MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE SUMY NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY

Anatomy, Normal and Pathological Physiology Department Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

MODULE SYLLABUS

Anatomy with Latin veterinary terminology

(compulsory)

Implemented in the "Veterinary medicine" Academic Program

Area of specialization 211 "Veterinary medicine"

at the second (master's) level of higher education

Author:	Epm	(Yevheniia Livoshchenko Associate Professor)	
	//		

Module syllabus agreed at the Anatomy, Normal and	Minutes No 8 dated June 14 2022
and Pathological Physiology Department meeting	Head of Anatomy, Normal and Pathological Physiology Department (Kambur MD)

Approved by:	,
Guarantor of the Academic program _	(Ulko L.G.)
Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medic	cine (Nechiporenko O.L.)
Syllabus review (attached) is provided by	(Petrov R.V.)
	(Plyuta L.V.)
Representative of the Department of Ed licensing and accreditation	ucation Quality assurance, J. Goy (N. Baranik)
Degistered in electronic data hase	20.06 2022

Syllabus review data:

The academic	The Academic	Changes	s revised and approved	OF THE STATE
year in which changes are made	program attachment number with changes description	Minutes No and date of the department meeting	Head of Department	Guarantor of the Academic program
2024-25	NI	IJOSMOKOM NI7 Lig 04,06.24	SOFFINE	

1. MODULE OVERVIEW

1.	Title	An	atomy with	Latin veterii	nary terminology		
2.	Faculty/Department		of Veterinary N cal Physiology		my, Normal and		
3.	Type (compulsory or optional)	compulso	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•			
4.	Program(s) to which module is attached (to be filled in for compulsory types)	211 - `	Veterinary me	dicine/ Faculty o	of Veterinary Medicine		
6.	Level of the National Qualifications Framework	7					
7.	Semester and duration of module	1 Semeste	er /1-15; 2 Sem	nester /1-15; 3 Ser	mester /1-18		
8.	ECTS credits number	14					
9.	Total workload and time		Directed str	ıdy	Self-directed study		
	allotment	Lectures	Practicals	Labs			
		50	46	92	232 /188		
		14/30/6	46/0/0	16/60/16	74/90-44/68		
10.	Language of instruction	English					
11.	Module leader	Associate	Professor YE	VHENIIA LIVO	SHCHENKO		
12.	Module leader contact information	Normal a	nd Pathologic	-	ment of Anatomy, . Kondratieva Street -82		
13.	Module description	The discipline "Anatomy with Latin veterinary terminology" is one of the fundamental disciplines, which covers the structure of the body of animals of different species.					
14.	Module aim	The aim i	s to study the	structure of the b	pody of domestic animals ons and development.		
15.	Module Dependencies (prerequisites, co- requisites, incompatible modules)	2. The ed history, o examinat	ucational com bstetrics, clini ion and other s ional compone	ponent is the bas cal diagnosis, the sections of veterions	on zoology, Latin sis for physiology, erapy, surgery, veterinary mary medicine. with the economy,		
16.	The policy of academic integrity	are tools: "Plagiari is in acco participar (https://sna osviti/zabe a violatio	tions of acade for counteractions of counteractions of academic sm check algorithms and the counter of the au.edu.ua/viddiezpechennya-yan of academic	ing violations of prithm". In case one regulations on educational properties of the	are not allowed. Systems academic integrity of violations, the response the academic integrity of occess in Sumy NAU-yakosti-emichna-dobrochesnist/). If octed, the completed task is		
17	Link in Moodle	https://cd https://cd	n.snau.edu.ua/ n.snau.edu.ua/	/moodle/course/v/moodle/course/v	view.php?id=3149 view.php?id=3163 view.php?id=3164		

2. CORRELATION BETWEEN MODULE LEARNING OUTCOMES (MLOs) AND PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES (PLOs)

