

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
CULTURAL STUDIES

Training program (specialty): 33.05.01 PHARMACY

Department: SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES SCIENCES

Mode of study: FULL-TIME

Nizhniy Novgorod
2021

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

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline "Cultural Studies" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Cultural Studies". 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:

No.	Assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Presentation of the assessment tool in the BAT
1	Tests	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for 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>Universal Competence №5. Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction</i>	Entry / Current	<p>Section 1. Cultural studies as a science. Theory of culture.</p> <p>Section 2. The culture of the East and antiquity.</p> <p>Section 3. Medieval and Renaissance Culture.</p> <p>Section 4. European culture of the XVII–XIX centuries.</p> <p>Section 5. The birth of Russian culture.</p> <p>Section 6. The search for ways to develop Russian culture: the problem of the correlation of traditions and Western experience.</p>	<i>Test</i>
<i>Universal Competence №8. Is able to create and maintain safe living conditions in everyday life and in</i>	Entry / Current	<p>Section 1. Cultural studies as a science. Theory of culture.</p> <p>Section 2. The culture of the East and antiquity.</p> <p>Section 3. Medieval and Renaissance Culture.</p> <p>Section 4. European culture of the XVII–XIX centuries.</p> <p>Section 5. The birth of Russian culture.</p>	<i>Test</i>

professional activities for the preservation of the natural environment, ensuring sustainable development of society, including in the event of a threat and occurrence of emergencies and military conflicts		Section 6. The search for ways to develop Russian culture: the problem of the correlation of traditions and Western experience.	
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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: Test tasks.

Questions for the credit in the discipline "Cultural Studies":

Test tasks with multiple answers	No. of the competence that this test task is aimed at forming
Section 1. Topic "Culture as a social phenomenon"	
1. ACCORDING TO O. SPENGLER, THE CYCLE OF EACH CULTURE FITS INTO THE SAME TIME INTERVAL. IT INCLUDES FOUR PERIODS 1) birth; flowering; aging; death 2) death; birth; flowering; aging 3) infancy; adolescence; youth; death 4) birth; infancy; flowering; aging	UC-5, UC-8
2. THE EVOLUTION OF CIVILIZATION ALLOWS US TO IDENTIFY THE MAIN STAGES 1) agrarian-traditional 2) industrial 3) post-industrial 4) assigning 5) producing	UC-5, UC-8
3. SOME SCIENTISTS SUGGEST DIVIDING ALL CIVILIZATIONS INTO TWO TYPES: ONE OF THEM IS DECLARED CHARACTERISTIC OF WESTERN EUROPE, THE SECOND – FOR EASTERN COUNTRIES. NAME THEM 1) technogenic 2) psychogenic	UC-5, UC-8

3) ancient 4) new 5) sacred	
4. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCHOOL 1) E. Tylor 2) I. Kant 3) J. Vico 4) J. Fraser 5) D. Bell	UC-5, UC-8
5. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CIVILIZATIONAL SCHOOL 1) N.Y. Danilevsky 2) O. Spengler 3) L. Morgan 4) E. B. Tylor 5) F. Engels	UC-5, UC-8
6. THE MAIN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HUMANISTIC APPROACH IN CULTURAL STUDIES 1) F. Nietzsche 2) I. Kant 3) H. Hesse 4) N. Chernyshevsky 5) K. Brinton	UC-5, UC-8
7. THE CATEGORY "SUBCULTURE" IS UNDERSTOOD AS 1) one of the varieties of anti-culture 2) autonomous culture of a certain social group 3) the culture of the elite strata of society 4) the culture of the lower classes of society 5) this is a group of people with similar views on the world that differ from the worldview imposed on the majority	UC-5, UC-8
8. FOR THE FIRST TIME HE USED THE TERM "CULTURE" IN RELATION TO THE HUMAN MIND, SPIRIT 1) Plato 2) Cicero 3) Caesar 4) Aristotle 5) Polyclet	UC-5, UC-8
9. CULTURE CAN MOST ACCURATELY BE DEFINED AS 1) the level of development of a person and society, reflected in the	UC-5, UC-8

