

ЛД-21 ИН

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего  
образования «Северо-Осетинская государственная медицинская академия»  
Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации**

**Кафедра общественного здоровья, здравоохранения и социально-экономических наук**

**УТВЕРЖДЕНО**  
протоколом заседания  
Центрального координационного  
учебно-методического совета  
«23» мая 2023 г. № 5

## **ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**по дисциплине «Основы российской государственности»  
основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего  
образования – программы специалитета по специальности 31.05.01 Лечебное  
дело (программа частично реализуемая на английском языке),  
утвержденной 24 мая 2023 г.**

**для студентов 1 курса  
по специальности 31.05.01 Лечебное дело**

**Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании кафедры  
«19» мая 2023 г., протокол № 10.**

**Заведующий кафедрой  
д.м.н., профессор**



**З.Р. Аликова**

**Владикавказ, 2023**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «СЕВЕРО-ОСЕТИНСКАЯ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ МЕДИЦИНСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ» МИНИСТЕРСТВА  
ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**РЕЦЕНЗИЯ**

**на оценочные материалы**

**по дисциплине «Основы российской государственности»**

**для студентов 1 курса**

**по специальности 31.05.01 Лечебное дело**

**(программа частично реализуемая на английском языке)**

Оценочные материалы составлены на кафедре общественного здоровья, здравоохранения и социально-экономических наук на основании рабочей программы дисциплины «Основы российской государственности» основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования – программы специалитета по специальности 31.05.01 Лечебное дело (программа частично реализуемая на английском языке), утвержденной в 2023 г., и соответствует требованиям ФГОС ВО 3++ (Блок 1 «Дисциплины (модули)» по специальности 31.05.01 Лечебное дело.

Оценочные материалы включает в себя:

- вопросы к модулю,
- вопросы к зачету,
- эталоны тестовых заданий (с титульным листом и оглавлением),
- билеты к зачету

Эталоны тестовых заданий включают в себя следующие элементы: тестовые задания, шаблоны ответов. Все задания соответствуют рабочей программе дисциплины «Основы российской государственности», формируемым при ее изучении компетенциям и охватывают все её разделы. Сложность заданий варьируется. Количество заданий по каждому разделу дисциплины достаточно для проведения контроля знаний и исключает многократное повторение одного и того же вопроса в различных вариантах. Эталоны содержат ответы ко всем тестовым заданиям.

Билеты к зачету выполнены на бланках единого образца по стандартной форме, на бумаге одного цвета и качества. Билеты к зачету включает в себя 2 вопроса. Формулировки вопросов совпадают с формулировками перечня вопросов, выносимых на зачет. Содержание вопросов одного билета относится к различным разделам рабочей программы дисциплины, позволяющее более полно охватить материал дисциплины.

Сложность вопросов в билетах распределена равномерно.

В целом, оценочные материалы по дисциплине «Основы российской государственности» способствуют качественной оценке уровня владения обучающимися универсальными компетенциями.

Рецензируемые оценочные материалы по дисциплине «Основы российской государственности» могут быть рекомендованы к использованию для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации на лечебном факультете (программа частично реализуемая на английском языке) у обучающихся 1 курса.

**Рецензент:**

Председатель ЦУМК

естественно-научных и математических  
дисциплин с подкомиссией экспертизы  
оценочных материалов,  
доцент кафедры химии и физики



## **QUESTIONS FOR MODULE**

### **MODULE № 1**

1. Modern Russia: the main socio-economic parameters.
2. Russian federalism.
3. The civilizational approach in the social sciences.
4. State-nation and state-civilization: common and special.
5. State, power, legitimacy: concepts and definitions.
6. Value principles of Russian civilization: approaches and ideas.
7. Historical features of the formation of Russian civilization.
8. The role and mission of Russia in the representation of Russian thinkers (P.Ya. Chaadaev, N.Ya. Danilevsky and others).
9. Worldview as a phenomenon.
10. Modern theories of identity.
11. The system model of the worldview ("man-family-society-state-country").

