

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Солоненко Анна Александровна
Должность: Директор
Дата подписания: 2025-03-11 10:55:33
Уникальный программный ключ:
d9ba9a2cd160ab4af08ab037f8b3050e51



Дмитровский рыбохозяйственный технологический институт (филиал)
федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения
высшего образования «Астраханский государственный
технический университет»
(ДРТИ ФГБОУ ВО «АГТУ»)

Система менеджмента качества в области образования, воспитания, науки и инноваций сертифицирована DQS
по международному стандарту ISO 9001:2015

Факультет высшего образования

**Кафедра «Гуманитарные и
социально-экономические дисциплины»**

ДЕЛОВОЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические указания

по выполнению практических занятий

- 05.03.06 Экология и природопользование,
- 16.03.03 Холодильная, криогенная техника и системы жизнеобеспечения,
- 19.03.03 Продукты питания животного происхождения,
- 35.03.08 Водные биоресурсы и аквакультура,
- 38.03.01 Экономика,
- 38.03.07 Товароведение

Авторы: Александрова О.А., к.пед.н., доцент кафедры «Гуманитарные и социально-экономические дисциплины»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических занятий по дисциплине предназначены для обучающихся по направлению подготовки 05.03.06 Экология и природопользование, 16.03.03 Холодильная, криогенная техника и системы жизнеобеспечения, 19.03.03 Продукты питания животного происхождения, 35.03.08 Водные биоресурсы и аквакультура, 38.03.01 Экономика, 38.03.07 Товароведение.

Цель методических указаний: оказание помощи обучающимся в выполнении практических занятий по дисциплине. Настоящие методические указания содержат работы, которые позволят обучающимся самостоятельно овладеть фундаментальными знаниями, профессиональными умениями и навыками деятельности.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических занятий по дисциплине утверждены на заседании кафедры «Гуманитарные и социально-экономические дисциплины».

Практическое занятие - форма организации оцениваемой деятельности обучающегося, заключающаяся в выполнении им комплекса контрольных упражнений, направленных на демонстрацию сформированных умений и навыков, компетенций.

1. Структура практических занятий

Практические занятия по дисциплине регламентированы учебным планом

Тема практического занятия	Образовательная технология	Форма текущего контроля
<p>Понятие, признаки и функции права. Понятие, признаки, структура и виды норм права. Норма права и нормативно-правовые акты. Формы права. Источники российского права. Закон и подзаконные акты. Правонарушения и юридическая ответственность. Основные правовые системы современности. Международное право, как особая система права. Система российского права. Отрасли права. Значение законности и правопорядка в современном обществе</p> <p>Практическое занятие № 1</p>	Практические занятия	Опрос, Тесты, эссе
<p>Права и свободы человека и гражданина: понятие и классификация. Особенности федеративного устройства России. Система органов государственной власти в Российской Федерации</p> <p>Практическое занятие № 2</p>		
<p>Наследственное право РФ: понятие, основные категории наследственного права. Наследование по завещанию. Наследование по закону. Принятие наследства и отказ от наследства</p> <p>Практическое занятие № 3</p>		
<p>Материальная ответственность работников. Защита трудовых прав работника</p> <p>Практическое занятие № 4</p>		
<p>Государственная служба в РФ: правовые основы, понятие, система, принципы. Административные правонарушения и административная ответственность</p> <p>Практическое занятие № 5</p>		

ПЛАНЫ СЕМИНАРСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ И МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

What is economics?

I. Read and remember the words and expressions:

Difficult - трудный Possible - возможный
To be interested – интересоваться чем -либо
To affect - влиять, воздействовать (на что-либо)
Price - цена Necessary необходимый, нужный
To sell - продавать Seller - продавец
To buy - покупать, закупать
Buyer - покупатель
Behaviour - поведение
Market mechanism – рыночный механизм
Market of services - рынок услуг
Relationship - взаимоотношение, отношение
To develop - разрабатывать, развивать, совершенствовать
Development – развитие, разработка, совершенствование
Area - район, территория
Labour - труд, рабочая сила
Prediction - предсказание, прогноз
To predict - предсказывать, прогнозировать
To follow smth—следовать (за кем-либо)
Essential - обязательный, необходимый, существенный
Particular -- конкретный, частный, отдельный
To choose - выбирать
Actual - фактический
To make a decision - принимать решение
Data - данные datum - данная величина

