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Federal State Budget Educational Institution
of Higher Education
Pacific State Medical University
of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

APPROVED BY
Head of the Department of Humanities
and Social Studies and Economy
_____/ Chernaya I.P./
"28th" of April 2025

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Culturology
of the basic educational program
of Higher Education

Specialty	**31.05.01 General Medicine for international students (in English)** (code, name)
Degree	Specialist's degree
Profile	02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing primary health care to the population in medical organizations: polyclinics, outpatient clinics, inpatient/outpatient facilities of the municipal health care system)
Mode of study	**Full-time**
Period of mastering the BEP	**6 years** (nominal length of study)
Department	of Humanities and Social Studies and Economy

Vladivostok, 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. **Collection of Assessment Tools** is a document that regulates the format, content, and types of assessment tools for continuous assessment, interim examination and final (state final) examination, and graded criteria for each type of assessment tools.

1.2. Assessment tools allows to evaluate the development of universal, general professional, and professional competencies (UCs, GPCs and PCs respectively) outlined in Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education and defined in the basic educational program of higher education for the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine for international students (in English), profile 02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing primary health care to the population in medical organizations: polyclinics, outpatient clinics, inpatient/outpatient facilities of the municipal health care system).

(BEP HE for the 31.05.01 General Medicine for international students (in English) specialty, section 3.2.3 General professional competencies of graduates and indicators of achieving them)

2. DOCUMENT BODY

2.1. Types of Assessment, Formats of Assessment Tools

No.	Types of assessment	Assessment Tools Format
1	**Continuous assessment**	**Tests**
		Interview Questions
		Mini-Case Studies
2	**Interim assessment**	**Interview Questions**
		Tests (http://fepo.i-exam.ru)

3. The contents of assessment tools for continuous and interim examination are prepared by the teacher of the course

Test questions

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	PC-9	Ability and readiness to monitor fulfillment of job duties by subordinate medical personnel and use information and communication technologies in their professional activities
I		**ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)**
		1. Culturology as a science does not study the _____ aspect of human activity +a) genetic b) value-semantic c) regulatory and regulatory d) sign-communicative

2. The morphology of culture is understood as
+a) the internal structure of culture, its organizational and functional structure
b) the process of mastering the norms and values of culture by an individual
c) the period of stagnation of cultural development
d) the determined human structure

3. A concept that includes elements of social and cultural heritage passed down from generation to generation is a
+a) tradition that has been preserved for a generation and has been preserved for a long time
b) ritual
c) ritual
d) custom

4. Values include
+a) human life
b) “do not steal”
c) “do not commit adultery”
d) “be honest”

5. Solving the problems of the functioning of culture in society is the aim of the
+a) sociology of culture
b) philosophy of culture
c) cultural anthropology
d) culturology

6. The problem of man as a subject of culture is studied by
a) cultural anthropology
b) cultural history
c) philosophy of culture
+d) sociology of culture

7. The original meaning of the term "culture" recorded the degree of human influence on nature through
+a) cultivation of land
b) imitation
c) decoration
d) worship of the supernatural

8. The richness of flora and fauna, the warm climate, which does not require the development of material production from the peoples, the stagnation of economic and cultural life, which contributed to their transformation into colonies of European states, are characteristic of
+a) The "South"
b) The "West"
c) The "North"
d) The "East"

9. Spirituality is considered the main characteristic of

		+a) Russian culture b) American culture c) European culture d) Japanese culture 10. The peculiarity of the history of the Eastern world is NOT a) the absence of radical revolutionary breaks b) the continuity of traditions and customs +c) the presence of revolutions d) the strong position of religion as the foundation of culture 11. Counterculture is defined as +a) the culture of a certain group of people, which has its own standards of behavior and moral norms that are contrary to those generally accepted in this society b) a culture focused on the norms and values of a select part of society with a high social status and intellectual superiority over the masses c) the culture of a certain social group, which is formed independently within the framework of the dominant culture d) a culture focused on the norms and values of a select part of society with a high status 12. Socialization is +a) a continuous process b) episodic c) fragmentary d) discrete 13. Medieval culture is +a) theocentric b) anthropocentric c) sociocentric d) scientific 14. The Renaissance Era is characterized by a) totalitarianism +b) humanism c) liberalism d) theocentrism 15. Which cult was proclaimed in the age of Enlightenment? +a) the cult of reason b) the cult of personality c) the cult of health d) the cult of God
		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
		1. Ancient culture includes +a) the culture of Ancient Rome +b) the culture of Ancient Greece c) the culture of the ancient Sumerians d) the culture of Ancient China e) the culture of Ancient Egypt

2. Social culture refers to _____ culture
+a) legal
+b) political
c) animal husbandry
d) agricultural

3. The two groups of sections of cultural studies are
+a) the theory of culture and the history of cultural thought
+b) philosophy of culture and psychology of culture
c) applied and historical cultural studies
d) cultural and social anthropology

