

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

ECONOMICS THEORY

Training program (specialty): **33.05.01PHARMACY**

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

Mode of study: **FULL-TIME**

Nizhniy Novgorod
2023

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

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

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:

№	Name of assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Presentation of assessment tool in the bank
1	Test №1 Test №2 Test №3 Test №4 Test №5 Test №6 Test №7	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
2	Project	The final product obtained as a result of planning and execution of a complex of educational and research tasks. It allows students to evaluate the ability to independently construct their knowledge in the process of solving practical tasks and problems, navigate the information space and the level of formation of analytical, research skills, practical and creative thinking skills. It can be performed individually or by a group of students	Topics of group and/or individual projects

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>UC-1: Able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy</i>	Current	Section 1 Subject of economic science Section 2 Market mechanism Section 3 Producer in a market economy Section 4 Competition theory Section 5 Patterns of functioning of the national economy Section 6 Main macroeconomic problems Section 7 Regulation of the market economy	<i>Test №1</i> <i>Test №2</i> <i>Test №3</i> <i>Test №4</i> <i>Test №5</i> <i>Test №6</i> <i>Test №7</i>

<p><i>UC-9: Able to use basic defectological knowledge in social and professional spheres</i></p>	<p>Current</p>	<p>Section 1 Subject of economic science Section 2Market mechanism Section 3Producer in a market economy Section 4Competition theory Section 5Patterns of functioning of the national economy Section 6Main macroeconomic problems Section 7Regulation of the market economy</p>	<p><i>Test №1</i> <i>Test №2</i> <i>Test №3</i> <i>Test №4</i> <i>Test №5</i> <i>Test №6</i> <i>Test №7</i></p>
<p><i>GPC-3: Able to: prepare and apply scientific, research and production, design, management and regulatory documentation in the health care system</i></p>	<p>Current</p>	<p>Section 1 Subject of economic science Section 2Market mechanism Section 3Producer in a market economy Section 4Competition theory Section 5Patterns of functioning of the national economy Section 6Main macroeconomic problems Section 7Regulation of the market economy</p>	<p><i>Test №1</i> <i>Test №2</i> <i>Test №3</i> <i>Test №4</i> <i>Test №5</i> <i>Test №6</i> <i>Test №7</i> <i>Project</i></p>

* - not provided for postgraduate programs

4. The content of the assessment tools of entry, current control

Entry /current control is carried out by the discipline teacher when conducting classes in the form of: assessment tool 1, assessment tool 2, etc. (*list the forms, for example, control work, organization of a discussion, round table, abstract, etc.*)

Assessment tools for current control.

Test 1

- A competitive market economy
- A) self-regulating and self-adjusting
 - B) regulated by the government
 - C) part of the command economy
 - D) regresses the economy

ANSWER: A

A GENERIC SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CATEGORY, WHICH INCLUDES A MEASURE OF THE DEGREE OF PEOPLE WEALTH, SATISFACTION OF SPIRITUAL NEEDS, CONDITIONS OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL STATUS IS CALLED:

- A) Standard of living
- B) Quality of life
- C) Healthy lifestyle
- D) All of the above

ANSWER: B

AMORTIZATION QUOTA INDICATES:

- A) The volume of production of services per 1 dollar of all means given to the production
- B) The number of years during which the cost of fixed capital should be compensated
- C) The paying ability of an establishment

D) The ratio of profit to the average annual cost of fixed and current assets

ANSWER: B

An example of a franchise

A) McDonald's

B) PRMU

C) A single its own company opened by an entrepreneur without intention of selling rights to it

D) Hospital №10

ANSWER: A

CALCULATE THE PRICE OF ONE DIAGNOSTIC RESEARCH, IF ITS FIRST COST WAS \$200. THE PROFITABILITY RATE WAS FIXED 20% FROM FIRST COST OF PRODUCED SERVICES.

A) 280

B) 240

C) 160

D) 310

ANSWER: B

Test 2

CALCULATE THE PRICE OF ONE MEDICAL SERVICE, IF ITS FIRST COST WAS \$300. THE PROFITABILITY RATE WAS FIXED 25% FROM FIRST COST OF PRODUCED SERVICES.

