

**Academic programme  
component**

**31.05.01 General Medicine  
programme**

**Б1.0.11  
discipline code**

**ASSESSMENT MATERIALS**

**Discipline Б1.0.11 Economics**

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### 1. Criteria and assessment of competencies and their mastery indicators, formed by the discipline

Code and competence name	Code and indicator of competence mastery	Results of training in the discipline (module)			Formative assessment	Interim assessment
		<i>To know</i>	<i>To be able to</i>	<i>To have</i>		
<b>УК-2 Can manage a project at each stage of its implementation</b>	ИД-1 УК-2 Understands basics of project management, takes into consideration project and project results requirements	- basic concepts of economics as a scientific field, features of the main economic categories.	- apply general economic knowledge in professional activities, - manage a project at all stages of its implementation.	- skills in making economic decisions in professional activities; - ability to monitor the progress of the project.	- report - case task - test	Credit
	ИД-2 УК-2 Develops and manages a project in a chosen professional area at each stage of its implementation, taking into consideration its risks					
<b>УК-10 Can make sensible economic decisions in various fields</b>	ИД-3 УК-2 Substantiates practical importance of a project	- fundamentals of micro- and macroeconomics, features of the operation of the main economic categories.	- collect the necessary data, analyze it and prepare an information review using domestic and foreign sources of information; - analyze the state and determine opportunities for market development, make sensible economic decisions in professional activities.	- skills in using modern scientific methods to conduct scientific research and process and present their results; - skills in solving practical tasks		
	ИД-1 УК-10 Understands and analyzes information necessary for making sensible economic decisions					
	ИД-2 УК-10 Substantiates economic decisions in various fields using methods of economic analysis and planning					

	so as to achieve set goals  ИД-3 УК-10 Applies economic knowledge in technical and economic grounding of engineering decisions					
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## 2. Competencies mastery (indicators of their mastery) level assessment

Competencies mastery (their indicators) indices	Criteria and grading system of competencies mastery (indicators of their mastery) assessment			
	Insufficient («unsatisfactory»)	Sufficient («satisfactory»)	Above average («good»)	Advance («excellent»)
<b>Extent of knowledge</b>	Knowledge level is below the required. Major mistakes occurred.	Minimally allowed knowledge level. Minor mistakes occurred.	Knowledge level corresponds well to the educational programme. Minor errors occurred.	Knowledge level corresponds well to the educational programme.
<b>Ability mastery</b>	Basic abilities were not demonstrated during standard tasks completion. Major mistakes occurred.	Basic abilities were demonstrated. All tasks were completed, yet not in full (clarifications are absent, conclusions are incomplete)	All main abilities were demonstrated. All tasks were completed in full, yet with few errors.	All main abilities were demonstrated. All main and additional tasks were completed without mistakes or errors.
<b>Skill mastery (having experience)</b>	Basic skills were not demonstrated during standard tasks completion. Major mistakes occurred	Minimum set of skills for standard tasks completion with minor error, is acquired.	Basic skills were demonstrated in completing standard tasks, yet with few errors.	All main skills were demonstrated in completing main and additional tasks without mistakes or errors.
<b>Competence mastery characteristics</b>	Competencies have not been acquired. The acquired knowledge, skills, and abilities are not enough to solve practical (professional) tasks.  OR Insufficient number of credit points as per the established range.	Competencies mastery is adequate. The acquired knowledge, abilities, and skills are mostly sufficient to complete professional tasks.	Competencies mastery mainly satisfies the requirements. The acquired knowledge, abilities, and skills are mainly sufficient to complete professional tasks.	Competencies mastery satisfies the requirements to the full extent. The acquired knowledge, abilities, and skills are fully sufficient to complete difficult professional tasks, including non-standard.

### 3. Criteria and grading system of the formative assessment tasks

#### 3.1. Criteria and grading system of practical work

The list of practical works, order of completion and presentation, requirements for results, structure, and contents of laboratory work report, etc., are presented in the methodological guidelines on mastering the discipline as well as in MAU LMS Moodle.

<b>Grade/points</b>	<b>Assessment criteria</b>
<i>Excellent / 10</i>	The task is completed correctly and in full. The laboratory report is well-prepared and satisfies the requirements. Answers to the teacher's questions (during the presentation) are full.
<i>Good / 8</i>	The task is completed in full, yet without sufficient justification or a minor error, which does not impact the argumentation sequence, occurred. All task completion requirements are satisfied.
<i>Satisfactory / 3</i>	The task is completed partially, with mistakes. Adequate level of completed laboratory or practical tasks. Majority of task completion requirements are satisfied.
<i>Unsatisfactory / 0</i>	The task has not been completed.