### **MODULE № 2**

1. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of Russia.
2. The main branches and levels of public power in modern Russia.
3. Traditional spiritual and moral values.
4. Fundamentals of Russian foreign policy (based on the materials of the Concept of Foreign Policy and National Security Strategy).
5. Russia and Global challenges.

## QUESTIONS FOR EXAM

1. Russia: the main factors of historical development.
2. Official and unofficial symbols of Russia.
3. General characteristics of geographical and climatic conditions of Russia's development.
4. Natural resources of Russia and the North Caucasus.
5. Territory as a spatial basis for the development of the historical process.
6. Diversity of Russian regions: ethnic, religious, cultural.
7. Trials and victories.
8. Heroes of the country, heroes of the people.
9. Ethnic and religious identity of Russia.
10. Definition and etymology of the concept of "civilization".
11. The civilizational approach in the works of Russian thinkers of the XIX-XX centuries.
12. Danilevsky N.Ya., Leontiev K.N. and the theory of cultural and historical types.
13. The civilizational approach in the works of O. Spengler and A. Toynbee.
14. "Theory of passionate ethnogenesis" by L.N. Gumilev.
15. Technological determinism.
16. Stadium approach.
17. Russia in the focus of the civilizational approach.
18. The place and role of Russia in world civilization.
19. The main features of Russian civilization: history and modernity
20. The main features of the Russian worldview.
21. Worldview and its structure
22. Russian worldview: main directions, thinkers, ideas.
23. The main ideal images of the XVI century.
24. The value foundations of the Russian worldview.
25. Basic Russian traditional values.
26. The origin of Russian religious and philosophical thought.
27. Westernism and Slavophilism.
28. Russian socialism.
29. Russian Russian anarchism.
30. Russian liberalism.
31. Russian conservatism.
32. Russian cosmism.
33. Russian solidarism.
34. Eurasianism.
35. Ideas Dostoevsky
36. The value core of Russian civilization.
37. The concept of "pentabasis" as a system model of the Russian worldview.
38. Sociocultural challenges and threats.
39. Modern Russia: key socio-economic parameters.
40. Russian federalism.
41. The State: theory, history and modernity.
42. The main features and functions of the state.
43. State-nation and state-civilization: common and special.
44. State, power, legitimacy: concepts and definitions.
45. Value principles of Russian civilization: approaches and ideas.
46. Features of the political structure of Russia.
47. Historical features of the formation of Russian civilization.
48. The role and mission of Russia in the representation of Russian thinkers (P.Ya. Chaadaev, N.Ya. Danilevsky, K.N. Leontiev.).
49. Worldview as a phenomenon.
50. Modern theories of identity.

51. The system model of the worldview ("man - family - society - state - country").
52. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of Russia.
53. The main branches and levels of public power in modern Russia.
54. Fundamentals of Russian foreign policy (based on the materials of the Concept of Foreign Policy and National Security Strategy).
55. Russia in the global space: challenges and responses.
56. The concept of "civilization". Approaches to interpretation.
57. Interactions between civilizations and values as their "bearing support".
58. The state: theory, history, modernity.
59. Democracy: Russian historical experience.
60. Traditional values, customs and culture of the peoples of the North Caucasus as the basis for the formation of the All-Russian identity.

## **Income control**

1. In what year was the current version of the Constitution of the Russian Federation adopted?
  - a) 1993
  - b) 2014
  - c) 2020
  - d) 2021
  
2. How many languages are spoken in Russia?
  - a) In Russian and ... Tatar
  - b) In 12
  - c) By 270
  
3. From this list in the 19th century did not live:
  - a) Alexander Solzhenitsyn
  - b) Alexander Pushkin
  - c) Leo Tolstoy
  
4. The Golden Ring is a tourist route that passes through the ancient cities of Northeastern Russia, where unique monuments of Russian history and culture have been preserved. It consists of 8 cities, the list of which does not include ...
  - a) Kostroma
  - b) Yaroslavl
  - c) Moscow
  