Read and translate the text: It is difficult to give a full and accurate definition of economics, but it is possible to indicate what problems economists are interested in. They are factors that affect prices of goods and services and also resources necessary to produce them. Economists are also interested in seller's and buyer's behaviour in the market, in the relationship between price system and market mechanism. Now economics is more complex. There are three main approaches to economics: microeconomics, macroeconomics, and development economics. There are also several specialized areas of study. Among them are money economics, international economics, labour economics, industrial economics agricultural economics, growth economics, mathematical economics, etc. Like many other sciences, economics uses models to understand economics problems. A model often helps an economist to make correct prediction. The economist usually follows several rules when he makes a model of economic behaviour. First, real life is complex and it is not possible for an economist to include all the details in a model. So, a model is an abstraction from real life. A model usually includes only essential element and relationship of a particular economic situation. Second, if an economist has two different models of one phenomenon, he always chooses the model that predicts the results of a particular phenomenon more accurately. Third, although models are helpful in economic analysis, an economist always studies the actual economic situation before he makes decisions. It is not enough to make models, it is also necessary to collect and study actual data in order to know how accurate a model is. III.

Questions to the text:

1. What problems are economists interested in?

2. What are three main approaches to economics.?
3. What specialized areas of economics do you know?
4. Why do economists use economic models?
5. Why is it not possible to include all the details in a model?
6. What does a model usually include?
7. Which of the models does an economist always choose?
8. Why is it necessary for an economist to collect and study actual data?

IV. Give the Russian equivalents: Market, analysis, labour economics, labour market study, goods and services, growth economics problems, actual economic situation details, consumer behaviour, future prediction, growth mechanism, agriculture and manufacturing relationship, mineral resources prices, area development, trade growth prediction V. Give the English equivalents: Точное определение, показать, товары и услуги, подход, наука, следовать правилам, создать модель, включать, собирать данные. VI. Fill in the blanks: Prompts: to develop, to buy, enough, prediction, to affect, to be interested, relationship

1. Trade... well in this area.
2. It is necessary to have correct ... to make a correct decision.
3. He does not have ... money to ... the radio.
4. Economists study the ... between prices of different goods in the
5. The economist industrial economics.
6. The growth of industry and agriculture ... the life of all the people in the country.

VII. Translate into Russian:

1. People get resources from the Earth.
2. Consumers buy goods from manufacturers.
3. We studied economics.
4. The economists study consumers' behaviour in the service markets.
5. The plant processes agricultural products, it uses machines.
6. Industry and agriculture use fuel.
7. It is possible to predict prices for essential goods.
8. Mining gets minerals from the Earth as it must provide resources for manufacturing.
9. The development of markets is important for an economist.
10. Managers study the situation in the market to know how many goods to produce.

VIII. Summarize all the information from the text and speak on it Areas of economics

I. Terms and expressions to remember:

1. Unit – единица, блок.
2. either... or... - или...или, либо... либо.
3. distribute – распределять, распространять
4. distribution- распределение, распространение
5. income – доход, прибыль
6. force - сила
7. to consider – рассматривать, полагать, считать.
8. both.... and... - и...и, как... так и
9. to supply (smb with smth) – поставлять (кому-либо, чтолибо)
10. supplier - поставщик
11. employment – безработица, работа по найму, занятость (рабочей силой)
12. to employ – предоставлять работу, нанимать
13. to require – нуждаться (в чём-то), требовать (чего-либо)
14. achievement - достижение

15. to achieve – достигать, успешно выполнять
16. proper – правильный, точный
17. living standard – жизненный уровень I

I. Read and translate the text:

There are three main approaches to economics: microeconomics, macroeconomics, and development economics. Microeconomics focuses on individual economic units. The economic behaviour of either individual consumers or firms or industries is studied by microeconomics. The distribution of products and income among these units is also analyzed by microeconomics. In this field of economics individuals are considered both as suppliers of labour and consumers of goods. Firms are also studied both as suppliers of products and as consumers of labour and capital. There was a long period on the 19th and early in the 20th centuries when microeconomic questions dominated in economics. In the 20th

century economists' interest in forces that affect income, employment and prices grew. They considered economy in all its relationships. The term "macroeconomics" was first used in the 1930s. The world depression that began in 1929 required the study of such macroeconomic questions as achievement of full employment and economic growth by means of proper government policies. This area of economics was developed by the British economist John Maynard Keynes. The third main field of economics, that is development economics studies the factors of economic growth and how these factors are used by governments in order to achieve high living standards.