A) 375

B) 75

C) 225

D) 450

ANSWER: A

CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION TO CALCULATE A PROFITABILITY (PR'), IF THE FIRST COST (C) AND THE PROFIT (PR) OF GOODS OR SERVICES ARE KNOWN:

A) $Pr' = Pr/C * 100\%$

B) $Pr' = Pr * C / 100\%$

C) $Pr' = Pr/C + C$

D) $Pr' = Pr - C / 100\%$

ANSWER: A

CURRENT ASSETS (CIRCULATING CAPITAL) OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDE:

A) Diagnostic equipment

B) Bed facilities

C) Ambulance cars

D) Food for patients in hospitals

ANSWER: D

Demand for the land

A) The lower the rent, the greater is the quantity of land demanded

B) The lower the rent, the quantity of land demanded doesn't change

C) The lower the rent, the lower is the quantity of land demanded

D) The higher the rent, the greater is the quantity of land demanded

ANSWER: A

Factors that change the demand for capital

A) Population growth and technological change

B) Production growth and environmental change

C) Supply and demand

D) Market regulations and taxes

ANSWER: A

FIXED ASSETS (CONSTANT CAPITAL) OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDE:

A) Medicaments

- B) Expenses on public utilities
- C) Buildings
- D) Remuneration of labor

ANSWER: C

FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF THE COMMERCIAL EFFICIENCY OF THE ENTERPRISE THE PROFITABILITY IS CALCULATED BY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

- A) Demand and supply in the market of goods and services
- B) The number of produced goods and services
- C) The consolidated income of the enterprise
- D) Amortization of fixed capital of the enterprise

ANSWER: A

HUMAN WANTS ARE SATISFIED BY CONSUMING

- A) Goods
- B) Services
- C) Both goods and services
- D) None of the above

ANSWER: C

IF THE FIRST COST (C), AND THE PROFIT – (PR) ARE KNOWN, THE PRICE (P) OF GOODS OR SERVICES IS CALCULATED ACCORDING TO THE NEXT FORMULA:

- A) $P=C+Pr$
- B) $P=C-Pr$
- C) $P=Pr-C$
- D) $P=C/Pr*100\%$

ANSWER: A

IF THE PLANNED BUDGET EXPENDITURES EXCEED REVENUES OF THE BUDGET, THEN THIS IS CALLED...

- A) Budget surplus
- B) Budget deficit
- C) Deflation
- D) Hyperinflation

ANSWER: B

Test 3

If the price of a good rises and income stays the same, what is the effect on demand

- A) fewer goods are bought
- B) the prices of other goods drop
- C) more goods are bought
- D) demand stays the same

ANSWER: A

IN CASE A MAN (WOODCUTTER) GOES INTO THE FOREST TO CUT TREES FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE, WHAT IS THE SUBJECT OF LABOR?

- A) Man (woodcutter)
- B) Tree
- C) Axe
- D) License for cutting

ANSWER: B

IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IT IS RECOMMENDED TO ESTABLISH PROFITABILITY IN RELATION TO THE FIRST COST OF MEDICAL SERVICES:

- A) No more than 20-25%
- B) More than 20-25%
- C) No more than 45-50%
- D) More than 45-50%

ANSWER: A

In which condition firm should reduce the quantity of factors

- A) $MRP < P$
- B) $MRP > P$
- C) $MRP = P$
- D) $MRG < P$

ANSWER: A

Instead of government planning, what structures a market economy?