4. Cultural languages do not include
+a) tsunamis
+b) desert sands
c) philosophical texts
d) acts of human behavior
e) ceremonial situations

5. Two aspects of the traditional socio-cultural system are
a) low social mobility
b) sacralization of values
c) equality of opportunity
d) universal basic education

6. The ancient Eastern type of culture is expressed in
+a) collectivism
+b) deification of power
c) individualism
d) humanism

ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)

1. Match the form of worldview and its characteristics

1	Religion	A	sensory-figurative perception of folk traditions and myths considered sacred
2	Mythology	B	understanding of the essence of the processes and phenomena surrounding a person based on logical and theoretical conclusions
3	Philosophy	C	exists in the form of common sense, spontaneous and unsystematic ideas about the world
4	Everyday	D	worldview determined by belief in the existence of a divine essence

Correct answer: 1-D; 2-A; 3-B; 4-C

2. Match the philosophical school of thought and its essence

1	Rationalism	A	The world originated from a single substance
2	Monism	B	Consciousness is primary, matter is derived from consciousness
3	Agnosticism	C	The world is unknowable
4	Idealism	D	Reason is at the center of knowledge of the world

Correct answer: 1-D; 2-A; 2-C; 4-A

3. Match the philosopher and the era

1	Augustine of Hippo	A	Modern Era
2	Plato	B	Middle Ages
3	Francis Bacon	C	Antiquity
4	Nicholas of Cusa	D	Renaissance

Correct answer: 1-B; 2-C; 3-A; 4-D

4. Match the philosophers and the key categories of their concepts:

1	Epicurus	A	Impulse of Life
2	Nietzsche F.	B	Positive Philosophy
3	Bergson A.	C	Will to Power
4	Comte O.G.	D	Ataraxia

Correct answer: 1-D; 2-C; 3-A; 4-C

5. Match the philosopher and the concept they studied

1	Kuhn T.	A	Scientific Paradigm
2	Lakatos I.	B	Law of Three Stages
3	Komte O.	C	Research Program
4	Feyerabend P.	D	Epistemological Anarchism

Correct answer: 1-A; 2-C; 3-B; 4-D

6. Match the main archetypes of C.G. Jung with their meaning

1	Person	A	Ideal unconscious structures reflecting ideas of femininity and masculinity, respectively
2	Shadow	B	the center of the personal unconscious,

				in which material repressed from consciousness is concentrated
	3	Anima/animus	C	the central archetype of order and integrity of the personality
	4	Self	D	how we present ourselves to the world: character, social roles, individual style of expression

Correct answer: 1-D; 2-B; 3-A; 4-C

7. Match the philosophers with their quotes

1	Aristotle	A	Man is a wolf to man
2	Hobbes T.	B	Man is a friend to man
3	Feuerbach L.A.	C	Man is a god to man
4	Locke J.	D	Man is a political (social) animal

Correct answer: 1-D; 2-A; 3-B; 4-C

Assessment criteria
"Very good" – over 80% correct answers of questions of every level
"Good" – 70-79% correct answers of questions of every level
"Satisfactory" – 55-69% correct answers of questions of every level
"Unsatisfactory" – less than 55% correct answers of questions of every level

Interview questions

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	PC-9	Ability and readiness to monitor fulfillment of job duties by subordinate medical personnel and use information and communication technologies in their professional activities
I		**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS** 1. The subject, object, goals and objectives, and the main stages of the development of culturology. 2. The structure of culturology and its relation to other sciences. 3. Methods and principles of culturology. 4. Theoretical culturology (subject, object, goals, objectives, basic theories) 5. The historical development of ideas about culture in Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance.

		6. The historical development of ideas about culture in Modern and Modern times. 7. Practical culturology (subject, object, goals, objectives) 8. Basic concepts and categories of culturology. 9. Cultural language as a means of orientation in the environment the reality. 10. The concept of "civilization" and "culture": correlation and difference. 11. Cultural modernization. 12. Morphology of culture: concept, concepts. 13. Cultural dynamics: definition and forms (linear, cyclic, wave, synergetic). 14. The cultural picture of the world: definition, structure, main types. 15. Cultural values and norms: definitions and classifications. 16. Cultural tradition: concept, structure, ways of transmission. 17. Intercultural communication: definition, types, transmission mechanism. 18. Typology of culture (concept, objectives, meaning, criteria and grounds). 20. Traditional and industrial type of culture. 21. Urban and rural culture. 22. The place and role of Russia in world culture. 23. Mentality and traditional Russian culture. 24. Modern Russian socio-cultural situation. 25. Ethnic and national culture. 26. Regional culture. The problem of systematization. 27. Local and median culture. 28. Mass and elite culture. 29. The concept of local cultures (N.Y. Danilevsky, O. Spengler, A. Toynbee, etc.). 30. The concept of a unified world culture (Hegel, K. Marx, K. Jaspers). 31. The concept and main stages of inculturation. 32. The concept and main stages of socialization. 33. Subculture and counterculture. 34. Modern youth subculture.