#### 3.2. Criteria and grading system of reports

The list of report topics, requirements for structure and design are presented in the methodological guidelines on mastering the discipline, as well as in MAU LMS Moodle.

Assessment materials include approximate report topics:

1. Periods of development of economic science, main scientific trends, their representatives and contribution to the development of economic theory.
2. Model of production possibilities of society and problems of economic choice.
3. Main features of economic systems and their models.
4. Essence, forms and rights of property.
5. "Fiasco" of the market and the state.
6. Factors determining changes in supply and demand and their volumes.
7. The concept of market equilibrium.
8. Economies of production scale.
9. Law of Diminishing Marginal Productivity.
10. Types and methods of competition.
11. Types of market structures, characteristics of perfect and imperfect competition.
12. The essence and types of monopolies.
13. Antimonopoly regulation.
14. The concept of a budget, its income and expenses.
15. Essence, types and functions of taxes.
16. The essence and instruments of monetary policy.
17. The concept of the world economy, causes, types and forms international economic relations.

<b>Grade/points</b>	<b>Assessment criteria</b>
<i>Excellent / 10</i>	Understanding of material, complete and reasoned answers to additional questions. The material is presented in a logically consistent manner, there are independent conclusions, and material from additional sources and Internet resources is used. The report is of research nature. Visual material (presentation) is used.

<i>Good / 8</i>	Understanding of material, though some difficulties in answering additional questions are present. The report is not of research nature. Visual material (presentation) is not used.
<i>Satisfactory / 3</i>	Difficulties in selecting material and structuring it. Mostly educational literature is used, with no additional sources of information. Difficulties in answering additional questions about the topic of the report and formulating conclusions. The material is not presented sequentially, and logical connections are not established.
<i>Unsatisfactory / 0</i>	The report is prepared on one source of information or does not correspond to the topic. OR The report has not been prepared at all.

### 3.3. Criteria and grading system of case tasks

#### Case task 1.

The following data is available:

40 million rubles have already been spent on the construction of the hotel. Another 20 million rubles are still to be invested to complete construction. But the situation in the hotel services market has changed. Economists estimate future income at 30 million rubles.

The goal is to determine whether construction needs to be completed? Explain your answer.

**Solution:**

Yes, it is necessary to complete the construction of the hotel if there are no other, more profitable options for using the unfinished construction. Additional (marginal) costs (20 million rubles) are less than additional income (30 million rubles). Sunk costs were excluded from this decision.

It should be remembered that in this case it is incorrect to add up the total costs:  $40 + 20 = 60$  million rubles.

#### Case task 2.

The table presents data on the dependence of the volume of demand and volume of supply of diaries on their price:

Цена, в рублях	Объем спроса, в тыс. штук	Объем предложения, в тыс. штук
10	120	15
20	100	30
30	80	45
40	60	60
50	40	75
60	20	90
70	0	105

The equilibrium price of a product on the market will be...

**Solution:** The equilibrium market price is the price at which the volume of goods demanded is equal to the volume of goods offered for sale. Based on the data in the table, the equilibrium market price for diaries is a price at the level of 40 rubles, at which the volume of demand and the volume of supply of the product coincide.

Case task 3.

Given are the Demand Function for matchboxes from the Taiga company  $Q_D = 11 - P$  and the Supply Function  $Q_S = 2P + 5$ , where  $Q_D$  is the volume of demand, thousand boxes,  $Q_S$  is the volume of supply, thousand boxes, P is the price, rub. for a matchbox of "Taiga".

The sales volume of Taiga matchboxes at a price of 3 rubles will be \_\_\_\_\_ thousand boxes.

Solution: The sales volume of matchboxes is calculated as follows: substitute a value equal to 3 rubles into the demand function instead of the price:  $Q_D = 11 - P = 11 - 3 = 8$ . The sales volume of Taiga matchboxes at a price equal to 3 rubles will be 8 thousand boxes.