- A) Markets and prices
- B) Consumers and producers
- C) Types of money available
- D) Fair business practices
- E) All answers are correct

ANSWER: A

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY IS:

- A) Commercial unit, which aim is to get a profit
- B) Commercial company, where its establishment fund is divided into shares
- C) Enterprise where national and foreign businessmen combine their capital to produce goods and services
- D) Independent cooperation of its members

ANSWER: B

MARKET MECHANISM IS FUNCTIONING DUE TO THE INTERACTION OF INTER FOLLOW COMPONENTS:

- A) Demand, supply and price
- B) Demand and supply
- C) Demand and price
- D) Supply and price

ANSWER: A

MEASURES THE AVERAGE PRICE OF GOODS THAT URBAN CONSUMERS BUY IS:

- A) Gross national product
- B) Human Development Index
- C) Consumer price indices
- D) Personal Income

ANSWER: C

OUT OF THE FOLLOWING, WHICH ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD

- A) Goods can be seen or touched
- B) Goods cannot be transferred
- C) There is no time gap between the production and consumption of goods
- D) All of the above.

ANSWER: A

OUT OF THE FOLLOWING, WHICH ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SERVICES

- A) Services can be seen or touched
- B) There is no time gap between production and consumption of services
- C) Services can be stored
- D) All of the above

ANSWER: B

Test 4

Owners of the market factors receive

- A) Wages, rent, percentages, profits
- B) Pensions, taxes, transfer payments
- C) Profits, pensions, products
- D) Labor, land, capital, raw materials

ANSWER: A

POINT AT WHICH SUPPLY AND DEMAND CROSS IS

- A) Supply price
- B) Market price
- C) Demand price
- D) Market economy

ANSWER: B

PROFIT IS:

- A) The sum of the price and the first cost
- B) The sum of the first cost and the taxes
- C) The difference between the price and the first cost
- D) The difference between the price and the taxes

ANSWER: C

Refers to the quality and quantity of goods and services available to people.

- A) Standard of living
- B) Quality of life
- C) Disposable income
- D) Law of demand

ANSWER: A

Social economics

- A) Studies how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes
- B) Studies society's influence on market economy
- C) Studies the ways the social processes can increase profits
- D) Studies the level of societal involvement in country's economics

ANSWER: A

Social security provides

- A) All answers are correct
- B) Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance
- C) Medicare
- D) Unemployment Insurance

ANSWER: A

Standard of living

- A) Tangible
- B) Intangible
- C) Changes over time

ANSWER: A

Subject of entrepreneurship

- A) Individuals
- B) Legal entities
- C) Individuals and legal entities
- D) Government

ANSWER: A

Supply of the land

- A) inelastic
- B) elastic
- C) can be elastic or inelastic
- D) changes over time

ANSWER: A

THE BANKNOTES WERE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED:

- A) In the 910
- B) In the 7th century BC
- C) In the 1440
- D) In the 1210

ANSWER: C

Test 5

THE COLLECTION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF NATIONAL BANKS AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS OPERATING IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE MONETARY MECHANISM, THIS IS -

- A) Credit
- B) Stock Exchange
- C) The banking system
- D) Money

ANSWER: C

THE CONCEPT OF THE ORIGIN OF MONEY IS:

- A) Rationalist theory
- B) Reproduction theory
- C) Distribution theory
- D) Consumption theory

ANSWER: A

THE CONCEPT OF THE ORIGIN OF MONEY IS:

- A) Constitutional theory
- B) Evolutionary theory
- C) Distribution theory
- D) Consumption theory

ANSWER: B

THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE, PURCHASE, SALE, BELONGING TO ONE PERSON, A CERTAIN GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS OR THE STATE, IT IS

- A) Monopoly
- B) Oligopoly
- C) Monopsony
- D) Antimonopoly policy

ANSWER: A

THE FIRST MEANS OF PAYMENT WAS:

- A) Stone
- B) Wood
- C) Sand
- D) Water

ANSWER: A

The goal of social security

- A) To provide the necessities of life for population
- B) To minimize the loss of profits for the companies
- C) To stabilize economy
- D) To pay the wages to the working people

ANSWER: A

The income effect

- A) When a person changes their consumption of goods and services as a result of a change in real income
- B) When consumers react to an increase in a good's price by consuming less of that good and more of other goods
- C) Consumption of all of the means that ensure all-around development of a person
- D) When country's economical situation stabilizes

ANSWER: A

THE LAW OF DEMAND DESCRIBES HOW PRICE AFFECTS

- A) Consumers
- B) Producers
- C) Intermediaries
- D) All of the above

ANSWER: A

The law of demand states

- A) Consumers will buy more when price decreases
- B) Price will not influence the demand
- C) Consumers will buy less when price decreases
- D) Consumers will buy more when price increases

ANSWER: A

THE SECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY (HEALTH CARE), WHICH SERVES TO PRESERVE AND STRENGTHEN PUBLIC HEALTH, PREVENTING DISEASE AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION, PROVIDING A WIDE RANGE OF MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES, IS CALLED...