III. Questions to the text:

1. What does microeconomics study?
2. Whose economic behaviour is studied by microeconomics?
3. How are individuals considered by microeconomics?
4. When did microeconomic approach dominate in economics?
5. When did economists' interest in macroeconomics grow?
6. How is economy considered in macroeconomics?
7. What stimulated the development of macroeconomics?
8. What problems were analyzed in the 1930's?
9. What does development economics study?

IV. Find equivalents:

A

1. экономическое поведение,
2. Область,
3. Поставщик,
4. Потребитель,
5. Преобладать,
6. Влиять на,
7. Использовать,
8. Полная занятость,
9. Посредством,
10. Рост,
11. Достигать

B

1. growth,
2. Achieve,
3. Full employment,
4. by means of,
5. Economic behaviour,

6. Affect,
7. Field,
8. Supplier,
9. Dominate,
10. Use,
11. Consumer

V. Change the sentences using the verbs in the Passive voice:

1. Banks provide new services for consumers
2. Economists use models in order to study actual relations in an economy.
3. The economists predicted the growth of unemployment.
4. We consider individuals as suppliers of labour and capital.
5. The government achieved high employment
6. The economist chose correct methods and models for his analyses.
7. They employ many workers in service sector.
8. They developed mining industry in the 19th century in Great Britain, but in the 20th century they closed down many mines.
9. He wrote the book in 1968.
10. They followed these principles in the analyses of the economic situation.

VI. Fill in the blanks: Prompts: to employ, income, proper, distribution, achievement, living standards, forces, either... or..., to distribute, to consider.

1. Goods and services... by government decisions in the country.
2. Agricultural products are ... bought by consumers ... processed into other goods.
3. Not many works ... in the depression years.
4. There is no ... agricultural policy in Russia now. 5. Many factors affect the ... of income in an economy.
6. The government ... a proper policy to achieve high living standards.
7. We know they have great ... in their work.
8. People use their ... to buy food, clothes, and other things.
9. The ... are very high in some European countries.
10. What ... affect income , employment and prices?

VII. Summarize all the information from the text and speak on it. Monetarism I. Terms and expressions to remember:

1. Monetarism – монетаризм
2. Excessive money supply – денежная масса в обращении
3. Ultimately government securities – государственные ценные бумаги
4. Expand – расширять
5. Contract – сокращать
6. Government units – правительственные подразделения
7. Demand deposit – вклад до востребования

II. Read and translate the text: Monetarism as an economic theory states that inflation is caused by an excessive supply of money. Thus the best way to manage and control a country's economic system is to limit the amount of money in circulation. If there is too much money it will cause the price of goods to rise, i.e. the value of money will fall. The concept of money supply (all the money that exists in a country's economic system at a particular time) plays an important role in economic policymaking, because many economists believe that it is the quantity of money within the economy that ultimately, determines real price levels, the rate of economic growth, and the rate of inflation.. The Federal Reserve Banks in the USA and the Bank of England in the United Kingdom regulate the money supply to stabiliser their respective

economies. The Federal Reserve Banks, for example, can buy or sell government securities, thereby expanding or contracting the money supply. Monetary systems are today very much alike in all the major countries of the world. Monetary system consists of three levels:

- 1) the holders of money (the “public”) – individuals, businesses, governmental units;
- 2) commercial banks, which borrow, by way of demand deposits (=bank deposits that can be withdrawn without advance notes), from the public and make loans to individuals, firms, or governments; and 3) central banks, which have a monopoly on the issue of money, serve as the bankers for the central government and the commercial banks, and have the power to determine the quantity of money in circulation.

III. Questions to the text:

1. What does monetarism state?
2. What is the best way to manage an economy?
3. What will cause the price of goods to rise?
4. What plays an important role in economic policymaking?
5. What do economists believe in?
6. What might be done to expand or contract the money supply?
7. What is the first level of monetary system?
8. What is the second level of monetary system?
9. What is the third level?