Grade/points	Assessment criteria
<i>Excellent / 20</i>	The requirements are fully satisfied. Systemic and situational approaches are applied. Justified argumentation is given. Goals, tasks, case occurrence reasons are determined. Risks, difficulties in problem solving are identified. Action plan is devised.
<i>Good / 15</i>	Goals, tasks, case occurrence reasons are determined correctly. Risks, difficulties in problem solving are identified. Action plan is devised, yet the algorithm of problem solving is not stated clearly and consecutively.
<i>Satisfactory / 10</i>	Argumentation on the problem is given; goals, tasks, case occurrence reasons are determined. Possible connections of the problem with other problems are identified; action plan is partially devised.
<i>Unsatisfactory / 0</i>	Unclear argumentation on the problem is presented or no argumentation is given. No goals, objectives, or results of upcoming activities are stated. The action plan contains serious mistakes.

### 3.4. Criteria and grading system of tests

The list of test questions and tasks, as well as test procedure description are presented in the methodological guidelines on mastering the discipline, as well as in MAU LMS Moodle.

Assessment materials include a typical test variant:

1. If from an income of 1000 units of acc. a tax of 100 units of acc. is paid. units, from an income of 10,000 units of acc. the tax is 2000 units of acc., then the tax system by the nature of tax calculation is ...
  - a) progressive
  - b) regressive
  - c) proportional
  - d) fixed
2. Instruments of discretionary fiscal policy include...
  - a) reduction in tax rates
  - b) increase in government spending
  - c) change in tax revenues
  - d) progressive taxation scale
3. A full-time student searching for a job belongs to the category...
  - a) not in the labor force

- b) busy
- c) unemployed
- d) disabled population

4. A refrigerated display case in a store is a \_\_\_\_\_ resource.

- 1 material
- 2 labor
- 3 financial
- 4 consumer

5. Opportunity costs are costs...

- 1 explicit
- 2 permanent
- 3 missed opportunities
- 4 explicit plus implicit

6. According to the law of demand...

- 1 as price increases, quantity demanded decreases
- 2 a decrease in prices will lead to an increase in demand
- 3 an increase in prices will lead to an increase in demand
- 4 an increase in prices will lead to an increase in demand

7. Non-price factors influencing supply do not include...

- 1 prices for finished product
- 2 change in consumer income
- 3 resource prices
- 4 resource prices

Grade/points	Assessment criteria
<i>Excellent</i>	90-100% of correct answers
<i>Good</i>	70-89% of correct answers
<i>Satisfactory</i>	50-69% of correct answers
<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	49% or less of correct answers

#### **4. Criteria and grading system of the discipline (module) results during the interim assessment**

##### Criteria and grading system for the discipline results (credit)

If the student has enough credit points according to the established range of discipline (module), then they passed the discipline.

Assessment materials include a list of questions for the credit:

- 1. Subject and method of economic theory
- 2. Externalities and public goods
- 3. Stages of development of economic theory
- 4. The role of the state in regulating the economy
- 5. Needs and resources.

6. Social production and economic relations.
7. Production capabilities of society and economic choice.
8. Consumption and saving
9. Economic systems.
10. Property: rights and forms.
11. Definition of the market and its types.
12. Market functions.
13. Market structures, objects and subjects of the market.
14. Determination of supply and demand.
15. Factors determining changes in supply and demand.
16. The concept of market equilibrium.
17. Elasticity of supply and demand.
18. Organizational and legal forms of enterprises.
19. The concept of a company.
20. Costs (expenses) of the company
21. Revenue as the total income of an enterprise.
22. Profit. Types of profit. Profit maximization condition
23. Break-even point.
24. Types and functions of competition.
25. Imperfect competition: monopoly, oligopoly
26. Markets for production factors: characteristic features
27. Capital market.
28. Foreign trade and trade policy
29. Labor market.
30. Exchange rate
31. Land market.
32. Main macroeconomic indicators
33. Relationship between macroeconomic indicators
34. Methods for calculating macroeconomic indicators.
35. Nominal and real GDP. Price indices.
36. System of national accounts.
37. Theory of macroeconomic equilibrium.
38. Macroeconomic instability
39. Economic cycle
40. Unemployment, its types. Okun's Law.
41. Regulation of unemployment.
42. Concept and measurement of inflation.
43. Causes of inflation.
44. Types and types of inflation.
45. Socio-economic consequences of inflation.
46. Anti-inflationary policy.
47. Economic growth
48. Income: formation, distribution and inequality
49. Banking system
50. Monetary policy
51. Fiscal policy



- 52. Consumer Behaviour
- 53. Money and its functions
- 54. Government spending and taxes
- 55. International economic relations

Final grade	Total sum of points	Assessment criteria
<i>Excellent</i>	91 - 100	All checkpoints of the formative assessment have been completed at a high level. The exam is passed.
<i>Good</i>	81-90	All checkpoints of the formative assessment have been completed. The exam is passed.
<i>Satisfactory</i>	70- 80	Checkpoints of the formative assessment have been completed partially. The exam is passed.
<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	69 or less	Checkpoints of the formative assessment have not been completed or the exam is not passed

**5. Diagnostic tasks for the assessment of the educational results in the discipline (module) within the framework of internal and external independent assessment of the quality of education**

Assessment materials contain tasks for assessing knowledge, skills and abilities that demonstrate the level of competence mastery and indicators of their mastery.