Assessment criteria

Level of mastery	Evaluation criteria	Number of points
Basic	A student has a solid knowledge of the material, presents it clearly and to the point, avoids significant inaccuracies in answering questions, correctly applies theoretical principles to solving practical problems and tasks, and possesses the necessary skills and techniques for completing them.	*10*
Threshold	A student who has only basic knowledge of the material but has not mastered its details, makes inaccuracies, insufficiently correct formulations, and lacks logical consistency in presenting the program material, and experiences difficulty completing practical assignments.	*6-8*

Level not reached	A student who lacks a significant knowledge of the program material, makes significant errors, and performs practical assignments with uncertainty and great difficulty. As a rule, a grade of "unsatisfactory" is given to students who cannot continue their studies without additional classes in the relevant subject.	*5-0*

Standardized case studies and checklists for the **Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Culturology** course

Case Study No. 1

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.01	General Medicine for international students (in English)
C	UC-5	Is able to analyze and consider cultural diversity during intercultural interactions
C	PC-9	Ability and readiness to monitor fulfillment of job duties by subordinate medical personnel and use information and communication technologies in their professional activities
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** The main meaning of primary socialization in Japan can be formulated in a few words: the absence of any restrictions for the baby. The Japanese's particularly tender attitude towards children was noticed by the first Russian researchers. Educational doctrine in Japan, noted G. Vostokov, is applied to children "with such gentleness and love that it does not depress the soul of children. There is no grouchiness, no severity, almost no corporal punishment; the pressure on children is in such a situation. in a mild way, it seems as if children are raising themselves, and that Japan is a children's paradise where there are not even forbidden fruits.… Children are brought up in Japan is in complete freedom: nature itself serves them, apparently, as an educator. In a Japanese family, children are the center of all concerns. Education is conducted not on the basis of coercion or prohibitions, but on the basis of guardianship. Japanese mothers have been looking after them for a long time. Children are not punished. Instead of prohibitions, children are taught to reflect on how others will react to their actions. Children indirectly they feel reproached for their actions. From an early age, they are taught that if they do anything wrong, they will be ridiculed. The upbringing of children in Japanese families has always been aimed at forming a personality that meets the requirements of the group. The main task of education is to teach the ability to understand other people's principles, not to stand out in a group. All this, along with a strongly developed sense of solidarity in the family, helps to instill discipline in Japanese children and at the same time creates conditions that restrain the development of individualistic qualities.
Q	1	Question: What are the factors influencing socialization?

Q	2	Question: What type of socialization is the opposite of Japanese type of socialization?
Q	3	Question: What is the main objective of socialization in Eastern and Western cultures?
Q	4	Question: List the main values of a personality in Japanese culture of education
Q	5	Question: Can one reasonably say that a child under 5 years of age is a “lord”?

Case Study No.1 Checklist

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
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C	PC-9	Ability and readiness to monitor fulfillment of job duties by subordinate medical personnel and use information and communication technologies in their professional activities
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Q	1	Question: What are the factors influencing socialization?

A		Correct answer: No restrictions, no prohibitions and compulsions, gentle guardianship, no punishment, understanding other people's principles, not standing out in a group, complete freedom, a sense of solidarity in a group, lack of individuality.
Q	2	Question: Question: What type of socialization is the opposite of Japanese type of socialization?
A		Correct answer: The opposite type of human socialization can be seen in the English cultural tradition.
Q	3	Question: What is the main objective of socialization in Eastern and Western cultures?
A		Correct answer: Eastern - to teach the ability to understand other people's principles, not to stand out in a group. Western – individualism, the opposition of one's interests to group's interests
Q	4	Question: List the main values of a personality in Japanese culture of education
A		Correct answer: Collectivism, responsibility, conformity, traditionalism, respect.
Q	5	Question: Can one reasonably say that a child under 5 years of age is a "lord"?
A		Correct answer: "Japan is a children's paradise where there are not even forbidden fruits"
R2	Very good	A complete, accurate, logical answer with deep understanding, argumentation, competent speech, and no mistakes was given
R1	Good/Satisfactory	The answer is generally complete and correct but not clearly formulated. The student's solution generally matches the reference answer but lacks sufficient theoretical justification. The answer partially answers the question, there are inaccuracies, significant errors, insufficient argumentation.
R0	Fail	The answer is incomplete, there are significant errors, lack of understanding, logic, literacy, and independence

Final testing - http://fepo.i-exam.ru .

4. Assessment criteria for learning outcomes

"Pass" is given to a student who has shown a sufficiently strong knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject; is able to complete specific practical tasks outlined in the program with no outside help, use recommended reference material, and correctly evaluate the results.

"Fail" is given to a student who has significant gaps in knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject, is not able reach the correct solution to a specific practical task outlined in the curriculum even with outside help.