

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Privolzhsky Research Medical University"
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR DISCIPLINE

LAW

Training program (specialty): **31.05.01 GENERAL MEDICINE**

Department: **SOCIAL MEDICINE AND HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT**

Mode of study: **FULL-TIME**

1. Bank of assessment tools for the current monitoring of academic performance, mid-term assessment of students in the discipline / practice

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline "Law" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Law". All the details of the approval submitted in the WPD for this discipline apply to this BAT.

(Banks of assessment tools allow us to evaluate the achievement of the planned results stated in the educational program.

Assessment tools are a bank of control tasks, as well as a description of forms and procedures designed to determine the quality of mastering study material by students.)

2. List of assessment tools

The following assessment tools are used to determine the quality of mastering the academic material by students in the discipline/ practice:

| No. | Assessment tool | Brief description of the assessment tool | Presentation of the assessment tool in the BAT |
|-----|-----------------|--|--|
| 1 | Test | A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure of measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student | Bank of test tasks |

3. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program and the types of evaluation tools

| Code and formulation of competence* | Stage of competence formation | Controlled sections of the discipline | Assessment tools |
|--|--|--|--|
| <i>code and name of the competence being formed</i> | Entry, Current, Mid-term <i>(leave what you need)</i> | Section 1 <i>Name of the section</i> Section 2 <i>Name of the section</i> ... Section * <i>Name of the section</i> <i>And so on, the sections of the discipline involved in the development of the competence</i> | <i>Specify the assessment tool(s)</i> <i>E.g:</i> <i>Interview 1</i> <i>(number – if there are several assessment tools of such forms)</i> <i>Credit</i> |
| UC-1: aptitude for critical analysis of problematic situations based on systematic approach; ability to strategize | Current | Section 6: Administrative law: basic concepts Section 7: Criminal law: basic concepts Section 8: Civil law: basic concepts Section 10: Medical law: basic concepts | Test |

| | | | |
|---|---------|--|------|
| UC-11: aptitude for intolerable attitude towards corrupt conduct | Current | Section 2: Theory of State: basic concepts Section 3: Theory of Law: basic concepts Section 4: Theory of Human Rights and Freedoms Section 5: Constitutional law: basic concepts Section 6: Administrative law: basic concepts Section 7: Criminal law: basic concepts Section 9: Employment law: basic concepts Section 10: Medical law: basic concepts Section 11: Environmental and Cyberlaw law: basic concepts | Test |
| GPC-1: aptitude for following moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in the professional activities | Current | Section 1: Introduction to the Legal Studies Section 2: Theory of State: basic concepts Section 3: Theory of Law: basic concepts Section 4: Theory of Human Rights and Freedoms Section 5: Constitutional law: basic concepts Section 6: Administrative law: basic concepts Section 7: Criminal law: basic concepts Section 8: Civil law: basic concepts Section 9: Employment law: basic concepts Section 10: Medical law: basic concepts Section 11: Environmental and Cyberlaw law: basic concepts | Test |
| GPC-11: aptitude for preparing and implementing of normative documentation in the health care system | Current | Section 10: Medical law: basic concepts Section 11: Environmental and Cyberlaw law: basic concepts | Test |

** - not provided for postgraduate programs*

4. The content of the assessment tools of current control

4.1. Test for the assessment of competence "UC-1":

MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS ARE:

- A) Patients with congenital or acquired disorders of psychic activity
- B) Patients with somatic disease
- C) Patient with regular headaches
- D) Patients with (a) and (c)

RESOURCES OF PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS:

- A) Shall be the same as any other health establishment
- B) Shall be the same as any other academic establishment
- C) Shall be less than any other health establishment
- D) Shall be more than any other health establishment

THE ESTABLISHMENTS INTENDED FOR THE PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE ARE

- A) Neuropsychiatric dispensaries
- B) Psychiatric and neuropsychiatric hospitals
- C) Day and night psychiatric hospitals
- D) All of the above

WHAT CRITERIA SHOULD THE DONOR AND RECIPIENT HAVE IN ACCORDING TO THE ACT "ABOUT DONATION OF BLOOD AND ITS COMPONENTS" (2012):

- A) Blood is drawn from a living human being aged 18-60 years old
- B) Voluntary oral agreement of a person to have his blood or its components drawn is required
- C) Before blood drawing a donor is to undergo a medical examination
- D) Blood transfusion does not require the consent of the donor and the recipient

CORRECTIONAL LABOR LAW REGULATES:

- A) Social relations in the process of labor activity
- B) Activity of agencies of inquiry, procuracy and court, and their relationship with citizens in criminal investigations and adjudication
- C) Relations that develop in the execution of penal measures and are associated with correctional labor effects

4.2. Test for the assessment of competence "UC-11":

WHAT ARE THE MAIN DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF LEGAL STATE?