IV. Find the English equivalents: монетаризм, стабилизировать, соответственный, регулировать, темп экономического роста, инфляция, быть причиной, денежная масса в обращении, чрезмерный, стоимость, мнение, управлять, контролировать, количество, разработать как политического курса, полагать, в конце концов, определять, уровень, государственные ценные бумаги, таким образом, расширять, фирма, держатель, денежный, главный, правительственные подразделения, занимать, темп развития инфляции, Федеративный резервный банк, общественность. V. Fill in the blanks Prompts: Lack, to borrow, prices, growth, to rise, economy, policymaking

1. Deflation is caused by ... supply of money.
2. Too much money in circulation caused the price of goods
3. To limit the amount of money in circulation is the best way to control
4. Money supply plays a significant role in economic... .
5. The quantity of money in circulation has a strong influence on real
6. The quantity of money in circulation has a strong effect on the rate of economic
7. Commercial banks ... money from the public.

VI. Summarise all the information from the text and speak on it. Banking in Britain.

I. Terms and expressions to remember:

1. to overdraw (drew, drawn) – превысить кредитный лимит
2. overdraft facility - услуга овердрафт
3. applicant - кандидат на должность
4. application - заявление
5. to apply for - предоставлять
6. advantage over smth – иметь преимущество над чем-то
7. disadvantage - недостаток
8. discount market - розничный рынок
9. to mature - подлежать погашению
10. maturity - срок платежа

II. Read and translate the text Commercial banks offer commercial services to a wide range of customers. Customers can open current accounts and deposit accounts. A current

account is very popular. It pays no interest but it has other advantages. Firstly, it enables people to keep their money in a safe place. Secondly, it allows them to withdraw it at any time. Thirdly, it provides them with a cheque-book so that they do not have to carry a lot of cash. To open a current account it is necessary to see the branch manager. He has to decide whether the applicant is likely to keep the account in credit. A current account holder can only overdraw with the manager's permission. The manager will therefore want to meet the applicant to get the necessary background information. For example, he will want to know the applicant's occupation and his place of work. He will also probably want a reference from his or her employer. If, after the interview, the manager is satisfied with the applicant he will approve the application, arrange for the applicant to be given a cheque-book and arrange for a monthly statement to be sent to him/her. A deposit account is another popular kind of account. It has advantages over a current account. First of all, it is easier to open than a current account. There is no need to see the manager. A customer only has to fill in a form and then deposit the minimum amount of money required by the bank. The customer is then given a pass book which he must bring to the bank every time he wishes to withdraw or deposit money. The pass book is the customer's record of the account. Secondly, a deposit account earns interest for the customer. The bank invests the money that the customer pays in and, in return, the bank pays the customer interest. The rate of interest in the UK is not fixed but it is usually between 5—10%. However, a deposit account has certain disadvantages too. In the UK the maximum a customer can withdraw in one day varies from bank to bank. Another disadvantage is that the customer receives no cheque-book and therefore he cannot pay bills so easily.

III. Questions to the text:

1. What are the advantages (disadvantages) of a current account?
2. What is necessary to do to open a current account?
3. What information on the current account holder does the manager need?
4. What are the advantages (disadvantages) of a deposit account?
5. What makes certificates of deposit popular?
6. What interest do CDs pay to the holders?
7. How does the secondary CD market function?

IV. Find equivalents: A.

1. a wide range of customers,
2. 2. Deposit account,
3. 3. Interest,
4. 4. To keep money,
5. 5. To withdraw,
6. 6. To carry a lot of cash,
7. 7. Permission,
8. 8. Background,
9. 9. Reference,
10. 10. To approve,
11. 11. Monthly statement,
12. 12. Current account,
13. 13. To fill a form,
14. Pass book,
15. 15. To pay bills

B

1. заполнить анкету,
2. Сберкнижка,
3. Носить много наличных денег,

4. Ежемесячный отчёт,
5. Широкий круг клиентов,
6. Вклад в банке,
7. Текущий счёт,
8. Одобрять,
9. Процент,
10. Хранить деньги,
11. Разрешение,
12. Рекомендация,
13. Биография,
14. Снимать со счёта,
15. Оплатить счета

V. Fill in the blanks: Prompts: to present, consult, to find out, to block, possibilities, acquired.

1. I have recently... a small amount of capital and I'd like to ... about investing it.
2. You could ... our Investment Department for a long-term investment.
3. You seem to have more... than most other banks.
4. I don't want to ... my money for too long.
5. You see, 5 years seems to ... a difficulty.