LEARNING OUT			
MLOs:		Os	How assessed
On successful completion of the module the learner	PLOs	PLOs	
will be able to:	1	3	
MLO 1. Be able to read and write in Latin,			Oral interview after studying the
emphasize; to make word-forming analysis and			topic using native drugs.
freely construct veterinary terms on the basis of the			-testing,
received knowledge. Find all directions and areas of			-performance of tasks of
the body on the animal. Be able to name them using			independent work
Latin terminology.			_
MLO 2. To find on a preparation components of			Oral interview after studying the
bones of a skeleton, to reveal specific features of			topic using native drugs.
bones and to describe them using Latin terminology			-testing; -performance of tasks
			of independent work
MLO 3. Find joints on an animal or skeleton. Find			Oral interview after studying the
the connections of the axial and peripheral skeleton			topic using native drugs.
on the drug, and be able to describe them using Latin			-testing; -performance of tasks
terminology.			of independent work
MLO 4. To find on the skin its layers and derivatives			Oral interview after studying the
of the skin, to identify species and age features of			topic using native drugs.
both the skin and its derivatives. Be able to describe			-testing; -performance of tasks
them using Latin terminology			of independent work
MLO 5. Find muscles on the drug, identify species			Oral interview after studying the
features, and find muscle attachment points and their			topic using native drugs.
functions. Be able to name them and their functions			-testing; -performance of tasks
using Latin terminology			of independent work
MLO 6. Find in the body the components of various			Oral interview after studying the
systems and devices. Identify their species features,			topic using native drugs.
know the topography of organs. Be able to describe			-testing,
organs using Latin terminology.			-performance of tasks of
			independent work
MLO 7. Find the components of the heart on the			Oral interview after studying the
drug. Find all the main vessels and branches that			topic using native drugs.
branch off from them. Find all major lymph vessels			-testing,
and nodes. Know the structure of hematopoietic			-performance of tasks of
organs and organs of the endocrine system. Be able			independent work
to describe them using Latin terminology			
MLO 8. Find the spinal cord, brain on the drug and			Oral interview after studying the
their components. Find nerves and their branches on			topic using native drugs.
the drug and the animal, identify their topographic			-testing,
features. Be able to name them using Latin			-performance of tasks of
terminology			independent work
MLO 9. Know the structure of analyzers. Find on the			Oral interview after studying the
drug components of the senses to identify their			topic using native drugs.
species characteristics. Be able to describe them			-testing,
using Latin terminology			-performance of tasks of
			independent work
MLO 10. Know the structure of poultry organs,			Oral interview after studying the
determine the location of individual organs in different			topic using native drugs.
parts of the bird's body. Be able to describe them using			-testing,
Latin terminology			-performance of tasks of
			independent work

3. MODULE INDICATIVE CONTENT

Autumn semester (1 year, 1 semester)

	I	Distribution	of hou	irs	Learning resources
Topics	Directed study		Self- directed		
	Lectures	Practicals	Labs	study	
	Lectures		Laus	10	27 (2 1 1 2
Topic. 1 . Phonetics. Learning the		14		10	No (from the list of
Latin alphabet and rules of stress					Learning resources)
Topic. 2. Conjugation of Latin nouns.		14		10	
Topic 3. Veterinary terminology		18		10	
Topic 4. Biomorphological patterns of structure and development of the organism. The structure of the axial skeleton.	6		6	22	
Topic 5. Skeleton of the extremities.	2		6	12	
Topic 6 . The structure of the skull.	2		4	10	
Topic 7. Syndesmology.	4				
TOTAL HOURS FOR AND	14	46	16	74	
SEMESTER					

Spring semester (1 year, 2 semester)

50	ring semes		ution of		/	Learning
Topics		cted stu			a	resources
•	Lectures	Prac ticals	Labs	Self- directed	Educationa I practice:	
Spring so	emester (fi	rst year	r, second	semes	ter)	
Topic 1. Syndesmology.	-		4	6		
Topic 2. Dermatology.	6		4	8		
Topic 3. Myology.	4		20	6		
Topic 4. Digestive system	8		14	6		
Topic 5 . Respiration apparatus.	4		4	6		
Topic 6. Genitourinary system	6		10	8		
Topic 7 . The structure of the heart. Circulation in the fetus and adult animal	2		4	6		
Educational practice:						
Topic 1. Management. Acquaintance of students with rules of safety of work with live animals.					6	
Topic 2. Study on a live animal of body parts, projections of skeletal bones, joints and skin with its derivatives.					12	
Topic 3. Study of the location and relationship with the skeleton of the muscles in a living animal.					6	
Topic 4. Study of the location of the nervous and vascular systems on the body of the animal.					6	
Topic 5. Features of the structure and topography of the digestive and respiratory systems.					6	

Topic 6. Determining the location of					6	
the respiratory organs and urogenital						
system on a live animal.						
Topic 7. Summing up.					2	
TOTAL HOURS FOR 2	30	-	60	46	44	
SEMESTERS						