- A) Fundamental law is Constitution
- B) Human liberty is his right
- C) Existence of unified armed forces, police, security services, customs
- D.) Unified system of legislation and a judicial system
- E) Separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial authorities

EXPLAIN THE THESIS OF LEGAL STATE: "MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE AND AN INDIVIDUAL"

- A) All people have equal civil and political rights and freedoms
- B) The law is mandatory for both state authorities and citizens
- C) The election of citizens to public authorities takes place through equal elections

THE MAIN FUNCTION OF STATE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES IS:

- A) Creation and approval of laws
- B) Realization and enforcement of law
- C) Protection of citizens' rights

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE PRINCIPLE OF RULE-MAKING "HUMANISM "?

- A) Mutual responsibility of the state and an individual

- B) Ensuring and protecting the rights and freedoms of the individual
- C) Supremacy of law in all spheres of social life
- D) The election of citizens to public authorities

NAME THE TYPES OF ANTI-DEMOCRATIC REGIME

- A) Totalitarian
- B) Socialist
- C) Authoritarian
- D) Racist
- E) Capitalist

LEGAL REGULATION IS LIMITED:

- A) Decision of executive bodies
- B) Territorial jurisdiction
- C) Incomplete fulfillment of citizens' legal obligations
- D) Period of validity of a legal act

LIST THE FORMS OF REALIZATION OF LEGAL NORMS:

- A) Limitation of Law depending on the space, time and a certain set of persons
- B) Exercise and realization of rights presented by legal norms
- C) Obligatory performance of duties, irrespective of desire of subjects of legal relations
- D) Abstention from performing acts prohibited by juridical norms
- E) Authoritative activity of the competent authorities to resolve specific cases through legal norms

4.3. Test for the assessment of competence "GPC-1":

LIST THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A STATE

- A) Aggregate of people; a professional State apparatus; the presence of a certain territory; a State treasury; the Sovereignty
- B) Aggregate of people; the presence of the parliament; the head of the State is the leader of the ruling party; supremacy of State inside the country; the Sovereignty
- C) The president or monarch is the head of State and government; the presence of a certain territory; external independence of a State; the presence of an elected head of State

DEFINITION OF A STATE

- A) Way of territorial organization of authority, expressed in national and administrative-territorial system, and relations between central and local authorities
- B) Organization of power providing the common interests of the population and acting as a guarantor of rights and freedoms of human and citizen
- C) Organization of people united on the basis of blood relation

THE FOUNDER OF THE THEORY OF LEGAL STATE IS THE PHILOSOPHER:

- A) Aristotle
- B) Plato
- C) Immanuel Kant
- D) Thomas Aquinas

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATE IS:

- A) External independence of a State
- B) Supremacy of State inside the country
- C) Power of the head of State is limited
- D) Executive power is exercised by the government

THE MAIN FORMS OF GOVERNMENT ARE:

- A) Monarchy
- B) Theocracy
- C) Republic
- D) Federation
- E) Empire

CHOOSE THE CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THE MONARCHY

- A) Sole bearer of supreme state power
- B) Dynastic inheritance of supreme power
- C) Election of bodies of the supreme state power
- D) Juridical responsibility of the head of state

CHOOSE THE CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THE REPUBLIC:

- A) Presence of an elected head of state
- B) Sole bearer of supreme state power
- C) Dynastic inheritance of supreme power
- D) Election of bodies of the supreme state power
- E) Juridical responsibility of the head of state

THE FORM OF THE REPUBLIC CAN BE AS FOLLOWS:

- A) Absolute
- B) Presidential
- C) Constitutional
- D) Parliamentary
- E) Democratic

CHOOSE THE TYPES OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

- A) Dualistic
- B) Unitary
- C) Parliamentary
- D) Presidential

UNDER WHAT FORM OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY IS THE MONARCH DEPRIVED OF EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE POWER?