VI. Match each word or phrase on the left with the correct definition on the right:

1. bank- the business of a bank.
2. Bank account – a day of the week when banks are closed by law.
3. Bank balance – someone who works in a bank in an important position.
4. Bank book – a credit card provided by your bank.
5. Bank card – a book in which a record is kept of the money you put into and take out of your bank account.
6. Banker – the amount of money someone has in their bank account
7. Banks holiday – an arrangement between a bank and a customer that allows the customer to pay in and take out money.
8. Banking – a business that keeps and lends money and provides other financial services.
9. Bank manager – someone who has officially said that they cannot pay their debts.
10. Bank note – the rate of interest decided by a country's main bank.
11. Bank rate – a piece of paper money of a particular value that you use to buy things.
12. Bankrupt – someone who is in charge of a local bank.
13. Bankruptcy – a document sent regularly by a bank to a customer that lists the amounts of money taken out of and paid into their bank account.
14. Bank statement – the state of being unable to pay your debts.

VII. Summarise all the information from the text and speak on it. Bank loans.

I. Terms and expressions to remember: credit cards – кредитные карточки charge cards – кредитные карточки debit cards – кредитные карточки to charge - взимать процент to lend – давать деньги в долг to link – соединять, связывать to safeguard - защищать advance - аванс to underestimate costs - недооценивать to keep the venture afloat- держать предприятия на плаву to recover money – возвращать деньги balance sheet – балансовой отчёт feasibility study – обосновать изучение

II. Read and translate the text. Recently banks have started to offer many new facilities to their customers. There are new types of accounts, credit cards, charge cards, debit cards, insurance cover, investment services. However, one of the most important services banks offer is that they lend money to their customers. The methods available for a customer to borrow from his bank and the rate of interest he is charged, vary from country to country and bank to bank.

One way of borrowing is to overdraw on your account. This is useful if you only wish to borrow a small amount for a short time. The interest rate on overdrafts depends on the bank rate. It is usually 10-12% over base rate. Of course you can only have an overdraft with your manager's permission. Another way is to arrange a "personal loan". A personal loan is for a fixed period of time, usually 3-5 years. Each month the customer makes a payment on the loan to the bank. The main advantage of a personal loan is that the interest rate is fixed. In many countries it is possible to borrow money for longer periods e.g. up to 25 years. This is often necessary when buying a house or a business. The interest rate on long-term loans depends upon the base rate. It is usually 1.25-1.5% over base. Of course for both a personal loan and a long-term loan the bank requires some kind of security. The lending proposition must state exactly how much the customer wants to borrow. This might seem self-evident, but there are four important points to consider. It is not for the banker to suggest how much he/she would be willing to lend the customer. The banker should check that the customer isn't asking for too much, and more that he or she needs for the particular purpose. This is especially important with requests for an overdraft facility. Clearly this consideration is linked in with the customer's wealth and ability to repay.

The banker must also check that customer has not asked for less than he or she really needs. Otherwise the bank may later have to lend more, purely to safeguard the original advance. The customer's own financial stake should usually be sufficient, when compared with the amount the bank is being asked to lend. Has the customer asked for enough? The banker ought to consider whether the customer has asked for as much as he really needs. Suppose, for example, that a bank agrees to advance £15,000 to a small business customer, only to find that the customer comes back several months later asking for more money, say a further £10,000, because he underestimated his costs, or the amount of working capital he needed to invest. The bank might then be faced with the choice between lending even more money, to keep the customer's venture afloat, or to take action against the customer to recover its money. It would have been far preferable for the bank to have considered the customer's initial proposition as a request for an advance of £25,000, and to have made a decision accordingly. The most suitable methods of trying to decide whether a business customer has asked for an advance for as much as he really needs are: - studying the budgets and cash flow forecasts prepared by the customer; - studying the balance sheet of a customer, and his likely working capital position and liquidity after the advance has been made; - examining the feasibility study for the proposed project; - if the banker suspects that the customer will be short of liquid funds, he should suggest to the customer that he might have estimated his borrowing requirements incorrectly.

III. Questions to the text.

1. What does the bank lending policy depend on?
2. What are the principles of good lending?
3. What happens to bad debts?
4. What considerations should the banker be guided by when he/she considers the request for a loan?
5. What importance is attached to the customer/s stake?
6. What should be studied to determine the adequacy of the borrowed capital?

IV. Find the equivalents:

A.