5. Three Russian cities have the status of federal significance: Moscow, St. Petersburg and ...
  - a) Kostroma
  - b) Yaroslavl
  - c) Sevastopol
  
6. In accordance with the Constitution, the state religion of Russia is
  - a) Orthodoxy
  - b) Catholicism
  - c) Christianity
  - d) Russia is a secular state
  
7. The depth of Lake Baikal
  - a) 1642 m.
  - b) 1745 m
  - c) 1567 m
  
8. Russia is a world leader in forest area and timber reserves. What is the most common tree species in Russia?
  - a) Larch
  - b) Spruce
  - c) Pine
  - d) Birch
  
9. Name the Russian traveler and navigator whose name the cape is named — the extreme eastern point of Russia.
  - a) Semyon Chelyuskin
  - b) Ivan Kruzenshtern

- c) Yerofey Khabarov
- d) Semyon Dezhnev

10. Which region of Russia do you need to go to to see the highest mountain of our country?

- a) Altai Republic
- b) Kabardino-Balkarian Republic
- c) Kamchatka Krai
- d) Chechen Republic

### **What is Russia**

1. Just before his death, Peter sends an expedition led by Vitus Bering to the Far East. According to the secret instructions of the Russian emperor, Bering was instructed to build ships, head along the coast and try to find:

- a) Antarctica,
- b) the Northern Sea Route,
- c) the way to the Hawaiian Islands,
- d) the strait between Asia and America

2. Which of the princes ordered to build the walls of the Moscow Kremlin of red brick and invited Italian masters Aristotle Fioravanti, Aleviz Novy, etc. to Moscow?

- a) Ivan Kalita,
- b) Ivan the Terrible,
- c) Dmitry Donskoy,
- d) Ivan III 4.

3. In honor of the annexation of the Kazan Khanate in Moscow was built:

- a) the Church of the Intercession on the Moat,
- b) the Church of the Sacrament,
- c) the Church of the Intercession in Fili,
- d) the Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye

4. The concept of "rehabilitation" entered the life of Soviet society:

- a) in the second half of the 1940s,
- b) in the mid-1950s,
- c) in the late 1960s,
- d) in the mid-1980s.

5. The founder of the national historical science is:

- a) V.N. Tatishchev,
- b) T.N. Granovsky
- c) V.O. Klyuchevsky,
- d) S.M. Solovyov

6. The winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature in the second half of the XX century was:

- a) A.A. Fadeev,
- b) B.Sh. Okudzhava,
- c) M.A. Sholokhov,
- d) A.T. Tvardovsky

7. After the Great Patriotic War, the leading designer of rocket and space systems was:

- a) K.E. Tsiolkovsky,
  - b) N.E. Zhukovsky,
  - c) A.D. Sakharov,
  - d) S.P. Korolev
8. Which of these literary works is dedicated to the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)?
- a) B.L. Pasternak's novel "Doctor Zhivago",
  - b) A.T. Tvardovsky's poem "Vasily Terkin",
  - c) M.A. Sholokhov's novel "The Quiet Don",
  - d) A.A. Blok's poem "Twelve"

### **Russian State - civilization**

1. The stage of "blooming complexity" in civilizational development was highlighted by ...
  - a) Konstantin Leontiev;
  - b) William McNeil;
  - c) Arnold Toynbee;
  - d) Vadim Tsymbursky.
  
2. Norms, rules, patterns, standards, models and norms of behavior, laws, values, ceremonies, myths, ideas, customs, traditions, language form ...
  - a) a cultural complex;
  - b) spiritual culture;
  - c) the diaspora;
  - d) cultural universals
  
3. The reforms of Peter I led to the emergence of \_\_\_\_\_ types of culture in Russia (choose at least two options).
  - a) secular;
  - b) ethnic;
  - c) confessional;
  - d) national.
  