- A) Dualistic
- B) Unitary
- C) Parliamentary
- D) Presidential

IN WHICH COUNTRIES DUALISTIC CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY WAS ESTABLISHED?

- A) Jordan
- B) Mexico
- C) Morocco
- D) Brazil
- E) Kuwait
- F) Nepal

NAME COUNTRIES WITH A PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

- A) Great Britain
- B) Brazil
- C) Sweden
- D) Japan
- E) Finland

THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY ARE:

- A) Monarch does not bear legal responsibility for his actions as head of state
- B) Power of a monarch is limited in all spheres of state authority
- C) Executive power is exercised by the government
- D) Head of the state is the leader of the party having a majority in parliament
- E) Government is responsible to the parliament

CHOOSE A COUNTRY WITH A FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL REPUBLIC

- A) United States of America
- B) Island
- C) Mexico
- D) Swaziland
- E) Argentina
- F) Malaysia

EXAMPLES OF COUNTRIES WITH A MIXED REPUBLIC ARE:

- A) Russian Federation
- B) Greece
- C) Romania
- D) India
- E) France

IN WHAT COUNTRIES' THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS A PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC?

- A) Italy
- B) Finland
- C) Argentina
- D) Canada
- E) India

THE MAIN FEATURES OF A PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC ARE:

- A) The president is the head of state and government
- B) Supreme power belongs to the parliament
- C) Parliament is elected by the population
- D) The government is formed only by means of parliament
- E) The president is the head of state, but not the head of the government
- F) The dynastic inheritance of supreme power

CHOOSE THE RIGHT CONCEPT OF CONFEDERATION

- A) Unification of state formations to achieve economic, military, political, social and other goals
- B) Union of state formations for strengthening a disintegrated multinational country, overcoming national contradictions and establishing cooperation
- C) Union of state formations for the convenience of management, especially in very large states

EXAMPLES OF THE FEDERATION IN THE MODERN WORLD

- A) Germany
- B) Russia
- C) Ethiopia
- D) Australia
- E) Thailand

EXAMPLES OF A SIMPLE UNITARY STATE ARE:

- A) Algeria
- B) Thailand
- C) Germany
- D) Poland
- E) Nigeria

CHOOSE CHARACTERISTICS THAT CORRESPOND TO THE AUTHORITARIAN REGIME

- A) A merger of party and state structures
- B) Avoidance of political opposition and independent legal political activity
- C) Absence of elective leadership, the change of power usually occurs through coups d'etat
- D) The power is divided into legislative, executive and judicial branches
- E) Power is concentrated in the hands of one person or a group of persons

CHOOSE STATEMENTS THAT CORRESPOND TO THE TOTALITARIAN REGIME

- A) "Country as a single camp"
- B) "Who is not with us is against us"
- C) "Everything is allowed, except politics"
- D) "Allowed only what is ordered to power, everything else is forbidden"
- E) "The Party and the State are One"

HOW DO YOU UNDERSTAND THE PRINCIPLE OF RULE-MAKING "DEMOCRACY"?

- A) Public opinion is being taken into consideration
- B) Participation of all levels of supreme authority
- C) Participation of deputies and the public
- D) Compliance with the norms of domestic legislation with generally accepted norms of international law

NAME THE FORM OF MONARCHY IN WHICH THE HIGHEST POLITICAL AND SPIRITUAL POWER IN THE STATE IS CONCENTRATED IN THE HANDS OF THE CLERGY

- A) Dualistic monarchy
- B) Theocracy
- C) Absolute monarchy
- D) Empire

THE AUTHORITATIVE REGIME PROVIDES FOR:

- A) Communism
- B) Theocracy
- C) Parliamentary monarchy
- D) Military dictatorships
- E) Absolute monarchy

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE OF "CIVIL SOCIETY " MEANS:

- A) Election of citizens to public authorities through equal elections
- B) Citizens can influence the authorities through voluntary public organizations
- C) Citizens have the right to dual citizenship
- D) President is elected by the population or its representatives at the elections