<p>creation of material and spiritual goods by him</p> <p>2) second nature</p> <p>3) the process of creative activity of people</p> <p>4) a holistic phenomenon assembled from various social subjects</p> <p>5) social system</p>	
<p>10. FIND THE CORRESPONDENCE OF CULTURAL FUNCTIONS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS:</p> <p>1) Integrative</p> <p>2) Information</p> <p>3) Communicative</p> <p>A) Unification of the people, social group, state on the basis of common views, beliefs, values</p> <p>B) Accumulation, storage and systematization of information, ensuring the process of cultural continuity and the historical process</p> <p>C) Formation of conditions and means of human communication</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>11. CORRELATE THE TERM AND DEFINITION:</p> <p>1) Cultural studies</p> <p>2) Cultural anthropology</p> <p>3) Cultural genesis</p> <p>4) Morphology of culture</p> <p>A) Science that studies the structure and functioning of culture in connection with social structures</p> <p>B) Examines the real facts of the existence of cultural phenomena</p> <p>C) Science that studies man as a subject of culture</p> <p>D) A section of cultural science that studies various forms of cultural phenomena, the internal structure of these phenomena</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>12. CORRELATE THE DEFINITION AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS:</p> <p>1) Economic culture</p> <p>2) Religious culture</p> <p>3) Political culture</p> <p>A) Economy, trade, household</p> <p>B) Confessions, mysticism, magic</p> <p>C) Skills and methods of political activity, fixed in the public consciousness</p>	UC-5, UC-8

<p>13. INDICATE TWO CORRECT TRANSLATIONS INTO RUSSIAN OF LATIN AND GREEK WORDS THAT MAKE UP THE TERM "CULTURAL STUDIES":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) cultivation 2) education 3) decoration 4) reincarnation 	<p>UC-5, UC-8</p>
<p>14. NAME TWO FEATURES THAT ARE NOT CHARACTERISTIC OF THE WESTERN TYPE OF CULTURE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) anthropocentrism 2) theocentrism 3) collectivism 4) the predominance of an active creative personality type 	<p>UC-5, UC-8</p>
<p>15. STATEMENTS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PSYCHOANALYTIC SCHOOL IN CULTURAL STUDIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Culture suppresses many creative inclinations in a person, creating an “average person” 2) Culture restrains instincts, destructive forces of the human unconscious 3) The historical process does not go in a straight line, but as a “cyclical fluctuation” – a change of culture types flowing into each other in complete cycles 4) World–historical development appears in the form of a movement from local cultural communities to a single universal culture 	<p>UC-5, UC-8</p>
<p>16. ELEMENTS RELATED TO THE SUBJECT OF CULTURAL STUDIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) universal properties characteristic of each culture 2) patterns of scientific and technological progress <p>the ability of people to psychologically influence each other in the course of work</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) really and abilities of people (skills, skills, comprehension of something, processes of socio-cultural dynamics, stereotypes of cultural flagging) 4) the level of economic achievements of world civilization <p>monuments of past geological epochs</p> <p>the level of achievements of world culture and individual communities;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) cultural monuments as objective results of material and spiritual activity of people 	<p>UC-5, UC-8</p>
<p>17. STATEMENTS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SYMBOLIC DIRECTION OF CULTURAL STUDIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Culture loses its direct connection with objects, forming a sign-symbolic system. 2) In different types of cultures, in diverse manifestations of the same culture, a certain universal principle is manifested – the genotype of social experience. 3) The main condition for the existence of civilization is the harmony of 	<p>UC-5, UC-8</p>

<p>social institutions.</p> <p>4) Culture is a complex system of symbols and norms that are constantly being changed by people in the direction of their improvement.</p>	
<p>18. THE MAIN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THEORY OF CULTURAL-HISTORICAL TYPES AND LOCAL CIVILIZATIONS:</p> <p>1) K. Breyzig, L. Frobenius</p> <p>2) N. Danilevsky</p> <p>3) K. Jung</p> <p>4) N. Hartman</p> <p>5) A. Toynbee</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>19. THE MAIN FEATURES OF MASS CULTURE</p> <p>1) primitivization of relations between people</p> <p>2) self-sufficiency</p> <p>3) entertainment</p> <p>4) fundamental closeness</p> <p>5) standardization of ideas, values, forms of behavior</p> <p>6) isolationism</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>20. THE MAIN FACTORS OF THE FORMATION OF MASS CULTURE</p> <p>1) mechanization and automation of production</p> <p>space exploration</p> <p>2) urbanization</p> <p>3) industrialization</p> <p>4) the appearance of large-circulation newspapers and magazines</p> <p>5) the fall of the Berlin Wall</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>21. TYPES OF ART</p> <p>1) Landscape</p> <p>2) The novel</p> <p>3) Still Life</p> <p>4) Architecture</p> <p>5) Painting</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>22. In ancient times, art was united with</p> <p>1) science</p> <p>2) craft</p> <p>3) customs</p> <p>4) music</p> <p>5) traditions</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>23. THE PHRASE "ART IS RECOGNIZED ONLY AS A SERVANT OF LIFE AND IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER CAPACITY" BELONGS TO:</p> <p>1) Plato</p> <p>2) Socrates</p> <p>3) Lessing</p>	UC-5, UC-8