4. As human civilization develops ...
  - a) the dependence of culture on nature weakens;
  - b) humanity completely subordinates nature;
  - c) the mutual dependence of nature and culture is increasing;
  - d) culture and nature begin to exist autonomously
  
5. Russia's adoption of Christianity in the form of Orthodoxy ...
  - a) did not allow it to master the cultural traditions of Byzantium;
  - b) allowed to preserve independence from the spiritual and religious authority of the Roman papacy;
  - c) separated Russia from the variants of cultural development associated with Islam, Judaism, Buddhism;
  - d) turned it into a part of Western civilization
  
6. The specific features of the Russian identity are (are) ...
  - a) rationalism;
  - b) collectivism and weakly expressed personal consciousness;
  - c) pagan religion;



d) individualism

7. The culture of Kievan Rus was formed under the influence of the \_\_\_\_\_ element.

- a) Byzantine;
- b) khazar;
- c) Tatar-Mongolian;
- d) Western European.

8. Who are the authors of the anthem of Russia?

- a) S. Mikhalkov and A. Alexandrov;
- b) M. Dunaevsky and A. Pakhmutova;
- c) M. Tariverdiev and S. Dobronravov;
- d) M. Blunter and M. Isakovsky

9. What concepts in the work "The Decline of Europe" were opposed by O. Spengler?

- a) civilization and culture;
- b) civilization and history;
- c) civilization and the state;

10. What does the word civilization mean in Latin? Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Russian worldview and values of Russian civilization**

1. What is called the "heart" of Russian culture?

- a) paganism; b) spirituality; c) philosophy; d) Orthodoxy.

2. What is the ideal type of Eurasian State?

- a) Eastern despotism; b) republic; c) Byzantine model; d) the absence of a state.

3. What is the main idea of the theory of "Moscow–Third World"?

- a) the definition of the meaning of the existence of Russia and the world history; b) the definition of the leading role in the Orthodox world; c) the definition of the leading role in the Orthodox world;
- d) the question of belonging to the West or the East.

4. In the artistic way of thinking about Russia, the history of the center of Russian self-consciousness, the figure ...?

- a) V. Solovyov; b) P. Chaadaeva; c) F. Tyutchev; d) A. Pushkin.

5. The theme "East–West–Russia" was first announced by...?

- a) Chaadaev; b) Kireevsky; c) Philotheus; d) Dostoevsky.

6. Who among Western philosophers considers European civilization to be the only form of universalist character in world history ?..

- a) Spengler; b) Marx; c) Toynbee; d) Hegel.

7. The main idea of the West is

- a) power–to the king, power– to the people; b) Russia must develop along the European path; c) the progress of society is connected with the development of monarchical power; d) Orthodoxy, autocracy, nationality.

8. One of the main ideas of philosophy and unity
- a) the inadmissibility of violence in public and state life; b) philosophy should help a person to solve the pressing problems of life; c) the impossibility of reliable knowledge of the Absolute; d) the resurrection of all people who lived on earth.
9. What kind of phenomenon determines the development of the political system of Russia:
- a) progress; b) Turmoil; c) served the state; d) reforms.
10. The signs of the Russian civilization include...:
- a) collectivist mentality, subordination of the community to the state;
  - b) nationalism, individualism to the contrary; c) utilitarianism, civil society, based on freedom of personality; d) "non-action", contemplation of the role of nature