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE OF "EQUALITY" MEANS:

- A) All political conflicts are resolved by legal means
- B) All people have equal civil and political rights and freedoms, and guarantees for their protection
- C) Citizens have the right to influence all spheres of public life, including politics
- D) Supreme power belongs to the parliament, which is elected by the population

THE DEMOCRATIC REGIME CORRESPONDS TO THE FOLLOWING FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

- A) Presidential republics
- B) Parliamentary republics
- C) Parliamentary monarchy
- D) Absolute monarchy

THE TOTALITARIAN REGIME IS INHERENT FOR:

- A) Communism
- B) Fascism
- C) Military dictatorships
- D) Absolute monarchy
- E) Parliamentary monarchy
- F) Theocracy

WHAT ARE THE FORMS OF STATE STRUCTURE?

- A) Democratic
- B) Complex
- C) Unitary
- D) Legal

WHAT FORMS OF STATE STRUCTURE ARE RELATED TO COMPLEX FORMS?

- A) Federation
- B) Republic
- C) Empire
- D) Confederation
- E) Unitary State

WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE DUAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT, AS A SPECIFIC FEATURE OF THE SEPARATION OF POWERS?

- A) Mixed republic
- B) Dualistic constitutional monarchy
- C) Presidential republic
- D) Mixed monarchy

LIST THE MAIN FORMS (SOURCES) OF LAW

- A) Legal custom
- B) Application of norms of law
- C) Juridical precedent
- D) Normative legal act
- E) Observance of liabilities

TERM "LEGAL CUSTOM" MEANS:

- A) The long-established rules of human behavior, sanctioned by the state as legal norms.
- B) The most frequent judicial or administrative decision on a specific legal matter
- C) Laws that are most often used in legal practice, specific to each country

TERM "JURIDICAL PRECEDENT" MEANS:

- A) Judicial or administrative decision on a specific legal matter
- B) Laws apply to all citizens and non-citizens in the territory of a particular country
- C) The legal act comes into force from the established moment and has no retroactive effect

NORMATIVE LEGAL ACT (LEGAL REGULATIONS) INCLUDES:

- A) Constitutions

- B) Constitutional laws
- C) Ordinary laws
- D) Codes of laws
- E) Contract of sale
- F) Regulatory decisions of executive power

LIST THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF RULE-MAKING

- A) Agreement
- B) Democracy
- C) Humanism
- D) Scientific validity
- E) Constant perfection
- F) Pluralism
- G) Legitimacy

SOCIAL MISSION OF LAW IS EXPRESSED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF IMPACT:

- A) Regulation of social relations by allocating these relations in normative legal acts
- B) Definition of prohibitions on committing wrongful acts
- C) Legal rules are protected in special cases by coercive power of state apparatus
- D) Ascertainment juridical sanctions of committing wrongful acts
- E) Application of juridical sanctions to person who committed a delict.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF LAW?

- A) Social and economic
- B) Ecological
- C) Moral and behavioral
- D) Protective and regulative
- E) Legislative, executive and judicial

THE PROTECTIVE FUNCTION OF LAW IS EXPRESSED IN THE FOLLOWING:

- A) Definition of prohibitions on committing wrongful acts
- B) Ascertainment juridical sanctions of committing wrongful acts
- C) Application of juridical sanctions to person who committed a delict
- D) Protection of the moral standards of society, if necessary, with coercive force

OPERATIONAL AND EXECUTIVE ACTIVITY OF LEGAL NORMS INCLUDES:

- A) Employment
- B) Education license
- C) Marriage registration
- D) Building permit
- E) Permission to travel abroad

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE TERM "AGREEMENT"?

- A) All people have equal civil and political rights and freedoms
- B) Resolution of political conflicts not by force, through compromise
- C) Respect for another people's opinions and ideologies
- D) Citizens have the right to dual citizenship

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE TERM "PLURALISM"?