The set of tasks is designed so as to assess each competence in written form.

The set of tasks includes: test.

<b>YK-2 Can manage a project at each stage of its implementation</b>	
1.	The main significance of economic science today is that it: a) helps entrepreneurs run successful businesses; b) reveals to a person the true motives of his behavior; c) shows the ways of the best organization of social production in order to meet people's needs; d) helps to earn money.
2.	An economic good is: a) need for something; b) an element necessary for the production of goods; c) a means of satisfying needs; d) income received by households from the sale of resources
3.	The solvent need for any product or service is... a) households; b) demand; c) price; d) oligopoly.
4.	Quasi-money is not considered... a) coins and banknotes b) shares in investment funds c) bank certificates of deposit d) funds in urgent accounts
5.	Economic laws reflect: 1) Necessary, causal relationships and interdependencies between economic phenomena and processes 2) Objective patterns of economic functioning
6.	What issues does the economic system solve?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) what, where, for whom</li> <li>2) when, why and who</li> <li>3) what, how, for whom and what is the growth rate</li> <li>4) what are the causes of unemployment and inflation</li> </ol>
7.	<p>The basic resources that form a prerequisite for any even the simplest production are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) financial, labor and material resources;</li> <li>2) information, natural, labor resources;</li> <li>3) natural, labor and material resources;</li> <li>4) natural, labor and time as a resource;</li> <li>5) labor, financial and information resources.</li> </ol>
8.	The owner of money capital receives income in the form of _____
9.	<p>That part of the resources that is directly involved in the production process and used as its conditions is usually called:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) technological factors;</li> <li>2) factors of production;</li> <li>3) material factors;</li> <li>4) production resources.</li> </ol>
10.	<p>In modern economic theory, the following factors of production are distinguished:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) land;</li> <li>2) labor;</li> <li>3) capital;</li> <li>4) entrepreneurship;</li> <li>5) investments.</li> </ol>
<b>YK-10 Can make sensible economic decisions in various fields</b>	
1.	<p>What problems does microeconomics study?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the volume of national production;</li> <li>b) the general price level in the country;</li> <li>c) unemployment;</li> <li>d) changes in oil prices</li> </ol>
2.	<p>The natural rate of unemployment is determined as the result of summing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) frictional and structural unemployment</li> <li>b) frictional and cyclic</li> <li>c) frictional, cyclical and structural unemployment</li> <li>d) there is no correct answer</li> </ol>
3.	<p>Consumer behavior theory suggests that consumer choice is determined by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the desire to maximize overall utility</li> <li>2) consumer preferences, prices of purchased goods and the amount of consumer income</li> <li>3) consumer preferences and prices of purchased goods</li> <li>4) prices of purchased goods and the consumer's budget</li> </ol>
4.	<p>If the market price is below the equilibrium price, then:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) there is a shortage of goods;</li> <li>2) there is a surplus of goods;</li> <li>3) the price of resources decreases;</li> <li>4) buyers have an advantage in the market.</li> <li>5) there is a surplus of goods.</li> </ol>
5.	<p>If a consumer chooses a combination of goods represented by a point to the left of the budget line, then he</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) is in a position of consumer equilibrium</li> <li>2) maximizes the indicator</li> <li>3) wants to buy more goods than his budget allows</li> <li>4) none of the answers are correct</li> </ol>

	5) does not fully use his budget
6.	The goal of a rational consumer is to: 1) buy a product at a lower price; 2) for a certain amount of money, buy the maximum possible number of goods; 3) for a certain amount of money, purchase the most useful set of goods and services; 4) 4) such a goal cannot be determined.
7.	The initial motivation for people's economic activity is _____
8.	GDP expressed at current prices is _____ GDP
9.	An increase in aggregate demand may result from _____ tax level
10.	The main factor in changing the quantity of supply and demand is the change in _____