- 1 account,
2. To offer,
3. Facilities,
4. Insurance,
5. To lend,
6. To borrow,
7. Rate of interest,

8. To overdraw,
9. Long-term loans,
10. Security.

V.

1. Процентная ставка,
2. Безопасность,
3. Счёт,
4. Давать в долг,
5. Услуги,
6. Занимать,
7. Долгосрочная ссуда,
8. Превышать кредит,
9. Предлагать,
10. Страховка

V. Fill in the blanks Prompts: capital, increased, to borrow, conditions, covered, residence, expenses, restrictions, absorb, estimate

1. Under those ... I'm afraid we can't give you a loan.
2. I need 10,000, but I've only got 2,000 in my account. So, I'll have ... the rest from the bank.
3. We'd have to be entirely ... before we could help you.
4. Business is very good. My turnover has ... by 200%.
5. I've built up a reserve ... of some 7,000.
6. Just to cover the initial ... of setting up the office, I'll need 3,000.
7. Because of the tightening up ... on loans, we'll need a better guarantee than you've got.
8. He doesn't make a lot of money, and he offers such high discounts that they ... all his profit.
9. I'm afraid we aren't able to ... the value of your paintings.
10. Have you got a permanent ... in this country, or are you a visitor?

4.1. Формы контроля (процедуры оценивания)

Тест- форма организации оцениваемой деятельности обучающихся, заключающаяся в выполнении ими закрытых (возможность выбора правильного ответа из предложенных вариантов ответов) и открытых (без выбора ответа) заданий возрастающей трудности.

Опрос - фронтальная форма контроля, представляющая собой ответы на вопросы преподавателя в устной форме.

Эссе – краткая письменная работа, отражающая мнение автора по заданному вопросу и позволяющая оценить сформированность знаний и умений в области изучаемой дисциплины (модуля).

Контрольная работа - письменная работа обучающегося, направленная на решение задач или заданий, требующих поиска обоснованного ответа.

4.2. Шкалы оценивания представлены в Положении о рейтинге ДРТИ

Шкала оценки устного ответа (опрос)

Уровень / оценка	Описание
------------------	----------

Продвинутый уровень («отлично»)	Правильно, всесторонне в полном объеме излагает знания: дает определения, раскрывает содержание понятий, верно использует терминологию; демонстрирует всестороннее и полное понимание смысла изученного материала
Углубленный уровень («хорошо»)	Правильно, в полном объеме излагает знания: дает определения, раскрывает содержание понятий, верно использует терминологию; демонстрирует понимание смысла изученного материала; допускает малозначительные ошибки
Базовый уровень («удовлетворительно»)	Правильно излагает базовые знания: дает определения, раскрывает содержание понятий, верно использует терминологию; демонстрирует понимание основного смысла изученного материала
Нулевой уровень («неудовлетворительно»)	Содержание знаниевого компонента не раскрыто; допускает значительные ошибки в изложении теоретического основ, не дает ответы на вопросы, в том числе вспомогательные

Шкала оценки выполнения тестовых заданий

Уровень / оценка	Описание
Продвинутый уровень («отлично»)	Демонстрирует полное понимание поставленных вопросов. Количество правильных ответов - 86-100%
Углубленный уровень («хорошо»)	Демонстрирует значительное понимание сути поставленных вопросов. Количество правильных ответов - от 70 до 85 %
Базовый уровень («удовлетворительно»)	Демонстрирует частичное понимание сути поставленных вопросов. Количество правильных ответов - от 60 до 69%
Нулевой уровень («неудовлетворительно»)	Ответы на поставленные вопросы не получены. Количество правильных ответов - менее 60 %

Шкала оценивания устного ответа на зачете

	Критерии, показатели выполнения типовых контрольных заданий
Базовый уровень («зачтено»)	Обучающийся твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет необходимыми навыками и приемами их выполнения, правильно обосновывает принятое решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач. Продемонстрировано умение реализовать компетенцию в типовых ситуациях и в ситуациях повышенной сложности, а также в нестандартных и непредвиденных ситуациях, создавая при этом новые правила и алгоритмы действий.
Нулевой уровень («не зачтено»)	Обучающийся не знает значительной части программного материала, допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические работы. Отсутствует умение реализовать компетенцию в типовых ситуациях.

Учебная литература и интернет источники представлены в РП дисциплины