- A) Respect for another people's opinions and ideologies
- B) All people have equal civil and political rights and freedoms
- C) Full publicity and freedom of the press from censorship
- D) Election of citizens to public authorities through equal elections

LIST THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS:

- A) Right to life
- B) Right to liberty
- C) Right to work
- D) Right to birth of children
- E) Right to education
- F) Right to equality
- G) Right to medical care

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW REGULATES:

- A) Social relations with regard to land use and land utilization protection
- B) Social relations forming in the process of performing executive function by public authorities
- C) Various property and associated non-property personal relations
- D) Social relations in the process of labor activity
- E) Social relations arising in the process of litigation, labor and family disputes

WHAT FORMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY DO YOU KNOW?

- A) Reprimand
- B) Warning
- C) Dismissal
- D) Demotion
- E) Administrative arrest

DEFINE CRIMINAL LAW

- A) Branch of law that regulates property and personal non-property relations
- B) Branch of law that regulates public relations related to criminal offences and criminal responsibility
- C) Penalty that can be imposed only as an independent species
- D) Social rules of conduct authorized by state and vested in form of laws and provided by the measures of state compulsion

THOSE ARE FUNCTIONS OF CRIMINAL LAW EXCEPT FOR:

- A) Guarding function
- B) Punishing function
- C) Educational function
- D) Preventive function

BELOW ARE THE OBJECTS FOR CRIMINAL LAW REGULATION EXCEPT FOR:

- A) Criminal legal incentives
- B) Civil legal properties
- C) Criminal legal coercion
- D) Subjective duty

BELOW ARE CRIMINAL LAW PRINCIPLES EXCEPT FOR:

- A) Principle of properties protection
- B) Principle of legality
- C) Principle of the need
- D) Principle of humanism

BELOW ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIME EXCEPT FOR:

- A) Public danger
- B) Wrongfulness
- C) Corruption
- D) Poverty

DEFINITION OF PUNISHMENT

- A) A measure of the impact applicable to a person who has committed a crime
- B) A compulsory measure that shall be appointed by the court
- C) A legally secured measure of the possible behavior of a person who has committed a crime
- D) An agreement of two or several persons, directed on an establishment, change or termination of civil legal relations

BELOW ARE THE KINDS OF PUNISHMENT EXCEPT

- A) Public services (corrective labor)
- B) Confiscation of property
- C) Deprivation of liberty
- D) Storing

CIVIL LAW IS:

- A) Branch of law regulating social relations forming in the process of performing executive function by public authorities
- B) Branch of law regulating various property and related to them non-property personal relations
- C) Branch of law regulating social relations arising in the process of litigation, labor and family disputes
- D) The body of legal norms regulating social relations in financial sphere

CIVIL PROCEDURAL LAW REGULATES:

- A) Social relations arising in the process of litigation, labor and family disputes
- B) Social relations in the process of labor activity
- C) Various property and associated non-property personal relations
- D) Social relations with regard to land use and land utilization protection

DEFINE «CIVIL LAW»

- A) Branch of law that regulates property and personal non-property relations
- B) Branch of law that regulates public relation connected with commission of criminal acts
- C) Penalty that can be imposed only as an independent species
- D) Social rules of conduct authorized by state and vested in form of laws and provided by the measures of state

LEGAL ENTITY MAY BE:

- A) Commercial and non-commercial organizations
- B) Criminal and civil organizations
- C) Legal and illegal organizations
- D) Physical and legal persons

PROPERTY (CIVIL-LEGAL INSTITUTE) IS

- A) Public relations with regard to the distribution, describing the membership of the part, which has the exclusive right to the disposal, the possession and use of property
- B) Set of rights, which may have a subject of rights in respect of its property
- C) The totality of legal norms aimed at regulation of economic relations of the property of the methods of civil rights
- D) Collection of public relations (property and non-property relations)

PROPERTY (ECONOMIC CATEGORY) IS

- A) Public relations with regard to the distribution, describing the membership of the part, which has the exclusive right to the disposal, the possession and use of property
- B) Set of rights, which may have a subject of rights in respect of its property
- C) The totality of legal norms aimed at regulation of economic relations of the property of the methods of civil rights

D) Collection of public relations (property and non-property relations)

PROPERTY (LEGAL CATEGORY) IS

A) Public relation with regard to the distribution, describing the membership of the part, which has the exclusive right to the disposal, the possession and use of property

B) Set of rights, which may have a subject of rights in respect of its property

C) The totality of legal norms aimed at regulation of economic relations of the property of the methods of civil rights

D) Collection of public relations (property and non-property relations)

RIGHTS OF OWNER OF A PROPERTY INCLUDES:

A) Possession

B) Contract

C) Use

D) Disposal

WHAT FORMS OF DISCIPLINARY RESPONSIBILITY DO YOU KNOW?