Autumn semester (2 year, 3 semester)

		Distribution of hours						
Topics	Dir	Directed study			g Te	resources		
	Lectures	Practicals	Labs	directed study	Educa tional	No		
Topic 1. The structure of the heart. Circulation in the fetus and adult animal	2		2	10				
Topic 2. Vessels of the great circle of blood circulation. Lymphatic system			4	10				
Topic 3. Central nervous system	2		2	10				
Topic 4. Cranial and spinal nerves.			2	10				
Topic 5. Autonomic nervous system.			2	10				
Topic 6. Sense organs.	2		2	10				
Topic 7. Anatomy of a bird.			2	8				
TOTAL HOURS FOR 3 SEMESTERS	6		16	68				
Total for the course	50	46	92	188	44			

4. TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS

MLOs	Teaching methods	Hours	Learning methods	Hours
	(directed study)		(self-directed study)	
MLO 1. Be	Methods of teaching by	46	Methods of teaching by source of	30
able to read	source of knowledge:		knowledge:	
and write in	Verbal: story, explanation,		Verbal: work with a book (reading,	
Latin,	conversation (heuristic and		translation, writing, taking notes,	
emphasize; to	reproductive), lecture,		making tables, graphs, reference	
make word-	instruction.		notes), Visual: observation.	
forming	Visual: demonstration,		Teaching methods by the nature of	
analysis and	illustration.		the logic of cognition (analytical,	
freely	Active methods: (use of		synthesis methods, inductive	
construct	technical teaching aids,		method, deductive method,	
veterinary	use of training and control		translational method).	
terms on the	tests)		Active methods (mind maps,	
basis of the	Interactive teaching		brainstorming, crossword puzzles,	
received	methods: (use of		debates, round tables, binary	
knowledge.	multimedia technologies,		classes, business and role-playing	
Find all	spreadsheets.		games, group research).	
directions and			Interactive learning technologies	
areas of the			(use of multimedia technologies,	
body on the			dialogue learning, student	
animal. Be			cooperation (cooperation)	
able to name				
them using				

Latin				
terminology. MLO 2. To find on a preparation components of bones of a skeleton, to reveal specific features of bones and to describe them using Latin terminology	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: story, explanation, conversation (heuristic and reproductive), lecture, instruction. Visual: demonstration, illustration. Active methods: (use of technical teaching aids, use of training and control tests) Interactive teaching methods: (use of multimedia technologies, spreadsheets.	26	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: work with a book (reading, translation, writing, taking notes, making tables, graphs, reference notes), Visual: observation. Teaching methods by the nature of the logic of cognition (analytical, synthesis methods, inductive method, deductive method, translational method). Active methods (mind maps, brainstorming, crossword puzzles, debates, round tables, binary classes, business and role-playing games, group research). Interactive learning technologies (use of multimedia technologies, dialogue learning, student cooperation (cooperation)	44
MLO 3. Find joints on an animal or skeleton. Find the connections of the axial and peripheral skeleton on the drug, and be able to describe them using Latin terminology.	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: story, explanation, conversation (heuristic and reproductive), lecture, instruction. Visual: demonstration, illustration. Active methods: (use of technical teaching aids, use of training and control tests) Interactive teaching methods: (use of multimedia technologies, spreadsheets.	8	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: work with a book (reading, translation, writing, taking notes, making tables, graphs, reference notes), Visual: observation. Teaching methods by the nature of the logic of cognition (analytical, synthesis methods, inductive method, deductive method, translational method). Active methods (mind maps, brainstorming, crossword puzzles, debates, round tables, binary classes, business and role-playing games, group research). Interactive learning technologies (use of multimedia technologies, dialogue learning, student cooperation (cooperation)	6
MLO 4. To find on the skin its layers and derivatives of the skin, to identify species and age features of both the skin and its derivatives. Be	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: story, explanation, conversation (heuristic and reproductive), lecture, instruction. Visual: demonstration, illustration. Active methods: (use of technical teaching aids, use of training and control tests)	10	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: work with a book (reading, translation, writing, taking notes, making tables, graphs, reference notes), Visual: observation. Teaching methods by the nature of the logic of cognition (analytical, synthesis methods, inductive method, deductive method, translational method).	8