- A) Economic of Public Health
- B) Economic of Health
- C) Standard of living
- D) Quality of life

ANSWER: A

THE SUBJECTS OF TAXATION ARE:

- A) Personal income
- B) A profit
- C) A property
- D) Legal persons

ANSWER: D

Test 6

VALUE OF OUTPUT PRODUCED BY FACTORS OF PRODUCTION LOCATED WITHIN A COUNTRY IS MEASURED BY:

- A) Gross Domestic Product
- B) Gross National Product
- C) Consumer Price Indices
- D) Human Development Index

ANSWER: A

What can be bought and sold as a market factor

- A) All answers are correct
- B) Raw materials
- C) Land
- D) Labor
- E) Capital

ANSWER: A

WHAT DOES IDENTIFY THE BASIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT?

- A) Receipts of factor income from the rest of the world
- B) Depreciation
- C) Social insurance payments
- D) Indirect taxes

ANSWER: A

WHAT ECONOMICAL ELEMENTS ARE NOT INCLUDED INTO CALCULATION OF THE FIRST COST OF GOODS OR SERVICES?

- A) Remuneration of labor
- B) Material expenses
- C) A profit
- D) Amortization of fixed assets

ANSWER: C

WHAT ECONOMICAL ELEMENTS ARE NOT INCLUDED INTO CALCULATION OF THE

FIRST COST OF GOODS OR SERVICES?

- A) Remuneration of labor
- B) Extra fees to the remuneration of labor
- C) A profit
- D) Material expenses

ANSWER: C

What happens with "free enterprise"?

- A) All answers are correct
- B) Private entrepreneurs are free to get and use resources
- C) Entrepreneurs are free to produce goods and services and sell them at a price they choose
- D) Sellers are free to sell in markets of their choice
- E) Consumers are free to buy any goods and services they choose
- F) Workers are free to work wherever they choose

ANSWER: A

What is a market economy?

- A) An economic system regulated by supply and demand, not the government
- B) A government-regulated economic system
- C) An economic system taking from each according to ability and giving to those in need
- D) An economic system with only the most educated having the power

ANSWER: A

What is an entrepreneurship

- A) The creation or extraction of value
- B) The employment of workers
- C) The process of registering a company
- D) The idea of a new enterprise

ANSWER: A

What is Marginal Revenue Product (MRP)

- A) The additional revenue generated by employing an additional unit of a factor
- B) The change in total revenue
- C) The change in the quantity of the factor
- D) The change in total production cost that comes from making or producing one additional unit

ANSWER: A

What is the driving force of a market economy?

- A) A motive of self-interest
- B) Wanting to put government first
- C) A motive of helping others
- D) The richest citizens bearing the burden of taxes and government services

ANSWER: A

What is the highest need according to the Maslow's pyramid

- A) Self-actualization
- B) Physiological level
- C) Basic needs
- D) Societal level

ANSWER: A

Test 7

WHICH BLOCK OF THE ECONOMIC SCIENCES IS ECONOMICS OF PUBLIC HEALTH RELATED TO?

- A) Fundamental
- B) Sectoral
- C) Applied
- D) Special

ANSWER: B

HUMAN WANTS ARE SATISFIED BY CONSUMING

- A) Goods
- B) Services
- C) Both goods and services
- D) None of the above

ANSWER: C

IF THE PLANNED BUDGET EXPENDITURES EXCEED REVENUES OF THE BUDGET, THEN THIS IS CALLED...