4) Lange 5) Aristotle	
24. WHICH OF THE CONCEPTS CORRESPONDS TO THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION: "THE UNDIFFERENTIATION, FUSION OF ART, MYTHOLOGY, RELIGION, CHARACTERIZING THE INITIAL STATE OF PRIMITIVE CULTURE" 1) animism; 2) fetishism; 3) syncretism; 4) totemism.	UC-5, UC-8
25. THE TYPE OF ART DESCRIBED BY P. SOROKIN IN THIS PASSAGE: "IT PAYS LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE PERSONALITY, THE SUBJECT AND THE EVENTS OF THE SENSORY EMPIRICAL WORLD. THEREFORE, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND ANY REAL LANDSCAPE, GENRE, PORTRAIT. FOR THE GOAL IS NOT TO ENTERTAIN, NOT TO AMUSE, NOT TO GIVE PLEASURE, BUT TO BRING THE BELIEVER CLOSER TO GOD." 1) sensual art 2) ideational art 3) idealistic art 4) eclectic art	UC-5, UC-8
26. ART IS 1) level, stage of social development, material and spiritual culture 2) a set of material values possessed by a particular society at a certain stage of development 3) an integral part of spiritual culture, a specific kind of spiritual development of reality by a person, forming and developing his ability to creatively transform the world around him and himself according to the laws of beauty. 4) Imaginative comprehension of reality; the process or outcome of expressing the inner or outer world of the creator in an (artistic) image; creativity directed in such a way that it reflects the interests of not only the author himself, but also other people.	UC-5, UC-8
27. THE VALUES OF MODERN CULTURE ARE: 1. Regularity 2. Development 3. Speed 4. Traditions 5. Time	UC-5, UC-8
28. FIND THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FUNCTION OF CULTURE AND ITS DEFINITION: 1. Cognitive 2. Information 3. Communicative A) the expansion of knowledge about the surrounding world and their transfer in symbolic form from generation to generation B) accumulation, storage and systematization of information, ensuring the process of cultural continuity and historical progress C) formation of conditions and means of human communication	UC-5, UC-8
29. WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CULTURE OF PRODUCTION, TWO TYPES OF ACTIVITIES ARE DISTINGUISHED: 1. Gathering 2. Cattle breeding	UC-5, UC-8

3. Hunting 4. Agriculture	
30. GENRES OF PAINTING: 1. Marina 2. Portrait 3. Novella 4. Drama 5. Still Life	UC-5, UC-8
31. THE MORPHOLOGY OF CULTURE IS: 1. The system of normative relations 2. Sensory representation of the world 3. Changing cultural patterns 4. Typical forms of culture 5. Cultural structures	UC-5, UC-8
32. CULTURE, AS AN INTEGRAL SYSTEM, IS USUALLY DIVIDED INTO FORMS: 1. physical 2. spiritual 3. biological 4. material 5. social	UC-5, UC-8
33. MUSEUMS ARE DIVIDED INTO: 1. Art 2. Philosophical 3. Historical 4. Cultural 5. Humanitarian	UC-5, UC-8
34. THE RENAISSANCE IN ITALY WAS ESPECIALLY PRONOUNCED IN: 1. painting 2. decorative and applied arts 3. natural sciences 4. philology	UC-5, UC-8
35. ESTABLISH A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE HISTORICAL EPOCH AND THE PECULIARITIES OF THE WORLDVIEW: 1. Medieval Culture 2. Renaissance Culture 3. Culture of the New Time A) the priority of faith over reason, scholasticism of sciences B) the development of secular education, interest in humanitarian knowledge C) the development of scientific natural science, the emergence of the methodology of science	UC-5, UC-8
36. KITSCH IS: 1. one of the phenomena of mass culture, a synonym for pseudo-art, in which the main attention is paid to the extravagance of appearance, the loudness of its elements. 2. temporary domination of a certain style in any sphere of life or culture. 3. a technical technique in the visual arts, consisting in the creation of paintings or graphic works by gluing objects and materials on any basis.	UC-5, UC-8