### **The political structure of Russia**

1. What brief definition corresponds to the concept of "Constitution"?
  - a) it is a major legal act containing all the laws of the country; b) it is an oath of allegiance to the state; c) it is the basic law of the state, defining its structure, the system of authorities; d) it is a regulatory legal document characteristic of any state.
2. The Constitution is formed from the Latin "constitutio", which means:
  - a) establishment; b) consent; c) contract; d) law.
3. Find in the list the characteristics of the Russian Federation given in the Constitution:
  - a) secular, b) police, c) socialist, d) social, e) legal, f) religious.
4. Who (what) is the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in Russia:
  - a) parliament; b) The President; c) The state Duma; d) the people.
5. What (who) is the highest value in Russia, according to the Constitution of 1993?
  - a) industrial potential, b) the state, c) the person, his rights and freedoms, d) the law.
6. What is the beginning, the constitution, the direction of the policy of the Russian state?
  - a) strengthening of "power" ministries; b) creating conditions that ensure a decent life and free development of a human being; c) acquiring foreign loans; d) selling oil and gas;
7. The Ideological and political region of the Constitution recognizes:
  - a) uniformity, b) diversity, c) ugliness, d) unification.
8. Where are the main parts of the main provisions of the human rights in the Russian legislation?
  - a) in the 2nd Chapter of the Constitution of the Russian Federation; b) in the Memorandum on Human Rights; c) in the State Memorandum on Human Rights; d) in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.
9. Which independent state units are, according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, subjects of the federation?
  - a) urban-type settlements; b) cities; c) territories; d) districts.
10. According to the Constitution, the bodies of state power (legislative, executive, judicial) are:
  - a) united, b) interdependent, c) independent, d) independent.

## **Challenges of the future and development of the country**

1. Environmental problems do NOT include:
  - a. climate warming;
  - b. pollution of the atmosphere and the world ocean;
  - c. reduction of forest area;
  - d. deforestation of the Amazon.
2. The global challenges of our time do not include:
  - a. the decrease in the population of Russia;
  - b. populism;
  - c. inadequate rationalization and quantification of governance;
  - d. the loss of cultural continuity and the failure of multicultural identity practices.
3. What are the obvious scenarios for the development of digital technologies:
  - a. challenges and risks of using "artificial intelligence";
  - b. job losses;
  - c. digital inequality and "network feudalism";
  - d. "supervisory capitalism" and oversaturated information space.
4. Define the category "Mission" in a consistent scheme of value-oriented movement:
  - a. it is a conceptual intention to move in a certain direction;
  - b. the current stage of the protection of national interests and Russian civilization associated with the actualization of the global role of Russia as a guarantor of human values and original development;
  - c. this is philosophy and purpose, the meaning of existence;
  - d. responsible task, role.
5. Identify external threats affecting the social development of Russia:
  - a. Russia's involvement in the long-term conflict in Ukraine;
  - b. "benevolent skepticism" as a positive attitude towards democracy itself, combined with skepticism about its practical possibilities;
  - c. a new arms race;
  - d. low level of trust in institutions that should express and represent the interests of citizens (parliament, judiciary, trade unions, etc.).
6. Identify the global role of Russia in the modern conflict world:
  - a. the guarantor of human values and original development;
  - b. to take a worthy place among the developed Western states;
  - c. to be a mediator in negotiations between the parties of regional States;
  - d. to extend the sphere of its influence to the countries of the near abroad.
7. Find the correct content of the method of forecasting factors of the Russian future:
  - a. disclosure of the future through the identification of the influence of key factors of social development in the transition to it;
  - b. consists in identifying the key contradiction and considering the future as its solution;
  - v. is based on the idea of oscillation—the change of vectors to the opposite when the maximum amplitude is reached in the development of social systems;
  - c. is built on drawing analogies with the known and phenomena and events;
  - d. is built on the idea of the cyclical nature of the ongoing social processes.
8. Identify non-existing trends of the third millennium:

- a. the trend of moving the world economic center to Africa;
- b. the trend of the end of the period of unipolarity;
- c. the trend of growing geopolitical tensions and military escalation;
- d. the trend of growth of social polarization.

9. The key challenges of world development addressed to Russia do not include:

- a. the increasing military escalation resulting from the actualization of a number of geopolitical contradictions;
- b. pandemic threats to humanity;
- c. the possibility of using weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, with obvious catastrophic consequences for humanity;
- d. shortage of drinking water.

10. Which system does Russia associate the future world order with:

- a. multipolar world;
- b. bipolar world;
- c. unipolar world;
- d. pluralistic unipolarity.