophageal varices Use of thiazide diuretics Long-term use of barbiturates	The cause of hepatic coma in a patient with liver cirrhosis may be...	UC-1
51.	Bronchography	An 18-year-old patient consulted a doctor with complaints of cough with purulent sputum, body temperature up to 38.2°C, weakness. Over the past 7 years he has been repeatedly hospitalized for left-sided lower-lobe pneumonia. What examination is necessary to establish the diagnosis?	Uc-1
52.	Spontaneous pneumothorax	A 23-year-old man, in full health, after a severe cough developed an attack of sharp pains in the right chest. On examination: tympany on the right, weakened breathing and bronchophony. The probable diagnosis is:	UC-1
53.	Osteoarthritis	A 48-year-old woman was hospitalized with complaints of pain and limited movement in the interphalangeal joints of the hands. On examination, dense nodules 0.5 cm in size, moderately painful on palpation, were found in the area of the distal interphalangeal joints. The joints are slightly deformed, movements in them are limited. X-ray revealed narrowing of the joint space, osteoporosis. The most probable diagnosis?	Uc-1

54.	Sudden chest pain Onset of dyspnea (shortness of breath) Decreased blood pressure Tachycardia (rapid/accelerated heartbeat) Acrocyanosis Cardiac arrhythmia (disturbance of heart rhythm)	Signs of chronic pulmonary heart disease (chronic cor pulmonale):	PC-3
55.	Bleeding from esophageal varices Use of thiazide diuretics Long-term use of barbiturates	The cause of hepatic coma in a patient with liver cirrhosis may be...	PC-3
56.	Bronchography	An 18-year-old patient consulted a doctor with complaints of cough with purulent sputum, body temperature up to 38.2°C, weakness. Over the past 7 years he has been repeatedly hospitalized for left-sided lower-lobe pneumonia. What examination is necessary to establish the diagnosis?	Pc-3
57.	Spontaneous pneumothorax	A 23-year-old man, in full health, after a severe cough developed an attack of sharp pains in the right chest. On examination: tympany on the right, weakened breathing and bronchophony. The probable diagnosis is:	PC-3
58.	Osteoarthritis	A 48-year-old woman was hospitalized with complaints of pain and limited movement in the interphalangeal joints of the hands. On examination, dense nodules 0.5 cm in size, moderately painful on palpation, were found in the area of the distal interphalangeal joints. The joints are slightly deformed, movements in them are limited. X-ray revealed narrowing of the joint space, osteoporosis. The most probable diagnosis?	Pc-3
59.	Sudden chest pain	Signs of chronic pulmonary heart disease (chronic cor pulmonale):	PC-6

	Onset of dyspnea (shortness of breath) Decreased blood pressure Tachycardia (rapid/accelerated heartbeat) Acrocyanosis Cardiac arrhythmia (disturbance of heart rhythm)		
60.	Bleeding from esophageal varices Use of thiazide diuretics Long-term use of barbiturates	The cause of hepatic coma in a patient with liver cirrhosis may be...	PC-6
61.	Bronchography	An 18-year-old patient consulted a doctor with complaints of cough with purulent sputum, body temperature up to 38.2°C, weakness. Over the past 7 years he has been repeatedly hospitalized for left-sided lower-lobe pneumonia. What examination is necessary to establish the diagnosis?	Pc-6
62.	Spontaneous pneumothorax	A 23-year-old man, in full health, after a severe cough developed an attack of sharp pains in the right chest. On examination: tympany on the right, weakened breathing and bronchophony. The probable diagnosis is:	PC-6
63.	Osteoarthritis	A 48-year-old woman was hospitalized with complaints of pain and limited movement in the interphalangeal joints of the hands. On examination, dense nodules 0.5 cm in size, moderately painful on palpation, were found in the area of the distal interphalangeal joints. The joints are slightly deformed, movements in them are limited. X-ray revealed narrowing of the joint space, osteoporosis. The most probable diagnosis?	Pc-6
64.	Sudden chest pain Onset of dyspnea	Signs of chronic pulmonary heart disease (chronic cor pulmonale):	PC-7

	(shortness of breath) Decreased blood pressure Tachycardia (rapid/accelerated heartbeat) Acrocyanosis Cardiac arrhythmia (disturbance of heart rhythm)		
65.	Bleeding from esophageal varices Use of thiazide diuretics Long-term use of barbiturates	The cause of hepatic coma in a patient with liver cirrhosis may be...	PC-7
66.	Bronchography	An 18-year-old patient consulted a doctor with complaints of cough with purulent sputum, body temperature up to 38.2°C, weakness. Over the past 7 years he has been repeatedly hospitalized for left-sided lower-lobe pneumonia. What examination is necessary to establish the diagnosis?	Pc-7
67.	Spontaneous pneumothorax	A 23-year-old man, in full health, after a severe cough developed an attack of sharp pains in the right chest. On examination: tympany on the right, weakened breathing and bronchophony. The probable diagnosis is:	PC-7
68.	Osteoarthritis	A 48-year-old woman was hospitalized with complaints of pain and limited movement in the interphalangeal joints of the hands. On examination, dense nodules 0.5 cm in size, moderately painful on palpation, were found in the area of the distal interphalangeal joints. The joints are slightly deformed, movements in them are limited. X-ray revealed narrowing of the joint space, osteoporosis. The most probable diagnosis?	Pc-7

2. Description of the Evaluation Scale

Within the framework of the rating system, students' academic progress in each discipline is evaluated during current control and intermediate attestation. The rating system for assessing students' knowledge is based on the use of a combination of control activities to check the covered material (checkpoints), optimally located throughout the entire time interval of studying the discipline. The principles of the rating system for assessing students' knowledge are based on the requirements described in the Regulations on the organization of the educational process based on the rating system for assessing students' knowledge at NCFU.

3. Criteria for Evaluating Competencies

The grade **Excellent** shall be awarded to a student if the theoretical content of the course has been mastered completely, without gaps; the material is presented exhaustively, consistently, clearly, and logically; the student freely copes with tasks, questions, and other types of knowledge application; uses additional material in the answer; all tasks provided for by the program are completed, and the quality of their execution is evaluated by a number of points close to the maximum; analyzes the obtained results; demonstrates independence when performing tasks.

The grade **Good** is to be awarded to a student if the theoretical content of the course is mastered completely, the necessary practical competencies are mainly formed, all educational tasks provided for by the training program are completed, and the quality of their execution is sufficiently high. The student firmly knows the material, presents it competently and strictly on the merits of the matter, without allowing significant inaccuracies in answering the question.

The grade **Satisfactory** is awarded to a student in case the theoretical content of the course has been mastered in part only, but the gaps are not of a significant nature, most of the tasks provided for by the program are completed, but contain errors, the student allows inaccuracies and insufficiently correct wording when answering the question, and violations of logical sequence are observed in the presentation of the program material.

The grade **Unsatisfactory** is awarded to a student if they do not know a significant part of the program material, allow significant errors, perform practical works with great difficulty and uncertainty, the necessary practical competencies are not formed, most of the educational tasks provided for by the training program are not completed, and the quality of their execution is evaluated by a number of points close to the minimum.