able to	Interactive teachine		Active methods (mind mans	
describe them	Interactive teaching methods: (use of		Active methods (mind maps,	
	, and the second		brainstorming, crossword puzzles,	
using Latin	multimedia technologies,		debates, round tables, binary	
terminology	spreadsheets.		classes, business and role-playing	
			games, group research).	
			Interactive learning technologies	
			(use of multimedia technologies,	
			dialogue learning, student	
			cooperation (cooperation)	
MLO 5. Find	Methods of teaching by	24	Methods of teaching by source of	6
muscles on the	source of knowledge:		knowledge:	
drug, identify	Verbal: story, explanation,		Verbal: work with a book (reading,	
species	conversation (heuristic and		translation, writing, taking notes,	
features, and	reproductive), lecture,		making tables, graphs, reference	
find muscle	instruction.		notes), Visual: observation.	
attachment	Visual: demonstration,		Teaching methods by the nature of	
points and	illustration.		the logic of cognition (analytical,	
their	Active methods: (use of		synthesis methods, inductive	
functions. Be	*			
	technical teaching aids,		method, deductive method,	
able to name	use of training and control		translational method).	
them and their	tests)		Active methods (mind maps,	
functions	Interactive teaching		brainstorming, crossword puzzles,	
using Latin	methods: (use of		debates, round tables, binary	
terminology	multimedia technologies,		classes, business and role-playing	
	spreadsheets.		games, group research).	
			Interactive learning technologies	
			(use of multimedia technologies,	
			dialogue learning, student	
			cooperation (cooperation)	
MLO 6. Find	Methods of teaching by	46	Methods of teaching by source of	20
in the body the	source of knowledge:		knowledge:	
components of	Verbal: story, explanation,		Verbal: work with a book (reading,	
various	conversation (heuristic and		translation, writing, taking notes,	
systems and	reproductive), lecture,		making tables, graphs, reference	
devices.	instruction.		notes), Visual: observation.	
Identify their	Visual: demonstration,		Teaching methods by the nature of	
species	illustration.		the logic of cognition (analytical,	
features, know	Active methods: (use of		synthesis methods, inductive	
the topography	technical teaching aids,		method, deductive method,	
of organs. Be	use of training and control		translational method).	
	_		,	
able to	tests)		Active methods (mind maps,	
describe	Interactive teaching		brainstorming, crossword puzzles,	
organs using	methods: (use of		debates, round tables, binary	
Latin	multimedia technologies,		classes, business and role-playing	
terminology.	spreadsheets.		games, group research).	
			Interactive learning technologies	
			(use of multimedia technologies,	
			dialogue learning, student	
			cooperation (cooperation)	
MLO 7. Find	Methods of teaching by	10	Methods of teaching by source of	16
the	source of knowledge:		knowledge:	
1	source of knowledge.			I
components of	Verbal: story, explanation,		Verbal: work with a book (reading,	
the heart on	_		-	

all the main vessels and branches that branch off from them. Find all major lymph vessels and nodes. Know the structure of hematopoietic organs and organs of the endocrine system. Be able to describe them using Latin terminology	reproductive), lecture, instruction. Visual: demonstration, illustration. Active methods: (use of technical teaching aids, use of training and control tests) Interactive teaching methods: (use of multimedia technologies, spreadsheets.		making tables, graphs, reference notes), Visual: observation. Teaching methods by the nature of the logic of cognition (analytical, synthesis methods, inductive method, deductive method, translational method). Active methods (mind maps, brainstorming, crossword puzzles, debates, round tables, binary classes, business and role-playing games, group research). Interactive learning technologies (use of multimedia technologies, dialogue learning, student cooperation (cooperation)	
MLO 8. Find the spinal cord, brain on the drug and their components. Find nerves and their branches on the drug and the animal, identify their topographic features. Be able to name them using Latin terminology	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: story, explanation, conversation (heuristic and reproductive), lecture, instruction. Visual: demonstration, illustration. Active methods: (use of technical teaching aids, use of training and control tests) Interactive teaching methods: (use of multimedia technologies, spreadsheets.	8	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: work with a book (reading, translation, writing, taking notes, making tables, graphs, reference notes), Visual: observation. Teaching methods by the nature of the logic of cognition (analytical, synthesis methods, inductive method, deductive method, translational method). Active methods (mind maps, brainstorming, crossword puzzles, debates, round tables, binary classes, business and role-playing games, group research). Interactive learning technologies (use of multimedia technologies, dialogue learning, student cooperation (cooperation)	30
MLO 9. Know the structure of sense organs. Find on the components of the senses to identify their species characteristics. Be able to describe them using Latin terminology	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: story, explanation, conversation (heuristic and reproductive), lecture, instruction. Visual: demonstration, illustration. Active methods: (use of technical teaching aids, use of training and control tests) Interactive teaching methods: (use of	4	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: work with a book (reading, translation, writing, taking notes, making tables, graphs, reference notes), Visual: observation. Teaching methods by the nature of the logic of cognition (analytical, synthesis methods, inductive method, deductive method, translational method). Active methods (mind maps, brainstorming, crossword puzzles, debates, round tables, binary	10