A) Reprimand

B) Warning

C) Dismissal

D) Demotion

E) Fine

MEDICAL ETHICS REFERS TO WHICH OF THE DIVISION?

A) General normative ethics

B) Theological ethics

C) Applied ethics

D) Philosophical ethics

ACCORDING TO PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPLANTATION, CAN THE HUMAN BODY AND ITS PARTS BE THE SUBJECT OF COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS?

A) Yes, always

B) No, never

C) Yes, if there is a desire for a donor

D) Yes, if there is a desire of the recipient

ACCORDING TO PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPLANTATION, ORGANS MAY BE REMOVED FROM THE BODIES OF DECEASED PERSONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSPLANTATION IF:

A) Any consent required by law are obtained

B) There is no reason to believe that the deceased person objected to such removal, in the absence of any formal consent given during the person's lifetime

C) The person has died

D) The doctor needs organs and tissues for transplantation

COMPULSORY TREATMENT IS APPOINTED BY:

A) The government

B) The hospital

C) The public

D) The court

WHEN (WHAT YEAR) ALEXIS CARRELL WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR INNOVATIVE WORK ON ORGAN AND TISSUE TRANSPLANTATION?

A) 1907

B) 1912

- C) 1917
- D) 1947

4.4. Test for the assessment of competence "GPC-11":

WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR APPEARANCE OF MEDICAL ETHICS?

- A) New medical technologies (e.g., genetic screening, life support equipment)
- B) Demands of public interest groups create new responses from the health care professions to questions concerning patients' rights
- C) Physicians and other health care professionals are concerned about the moral climate of their own fields
- D) Medical ethics must exist according to law

ACCORDING TO PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPLANTATION, IS IT PROHIBITED ADVERTISING THE NEED FOR OR AVAILABILITY OF ORGANS, WITH A VIEW TO OFFERING OR SEEKING PAYMENT?

- A) Advertising is always allowed
- B) Prohibition of advertisements that have a commercial (profit-making) purpose
- C) Promotion and encouragement of altruistic donation of human organs and tissues by means of advertisement or public appeal is possible
- D) Advertising is always allowed, if there is consent of a donor or of a recipient

NAME THE TYPES OF LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

- A) Criminal
- B) Civil
- C) Material
- D) Public
- E) Disciplinary
- F) Administrative

5. The content of the assessment tools of mid-term assessment

Mid-term assessment is carried out in the form of a credit.

5.1 The list of control tasks and other materials necessary for the assessment of knowledge, skills and work experience (*Educational Portal of the PRMU* - <https://sdo.pimunn.net/course/view.php?id=2735>)

5.1.2. Questions for the credit in the discipline "Law"

| Question | Competence code (according to the WPD) |
|---|--|
| 1. Legal Studies: definition; object of study. | GPC-1 |
| 2. Groups of sciences included into the Legal Studies complex. | GPC-1 |
| 3. Legal Studies' place in the professional training and practical activities of medical workers. | GPC-1 |
| 4. Theory of state and law as basic science of Legal Studies. | GPC-1 |
| 5. Society and authority: definition, essence. | GPC-1 |
| 6. Origin of the State. | GPC-1 |
| 7. State authority and a country: definition, social nature. | GPC-1 |
| 8. Theories of the genesis of the State and historical archetypes of the latter. | GPC-1 |
| 9. Features, functions and forms of the State. | GPC-1, UC-11 |