4. the field of speculative aesthetics and actual commercial activity. 5. a surrogate composition, a work of art in which artistic values are largely replaced or replaced by speculative, utilitarian, pragmatic ones.	
37. THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF MASS CULTURE: 1. Voluntary 2. Manipulation of consciousness 3. Difficulty in understanding 4. Availability 5. Is of a scientific nature	UC-5, UC-8
38. ESTABLISH A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ASPECTS OF CULTURE AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS: 1. Morphology 2. Functions 3. Dynamics 4. Evolution A) the structure or structure of culture B) actions or influences of culture C) processes or cultural history D) progress or development of cultures	UC-5, UC-8
39. ESTABLISH A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TYPE OF DEFINITION AND THE DEFINITION ITSELF: 1. Semiotic 2. Hermeneutical 3. Didactic A) culture is a system of signs and meanings used by society B) culture is a set of texts that are interpreted by people C) culture is what a person has learned, not inherited genetically	UC-5, UC-8
Section 2. Culture of the East and antiquity.	
40. "THE FATHER OF ANCIENT GREEK TRAGEDY" 1. Aeschylus 2. Euripides 3. Aristophanes 4. Plautus 5. Terence	UC-5, UC-8
41. THE CONCEPT OF "ANTIQUITY" APPEARS 1. in the age of Enlightenment 2. in the Renaissance 3. in the 19th - n. 20th centuries. 4. in the Middle Ages 5. in the era of Modern times	UC-5, UC-8
42. ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF ANTIQUITY SAID: "COMEDY HAS THE INTENTION TO REPRESENT PEOPLE WORSE, AND TRAGEDY - BETTER THAN EXISTING" 1. Salon 2. Socrates 3. Plato 4. Aristotle 5. Galen	UC-5, UC-8
43. CORRELATE 1. Herodotus	UC-5, UC-8

<p>2. Hippocrates 3. Aristotle 4. Homer 5. Sophocles A) medicine B) philosophy C) history D) poetry E) playwright</p>	
<p>44. CORRELATE: 1. Homer 2. Hesiod 3. Aeschylus 4. Sophocles 5. Euripides 6. Aristophanes A) "Iliad", "Odyssey" B) "Theogony", "Works and Days" C) "Prometheus chained" D) "Oedipus the King", "Antigone" E) "Medea" F) "Mir", "Lysistrat"</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>45. CONNECT: 1. Mountains 2. Anubis 3. The 4. Hathor 5. Sekhmet A) Falcon B) The Jackal C) Ibis D) Kovrova E) Lioness</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>46. THE MOST COMMON RELIGIONS IN INDIA: 1. Buddhism 2. Vedism 3. Hinduism 4. Taoism 5. Confucianism</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>47. LITERARY WORKS WERE CREATED IN ANCIENT INDIA 1. "Ramayana" 2. "The Epic of Gilgamesh" 3. "The Tale of truth and Crookedness" 4. "Book of the Dead" 5. "Mahabharata"</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>48. EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURE CREATED IN ANCIENT GREECE 1. The Parthenon 2. The Colosseum 3. Hagia Sophia 4. Acropolis 5. The Pantheon</p>	UC-5, UC-8
<p>49. THE ANCIENT GREEK THEATER IS SIMILAR TO THE</p>	UC-5, UC-8

MODERN ONE IN THAT: 1. Only one tragedy was played; 2. Professional actors played; 3. The performances were held in a special place; 4. Actors played in masks	
50. ELEMENTS OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE THAT BELONG TO GREECE: 1.Column; 2. The Colosseum; 3.Porticos; 4.Aqueduct; 5.Gables	UC-5, UC-8

Number of test task	The correct answer	Number of test task	The correct answer
1	1	26	3, 4
2	1, 2, 3	27	2, 3
3	1,2	28	1-A, 2-B, 3-C
4	1, 4	29	2, 4
5	1, 2	30	1, 2, 5
6	1, 4	31	4, 5
7	2, 5	32	2, 4
8	2	33	1, 3
9	1, 3	34	1, 3, 4
10	1-A, 2-B, 3-C	35	1-A, 2-B, 3-C
11	1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D	36	1, 5
12	1-A, 2-B, 3-B	37	1, 2, 4
13	1, 2	38	1- A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
14	2, 3	39	1-A, 2-B, 3-C
15	1, 2	40	1
16	1, 3	41	2
17	1, 4	42	4
18	2, 5	43	1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
19	1, 3, 5	44	1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E, 6-F
20	2, 3, 4	45	1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
21	4, 5	46	1, 3
22	1, 2	47	1, 5
23	1	48	1, 4
24	3	49	2, 3
25	2	50	1, 3

5. 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

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"

A complete set of assessment tools for the discipline "Cultural Studies" is presented on the Educational portal of Privolzhsky Research Medical University:
<https://sdo.pimunn.net/course/index.php?categoryid=612>

Developer:

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