	multimedia technologies, spreadsheets.		classes, business and role-playing games, group research). Interactive learning technologies (use of multimedia technologies,	
			dialogue learning, student cooperation (cooperation)	
MLO 10. Know the structure of poultry organs, determine the location of individual organs in different parts of the bird's body. Be able to describe them using Latin terminology	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: story, explanation, conversation (heuristic and reproductive), lecture, instruction. Visual: demonstration, illustration. Active methods: (use of technical teaching aids, use of training and control tests) Interactive teaching methods: (use of multimedia technologies, spreadsheets.	2	Methods of teaching by source of knowledge: Verbal: work with a book (reading, translation, writing, taking notes, making tables, graphs, reference notes), Visual: observation. Teaching methods by the nature of the logic of cognition (analytical, synthesis methods, inductive method, deductive method, translational method). Active methods (mind maps, brainstorming, crossword puzzles, debates, round tables, binary classes, business and role-playing games, group research). Interactive learning technologies (use of multimedia technologies, dialogue learning, student cooperation (cooperation)	8

5. ASSESSMENT

5.1. Diagnostic assessment

5.2. Summative assessment

5.2.1. Intended learning outcomes methods:

No	Summative assessment methods	Grades	Deadline			
110	<u> </u>	1	Deaumie			
	Autumn semester					
1.	Thematic survey	20 points/ 20 %	Weekly			
2.	Execution of tasks in laboratory-practical classes	20 points /20 %	According to the schedule			
3	Testing	15 points/ 15 %	For 7-8 weeks			
4	Report with a presentation on the subject of	45 points / 45%	According to the			
	independent study of the discipline		schedule of delivery			
			of modules			
	Spring semester	•				
1.	Thematic survey	20 points/ 20 %	Weekly			
2.	Execution of tasks in laboratory-practical classes	20 points /20 %	According to the			
			schedule			
3	Testing	15 points/ 15 %	For 7-8 weeks			
4	Report with a presentation on the subject of	30 points / 30%	According to the			
	independent study of the discipline		schedule of delivery			
			of modules			
5	Writing a education practice diary	15 points / 15 %	According to the			
			schedule of			
			educational practice			

5.2.2. Grading criteria

Autumn semester

Summative assessment	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent
method				
Thematic survey	<12 points The student can play only individual fragments of the course.	Most requirements are met, but some components are missing or insufficiently disclosed, there is no analysis of other approaches to the issue	15-18 points All requirements of the task are fulfilled	20 points All requirements of the task are fulfilled, creativity, thoughtfulness is shown, own solution of a problem is offered
Execution of tasks in laboratory-practical classes	Task requirements not met	Most of the tasks are performed using the basic theoretical principles, the student has difficulty explaining the rules for solving laboratory-practical problems. Execution of individual control tasks is significantly formalized, there is no deep understanding of the work	The student has mastered the basic material, and understands and performs laboratory-practical tasks, has suggestions on the direction of their solutions. Understands the main provisions that are decisive in the course, can solve similar problems that were discussed with the teacher, but admits a small number of inaccuracies. The student has mastered the basic material, and understands and performs laboratory-practical tasks, has suggestions for their solutions. Understands the main provisions that are decisive	The applicant implements the theoretical material of the discipline in the performance of laboratory and practical work, is able to analyze and compare the results obtained on the basis of acquired knowledge, skills, practical skills in this discipline