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- B) Budget deficit
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ANSWER: B

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- A) Services can be seen or touched
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- C) Services can be stored
- D) All of the above

ANSWER: B

POINT AT WHICH SUPPLY AND DEMAND CROSS IS

- A) Supply price
- B) Market price
- C) Demand price
- D) Market economy

ANSWER: B

THE LAW OF DEMAND DESCRIBES HOW PRICE AFFECTS

- A) Consumers
- B) Producers
- C) Intermediaries
- D) All of the above

ANSWER: A

WHEN PRICE GOES UP...

- A) Supply goes up
- B) Supply goes down
- C) Demand goes up
- D) No changes

ANSWER: A

WHO CANNOT BE BUYERS AND SELLERS IN A MARKET?

- A) Households
- B) Business firms

C) Government agencies

D) Army

ANSWER: D

4.1.1 Tasks for the assessment of competence "UC-1"*(specify the competence code):*

Test №1

Test №2

Test №3

Test №4

Test №5

Test №6

Test №7

4.1.2 Tasks for the assessment of competence "UC-9"*(specify the competence code):*

Test №1

Test №2

Test №3

Test №4

Test №5

Test №6

Test №7

4.1.3 Tasks for the assessment of competence "GPC-3"*(specify the competence code):*

Test №1

Test №2

Test №3

Test №4

Test №5

Test №6

Test №7

4.4. Tasks (assessment tools) for the exam

Approximate topics of projects

1. History of formation and development of economic theory.
2. Human factor. The role of healthcare in its formation
3. Types and forms of ownership in the Russian economy
4. Privatization: concept, goals, methods, stages. Privatization in Russia in the 21st century
5. Features of market relations in healthcare
6. Medical service: concept, specific features and types
7. Disadvantages of a market economy. The role of the state in maintaining the functioning of the market mechanism
8. Features of the formation of demand and supply in the market of medical services
9. Modern money and its features
10. Russian pharmaceutical market. Development issues
11. Antimonopoly regulation of the Russian economy
12. State regulation of wages in Russia
13. Unemployment, its socio-economic consequences. State regulation of unemployment
14. Rent. Income from natural resources
15. Entrepreneurship Development in Healthcare

16. Modern economic crisis. Anti-crisis policy of the state
17. Inflation: causes, types, socio-economic consequences.
Anti-inflationary policy of the state
18. Social policy of the state
19. The problem of income inequality in society
20. *Globalization of the world economy*

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

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

<https://sdo.pimunn.net/question/edit.php?cmid=148726>

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

Learning outcomes	Assessment of competence developed			
	unsatisfactory	satisfactory	good	excellent
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes	The minimum acceptable level of knowledge. A lot of light mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. A few light mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program, without errors
Availability of skills	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes	Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical problems with light mistakes have been solved. All tasks have been completed, but not in full.	All basic skills are demonstrated. All the main tasks have been solved with light mistakes. All tasks have been completed, in full, but some of them with shortcomings	All the basic skills were demonstrated, all the main tasks were solved with some minor shortcomings, all the tasks were completed in full
Availability of skills (possession of experience)	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes	There is a minimal set of skills for solving standard tasks with some shortcomings	Basic skills in solving standard tasks with some shortcomings are demonstrated	Skills in solving non-standard tasks without mistakes and shortcomings are demonstrated
Characteristics of competence formation*	The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not enough to solve professional tasks. Repeated training is required	The formation of competence meets the minimum requirements. The available knowledge and abilities are generally sufficient to solve	The formation of competence generally meets the requirements, but there are shortcomings. The available knowledge, skills and	The formation of competence fully meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are fully sufficient to solve complex professional tasks

Learning outcomes	Assessment of competence developed			
	unsatisfactory	satisfactory	good	excellent
		professional tasks, but additional practice is required for most practical tasks	motivation are generally sufficient to solve professional tasks, but additional practice is required for some professional tasks	
The level of competence formation*	Low	Below average	Intermediate	High

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):

Pozdeeva Anna Nikolaevna, assistant at the Department of social medicine and health care management

Date "_____" _____ 202__