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 10. Types of normative regulation for social relations. | GPC-1, UC-11 |
| 11. Law: definition, essence. | GPC-1, UC-11 |
| 12. Legal norm: definition, characteristics, structure. | GPC-1 |
| 13. System of law. | GPC-1 |
| 14. Normative legal acts: definition, types, functioning, systematization. | GPC-1 |
| 15. Compliance with the law. Law and order. | GPC-1, UC-11 |
| 16. Types and indicia of infractions of law. | GPC-1, UC-11 |
| 17. Legal responsibility: definition, types. | GPC-1, UC-11 |
| 18. Essential basics of legal status of individuals | GPC-1, UC-11 |
| 19. Constitutional law in the system of law: definition; object of study. | GPC-1, UC-11 |
| 20. Legal sources of Constitutional law. | GPC-1, UC-11 |
| 21. Norms, institutes and subjects of Constitutional law. | GPC-1, UC-11 |
| 22. Constitutional basics of State authority management. | GPC-1, UC-11 |
| 23. Administrative law in the system of law: definition; object of study. | GPC-1, UC-1, UC-11 |
| 24. Legal sources of Administrative law. | GPC-1, UC-1, UC-11 |
| 25. Norms, institutes and subjects of Administrative law. | GPC-1, UC-1, UC-11 |
| 26. Definition of administrative infractions of law, types of administrative punishments and the procedure of their infliction. | GPC-1, UC-1, UC-11 |
| 27. Administrative infractions against health and against sanitary and epidemiologic well-being of population. | GPC-1, UC-1, UC-11 |
| 28. List and types of administrative punishments. | GPC-1, UC-1, UC-11 |
| 29. Criminal law in the system of law: definition. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 30. Legal sources of Criminal law. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 31. Goals and principals of Penal legislation. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 32. Definition, features and classifications of offences. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 33. Corpus delicti. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 34. Criminal punishment and its types. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 35. Offences related to the medical professional activity. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 36. Penal liability of medical workers for transgressions related to the completing of their professional duties. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 37. Civil law in the system of law. | UC-1, GPC-1 |
| 38. Civil legislation. | UC-1, GPC-1 |
| 39. Legal responsibility in Civil Law: definition and types. | UC-1, GPC-1 |
| 40. The concept of property. | UC-1, GPC-1 |
| 41. Obligations. | UC-1, GPC-1 |
| 42. Contracts. | UC-1, GPC-1 |
| 43. Definition, types and forms of Civil responsibility of medical institutions and professionals. | UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 44. Employment law in the system of law. | UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 45. Definition, legal sources and subjects of Employment law. | UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 46. Social relations regulated by Employment and Labour law. | UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 47. Employment contract: definition, signing, modification and termination; | UC-11, GPC-1 |

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|---|----------------------------|
| mutual responsibilities of the parties. | |
| 48. Legal liability in Employment law. | UC-11, GPC-1 |
| 49. Legal regulation of medical workers' labor. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 50. Legal basics of medical activities on human organs and tissues transplantation. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 51. Legal matters of mental health services in Russia and abroad. | UC-1, UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 52. Environmental law in the system of law. | UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 53. Definition and objects of Environmental law. | UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 54. Legal sources of Environmental law. | UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 55. Mechanism of Environmental Regulations. | UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 56. Cyberlaw in the system of law. | UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 57. Definition and objects of Cyberlaw. | UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 58. Legal sources of Cyberlaw. | UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 59. Current Challenges on International Law and Governance on Cyberspace. | UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 60. Information as an object of legal regulation. | UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |
| 61. Cybersecurity and Cybercrime. | UC-11, GPC-1, GPC-11 |

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

For the credit

| Learning outcomes | Evaluation criteria | |
|--|--|---|
| | Not passed | Passed |
| Completeness of knowledge | The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes. | The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. Minor mistakes may be made |
| Availability of skills | Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes. | Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical tasks have been solved, all tasks have been completed. Minor mistakes may be made. |
| Availability of skills (possession of experience) | Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes. | Basic skills in solving standard tasks are demonstrated. Minor mistakes may be made. |
| Motivation (personal attitude) | Educational activity and motivation are poorly expressed, there is no willingness to solve the tasks qualitatively | Educational activity and motivation are manifested, readiness to perform assigned tasks is demonstrated. |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Characteristics of competence formation* | The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not enough to solve practical (professional) tasks. Repeated training is required | The competence developed meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve practical (professional) tasks. |
| The level of competence formation* | Low | Medium/High |

** - not provided for postgraduate programs*

For testing:

Mark "5" (Excellent) - points (100-90%)

Mark "4" (Good) - points (89-80%)

Mark "3" (Satisfactory) - points (79-70%)

Less than 70% – Unsatisfactory – Mark "2"

Developer(s):

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Date " ____ " _____ 202__