Multiple selection test	<12 points The student gives the correct answer to several questions (≤ 33% of the correct answers).	12-15 points The student has certain knowledge provided in the program of the discipline, has the basic provisions studied and gives the correct answer to several questions (34-59% of the correct answers).	in the course, can solve similar problems by those discussed with the teacher, but allows a small number of inaccuracies. 15-18 points The student is generally well versed in the material, knows the basic provisions of the material, and gives the correct answer to several questions (60-89% of the correct answers).	20 points The student demonstrates complete and solid knowledge of the study material in the amount that corresponds to the program of the discipline, correctly answers the test questions (90-100% of correct answers).
Design and	<9 points	10-19 points	20-39 points	40–45 points
presentation of self-developed material	The student does not have a	Despite the fact that the student	Knows the basic provisions that	All requirements, tasks are fulfilled,
materiai	complete understanding of	completed the curriculum, but	are crucial in performing	creativity, thoughtfulness is
	the material on the	some components	independent	shown, own
	discipline. The	are missing or	work /	solution of a
	student did not	insufficiently	individual tasks.	problem is
	perform	developed, the	Errors in the	offered.
	independent study	student worked	answers are not	
	of the material.	passively.	significant.	

Spring semester

Summative assessment method	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent
Thematic survey	<12 points	12-15 points	15-18 points	20 points
	The student can play only individual fragments of the course.	Most requirements are met, but some components are missing or insufficiently disclosed, there is no analysis of other approaches to the issue	All requirements of the task are fulfilled	All requirements of the task are fulfilled, creativity, thoughtfulness is shown, own solution of a problem is offered
Execution of	<12 points	12-15 points	15-18 points	20 points
tasks in	Task requirements	Most of the tasks	The student has	The applicant
	not met	are performed	mastered the	implements the

laboratory-		using the basic	basic material,	theoretical
practical classes		theoretical	and understands	material of the
practical classes		principles, the	and performs	discipline in the
		student has	laboratory-	performance of
		difficulty	practical tasks,	laboratory and
		explaining the	has suggestions	practical work, is
		rules for solving	on the direction	able to analyze
		laboratory-	of their	and compare the
		practical	solutions.	results obtained
		problems.	Understands the	on the basis of
		Execution of	main provisions	acquired
		individual control	that are decisive	knowledge, skills,
		tasks is	in the course,	practical skills in
		significantly	can solve similar	this discipline
		formalized, there	problems that	
		is no deep	were discussed	
		understanding of	with the teacher,	
		the work	but admits a	
			small number of	
			inaccuracies.	
			The student has	
			mastered the	
			basic material,	
			and understands	
			and performs	
			laboratory-	
			practical tasks,	
			has suggestions	
			for their	
			solutions.	
			Understands the	
			main provisions	
			that are decisive	
			in the course,	
			can solve similar	
			problems by	
			those discussed	
			with the teacher, but allows a	
			small number of	
			inaccuracies.	
Multiple selection	<12 points	<i>12-15</i> points	15-18 points	20 points
test	The student gives	The student has	The student is	The student
	the correct answer	certain knowledge	generally well	demonstrates
	to several	provided in the	versed in the	complete and
	questions ($\leq 33\%$	program of the	material, knows	solid knowledge
	of the correct	discipline, has the	the basic	of the study
	answers).	basic provisions	provisions of the	material in the
	,	studied and gives	material, and	amount that
		the correct answer	gives the correct	corresponds to the
		to several	answer to	program of the
		questions (34-	several	discipline,
		59% of the	questions (60-	correctly answers
		correct answers).	89% of the	the test questions

			correct	(90-100% of
			answers).	correct answers).
Design and	<9 points	10-19 points	20-39 points	40–45 points
presentation of	The student does	Despite the fact	Knows the basic	All requirements,
self-developed	not have a	that the student	provisions that	tasks are fulfilled,
material	complete	completed the	are crucial in	creativity,
	understanding of	curriculum, but	performing	thoughtfulness is
	the material on the	some components	independent	shown, own
	discipline. The	are missing or	work /	solution of a
	student did not	insufficiently	individual tasks.	problem is
	perform	developed, the	Errors in the	offered.
	independent study	student worked	answers are not	
	of the material.	passively.	significant.	

5.3. Formative assessment

Formative exercises are designed to enable students to develop particular aspects of their learning, prior to summative assessments. Formative exercises are designed to help students use feedback and self-reflection to manage and develop their learning so that they can see how to improve their work.

No	Formative Assessment elements	Date			
	Autumn semester				
1.					
2.					
	Spring semester				
1.					
2.					

Self-assessment can be used both an element of formative and summative assessment.

6. LEARNING RESOURCES

- 6.1. Key resources
- **6.2. Guidelines**
- **6.3.** Additional resources
- 6.4. Computer Applications and soft